

# Regional Direction and Delivery Committee

## NOTICE IS GIVEN

that the next meeting of the **Regional Direction and Delivery Committee** will be held in **Council Meeting Room One, Bay of Plenty Regional Council, 5 Quay Street, Whakatāne** on:

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**Thursday, 23 February 2017 commencing at 9.30 am.**

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Mary-Anne Macleod  
Chief Executive  
16 February 2017





# Regional Direction and Delivery Committee

## Terms of Reference

The Regional Direction and Delivery Committee has a core function of policy formulation and implementation and monitoring of Regional Council strategy and policy.

### Delegated Function

To set the strategic direction for the Region by formulating policy that clearly identifies Council's role and direction on issues. This will be achieved through the development and approval of Council strategy and policy.

To set the operational direction for approved Regional Council policy and strategy and monitor how it is implemented. This will be achieved through the development of specific operational decisions which translate policy and strategy into action.

### Membership

Chairman and all councillors.

### Quorum

In accordance with Council standing order 10.2, the quorum at a meeting of the committee is not fewer than seven members of the committee.

### Term of the Committee

For the period of the 2016-2019 Triennium unless discharged earlier by the Regional Council.

### Meeting frequency

Six-weekly.

### Specific Responsibilities and Delegated Authority

The Regional Direction and Delivery Committee is delegated the power of authority to:

- Approve and review statutory and non-statutory policy, plans and strategies for:
  - the management of resources in the region;
  - identifying and promoting community aspirations;
  - defining and delivering on Council's roles;
- Approve and review operational policy and plans;
- Develop and review bylaws;
- Receive reporting on consenting, compliance and enforcement;
- Receive reporting from state of the environment monitoring;

- Receive any annual reporting of organisational programmes;
- Enter into contracts on matters within its Terms of Reference to a maximum value of \$700,000 (excluding GST) for any one contract, subject to and within the allocation of funds set aside for that purpose in the Long Term Plan or Annual Plan or as otherwise specifically approved by Council;
- Approve submissions on matters relating to the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee's areas of responsibility that are not delegated to staff;
- Establish subcommittees and hearing committees and delegate to them any authorities that have been delegated by Council to the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee, including those under section 34 of the Resource Management Act 1991, and to appoint members (not limited to members of the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee);
- Delegate to hearings commissioners under section 34A of the Resource Management Act 1991 to exercise the powers, functions duties in relation to any authorities that have been delegated by Council to the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee;
- Establish working groups to provide advice to the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee on its areas of responsibility.

Note:

- The Regional Direction and Delivery Committee reports directly to the Regional Council.
- The Regional Direction and Delivery Committee is not delegated the power of authority to:
  - Approve the Regional Policy Statement and bylaws;
  - Review and adopt the Long Term Plan and Annual Plan;
  - Develop and review funding, financial, audit and risk policy and frameworks;
  - Approve Council submissions on Maori related matters except where submissions may have a wide impact on Council's activities;
  - Develop, approve or review non statutory policy for the Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes.

## Public Forum

1. A period of up to 15 minutes may be set aside near the beginning of the meeting to enable members of the public to make statements about any matter on the agenda of that meeting which is open to the public, but excluding any matter on which comment could prejudice any specified statutory process the council is required to follow.
2. The time allowed for each speaker will normally be up to 5 minutes but will be up to the discretion of the chair. A maximum of 3 public participants will be allowed per meeting.
3. No statements by public participants to the Council shall be allowed unless a written, electronic or oral application has been received by the Chief Executive (Governance Team) by 12.00 noon of the working day prior to the meeting and the Chair's approval has subsequently been obtained. The application shall include the following:
  - name of participant;
  - organisation represented (if any);
  - meeting at which they wish to participate; and matter on the agenda to be addressed.
4. Members of the meeting may put questions to any public participants, relevant to the matter being raised through the chair. Any questions must be asked and answered within the time period given to a public participant. The chair shall determine the number of questions.



# Membership

<b>Chairperson:</b>	P Thompson
<b>Deputy Chairperson:</b>	A von Dadelszen
<b>Councillors:</b>	N Bruning, W Clark, J Cronin, S Crosby, Chairman D Leeder, D Love, T Marr, J Nees, A Tahana, L Thurston, K Winters
<b>Committee Advisor:</b>	N Moore

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Recommendations in reports are not to be construed as Council policy until adopted by Council.

## Agenda

### 1 Apologies

### 2 General Business and Tabled Items

Items not on the agenda for the meeting require a resolution under section 46A of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 stating the reasons why the item was not on the agenda and why it cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.

### 3 Public Forum

### 4 Declarations of Conflicts of Interests

### 5 Previous Minutes

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SUPPORTING DOCUMENT - Regional Pest Management Plan: Discussion Document

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**Resolution to exclude the public**

THAT the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting.

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

**7.1 Public Excluded Regional Direction and Delivery Committee minutes  
- 21 September 2016**

**214**

**Grounds**

THAT the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist.

**Reason**

Please refer to the relevant clause in the meeting minutes.

**7.2 Western Bay Settlement Pattern Update**

An update report will be tabled at the meeting.

**Grounds**

THAT the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist.

**Reason**

That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information where the withholding of the information is necessary to enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations).

**8 Confidential business to be transferred into the open**

**9 Readmit the public**

**10 Consideration of General Business**

**Due to a technical error, agenda pages 11, 12 and 13 were blank and have been removed from the agenda.**

# Previous Minutes



# Minutes of the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee Meeting held in Mauao Rooms, Bay of Plenty Regional Council Building, 87 First Avenue, Tauranga on Wednesday, 21 September 2016 commencing at 9.34 a.m.

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## Present:

**Chairman:** P Thompson

**Deputy Chairman:** N Bruning

**Councillors:** J Cronin, D Love, Deputy Chair J Nees, P Sherry, L Thurston, Attendance in part: A Tahana, Chairman D Leeder, C Holmes

**In Attendance:** F McTavish (General Manager Strategy & Science), E Grogan (General Manager Regulatory Services), C Ingle (General Manager Integrated Catchments), S Craig (Communications Manager), K O'Brien (Strategic Engagement Manager), H Creagh (Rotorua Catchments Manager), S Grayling (Senior Biosecurity Officer), D Phizacklea (Regional Integrated Planning Manager), N Steed (Programme Leader (Statutory Policy)), I Morton (Strategy & Science Manager), P de Monchy (Kaituna Catchments Manager), S Kameta (Committee Advisor), Visitor: R Buchan (Chief Administrative Officer, Canadian District of North Saanich);

Attendance in part: B Walsh (SmartGrowth Implementation Manager), M Tucker (Manager City Planning & Growth, Tauranga City Council), N Johnson (Chief Executive Officer, NZ Kiwifruit Growers Incorporated), Zespri: R Lynch (Senior Communications Advisor), G Skipage (Crop Protection Development Manager), S Mellor (Pollution Prevention Team Leader), S Macdonald (Senior Communication Engagement Advisor), N Ridler (Community Engagement Advisor)

**Apologies:** N Oppatt, D Owens, T Marr, A Black, For lateness: Chairman D Leeder

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## 1 **General Business and Tabled Items**

Nil

## 2 **Declaration of conflicts of interest**

No conflicts of interest were declared.

## 3 **Previous minutes**

### 3.1 **Regional Direction and Delivery Committee minutes - 09 August 2016**

Further to Item 5.1 on page 5 of the agenda, members sought advice regarding progress and the status of the Navigation Safety Bylaw hearing deliberations. General Manager Regulatory Services Eddie Grogan explained that hearing commissioners were reconvening on 13 October and that a determination was anticipated following deliberations. Due to timing constraints, Mr Grogan advised that the current provisions would remain in place over the 2017 summer season, with hearing recommendations expected to be provided to the Regional Council for adoption in February 2017.

### **Resolved**

**That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Confirms the minutes of Regional Direction and Delivery Committee meeting held 9 August 2016.**

**Nees/Bruning  
CARRIED**

### **3.2 Regional Direction and Delivery Workshop 8 September 2016 - Draft Change 3 (Rangitāiki River) to the RPS**

#### **Resolved**

**That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the workshop report of the Regional Direction and Delivery Workshop (Draft Change 3 (Rangitāiki River) to the RPS) held 8 September 2016.**

**Bruning/Cronin  
CARRIED**

### **3.3 Regional Coastal Environment Plan Appeals Subcommittee minutes - 19 August 2016**

#### **Resolved**

**That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Confirms the minutes of the Regional Coastal Environment Plan Appeals Subcommittee meeting held 19 August 2016.**

**Thompson/Nees  
CARRIED**

### **3.4 Public Transport Subcommittee minutes - 24 August 2016**

#### **Resolved**

**That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Confirms the minutes of the Public Transport Subcommittee meeting held 24 August 2016.**

**Thurston/Bruning  
CARRIED**

## **4 Reports**

### **4.1 Approval to Notify Proposed Change 3 (Rangitāiki River) to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement**

The report was provided by Programme Leader (Statutory Policy) Nassah Steed and Regional Integrated Planning Manager David Phizacklea and sought approval for the notification of Proposed Change 3 (Rangitāiki River) to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement for public submissions. Mr Phizacklea commented on the successful workshop held with the Committee on 8 September and clear legal advice that had been obtained. Mr Steed noted the precedence that the decisions would have on subsequent provisions for future Treaty Settlements.

The Chair and members supported the adoption of Proposed Change 3. They considered the outcome was a great result and expressed their appreciation to staff for their receptiveness, professionalism and efforts during development of the proposed change. A member viewed development of the proposed change had been an interesting journey, which had provided an appreciation of the cultural aspects of the river, noting that the process would continue through the Water Management Area processes.

### **Resolved**

**That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Approval to Notify Proposed Change 3 (Rangitāiki River) to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.**
- 2 Confirms that it is satisfied that the requirements of the Resource Management Act 1991, in particular sections 60 and its referenced Schedule 1, 61 and 62, relating to the preparation of Proposed Change 3 (Rangitāiki River) to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement, up to its public notification stage, have been fully met.**
- 3 Confirms that it has had particular regard to the section 32 evaluation report, Section 32 Evaluation Report Proposed Change 3 (Rangitāiki River), and adopts it so that it is publicly available at the time of notification.**
- 4 Adopts Proposed Change 3 (Rangitāiki River) to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement and approves its public notification pursuant to clause 5 of Schedule 1 to the Resource Management Act 1991.**
- 5 Delegates to the General Manager Strategy & Science the authority to approve any minor changes, including grammatical and formatting, to Proposed Change 3 and the Section 32 Evaluation Report prior to notification.**

- 6 **Notes the period for submissions is to be extended to 30 working days, and that the Hearing Committee is to be appointed following the receipt of submissions.**
- 7 **Confirms that the decision has a low level of significance.**

**Bruning/Thurston  
CARRIED**

## 4.2 **SmartGrowth Settlement Pattern Review**

Regional Integrated Planning Manager David Phizacklea was accompanied by SmartGrowth Implementation Manager Bernadine Walsh to present the report that sought approval of the recommendations from the SmartGrowth Implementation Committee on next steps in progressing future urban growth areas in the Western Bay of Plenty sub-region.

Members were informed of strong engagement undertaken with stakeholders, resulting in robust recommendations. The Chair regarded the outcomes as a milestone that provided a good platform to cope with urban development challenges that lay ahead. A member expressed concern and reservations with the process and whether the city would address future intensification appropriately to deal with reductions in forecasted populations.

### **Attendance**

Councillor Tahana entered the meeting at 9:49 am.

Tauranga City Council Manager City Planning & Growth Michael Tucker was welcomed to the meeting and advised of TCC's commitment to Te Tumu and the objectives for a compact city. Clarification was received on aspects of the settlement pattern review. Mr Tucker noted work commencing this financial year on the infrastructure plan phase that would assist with cost implications. The Chair and other members of the SmartGrowth Implementation Committee noted the concerns shared during development of the review and emphasised the city design was imperative for Tauranga's future.

### **Attendance**

Chairman Leeder entered the meeting at 9:58 am.

The Committee resolved to approve the recommendations. In closing, the Chair noted for consideration the importance of addressing institutional knowledge gaps and the appropriateness of the SmartGrowth structure following the local body election.

### **Resolved**

**That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority**

- 1 **Receives the report, SmartGrowth Settlement Pattern Review.**
- 2 **Approves the recommendations from the SmartGrowth Implementation Committee, as contained in section 15 of the report, 'Settlement Pattern Review – timing and location of future urban development (10-30 years)', attached as Appendix 1 to this report.**
- 3 **Confirms that the decision has a low level of significance.**

Love/Nees  
CARRIED

#### 4.3 **Better Urban Planning: Productivity Commission Draft Report**

The report was provided by Regional Integrated Planning Manager David Phizacklea and outlined the Productivity Commission's draft findings and recommendations on Better Urban Planning, calling for feedback by 3 October 2016. Mr Phizacklea noted the findings were polarising, with potential for the recommendations to be far reaching.

##### **Attendance**

Councillor Homes entered the meeting at 10:00 am.

A query was raised on the potential for Council's policy framework to be more directive on district plans. Mr Phizacklea considered this was something Council should submit on, along with Treaty Settlements considerations.

##### **Resolved**

**That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Better Urban Planning: Productivity Commission Draft Report.**

Thompson/Love  
CARRIED

#### 4.4 **District Consent Applications Annual Report 2015/16**

The report informed the Committee of district resource consent applications received, commented on, or submitted on, by the Bay of Plenty Regional Council for the year 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016. The report was taken as read and received without further discussion.

##### **Resolved**

**That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, District Consent Applications Annual Report 2015/16.**

Thurston/Love  
CARRIED

#### 4.5 **Draft Freshwater Values and Management Units**

Water Policy Manager Namouta Poutasi presented the report that sought approval of the draft regional freshwater value set and draft FMUs for the Rangitāiki and Kaituna-Pongakawa-Waitahanui WMAs and provided an update on next steps. Mr Poutasi explained that the values and FMUs could be revisited and altered, with advice to be brought back to Council in the new Triennium.

Members received clarification on several matters. Gamebirds as a regional value for mahinga kai was queried as a potential conflict on sedimentation and water quality, which Ms Poutasi would raise as a matter to address with community groups. Comments were made regarding expectations for swimmability to be well defined and underpinned by robust science, increasing challenges to deliver on the value sets over the next three years and the need for Council to be confident of the process when responding to Central Government policy development.

Having received clarification and discussed various aspects, the Committee approved in principle, the draft value set and FMUs for use in the next steps of implementation.

## **Resolved**

**That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Draft Freshwater Values and Management Units.**
- 2 Approves in principle the draft regional freshwater value set for use in the next steps of NPSFM implementation.**
- 3 Approves in principle the draft freshwater management units for Rangitāiki and Kaituna-Pongakawa-Waitahanui Water Management Areas for use during the next steps of the NPSFM implementation.**
- 4 Confirms that the decision has a low level of significance.**

**Thompson/Tahana  
CARRIED**

## **4.6 Freshwater Futures Update**

Strategy & Science Manager Ian Morton was accompanied by Water Policy Manager Namouta Poutasi and presented the report that updated the Committee on work and activity undertaken in implementing the NPSFM.

The Chair acknowledged the substantial effort of reporting to keep Council informed. She commended the collaboration taking place with territorial local authorities, noting a gap in communications at the governance level. Chairman Leeder briefed members on national influences, noting a change in LAWF composition to a technical focus, considerations put forward for Centres of Excellence, the need for the regional sector group to raise its profile and for Council to address the pace of work and progress.

## **Resolved**

**That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Freshwater Futures Update.**

**Thompson/Nees  
CARRIED**

## **Adjournment**

The meeting adjourned at 10:31 am and reconvened at 10:55 am.

#### 4.7 **Toi Moana Mātauranga Māori Framework Update**

Strategic Engagement Manager Kataraina O'Brien presented the report on progress made with the Mātauranga Māori Framework. Ms O'Brien advised that Council was the first to initiate work in this area. She advised of the objective to ensure the project was fit for purpose and outlined the timeline for the framework's development, noting that regular updates were reported to Komiti Māori.

Ms O'Brien answered questions from members. She advised that Mātauranga Māori knowledge had no resolute definition or boundaries and was dependent on context and different levels of perceptions. She noted that work and outcomes were not known, but that the testing phase would involve case studies before integrating the framework into Council processes.

Members thanked staff for the update and hoped that the results would provide some commonality between various views that could bring them together into one picture.

#### **Resolved**

**That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Toi Moana Mātauranga Māori Framework Update.**

Thompson/Tahana  
CARRIED

#### 4.8 **Treaty Update**

*Refer Tabled Document Number 1.*

The report was presented by Strategic Engagement Manager Kataraina O'Brien and updated the Committee on progress made on Treaty settlements for the region. Supplementary information was circulated to Committee members (Tabled Document No.1), providing further detail on the various Settlements and claims and areas of coverage. Ms O'Brien noted the Treaty landscape was frequently changing and that information would be shared with staff and other councils in the region.

#### **Attendance**

Chairman Leeder entered the meeting at 11:06 am.

Clarification was provided on overlapping boundaries for different Treaty claims. A member raised the importance of information being provided as part of the induction process for the incoming Council.

#### **Resolved**

**That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Update on Treaty of Waitangi Settlements and the Implications for local authorities.**

Thompson/Tahana  
CARRIED

#### 4.9 **Papamoa Hills Regional Park - pine forest harvesting and implications for park closure**

General Manager Integrated Catchments Chris Ingle and Kaituna Catchments Manager Pim de Monchy presented the report on the pending forestry operation at Pāpāmoa Hills Regional Park and options and implications for park closure during the 2016/17 summer period. Regarding options for alternative access to the park, Mr de Monchy advised that agreement had been reached on preferred option 1, which would require limited promotion via closure signage and direct response to enquiries. Regarding potential difficulties with visitor numbers, Mr de Monchy was confident this could be managed.

A member raised the issues with access to the park and requested a review of the park's management plan and future access, which was supported by other members.

#### **MOTION**

**Moved:** Councillor Bruning

**Second:** Councillor Sherry

**Request that staff undertake a review into alternative options for access to the Papamoa Hills Regional Park.**

Additional comments sought consideration for mobility and tourist bus access and expansion of the park's footprint. A query was raised on woodlot carbon sequestration loss, which was noted by staff for response.

The MOTION was **PUT** and **CARRIED** and became part of the substantive motion.

#### **Resolved**

**That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Papamoa Hills Regional Park - pine forest harvesting and implications for park closure.**
- 2 Notes that an agreement providing alternative public access to Papamoa Hills Regional Park is being negotiated.**
- 3 Request that staff undertake a review into alternative options for access to the Papamoa Hills Regional Park.**

**Bruning/Sherry  
CARRIED**

#### 4.10 **Regional Pest Management Plan Annual Report for 2015/2016**

The report sought approval from the Committee for the public release of the 2015/16 RPMP Annual Report as required by the Biosecurity Act. The report was taken as read and the recommendations accepted without further discussion.

#### **Resolved**

**That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1 **Receives the report, Regional Pest Management Plan Annual Report for 2015/2016.**
- 2 **Approves the Regional Pest Management Plan Annual Report for 2015/2016 for public release.**
- 3 **Confirms that the decision has a low level of significance.**

**Leeder/Nees  
CARRIED**

#### 4.11 **Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour Programme - Annual Report 2015/16**

The report provided the Committee with the 2015/16 Annual Report for the Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour Programme and summarised programme highlights achieved during the 2015/16 year.

Staff were congratulated for the standard of reporting. A member queried the different reporting styles for each catchment, which General Manager Integrated Catchments Chris Ingle explained was dependent on the various stages of each catchment programme.

#### **Resolved**

**That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1 **Receives the report, Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour Programme - Annual Report 2015/16.**

**Thompson/Nees  
CARRIED**

#### 4.12 **Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Programme - 2015-2016 Annual Report**

To report sought endorsement of the 2015-2016 Annual Report for the Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Programme, following subsequent approval by the Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Strategy Group on 30 August 2016 for submission to the Crown.

A member thanked staff for the report, advising it had been well received by the Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Strategy Group.

#### **Resolved**

**That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1 **Receives the report, Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Programme - 2015-2016 Annual Report.**
- 2 **Endorses the Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Programme – 2015-2016 Annual Report.**
- 3 **Confirms that the decision has a low level of significance.**

**Thurston/Leeder  
CARRIED**

#### 4.13 **Kaituna Integrated Catchment Management Activity - Annual Report 2015/16**

The report provided the Committee with the 2015/16 Annual Report for the Kaituna Integrated Catchment Management Activity. The report was taken as read and received without further comment.

#### **Resolved**

**That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Kaituna Integrated Catchment Management Activity - Annual Report 2015/16.**

**Bruning/Nees  
CARRIED**

#### 4.14 **Eastern Catchments Programme Annual Work Plan Results 2015/2016.**

To report informed the Committee of the Eastern Catchments Programme Annual Work Plan Results for 2015/16, providing a summary of work and programme highlights. The report was taken as read and received without further discussion.

#### **Resolved**

**That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Eastern Catchments Programme Annual Work Plan Results 2015/2016.**

**Leeder/Holmes  
CARRIED**

#### 4.15 **Rangitāiki Catchment Programme Annual Work Plan Results 2015/2016**

To report informed the Committee of the Rangitāiki Catchment Programme Annual Work Plan Results for 2015/16, providing a summary of work and programme highlights. The Committee took the report as read and it was received without further discussion.

#### **Resolved**

**That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Rangitāiki Catchment Programme Annual Work Plan Results 2015/2016.**

**Leeder/Holmes  
CARRIED**

## **Change to order of business**

Due to a gap in timing of agenda item 6.16, 'Presentation from NZKGI and Zespri', the Chair advised, with the leave of the Committee, that the public excluded items would be received next on the agenda.

### **5 Public Excluded Section**

#### **Resolution to exclude the public**

THAT the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting.

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

#### **5.1 Public Excluded Regional Direction and Delivery Committee minutes - 9 August 2016 427**

##### **Grounds**

Good reason for withholding exists under Section 48(1)(a).

##### **Reason**

Please refer to the relevant clause in the meeting minutes.

#### **5.2 Public Excluded Regional Coastal Environment Plan Appeals Subcommittee minutes - 19 August 2016**

##### **Grounds**

Good reason for withholding exists under Section 48(1)(a).

##### **Reason**

Please refer to the relevant clause in the meeting minutes.

#### **5.3 Public Excluded Public Transport Subcommittee minutes – 24 August 2016**

##### **Grounds**

Good reason for withholding exists under Section 48(1)(a).

##### **Reason**

Please refer to the relevant clause in the meeting minutes.

#### **5.4 Legal advice for Change 3 (Rangitāiki River) to the Regional Policy Statement**

## Grounds

That the exclusion of the public from the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting is necessary to enable the local authority to deliberate in private on its decision or recommendation in any proceedings before a local authority where a right of appeal lies to any Court or tribunal against the final decision of the local authority in those proceedings.

## Reason

That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information where the withholding of the information is necessary to maintain legal professional privilege.

**Thompson/Love  
CARRIED**

## Adjournment

With the leave of the Committee, the Chair adjourned the meeting at 11:26 am to allow for the arrival of the presenters of agenda item 6.16.

The meeting reconvened at 11:34 am.

## 6 Presentation from NZKGI and Zespri

*Refer PowerPoint Presentation Objective ID A2442440.*

Pollution Prevention Team Leader Stephen Mellor introduced NZ Kiwifruit Growers' Chief Executive Officer Nikki Johnson and Zespri's Senior Communications Advisor Rachel Lynch and Crop Protection Development Manager Gordon Skipage. Ms Johnson and Ms Lynch gave a presentation on the kiwifruit sector's plans for engaging with the community and growers on a range of issues, with the key objective of keeping people safe around orchards.

Members were informed the engagement plan would extend to the agrichemical and horticultural industries to ensure a high level proactive approach. Information to the community would be aimed at raising awareness and understanding of inherent hazards and risks around the industry, with messaging targeted at associated risks with spraying, signage awareness and advocacy for bees and their importance to the industry. The communications plan would involve engagement with the media, public, Council's enviroschools programme and growers. In terms of next steps, in-kind support was sought from the Regional Council to assist in developing the programme through utilisation of Council's networks.

Clarification was received on several matters, including technology initiatives for spray recapture, promotion of spray notification systems, issues with wild kiwifruit, the current status of organic product use and interventions for Psa. Regarding environmental impacts, Mr Skipage advised of a project was underway with the Regional Council on measuring nitrates at a number of sites.

The Chair thanked the kiwifruit representatives for their presentation and good work.

## Resolved

**That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1** Receives the report, *Presentation from NZKGI and Zespri*.

**Thompson/Holmes  
CARRIED**

## **7 Closing remarks**

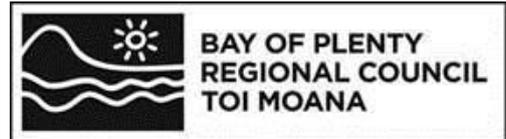
As it was the last committee meeting for the triennium, the Chair paid tribute to retiring member Councillor Sherry and the exceptional contribution and work of the committee and staff. Chair Thompson remarked on the key milestones that had been achieved and the challenges of the committee that would need to be considered by the incoming Council.

**The meeting closed at 12:00 pm.**



# Reports





**Report To:** Regional Direction and Delivery Committee

**Meeting Date:** 23 February 2017

**Report From:** Stephen Lamb, Natural Resources Policy Manager

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## Regional Pest Management Plan: Discussion Document

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### Executive Summary

Council is starting the process of developing the next Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP). The discussion document being presented today represents the first step in this policy development process.

The discussion draft has been developed to canvas community feedback on how pests are managed in our region. It signals Council's thinking on what we are proposing to keep the same, how we might change our pest management approach for some pests and how we might address new pest management challenges. Key changes in the discussion document include:

- Inclusion of new pests
- Reclassification of some existing pests
- Greater focus on preventing new pests coming into the region
- Reduced intervention on the management of some well-established pests
- Greater obligation on landowners to manage some pests on their land
- New pest management approaches such as the use of pathway planning and good neighbour rules.

Feedback received through consultation will be used to inform development of the proposed RPMP. The new RPMP needs to be notified by 30 September 2017 which is when the current plan expires.

Once an RPMP is notified, the Biosecurity Act requires a series of sequential steps in the decision making process. Of note, the way consultation is undertaken on the notified RPMP is a Council decision and cannot be delegated to this Committee.

### Recommendations

**That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1** Receives the report, *Regional Pest Management Plan: Discussion Document*.

- 2 Approves the Regional Pest Management Plan: Discussion Document for consultation.**
- 3 Delegates to the General Manager, Strategy and Science the authority to approve any minor changes, including grammatical and formatting, to the Regional Pest Management Plan: Discussion Document prior to its release for consultation.**
- 4 Notes a consultation plan for the notified Regional Pest Management Plan will need to be approved by full Council to meet the requirements of the Biosecurity Act.**

## **1 Background**

### **1.1 Recent Council pest management decisions**

In 2015, Council (through deliberations on the Long Term Plan) considered options to fund management of containment pests alongside the detection of new pest incursions, eradication, awareness and advice. Council agreed in principle to maintain the operational budget of the Biosecurity Activity in the Long Term Plan for funding 'Containment Pests' operations. Part of this funding has been reallocated to manage new pests.

Since the deliberations the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee has made two further decisions that support the review of the RPMP:

- On 31 March 2016 this Committee approved an extension of the current RPMP for the Bay of Plenty 2011-2016 until 29 September 2017.

An extension was required as the current RPMP was due to expire on 30 September 2016 and Council would have been unable to carry out a review before the expiry date. A review is initiated by a proposal and if the proposal is to amend the Plan, the proposed amendments must be set out in full. In effect this means the Proposed RPMP must be written and notified by 29 September 2017.

- On 12 May 2016 this Committee determined that the RPMP is inconsistent with the National Policy Direction (NPD) as required by section 100E of the Biosecurity Act 1993 and that those inconsistencies between the RPMP and the NPD will be resolved by a review of the existing Plan.

The NPD provides new 'direction' on setting objectives, programme description, analysing benefits and costs, allocation of costs and good neighbour rules.

### **1.2 Pest Management Workshop**

At a pest management workshop last year, Councillors discussed their pest management objectives including how different pests should be managed. Some key workshop directions include:

#### *Strategic Direction*

- Council's current RPMP and its policy intent is still generally relevant and is the starting point for development of the next RPMP provided it is consistent with Biosecurity Act amendments.

- Pathway management plans will be considered as a tool to manage the spread of pests. To begin with this includes production pests, aquatic weeds and marine pests.
- Council supports continued joint agency and industry-led approaches where appropriate.
- The RPMP will include rules to help underpin other regional initiatives (for example gorse and aquatic plan management) and national initiatives (for example management of velvetleaf and wilding conifers) where appropriate.

#### *Specific Pest Issues*

At the workshop a number of pests were specifically discussed. The following are incorporated into the discussion document.

- Council will consider changing the classification of the following pests in the RPMP:
  - Aquatic plants from progressive containment to site-led
  - Catfish from eradication/exclusion pests to progressive containment (with eradication as an aspirational objective)
  - Green Goddess Lily from a containment pest to a sustained control pest
  - Alligator weed from an eradication weed across the region to an eradication pest in the west and a progressive containment pest in the east (with eradication for the east as an aspirational goal).
- Council will consider including the following pests in the RPMP:
  - Marine Pests
  - Velvetleaf
  - Rough horsetail
  - Arrowhead
  - Creeping Gloxinia
  - Spiny emex
  - Stout Bamboo Grass
  - All wilding conifers.
- Council is considering maintaining the following 'high interest' pest classifications in the next RPMP:
  - Woolly nightshade as a progressive containment pest
  - Wild kiwifruit as a progressive containment pest
  - Wallabies as a progressive containment pest.
- There were a couple of unresolved matters that are included in the discussion document for community feedback. For example, the approach to gorse in nutrient sensitive lake catchments and management of cats.

### **1.3 Sharing Council's early thinking with key stakeholders**

Following the Council workshop, staff contacted key stakeholders and invited them to discuss any pest issues they may have. At these meetings staff shared Council's early thinking on our future pest management approach. Meetings were held with representatives from:

- Department of Conservation
- Te Uru Taumatua
- Federated Farmers
- Dairy New Zealand
- Fish and Game New Zealand
- Beef and Lamb
- Western Bay of Plenty District Council
- Kiwifruit Vine Health
- Land Information New Zealand
- NZ Game Animal Council.

Participants at these meetings appreciated the opportunity for early discussions and generally supported Council's proposed approach.

Through these early conversations with stakeholders it was identified that there was generally a lack of understanding of current Council pest management effort. Also some pest management solutions suggested by stakeholders sit outside the regulatory framework. Staff have responded to this feedback by including case studies, providing context for pests managed by other agencies and recognising our advisory and support role in the discussion document.

## **2 The Discussion Document**

This document has been written specifically to canvas community feedback.

Council's current RPMP is still generally relevant and is the starting point for development of the next RPMP. Pest management for the majority of pests listed in the existing RPMP is working well. For these pests, the discussion document proposes to maintain the current level of pest management effort. Through consultation Council will learn if the community agrees.

The discussion document presents current challenges (for example pests not meeting their pest management objectives), new to region pests, pests that have spread to new parts of the region and pest risks that haven't yet reached our region. The discussion document proposes changes to respond to these issues and also seeks feedback on particular pest issues.

Council is seeking feedback on the following proposals:

- A greater focus on preventing new pests coming into the region and quickly eradicating new arrivals before they start to cause serious problems
- New pests that are being considered for inclusion in the plan
- Reclassification of some pests to better reflect more achievable management objectives and available resourcing

- Reduced regulatory intervention on some well-established pests on the basis that landowners will be motivated to control pests on their land
- Greater obligation on landowners for the management of some pests. For example, rules focusing on managing the spread of pests may require landowners to destroy pests on their property
- Development of “site led” pest programmes – where multiple pests will be managed at one site in order to protect its values
- Pathway management planning to manage pest risk pathways, in particular the spread of aquatic, marine and agricultural pests
- Management of specific pest issues (lake catchment gorse and cats)
- Good neighbour rules that bind landowners (including the Crown). This means if control is being done on one property in accordance with the RPMP, neighbours are also required to undertake pest management to prevent re-infestation across property boundaries
- Possible ways to support the management of pests that sit outside the RPMP.

Staff are expecting this discussion document to have a good level of community interest. Already the community is engaged on pest management. During the last financial year Council responded to 1,352 pest related enquiries from the public. The vast majority of those calls were for information and advice on pest identification and control and pest complaints. Through Council’s surveillance and monitoring programme 3,465 properties were inspected. Greater obligations on landowners (including the Crown) to manage pests on their land will undoubtedly initiate a community response.

### **3 Māori Implications**

One specific purpose of an RPMP under the Biosecurity Act is to provide for the protection of the relationship between Māori and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga, and to protect those aspects from the adverse effects of pests. Māori involvement in biosecurity is an important part of exercising kaitiakitanga. Māori also carry out significant pest management through their primary sector economic interests and as land owners and/or occupiers.

The LGA requires Council to recognise and respect the Crown’s responsibilities under the Tiriti o Waitangi - Treaty of Waitangi. It also requires councils to maintain and improve opportunities for Māori to contribute to decision-making processes. This includes considering ways to help Māori to contribute.

Staff will ensure these responsibilities and requirements are met while preparing the next RPMP. This discussion document represents the first step in this process. Upon its release, staff will contact iwi authorities and tribal runanga inviting them to meet and discuss their pest management issues.

Specific points for discussion include ongoing protection of Māori values, opportunities for different pest management approaches and pest management implications for multiple-owned Māori land.

## 4 Next Steps

If Council approves this discussion document for consultation, staff will release it in March.

Staff are developing a schedule for consultation for March and April including public notices, mail outs to key stakeholders and iwi authorities, public drop-in days and website updates. Staff will make themselves available to any parties wishing to discuss pest management.

Feedback received during consultation will be reported back to this Committee in May.



A process concurrent to the consultation process is the cost benefit analysis required for each pest listed in the RPMP. Staff are currently contracting specialists to begin these analyses. The reason for this is we already know which pests present high interest and/or are high risk pests. Recent amendments to the Biosecurity Act require a comprehensive cost benefit analysis and it makes sense to start this process as soon as possible. A pest may only be included in the RPMP if the benefits to manage the pest outweigh the costs.

When Council receives the RPMP for notification, there will also be an accompanying report which documents our pest management approach including cost benefit analyses. This is equivalent to a Resource Management Act section 32 report.

Once a plan is notified, the Biosecurity Act requires a series of sequential steps in the decision making process. Of note, the way consultation is undertaken on the notified plan is a Council decision and cannot be delegated to this Committee. Staff will develop a consultation plan for Council approval.

Staff are considering the hearings process and are likely to recommend that this Committee sets up a RPMP sub committee for the duration of the process.

## **5 Council's Accountability Framework**

### **5.1 Community Outcomes**

The RPMP is the key policy document that directs pest management in our region. Effective pest management directly contributes to all of the Community Outcomes in the Council's Long Term Plan 2015-2025. These are water quality and quantity, environmental protection, resilience and safety, regional collaboration and leadership and economic development.

### **5.2 Long Term Plan Alignment**

#### **Current Budget Implications**

The review of the RPMP is budgeted for as a Regional Planning key project for Year Two 2016/17 of the Long Term Plan 2015 – 2025.

#### **Future Budget Implications**

Future work on the development of the RPMP is provided for in Council's Long Term Plan 2015-2025.

Any required change to implementation/operational funding will also be explored through the Long Term Plan planning process.

Lisa Power  
**Senior Planner (Water Policy)**

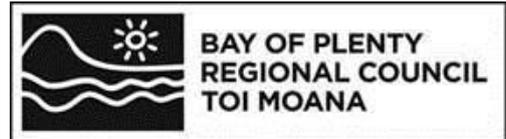
**for Natural Resources Policy Manager**

**15 February 2017**



# **SUPPORTING DOCUMENT - Regional Pest Management Plan: Discussion Document**





**Receives Only – No Decisions**

**Report To:** Regional Direction and Delivery Committee

**Meeting Date:** 23 February 2017

**Report From:** David Phizacklea, Regional Integrated Planning Manager

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## **National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity**

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### **Executive Summary**

This report advises on the implications for Council in implementing the requirements of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity 2016 (NPS-UDC).

The NPS-UDC came into effect on 3 December 2016 and is required to be implemented through the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement and through monitoring and reporting requirements on Council. The purpose of the NPS-UDC is to ensure that planning enables development by providing sufficient development capacity (serviced land) for residential housing and business.

The NPS-UDC applies across the region, but imposes particular requirements on Tauranga City Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council and Bay of Plenty Regional Council for the Tauranga Urban Area as an area of high growth. Meeting the requirements of the NPS-UDC is to be coordinated through the SmartGrowth partnership.

Deliverables required by the NPS-UDC include (in sequence):

- Establishing a monitoring regime.
- Undertaking housing and business land assessments.
- Setting development capacity targets for housing in statutory (Resource Management Act) planning documents – i.e. the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement, Tauranga City Plan and Western Bay of Plenty District Plan; and
- Developing (and consulting on) a Future Development Strategy to show how the identified targets will be met into the long term.

Most of these requirements are already being delivered by local authorities in some form.

The main impact on Council will be translating the NPS-UDC policy requirements into appropriate provisions in the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement through a change by December 2018.

### **Recommendations**

**That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:**

## **1 Receives the report, National Policy Statement Urban Development Capacity.**

### **1 Purpose**

This report advises on the implications to Bay of Plenty Regional Council in implementing the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity (NPS-UDC), which came into force on 3 December 2016. A copy of the NPS-UDC and its summary document are attached as appendices to this report.

The implications of the NPS-UDC, which Council is required to implement, are significant – affecting over half the region’s urban population through potential impacts on housing affordability and rates to support additional infrastructure provision. The NPS-UDC identifies the Tauranga Urban Area as one of five high growth areas in New Zealand and all policies are required to be implemented for this area.

### **2 Background**

In many of New Zealand’s growing urban areas, the supply of housing has not kept up with demand. The Government considers this has contributed to high and rapidly increasing house prices, as well as housing affordability challenges and overcrowding. High immigration levels have substantially impacted the supply of housing.

On 3 December 2016 the Government released its National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity requiring councils in fast growing areas like Tauranga/Western Bay to ensure planning decisions enable the supply of housing and business land to meet demand.

There are five themes in the NPS-UDC:

- Enabling growth and development while managing the effects.
- Meeting a range of demands.
- Understanding and enabling the market.
- Implications for infrastructure.
- The roles and relationships between councils.

There are three levels of objectives and policies in the NPS-UDC, all of which apply to the Tauranga high growth urban area.

The SmartGrowth partnership has already completed much of the work required by the NPS-UDC but there is a need to address some gaps, including whether the current SmartGrowth settlement pattern is sufficient to meet the requirements of the NPS-UDC in the short (3yr), medium (10yr) and long (30yr) terms.

## **3 Implications for the Bay of Plenty Regional Council**

### **3.1 Competitive operation of land markets**

The NPS-UDC has a strong market economics philosophy. Policy PA3 requires that when making planning decisions local authorities should limit (as much as possible) adverse impacts on the competitive operation of land markets.

This means we may need to consider whether prescriptive provisions like mapped urban limits and tight controls on land release timing and sequencing have a place in the RPS.

### 3.2 **Monitoring demand for land**

Urban development capacity and monitoring land demand and development capacity are important parts of the NPS-UDC. Policies PB1 to PB5 require local authorities to assess demand for different types of housing and commercial land. High level market indicators are suggested but detail of how these will be used has not been given.

Council has until 31 December 2017 to complete the housing and business development capacity assessment – though most of this work is already done.

### 3.3 **Development capacity**

The NPS-UDC requires an additional 20% of development capacity is available beyond projected demand in the short to medium term (out to 10yrs) and 15% beyond projected demand in the long term (10-30yrs). This over-provision of development capacity is required to ensure the efficient and competitive function of development markets.

The NPS-UDC also seeks that growth be enabled in a way that optimises environmental, economic, social and cultural outcomes.

An analysis by Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council of the current land zoned and serviced for new residential housing shows a short term land supply of slightly less than 10 years exists within the current urban limits of the Regional Policy Statement.

The three councils are required to consider how to provide sufficient development capacity in the RPS in the medium and long-term – which BOPRC may want to independently monitor.

### 3.4 **Responsive planning**

Policies PC5 to PC14 require responsive planning. PC5 requires minimum land supply targets to be reviewed on a three yearly basis.

These targets need not be publicly notified before being inserted into the RPS so it seems unlikely urban limits would be part of any such change. It is also unclear if Urban Limits “fit” with the overall tenor of the NPS-UDC.

Consensus is required among the three SmartGrowth councils on an appropriate response, such as the level of intensification and rezoning of additional greenfield land.

### 3.5 **Future Development Strategy**

Policies PC12 to PC14 require local authorities to prepare a Future Development Strategy to demonstrate there is sufficient land supply to meet market requirements.

Tauranga City Council has indicated it is preparing a Tauranga Urban Form Strategy to create a tangible picture of a future Tauranga. It will provide a ‘menu’

from which, over time, investments and decisions can be made that will contribute to the desired future urban form. The Tauranga Urban Form Strategy will provide the basis for the collective Future Development Strategy.

### 3.6 Elements to support growth

The NPS-UDC only requires delivery of plan changes and enabling infrastructure that are within the control of councils. Delivery of elements that are not controlled by councils, for example state highways and schools, are to be addressed through coordination across the responsible agencies so councils are satisfied they will likely be available to support future communities.

There are some direct implications for BOPRC in terms of transport planning and the provision of public transport when considering planning responses to housing demand, through for example the development of new greenfield growth areas.

## 4 Next Steps

Council staff are working closely with SmartGrowth, Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council on implementation of the NPS-UDC policy requirements. Existing TCC and WBOPDC systems to track land demand and uptake meet many of the requirements of the NPS-UDC. Some aspects, such as understanding future locational demand and obtaining rents data, require further work and are likely to be supported nationally.

A broad timetable for future work is set out below:

	Task	Timeframe
<b>SPR</b>	Structure planning for the confirmed growth areas and development of planning framework	Early 2018
	Public notification of plan changes	Mid 2018
<b>NPS</b>	Sufficient development capacity, infrastructure to support development, providing housing choice, respond when capacity insufficient	Immediate and ongoing
	Monitor market indicators	1 June 2017
	Begin to use indicators of price inefficiency	31 December 2017
	Housing and business development capacity assessment	31 December 2017
	Ensuring sufficient capacity and enabling development	Response initiated within 12 months (i.e. before 31 December 2018)
	Future development strategy	31 December 2018
	Set minimum targets in District Plans and Regional Policy Statement	31 December 2018

Note: SPR = Western Bay of Plenty Settlement Pattern Review, NPS = National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity

Although considerable work is required over the next two years to implement the NPS-UDC a lot has already been done. It is nonetheless important staff across the three Councils work together to share responsibilities and combine resources. A cross partnership Technical Implementation Group is being established under SmartGrowth.

It should be noted that the Ministry for Business, Innovation and Employment is committed to providing housing and price data for councils to report on, which will be made available by the end of June 2017.

## **5 Council's Accountability Framework**

### **5.1 Community Outcomes**

This project/proposal directly contributes to the Regional Collaboration & Leadership Community Outcome/s in the council's Long Term Plan 2015-2025.

### **5.2 Long Term Plan Alignment**

Responses to the NPS-UDC are largely able to be met as part of the Regional Planning and Engagement activity work programmes in the Long Term Plan 2015-2025. This includes the current commitment to undertake a change to the Regional Policy Statement urban limits intended to commence in 2017/18.

#### **Current Budget Implications**

This work is being undertaken within the current budget for the Regional Planning and Engagement Activity in the Annual Plan 2016/2017.

#### **Future Budget Implications**

Should Council take a greater role in monitoring then additional budget will be required through the next Long Term Plan.

James Low  
**Senior Planner (RIN)**

**for Regional Integrated Planning Manager**

**15 February 2017**



# **APPENDIX 1**

## **Summary of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity - December 2016**



# Summary of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity

	A: Outcomes for planning decisions	B: Evidence and monitoring to support planning decisions	C: Responsive planning	D: Coordinated planning evidence and decisions
<b>Objectives</b>	<i>These objectives apply to all local authorities and decision-makers. Policies PA1 to PA4 apply to any urban environment expecting to experience growth.</i>			
	<p>OA1. Effective and efficient urban environments that enable people and communities and future generations to provide for social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing.</p> <p>OA2. Urban environments that have sufficient opportunities to meet demand, and which provide choices that will meet the needs of people and communities and future generations for a range of dwelling types and locations, working environments and places to locate businesses.</p> <p>OA3. Urban environments that, over time, develop and change in response to the changing needs of people and communities and future generations.</p>	<p>OB1. A robustly developed, comprehensive and frequently updated evidence base to inform planning decisions in urban environments.</p>	<p>OC1. Planning decisions, practices and methods that enable urban development which provides for the social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing of people and communities and future generations in the short, medium and long term.</p> <p>OC2. Local authorities adapt and respond to evidence about urban development, market activity and the social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing of people and communities and future generations, in a timely way.</p>	<p>OD1. Urban environments where land use, development, development infrastructure and other infrastructure are integrated with each other.</p> <p>OD2. Coordinated and aligned planning decisions within and across local authority boundaries.</p>
	<i>Policies PB1-PB7, PC1-PC4, PD1 and PD2 apply to local authorities with a Medium or High-Growth Urban Area within their district or region. The application of the policies is not restricted to the boundaries of the Urban Area.</i>			
	<p>PA1. Local authorities shall ensure that at any one time there is <b>sufficient development capacity</b> available as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Short term</b> capacity must be <b>feasible</b>, zoned and serviced with <b>development infrastructure</b></li> <li>• <b>Medium term</b> capacity must be <b>feasible</b>, zoned and either serviced with <b>development infrastructure</b>, or development infrastructure identified in a long term plan under the LGA</li> <li>• <b>Long term</b> capacity must be feasible, identified in relevant plans and strategies, and the <b>development infrastructure</b> to support it must be identified in an infrastructure strategy under the LGA</li> </ul> <p>PA2. Local authorities shall satisfy themselves that <b>other infrastructure</b> required to support urban development is likely to be available.</p> <p>PA3. When making decisions that affect the way and rate at which development capacity is provided, decision-makers shall provide for the social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing of people and communities and future generations, having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing choices that will meet the needs of people and communities and future generations for a range of dwelling types and locations, working environments and places to locate businesses</li> <li>• Promoting efficient use of scarce urban land and infrastructure</li> <li>• Limiting as much as possible adverse impacts on the competitive operation of land and development markets.</li> </ul> <p>PA4. When considering effects of urban development, decision-makers shall take into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The benefits that urban development will provide with respect to the ability of people, communities and future generations to provide for their social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing</li> <li>• The benefits and costs of urban development at a national, inter-regional, regional and district scale, as well as local effects.</li> </ul>	<p>PB1. Local authorities shall carry out a <b>housing and business development capacity assessment</b> at least three-yearly that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimates housing demand, including for different types, locations and price points; and the supply of development capacity to meet that demand, in the short, medium and long terms.</li> <li>• Estimates demand for different types and locations of business land and floor area for businesses and the supply of development capacity to meet that demand in the short, medium and long terms.</li> <li>• Assesses interactions between housing and business activities, and their impacts on each other.</li> </ul> <p>PB2. The assessment shall use information about demand including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demographic change (including Statistics New Zealand population projections)</li> <li>• Future changes in business activities of the local economy and potential impacts on demand for housing and business land</li> <li>• Market indicators monitored under PB6 and PB7.</li> </ul> <p>PB3. The assessment shall estimate the sufficiency of development capacity provided by plans including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The cumulative impact of all zoning, objectives, policies, rules and overlays in plans</li> <li>• Actual and likely availability of infrastructure under PA1</li> <li>• Current feasibility of development capacity</li> <li>• Rate of take up of development capacity</li> <li>• The market's response to planning decisions obtained through monitoring indicators under PB6 and PB7.</li> </ul> <p>PB4. The assessment shall estimate the additional capacity needed if any of the above factors indicate that the supply of development capacity is not likely to meet demand in the short, medium or long term.</p> <p>PB5. In carrying out the assessment local authorities shall seek and use the input of iwi authorities, the property development sector, significant land owners, social housing providers, requiring authorities and the providers of development and other infrastructure.</p> <p>PB6. To ensure they are well-informed about demand, development capacity, urban development activity and outcomes and how planning decisions may affect this, local authorities shall <b>monitor</b> quarterly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prices and rents for housing, residential and business land by location and type; and changes in these over time</li> <li>• Resource and building consents relative to population growth</li> <li>• Indicators of housing affordability.</li> </ul> <p>PB7: Local authorities shall use information provided by indicators of price efficiency in their land and development market, such as price differentials between zones, to understand how well the market is functioning and how planning may affect this, and when additional development capacity might be needed.</p> <p><i>Local authorities are encouraged to publish the housing and business development capacity assessment under PB1 and monitoring results under PB6 and PB7.</i></p>	<p>PC1. To factor in the proportion of feasible development capacity that may not be developed, in addition to the requirement to ensure sufficient, feasible development capacity as outlined in PA1, local authorities shall also provide an additional margin of feasible development capacity over and above projected demand of at least: 20% in the short and medium term; and, 15% in the long term.</p> <p>PC2. If evidence from the assessment under PB1, including information about the rate of take-up of development capacity, indicates a higher margin is more appropriate, this higher margin should be used.</p> <p>PC3. When the housing and business development capacity assessment or monitoring indicates development capacity is not sufficient in any of the short, medium or long term, local authorities shall respond by providing further development capacity and enabling development.</p> <p>PC4. Local authorities shall consider all practicable options for providing sufficient, feasible development capacity and enabling development to meet demand including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes to plans and regional policy statements including zoning, objectives, policies, rules and overlays that apply in both existing urban environments and greenfield areas</li> <li>• <b>Integrated and coordinated consenting processes that facilitate development</b></li> <li>• Statutory tools and other methods available under other legislation.</li> </ul> <p><i>These policies apply to local authorities with a High-Growth Urban Area within their district or region. Local authorities with a Medium-Growth Urban Area within their district or region are encouraged to give effect to these policies. The application of the policies is not restricted to the boundaries of the Urban Area.</i></p> <p>PC5-11. Local authorities shall set <b>minimum targets</b> for sufficient, feasible development capacity for housing. Regional councils shall incorporate these into their regional policy statement and territorial authorities shall incorporate these as an objective in their relevant plan.</p> <p>Minimum targets shall be set for the medium and long terms and reviewed every three years. When evidence shows that the minimum targets set in the regional policy statement or relevant plans are not sufficient, local authorities shall revise those minimum targets.</p> <p>Local authorities shall set and revise the minimum targets in their regional policy statement or relevant plan without going through the consultation process set out in Schedule 1 of the RMA.</p> <p>PC12-14. Local authorities shall produce a <b>future development strategy</b> that demonstrates there will be sufficient, feasible development capacity in the medium and long terms and that the minimum targets will be met. This strategy shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the location, timing and sequencing of future development capacity for the long-term, including both future greenfield areas and intensification opportunities in existing urban environments</li> <li>• Balance certainty about future urban development with being responsive to demand.</li> </ul> <p>This strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shall be informed by the relevant long term plans and infrastructure strategies under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA)</li> <li>• Can be incorporated into a non-statutory document outside the RMA.</li> </ul> <p>In developing this strategy local authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake a consultation process that complies with either Part 6 of the LGA, or Schedule 1 of the RMA</li> <li>• Be informed by the housing and business development capacity assessment</li> <li>• Have particular regard to policy PA3 when considering how to provide development capacity.</li> </ul>	<p>PD1. Local authorities that share jurisdiction over an <b>Urban Area</b> are strongly encouraged to work together to implement this NPS, and particularly to cooperate and agree on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A joint housing and business development capacity assessment</li> <li>• The provision and location of sufficient, feasible development capacity.</li> </ul> <p>PD2. Local authorities shall work with providers of <b>development infrastructure</b> and <b>other infrastructure</b> to achieve integrated land use and infrastructure planning in order to implement PA1-PA3, PC1 and PC2.</p> <p>PD3. Local authorities that share jurisdiction over an <b>Urban Area</b> are strongly encouraged to cooperate and agree upon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The specification of minimum targets and their review</li> <li>• The development of a joint future development strategy.</li> </ul> <p>PD4. Local authorities shall work with providers of <b>development infrastructure</b> and <b>other infrastructure</b> in preparing the future development strategy.</p>

## Definitions

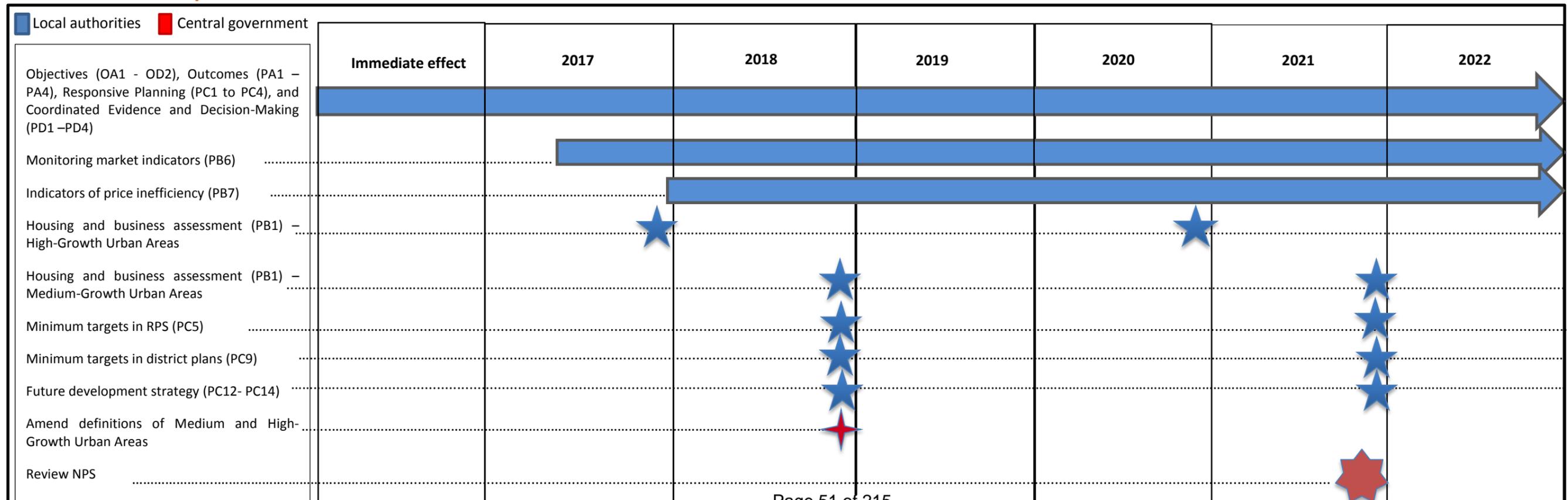
<p><b>Development capacity:</b> means in relation to housing and business land, the capacity of land intended for urban development based on:</p> <p>a) The zoning, objectives, policies, rules and overlays that apply to the land, in the relevant proposed and operative regional policy statements, regional plans and district plans; and</p> <p>b) The provision of adequate development infrastructure to support the development of the land.</p>
<p><b>Feasible:</b> means the development is commercially viable development, taking into account the current likely costs, revenue and yield of developing; and <i>feasibility</i> has a corresponding meaning.</p>
<p><b>Sufficient:</b> means the provision of enough development capacity to meet housing and business demand, and which reflects the demands for different types and locations of development capacity</p>
<p><b>Short term:</b> means within the next three years</p> <p><b>Medium term:</b> means between three and ten years</p> <p><b>Long term:</b> means between ten and thirty years</p>
<p><b>Development infrastructure:</b> means network infrastructure for water supply, wastewater, stormwater and land transport as defined in the Land Transport Management Act 2002, to the extent that it is controlled by local authorities.</p>
<p><b>Other infrastructure</b> means: open space; community infrastructure as defined in the Local Government Act 2002; land transport as defined in the Land Transport Management Act 2002 that is not controlled by local authorities; social infrastructure such as schools and healthcare; telecommunications as defined in the Telecommunications Act 2001; energy; and, other infrastructure not controlled by local authorities.</p>

## Which NPS-UDC objectives and policies apply to which local authorities^^

Area	Relevant Local Authorities	Relevant Objectives and Policies for Implementation		
		All Objectives and Policies PA1-PA4	Policies PB1-PB7, PC1-PC4 and PD1-PD2	Policies PC5-PC14 and PD3-PD4
<i>(Subject to change as population projections are revised)</i>				
<b>High-Growth Urban Areas</b>				
Auckland	Auckland Council			
Tauranga	Tauranga City Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council, Bay of Plenty Regional Council			
Hamilton	Hamilton City Council, Waikato District Council, Waipa District Council, Waikato Regional Council			
Queenstown	Queenstown Lakes District Council, Otago Regional Council			
Christchurch	Christchurch City Council, Waimakariri District Council, Selwyn District Council, Environment Canterbury Regional Council			
<b>Medium-Growth Urban Areas</b>				
New Plymouth	New Plymouth District Council, Taranaki Regional Council			
Nelson	Nelson City Council, Tasman District Council			
Kapiti	Kapiti Coast District Council, Greater Wellington Regional Council			
Palmerston North	Palmerston North City Council, Horizons Council			
Wellington	Wellington City Council, Porirua City Council, Lower Hutt City Council, Upper Hutt City Council, Greater Wellington Regional Council			
<b>Rest of New Zealand</b>				
All others	The remainder of New Zealand's local authorities			

^^Note, it is highly likely that a number of additional urban areas will be defined as either a high or medium growth urban area when Statistics New Zealand revises population projections in 2017. Revisions are expected by September 2017.

## Timeframes for Implementation<sup>++</sup>



<sup>++</sup> Local authorities with urban areas newly defined as either high or medium growth urban areas due to Statistics New Zealand revisions in 2017 will have extra time to complete some of these requirements.

## **APPENDIX 2**

# **National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity - December 2016**



# on Urban Development Capacity 2016

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# Preamble

New Zealand is highly urbanised, with 73 percent of us living in urban areas of at least 30,000 people.<sup>1</sup>

Urban environments are characterised by the closeness of people and places, and the connections between them. They enable us to live, work and play in close proximity, giving us access to amenity, services and activities that people value. While urban environments share these common characteristics, they also have unique local variations; the traits that make one urban environment different from another. Urban environments often have high rates of population and economic growth. Reflecting this, they are dynamic, and are constantly changing to reflect the needs of their communities. This constant change can have both positive and negative impacts: well-functioning urban areas maximise the positives and minimise the negatives.

Well-functioning urban environments provide for people and communities' wellbeing. They provide people with access to a choice of homes and opportunities to earn income, good connections between them, and attractive built and natural environments. They have good quality physical and social infrastructure and open space. They make efficient use of resources and allow land uses to change to meet the changing needs of their inhabitants while protecting what is precious. They make the most of their ability to connect to other parts of the world through trade and the movement of goods and people. Such urban environments attract people and investment, and are dynamic places that make a significant contribution to national economic performance.

Local authorities play an important role in shaping the success of our cities by planning for growth and change and providing critical infrastructure. Ideally, urban planning should enable people and communities to provide for their social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing through development, while managing its effects. This is a challenging role, because cities are complex places; they develop as a result of numerous individual decisions, and this often involves conflict between diverse preferences.

This national policy statement provides direction to decision-makers under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) on planning for urban environments. It recognises the national significance of well-functioning urban environments, with particular focus on ensuring that local authorities, through their planning, both:

- enable urban environments to grow and change in response to the changing needs of the communities, and future generations; and
- provide enough space for their populations to happily live and work. This can be both through allowing development to go “up” by intensifying existing urban areas, and “out” by releasing land in greenfield areas.

This national policy statement covers development capacity for both housing and business, to recognise that mobility and connectivity between both are important to achieving well-functioning urban environments. Planning should promote accessibility and connectivity between housing and businesses. It is up to local authorities to make decisions about what sort of urban form to pursue.

This national policy statement aims to ensure that planning decisions enable the supply of housing needed to meet demand. This will contribute to minimising artificially inflated house prices at all

<sup>1</sup>According to Statistics New Zealand's most recent estimates.

levels and contribute to housing affordability overall. Currently, artificially inflated house prices drive inequality, increase the fiscal burden of housing-related government subsidies, and pose a risk to the national economy.

Local authorities need to provide for the wellbeing of current generations, and they must also provide for the wellbeing of the generations to come. The overarching theme running through this national policy statement is that planning decisions must actively enable development in urban environments, and do that in a way that maximises wellbeing now and in the future.

This national policy statement does not anticipate development occurring with disregard to its effect. Local authorities will still need to consider a range of matters in deciding where and how development is to occur, including the direction provided by this national policy statement.

Competition is important for land and development markets because supply will meet demand at a lower price when there is competition. There are several key features of a competitive land and development market. These include providing plenty of opportunities for development. Planning can impact on the competitiveness of the market by reducing overall opportunities for development and restricting development rights to only a few landowners.

This national policy statement requires councils to provide in their plans enough development capacity to ensure that demand can be met. This includes both the total aggregate demand for housing and business land, and also the demand for different types, sizes and locations. This development capacity must also be commercially feasible to develop, and plentiful enough to recognise that not all feasible development opportunities will be taken up. This will provide communities with more choice, at lower prices.

Development capacity must be provided for in plans and also supported by infrastructure. Urban development is dependent on infrastructure, and decisions about infrastructure can shape urban development. This national policy statement requires development capacity to be serviced with development infrastructure, with different expectations from this infrastructure in the short, medium and long-term. It encourages integration and coordination of land use and infrastructure planning. This will require a sustained effort from local authorities, council-controlled organisations, and infrastructure providers (including central government) to align their intentions and resources.

Another key theme running through the national policy statement is for planning to occur with a better understanding of land and development markets, and in particular the impact that planning has on these. This national policy statement requires local authorities to prepare a housing and business development capacity assessment and to regularly monitor market indicators, including price signals, to ensure there is sufficient development capacity to meet demand. Local authorities must respond to this information. If it shows that more development capacity needs to be provided to meet demand, local authorities must then do so. Providing a greater number of opportunities for development that are commercially feasible will lead to more competition among developers and landowners to meet demand.

This national policy statement also places a strong emphasis on planning coherently across urban housing and labour markets, which may cross local authority administrative boundaries. This will require coordinated planning between local authorities that share jurisdiction over urban housing and labour markets. This includes collaboration between regional councils and territorial authorities who have differing functions under the RMA, but which all impact on and are impacted on by urban development.

This national policy statement recognises that the benefits of the statement are greatest in urban areas experiencing the highest levels of growth. It takes a tiered approach to the application of policies using the Statistics New Zealand urban areas classification, and population projections to target different policies to different local authorities. This classification also informs local authorities that they must work together. The boundaries of the urban areas do not restrict the area in which the local authorities apply the policies.

Local authorities that have a high-growth urban area within their jurisdiction are expected to meet all of the requirements of policies in this national policy statement, while local authorities with medium-growth urban areas in their jurisdiction, and all other local authorities, have lesser requirements, as per the table below.

	All local authorities	Local authorities that have a medium-growth urban area within their district or region	Local authorities that have a high-growth urban area within their district or region
Objectives that apply	All	All	All
Policies that apply	PA1 - PA4	PA1 - PA4	PA1 - PA4
		PB1 - PB7 PC1 - PC4 PD1 - PD2	PB1 - PB7 PC1 - PC4 PD1 - PD2
			PC5 - PC14 PD3 - PD4

This preamble may assist the interpretation of the national policy statement.

# Title

This national policy statement is the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity 2016.

# Commencement

This national policy statement comes into force on the 28th day after the date on which it is notified in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

# Interpretation

In this national policy statement, unless the context otherwise requires, –

*Act* means the Resource Management Act 1991.

*Business land* means land that is zoned for business uses in urban environments, including but not limited to land in the following examples of zones:

- industrial
- commercial
- retail
- business and business parks
- centres (to the extent that this zone allows business uses)
- mixed use (to the extent that this zone allows business uses).

*Decision-maker* means any person exercising functions and powers under the Act.

*Demand* means:

In relation to housing, the demand for dwellings in an urban environment in the short, medium and long-term, including:

- a) the total number of dwellings required to meet projected household growth and projected visitor accommodation growth;
- b) demand for different types of dwellings;
- c) the demand for different locations within the urban environment; and
- d) the demand for different price points

recognising that people will trade off (b), (c) and (d) to meet their own needs and preferences.

In relation to business land, the demand for floor area and lot size in an urban environment in the short, medium and long-term, including:

- a) the quantum of floor area to meet forecast growth of different business activities;
- b) the demands of both land extensive and intensive activities; and
- c) the demands of different types of business activities for different locations within the urban environment.

**Development capacity** means in relation to housing and business land, the capacity of land intended for urban development based on:

- a) the zoning, objectives, policies, rules and overlays that apply to the land, in the relevant proposed and operative regional policy statements, regional plans and district plans; and
- b) the provision of adequate development infrastructure to support the development of the land.

**Development infrastructure** means network infrastructure for water supply, wastewater, stormwater, and land transport as defined in the Land Transport Management Act 2003, to the extent that it is controlled by local authorities.

**Feasible** means that development is commercially viable, taking into account the current likely costs, revenue and yield of developing; and **feasibility** has a corresponding meaning.

**High-growth urban area** means any urban area (as defined by Statistics New Zealand in 2016) that:

- a) has either:
  - a resident population of over 30,000 people according to the most recent Statistics New Zealand urban area resident population estimatesor
  - at any point in the year a combined resident population and visitor population of over 30,000 people, using the most recent Statistics New Zealand urban area resident population estimatesand
- b) in which the resident population of that urban area is projected to grow by more than 10% between 2013 to 2023, according to the most recent Statistics New Zealand medium urban area population projections for 2013(base)-2023.

Note that the definition of high-growth urban area is a transitional definition, and will be reviewed and amended no later than 31 December 2018.

**Local authority** has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

**Long term** means between ten and thirty years.

**Medium-growth urban area** means any urban area (as defined by Statistics New Zealand in 2016) that:

- a) has a resident population of over 30,000 people according to the most recent Statistics New Zealand urban area resident population estimates
- and
- b) in which the resident population of that urban area is projected to grow by between 5% and 10% between 2013 to 2023, according to the most recent Statistics New Zealand medium urban area population projections for 2013(base)-2023.

Note that the definition of medium-growth urban area is a transitional definition, and will be reviewed and amended no later than 31 December 2018.

**Medium term** means between three and ten years.

**Other infrastructure** means:

- a) open space;
- b) community infrastructure as defined in the Local Government Act 2002;
- c) land transport as defined in the Land Transport Management Act 2003, that is not controlled by local authorities;
- d) social infrastructure such as schools and healthcare;
- e) telecommunications as defined in the Telecommunications Act 2001;
- f) energy; and
- g) other infrastructure not controlled by local authorities.

**Plan** means any plan under section 43AA of the Act or proposed plan under section 43AAC of the Act.

**Planning decision** means any decision on any plan, a regional policy statement, proposed regional policy statement, or any decision on a resource consent.

**Short term** means within the next three years.

**Sufficient** means the provision of enough development capacity to meet housing and business demand, and which reflects the demands for different types and locations of development capacity; and **sufficiency** has a corresponding meaning.

**Urban environment** means an area of land containing, or intended to contain, a concentrated settlement of 10,000 people or more and any associated business land, irrespective of local authority or statistical boundaries.

# National significance

This national policy statement is about recognising the national significance of:

- a) urban environments and the need to enable such environments to develop and change;  
and
- b) providing sufficient development capacity to meet the needs of people and communities and future generations in urban environments.

# Objectives

The following objectives apply to all decision-makers when making planning decisions that affect an urban environment.

## *Objective Group A – Outcomes for planning decisions*

- OA1: Effective and efficient urban environments that enable people and communities and future generations to provide for their social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing.
- OA2: Urban environments that have sufficient opportunities for the development of housing and business land to meet demand, and which provide choices that will meet the needs of people and communities and future generations for a range of dwelling types and locations, working environments and places to locate businesses.
- OA3: Urban environments that, over time, develop and change in response to the changing needs of people and communities and future generations.

## *Objective Group B – Evidence and monitoring to support planning decisions*

- OB1: A robustly developed, comprehensive and frequently updated evidence base to inform planning decisions in urban environments.

## *Objective Group C – Responsive planning*

- OC1: Planning decisions, practices and methods that enable urban development which provides for the social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing of people and communities and future generations in the short, medium and long-term.
- OC2: Local authorities adapt and respond to evidence about urban development, market activity and the social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing of people and communities and future generations, in a timely way.

## *Objective Group D – Coordinated planning evidence and decision-making*

- OD1: Urban environments where land use, development, development infrastructure and other infrastructure are integrated with each other.
- OD2: Coordinated and aligned planning decisions within and across local authority boundaries.

# Policies

## *Outcomes for planning decisions*

Policies PA1 to PA4 apply to any urban environment that is expected to experience growth.

PA1: Local authorities shall ensure that at any one time there is sufficient housing and business land development capacity according to the table below:

<b>Short term</b>	Development capacity must be feasible, zoned and serviced with development infrastructure.
<b>Medium term</b>	Development capacity must be feasible, zoned and either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• serviced with development infrastructure, or</li> <li>• the funding for the development infrastructure required to service that development capacity must be identified in a Long Term Plan required under the Local Government Act 2002.</li> </ul>
<b>Long-term</b>	Development capacity must be feasible, identified in relevant plans and strategies, and the development infrastructure required to service it must be identified in the relevant Infrastructure Strategy required under the Local Government Act 2002.

PA2: Local authorities shall satisfy themselves that other infrastructure required to support urban development are likely to be available.

PA3: When making planning decisions that affect the way and the rate at which development capacity is provided, decision-makers shall provide for the social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing of people and communities and future generations, whilst having particular regard to:

- a) Providing for choices that will meet the needs of people and communities and future generations for a range of dwelling types and locations, working environments and places to locate businesses;
- b) Promoting the efficient use of urban land and development infrastructure and other infrastructure; and
- c) Limiting as much as possible adverse impacts on the competitive operation of land and development markets.

PA4: When considering the effects of urban development, decision-makers shall take into account:

- a) The benefits that urban development will provide with respect to the ability for people and communities and future generations to provide for their social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing; and
- b) The benefits and costs of urban development at a national, inter-regional, regional and district scale, as well as the local effects.

### *Evidence and monitoring to support planning decisions*

Policies PB1 to PB7 apply to all local authorities that have part, or all, of either a medium-growth urban area or high-growth urban area within their district or region.

The application of these policies is not restricted to the boundaries of the urban area.

- PB1: Local authorities shall, on at least a three-yearly basis, carry out a housing and business development capacity assessment that:
- a) Estimates the demand for dwellings, including the demand for different types of dwellings, locations and price points, and the supply of development capacity to meet that demand, in the short, medium and long-terms; and
  - b) Estimates the demand for the different types and locations of business land and floor area for businesses, and the supply of development capacity to meet that demand, in the short, medium and long-terms; and
  - c) Assesses interactions between housing and business activities, and their impacts on each other.

Local authorities are encouraged to publish the assessment under policy PB1.

- PB2: The assessment under policy PB1 shall use information about demand including:

- a) Demographic change using, as a starting point, the most recent Statistics New Zealand population projections;
- b) Future changes in the business activities of the local economy and the impacts that this might have on demand for housing and business land; and
- c) Market indicators monitored under PB6 and PB7.

- PB3: The assessment under policy PB1 shall estimate the sufficiency of development capacity provided by the relevant local authority plans and proposed and operative regional policy statements, and Long Term Plans and Infrastructure Strategies prepared under the Local Government Act 2002, including:

- a) The cumulative effect of all zoning, objectives, policies, rules and overlays and existing designations in plans, and the effect this will have on opportunities for development being taken up;
- b) The actual and likely availability of development infrastructure and other infrastructure in the short, medium and long term as set out under PA1;
- c) The current feasibility of development capacity;
- d) The rate of take up of development capacity, observed over the past 10 years and estimated for the future; and
- e) The market's response to planning decisions, obtained through monitoring under policies PB6 and PB7.

- PB4: The assessment under policy PB1 shall estimate the additional development capacity needed if any of the factors in PB3 indicate that the supply of development capacity is not likely to meet demand in the short, medium or long term.

- PB5: In carrying out the assessment under policy PB1, local authorities shall seek and use the input of iwi authorities, the property development sector, significant land owners, social housing providers, requiring authorities, and the providers of development infrastructure and other infrastructure.
- PB6: To ensure that local authorities are well-informed about demand for housing and business development capacity, urban development activity and outcomes, local authorities shall monitor a range of indicators on a quarterly basis including:
- a) Prices and rents for housing, residential land and business land by location and type; and changes in these prices and rents over time;
  - b) The number of resource consents and building consents granted for urban development relative to the growth in population; and
  - c) Indicators of housing affordability.
- PB7: Local authorities shall use information provided by indicators of price efficiency in their land and development market, such as price differentials between zones, to understand how well the market is functioning and how planning may affect this, and when additional development capacity might be needed.

Local authorities are encouraged to publish the results of their monitoring under policies PB6 and PB7.

### *Responsive planning*

Policies PC1 to PC4 apply to all local authorities that have part, or all, of either a medium-growth urban area or high-growth urban area within their district or region.

The application of these policies is not restricted to the boundaries of the urban area.

- PC1: To factor in the proportion of feasible development capacity that may not be developed, in addition to the requirement to ensure sufficient, feasible development capacity as outlined in policy PA1, local authorities shall also provide an additional margin of feasible development capacity over and above projected demand of at least:
- 20% in the short and medium term, and
  - 15% in the long term.
- PC2: If evidence from the assessment under policy PB1, including information about the rate of take-up of development capacity, indicates a higher margin is more appropriate, this higher margin should be used.
- PC3: When the evidence base or monitoring obtained in accordance with policies PB1 to PB7 indicates that development capacity is not sufficient in any of the short, medium or long term, local authorities shall respond by:
- a) Providing further development capacity; and
  - b) enabling development

in accordance with policies PA1, PC1 or PC2, and PC4. A response shall be initiated within 12 months.

- PC4: A local authority shall consider all practicable options available to it to provide sufficient development capacity and enable development to meet demand in the short, medium and long term, including:
- a) Changes to plans and regional policy statements, including to the zoning, objectives, policies, rules and overlays that apply in both existing urban environments and greenfield areas;
  - b) Integrated and coordinated consenting processes that facilitate development; and
  - c) Statutory tools and other methods available under other legislation.

**Minimum targets**

Policies PC5 to PC11 apply to all local authorities that have part, or all, of a high-growth urban area within their district or region.

Local authorities that have part, or all, of a medium-growth urban area within their district or region are encouraged to give effect to policies PC5 to PC11.

The application of these policies is not restricted to the boundaries of the urban area.

- PC5: Regional councils shall set minimum targets for sufficient, feasible development capacity for housing, in accordance with the relevant assessment under policy PB1 and with policies PA1 and PC1 or PC2, and incorporate these minimum targets into the relevant regional policy statement.
- PC6: A regional council's minimum targets set under policy PC5 shall be set for the medium and long term, and shall be reviewed every three years.
- PC7: When the relevant assessment required under policy PB1 shows that the minimum targets set in the regional policy statement are not sufficient, regional councils shall revise those minimum targets in accordance with policies PC5, and shall incorporate these revised targets into its regional policy statement.
- PC8: Regional councils shall amend their proposed and operative regional policy statements to give effect to policies PC5 to PC7 in accordance with section 55(2A) of the Act without using the process in Schedule 1 of the Act.
- PC9: Territorial authorities shall set minimum targets for sufficient, feasible development capacity for housing, as a portion of the regional minimum target, in accordance with the relevant assessment under policy PB1, and with policies PA1, PC1 or PC2, and PD3 and incorporate the minimum targets as an objective into the relevant plan.
- PC10: If a minimum target set in a regional policy statement is revised, the relevant territorial authorities shall also revise the minimum targets in their plans in accordance with policy PC9.
- PC11: Territorial authorities shall amend their relevant plans to give effect to policies PC9 and PC10 in accordance with section 55(2A) of the Act without using the process in Schedule 1 of the Act.

Note that using section 55(2A) of the Act for policies PC8 and PC11 only applies to setting minimum targets and not to plan changes that give effect to those minimum targets.

### **Future development strategy**

Policies PC12 to PC14 apply to all local authorities that have part, or all, of a high-growth urban area within their district or region.

Local authorities that have part, or all, of a medium-growth urban area within their district or region are encouraged to give effect to policies PC12 to PC14

The application of these policies is not restricted to the boundaries of the urban area.

PC12: Local authorities shall produce a future development strategy which demonstrates that there will be sufficient, feasible development capacity in the medium and long term. This strategy will also set out how the minimum targets set in accordance with policies PC5 and PC9 will be met.

PC13: The future development strategy shall:

- a) identify the broad location, timing and sequencing of future development capacity over the long term in future urban environments and intensification opportunities within existing urban environments;
- b) balance the certainty regarding the provision of future urban development with the need to be responsive to demand for such development; and
- c) be informed by the relevant Long Term Plans and Infrastructure Strategies required under the Local Government Act 2002, and any other relevant strategies, plans and documents.

PC14: The future development strategy can be incorporated into a non-statutory document that is not prepared under the Act, including documents and strategies prepared under other legislation. In developing this strategy, local authorities shall:

- a) Undertake a consultation process that complies with:
  - Part 6 of the Local Government Act; or
  - Schedule 1 of the Act;
- b) be informed by the assessment under policy PB1; and
- c) have particular regard to policy PA1.

### ***Coordinated planning evidence and decision-making***

Policies PD1 and PD2 apply to all local authorities that have part, or all, of either a medium-growth urban area or high-growth urban area within their district or region.

The application of these policies is not restricted to the boundaries of the urban area.

PD1: Local authorities that share jurisdiction over an urban area are strongly encouraged to work together to implement this national policy statement, having particular regard to cooperating and agreeing upon:

- a) The preparation and content of a joint housing and business development capacity assessment for the purposes of policy PB1; and
- b) The provision and location of sufficient, feasible development capacity required under the policies PA1, PC1 and PC2.

PD2: To achieve integrated land use and infrastructure planning, local authorities shall work with providers of development infrastructure, and other infrastructure, to implement policies PA1 to PA3, PC1 and PC2.

Policies PD3 and PD4 apply to all local authorities that have part, or all, of a high-growth urban area within their district or region.

Policy PD3 a) applies to all local authorities that have part, or all, of a medium-growth urban area within their district or region and choose to set minimum targets under policies PC5 to PC11.

PD3 b) and PD4 apply to all local authorities that have part, or all, of a medium-growth urban area within their district or region and choose to prepare a future development strategy under policies PC12 to PC14.

The application of these policies is not restricted to the boundaries of the urban area.

PD3: Local authorities that share jurisdiction over an urban area are strongly encouraged to collaborate and cooperate to agree upon:

- a) The specification of the minimum targets required under PC5 and PC9 and their review under policies PC6, PC7 and PC10; and
- b) The development of a joint future development strategy for the purposes of policies PC12 to PC14.

PD4: Local authorities shall work with providers of development infrastructure, and other infrastructure, in preparing a future development strategy under policy PC12.

# Timeframes to implement this national policy statement

The timeframes for giving effect to particular policies in this national policy statement are as follows.

Objectives OA1 to OD2, policies PA1 to PA4 (outcomes for planning decisions), policies PC1 to PC4 (responsive planning) and policies PD1 to PD4 (coordinated planning evidence and decision-making) must be given effect immediately.

Local authorities that have part or all of either a medium-growth urban area or a high-growth urban area within their district or region shall begin to monitor indicators under policy PB6 within 6 months of this NPS coming into effect.

Local authorities that have part or all of either a medium-growth urban area or a high-growth urban area within their district or region shall begin to use indicators of price inefficiency under policy PB7 by 31 December 2017.

Local authorities that have part or all of a high-growth urban area within their district or region shall have completed the housing and business development capacity assessment under policy PB1 by 31 December 2017.

Local authorities that have part or all of a medium-growth urban area within their district or region shall have completed the housing and business development capacity assessment under policy PB1 by 31 December 2018.

Local authorities that have part or all of a high-growth urban area within their district or region shall have produced the future development strategy under policies PC12 to PC14 by 31 December 2018.

Local authorities that have part or all of a high-growth urban area within their district or region shall have set minimum targets in their relevant plan or regional policy statement under policies PC5 and PC9 by 31 December 2018.

Local authorities with part or all of an urban area in their district or region that, through revisions to the Statistics New Zealand medium urban area population projections for 2013(base)-2023, comes to be defined as either a medium-growth urban area or a high-growth urban area, shall give effect to the requirements by the dates set out above with the following exceptions:

- Local authorities with part or all of an urban area in their district or region that is newly classified as a medium-growth urban area shall begin monitoring indicators under policy PB6 and using indicators of price efficiency under policy PB7 by 31 March 2018.
- Local authorities with part or all of an urban area in their district or region that is newly classified as a high-growth urban area shall complete the housing and business development capacity assessment under policy PB1 by 30 June 2018.

# Review of this national policy statement

The Minister for the Environment intends to review and amend the definitions of high-growth urban area and medium-growth urban area no later than 31 December 2018.

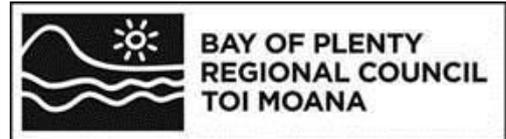
The Minister for the Environment intends to review the implementation and effectiveness of this national policy statement in achieving all its objectives and policies and in achieving the purpose of the Act, no later than 31 December 2021. The Minister shall then consider the need to review, change or revoke this national policy statement.

## *Regulatory impact statement*

The Ministry for the Environment produced a regulatory impact statement on 29 September 2016 to help inform the decisions taken by the Government relating to the contents of this instrument.

A copy of this regulatory impact statement can be found at:

- <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/more/cabinet-papers-and-related-material-search/regulatory-impact-statements/ris-proposed-nps-urban>
- <http://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/informationreleases/ris>



**Report To:** Regional Direction and Delivery Committee  
**Meeting Date:** 23 February 2017  
**Report From:** Fiona McTavish, General Manager, Strategy & Science

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## **SmartGrowth Strategic Direction**

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### **Executive Summary**

SmartGrowth has recently proposed a new strategic direction, presented to the SmartGrowth Leadership Group at its 15 February 2017 joint committee meeting. This report advises on that new direction and structures, and seeks a position on how Regional Council, as a partner and funder to SmartGrowth, wishes to respond.

SmartGrowth “sets the strategic vision and direction for growth, infrastructural planning and development across the sub-region, focusing on the key issues relating to social, environmental, economic and cultural planning”. More specifically this includes a Strategy and Implementation Plan which sets out the actions needed to achieve this vision.

SmartGrowth has signalled that as well as refocussing its leadership group on strategic matters, monitoring will be more strategically focussed. For transparency and public accountability, it is recommended that SmartGrowth continue to track delivery against actions detailed in the 2013 strategy.

It is also proposed that staff regularly bring SmartGrowth related issues, monitoring and updates to the Committee. Where there are issues of substance or significance, such as around the implementation of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity, it is proposed Council’s position and any required decision-making be considered by this Committee. This will enable clear direction to be set prior to those issues being considered by the SmartGrowth Leadership Group.

### **Recommendations**

**That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, SmartGrowth Strategic Direction;**
- 2 Notes the intended new strategic direction of SmartGrowth, as set out in the briefing booklet attached to this report – “Building Our Futures Together”;**
- 3 Monitors progress in implementing the current SmartGrowth actions against timeframes set out in the 2013 SmartGrowth Strategy through the SmartGrowth Leadership Group;**

- 4 **Notes additional resource implications are not yet quantified, particularly in regard to SmartGrowth's role in implementing the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity;**
- 5 **Confirms the decision has a low level of significance.**

## 1 Purpose

The purpose of this paper is to advise the Committee on changes to the SmartGrowth programme and the way in which it is delivered, and to consider how that may affect the decision making processes of Bay of Plenty Regional Council.

The new strategic direction is set out in the briefing booklet – “Building Our Futures Together” provided in Appendix 1 to this report.

## 2 Background

SmartGrowth “sets the strategic vision and direction for growth, infrastructural planning and development across the sub-region, focusing on the key issues relating to social, environmental, economic and cultural planning”. More specifically this includes a Strategy and Implementation Plan which sets out the community agreed actions needed to achieve this vision.

Recently, SmartGrowth has reorganised itself to enable greater focus on strategically important issues for the sub-region. The new strategic focus sees SmartGrowth take a lead role in community discussions (called ‘Smart Talk, Future Thinking’), take on management related to the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity, continue its advocacy role and take on a more “strategic” monitoring role.

The SmartGrowth governance group – previously called the ‘SmartGrowth Implementation Committee’ remains largely unchanged but is renamed the ‘SmartGrowth Leadership Group’ (SLG) to reflect it is less implementation focussed role. It remains a joint committee of the three partner councils and tangata whenua under the Local Government Act 2002.

Significant changes have been made to the SmartGrowth officer groups. The new structure includes replacing the ‘Implementation Management Group’ with a ‘SmartGrowth Managers’ Strategic Group’ (SSG), essentially replacing officer level staff with General Manager level representation. This strategic group will now focus on thought leadership, including inter-regional and upper North Island matters. Technical implementation will be undertaken by ‘Technical Implementation Project Groups’ and SmartGrowth partners’ own project teams.

Regional Council officers will continue to bring SmartGrowth related issues, monitoring and updates to the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee. Where there are issues of substance or critical importance, such as proposed changes to the Regional Policy Statement urban limits, they will be worked through the Committee prior to being taken to the SmartGrowth Leadership Group.

## 3 Discussion

The new SmartGrowth Managers Strategic Group (SSG) will be made up of one senior officer from each SmartGrowth partner, plus a representative from the District Health Board, Tangata Whenua, NZTA and the SmartGrowth Office Implementation Manager.

The senior Bay of Plenty Regional Council officer representative is Fiona McTavish, General Manager Strategy & Science.

The purpose of SSG is to provide advice and stimulate strategic creative thinking, identify gaps and opportunities, oversee and connect information, advise and receive reports from Technical Implementation Groups, assist with monitoring, reporting, progress reporting, information sharing and data gathering.

Technical Implementation Groups (TIGs) will be set up for implementation and technical work. Two initial TIGs are proposed:

- (a) TIG to oversee NPS compliance and;
- (b) TIG on SmartGrowth progress reporting and monitoring.

The Bay of Plenty Regional Council elected members appointed to SLG are Chairman Leader, Cr Nees, Cr Thompson and Cr Crosby. Cr Von Dadelszen is the alternate member. The option to have alternates was discussed at the SmartGrowth 15 February 2017 SLG meeting.

Until now, SmartGrowth has followed a Plan-Implement-Monitor-Review cycle. Every 3 years the strategy is reviewed – the last being in 2013. In between years it was understood that the SmartGrowth office would coordinate action delivery, track progress towards implementing the vision, manage forums and support the leadership group. As most actions are delivered by local authorities, SmartGrowth was intended to operate as an efficient, coordination focussed group.

The SmartGrowth Strategy is set down to be reviewed in 2018/19.

The more strategic focus sees SmartGrowth take a new approach. For example, it is now taking a lead role in community discussions (called ‘Smart Talk, Future Thinking’) and has proposed to take on management related to the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity. SmartGrowth will continue its advocacy role but have a more “strategic” monitoring role. This has potential implications for Bay of Plenty Regional Council and could obscure important details on action implementation.

It is important to note there is a further report to the Committee on the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity on this agenda. Resource implications for Bay of Plenty Regional Council are not yet quantified.

## 4 Options

Two options readily present themselves for consideration by the Committee:

Option	Response	Considerations
Option 1: Support the new strategic initiative with no further process or consideration.	Under this option BOPRC would implement required changes to resourcing priorities, as and when needed. There may be a need for additional BOPRC funding to support SmartGrowth initiatives.	The proposed focus departs from the agreed SmartGrowth Strategy 2013. However, the SmartGrowth Independent Chair has provided assurances they will not affect delivery.  Although aspects of the strategy such as the appendices may no

		longer be accurate these corrections can wait until the review in 2018/19.
Option 2: Support the new strategic initiative but confirm SmartGrowth will continue to monitor action delivery against the proposed SmartGrowth timetable.	Ensure SmartGrowth will continue to monitor action delivery against the timetable set out in the SmartGrowth Strategy 2013.	SmartGrowth has signalled that as well as refocussing its leadership group on strategic matters, monitoring will be more strategically focussed.  This option ensures deliverables set out in the strategy are properly accounted for until such time as the strategy itself is changed. This is fiscally prudent and consistent with expectation the public will have had when the strategy was approved in 2013.

In summary, the new SmartGrowth focus requires consideration of implications for Bay of Plenty Regional Council and the community. It is not clear to what extent the recent changes represent a departure from the agreed action-focussed strategy. Communities may need to be aware of the changes in order to meet Local Government Act requirements of clear, transparent and democratically accountable decision-making. Keeping good account of action delivery against what is proposed in the 2013 strategy is required.

The SmartGrowth Leadership Group will need to ensure the SmartGrowth work programme is prioritised to make best use of current partner council funding, while meeting the commitments of the SmartGrowth Strategy 2013.

## 5 Community Views

SmartGrowth has both a direct and indirect effect on the communities of the western Bay of Plenty sub-region. Three local authorities, tangata whenua and other agencies share implementation responsibilities with the SmartGrowth management team. In May 2013, following a significant consultative process, the reviewed SmartGrowth Strategy was adopted. Those organisations, communities and individuals involved in that process have an interest in ensuring current commitments are delivered on.

The 2013 strategy may not reflect the new direction of SmartGrowth and the key issues that the partner councils are seeking to address. For example housing affordability is a significant issue for those living in, or seeking to move to, the western Bay of Plenty.

## 6 Council's Accountability Framework

### 6.1 Community Outcomes

SmartGrowth contributes to the Regional Collaboration and Leadership Community Outcome in the council's Long Term Plan 2015-2025.

### 6.2 Long Term Plan Alignment

SmartGrowth is currently planned under the Regional Collaboration and Leadership activity in the Long Term Plan 2015-2025.

### **Current Budget Implications**

The 2016/17 budget for the Regional Collaboration and Leadership Activity includes funding for the SmartGrowth. Bay of Plenty Regional Council contributes 42% of the operating costs of SmartGrowth, being \$300,500 per year in Years 1-3 of the Long Term Plan 2015-2025. The amount of funding beyond 2017/18 has been signalled to be revisited through the next long term plan process.

Currently no extra funds are sought; though there is potential for committed funds to be appropriated for work that had not previously been planned for.

In addition to Council's funding contribution to SmartGrowth, it also funds work directly, such as public transport (Tauranga Public Transport Blueprint), the Tauranga Harbour Programme, and implementation of Council's responsibilities under the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity.

### **Future Budget Implications**

Delivering on the new strategic direction for SmartGrowth may have implications for services provided within the current budget. Further discussion is required as part of the development of the next Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

David Phizacklea

**Regional Integrated Planning Manager**

**for General Manager, Strategy & Science**

**16 February 2017**



# APPENDIX 1

## SmartGrowth Bay of Plenty Briefing Booklet - Building Our Futures Together



# BUILDING OUR FUTURES TOGETHER

## BRIEF TO INCOMING SMARTGROWTH LEADERSHIP GROUP

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Leading the way as a smart partnership focused on strategic and spatial future planning for the western Bay of Plenty

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# Executive Summary

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The SmartGrowth journey began in 2000 and has evolved from a growth management strategy into a comprehensive spatial plan for the western Bay of Plenty sub-region. SmartGrowth sets the strategic vision and direction for the growth and development of the western Bay, on key issues across the spectrum of social, environmental, economic and cultural objectives.

SmartGrowth is more than the spatial plan document – it is a collaboration that has been working successfully for the past 16 years, leading the way nationally in integrated sub-regional planning and strategic thinking.

[www.smartgrowthbop.org.nz](http://www.smartgrowthbop.org.nz)

**The value of the SmartGrowth Partnership is in its ability to:**



- Offer smart strategic thinking that is evidence-based, collaborative and community-focussed
- Deliver, and hold onto, a long term view of spatial planning and development
- Connect with others to deliver strong united advocacy and transformational partnerships

**The SmartGrowth Partnership has had a number of successes to date, including:**



- Anchoring and driving a long term integrated plan for future sub-regional development
- Strong and united advocacy for infrastructure investment
- Brokering key partnerships to drive transformational change

**The western Bay of Plenty sub-region has been an area of strong population growth for some time. Key findings from SmartGrowth's demographic work<sup>1</sup> include:**



- Strong growth over the next 15 years and then a slowing of growth
- The dominance of the sub-region in a regional context, especially Tauranga City
- Strong growth in household numbers due to decreasing household size
- The rise of the silver economy – large proportion of the population will be aged 65+
- Youthful Māori population

**The SmartGrowth Leadership Group (SLG) has an important role to play in driving strategic thinking.**

**1. Sub-regional spatial planning including urban form/settlement, transport and National Policy Statement (NPS) compliance**

- Providing sub-regional leadership on spatial planning, growth, infrastructure planning and development, focusing on key issues relating to the four well-beings (the recently approved four integrated urban area/ capacity projects to deliver housing and business land development; and previous tertiary education provision advocacy and support opportunities across the sub-region, are good examples of SmartGrowth's sub-regional leadership).
- High-level spatial planning and achieving SmartGrowth outcomes.
- NPS for Urban Development Capacity compliance/ Settlement Pattern – strategic sub-regional agreement/ guidance on the SmartGrowth settlement pattern.
- Infrastructure / Facilities – where this affects more than one SmartGrowth partner and transcends boundaries (especially transport).
- Setting and monitoring strategy progress and sub-regional policy, actions and approaches relevant to the SmartGrowth Strategy.

**2. Advocacy – united voice for western Bay of Plenty**

- United voice – where an issue requires joint advocacy and one strong, united voice – mayors, chair and partners together provide a powerful platform for engaging with central government on co-investment issues e.g. central government service provision for housing, health, economy, tertiary education, transport, emergency services, any other gaps.
- Intra and inter-regional matters – there are impacts beyond the sub-region (eg intra and inter regional) that need addressing across the SmartGrowth partners.
- Matters of Upper North Island or national importance that impact on the sub-region (eg freight movement, maintaining range of transport options).

**3. Future thinking – leading community conversations/ events across the western Bay of Plenty**

- Facilitating community understanding and discussions/ conversations on long term spatial planning issues with a view to looking beyond 10 years to 20, 30 years and 50 years ahead.

<sup>1</sup>Jackson, N.O., Cameron, M. and Cochrane, B. (2014), 2014 Review of Demographic and Labour Force Projections for the Bay of Plenty Region for the Period 2013 – 2063. Commissioned Report. Hamilton, New Zealand: University of Waikato, National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis.

Key strategic sub-regional issues that the Partnership will need to take smart leadership on include:



### Smart housing and urban design/form

How do we get the housing our sub-region needs including quality, quantity, density done well, urban design, and a range of housing types across the sub-region? Placemaking and placeshaping and the role of different towns, urban and suburban centres.



### Smart infrastructure

Supporting the SmartGrowth blueprint for future development (settlement pattern) of the sub-region with the right infrastructure. Ensuring we are seen as a credible co-investor able to partner with central government to deliver results on the ground. United advocacy to central government.



### Smart transport

Future-proofing our transport system and addressing growing traffic congestion, given the current single occupant car travel preferences across the sub-region. Providing for more active and safe transport choices including increasing use of public transport, walking and cycling. Smart transport also includes air connectivity and airport services for a growing sub-region.

Other key strategic discussions need to continue at a sub-regional level to ensure quality policy decision-making on demographic, health and community engagement challenges.

- What does our future population look like and how does that affect our planning today and in the long term?
- How do we accommodate a more youthful Maori population? What will a post-Treaty settlement environment look like in the sub-region?
- What is the future of work and how do our revised employment projects affect our future thinking?
- What about the population ageing profile – are we doing enough to provide, plan and make the most of having more people over 65 years living longer in our region and wanting lifelong learning and living opportunities to contribute to communities?
- What is the future of our health and wellbeing services?
- How do we ensure good community engagement in planning for the future?

Over the last 16 years the SmartGrowth Partnership has developed and refined a way of working that has enabled successful implementation of the Strategy and an enduring partnership approach.

### Key aspects of the SmartGrowth approach include:

- Parties take a co-operative approach to addressing issues
- Agreeing a common evidence base and dataset for planning purposes
- Implementation through co-operation and consensus
- Issues are considered in a measured, effective and timely manner
- Commitment to act in good faith in meeting SmartGrowth obligations
- Taking a solutions-based approach when raising issues
- Over-viewing partner implementation to ensure it is “joined-up”

**Continuing this approach is vital to addressing the sub-region’s strategic issues in an effective manner now and for the future.**



# Building our Futures Together

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*The SmartGrowth Leadership Group's (SLG) role and functions are changing and growing.*

The SmartGrowth Leadership Group (SLG) is a joint committee of Tauranga City Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council, Bay of Plenty Regional Council and Tāngata Whenua.

The New Zealand Transport Agency is an implementation partner.

# Key Roles and Functions

## Leadership Group – what are its key roles and functions?

### 1. Sub-regional spatial planning including urban form/settlement, transport and National Policy Statement (NPS) compliance

- Providing sub-regional leadership on spatial planning, growth, infrastructure planning and development, focusing on key issues relating to the four well-beings<sup>2</sup> (the recently approved four integrated urban area/capacity projects to deliver housing and business land development; and previous tertiary education provision advocacy and support opportunities across the sub-region, are good examples of SmartGrowth's sub-regional leadership).
- Co-operative decision-making that builds a strong sub-regional consensus and commitment to joint actions (for example the commitment to the Eastern Corridor as a key growth area for the sub-region and the collaboration that was required to ensure infrastructure such as the Tauranga Eastern Link was put in place).
- Dealing with cross boundary matters – where there are cross-boundary implications or an issue transcends a local authority's boundary (for example water policy issues).
- High-level spatial planning and achieving SmartGrowth outcomes.
- NPS for Urban Development Capacity compliance/ Settlement Pattern – strategic sub-regional agreement/ guidance on the SmartGrowth settlement pattern including growth areas, NPS targets, staging, sequencing and funding (the SmartGrowth settlement pattern is included in the Regional Policy Statement which all district plans must give effect to).
- Infrastructure / Facilities – where this affects more than one SmartGrowth partner and transcends boundaries (especially transport).
- Setting and monitoring strategy progress and sub-regional policy, actions and approaches relevant to the SmartGrowth Strategy (for example, setting high-level sub-regional structure plan requirements but leaving the detail to be implemented by the partner councils).

### 2. Advocacy – united voice for western Bay of Plenty

- Communicating and engaging with key stakeholders where a sub-regional level view is required (SmartGrowth has a history of successfully engaging with central Government and providing a sub-regional view).
- United voice - where an issue requires joint advocacy and one strong, united voice – mayors, chair and partners together provide a powerful platform for engaging with central government on co-investment issues e.g. central government service provision for housing, health, economy, tertiary education, transport, emergency services, any other gaps.
- Development and leadership of an agreed sub-regional advocacy programme.
- Intra and inter-regional matters – there are impacts beyond the sub-region (eg intra and inter regional) that need addressing across the SmartGrowth partners.
- Matters of Upper North Island or national importance that impact on the sub-region (eg freight movement, maintaining range of transport options).

### 3. Future thinking – leading community conversations/events across the western Bay of Plenty (Smart Talk. Future Thinking) on long term planning issues, implications and opportunities (10+ years planning)

- Facilitating community understanding and discussions/conversations on long term spatial planning issues with a view to looking beyond 10 years to 20, 30 years and 50 years ahead. For example: The future of work; the future of transport including land, air and sea; the future of housing; the future of the Upper North Island and western Bay's place in it; the future of our population (demographic changes); future of tertiary education provision and health and wellbeing services; including work with Partner Forums and Western Bay's community engagement software programme and the SmartGrowth website, social media and events programme.

<sup>2</sup> The four well-beings refer to cultural, economic, environmental and social matters.

## Strengthening the partnership with the District Health Board

A recommendation supported by the Chief Executives' Advisory Group, to add a representative from the Bay of Plenty District Health Board to the membership of the leadership group is being discussed. The SmartGrowth Implementation Agreement and Terms of Reference provide for the addition of members in a non-voting capacity but with speaking rights. This widened membership will assist with SmartGrowth's delivery on four well-being outcomes and the district health board is currently finalising a strategic health services plan. The chief executive of the District Health Board already sits on the Chief Executives' Advisory Group of the SmartGrowth Partnership.

## New national impetus on sub-regional planning

Given that the SmartGrowth Strategy 2013 is into its fourth year of implementation, we need to consider how to allow more time for the leadership group to undertake various tasks that allow for greater engagement on strategic issues including prioritising actions.

The National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity (NPS) will also bring specific compliance and planning challenges and opportunities that the SmartGrowth Partnership will be well-positioned to discuss and agree. The NPS will call upon high urban growth areas to complete housing and business land assessments, make changes to regional policy statements and district plans to implement these assessments and complete a future development strategy. Showing central government that we are ready and able to be a high priority for co-investment opportunities will be vital for the future success of our sub-region. Advocating for that support in a united way will be the most effective approach.

The proposed Resource Management Act and Local Government Act reforms are also placing emphasis on planning for growth, ensuring there is development capacity and working with neighbouring councils on shared services.

## Partners Forums – community engagement and the partnership

SmartGrowth currently has seven Partner Forums – Combined Tāngata Whenua; Population Ageing Technical Advisory Group; Social Sector; Housing Affordability; Environment and Sustainability; Property Developers; Strategic Partners. There is also a Social Infrastructure Providers Group. The groups generally meet bi-monthly.

The forums, along with the Bay of Plenty District Health Board, each produced a 'position paper' on their key issues as part of the decision-making that took place in August 2016 on the SmartGrowth Settlement Pattern Review. SmartGrowth is currently preparing a detailed response to those individual position papers as part of enabling deeper community engagement in planning for the future.

However, an initial analysis of all the papers found six common themes across them all. These were planning and funding of social infrastructure; the need for community-led planning and quality urban design; better active transport including public transport, walking and cycling; support for a compact urban form and finally a range of principles around the provision of housing.

Four other themes also emerged after further analysis – growth planning, environmental sustainability, community and culture and heritage

The full position papers are available on [www.smartgrowthbop.org.nz](http://www.smartgrowthbop.org.nz).

## Key strategic sub-regional issues for 2017 and beyond

The following table provides a summary of the initial thinking around key strategic issues for SmartGrowth for 2017 and beyond that need a sub-regional focus.

	<b>Smart Housing</b>	How do we get the housing we need? Covering quality / quantity / supply / design / types / density across the sub-region not just in CBD/urban design and form; place-making and place-shaping; role of towns, CBD, suburban centres, papakainga housing
	<b>Smart Infrastructure</b>	Supporting Port and industries Supporting settlement pattern/blueprint plan Social infrastructure such as schools, community centres Funding for what we need for a sustainable future Upping our digital game
	<b>Smart Transport</b>	Future proof transport system including public transport, walking, cycling, demand management, network pricing, electric vehicles, air connectivity Updating transport modelling across the sub-region Future thinking – e.g. autonomous vehicles
	<b>How will our population change? – demographics and projections</b>	What does our future population look like? Migration and ageing Youthful Māori population and growing matawaka (iwi other than tāngata whenua) population <i>See Fact Sheets Appendix 4, 5 &amp; 6</i>
	<b>What is the future of work?</b>	Employment projections, technology impacts, lifelong learning for all, changing workforce and industries, workforce implications of population ageing, the influence of Auckland on our workforce market
	<b>Future of health and wellbeing services</b>	Provision of health and wellbeing for a changing and growing population Health in all policies approach Focus on prevention, managing demand
	<b>Rural + urban interface – future of sub-region as it develops</b>	Role of a vibrant CBD and other centres Live, learn, work and play interactions across sub-regional planning Innovation opportunities including tourism, migration
	<b>Community engagement in planning for the future</b>	Partner forums and engaging communities in discussion across the sub-region on the strategic issues Engaging with minority groups
	<b>Sustaining our environment and economy</b>	Sub-regional perspective on this – linked to local actions and priorities
	<b>Tertiary education</b>	Supporting the development and implementation of the Regional Tertiary Strategy
	<b>Supporting post-Treaty settlement aspirations</b>	Facilitating the development of Treaty settlement lands Supporting co-governance arrangements

# What is the SmartGrowth Partnership about?

SmartGrowth is the spatial plan for the western Bay of Plenty sub-region. It is a comprehensive, long term strategy which sets the strategic vision and direction for the growth and development of the western Bay, on key issues across the spectrum of social, environmental, economic and cultural objectives.

SmartGrowth is more than the spatial plan document – it is a collaboration that has been working successfully for the past 16 years, leading the way nationally in integrated sub-regional planning. It is aimed at making

evidence-based, sub-regional development decisions across a partnership between Tauranga City Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council, Bay of Plenty Regional Council and Tāngata Whenua working with central government (particularly the New Zealand Transport Agency), businesses, education groups, industry and the community.

The aim is to ensure the sum is greater than all its parts because all the parts of the sub-region are working and planning together.

## A brief history

The SmartGrowth journey began in 2000, arising from community concerns about continued rapid population growth, and the lack of leadership and coordinated arrangements to manage that growth. A significant amount of background research and work was completed which culminated in the adoption of the 2004 SmartGrowth Strategy. The Strategy was updated in 2007 to reflect changes since the 2004 Strategy was adopted, in particular progress on the action plan.

In 2013 the SmartGrowth Strategy underwent a significant update and has now evolved from a growth management strategy into a spatial plan for the sub-region.

The following diagram illustrates the focus of the SmartGrowth Strategy in its first 10 years, the lessons learnt along the way and what the focus is for the next decade under the 2013 Strategy.

### FIRST DECADE

- Integrating land-use with transport funding
- Anchoring settlement pattern in RPS, District and City Plans
- Providing certainty
- Key transport infrastructure
- Promoting more compact urban form

### LESSONS LEARNT

- Need to respond to changing circumstances
- Need to consider natural hazard risk
- Need to consider economics of development
- Need to think bigger than the western Bay
- Need to collaborate and build on relationships
- Need to change our relationship with communities to a partnership

### NEXT DECADE

- Recognising that growth planning is linked and influenced by economy, community, environment, cultural wellbeing
- Spatial planning enables all interest areas to be considered together across agencies and boundaries
- A plan for the future of the western Bay developed in partnership with the community and shared by the community, councils and Tāngata Whenua

# What is the value in the SmartGrowth Partnership?

SmartGrowth is a leadership vehicle for the western Bay of Plenty to deliver:

## Smart strategic thinking that is evidence-based, collaborative and community-focussed

- Use a **single framework** and blueprint that transcends jurisdictional boundaries and is implemented through regional, city and district planning documents and through community groups and non-government agencies; promoting more streamlined and efficient planning processes and decision making
- Obtain **quality evidence** to inform decision making and ensure central government, non-government agencies, local authorities and community groups all have access to uniform data to plan and act collectively
- **Monitor** issues and trends across territorial boundaries
- Establish **strong partnerships with tāngata whenua** through the Combined Tāngata Whenua Forum and enable tangible involvement in decision making
- Establish **strong partnerships with the community** through the SmartGrowth Partners network which ensures involvement with the Strategy implementation, monitoring and reviews
- **Test ideas and thinking** across the partnership
- **Support** the partners to implement sub-regional initiatives as well as local strategic projects

## Delivery of, and holding onto, a long term view of spatial planning and development

- Establish an **integrated and agreed growth management framework** for the western Bay, facilitating the efficient and effective provision of infrastructure and providing certainty for public and private investment
- Contribute to a better understanding of the **social needs of the communities** within the western Bay and align with key central government priorities in the social arena
- Assist with **creating linkages** to neighbouring sub-regions and regions

## Connecting with others to deliver strong united advocacy and transformational partnerships

- Address issues **collaboratively** and present **one strong, united voice** outside the western Bay, including to central government and adjoining districts and regions
- **Advocate collectively** on agreed issues and directions gaining a strength that is greater than the sum of the individual parts, including advocacy for a range of matters beyond the traditional role of local authorities
- **Convening conversations and encouraging strategic thinking** and thought leadership across the partners, community and key stakeholders

# SmartGrowth Partnership successes

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Some of SmartGrowth's successes and achievements to date are as follows:

## **Anchoring and driving a long term integrated plan for future sub-regional development**

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- Anchoring the Strategy's strategic direction and implementation actions in key policy and strategic planning instruments throughout partner organisations (in particular Regional Policy Statement, District Plans, Regional Land Transport Programme, Long Term Plans).
- August 2016 decisions on the Settlement Pattern Review – four integrated urban area/capacity projects approved in August 2016 to deliver a balanced and rolling supply of housing and business land development opportunities across the sub-region including the compact city project in Tauranga City
- Agreeing a common and robust set of demographic data to ensure aligned planning
- Implementing the sub-regional settlement pattern (development trends monitoring indicates that most of the sub-region's growth is going into identified growth areas)
- Supporting key developments which align with the settlement pattern and helping to ensure they are viable (eg the Rangiuuru Business Park)
- Promoting a compact urban footprint – Tauranga City is on track to achieve 34% of its growth as infill or intensification

## **Strong and united advocacy for infrastructure investment**

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- Strong central government engagement – SmartGrowth has a high profile nationally
- SmartGrowth has provided the basis for discussion with central government officials and others regarding significant longer term government funding
- Joint Officials Group leading to a \$150 million Crown Grant for transport plus a matching local share
- Establishing key transport infrastructure, eg the \$45 million Pyes Pa Bypass, the \$455 million Tauranga Eastern Link
- Advocating for new transport infrastructure, eg \$286 million of construction funding for the Tauranga Northern Link (TNL) as part of the \$520 million Waihi to Tauranga Corridor programme was approved in April 2016
- Advocating for the importance of social infrastructure co-investments

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**Brokering key partnerships to drive transformational change**

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- Support for progressing the establishment of tertiary education facilities in the sub-region - tertiary education partnership with University of Waikato and Te Awanuirangi o Wananga, Toi Ohomai CBD Campus
- Cross-institutional examination of key issues e.g. establishment of the Population Ageing Technical Advisory Group with the Bay of Plenty District Health Board
- SmartGrowth has assisted in bringing together the District Health Board and the University of Auckland who worked to create a clinical education school for Tauranga
- Completion of Te Keteparaha Mo Ngā Papakainga – Māori Housing Toolkit – this toolkit is often used as a leading example in other areas of New Zealand
- One of the first local authority areas to develop a Social Infrastructure Planning Framework
- Better links with the community on key issues through engagement with the seven Partner Forums
- Support for development and implementation of Regional Tertiary Intentions Strategy
- Support for development of secondary school SmartGrowth education resource
- Support for the Treaty settlement process and agreed co-governance arrangements

## The SmartGrowth Strategy 2013

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The SmartGrowth Strategy has a vision for the Western Bay to be a great place to live, learn, work and play. The purpose of the Strategy is to provide a unified vision, direction and voice for the future of the western Bay.

**The SmartGrowth Strategy is supported by five pillars:**

1. Partnership
2. Collaborative leadership
3. Integration
4. Evidence-based
5. Live, work, learn and play approach

The following diagram sets out the focus of the SmartGrowth spatial plan through its six interest areas.

STRENGTHEN  
VISIONARY  
LEADERSHIP AND  
COLLABORATION

- a. Strengthen relationships with the community
- b. Strengthen and maintain relationships between implementation partners
- c. Strengthen our relationship with central government
- d. Strengthen our relationships with the upper North Island
- e. Strengthen our relationships with the wider Bay of Plenty
- f. Align the implementation toolkit
- g. Provide guidance
- h. Investigate collaborative funding options
- i. Greater accountability, reporting and review



GROW A  
SUSTAINABLE  
ECONOMY

- a. Create an enabling business environment
- b. Strengthen connections
- c. Encourage a thriving city centre
- d. Consider the implications and opportunities of changing demographics on the economy
- e. Improve housing affordability



RECOGNISE  
TĀNGATA  
WHENUA  
CULTURAL  
IDENTITY  
AND CHANGE

- a. Recognise tāngata whenua interests and values
- b. Recognise and promote the use of tāngata whenua lands and waters
- c. Plan for changing Māori demographics



BUILD THE  
COMMUNITY

- a. Build and value partnership with the community
- b. Plan for infrastructure to support communities
- c. Consider the implications and opportunities of an ageing population
- d. Promote tertiary education opportunities
- e. Promote arts and cultural initiatives
- f. Promote transport to connect communities



SUSTAIN AND  
IMPROVE THE  
ENVIRONMENT

- a. Promote sustainable use of resources
- b. Protect, restore and maintain the amenity of our unique environment
- c. Environmental monitoring



INTEGRATED  
PLANNING AND  
THE SETTLEMENT  
PATTERN

- a. Demographic analysis/modelling
- b. Residential land
- c. Business land
- d. Managing the risk of natural hazards on the settlement pattern
- e. Strategic transport
- f. Cost-effective infrastructure



The SmartGrowth Strategy takes a corridor approach to the integration of infrastructure, land-use and funding. In order to illustrate this spatially the SmartGrowth Corridors Map is attached as **Appendix 1**. The corridors link the western Bay of Plenty sub-region with its neighbours, in particular heading east towards Whakatane and south towards Rotorua.

The SmartGrowth Strategy is implemented by the partner councils, tāngata whenua, community groups and strategic partners, government and non-government agencies.

The Strategy contains a range of actions which have lead and support agencies drawn from the full range of partners and stakeholders. These actions have been prioritised – a list of the priority actions from the 2013 Strategy is attached to this paper as **Appendix 2**. Some of these actions have already been completed. A full progress report on the Partnership and the Strategy’s outcomes and actions is under development and expected to be completed by May 2017.

Tauranga has more than double the per capita amount of vacant commercial land out of five leading New Zealand cities analysed in a new survey from Auckland-based Urban Economics (2016).

*“That is a very strong supply. And what that does is keep the prices under control.”*

Adam Thompson, Urban Economics director

## SmartGrowth Settlement Pattern – the Blueprint for the Future

The SmartGrowth sub-regional settlement pattern is a cornerstone of the strategy. It makes provision for sustainable urban and rural development capacity in the sub-region, specifically for the next 20 years, and generally for the next 50 years. The settlement pattern is underpinned by a desire to achieve a more compact urban form.

Work has been underway over the last two years on a review of the SmartGrowth Settlement Pattern. At its August 2016 meeting, the SmartGrowth Implementation Committee confirmed four integrated projects which were recommended to provide urban development capacity in the sub-region. These projects will also assist in meeting the Proposed National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity requirements.

The four projects are:

- Compact City (Tauranga)
- Western Corridor – Tauriko West
- Western Corridor – Keenan Rd
- Eastern Corridor – Te Tumu

The sequencing table for land development in the western Bay of Plenty is included as **Appendix 3**. This incorporates the current urban growth areas as well as the four new ones listed above.

Priority One interim chief executive Greg Simmonds attributed the large vacant land supply position to the region’s long-term planning through SmartGrowth.

*“We have done quite a bit of planning through SmartGrowth for commercial and industrial land to make sure we have got an appropriate quantity available.”*

Bay of Plenty Times,  
November 2016

# Sub-regional growth

– what are the numbers telling us about our future?

The western Bay of Plenty sub-region has been an area of strong population growth for some time. The SmartGrowth Partnership carefully monitors building and subdivision activity, residential development capacity and business land activity to ensure that the sub-region is in a position to respond to any significant changes in the demographics or the market.

The following are some key points to note from the demographic work completed for the SmartGrowth Partnership<sup>1</sup>:

- There is a higher growth rate for the period 2013 – 2030 than in the 2030-2063 period. The sub-region is looking at an **additional 47,486 people over the 17 years to 2030**.
- The population of the sub-region is projected to reach **256,460 by 2063**.
- Tauranga City will increase its share of the region's population from just below 42% in 2013 to almost 58% in 2063. In 2033 Tauranga City will account for almost half of the region's population.
- There is projected to be strong growth in the number of couple without children families in the sub-region. Single person households show particularly strong growth. Tauranga is the only area to see a projected increase (albeit small) in two parent families in the region.
- The Tauranga Urban Area including western Bay is the second fastest urban growth area after Auckland in the Proposed National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity (15.1% compared Auckland's 18.1% and Hamilton at 14.8%).
- Overall there is strong growth projected in household numbers (100% for Tauranga City).
- **By 2033 around one-third of the sub-region's population will be aged 65+ years.**
- Regional labour force growth is projected to be concentrated in Tauranga City and the Western Bay of Plenty district.
- The potential demographic dividend arising from the relatively youthful Māori age structure is considerable for the Bay of Plenty region and its local authorities, with their somewhat greater than average proportions of Māori. In 2013, 25.7% of the Bay of Plenty Region's population was of Māori origin, compared with 14.1% nationally. It is 27.5% for the SmartGrowth western Bay of Plenty sub-region.

See Appendix 4, 5 & 6

- Strong growth over the next 15 years and then a slowing of growth
- The dominance of the sub-region in a regional context, especially Tauranga city
- Strong growth in household numbers due to decreasing household size
- The rise of silver economy – large proportion of the population will be aged 65+

<sup>1</sup>Jackson, N.O., Cameron, M. and Cochrane, B. (2014), 2014 Review of Demographic and Labour Force Projections for the Bay of Plenty Region for the Period 2013 – 2063. Commissioned Report. Hamilton, New Zealand: University of Waikato, National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis.

**The sub-region has some specific characteristics which affect its demographic makeup including:**

- Being a sunbelt destination, a proportion of growth is driven by net migration
- Labour force participation rates, average incomes and spending are lower than the national average
- Having a reasonable amount of 'churn' ie moving to and from the sub-region
- Seasonal increases in population due to horticultural workers and holidaymakers



## Current and future drivers of our economy and our region

The Western Bay of Plenty District's economy is underpinned by the agricultural and horticultural sectors and is strongly intertwined with Tauranga city's economy, which provides most of the sub-region's manufacturing and services. The Western Bay sub-region's economy is almost three times more reliant on agriculture and horticulture for its economic output than New Zealand as a whole.

**The important drivers of growth within the sub-region are:**

- Population growth
- Improvements in hard (eg roads, water and wastewater networks) and soft infrastructure (eg health care, education)
- Increases in the productivity of exporting sectors through improved technologies and higher levels of mechanisation

Sectors with a competitive advantage in the western Bay of Plenty include the marine sector (which incorporates the Port of Tauranga with its deep water access and current and planned marine precincts); food production and manufacturing; horticultural and value-add processing; and Information and Communications Technology businesses specialising in control systems and the development of industry-related technologies.

# Strength of the SmartGrowth Partnership philosophy

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Over the last 16 years the SmartGrowth Partnership has developed and refined a way of working that has enabled successful implementation of the Strategy and an enduring partnership approach.

Key aspects of the SmartGrowth approach include:

- Parties take a co-operative approach to addressing issues
- Implementation through co-operation and consensus
- Issues are considered in a measured, effective and timely manner
- Commitment to act in good faith in meeting SmartGrowth obligations
- Taking a solutions-based approach when raising issues

Continuing this approach is vital to addressing the sub-region's strategic issues in an effective manner now and for the future.

*“SmartGrowth’s evidence-based approach gives the Transport Agency the confidence to invest in the sub-region. We value the collaborative approach.”*

Parekawhia McLean, regional director  
- New Zealand Transport Agency,  
November 2016

*“SmartGrowth is one of the reasons that the western Bay of Plenty punches above its weight.”*

Mark Cairns, chief executive,  
Port of Tauranga, 2016





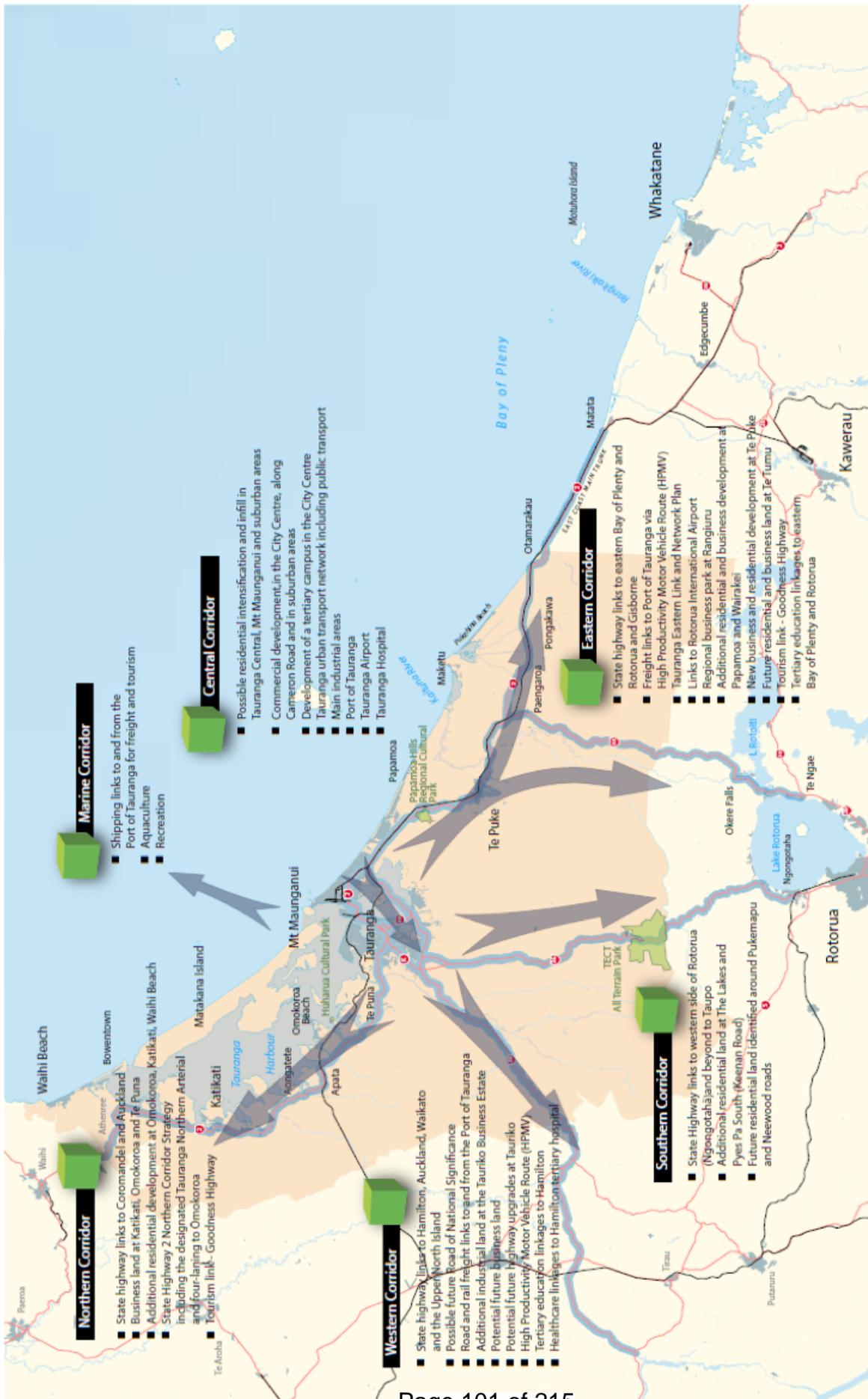


## Appendix

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1. SmartGrowth Corridors
2. SmartGrowth Priority Actions
3. SmartGrowth Sequencing Timetable
4. Our Future Population
5. Our Māori Population
6. Our Place in the Upper North Island

# Appendix 1: SmartGrowth Corridors



**Map 3**  
Regional Context and SmartGrowth Corridors



## Appendix 2: SmartGrowth Priority Actions

<b>7. Strengthen visionary leadership and collaboration</b>	
7A1	SmartGrowth Partner Forums
7B1	Memorandum of Agreement
7B2	Strengthening the SmartGrowth partnership
7C1	Focus on shared outcome areas
7C2	Bay of Plenty/Waikato Policy Office
7C3	Integration with the DHB
7F1	Sub-regional policy alignment
7H1	Unlock the potential for joined-up community investment
7H2	Better business case approach to fund identified projects
7H3	Closing the funding gap
7I1	Resourcing implementation
7I2	Regular performance monitoring and reporting
<b>8. Sustain and Improve the Environment</b>	
8A2	Water availability and demand
8B5	Tauranga Moana (harbour) and its catchments
8B7	Improving water quality
8B10	Climate change implications for the western Bay
8C2	SmartGrowth Environment Forum
<b>9. Build the Community</b>	
9A2	On-going communication and engagement with the community
9C2	Universal design housing
9C3	Promote inter-generational, livable communities
9D2	Establish a regional tertiary facility
9D3	Tertiary education and population ageing
9E1	Future arts and cultural facilities
9F1	Promote and provide for walking and cycling
<b>10. Grow a sustainable economy</b>	
10A1	Business friendly processes
10A2	Business and innovation parks
10A5	Events
10B5	Maori economic development
10C1	Key anchor projects
10D1	Research sub-regional workforce implications of population ageing
10E1	Availability of land
10E5	Housing affordability pilot project
10E6	Advocate for housing affordability

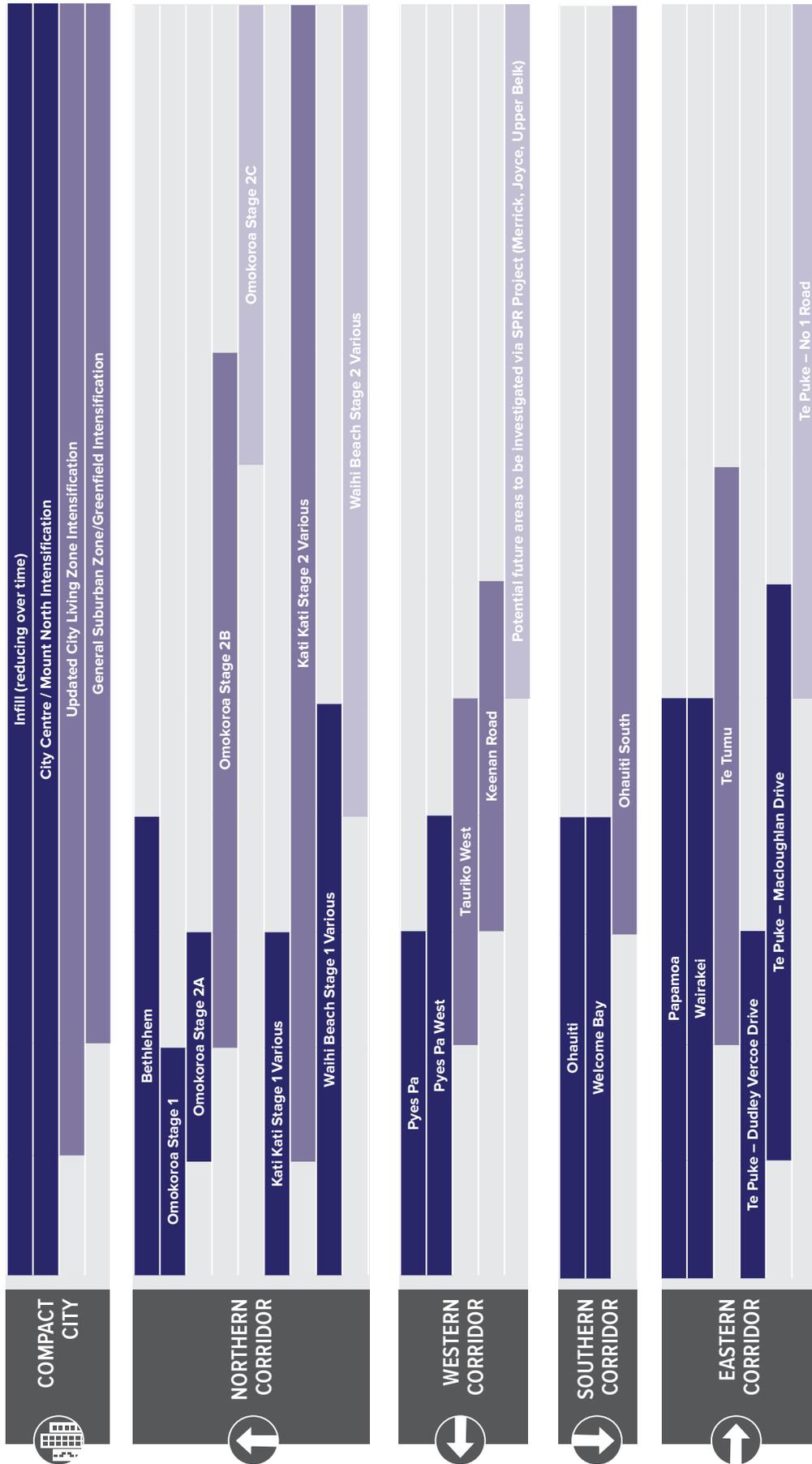
<b>11. Recognise tangata whenua cultural identity and change</b>	
11A1	Cultural heritage database – project plan
11A2	Cultural heritage database – project implementation
11B1	Facilitate Papakaiaanga development
11B2	Land-use aspirations resulting from Treaty settlements not currently provided for
11C1	Maori demographics
<b>21. Integrated Planning and the Settlement Pattern</b>	
21A1	Sub-regional demographic analysis
21A4	Consider future employment needs
21A5	On-going improvements of transport modelling
21B1	Assess identified and possible future Urban Growth Areas
21B2	Confirm residential intensification approach
21C1	Rangioru business park infrastructure
21C2	Assess infrastructure funding options
21C3	Provide limited flexibility for industrial development
21C4	Assess cost of infrastructure associated with business land
21C5	Assess business land uptake rates
21D2	Engagement with the community on natural hazard risk
21D3	Natural hazards framework
21D4	Mitigation of tsunami risk in established Urban Growth Areas
21E1	Road freight
21E2	Rail freight
21E3	Transport interventions – eastern corridor
21E3	Transport interventions – northern corridor
21E3	Transport interventions – southern corridor
21E3	Transport interventions – western corridor
21F1	Assess alternative infrastructure technologies and delivery mechanisms
21F2	Sub-regional infrastructure overview
21G1	Settlement Pattern Review

# Appendix 3: SmartGrowth Sequencing Timetable

## SMARTGROWTH SEQUENCING TIMETABLE

### Western Bay of Plenty Sub Region Indicative Growth Sequencing

2013  2063



**KEY:**

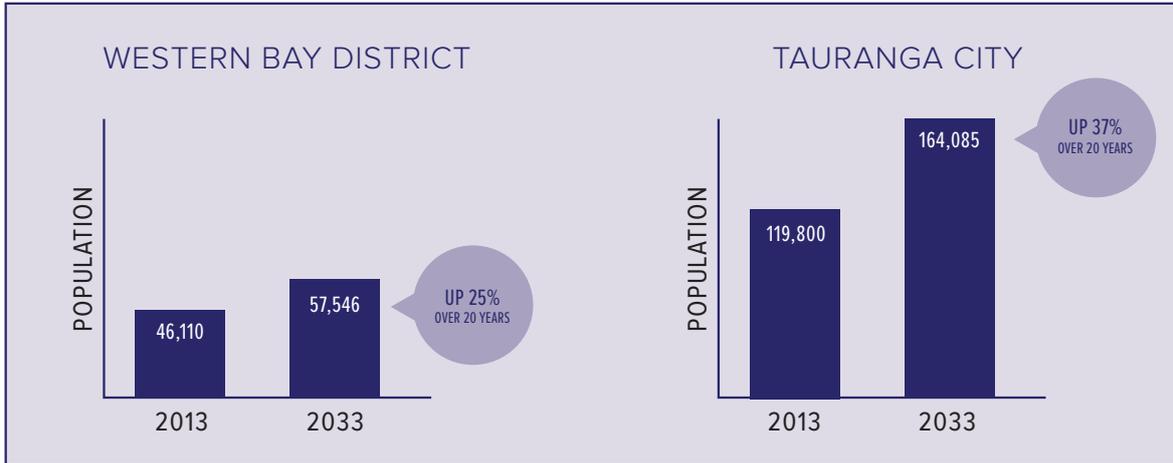
- OPERATIVE (Residentially zoned and under development)
- HIGHER LEVEL OF CERTAINTY
- LOWER LEVEL OF CERTAINTY



# Appendix 4: Our Future Population

THINKING SMARTLY ABOUT...

## OUR FUTURE POPULATION



**IN 2033 ...**

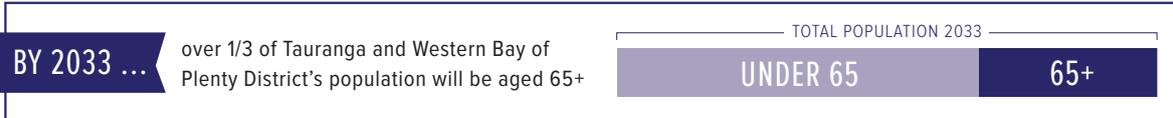
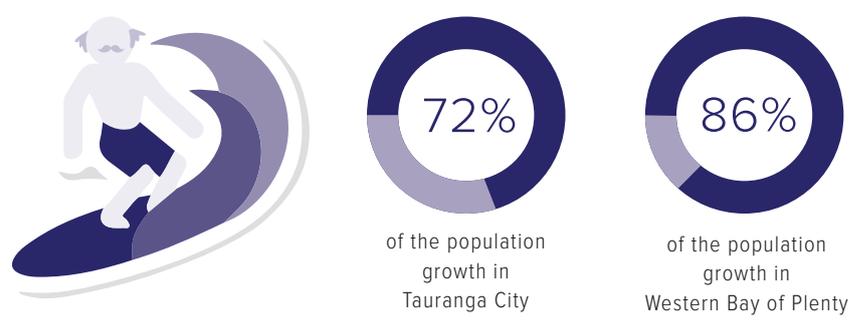
TAURANGA CITY WILL BE HOME TO ABOUT HALF OF THE REGION'S POPULATION

**BY 2063 ...**

The population of Tauranga City is projected to be nearly **200,000** (198,372)

Tauranga City will need to accommodate around **45,000** NEW HOUSEHOLDS

THERE IS A SILVER LINING TO OUR GROWTH PROJECTIONS...  
 Most of the population growth to 2033 is expected to be in the 65+ years age group...



Source: 2014 Review of Demographic and Labour Force Projections for the Bay of Plenty Region 2013-2063, National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis, University of Waikato; Statistics NZ, Estimated Resident Population (ERP)



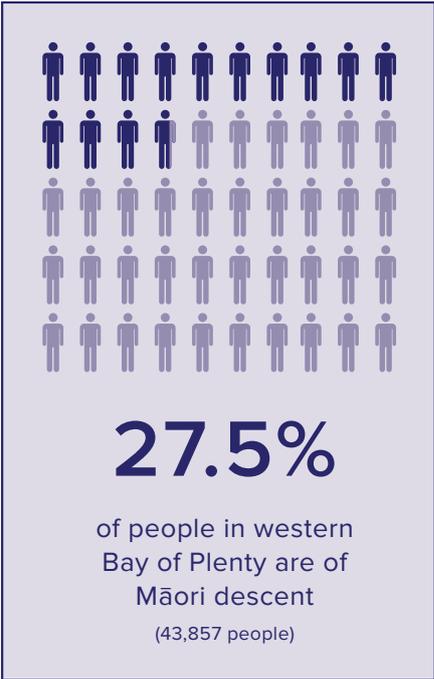
# Appendix 5: Our Future Māori Population

in the western Bay of Plenty

THINKING SMARTLY ABOUT...

## OUR FUTURE MĀORI POPULATION

in the western Bay of Plenty



*Kia Tu Pakari Ai Tatou*

Source: 2013 Census data. SmartGrowth Māori and Tāngata Whenua Iwi Demographics 2015



# Appendix 6: Our Place

in the Upper North Island

THINKING SMARTLY ABOUT...

## OUR PLACE

in the Upper North Island

The three regions of Auckland, Waikato and Bay of Plenty are expected to grow at a greater rate than the rest of the country.

### BY 2031

it is expected that together they may account for

**53%** of New Zealand's population.



Auckland, Waikato and Bay of Plenty currently generate over 45% of the nation's gross domestic product.



THE THREE REGIONS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR

**OVER HALF**

OF ALL ROAD AND RAIL FREIGHT



THE REGIONS ARE PROJECTED TO ACCOUNT FOR HALF OF NEW ZEALAND'S TOTAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY BY 2025.

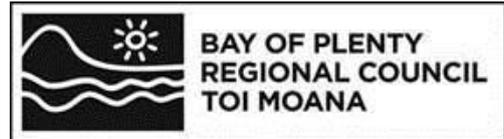
Source: SmartGrowth Strategy 2013

[www.smartgrowthbop.org.nz](http://www.smartgrowthbop.org.nz)





[www.smartgrowthbop.org.nz](http://www.smartgrowthbop.org.nz)



**Report To:** Regional Direction and Delivery Committee

**Meeting Date:** 23 February 2017

**Report From:** David Phizacklea, Regional Integrated Planning Manager

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## **Submissions to Proposed Change 3 (Rangitaiki River) to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement**

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### **Executive Summary**

The number and general nature of submissions on Proposed Change 3 (Rangitaiki River) to the Regional Policy Statement is provided in this report. The Committee is asked to appoint a hearing committee to hear and make recommendations on submissions. The Rangitāiki River Forum has recommended the appointment of two independent commissioners with expertise in tikanga Māori to the hearing committee.

Submissions on Proposed Change 3 closed on 23 November 2016. A total of 19 submissions were received, including 2 submissions received after the deadline. Although most submissions support the provisions, the main matters of concern are:

- integration of Proposed Change 3 with the process for implementing the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management
- whether indigenous vegetation and habitats provisions should be focused on protecting only 'significant' vegetation and habitats in line with section 6(c) of the Act
- the cost (and the distribution of costs) of implementing the policy
- applying the two way tuna migration policy approach to existing structures.

The period for further submissions opened on 17 January 2017 and closed on 15 February 2017.

Hearings on submissions are tentatively scheduled for 2 – 4 May this year.

### **Recommendations**

**That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Submissions to Proposed Change 3 (Rangitaiki River) to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement;**
- 2 Establishes a Hearing Committee under section 34 of the Resource Management Act 1991 and delegates authority to it to hold and conduct the hearings process**

**(including any interlocutory matters, consideration of written submissions and hearing of oral submissions) on Proposed Change 3 (Rangitaiki River) to the Regional Policy Statement;**

- 3 Delegates authority to the Hearing Committee to provide a written report and recommendations on those submissions back to the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee; and**
- 4 Appoints independent commissioners Karamea Insley and Antoine Coffin to the Hearing Committee for Proposed Change 3 (Rangitaiki River).**
- 5 Confirms the decision has a low level of significance.**

## **1 Purpose**

This report updates the Committee on the progress of Proposed Change 3 (Rangitaiki River) to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement, and provides an overview of the submissions received. It also recommends the establishment of a hearings committee to consider and decide on submissions.

## **2 Submissions**

Proposed Change 3 (Rangitaiki River) was publicly notified for submissions on 11 October 2016. The submission period closed on 23 November 2016.

A total of 19 submissions were received, including 2 submissions received after the close of the submission period. A waiver has been granted to receive these late submissions, under delegated authority.

### **2.1 Submitters**

Seven submissions were received from either iwi, hapu or other organisations representing Maori interests. Submissions were also received from Trustpower Ltd (general opposition), Whakatane District Council (full support), Fonterra Co-operative Group Ltd (general support), Rangitaiki River Forum (full support) and Federated Farmers (general opposition) who also provided feedback on the draft version of the proposed change. A list of submitters is attached in Appendix 1 to this report.

Submissions from iwi and hapu and the Rangitaiki River Forum are all overwhelmingly in support of Proposed Change 3. A notable exception is the Mataatua District Maori Council who seek that Proposed Change 3 be withdrawn and Regional Council work with them to produce a memorandum of understanding and a statement on water.

From a preliminary review of submissions seeking amendments, issues that generated the most interest are the:

- integration of Proposed Change 3 with the process for implementing the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management in the Regional Water and Land Plan.
- whether indigenous vegetation and habitats provisions should be focused on protecting only 'significant' vegetation and habitats in line with section 6(c) of the Act.
- cost (and the distribution of costs) of implementing the policy.
- applying the two way tuna migration policy approach to existing structures.

## **2.2 Further Submissions**

The period for further submissions opened on 17 January 2017 and closed on 15 February 2017. The Resource Management Act 1991 (Schedule 1, clause 6) states that the following persons may make a further submission:

- (a) any person representing a relevant aspect of the public interest; and
- (b) any person that has an interest in the proposed [change to the] policy statement ... greater than the interest that the general public has; and
- (c) the local authority itself.

A verbal update on the number of further submissions received will be provided at the meeting, as the agenda report was finalised before the further submissions period closed. Staff will check all further submissions to ascertain whether they come within the specified categories.

## **3 Next Steps**

Staff have commenced preparation of planning recommendations in response to the original submissions, including seeking further technical advice where necessary. Staff will engage with certain submitters on specific submission points, where necessary, ahead of the hearing to clarify their relief sought and assist with the completion of the section 42A officers report to be presented at the hearing.

Staff will prepare hearing reports to assist the process. Those reports will recommend responses to each submission point and will be made available to submitters ahead of the hearings.

Hearing dates have been scheduled for 2 – 4 May 2017 in Whakatane. A Hearing Committee briefing workshop has been scheduled for 28 April.

## **4 Hearing Committee**

A hearing committee to consider and decide on the submissions is required to be appointed.

There is no set number of people that must be on a hearing committee. Factors to consider in establishing the hearing committee include that Proposed Change 3 is the first treaty co-governance change, is focused on a single catchment (Rangitaiki River) area, and the number of submissions received with strong iwi, hapu and Maori interests.

Ideally, the hearing committee should provide good geographic representation across the region and include members with a good understanding of iwi resource management issues.

All members of a hearing committee are required to be accredited under the Ministry for the Environment 'Making Good Decisions' programme, unless exceptional circumstances exist.

Councillor Nees (chair certification), Councillor Cronin (chair certification), Councillor von Dadelszen (chair certification) Councillor Thompson, Councillor Tahana and

Councillor Crosby are the elected members currently accredited to be hearing commissioners.

#### **4.1 Independent hearing commissioners**

Given this is the first of at least three treaty co-governance changes required to the Regional Policy Statement, staff consider it appropriate the Committee appoints independent commissioners with expertise in tikanga Maori. This is consistent with the 'Learning from Regional Coastal Environment Plan (RCEP) hearings' report considered by the Committee at their 20 August 2015 meeting. One of the learnings applicable to future plan change processes undertaken by Council was the use of Maori commissioners. It was considered two Maori commissioners would have been beneficial in the Proposed RCEP hearing.

At its meeting on 10 December 2015 the Rangitaiki River Forum selected two independent accredited hearing commissioners from a list of potential hearing commissioners with expertise in iwi resource management matters. Following their consideration of potential candidates the Forum selected Karamea Insley and Antoine Coffin to be recommended to be appointed by the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee, to sit on the Hearing Committee to consider and decide on submissions to Proposed Change 3. Appendix 2 includes profiles with the expertise and experience of each commissioner.

Both Mr Insley and Mr Coffin have verbally re-confirmed their interest to be appointed to the Hearing Committee and availability for the briefing workshop and hearing dates of 28 April and 2 – 4 May 2017.

## **5 Council's Accountability Framework**

### **5.1 Community Outcomes**

### **5.2 Long Term Plan Alignment**

This work is planned under the Regional Planning activity in the Long Term Plan 2015-2025.

#### **Current Budget Implications**

Provision has been made from within the Regional Planning activity budget for the submissions and hearings process for Proposed Change 3. Costs are primarily related to independent commissioner fees for the hearings and deliberations, public notices calling for submissions and further submissions, and legal advice. Harrison Grierson consultants have continued to be engaged to assist staff in preparing the recommended responses to submissions.

Sufficient funds remain in this year's budget to complete the public hearings and decision-making phases on the proposed change.

#### **Future Budget Implications**

Decisions on Proposed Change 3 will likely be recommended to the Committee for approval early in the 2017/18 financial year. Ultimately the costs associated with progressing the proposed change once decisions are notified will depend on whether

any appeals are made to the Environment Court. Costs will be evaluated as the proposed change moves through the Schedule 1 process.

Implementation of the Change 3 policy framework is already occurring through the Rangitaiki River Catchment Annual Work Programme which is planned under the Integrated Catchment Management Group of Activities in the Long Term Plan 2015-2025.

Nassah Steed

**Programme Leader (Statutory Policy)**

**for Regional Integrated Planning Manager**

**15 February 2017**



# **APPENDIX 1**

## **List of Submitters to Proposed Change 3 (Rangitaiki River) to the Regional Policy Statement**



### **Appendix 1: List of Submitters**

1. Ngāi Tamawera Hapū (Ngāti Awa ki Rangitāiki)
2. Whakatāne District Council
3. Mataatua District Māori Council
4. Timberlands Ltd
5. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa
6. Te Pahipoto Hapū
7. Fonterra Co-operative Group Ltd
8. Balance Agri Nutrients Ltd
9. NZTA
10. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare
11. Rangitāiki Tarawera Rivers Scheme Liaison Group and Drainage Staff
12. Rangitāiki River Forum
13. Galatea Murupara Irrigation Society
14. Ravensdown Ltd
15. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa
16. Trustpower Ltd
17. CNI Iwi Land Management
18. Federated Farmers
19. James Platt Gow



## **APPENDIX 2**

### **Independent Commissioner Profiles**



## CURRICULUM VITAE

Chris Karamea Insley  
September 2015  
Born October 28, 1960

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### Formal education

- 2015 – Te Wānanga o Awanuiārangī and, the University of Waikato Doctoral student (*Leadership in Sustainable development*);
- 2014 – Ministry for the Environment Making Good Decisions program;
- 2006 - Harvard Business School – Executive development Certificate (*Global strategy*);
- 2005 - University of Waikato – Post-graduate Diploma in Business Research;
- 2003 - University of Waikato - Master of Business Administration degree (*with distinction*);
- 2003 - Harvard Business School - Executive development Certificate (*International Managerial finance*);
- 2002 - Massey University - Bachelor of Business Studies degree (*Finance major*);
- 1997 - Lincoln University - Post-graduate Diploma in Marketing and logistics<sup>1</sup>; and
- 1996 – Waiariki Polytechnic - Certificate in the Administration of Maori Authorities.

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### Governance Training and Development credentials

I have been a member (MInstD) of the New Zealand Institute of Directors since 2007 and completed all of the following Director Development courses:

- New Zealand Institute of Directors (IOD) – Governance essentials;
- New Zealand Institute of Directors (IOD) – Finance essentials;
- New Zealand Institute of Directors (IOD) – Strategy essentials;
- New Zealand Institute of Directors (IOD) – Effective Audit Committees;
- Massey University – Company Directors Course; and
- New Zealand Institute of Directors (IOD) – Chairing the Board.

As part of my ongoing commitment to learning and governance development, I have registered to do the following Institute of Director course in Wellington on 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2015:

- Leadership from the Boardroom.

This course is for highly experienced directors, exploring topical and contemporary director issues. Learning centres around discussion, problem solving and practical board simulation exercises, to allow participants to experience, learn and adjust their responses to specific scenarios. These one-of-a-kind workshops stimulate debate, self-reflection and growth in an atmosphere of challenge and collegiality.

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<sup>1</sup> Run in-house in Fletcher Challenge Forests.

## **Key expertise and capabilities**

- Seasoned Board Director on a range of Public, Private Boards and Maori Trusts and Incorporations;
- Proven company executive with international experience;
- An ability to take a broad perspective on issues and work across cultures;
- Common sense, integrity and a strong sense of ethics;
- Strong financial literacy and a well-developed critical faculty;
- Ability to lead and, work in effective teams that really get things done;
- Expert in creating and managing international commercial ventures;
- Pioneer of Innovation and Technology development projects;
- Extensive international Technology and Innovation networks especially across Europe;
- Sector knowledge in all primary sectors, including renewable energy.

### *Specialist acumen in:*

- Expert in Innovation and technology strategy to link to world's best technology players.
- Sustainable development strategies particularly with indigenous people.
- Climate change policy development and related instruments and measures.
- Accredited (New Zealand) Resource and Environment Commissioner.

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## **Specialist Leadership Credentials**

- 2014 - Member of New Zealand delegation to United Nations Climate-change Conference of the Parties (COP 20) in Lima (Peru) representing interests of iwi;
- 2014 - Independent Environment (Resource Management Act) Commissioner;
- 2010 to current - Judge of New Zealand Sustainable 60 Awards; and
- 2011 - Member of New Zealand delegation to United Nations Climate-change Conference of the Parties (COP 17) in Durban (South Africa) representing interests of iwi;
- 2009 - Member of New Zealand delegation to United Nations Climate-change Conference of the Parties (COP 15) in Copenhagen (Denmark) representing interests of iwi;
- 2004 - Winner of Inaugural Kevin Roberts Sustainability Award.

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## **Community Leadership Credentials**

- 2002 – Justice of the Peace;
- Chairman of Not for Profit Kaitiakitanga Project at Omaio;
- Managing Director of Te Rau Aroha Charitable Trust at Omaio (*TBC – October 2015*);
- Chairman of Hakota 5B No 2 Trust;
- Chairman of Papatarata A1 Ahuwhenua Trust;
- Chairman of Awanui Haparapara No1 Trust;
- Chairman of Wikaire Whanau Trust;
- Chairman of Te Pohatu Trust;
- Chairman of Te Kopia Forest Partnership.

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## Other Governance and Leadership roles

- Director - Ngati Porou Seafood Group;
- Independent Director - Tuwharetoa ki Kawerau Holdings Limited;
- Independent Director - Tuwharetoa ki Kawerau Geothermal Assets Limited;
- Director – Te Kotahi Research Institute (University of Waikato);
- Member of the New Zealand Institute of Directors;
- Panel Member for the New Zealand Deep South Science Challenge on Climate change;
- Member of International Indigenous Trade Collaboration Forum (US, Canada, Australia and New Zealand);
- Advisor to Bay of Plenty Regional Council on Water Policy (Maori); and
- *Previous Director (6 years)* – Scion Forest Research Limited.

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## Work experience

- 2004 to current – Principal and Managing Director 37 Degrees South Limited
  - Lead advisor to Climate change Iwi Leadership Group;
  - Advisor to a range and number of clients on sustainable strategy and programs;
  - 2013 and 2014 Member of Government and European Commission technology delegation to Europe (London, France, Germany, The Netherlands, Switzerland);
  - 2014 - Keynote Speaker to open International Indigenous Renewable energy Summit in Vancouver, British Columbia (Canada);
  - 2012 – Co-opened with Al Gore a Responsible Investment Summit in Auckland New Zealand. *Learning from our tipuna*, (A Maori Sustainable Development Perspective to Investment);
  - 1997 to 2013 – Chief Executive of Ngati Porou Whanui Forests Limited;
  - 1990 to 1997 – Manager of Joint Venture forests with Fletcher Challenge Forests;
  - 1986 – 1990 – Operations Manager (Central North Island Forest estate) – Timberlands Bay of Plenty;
  - 1987 – Management exchange program with US Forestry giant Weyerhaeuser;
  - 1982 – 1986 – Forestry Superintendent with New Zealand Forestry Corporation;
  - 1977 – 1982 – Various supervisory roles with the New Zealand Forest Service in Kaingaroa forest.

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## Referees

**Referees are available on request.**

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**Declaration**

I declare that the above particulars are true and correct.

Signed:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Chris Karamea Insley', written in a cursive style.

**Chris Karamea Insley**

Nominee

Phone: +64 21 972 782

Email: karameainsley@icloud.com



## ANTOINE COFFIN

- Māori resource management
- Cultural heritage management
- Iwi governance and decision-making
- Strategic planning
- Commissioner

Antoine has seventeen years' experience in Māori resource management, cultural heritage planning, community engagement and facilitation. He has worked in regional and local government, private sector, non-government organisations, community groups and academic institutions and held a number of community and iwi leadership positions.

In 2013 he was awarded NZ Planning Institute's 'Nancy Northcroft Planning Practice Award', the Institute's supreme award for excellence in planning practice for project managing and writing the Ngati Rangitahi Environmental Management Plan. Antoine has led his iwi Ngati Ranginui to complete three Treaty settlements, one of these in 2012, the \$39.5m Ngati Ranginui Treaty Settlement and established the Tauranga Moana Iwi Property Management Company for which he was chair and director.

Antoine is currently the Maturanga Maori Technical Leader for Healthy Rivers Waiora and Technical Advisor to the Rotorua Wastewater project Cultural Assessment Committee.

Antoine hails from Ngai Te Rangi, Ngāti Ranginui, and Ngāti Raukawa iwi of Tauranga and is a New Zealand descendant of French and American settlers.

### PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

**Director, Te Onewa Consultants** present

**Principal, Boffa Miskell Ltd** 2006-2014

**Māori Partnerships and Business Development Executive**, Auckland War Memorial Museum

**Team Leader/Māori Planner**, Iwi Relations, Auckland Regional Council 2000-2005

**Heritage Advisor**, NZ Historic Places Trust 1999-2000

**Researcher**, Tauranga Historic Village, Te Papa National Services, Ngaiterangi, Ngati Ranginui, Ngati Pukenga 1999

**Research/Planning**, Ngati Kahu Resource Centre, 1997-1999

### CURRENT COMMUNITY POSITIONS

**Board member**, Heritage NZ Māori Heritage Council.

**Member**, SmartGrowth Implementation Committee and SmartGrowth Combined Tangata Whenua Forum.

**Board member**, Nga Poutiriao, Mauao Joint Management Board.

**Board member**, Making Good Decisions Advisory Board, Ministry for the Environment.

## RELEVANT QUALIFICATIONS

Making Good Decisions (Chair endorsement), Opus Training Centre and Ministry for the Environment 2014

Economics of Planning. New Zealand Planning Institute 2013

Making Good Decisions Certificate, University of Auckland and NZ Planning Institute 2011

Certificate of Company Director, NZ Institute of Directors 2007

Achieving World Class Performance Excellence (Bryan Travers), NZ Business Excellence Foundation, NZ Institute of Management, Auckland 2005

He Kahui Kakakura Strategic Leadership Programme, Victoria University of Wellington & Te Papa Tongarewa 2004

Emerging Leaders Programme, Auckland Regional Council and University of Auckland Business School 2003-2004

Inter-Intra Iwi Conflict Resolution, British Council and Auckland University of Technology, Auckland 2001

Certificate of Land Resource Management, Bay of Plenty Polytechnic, Tauranga 1997

## RELEVANT PROJECTS

### Independent Commissioner

#### **New Plymouth District Plan Changes 40 & 43, 2015**

Independent Commissioner. Wahi Taonga/Maori Sites of Significance and Archaeological sites. New provisions and inclusion of new sites of Ngati Rahiri, hapu of Te Ati Awa.

#### **Gisborne Waster Treatment Plan Variation to Consent, 2015**

Independent Commissioner. Changes to conditions of consent regarding monitoring to allow for detailed investigations into new mitigation technology

#### **Kaituna Re-diversion Consent, 2015**

Independent Commissioner. The re-diversion of Kaituna River into the Maketu estuary for ecological and cultural restoration objectives.

#### **Papamoa Comprehensive Stormwater Consents**

Independent Commissioner. Changes to conditions of consent to reduce land-based attenuation of stormwater and establish larger wetland and overflow discharge areas for 1 in ten floods.

#### **Rotorua District Plan Review, 2014**

Independent Maori Commissioner. Four hearings – Rural, Definitions, Subdivision, Reserves/Community Assets and Water.

#### **South Waikato District Plan Review, 2013-2014**

Independent Iwi Commissioner. Five hearings - Urban, Network utilities, Subdivision, Esplanades, Landscapes Heritage Protection, Biodiversity, and Farming.

### Expert Witness to Environment Court

*Te Tumu Pā – Decision No. [2014] NZEnvC 38*

*Kawerau Geothermal (2014)*

*Rotoma Wastewater Treatment Plant (2012)*

*Rotorua Transfer Station (2013)*

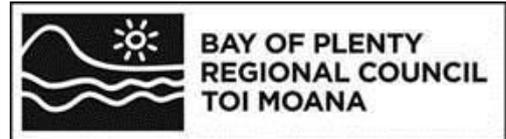
*Dredging of Tauranga Harbour (2011)*

*Southern Pipeline (2009)*

## **CONTACT**

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Director – Heritage and Environment  
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E: [antoine@teonewa.co.nz](mailto:antoine@teonewa.co.nz)





**Report To:** Regional Direction and Delivery Committee

**Meeting Date:** 23 February 2017

**Report From:** Fiona McTavish, General Manager, Strategy & Science

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## Freshwater Futures Update

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### Executive Summary

The purpose of this paper is to provide RDD an update of internal and external water work involved in implementing the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 (NPSFM).

With respect to Plan change 10 (Lake Rotorua Nutrient Management) an independent hearing panel has been formed, as per direction from Council in August 2016. Through this paper we are seeking clarity on the delegation for this hearing panel – see recommendations below.

Submissions closed for Plan change 9 (Region wide water quantity plan change) in December 2016, in total 82 submissions were received, key themes are noted in this paper and a full report on submissions will come to RDD in March or May 2017.

In late 2016 MFE carried out a review across New Zealand of Regional Council's implementation of NPSFM, key themes are noted in this report. MFE plan to release this information in early 2016 and regional snapshots are being prepared.

Market Research to explore residents' perceptions about the importance and state of freshwater water quality and quantity in the region has been completed by the communications team, a brief overview of the findings will be presented at RDD.

### Recommendations

**That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:**

**1 Receives the report, Freshwater Futures Update;**

**2 That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:**

1. Note the Regional Council's appointment of the Independent Hearings Panel for proposed Plan Change 10 on 30 June 2016;
2. Note the appointment of Retired Judge Gordon Whiting as Chair of the Independent Hearing Panel on 30 June 2016;

3. Delegate authority to the Independent Hearing Panel to hold and conduct the hearings process (including any interlocutory matters, consideration of written submissions and hearing of oral submissions);
4. Delegate authority to the Independent Hearing Panel to provide a written report and recommendations on those submissions (including a recommended draft Plan Change document) back to the RDD Committee; and
5. Note that the RDD Committee maintains the final approval role in relation to the Panel's report and recommendations for Plan Change 10.

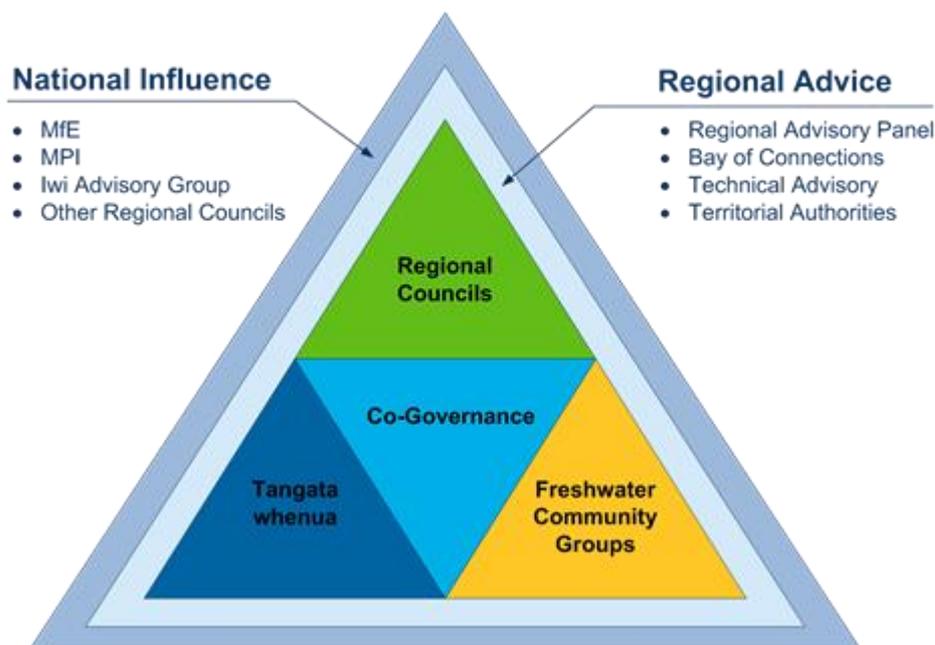
## 1. Overview

The purpose of this report is to share key activities and/or discussion points from each committee, group or panel meeting involved in implementing the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM). The report will also provide a national update on freshwater matters.

### 1.1 Background - How it all fits together

Past Freshwater Futures presentations have included a diagram of how these committees, panels and groups work together (Figure 1). **Council is the decision maker with recommendations** from Co-Governance groups who have had input from both Community Groups and Tangata Whenua. Council also receives water information/advice both at a national and regional level.

Figure 1: Bay of Plenty Regional Council Water Relationships



## 1.2 Background - Key Decisions in the last Triennium

A large number of decisions have been tabled through the RDD committee in the last triennium, some of the key decisions included:-

- Approved implementation of the NPSFM in time limited stages across nine Water Management Areas.
- Approved staff to set up a Region Water Advisory Panel (consists of key industry stakeholders and NGO's) to provide advice and recommendations to council.
- Agreed to commence catchment based delivery of NPSFM in Rangitāiki and Kaituna/Maketū - Pongakawa-Waitahanui Water Management Areas (WMAs).
- Agreed appropriate collaboration approach for engaging our communities - genuine early involvement while Council retains decision making.
- Endorse “protect what we have approach” as a start for planning in water management areas, in which our first focus is to maintain water quality where it is good and serves key values and improve where it is poor.
- Approved community group terms of reference and selection process.
- Approved adoption of Plan change 9 (Region Wide Water Quantity Plan Change).
- Agreed to update Tangata whenua involvement plan to include engagement in parallel with community groups.
- Approved in principle additional resources for science and modelling to support the Freshwater Futures programme.
- Freshwater Futures Engagement Update.
- Approved in principle a draft regional freshwater value set and draft Freshwater Management Units for Rangitāiki and Kaituna-Pongakawa-Waitahanui WMAs.

## 2. Statutory Changes - BOPRC

We are actively working on three plan changes:

- (1) Plan Change 9 – Region Wide Water quantity plan change
- (2) Plan Change 10 – Lake Rotorua
- (3) Plan Change 12 – NPSFM Plan Change for Rangitāiki and Kaituna-Pongakawa-Waitahanui.

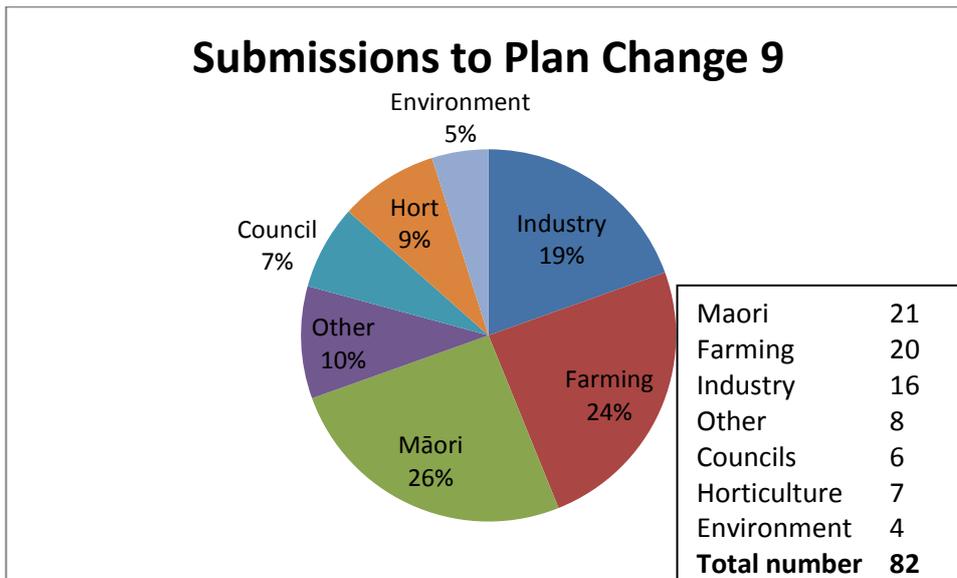
Below is an update on each of these key statutory changes.

### 2.1. Plan Change 9 – Region Wide Water quantity plan change

Submissions to plan change 9 closed on the 14 December 2016. A number of people and organisations sought extensions to the submission period, but as the period was already double minimum RMA timeframes and an extension would impact on future timeframes no extension was granted. Sixty six submissions were received on time and a further 16 late submissions have been approved for inclusion in the process.

A brief analysis of submissions has been undertaken. Submitters have been categorised as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Proportion of submissions to Plan Change 9 from different sectors

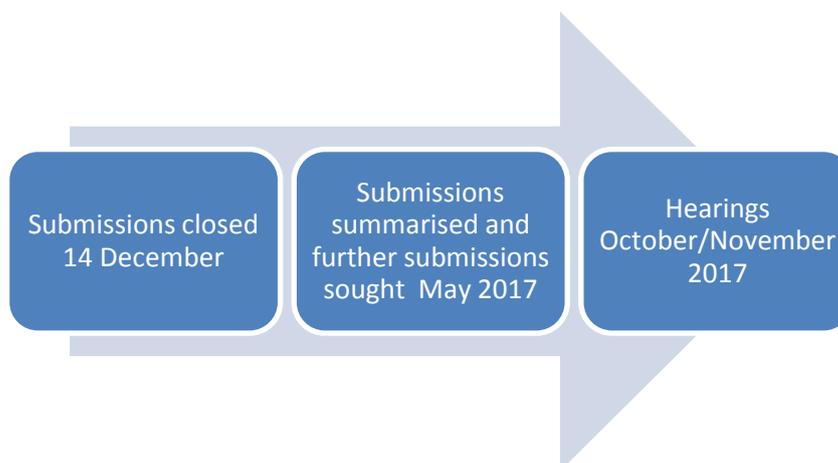


Key topics for submitters were:

- tangata whenua roles and rights in plan development, consent process and access to water
- water transfer provisions
- metering requirements
- hydro electric power scheme provisions
- special rules for municipal takes and unauthorised dairy shed takes
- clawback of existing over allocation in relation to future limit setting
- registration of permitted takes.

A full report on submissions and a request to appoint a hearing committee will be made to the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee at a future meeting in either March or May 2017. Tentative timeframes for the development of plan change 9 are as shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Tentative timeframes for Plan Change 9



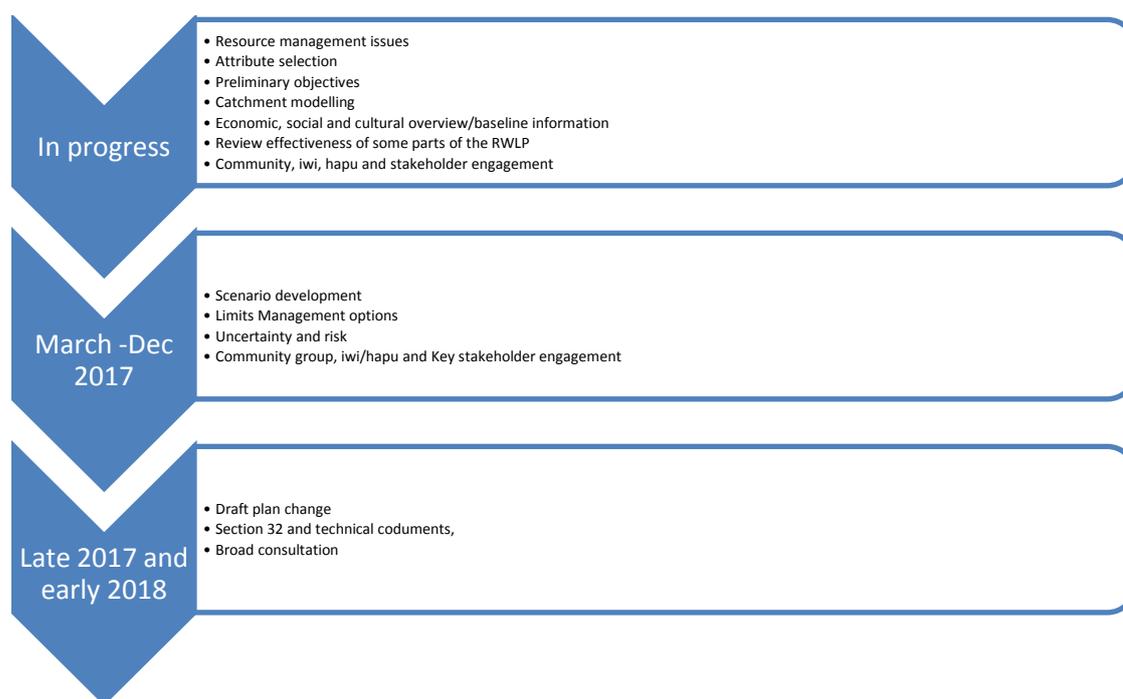
## **2.2. Plan Change 12 - NPSFM Plan Change (Rangitāiki and Kaituna-Pongakawa-Waitahanui)**

A fourth workshop was held with the three WMA community groups in November 2016. It focussed on key in-river values in each and how acceptable their state is to people. The water quality and quantity needs of other current and future freshwater uses and values will also be discussed with community groups. This information feeds in to developing appropriate numeric freshwater objectives.

A Councillor workshop is scheduled for 16 March 2017, which will cover:

1. Water quality and quantity objective setting process;
2. Plan Change 12 timeline. Project team work on Plan Change 12 this year is broadly outlined in Figure 4;
3. Selecting the next WMAs in which to progress NPSFM implementation;
4. Engagement with community, iwi and hapū and stakeholders.

Figure 4: Plan Change 12 project key steps for 2017



Economic Capacity building funding of \$71,000 has been secured from the Ministry for the Environment to assist with three sub-projects: trialling the use of causal loop /systems thinking tools with a community group; developing and applying frameworks for identifying and expressing risk and uncertainty for decision makers; and developing and applying a transparent method for identifying, assessing and selecting management options.

### 2.3. Plan Change 10 – Lake Rotorua Nutrient Management

In response to direction provided from Council August 2016 an independent hearing panel has been established to conduct the hearings for PC10. Since this time the hearing panel has determined the hearing process and timeframes. An overview of the process and timeframes is provided below:

- Planners Section 42A report released (along with supporting Council evidence) – **20 January 2017**
- Hearing status form received by Council – 20 January 2017
- Submitters evidence provided to Council by – 22 February 2017
- Council rebuttal evidence filed by – 6 March 2017
- Public Hearings commence from – 13 March 2017 to the 4 April 2017

The Hearing Panel has sought clarification on their level of delegated authority in regard to making decisions on submissions received on PC10. Council staff have confirmed to the Hearing Panel that they are empowered to conduct the hearings process on behalf of the Council, hear submissions and prepare a report and recommendations back to the Regional Direction and Delivery (RDD) Committee. This position is supported by the following:

- The staff report to RDD meeting of 31 March 2016 stated that “... *experts would be making key decisions on submissions and hearing presentations, which would come back to RDD to confirm and approve*”; and

- The contract for services between Council and each panel member outlined the scope of works, to include “... *effectively run the hearing process on behalf of Council; ... reviewing submissions and listening to any submitters ... wish to speak at the hearing; providing input to the hearing decision report; ... Recommended decisions and ... report will be provided to Council...*”.

It has been noted by Council staff that this intent was not made clear in the resolutions of the above mentioned staff reports. Therefore the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee are requested to endorse this approach to provide certainty to the panel and the public.

### **3. Co-Governance Forum Updates**

In addition to the statutory changes noted above we are also working through co-governance processes with Te Maru o Kaituna and the Rangitāiki River Forum.

#### **3.1. Te Maru o Kaituna – River Document**

At its meeting in November 2016 staff presented to Te Maru o Kaituna covering the proposed structure, content and amended Vision, Objectives and Desired Outcomes for the Kaituna River Document. After feed-back and discussion staff were requested to prepare a draft notification version for consideration at Te Maru o Kaituna’s next meeting on 16 February 2017. In addition to the content and structure of the River Document, staff were also requested to prepare options for consultation following notification proposed for March 2017. These options included:

##### **Statutory Requirements (under the Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014)**

- The statutory engagement process requires the proposed document to be publically notified and available for public inspection for no less than 20 working days.
- Submissions can be received in either written or electronic form, Māori or English and may include video or audio files.
- Following close of submissions, Te Maru may hold a hearing (this is optional and will be discussed at the next meeting).
- If a hearing is held, a hearing panel will consider and made decisions on the matters raised.
- Decision from Te Maru must be reported specifying how each submission was dealt with, this must be publicly notified.

As of January 2017, staff have prepared a proposed draft notification version of the Kaituna River Document which includes the amendments recommended by the Authority.

#### **3.2. Rangitāiki River Forum – Proposed Change 3 (Rangitāiki River)**

A separate report in this agenda provides an update on the number and general nature of submissions on Proposed Change 3 (Rangitāiki River) to the Regional Policy Statement. Submissions on Proposed Change 3 closed on 23 November 2016. A total of 19 submissions have been received with seven from iwi, hapū or organisations representing Māori interests. Although most submissions support Proposed Change 3 some submitters have raised issues with the provisions and sought amendments. The period for further submissions opened on Tuesday 17 January and closed on

Wednesday 15 February 2017. Hearings on submissions are tentatively scheduled for April this year. Staff are recommending a Hearing Committee be appointed to include two independent Commissioners with iwi resource management expertise.

## **4. Additional projects supporting the management of our Freshwater Resources**

In addition and in support of our statutory changes, we have a large programme of work underway within BOPRC to improve our management of freshwater, this includes investment in modelling and accounting, additional science monitoring and increasing our communication to the public. An update is provided below on our progress.

### **4.1. Modelling and Accounting**

In August 2016, Council approved additional funding to support catchment modelling for the Kaituna and Rangitāiki WMA's. This modelling will help us assess the impacts from land activities and the follow on impact to our waterways for contaminant loading.

Through the latter part of 2016 we have run through an open tender process and in early January 2017 we selected our preferred vendor. It is expected that the vendor will deliver the finalised model by August 2017 to support our limit setting process.

In November 2016 we held a workshop with industry partners and NGO's to talk through the modelling approach, this was well received and industry were keen to help support data validation, specifically around land use and credible futures.

### **4.2. Communications**

In December 2016 we released a revamped Freshwater Flash, See attachment 1. Within this we have highlighted some local success stories, and provide readers with access to videos and pictures. This will be released bi-monthly and provide a snapshot of some key activities we are progressing in the freshwater space.

Research to explore residents' perceptions about the importance and state of freshwater water quality and quantity in the region has been completed.

The research included questions to gauge levels of awareness of Regional Council's work to care for water, identify how and which local waterways people most interact with, and how they feel about them.

Region wide results have been collated and catchment-based drill downs are being prepared. A brief overview of the key region-wide findings will be presented to Councillors during today's meeting.

## **5. National Updates**

At a national level there are key activities underway that may impact our work programme within the Bay of Plenty. See details below.

## 5.1. NPSFM implementation summary

MFE visited each of the regions in order to produce a national snapshot of:

- the current state of major water catchments across New Zealand
- council progress towards implementing the NPS-FM
- a commentary on the likely outcomes/effectiveness of council implementation, and how their current approaches compare to the requirements of the NPS-FM and the RMA.

An early copy of this report has been provided to Regional Councils and an extract of the Key themes and findings are noted below.

*“The Review notes that regions in New Zealand face different environmental, social and economic complexities and challenges when implementing the NPS-FM. There is no “one size fits all” approach to NPS-FM implementation. It acknowledges how significant and challenging the implementation of the NPS-FM is. Some of the key issues identified include:*

- *getting representative and effective involvement of iwi/hapū and stakeholders, and the wider community,*
- *getting good quality supporting information and science including: monitoring data,*
- *biophysical modelling, and investigating mitigation options and economic implications, as well as communicating this information,*
- *being able to translate community objectives into plan rules, preserving the outcomes of the plan through the Schedule 1 processes, and achieving outcomes on the ground,*
- *monitoring and enforcement of the plan,*
- *Council engagement with territorial authorities,*
- *Council and stakeholder capacity and capability to do the above.*

*Often there are significant resource pressures, diverse community values and expectations, and resource management conflicts. Inevitably hard choices have to be made about outcomes, costs, timeframes, and in some cases business viability.”*

MFE will release the final report in early 2017, along with regional snapshots.

## 5.2. MFE Update

MFE provide regular email updates on key projects they are working on, in the December 2016 update there was information on the:

- Kaikoura Earthquake recovery programme
- Resource legislation amendment bill
- Climate change – Technical working group
- National planning standards
- NPS on Urban Development Capacity
- Amended NES for Telecommunication Facilities
- NPS on Natural Hazards
- NES for Assessing and managing contaminants in soil to protect human health
- NZ Coastal policy statement 2010 stocktake
- TLA Practice managers meeting
- Update on National Monitoring System data requirements.

For more information on any of these topics, please click on the link below.

<http://mfe-inhouse.cmail20.com/t/ViewEmail/r/EF9EF10EEC6172C22540EF23F30FEDED>

### **5.3. Letter from Joint Ministers on Progress with Forum Recommendations**

Since 2010, the Land and Water Forum (LAWF) made 218 recommendations in its four reports as to how central and local governments, industries and communities could manage fresh water differently. On 28 November 2016, the Minister for the Environment and the Minister for Primary Industries provided a joint response about Government's implementation of LAWF recommendations whether each topic: has been prioritised, yet the regulatory change has not been prioritised, or has not currently been prioritised or progressed.

Ministers noted that progress has been made in: establishing a framework for setting objectives and limits; stock exclusion; refining the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM); building science and information systems; and directing funding to freshwater water improvement projects.

Many LAWF recommendations the Ministers identified as priorities will become a part of the Government's new allocation programme (which includes allocation system, over-allocation, rights and interests, quantity, scarcity thresholds, national direction on scarcity allocation and transfer methods, monitoring/efficiency, pricing, consent structure). Other priority focuses include supporting regional councils and communities to manage water within limits, NPSFM implementation review, and considering ways to encourage Good Management Practices - such as 'independently audited self-management schemes'.

The Ministers have chosen not to prioritise LAWF's recommendations related to making changes to the Resource Management Act regarding governance/decision-making and interim arrangements, such as 'giving priority to collaborative processes' and 'providing an interim regime while working towards limits'.

We are keeping a watching brief of these recommendations and how they relate to our Freshwater Futures work.

## **6. Implications for Maori**

The Rangitāiki River Forum and Te Maru o Kaituna have been established under treaty legislation. These co-governance forums are defining aspirations through the preparation of river documents. The Rangitāiki River Forums role in freshwater management is articulated throughout Te Ara Whanui o Rangitāiki – Pathways of the Rangitāiki. The Te Maru o Kaituna river document is being finalised for notification.

The submissions from Plan Change 9 (Region Wide Water Quantity Plan Change) include submissions from Māori with regard to Tangata whenua roles and rights in plan development; consenting process and access to water. A full report on these submissions and request to appoint a hearing panel will be brought back to RDD in March or May 2017.

As a result of submissions on Plan Change 9, and recent feedback on the Regional Coastal Plan Change the Kotahitanga team will review our future engagement plans for Māori.

National discussions regarding iwi water rights and allocation continue to be progressed between the crown and iwi leaders. We will continue to keep a watching brief on these discussions.

Ongoing engagement and consultation with Māori will continue through the freshwater futures programme of work.

## **7. Council's Accountability Framework**

### **7.1. Community Outcomes**

This project/proposal directly contributes to the 'Water Quality and water quantity' Community Outcome in Council's Long Term Plan 2015-2025.

### **7.2. Long Term Plan Alignment**

This work is planned under various activities within the Long Term Plan 2015-2025, including Land and Water Framework, Regional Planning, Kotahitanga/strategic engagement, Data Services, Science and communications.

#### **Current Budget Implications**

This work is being undertaken within the current budget for the activities in the Annual Plan 2016/17 of the Long Term Plan 2015-2025.

#### **Future Budget Implications**

Future work is provided for in Council's Long Term Plan 2015-2025.

Ian Morton  
**Strategy & Science Manager**

**for General Manager, Strategy & Science**

**16 February 2017**



# **APPENDIX 1**

## **Freshwater Flash**



# Freshwater Flash!

An update on the Bay of Plenty Regional Council's Freshwater Futures Programme



Summer 2016

**Ensuring our water and land management practices maintain and improve the quality and quantity of the region's water and resources**

 **A national view**

**Waitao community celebrates success**



Locals from Tauranga's Waitao community gathered together last month to celebrate and see the 2016 National River Story Award that they won at the Morgan Foundation River Awards ceremony in Wellington earlier in November.

[Click here for the full article.](#)

Video created by the NZ Rivers Trust and the Morgan Foundation about the Waitao community's work to care for their local river.

## Other kaupapa at a national level

**Safe swimming data now online** - Do you want to know what areas are safe for swimming in the Bay of Plenty? Now you can find out, with the launch of 'Can I swim here?' data on New Zealand's leading environmental monitoring website.

The December 19 launch on the Land, Air, Water, Aotearoa (LAWA) [website](#) allows people to check where the best swimming spots are in their region and how they rank for water quality.

It coincides with the start of Bay of Plenty Regional Council's summer water quality testing. This annual monitoring of popular Bay swimming spots will continue until March 2017. Regional council environmental scientist Paul Scholes says it is undertaken every summer to check how safe each spot is for swimming.

"We regularly take samples between November and March, monitoring more than 80 river and stream, lake, beach and estuary sites. We also monitor water quality at popular recreational river spots between November and April."

Water quality affects everyone, Paul says. "While the Bay of Plenty's water quality is generally good, bacteria such as algae bloom and e-coli can affect swimmability."

Water quality is one of the regional council's outcomes, and to help with monitoring it has appointed a dedicated recreational bathing assistant to support the environmental science team over summer. Last year it also established a Water Programme of Action, which details activities and projects focused on managing the Bay of Plenty's freshwater resources.

**Regional Sector Group** - Re-elected Bay of Plenty Regional Council Chair Douglas Leeder has been appointed Chair of the Regional Sector Group (RSG). Details on the role of the group can be found on the [LGNZ website](#).

**The Water Directorate** that includes Ministry for Primary Industries and Ministry for the Environment in conjunction with primary sector and regional councils are looking to progress a pan sector accord on good management practice accord. The work will identify risks and mitigation options as well as appropriated for land owners. It will enable Regional Council to present a co-ordinated response to you our ratepayers to increase your confidence on how we are managing our water resource in the Bay of Plenty region.

**Research by Dairy NZ** continues to produce positive results on [“Forge systems to reduce Nitrate leaching”](#).



## Around the Region

### Tuna Sculpture at Lake Aniwaniwa



This tuna sculpture was part of the play ground equipment opened on Saturday 27 November at Lake Aniwaniwa, formerly known as Lake Aniwhenua, when the last stages of the Holly Davis Memorial Playground opened.

Regional Council supported the community's efforts with the tuna sculpture. Regional Council Chair, Douglas Leeder said this is a great opportunity to spread the message about water quality and quantity.

"Freshwater - our rivers, lakes, streams and ground water is our most valuable natural assets. What happens on the land affects the water, and everyone (both urban and rural) has a part to play in ensuring the water quality and quantity in the Bay of Plenty is sustainably managed for our requirements both now and in the future".

Holly Davis Memorial Playground is situated at the Lake Aniwhenua Camping Area off Galatea Road.



## Data Services

- tidal flow survey carried out as part of the monitoring requirements for Kaituna re-diversion project, another to be done once conditions are suitable.

- Sampling water at beaches where we swim will happen over summer;

- done 1045 physical flow measurements in rivers and streams over the last financial year;

- accepted 6100 samples (38200 tests);

- six new monitoring sites installed over the last financial year.





### Integrated Catchments

Council's Science, Data Services and Kaituna Catchments Teams completed a catchment-wide survey of water quality at over 150 sites in November. They were joined by Hohepa Maxwell from Tapuika Iwi Authority and Barry Roderick (pictured above) from the Freshwater Futures Community Group in surveying a number of the low-lying drains. The BOPRC laboratory accepted 370 samples in the 4 days the survey was running (normally we get about 600 a month). The results from this survey will be used to target incentives work by our Land Management Officers and to provide input data to the surface water model being developed for Plan Change 12 to implement the National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management.

- Work to create and restore wetlands continues at Maketū, Te Tumu, Te Puke and in the Pongakawa.

- Partnerships between landowners and Council have protected 39.6km of waterway margin in the Kaituna – Pongakawa – Waitahanui area in the past year.

More information about the work happening out in these water management areas can be found [here](#).





## Looking ahead



## Regional Policy Statement and Regional Water and Land Plan

### Proposed Change 3 to the Regional Policy Statement

#### Rangitāiki River

Submissions to [Proposed Change 3](#) (Rangitāiki River) closed on 23 November with a total of 19 received. The proposed change will recognise and provide for the vision, objectives and desired outcomes of the [Rangitāiki River Forum – the journey of Te Ara Whānui o Rangitāiki – Pathways of the Rangitāiki](#).

### Proposed Change 9 to the Regional Water and Land Plan

## Region-wide Water Quantity

Submissions closed 14 December with over just under 80 received, this includes late submissions. The proposed changes will help water users understand if they need a resource consent to take water and potential metering requirements.

For more information about Plan Change 9 click [here](#).

## Rangitāiki & Kaituna-Pongakawa-Waitahanui (KPW) Water Management Areas

We're working towards specific water quality and quantity objectives, limits and methods and these will be discussed in greater detail in mid to late 2017.

We held workshops with our community groups recently to ask them to consider "what is happening to our in-river freshwater values and how acceptable is this?".

Rangitāiki update [here](#).

KPW update [here](#).

Staff will prepare and publicly notify the availability of summaries of all submissions received for proposed changes 3 and 9.




**For more information visit**  
[www.boprc.govt.nz/freshwaterfutures](http://www.boprc.govt.nz/freshwaterfutures)



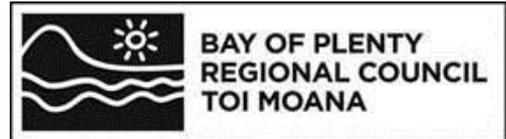
BAY OF PLENTY  
REGIONAL COUNCIL  
TOI MOANA

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Receives Only – No Decisions

**Report To:** Regional Direction and Delivery Committee

**Meeting Date:** 23 February 2017

**Report From:** Namouta Poutasi, Water Policy Manager

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## **National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management Implementation - Progress Report for 2016**

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### **Executive Summary**

In December 2015, Council adopted and publicly notified a progressive implementation programme of time limited stages by which it will fully implement the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 (NPSFM) by 31 December 2025. Public notification was required by the NPSFM, and it also requires Council to publicly report every year on the extent to which this programme has been implemented. This report meets that requirement, and Tables 1 and 2 will be posted on Council's Freshwater Futures web-page.

Key points are as follows:

- The proposed Region-wide Water Quantity Plan Change (Plan Change 9) is on track for hearings and decisions to be completed before the end of the 2017/18 year as scheduled.
- NPSFM implementation in the Rangitāiki and Kaituna-Pongakawa-Waitahanui (Water Management Areas (WMAs) (Plan Change 12 project) is progressing according to the schedule at this stage. Phase 3 is likely to need to be extended by approximately 6 months. This will be discussed in the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee (RDD) water workshop on 16 March 2017.
- The order of the next WMAs for NPSFM implementation will be discussed at the Councillor workshop and decided at the 25 March 2017 RDD meeting.

### **Recommendations**

**That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management Implementation - Progress Report for 2016;**
- 2 Notes that Council is currently progressing NPSFM implementation as scheduled.**

### **1 Purpose**

In December 2015, the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee adopted a progressive implementation programme of defined, time limited stages by which it will fully implement the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 (NPSFM), by no later than 31 December 2025. This programme was publicly notified, as required by the NPSFM, Policy E1. This policy also requires that:

*“e) Where a regional council has adopted a programme of staged implementation, it is to publicly report, in every year, on the extent to which the programme has been implemented.”*

The purpose of this report is to meet that requirement. Tables 1 and 2 will also be posted on Council’s Freshwater Futures web-page.

## 2 The public notified implementation programme

The adopted and publicly notified programme for implementing the NPSFM across nine Water Management Areas (WMAs) is shown in Table 1 below, and included a caveat that the order of the next WMAs is yet to be decided. This committee will consider the proposed order on 16 March 2017 water workshop.

**Table 1: Time limited stages for implementation of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 in the Bay of Plenty Region by 31 December 2025**

NPSFM 2014 implementation programme \ Delivery year	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25
Region wide water quantity plan change 9	■	■	■	■							
Kaituna- Pongakawa- Waitahanui		■	■	■							
Rangitāiki		■	■	■							
Tarawera				■	■	■					
Tauranga Harbour				■	■	■	■				
Rotorua Lakes							■	■	■		
Ōhiwa and Waiotahi							■	■	■		
Whakatāne and Tauranga							■	■	■		
Waioeka and Otara									■	■	■
East Coast									■	■	■

The adopted and notified programme also outlined the general implementation process for the first two Water Management Areas, as shown in Table 2. Note that:

- the steps are iterative and overlapping rather than linear; and
- some of the work involved in developing the first WMA plan changes will establish planning frameworks that may be applied to future WMAs (e.g., values and attributes templates) or region-wide. Later WMA processes may be more straight forward in that respect.

**Table 2: Publicly notified outline of the NPSFM implementation steps for Rangitāiki and Kaituna-Pongakawa-Waitahanui Water Management Areas, showing progress as of December 2016.**

Publicly notified outline of the NPSFM implementation steps for Rangitaiki and Kaituna-Pongakawa-Waitahanui WMAs. ✓ shows progress made as of December 2016			Notes regarding additional work in progress
Phase 1: 12 months	Project planning and set up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Collaborative process selected (Involve)</li> <li>✓ High level planning</li> <li>✓ Governance Structure agreed</li> </ul>	
	Establish structure and processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Develop Regional Freshwater Framework</li> <li>✓ Specific project work packages agreed</li> </ul>	
	Establish and undertake processes to recruit community group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ EOI process agreed</li> <li>✓ EOI section process underway</li> <li>✓ Set up Community Groups</li> </ul>	
	Collate all existing information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Current State Project and Gap Analysis</li> <li>✓ NOF Attributes information collated</li> </ul>	
Phase 2: 12 months	<p><b>Baseline knowledge:</b> understand and expand on existing information; agree on what the story tells us from all perspectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Gap filling prioritised (science)</li> <li>✓ Gap filling (social, economic, cultural)</li> <li>✓ Compelling “Story” collated – Key Messages, RARI, WMA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prioritised science gap filling ongoing</li> <li>• Desk top collation of social, economic and cultural baseline data completed – further analysis necessary</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Freshwater objectives:</b> use the National Objectives Framework to identify values, attributes and attribute states (collectively termed freshwater objectives)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Confirm values (using existing values as a starting point)</li> <li>✓ Define Freshwater Management Units</li> <li>✓ Map Values against National Objectives Framework attributes</li> <li>✓ Review attributes against current state</li> <li>• Identification of outstanding freshwater bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft regional freshwater value set approved in principle. Values in each FMU identified. Detail and mapping continues.</li> <li>• Current state reported against NPSFM National Objectives Framework attributes and bands (Environmental Publication 2015/4).</li> <li>• Identification and selection of additional attributes and bands for values in progress.</li> <li>• Initial work on outstanding freshwater bodies progressed. Put on hold to wait for pending MfE funded guidance document. None likely in first two WMAs.</li> </ul>
Phase 3: 12 months	<p><b>Assess needs:</b> does current water quality and quantity provide for identified freshwater objectives; determine the gaps and priorities for focus; determine limits/targets to explore</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translate into objectives (maintain approach)</li> <li>• Determine appropriate limits</li> <li>• Impacts and opportunities discussion</li> <li>• Confirm priorities and gaps</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessing water quality and quantity needs of in-river values, and quantifying freshwater use value requirements (including in-river) – in progress.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Scenario and impact analysis:</b> detailed modelling of different options including environmental, social, economic and cultural outcomes; clarify trade-offs and balance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial modelling strategy agreed</li> <li>• Confirm level of modelling, gather additional data and analyse output with Community Group</li> <li>• Development of potential scenarios</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investment in more sophisticated catchment modelling. Model building in progress.</li> <li>• Work initiated to estimate credible future changes in land and water use in catchments and quantify current use.</li> <li>• MfE economic capability funding secured to progress</li> </ul>

		<p>method for identifying, assessing and expressing management options, risk and uncertainty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft resource management issues and risks statements in progress.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Evaluation:</b> assessment of scenarios (use tools such as focus groups, evaluation matrix); revise and reassess as needed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utilise tools to support agreement on preferred scenario</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Develop policy and regulatory framework:</b> iterative process to develop and agree on the policy and rule regime (limits and management options) to be included in the plan change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of policy and rules with community group feedback</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Consult on framework:</b> not required but best practice to consult on this 'draft' stage prior to notification</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wider community consultation on 'draft'</li> <li>• Preparation of proposed plan change</li> <li>• Establish monitoring plan and accounting system and monitoring</li> </ul>

### 3 Implementation progress as of 31 December 2016

#### 1.1 Proposed Region-wide Water Quantity Plan Change 9

The proposed Region-wide Water Quantity Plan Change (Plan Change 9) to the Regional Water and Land Plan was publicly notified on 18 October 2016 submissions closed on 14 December 2016. A total of 82 submissions were received to Plan Change 9. A summary of submissions received will be notified for further submissions around May 2017. Plan Change 9 is on track for hearings and decisions to be completed by mid-2018 as scheduled.

#### 1.2 Rangitāiki and Kaituna-Pongakawa–Waitahanui WMAs (Plan Change 12 project)

Work within the Rangitāiki and Kaituna-Pongakawa-Waitahanui WMAs is well underway. Phase 2 is complete and Phase 3 is progressing. Phase 3 involves a large body of work including analysis of the science, developing catchment modelling, developing potential future scenarios, policy and management options, deciding on policy direction and plan drafting. We now anticipate that Phase 3 will take approximately 6 months longer to complete than the 12 months originally scheduled. This is in part due to greater project complexity than anticipated. For example, to better inform decision making Council has decided to invest in more sophisticated catchment modelling than initially provided for. This will be discussed at the RDD committee workshop in March 2017.

#### 1.3 Deciding the order of the next WMAs

This committee will decide which WMAs will be progressed next at its 16 March 2017 meeting. Baseline data collation and analysis for the next tranche can begin in 2017/2018 as scheduled.

It is anticipated that Council can meet the 31 December 2025 final deadline to fully implement the NPSFM. A significant amount of work and learnings from the first two WMA processes will establish frameworks for later WMAs. It may also be appropriate to progress some aspects as a region-wide quality change contributing to part of our 10 yearly Regional Water and Land Plan review (due in 2018).

## **2 Implications**

Council is currently progressing implementation of the NPSFM as planned and notified. There is some likelihood of slippage for the first two WMAs in the current year. Decisions need to be made as to which WMA processes (and/or region wide changes) it should launch next. Options and implications of this will be discussed at the Councillor workshop 16 March 2017, before decisions are sought at the 29 March 2017 RDD meeting.

## **4 Council's Accountability Framework**

### **Community Outcomes**

This programme directly contributes to the Water Quality and Quantity Community Outcome in the Council's Long Term Plan 2015-2025. It will establish freshwater quality and quantity objectives, limits, policies, rules and other methods, by way of changes to the Regional Water and Land Plan.

### **Long Term Plan Alignment**

This work is planned under both the Land and Water Framework Activity and the Regional Planning Activity in the Long Term Plan 2015-2025. Work is described as 'Water quality and quantity limit setting (in accordance with the National Policy Statement for Freshwater) for the Kaituna and the Rangitāiki catchments'.

### **Current Budget Implications**

This work is being undertaken within the current budget and approved extensions for the Land and Water Framework Activity and Regional Planning Activity 2016/17 (Year 2).

### **Future Budget Implications**

Future work on this programme is provided for in Council's Long Term Plan 2015-2025.

Nicola Green  
**Senior Planner (Water Policy)**

**for Water Policy Manager**

**15 February 2017**





Receives Only – No Decisions

**Report To:** Regional Direction and Delivery Committee

**Meeting Date:** 23 February 2017

**Report From:** Stephen Lamb, Natural Resources Policy Manager

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## Update on Regional Direction and Delivery working parties

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### Executive Summary

The Bay of Plenty Regional Council has councillor representation on a number of collaborative working parties. Working parties are generally used to build relationships, improve understanding of the topic areas and provide comment on policy or operational matters.

Working parties which are linked to the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee include the Rotorua Spatial Plan Advisory Group, the Rotorua Air Quality Working Party and the Rotorua Geothermal Liaison Group. Of these the Rotorua Spatial Plan Advisory Group is led by Rotorua Lakes Council while the other two were created to further the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee's work.

This report provides a brief update on each of these working parties including:

- recent activities
- changes in membership following the 2016 local body elections
- next steps/issues to be addressed.

As these are collaborative rather than decision making groups any decisions sought as part of these work programmes will be reported to this Committee as and when required.

### Recommendations

That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:

- 1 Receives the report, *Update on Regional Direction and Delivery working parties*.
- 2 Notes that these are collaborative groups established for the purpose of progressing key work programmes.

## 1 Background

The Regional Direction and Delivery Committee has member representation on a number of working parties, each of which focus on specific programmes of work for which this committee has delegated authority. These are the Rotorua Air Quality Working Party, the Rotorua Geothermal Liaison Group and the Rotorua Spatial Plan Advisory Group.

## 2 Purpose

This report provides an update on recent key milestones of these groups, changes in membership composition following the 2016 local body elections and the focus of work for each of the groups going forward.

## 3 Working Parties update

### 3.1 Rotorua Air Quality Working Party

The purpose of the Rotorua Air Quality Working Party (Working Party) is to work together to provide direction for improving Rotorua's air quality. Every winter Rotorua exceeds the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality (NESAQ). The main source of pollution comes from home heating fires. The air pollution causes adverse health effects. Rotorua needs to reduce its air pollution to meet the NESAQ by 2020. To help achieve this the Working Party has been:

- Reviewing the draft Rotorua Air Quality Rules;
- Considering alignment between the Rotorua Air Quality Control Bylaw and rules;
- Investigating other associated mechanisms jointly agreed to; and
- Communicating consistent messaging.

Membership of this working party following the 2016 local body elections saw two changes with the loss of Councillors Neil Oppatt (Bay of Plenty Regional Council) and Janet Wepa (Rotorua Lakes Council) and is now made up as follows:

Organisation Represented	Members
Bay of Plenty Regional Council	Councillor Lyall Thurston Councillor Arapeta Tahana Councillor Kevin Winters
Rotorua Lakes Council	Councillor Dave Donaldson Councillor Tania Tapsell
District Health Board	Dr Phil Shoemack
Housing New Zealand	To be confirmed
Ministry for the Environment	Rapunzel De Leon

Key work for the Working Party in the near future is to continue to provide guidance regarding Rotorua air quality wood burner replacement rules that are proposed in the second generation Regional Air Plan, facilitate the review of the bylaw, assist in coordinating clean air/insulation programmes, and explore the health benefits of clean air for Rotorua

### 3.2 Rotorua Geothermal Liaison Group

The Rotorua Geothermal Liaison Group was established in early 2016 with the purpose of working together to provide informed and timely feedback and guidance for the development of a policy framework for the management of the geothermal resource, including a review of regional plan provisions by 2018.

Membership of this working party following the 2016 local body elections saw two changes with Councillor Janet Wepa (Rotorua Lakes Council) not retaining her seat through the election process and a shift in responsibility for Councillor Arapeta Tahana (Bay of Plenty Regional Council). Current membership is as follows:

Organisation Represented	Members
Bay of Plenty Regional Council	Councillor Lyall Thurston Councillor Kevin Winters Councillor Paula Thompson (ex officio)
Rotorua Lakes Council	Councillor Dave Donaldson Mr Euan McLachlan (Rural community board member)
Waiariki Māori Geothermal Advisory Group	Taparoto Nicholson Alec Wilson
Department of Conservation	Jeff Milham
Waikato Regional Council	Councillor Tipa Mahuta

The group has had three meetings to date which have covered:

- The policy framework for geothermal including regional and district responsibilities.
- The scientific perspective of the state of the Rotorua geothermal field and its current uses.
- The role of the Māori Geothermal Advisory board and the cultural view of the geothermal resource.
- Past and current management of the Rotorua geothermal field.

At the last meeting of the group some broad principles and a framework for undertaking discussions with the community were agreed. The focus of the next meeting will be on consultation and engagement approaches.

### 3.3 Rotorua Spatial Plan Advisory Group

This is Rotorua Lakes Council initiative for which Councillor Arapeta Tahana is the Bay of Plenty Regional Council representative.

The role of the Spatial Plan Advisory Group is to oversee the development of a spatial plan for Rotorua that sets out at a District-wide level what types of development will happen, where and at what intensity out to 2050. This is driven by a Vision for 2050. The Vision will represent what Rotorua wants its district to look like at 2050.

In particular the advisory group members will represent their various portfolio areas or organisations in the management of the project. Agency representation on the group is as follows:

<b>Advisory Group Representation</b>
Rotorua Lakes Council
Bay of Plenty Regional Council
Te Arawa Board
New Zealand Transport Agency
Waikato Regional Council

No meetings have yet been scheduled for this working party in 2017.

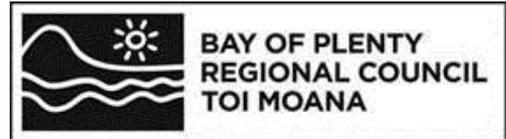
## 4 Next Steps

Each of the working parties will continue to meet throughout the year. Updates on programmes of work and any decisions sought will be reported to this Committee as and when required in line with each of the individual work programme timeframes.

Freya Camburn  
Policy Analyst (Natural Resources Policy)

for Natural Resources Policy Manager

15 February 2017



Receives Only – No Decisions

**Report To:** Regional Direction and Delivery Committee

**Meeting Date:** 23 February 2017

**Report From:** Chris Ingle, General Manager, Integrated Catchments

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## **Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour Programme: six month report 2016/17**

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### **Executive Summary**

This report summarises work carried out in Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour Programme during the first six months of the 2016/17 year. Most projects agreed in the annual work plan have been achieved or are on track to be achieved. The overall programme expenditure to date for Regional Council is \$2,121,857.

### **Recommendations**

**That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour Programme: six month report 2016/17;**

- 1 Purpose**

To provide the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee with a summary of work carried out in Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour Programme during the first six months of the 2016/17 year.

- 2 Background**

Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour Programme was established in 2013 to deliver on the community's expectations for the health of the Tauranga Harbour and its catchment. The Programme coordinates, prioritises and delivers on all our work related to Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour. Tauranga City Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council and the Regional Council are partners in the Programme allowing an adaptive and collaborative approach to managing the harbour and catchment.

The Programme is overseen by Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour Advisory Group which includes representatives from Tauranga Moana Iwi Collective and Councillors from the three councils.

The 2016/17 annual work plan for the Programme was received by the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee on 9 August 2016. This report summarises work

carried out as part of this plan, in the first six months of the 2016/17 year. The full six month report is attached at Appendix One.

### **3 Six month progress and highlights**

Delivery against all projects agreed in the annual work plan is provided in Appendix One. Most projects have been achieved, or are on track to be achieved.

Highlights of the first six months of 2016/17 include:

*Recognition of community volunteer work:* The Waitao Landcare Group won the 2016 New Zealand River Story Award. The Award recognises inspirational river stories – examples of a community or an individual working hard to restore the health of their local river. In addition, the Johnson Reserve Care Group came second in the Heritage and Environment category of the 2016 Trustpower Regional Community Awards.

*Progress in the Opureora Channel dredging project:* The contract for the dredging works has been awarded to Hydra-Care Ltd, a well-regarded company that has wide experience in dredging projects throughout New Zealand including marine dredging and municipal waste treatment ponds. They will begin setting up the site for works in mid-March, and dredging is planned to commence on 3 April. It is expected to take approximately 8 weeks to complete the job.

*Taking possession of the mangrove hovercraft:* After an extensive independent safety audit, the Safe Operational Plan for the hovercraft was approved by Maritime New Zealand and a Certificate of Compliance was issued. The Regional Council have taken possession of the hovercraft from the manufacturers, and staff are now preparing for the upcoming operational season (1 March – 31 August).

*Progress in wastewater management:* Western Bay of Plenty District Council and Tauranga City Council are making good progress in their large infrastructure projects to improve wastewater management. The Southern Pipeline is expected to be commissioned in 2017; land has been secured for the Ongare Wastewater Scheme treatment plant site and consultants have been engaged to undertake the final design review; the project construction document has been issued to prospective tenderers for the Te Puna West Wastewater Scheme.

## **4 Council's accountability framework**

### **4.1 Community outcomes**

The Programme directly contributes to the following community outcomes in the council's Long Term Plan 2015-2025: water quality and quantity, environmental protection, resilience and safety, regional collaboration and leadership.

### **4.2 Long Term Plan alignment**

Management of the Programme is planned under the Tauranga Harbour Activity in the Long Term Plan 2015-2025. Delivery of the Programme is planned under a number of groups of activities: Integrated Catchment Management, Flood Protection and Control, Resource Regulation and Monitoring, Regional Development, Regional Planning and Engagement and Technical Services.

### **Current Budget Implications**

This work is being undertaken within the current budget in the Annual Plan 2016/17 and Year 2 of the Long Term Plan 2015-2025. The only change to budget has been the increase of \$302,000 for the Opureora Channel Dredging project and a shift in delivery of this project from Year 1 to Year 2.

The year to date Programme expenditure for the Regional Council is \$2,121,857. A summary of the 2016/17 financial position for the three councils is provided in the financial section of the six month report attached.

### **Future Budget Implications**

Future work in the Programme is provided for in Council's Long Term Plan 2015 - 2025.

Sarah Omundsen  
**Tauranga Catchments Manager**

**for General Manager, Integrated Catchments**

**13 February 2017**



# **APPENDIX 1**

## **Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour Six Month Report 2016/2017 Final**





# Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour Programme

Six Month Report 2016/2017



Caring for Te Awanui  
Tauranga Harbour



Western Bay of Plenty  
District Council



Tauranga City



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## Purpose

The purpose of Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour Programme is to coordinate the work of councils in Tauranga Harbour and its catchment, and deliver on community expectations. This work includes policy and planning, science, pollution prevention, maritime services as well as all operational activities such as biosecurity, biodiversity protection and sustainable land management.

The programme covers all significant activities (both projects and ongoing work) in the harbour catchment carried out by Tauranga City Council (TCC), Western Bay of Plenty District Council (WBOPDC) and Bay of Plenty Regional Council (BOPRC), providing an overall picture of the things we do in the area.

## Background

The vision for Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour is: “*A healthy and thriving harbour that contributes to our wellbeing today and in generations to come.*” Outcomes sought for the harbour and its catchment are:

- **Ecological Health:** The natural environment is healthy and resilient, supporting thriving native wildlife and kaimoana.
- **Amenity:** The harbour and catchments are able to be used and appreciated.
- **Cultural:** Mana whenua and Mana moana is recognised, kaitiakitanga is enabled and cultural values are protected.
- **Sustainable Land Management:** Land and water use is managed to maintain and/or improve the health of the harbour and catchment.
- **Recognising Economic Importance:** The economic value of access and use is retained for the harbour and catchment.
- **Community:** Local communities have easy access to information about the harbour and catchment values and issues, and are actively supported to care for values that are important to them.

This vision and outcomes were developed following community feedback received in a Perceptions Survey conducted in April 2013. They are considered interim, until a formal process is undertaken to identify a vision and outcomes through the development of a co-governance document.

The programme was formally established by Regional Council in 2013 in order to coordinate, prioritise and deliver on all work related to the harbour and its catchment. Western Bay of Plenty District Council and Tauranga City Council have been participating in the programme since 2015. The intent is that the programme will develop to include all partners (iwi and the three councils) to enable a collaborative and adaptive management approach.

The Tauranga Moana Iwi Collective Deed of Settlement, once passed into law, will require a Tauranga Moana Governance Group to be established. To prepare for the Governance Group, an Advisory Group has been established which consists of iwi collective members as well as councillors from Tauranga City Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council and Bay of Plenty Regional Council.

The first Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour Advisory Group meeting was held 17 November 2014. The Advisory Group will continue to meet, share information and provide direction to staff of partner agencies until replaced by the Governance Group.

# Six month project highlights

<p>Infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The 2015 annual monitoring report for the citywide Comprehensive Stormwater Consent has been completed and submitted to BOPRC.</li> <li>➤ Flow modelling has been carried for all of the critical wastewater pump stations within TCC's network. Inflow source detection works has been completed in Ngatai Road, Meadowland, Palm Beach and Solomon Street catchments and rehabilitation works are being carried out.</li> <li>➤ Land secured for Ongare wastewater treatment plant site.</li> </ul>
<p>Integrated planning and modelling</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Aurecon engaged to assess flood and erosion risk to properties adjacent the Uretara Stream to determine the effects of the bridges and structures on the stream.</li> <li>➤ Coastal Inundation and erosion project progressing well with Discovery Marine Ltd commissioned to complete a Tauranga Harbour bathymetry surface model and NIWA appointed to complete extreme sea level analysis.</li> <li>➤ Stormwater Catchment Management Plan – Wairakei and Wairakei West stormwater models have been completed.</li> </ul>
<p>Tangata whenua engagement and involvement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Matauranga Māori case study is being carried out by Manaaki Te Awanui.</li> <li>➤ Development of a Cultural and Environmental Monitoring Plan for Te Maunga Wastewater Facility is underway.</li> <li>➤ Socialisation of the Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan with the three councils complete.</li> </ul>
<p>Governance and programme management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 2015/2016 Annual Report and Highlights summary presented to the relevant committee meetings.</li> <li>➤ Happy Harbour Fun Day event scheduled for Sun 12 March at Fergusson Park. A contractor is coordinating the event and planning is well underway.</li> <li>➤ Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour campaign concept has been developed and is currently being socialised with programme partners.</li> <li>➤ 147 Tauranga Harbour related media items have been broadcast, reaching more than 1.56 m people across print, radio, TV and online and generating equivalent advertising revenue of \$120,852.</li> </ul>
<p>Maritime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 24/7 response maintained for navigation and safety oil and spills.</li> <li>➤ The contract has been signed and design is underway for the new Maritime oil spill response vessel.</li> <li>➤ Audit on Port and Harbour Safety Management systems completed.</li> </ul>
<p>Science</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Report on contaminant levels in oysters in Tauranga Harbour in 1990 and 2016 was published in August.</li> <li>➤ Report from Chair in Coastal Science was received December 2016.</li> <li>➤ Workshop held with University of Waikato research staff to identify linkage in their research with BOPRC priorities and interests.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Field work has been completed and samples analysed for the Manaaki Taha Moana-MTM 2 subtidal survey of Tauranga Harbour.</li></ul>
Catchment, parks and recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Waitao Landcare Group won the 2016 NZ River Story Award.</li><li>➤ A new care group - the Ongare Point Waterway Restoration Group - has been established to improve water quality and wildlife habitat in the Tuapiro Catchment.</li><li>➤ The Johnson Reserve Care Group came second in the Heritage and Environment category in the 2016 annual Trustpower Community Awards.</li><li>➤ The Regional Council has taken possession of the Mangrove Hovercraft. All certifications are in place for operation.</li><li>➤ Four projects undertaken to repair and stabilise stream banks and reduce erosion risks around Tauranga Catchment.</li><li>➤ 42,794 dune plants planted through Coast Care. 581 volunteers donated 663 hours of their time.</li><li>➤ 2,800 students were engaged in coast care dune education and restoration.</li><li>➤ Nine additional kilometres of waterway margin protected to date, with an additional 36 kilometres agreed with landowners.</li><li>➤ One additional High Value Ecological Site and two additional community led sites actively managed so far.</li><li>➤ Five litter clean-up events held, involving students from eight schools. A total of 1,625 kg of rubbish was removed.</li><li>➤ Three sea lettuce clean-ups carried out on the Fergusson Park to Kulim Park foreshore during late November to late December.</li><li>➤ Intensive marina surveillance has been carried out within Tauranga Harbour. To date 9,338 vessel hulls, 90 km of pontoons, 570 swing moorings and associated concrete and 2,200 wharf/marina piles have been checked.</li><li>➤ Contract signed to undertake the Opureora Channel dredging works.</li><li>➤ Sea wall renewal work at Maxwell's Road and Memorial Park completed.</li><li>➤ Beach replenishment at Kulim Park has been undertaken.</li></ul>
Pollution prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Urgent complaints responded to within 12 hours, and all complaints within three days.</li><li>➤ 1,066 complaints were registered over the six month reporting period.</li><li>➤ Waterline Programme delivered educational lessons on the Three Waters to 14 schools and undertook five site visits to Chapel Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Great Waste Race has been delivered 26 times to kindergarten classes.</li><li>➤ 500 entries were received in the October "Don't Paint the Drain" competition held throughout Tauranga and the Western Bay in participating paint stores. Winners received paint vouchers and swim with the dolphin passes.</li><li>➤ TCC responded to 18 urgent and 16 routine pollution incidents between July and December 2016.</li></ul>



# Our approach to delivering the Programme

As we work on and in the Programme we'll use the following approaches for success:



## **Kotahitanga** Relationships

Iwi and hapū have a special relationship with Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour. We will work with iwi and hapū in planning and delivery of the programme in a mutually constructive way.



## **Mana whenua, Mana Moana** Mountains to the sea

We recognise the interconnected relationships between land, sea and our communities. Catchments feeding the harbour need to be sustainably managed, hence the maunga to moana approach.



## **Whanaungatanga** Community participation

We encourage local communities to participate and lead in doing the right thing.



## **Whakaaro tahi** Communication

We regularly share our understanding of the harbour and its catchment. This is a collaborative programme and requires good communication with all involved.



## **Pūtaiao** Scientific integrity

We rely on scientific research and accurate data to help us make wise decisions. Scientific research complements the decision-making of Council management and kaitiakitanga.



## **Mātauranga Māori** Knowledge

We will work with iwi and hapū to include mātauranga Māori alongside our scientific research and data collection to maintain the mauri of the harbour.



# Annual Work Plan

The following tables provide a report on achievements for the period July - December 2016 against actions proposed in the Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour Annual Work Plan 2016/2017. The programme is broken into five areas of focus:

- 1 Governance and programme management.
- 2 Integrated planning and modelling.
- 3 Science.
- 4 Tangata whenua engagement and involvement.
- 5 Operations (includes maritime, infrastructure, catchment, parks and recreation, and pollution prevention).

Each section shows work underway by individual agencies, but also identifies those collaborative activities where two or more agencies are working together.

The project status column shows progress status indicators as follows:

-  Achieved.
-  Taking place/on-track for completion within approved timeframes.
-  Not applicable/no data available.
-  Not complete, in progress, a risk but not an issue yet.

## Governance and programme management

	What we said we would do	What we achieved	Project Status
SHARED	Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour Programme annual planning and reporting to council committees. BOPRC, TCC, WBOPDC.	2015/2016 annual report presented to relevant committee meetings. 2016/2017 six month report presented to relevant committee meetings.	
BOPRC	Support Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour Advisory Group, including administering quarterly meetings (or subsequent co-governance group).	Administrative and technical support provided through meeting management, reports, guest speakers and presentations. One meeting convened on 26 August 2016 and next meeting planned for 24 February 2017. 25 November 2016 meeting was cancelled due to preparations for the new triennium by all three councils.	
BOPRC	<i>Communications Strategy implementation 2016/2017:</i> Deliver targeted communications material throughout the year as per the Communications Strategy and Plan. Respond to media and communications opportunities and issues as they arise.	Communications deliverables have included 15 proactive media releases and reactive media responses on Tauranga Harbour related topics (including care group activity, catchment action plan progress, sea lettuce management, pollution prevention, and boating safety). Since 1 July, 147 Tauranga Harbour related media items have been broadcast, reaching more than 1.56 m people across print, radio, TV and online and generating equivalent advertising revenue of \$120,852. Regular web and Facebook updates have been posted and Tauranga Harbour e-newsletters were distributed in September and December. Tauranga Harbour related webpages have received 6,665 page views. Sub-catchment action plan report summaries were prepared and published online. Summer marine pest and maritime safety public awareness campaigns are well underway and a pond pest messaging was promoted at the Tauranga Garden Art Festival. A collection of professional imagery showing Tauranga Harbour uses and sub-catchment aerial views was commissioned and is now in use. New Tauranga Harbour campaign concept has been developed and is currently being socialised with programme partners. Scheduled for presentation to Advisory Group on 25 February 2017.	



	What we said we would do	What we achieved	Project Status
BOPRC	<p><i>Perception Survey.</i></p> <p>Present the results of the Perceptions Study to Council by 30 June 2017.</p>	<p>Scheduled for March/April 2017.</p>	
BOPRC	<p><i>Information sharing and networking event.</i></p> <p>Deliver a successful Tauranga Harbour event in March 2017.</p>	<p>Happy Harbour Fun Day event scheduled for Sunday 12 March at Fergusson Park. Aim is to provide family-friendly hands-on opportunities for people to learn about and be involved in harbour care, work and science. Contractor in place to co-ordinate the event and planning is well underway.</p>	



## Integrated planning and modelling

	What we said we would do	What we achieved	Project Status
SHARED	<p><i>Water supply catchment management:</i> Ongoing work through 2016/2017. BOPRC, TCC.</p>	Business as usual underway.	
SHARED	<p><i>Tauranga Harbour Inundation and Coastal Erosion:</i> Develop a robust, peer reviewed set of harbour inundation and erosion design levels that include climate change allowances. The design levels can then be consistently applied around the harbour by all agencies. BOPRC, TCC, WBOPDC.</p>	<p>Discovery Marine Ltd are being commissioned to complete a Tauranga Harbour bathymetry surface model - due March 2017.</p> <p>NIWA have been directly appointed to complete extreme sea level analysis for Tauranga Harbour – due May 2017.</p> <p>Tender for coastal hazard modelling work closes 24 February 2017.</p>	
BOPRC	Begin work on a co-governance document for Tauranga Moana - subject to resolution of the Tauranga Moana Framework.	The resolution of the Tauranga Moana Framework has been delayed. Consequently work has not begun on a co-governance document (Ngā Tai ki Mauao).	
BOPRC	<p><i>Navigation Bylaw review:</i> Review will be completed by October 2016.</p>	The review was not completed by October 2016 as the Independent Hearing Commissioners asked for further information before completing their deliberations. Their decisions will be presented to BOPRC in early 2017. The new Bylaw will operative for the 2017/2018 summer season.	
BOPRC	<p><i>Flood management on Uretara Stream, Katikati:</i> Updated flood hazard maps and design levels for the Uretara Stream.</p>	Aurecon has been engaged to assess the flood and erosion risk to properties adjacent the Uretara Stream caused by gravel, bridges and other structures and to determine the effects of the bridges and structures on the stream. Phase 1 Gap analysis and preparation of the project scope is due end of March 2017.	



	What we said we would do	What we achieved	Project Status
TCC	<p><i>Integrated Stormwater Project:</i> Implement 'safety to persons' focussed level of service.</p>	Continuation of various projects around the city to implement the 'safety to persons' focussed level of service (depth x velocity flood risk). Works are complete in Matua at one location with two further projects underway, each involving the purchase of residential land to open up constrained overland flowpaths. Other projects in the Waimapu and Kopurererua catchments are in the planning stages.	●
TCC	<p><i>Stormwater Catchment Management Plan preparation, implementation, consultation, cultural input and five yearly reviews:</i> Finalise the draft Papamoa CMP and provide to stakeholders and BOPRC. Complete the Wairakei East and Wairakei West stormwater models.</p>	The Wairakei East and Wairakei West stormwater models are complete and the Papamoa CMP is being finalised.	●

## Science

	What we said we would do	What we achieved	Project Status
BOPRC	<p><i>National Environment Regional Monitoring Network (NERMN) monitoring and Tauranga Harbour Long Term Science Plan 2016/2019 delivery:</i></p> <p>All NERMN monitoring and reporting will be carried out in accordance with the current NERMN monitoring programme. Projects identified in the Tauranga Harbour Long Term Science Plan 2016/2019 will be delivered.</p>	<p>All NERMN monitoring and reporting is on track.</p> <p>Report on contaminant levels in oysters in Tauranga Harbour in 1990 and 2016 was published in August.</p> <p>Final field sampling for Mobil oil spill will occur in February 2017 and a report will follow.</p> <p>Gaps analysis for Tauranga Harbour is in currently in preparations.</p>	●
BOPRC	<p><i>Relationships with research providers:</i></p> <p>In accordance with the Chair in Coastal Science Memorandum of Agreement, the University of Waikato will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Report to BOPRC in June 2016 and June 2017 on relevant items or issues associated with the Chair, and</li> <li>▪ Report in April 2017 on student research projects.</li> </ul>	<p>Report from Chair in Coastal Science received December 2016.</p> <p>Workshop held with key University of Waikato research staff in November 2016 to identify linkages in their research with BOPRC priorities and interests.</p>	●
BOPRC	<p><i>University of Waikato PhD student funding:</i></p> <p>Deliver a progress report on all BOPRC funded research projects by 30 April 2017.</p>	<p>Two students (Alex Port and Julien Huteau) have completed their PhDs in the last six months. Other students (Ben Stewart, Peter de Ruiter) are on track undertaking fieldwork in harbour. Clarrisse Niemand is still working on her thesis.</p> <p>Draft paper on submarine groundwater discharge into Tauranga Harbour received from Ben Stewart for review.</p>	●
BOPRC	<p><i>Science to support mangrove consent applications and monitoring:</i></p> <p>Ongoing work through 2016/2017.</p>	<p>Working with the Estuary Care Officer and consents team when requested to provide scientific support.</p>	●



	What we said we would do	What we achieved	Project Status
BOPRC	<p><i>Manaaki Taha Moana-MTM 2 subtidal survey of Tauranga Harbour:</i> Deliver report and habitat map August 2017.</p>	<p>Field work has been completed. Samples have been analysed and results delivered to Manaaki Te Awanui. Project is on track.</p>	
BOPRC	<p><i>Manaaki Taha Moana- MTM 2 Coastal Cultural Health Index:</i> Deliver report and Coastal Cultural Health Index 2020, progress reports yearly (first report due June 2016).</p>	<p>Progress report received May 2016. Project is on track.</p>	

## Tangata whenua engagement and involvement

	What we said we would do	What we achieved	Project Status
SHARED	<p><i>Tangata whenua involvement and capacity building:</i></p> <p>All three councils will need to ensure their relationships with tangata whenua are strong and robust so that dual roles in caring for the environment become clearly established.</p> <p>BOPRC, TCC, WBOPDC.</p>	<p>In light of the TMIC settlement not yet being settled we can only rely on the Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan to give us guidance on how we should be moving forward with Iwi and hapū into the post treaty landscape space.</p> <p>The development of a Cultural and Environmental Monitoring Plan for the Te Maunga Wastewater Facility is underway. This has involved input from tangata whenua and will include opportunities for capacity building and upskilling of tangata whenua in relation to monitoring (TCC).</p>	
BOPRC	<p><i>Build capacity for the use of Mātauranga Māori for Tauranga Harbour:</i></p> <p>Ongoing work through 2016/2017.</p>	<p>This is still work in progress until the Mātauranga Māori project is completed in July 2017. The Mātauranga Māori case study being done by Manaaki Te Awanui will be forerunner to build capacity here.</p>	
BOPRC	<p><i>Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Socialisation.</li> <li>▪ Implementation.</li> <li>▪ Ongoing work to support hapū/iwi through 2016/2017.</li> </ul>	<p>Socialisation with the three councils has been done. Unfortunately there is no further funding to socialise the plan with the individual hapū. This may have to be looked at during the implementation phase which will have to be built into our work programmes to assist this phase of the plan.</p> <p>Work with hapū/iwi is ongoing and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Working with hapū on Mātauranga Māori case study.</li> <li>▪ Māori Policy is providing funding to Ngāi Te Rangī to implement kaitiaki roles via their Kaitiaki Forum.</li> <li>▪ Support Ngā Potiki with wetland restoration.</li> <li>▪ Support Ngāi Tamarawaho with restoration of Motuopae Island.</li> <li>▪ Support SmartGrowth Combined Tangata Whenua Forum in the freshwater space and submissions.</li> </ul>	



	What we said we would do	What we achieved	Project Status
WBOPDC	<p><i>Tauranga Moana Partnership Forum:</i> Ensure that the Tauranga Moana Partnership Forum is kept up to date with progress on the implementation of the Tauranga Harbour Programme actions and outputs for 2016/2017.</p>	<p>The new Council are reviewing options on how to best engage and involve tangata whenua in decision-making processes and to provide updates on Council activities.</p>	●
TCC	<p><i>Wastewater Review Committee (WWMRC):</i> Complete review of the WWMRC structure, Environmental Mitigation and Enhancement Fund quantum and management.</p>	<p>The WWMRC have been presented options for a staged approach to biosolids management. A thickening and dewatering plant is to be constructed at Te Maunga so that waste activated sludge no longer enters Pond 1 as part of Stage 1. Stages 2 and 3 are being progressed. A review of the Wastewater Mitigation and Enhancement Fund quantum has been completed with \$400,000+ now available in the fund. A review of the Policy is currently underway, including the development of a Cultural and Environmental Monitoring Plan for the Te Maunga Wastewater Facility. It is anticipated that funding applications will be able to be made mid-2017 under the new policy.</p>	●

## Operations

### Bay of Plenty Regional Council

	What we said we would do	What we achieved	Project Status
SHARED	<p><i>Tauranga Harbour Margins Project:</i> An additional five new Harbour Management Plans in place. BOPRC, TCC, WBOPDC.</p>	Two new Harbour Management Plans in place, in the Aongatete and Kopurererua sub-catchments.	
SHARED	<p><i>Tauranga Harbour Stream Works:</i> Stream bank repair and stabilisation of eroding banks undertaken as and when required within budget. BOPRC, WBOPDC.</p>	Four projects undertaken to repair and stabilise stream banks and reduce erosion risks, in the Uretara, Te Mania, Waiau and Aongatete sub-catchments.	
SHARED	<p><i>Coast care:</i> Identified priority areas are actively managed and maintained with support from Coast Care partners and community volunteers. BOPRC, TCC, WBOPDC.</p>	Coast Care over the winter planting season was very busy. From Waihi Beach to Pāpāmoa East, Coast Care planted 42,794 plants, 581 volunteers donated 663 hours of their time. Coast Care education reached 26 schools within the area and over 2,800 student were engaged in the dune education and restoration. Coast care, over the summer, moves into a quieter period of planning and preparation in readiness for the planting season of 2017.	
SHARED	<p><i>Implement Tauranga Harbour Recreation Strategy:</i> Ongoing work throughout the year. BOPRC, TCC, WBOPDC.</p>	<p>All actions identified in the Strategy are either completed or ongoing actions in progress.</p> <p>No meetings of the Tauranga Harbour Recreational Users Forum held during the period.</p>	
SHARED	<p><i>Sea lettuce management:</i> Level of response depends on the severity of the 2016/2017 bloom. Ensure contracts with clean-up contractor and receiving site operators are finalised by 30 October 2016. BOPRC, TCC WBOPDC.</p>	<p>Agreements with clean-up contractor and receiving site operator finalised on 2 November 2016.</p> <p>Three clean-ups carried out on the Fergusson Park to Kulim Park foreshore, Tauranga in late November, mid-December and late December 2016.</p>	



	What we said we would do	What we achieved	Project Status
SHARED	<p><i>Litter clean-ups:</i> Ongoing work throughout the year. BOPRC, TCC.</p>	<p>Five litter clean-up events held, involving students from eight Tauranga schools, as part of the stream and estuary clean-up programme. A total of 1,625 kg of rubbish was removed from the environment. Of this amount, 235 kg was able to be recycled.</p>	
SHARED	<p><i>IP3 Hazardous Activities and Industries List (HAIL) activity audits:</i> Ongoing work through 2016/2017. BOPRC, TCC, WBOPDC.</p>	<p>The IP3 programme continues to be a joint project between TCC and BOPRC with future potential to undertake joint projects with WBOPDC. Planning is well underway to audit all high and medium risk industrial sites in the Mount Industrial area and the Port of Tauranga which have direct discharges to Tauranga City Council's reticulated stormwater network. The discharge from the Mount industrial area and the Port is directly into Tauranga Harbour. The next audit round will be undertaken from 15 January to 3 February 2017.</p>	
SHARED	<p><i>Regional Wastewater Overflow Forum:</i> Preparation of a region specific best practice guide to encompass wastewater overflow mitigation strategies, response and reporting procedures. BOPRC, TCC, WBOPDC.</p>	<p>Members of the forum have been tasked with developing initial draft content for various sections of the best practice guide. This group has not met for a considerable time and needs to reconvene to review current status and future goals in order to make progress.</p>	



	What we said we would do	What we achieved	Project Status
BOPRC	<p><i>Catchment Action Plan implementation:</i></p> <p>50 additional kilometres of waterway margin in the Tauranga Harbour catchments protected to reduce sediment, nutrient and/or bacterial contamination of water.</p> <p>Two additional High Value Ecological Sites and four community led sites where biodiversity actively managed within the Tauranga Harbour Catchment.</p> <p>Review of catchment action plans complete.</p>	<p>Nine additional kilometres of waterway margin protected to date, with an additional 36 kilometres agreed with landowners.</p> <p>One additional High Value Ecological Site and two additional community led sites actively managed so far.</p> <p>Review of catchment action plans has been completed. Report card on progress published:  <a href="http://www.boprc.govt.nz/media/564321/3763-tga-hbr-caps-report-4-page-webv2.pdf">http://www.boprc.govt.nz/media/564321/3763-tga-hbr-caps-report-4-page-webv2.pdf</a></p> <p>Revised catchment action plans are currently being prepared.</p> <p>Care group successes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Waitao Landcare Group won the 2016 NZ River Story Award. The Award recognises inspirational river stories – examples of a community or an individual working hard to restore the health of their local river.</li> <li>▪ The Ongare Point Waterway Restoration Group has been established and have recently planted 1,300 native plants along 800 metres of stream banks that drain into the Tauranga Harbour. It's the beginning of a project led by orchardists to improve water quality and wildlife habitat in their catchment.</li> <li>▪ The Johnson Reserve Care Group came second in the Heritage and Environment category in the 2016 annual Trustpower Community Awards.</li> </ul>	●
BOPRC	<p><i>Marine Biosecurity:</i></p> <p>Continued delivery of an intensive surveillance programme through 2016/2017.</p> <p>Implementation of response plans where required.</p> <p>Implementation of the SSMP for fanworm and tunicates.</p>	<p>Intensive marina surveillance has been carried out within Tauranga Harbour. To date 9,338 vessel hulls, 90 km of pontoons, 570 swing moorings and associated concrete and 2,200 wharf/marina piles have been checked.</p> <p>There has been an increase in the number of <i>Styela clava</i> locations being found within the harbour.</p>	●



	What we said we would do	What we achieved	Project Status
BOPRC	<i>Ongoing support of the Kaimai Mamaku Catchments Forum:</i> Continued participation in the joint agency project. Continued support of the Forum.	Worked with Department of Conservation, Waikato Regional Council and the Chair of the Forum on best ways to support the Forum into the future. Prepared and awarded contract to develop operational plan for the Forum.	
BOPRC	<i>Ongoing estuary care group support:</i> Estuary Care groups are satisfied with the level of service they receive from Council.	Estuary Care Groups have been supported through holding community open day and public meetings, leaders forum, working bee support, establishing new projects, resolving estuary related queries, communication of information and providing resources. Compliance support also provided including four replacement resource consents lodged on behalf of the groups. Groups satisfied with level of support and have positive relationships with BOPRC.	
BOPRC	<i>Seedling mangrove management:</i> Up to 600 ha per annum of mechanical mangrove seedling maintenance.	Hovercraft independent safety audit passed, Safe Operational Plan document (and substantial JSA) developed and approved, and Certificate of Compliance issued from Maritime New Zealand. All certification now in place for operation. BOPRC has taken possession of hovercraft from the manufacturers. Planning for hovercraft operation in March currently underway.	
BOPRC	<i>Mature mangrove management:</i> Mature mechanical mangrove management as required.	0.4 ha of mature mangroves removed from Mangawhai Bay.	
BOPRC	<i>Opureora Channel dredging:</i> Complete dredging by 30 June 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Engaged consultant to undertake a review/refresh of costs for the project.</li> <li>▪ Reported to August 2016 Council meeting on progress and cost updates.</li> <li>▪ Prepared and sent out Request for Proposal.</li> <li>▪ Obtained approval from Council for additional funding.</li> <li>▪ Contract signed in mid-January.</li> </ul>	



	What we said we would do	What we achieved	Project Status
BOPRC	<p><i>24/7 Oil spill response and Navigation Safety:</i>  <b>Long Term Plan KPI:</b> Percentage of time to maintain 24/7 response to navigational incidents and maritime oil spills is in place.</p>	24/7 Navigation safety coverage and oil spill response was achieved to date.	
BOPRC	Boat acquisition.	Moko on patrol. Work on response vessel continues. Contract has been signed and the design will be complete in January.	
BOPRC	<p><i>Audit on Port and Harbour Safety Management systems:</i>            Audit to be completed between November 2016 - February 2017.</p>	Successful audit conducted in December 2016.	
BOPRC	<p><i>Ongoing Pollution Prevention work:</i>            Compliance monitoring, complaint response and enforcement.            Compliance and impact monitoring of sites/consents to be in accordance with the 2015/2016 Council Charges Policy.  <b>Long Term Plan KPI:</b> All urgent complaints to the Pollution Hotline are responded to within 12 hours and all non-urgent complaints are responded to within three working days.</p>	<p>Meeting KPI requirements with consent and compliance monitoring and complaint response.</p> <p><i>Schedule of Complaints, Spillages and Unauthorised Activities</i>            1 July – 19 December 2016 a total of 1,066 complaints were registered over the reporting period. Of these, 628 were air complaints, with the remaining 438 being a variety of non-air complaints.            Six of the 1,066 complaints received were urgent. All of these were actioned within 12 hours from the time of the initial complaint.</p>	
BOPRC	<p><i>Identification of discharge points proposal:</i>            Recording discharge points around the Harbour margin in Western Bay.            Complete identification of illegal structures.            Identify fish passage.</p>	This project will be undertaken by two summer students in late January to early February 2017. Planning for the project will begin early in 2017.	



	What we said we would do	What we achieved	Project Status
TCC	<p><i>Wastewater consents implementation and monitoring:</i> Ongoing work through 2016/2017.</p>	<p>Wastewater consents are generally being implemented effectively.</p> <p>A requirement in the Te Maunga odour discharge consent to decommission the sludge pond within seven years of grant date (2005) has not been met. Processes are in place to address the sludge pond decommissioning through TCC's biosolids strategy. Odours are not an issue from the sludge pond itself.</p> <p>The consent condition requiring UV treatment from both plants within nine years of consent grant date (2005) has not been met. There have been delays in commissioning the Te Maunga UV plant and the plant is currently not running due to technical issues actions are being taken to resolve these issues and get the plant operational. Combined treated effluent quality discharge limits have not been exceeded.</p> <p>The five yearly wastewater review report Tangata Whenua cultural paper has been completed. Actions to resolves issues raised have been taken including the biosolids strategy and review of the wastewater enhancement fund.</p>	
TCC	<p><i>Stormwater CSC implementation and monitoring:</i> Long-term stormwater and receiving environment monitoring data for stormwater catchments across the city. Annual or five yearly monitoring reports presented to stakeholders and consenting authority from which to determine the requirement for further Catchment Management Plans or stormwater treatment.</p>	<p>The 2015 annual monitoring report for the citywide CSC has been completed and submitted to BOPRC. An updated monitoring has been developed and encompasses monitoring requirements for the three CSC's. Consent monitoring is ongoing.</p>	
TCC	<p><i>Wastewater inflow and infiltration mitigation:</i> Ongoing work through 2016/2017.</p>	<p>Flow modelling was carried for all of the critical wastewater pump stations within TCC's network. This was completed for one year events to assess the level of inflow and infiltration within the catchments.</p> <p>Inflow source detection works has been completed in Ngatai Road, Meadowland, Palm Beach and Solomon Street catchments and rehabilitation works are being carried out.</p>	



	What we said we would do	What we achieved	Project Status
TCC	<p><i>Wastewater overflow mitigation planning:</i> Ongoing work through 2016/2017.</p>	<p>Overflow mitigation planning is ongoing through identification of problem areas, network inspections, network upgrades, jetting, root removal and relining. Fats accumulating in lines continues to be an issue. Educational signage on 'what not to flush' is in place in three locations around the city. The Regional Wastewater Overflow forum is working in part toward developing a common approach across the Bay of Plenty to minimising wastewater overflow risks. The Te Maunga receiving chamber upgrade and aeration ditch aeration capacity upgrade are complete ahead of Southern Pipeline commissioning in 2017. The harbour crossing and the paper road sections of the pipeline remain to be completed.</p>	
TCC	<p><i>Three Waters Education Programme:</i> Ongoing work through 2016/2017.</p>	<p>The Waterline Programme delivered educational lessons on the Three Waters to 14 schools and undertook five site visits to Chapel Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Great Waste Race has been delivered 26 times to kindergarten classes.</p>	
TCC	<p><i>Pollution Prevention Programme:</i> Completion of industry or area specific audit reports summarising the outcome of audits, issues identified and sites for referral to BOPRC for consent consideration and/or enforcement. Urgent Pollution Incidents must be attended within 1 hour (Maintenance contractors KPI).</p>	<p>TCC and BOPRC summer interns have commenced pollution prevention audits in the Mount Maunganui industrial catchment. 500 entries were received in the October "Don't Paint the Drain" competition held throughout Tauranga and the Western Bay in participating paint stores. Winners received paint vouchers and swim with the dolphin passes. TCC responded to 18 urgent and 16 routine pollution incidents between July and December 2016.</p>	
TCC	<p><i>Harbour margin parks ecological restoration:</i> Harbour Reserve Development. Compliance and impact monitoring of sites/activity to be in accordance with City Plan and restoration plans for each site.</p>	<p>Sea wall renewal work at Maxwell's Road and Memorial Park completed. Planting of native plants is being carried out as per the planting plans for the following areas: Matua saltmarsh, Waikareao West, McArdle's Bush, Waimapu Fraser Street to Yatton Park. Compliance monitoring is ongoing. There are currently no significant non-compliance issues being addressed.</p>	



	What we said we would do	What we achieved	Project Status
TCC	<i>Beach sand nourishment:</i> Compliance and impact monitoring of sites/activity to be in accordance with consent.	TCC has been granted consent to allow for beach nourishment to raise sand levels in the following areas – Memorial Park, Fergusson Park to Kulim Park and Maxwell's Road. Replenishment at Kulim Park has been undertaken.	
WBOPDC	<i>Ongare Wastewater Scheme:</i> Reticulated community system by 2017.	Land secured for treatment plant site. PDP Consultants have been engaged to undertake final design review and resource consent application. Target to have all necessary consents/paperwork in place for start 1 July 2017.	
WBOPDC	<i>Te Puna West Wastewater Scheme:</i> Reticulated community system by 2017.	Project construction document issued to prospective tenderers in January 2017. Landowner entry forms sent out to all property owners. Public update meeting scheduled for February 2017 prior to physical works commencing.	
WBOPDC	<i>Katikati wastewater treatment investigations:</i> Re-consenting of the pipeline and outfall by November 2016.	Resource consent application lodged and initial feedback provided from BOPRC about application. Changes have been made to the document and resubmitted. We have one potential party that has lodged an appeal to the resource consent application. Utilities Manager has met with the party, tried to reach conciliation, unfortunately party has linked the resource consent application with his own land ownership. Potential development has been restricted through the planning process. The matter is unresolved and it likely that this party will attend the hearing.	
WBOPDC	<i>District-wide fencing subsidies:</i> Ongoing work through 2016/2017.	Funds allocated as per signed management plans.	



	What we said we would do	What we achieved	Project Status
WBOPDC	<i>District wide natural environment support (care groups etc.):</i> Ongoing work through 2016/2017.	Care groups continue to be supported. Allocated as per guidelines, includes minor sponsorship for Sustainable Backyards and Trust set up costs for Bay Conservation.	

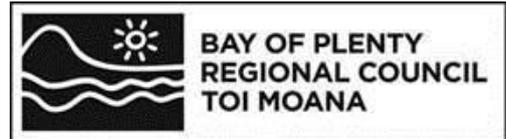
# Financials

Bay of Plenty Regional Council Budget	2016/17 Budget	Expenditure to Date
Maritime	\$847,569	\$384,218
Tauranga Catchments	\$2,470,000	\$1,201,323
Integrated planning and Tangata Whenua engagement and involvement	\$140,000	\$8,590
Engineering	\$120,000	\$60,000
Pollution Prevention	\$490,000	\$243,068
Science	\$454,070	\$176,665
Marine Biosecurity	\$109,459	\$47,993
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,631,098</b>	<b>\$2,121,857</b>

Tauranga City Council Budget	2016/17 Budget	Expenditure to Date
Recreation and Natural Environmental	\$247,060	\$104,707
Stormwater Pollution Prevention	\$725,848	\$243,805
Wastewater Effects Mitigation	\$25,537,237	\$4,946,771
Integrated Stormwater Project	\$8,200,000	\$2,033,850
Tauranga Harbour Inundation and Coastal Erosion	\$100,000	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$34,810,145</b>	<b>\$7,329,133</b>

Western Bay of Plenty District Council Budget	2016/17 Budget	Expenditure to Date
District Wide Fencing Subsidies and District Wide Natural Environmental Support	\$90,500	\$36,000
Tauranga Catchments Contribution (Coast Care, HMP's, Stream Works and Inundation and Coastal Erosion)	\$365,000	\$40,000
Te Puna West Wastewater Scheme	\$2,600,000	\$10,127
Ongare Wastewater Scheme	\$50,000	\$22,930
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,150,500</b>	<b>\$109,057</b>





**Receives Only – No Decisions**

**Report To:** Regional Direction and Delivery Committee

**Meeting Date:** 23 February 2017

**Report From:** David Phizacklea, Regional Integrated Planning Manager

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## **District Plans Update**

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### **Executive Summary**

An update is provided on Council's involvement in the nine district and city plans in the region. Regional Council is involved in a number of ongoing district and city plan change processes. This work is an essential mechanism for ensuring district/city plans within the region give effect to the operative Regional Policy Statement and are consistent with our regional plans.

Much of the work over the past two years has been focused on the district plan reviews on the Proposed Rotorua and Whakatāne District Plans, including resolving Environment Court appeals. More recently, staff have been working alongside Opotiki District Council on their review of the operative Ōpōtiki District Plan. A submission was lodged on the Proposed Ōpōtiki District Plan on 17 November 2016.

Council has also taken an active part in changes to the Western Bay of Plenty District Plan and Tauranga City Plan which impact on Regional Council, including for floodable areas and rezoning of land in the Wairakei urban growth area. Staff have attended initial Environment Court assisted mediation relating to Western Bay of Plenty District Plan Change 74: Rangioru Business Park.

### **Recommendations**

**That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:**

**1 Receives the report, District Plans Update.**

#### **1 Purpose**

This report updates the Committee on Regional Council's involvement with district and city plan changes region-wide. The last update was provided on 9 December 2014.

#### **2 District and City Plans**

The Bay of Plenty region contains eight territorial authorities and nine district and city plans. District and city plans must 'give effect' to regional and national policy statements and they cannot be 'inconsistent' with regional plans. Regional Council

provides input into city and district plan changes in the region to ensure they recognise and provide for our regional policy statement and plans.

The following table provides an overview of District and City Plans within the Bay of Plenty region. It summarises the plan status and current plan changes relevant to Regional Council.

District/City Plan	Current Status	Current relevant Plan Changes
Ōpōtiki District Plan	Proposed District Plan notified 20 September 2016.	Full District Plan review. Submissions closed 18 November 2016. Summary of decisions requested notified on 16 February 2017.
Rotorua District Plan	Operative 10 July 2016.	<b>Plan Change 1 – Minor changes to the Operative Rotorua District Plan.</b> Notified 28 October 2016. Further Submissions close 17 February 2017.
Tauranga City Plan	Operative 9 September 2016.	Four active plan changes, one of which is relevant to Regional Council.  <b>Plan Change 25 – Wairakei Urban Growth Area.</b> Further Submissions closed 31 January 2017.
Western Bay of Plenty District Plan	Operative 12 June 2012.	Seven plan changes two of which are relevant to Regional Council.  <b>Plan Change 72 – Rangiuru Business Park.</b> Decisions issued 14 May 2016. Four appeals lodged, these are in an Environment Court mediation process.  <b>Plan Change 76 – Floodable Areas and Coastal Inundation Areas.</b> Further submissions closed 16 December 2016.
Whakatāne District Plan	Proposed District Plan Decisions notified 4 December 2015.	One outstanding appeal going to an Environment Court hearing. The majority of the Plan is intended to be made operative in March/April 2017.  A pending plan change for the Awatarariki Catchment at Matatā, is expected around June 2017.
Taupō District Plan	Operative 11 October 2007.	No plan changes upcoming relevant to our region.
Kawerau District Plan	Operative 1 May 2012.	Minor plan changes to be notified in April 2017.
Motiti Environmental	Operative 6 May 2016.	No plan changes expected.

Management Plan		
Tūhura District Plan	Operative 30 July 2014.	No plan changes expected.

## 2.1 Ōpōtiki District Plan

The Operative Ōpōtiki District Plan (2005) is currently going through a full district plan review. Since 2014 there has been on-going collaboration between Regional Council and Ōpōtiki District Council. Regional Council provided initial scoping comments on 15 January 2015; this was an initial review of the operative district plan.

Ōpōtiki District Council notified its Draft Ōpōtiki District Plan (with the exception of four chapters) on 22 October 2015. Regional Council lodged feedback on 11 December 2015. Comments provided focussed on: landscapes, habitats, Ōhiwa Harbour zone, rural, heritage, subdivision and the new marine services zone. Separate to this there were further discussions held on natural hazards, landscapes and significant biodiversity provisions.

The Proposed Ōpōtiki District Plan was notified on 20 September 2016. Regional Council lodged a comprehensive submission on 17 November 2016. Key submission matters included: the management of natural hazard risk, protecting versatile land and high value indigenous biodiversity. One area of continuing dialogue is around the natural hazards chapter, which is effectively a 'roll over' of operative plan provisions. The plan does however include a statement that Ōpōtiki District Council will, with key stakeholders and the community, work towards giving effect to a risk based approach within the next three years that is consistent with the Regional Policy Statement.

Ōpōtiki District Council have indicated that the 'Summary of Submissions' will be notified in late-February 2017.

## 2.2 Rotorua District Plan

The decisions on the Proposed Rotorua District Plan were notified on 17 November 2014. Regional Council's submission focused on: improving water quality, managing geothermal and natural hazard risk and, protecting cultural, natural and geothermal landscape values and features. Rotorua District Council received 37 appeals to the proposed plan. Regional Council lodged an appeal and also joined additional appeals as a section 274 interested party.

All appeals against the Proposed Rotorua District Plan were resolved in 2016, and the Rotorua District Plan became operative on 10 July 2016. Regional Council were involved in extensive mediation workshops throughout 2015 with our final appeal points resolved via consent order agreement in March 2016.

Rotorua District Council notified Plan Change 1 – Minor changes to the Operative Rotorua District Plan on 28 October 2016. The purpose of the plan change is to correct minor errors and inconsistencies in the District Plan and add cross references between sections where gaps were identified. Regional Council has lodged a submission to this plan change in general support. Further Submissions closed on 17 February 2017.

## 2.3 Tauranga City Plan

There are four active plan changes to the Tauranga City Plan. Regional Council has an interest in Plan Change 25 – Wairakei Urban Growth Area.

Plan Change 25 was notified on 5 October 2015. It focuses on the Wairakei Urban Growth Area, in particular the Wairakei Residential Zone. It reflects changes that have occurred over time, including approved developments through Special Housing Areas, and Council decisions on its land use strategy for Papamoa East. Regional Council submitted a narrowly focussed submission in support of the natural hazard provisions, which give effect to the Regional Policy Statement. Council has stayed neutral on the rezoning of business land to residential, and the removal of the land zoned for active reserve at Wairakei. Discussions have been held with Tauranga City Council staff on the rationale and evidence base for these changes.

Further Submissions closed on 31 January 2017. Regional Council lodged a further submission in opposition to submissions that seek to remove those provisions which would give effect to the Regional Policy Statement.

## 2.4 Western Bay of Plenty District Plan

There are seven active plan changes to the Western Bay of Plenty District Plan. Two of which are relevant to Regional Council.

Regional Council has supported Plan Change 72 – Rangiuru Business Park as a SmartGrowth partner, as it enables the strategic development of existing business zoned land at Rangiuru. Decisions to this plan change were released on 14 May 2016 and appeals were lodged by: Bluehaven Management Limited, HEB Landholdings Limited, Quayside and Rotorua District Council. Regional Council has joined these four appeals to support the Western Bay of Plenty District Council and ensure that the Regional Policy Statement is given effect to. These appeals are currently being addressed through Environment Court assisted mediation.

Regional Council has also submitted to Plan Change 76 – Floodable Areas and Coastal Inundation. This plan change clarifies and provides minor corrections on plan provisions relating to non-habitable buildings within a floodable zone. Regional Council lodged a submission requesting that this plan change give effect to natural hazard provisions in the Regional Policy Statement. Further submissions closed on 16 December 2016. Regional Council did not lodge a further submission. Council hearings are expected to be held on 29 and 30 March 2017.

Discussions with Western Bay of Plenty District Council staff have indicated that there are a number of potential plan changes that may be of interest to Regional Council this year.

## 2.5 Whakatāne District Plan

Decisions to the Proposed Whakatāne District Plan were released on 4 December 2015. Regional Council was comfortable that the decisions were consistent with our submission and further submission, and therefore did not make any appeal. Regional Council did however join as a section 274 interested party to four appeals - Trustpower, Federated Farmers, Eastland Generation and Brosnahan.

### 2.5.1 Trustpower

The Trustpower appeal related to the extent of the Significant Amenity Landscape (SAL) and Significant Indigenous Biodiversity (SIB) around the operation and maintenance of the Matahina Hydroelectric Power Scheme. The appeal was resolved with minor amendments to the boundaries of the SIB and SAL.

### 2.5.2 Federated Farmers

This appeal related to provisions around: the Rural Ōhiwa Zone, Rural Coastal Zone, Significant Identified Ridgelines, Earthworks, Mining and Quarrying. It was resolved by agreement after minor tweaking to a number of provisions.

### 2.5.3 Eastland Generation

Eastland Generation appealed the provisions relating to Significant Indigenous Biodiversity including one identified on their property and their ability to develop the Geothermal Power Station as a consented activity. Following numerous Environment Court mediations, the appeal was resolved and subsequent rules relating to indigenous vegetation clearance amended to the agreement of all parties.

### 2.5.4 Brosnahan

Mr Brosnahan and his family appealed a substantive part of the plan and its provisions in relation to their properties around the Ōhiwa Harbour. The appellant opposed the identification of Significant Indigenous Biodiversity (SIB) sites, significant ridgelines, the scheduling of the Waiotahe and Maraetōtara Streams for esplanade strips and the zoning of properties as Rural Ōhiwa and Rural foothills. Following a number of Environment Court assisted mediations this appeal was resolved with a minor amendment to the boundary of a wetland SIB site on the Brosnahan property. The remaining appeal points were withdrawn.

### 2.5.5 Current Position

There is one outstanding appeal by Forest and Bird against the Proposed Whakatāne District Plan. This relates to Significant Indigenous Biodiversity clearance and it is proceeding to an Environment Court. Regional Council has no interest in this appeal. All other appeal points have been resolved and Whakatāne District Council has a programme of work in place to make the remaining part of the Proposed Plan operative in March/ April 2017.

Whakatane District Council will shortly be consulting on a planned draft plan change for the Awatarariki stream catchment in Matatā to rezone land as part of the voluntary retreat option to address landslide hazard risk. This is expected to result in a plan change around June 2017.

## 2.6 Taupō District Plan

The Taupō District Plan became operative in 2007. There have been a number of plan changes since then, most of which do not affect land within the Bay of Plenty region.

Taupō District is located within the boundary of four regional councils and its plan must 'give effect' to the relevant regional policy statement affecting the different parts of its district. Regional Council staff will collaborate with Taupō District Council staff as they assess our regional policy statement as part of their lead into Taupō District Council's full district plan review.

## 2.7 Kawerau District Plan

The Kawerau District Plan became operative on 1 May 2012 following a full district plan review in 2010/ 2011. Kawerau District Council recently advised minor plan

changes are being developed and expect to be notified around April 2017. These involve changes to designations and cross referencing corrections.

## **2.8 Motiti Island Environmental Management Plan and Tūhua Island District Plan**

The Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) (on behalf of the Minister of Local Government) is the territorial authority for Motiti and Tūhua Islands. Regional Council lodged a submission on both of these inaugural district plans following their notification in 2006.

### **2.8.1 Motiti Island Environmental Management Plan (MIEMP)**

DIA notified their final decision on the Proposed Motiti District Plan (as it was then called) in December 2009. Regional Council joined one of three appeals as a section 274 party in March 2010. On-going Environment Court mediation, consultation, hearings and decisions ensued and a final decision and clarification were provided by Judge Smith in January and September 2015 respectively. This Plan was made fully operative on 6 May 2016. There are no pending plan changes expected.

### **2.8.2 Tūhua District Plan**

DIA notified their final decision in October 2008. It was appealed by the Tūhua Trust Board and subsequently resolved. The Tūhua District Plan was made fully operative on 30 June 2014 and there are no pending changes expected.

Nassah Steed  
**Programme Leader (Statutory Policy)**

**for Regional Integrated Planning Manager**

**15 February 2017**



Receives Only – No Decisions

**Report To:** Regional Direction and Delivery Committee

**Meeting Date:** 23 February 2017

**Report From:** Nick Zaman, Pollution Prevention Manager

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## 2015/2016 Regulatory Compliance Report

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### Executive Summary

The Bay of Plenty Regional Council uses a variety of regulatory and non-regulatory tools to manage the environmental impacts of activities throughout the region, including rules and resource consents made under the Resource Management Act 1991. Compliance with the requirements of these rules and resource consents provides an important measure of how we, as a regulatory authority, engage with the community to manage environmental impacts.

Attached to the agenda is a copy of the 2015/2016 Regulatory Compliance Report. The report provides an overview of findings from compliance monitoring, complaints response, and enforcement activity undertaken from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, and discusses work undertaken by the Regulatory Compliance (Pollution Prevention) team to improve environmental management.

### Recommendations

**That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, 2015/2016 Regulatory Compliance Report;**

- 1 Introduction**

The Bay of Plenty Regional Council uses a variety of regulatory and non-regulatory tools to manage the environmental impacts of activities throughout the region, including rules and resource consents made under the Resource Management Act 1991. Compliance with the requirements of these rules and resource consents provides an important measure of how we, as a regulatory authority, engage with the community to manage environmental impacts.

Attached to the agenda is a copy of the **2015/2016 Regulatory Compliance Report**. The report provides an overview of findings from compliance monitoring, complaints response, and enforcement activity undertaken from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, and discusses work undertaken by the Regulatory Compliance (formerly known as Pollution Prevention) team to improve environmental management. Compliance results are presented both geographically by Water Management Area, and across five different subgroups:

- Land
- Water
- Coastal
- Industry
- Infrastructure

The report also compares the results with those presented in the 2014/2015 compliance report, and discusses some significant emerging compliance related issues.

## 2 Summary of Findings

### 2.1 Compliance Monitoring

Throughout the 2015/2016 period, the Regulatory Compliance team undertook 2,284 compliance inspections on 1,421 individual resource consents. This is 15% less than the number of assessments recorded in the 2014/15 report.

The lower number of compliance inspections was largely due to the significant increase in complaints received over the year.

Seventy-nine percent of all inspections were assessed as complying with their resource consent. Of those that were assessed to be non-compliant, 68% were considered to be low risk, 17% moderate risk, and the remaining 15% as significantly non-compliant. The overall results show that the severity of non-compliances appears to have increased compared to last year, with over double the amount of significant non-compliance reported.



Figure 1: 2015/2016 Compliance Inspection Results

Compliance across the region varied considerably (see **Error! Reference source not found.**, below); in the majority of Water Management Areas, over 75% of consents were compliant. The levels of compliance by subgroup were largely consistent; with all subgroups except for infrastructure showing over 75% compliance for inspections. Infrastructure activities also showed the highest percentage of significant non-compliance, which was exclusively related to wastewater and stormwater discharges.

## 2.2 Complaints Response

Throughout the 2015/2016 reporting period, we received 2,360 complaints, which is the most complaints we have ever received for any twelve month period, and marks a 28% increase on the record set in the 2014/2015 reporting period (refer to Figure 2, right).

The majority of complaints (57%) remain linked to air quality, particularly dust, smoke and other odours.

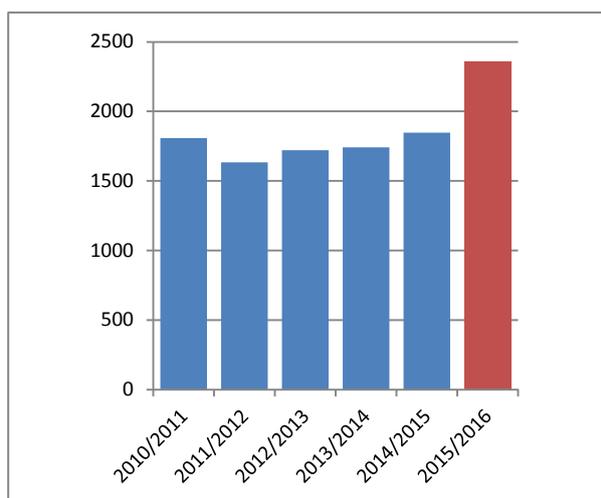


Figure 2: Total Number of complaints received for last 6 years

## 2.3 Enforcement

Throughout the 2015/2016 year, eighty three abatement notices were issued. Similar to complaints, the majority of abatements (64%) related to discharges to air, with the remainder relating to land use, discharges to water, or disturbance of a lake or riverbed.

Seventeen infringement notices were issued for a total of \$11,850. Six of these infringements were the direct result of complaints, while nine were linked to the breach of a resource consent.

Two significant prosecutions were sentenced relating to incidents from the previous reporting year:

- Mobil Oil New Zealand Limited was fined a total of \$288,000 for the discharge of heavy fuel oil into Tauranga Harbour on 27 April 2015 (sentenced on 15 May 2016); and
- Fonterra Limited was fined a total of \$174,150 for four failures of Fonterra's wastewater (whey) irrigation system at Edgecumbe, and two overflows of wastewater to the stormwater system at Fonterra's Edgecumbe plant (sentenced 27 July 2015).

A further six offences occurred throughout the 2015/2016, and have since been investigated and subsequently prosecuted, with a total of \$136,395 in fines issued. Five of these cases related to discharges into freshwater, while the other related to an unauthorised freshwater abstraction.

## 3 Challenges and opportunities

This report also identifies and discusses the challenges facing our compliance programme, and a number of opportunities to improve the way we carry out our core functions, including:

- The roll-out and implementation of Accela since November 2015.
- The increasing number and complexity of resource consents, particularly those related to major industries or significant activities.

- Opportunities to improve how consistently we monitor compliance.
- Opportunities to improve how we manage and utilise compliance monitoring data.

#### **4 Realignment of the Regulatory Compliance Team**

As the demands placed on the Pollution Prevention team (the Regulatory Compliance team), and the expectations of the organisation and stakeholders, have continued to grow, a need emerged to revise the way we work, in order to ensure that we can continue to provide a high level of service to our customers.

In response, a new structure has been developed and is being implemented, with the intent to build a more agile regulatory compliance team that uses a more strategic risk-based compliance approach, but also supports the increasing demand for engagement externally and across our organisation. This focus on a strategic compliance approach to regulation is in line with reform across the Regional Sector<sup>1</sup> (regional councils and unitary authorities) and Central Government, and adopts international best practice on how regulators focus their valuable and limited resources on high-risk activities.

Alex Miller  
**Regulatory Compliance Team Leader**

**for Pollution Prevention Manager**

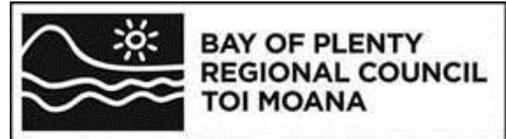
**15 February 2017**

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<sup>1</sup> Regional Sector Strategic Compliance Framework 2016-2018

**SUPPORTING DOCUMENT - 2015/16 Regulatory  
Compliance Report**





Receives Only – No Decisions

**Report To:** Regional Direction and Delivery Committee

**Meeting Date:** 23 February 2017

**Report From:** Fiona McTavish, General Manager, Strategy & Science

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## **Regional Direction and Delivery Committee Work Programme 2017**

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### **Executive Summary**

The Regional Direction and Delivery Committee carries out a key roles in developing regional policy for the Bay of Plenty. This report provides the updated work programme for 2017.

### **Recommendations**

**That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Regional Direction and Delivery Committee Work Programme 2017;**

### **1 Discussion**

The attached document is the proposed Regional Direction and Delivery (RDD) work programme for 2017. It has been constructed by considering work from across Council.

The work programme will be continually updated from each committee meeting so that reprioritisation and amendments can occur following RDD and Council decisions.

### **2 RDD Priorities 2017**

The proposed priorities for the strategy and policy work programme are:

- Approval of Regional Resource Management Plan Framework.
- Approval of Plan Change 13 (Air), Plan Change 14 (OSET), Plan Change 11 (Geothermal – Kawarau System Management Plan).
- Making Regional Coastal Environment Plan operative.
- Approval of Proposed Regional Pest Management Plan.

These priorities will be where staff will be focussing resources. Other work does still continue, however, if there is unexpected work that is required then this list will take priority and other work (and related decisions) will be delayed.

### **3 Financial Implications**

Budgeting for implementing the forward plan attached to this document is included in the current 2016/2017 Annual Plan

Fiona McTavish  
**General Manager, Strategy & Science**

**16 February 2017**

# **APPENDIX 1**

**2017-02-23 - RD&D Work Programme 2017**



# Bay of Plenty Regional Council

## Forward Plan for Regional Direction and Delivery 2017



	February	March	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
	23	29	11	22		2	13	26	30	TBA	
1	Operating Environment Presentation	Operating Environment Presentation	Operating Environment Presentation	Operating Environment Presentation	No Meetings	Operating Environment Presentation	Operating Environment Presentation	Operating Environment Presentation	Operating Environment Presentation	Operating Environment Presentation	
2	Pest Management discussion document	Operations and Monitoring News Presentation	Operations and Monitoring News Presentation	Operations and Monitoring News Presentation		Operations and Monitoring News Presentation	Operations and Monitoring News Presentation	Operations and Monitoring News Presentation	Operations and Monitoring News Presentation	Operations and Monitoring News Presentation	Operations and Monitoring News Presentation
3	National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity	RDD Work Programme	RDD Work Programme	RDD Work Programme		RDD Work Programme	RDD Work Programme	RDD Work Programme	RDD Work Programme	RDD Work Programme	RDD Work Programme
4	SmartGrowth Strategic Direction	Freshwater Futures Update	Freshwater Futures Update	Freshwater Futures Update		Freshwater Futures Update	Freshwater Futures Update	Freshwater Futures Update	Freshwater Futures Update	Freshwater Futures Update	Freshwater Futures Update
5	Proposed Change 3 (Rangitāiki River) to the Regional Policy Statement: Appointment of Hearing Committee	Plan Change 13 Regional Air Plan Change (Adopt for notification.	Make Regional Coastal Environment Plan Operative	Kaituna & Rangitāiki WMA Plan Change 12 (In development) - potential future scenarios		Draft Plan Change 14 (On-site effluent treatment) to Regional Water and Land Plan)	District Consent Applications Annual Report 2016/17	Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Programme Annual Report			
6	Freshwater Futures Update	Update of Te Maru Process, including to receive the proposed river document (hopefully the version for notification depending on Te maru decisions on 16-2-17).	Kaituna & Rangitāiki WMA - Plan Change 12 (in development) - draft freshwater objectives	Forestry NES Update on changes and RWLP implications		Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour Programme Annual Plan	Proposed Regional Pest Management Plan	National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity			
7	National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management Implementation - Progress update for 2016	Geothermal Programme update (or covered in April Workshop)	Supporting a Regional Environmental Network - Presentation by Envirohub on achievements.	Maritime annual update		Kaituna - Pongakawa - Waitahanui Integrated Catchment Activity - 2016/17 Annual Work Programme	Regional Pest Management Plan Annual report for 2016/17	Natural Hazards Region wide approach			
8	RDD related working parties	Freshwater Futures WMA Way Forward - decision on the order and timing of WMA plan changes	Post consultation on Regional Pest Management Plan	Lake Rotorua Nutrient Management - Proposed Plan Change 10 - hearing panel decisions - TBC		Rangitāiki River Catchment Programme Annual Work plan for 2016/17	Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour Programme Annual Report				
9	Operations and Monitoring News Presentation	Regional Resource Management Plan Framework	Region-wide Water Quantity - Proposed Plan Change 9 - Submission themes and appointment of hearing commissioners	National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity		Eastern Catchments Annual Work plan for 2016/17	Kaituna - Pongakawa - Waitahanui Integrated Catchment Activity - 2015/16 Annual Report				
10	Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour Programme 6 month report	Consents annual report	Geothermal Kawerau System Management Plan approval			Regional Water & Land Plan/Resource Management Plan Rolling Review	Biosecurity 2015/16 Annual Report and 2016/17 Operational Plan				
11	District Plan Submissions Update	Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Programme 6 Month Report	Climate change discussion document			Resource Legislation Amendment Bill	Environmental Code of Practice for Rivers & Drainage Works - Progress Report				
12	Annual Compliance Report 2015-2016	Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Programme Annual Work Programme 2016/17	Science Strategy Review				Rangitāiki River Catchment Programme Annual Report for 2015/16				
13	RDD Work Programme	Update on Regional Coastal Environment Plan Appeals					Eastern Catchments Annual Report for 2015/16				
<b>Workshops</b>						<b>Workshops</b>					
	Regional Air Plan Change Workshop	Freshwater Futures Workshop	Revised Draft Regional Development Plan and Marine Spatial Plan Workshop								
			Draft Plan Change 14 (On-Site Effluent Treatment) Workshop								
			Geothermal workshop - programme wide Workshop								

