



Hastings District Council

Civic Administration Building
Lyndon Road East, Hastings

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OPEN

ATTACHMENTS UNDER SEPARATE COVER

COUNCIL MEETING

Meeting Date: **Thursday, 23 April 2020**

Time: **1.00pm**

Venue: **Remote Meeting via Audio Visual
Link during the Period of the
Covid-19 Pandemic Alert Level 3
& 4 Lockdown.**

Livestream via

www.hastingsdc.govt.nz/meetings

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Hastings District Council

Welfare Response Plan

30 March 2020

Approved:

Dean Ferguson

IMT Controller

Date:

Hastings District Council Welfare Response Plan

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Hastings District Council Welfare Response Plan



HE MIHI

Titiro ake au ki te kāhu e hāro ana, tui, tui, tui, tui
 Tuia te rangi e tū nei, tuia te papa e takoto nei
 Tuia te here tangata o Heretaunga takoto noa
 Ka rongo te pō, ka rongo te ao
 Tuia te muka tangata i takea mai i Hawaiki nui,
 Hawaiki roa, Hawaiki pāmaomao
 Te hono i wairua ki te whai ao ki te ao mārama
 Tihei Heretaunga!

Kai ngā mana, kai ngā reo, kai ngā pari kārangaranga
 o tēnā pito, o tēnā takiwā, o tēnā hapū o te rohe
 whānui o Heretaunga, anei ngā kupu whakamiha ki a
 tātau katoa.

E tika ana kia tukuna atu ngā whakaaro ki a rātau mā
 ko ngā rau-o-piopio kua purea atu e ngā hau
 maiangi, e ngā hau pūkerikeri ki tua o te ārai. Kāti
 rātau te tira mātai pō ki a rātau, waiho ake ko tātau
 te tira mātai ao ki a tātau.

Tēnā rā tātau katoa e whakamana nei i tō tātau nei
 mahere-ā-ora i raro i te āhua o ngā whiua o te wā
 me tēnei mate urutā. He mihi kauuanu hoki tēnei i
 raro i ngā tikanga me ngā tāhuhu kōrero ā kui mā, ā
 koro mā o te rohe whānui o Heretaunga.

Kai ngā marae, kai ngā hapū kārangaranga, anei anō
 te maioha ki tēnā, ki tēnā o koutou, otirā, ki a tātau
 katoa.

Otirā, Heretaunga-ara-rau, Heretaunga-haukū-nui,
 Heretaunga-hāro-o-te-kāhu, Heretaunga-raorao-
 haumako, Heretaunga-ringahora, Heretaunga takoto
 noa; tihei Heretaunga!

I'm attracted to the kāhu soaring, uniting us as one
 May it weave above and enmesh below
 Joining the threads of human love across Heretaunga
 May there be peace in death, peace by day in our lives
 Joined by the cords of humankind, originating from
 the great, far and remote homeland
 Merging with the spirits there, emerging into the light,
 the world of consciousness
 The living spirit of Heretaunga within us!

To the important voices and people, our esteemed
 hapū communities across Heretaunga, greetings and
 salutations to us all.

We remember at this time, those who have passed on
 in former times, in recent times, and who have
 gathered beyond the veil of death. We acknowledge
 our departed and leave then to unite in death, and we
 now acknowledge us the living who remain, all of us.

Greetings to everyone at this time as we acknowledge
 and champion the welfare plan and encounter the
 pandemic before us at this time. We respectfully
 acknowledge too this special place and all of its
 cultural narratives across Heretaunga.

To our marae and people, it is with honour and
 privilege that these acknowledgements are made to
 you, to all of us.

And so we acknowledge Heretaunga of its converging
 pathways, its life-giving dew and waters, its beauty
 seen from the eye of the hawk, its fertile plains, its
 hospitality and open arms, and its many departed
 chiefs; we acknowledge the living spirit of Heretaunga
 within us!

Hastings District Council Welfare Response Plan



CONTEXT

Hastings District resides in the heart of the local iwi Ngāti Kahungunu and overlaps Te Taiwhenua o Te Whanganui-a-Orotū and Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga; two of the six Taiwhenua of Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated (NKII). This same district covers five other Treaty of Waitangi Settlement Entities, Ngāti Pāhauwera Development Trust that sits at our northern boundary, Ngāti Hineuru Iwi Trust that forms our Western Boundary, Maungaharuru Tangitū Trust to the immediate north of Napier City, Mana Ahuriri Trust of Napier City and inland Napier, and Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust that sits at our south eastern and south western boundary; NKII being the sixth. Within this wide area there are 23 marae that reside in the Hastings District.

Hastings District is made up of three main urban areas, Havelock North, Hastings and Flaxmere, with a number of smaller rural and beachside urban areas including Clive, Te Awanga, Haumoana, Waimārama, Waipātiki, Pūtorino, Ōmāhu, Pakipaki, Bridge Pā, Maraekākaho and Te Haukē.

The Hastings District Council's (HDC) administrative area (5229 kilometres) is bounded to the north by Wairoa, to the east by Napier, to the south by Central Hawke's Bay, and to the west by Rangitikei and Taupō District.

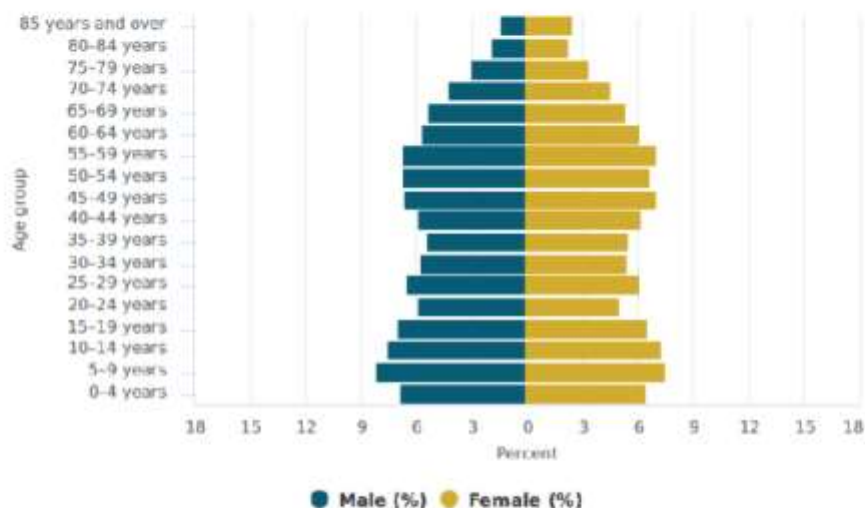


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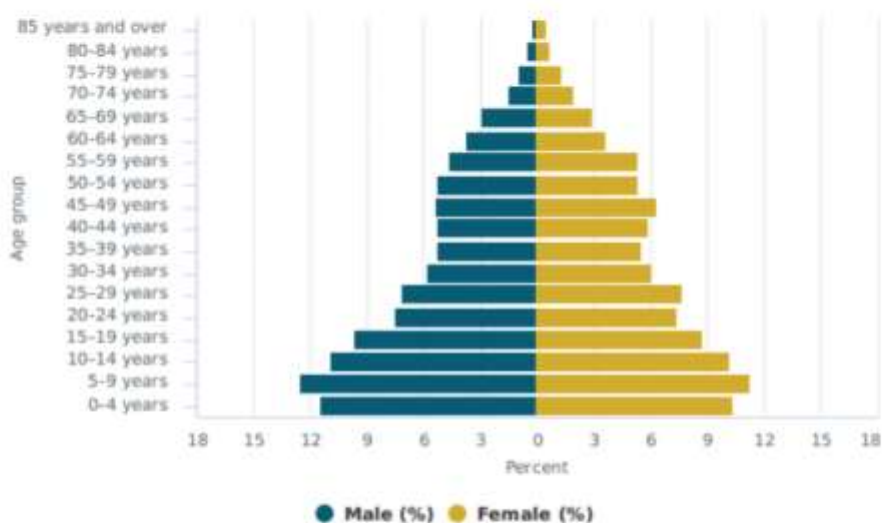


DIVERSITY STRUCTURES

Age and sex of people in Hastings District, 2018 Census



Age and sex of Māori in Hastings District, 2018 Census



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Hastings District Council Welfare Response Plan



PURPOSE

Hawke's Bay Civil Defence Emergency Management Group (CDEM) is the lead agency for welfare response and they are developing the Welfare Plan for Hawkes Bay.

The purpose of the Hastings District Council Welfare Response Plan (HWRP) is to enable effective and efficient coordination of Welfare Service delivery in Hastings District during and following this emergency response under the co-ordination of CDEM.

Welfare planning involves taking a coordinated approach to provide for the needs of people affected and to minimise impacts for individuals, families, whānau and communities. This plan outlines our Vision, Principles and Goal for welfare delivery in Hastings District, and provides a framework for how we will:

- Work alongside our tangata whenua statutory partners and mana whenua entities;
- Plan within the four well-beings – social, economic, environmental and cultural;
- Encourage strong working relationships with community and lifeline agencies, both those legislated nationally and local support agencies;
- Support our communities to develop a community-led response capacity; and,
- Provide for the delivery of emergency welfare support and relief.

VISION

To ensure that our communities are supported in this emergency and that the welfare needs of our community are met through to community recovery.

PRINCIPLES

There are five key principles, which guide the HWRP:

1. Acknowledge and work with our tangata whenua statutory partners;
2. Recognise and adapt planning to meet the changing and diverse nature of our communities;
3. Consult with and be guided by the needs of those in our communities;
4. Encourage communities to support themselves and others when possible; and,
5. Leverage and further develop partnerships and relationships with individuals and organisations in our region, to ensure access to welfare support when required.

GOAL

To ensure that every Whānau Pounamu (WP) (all whānau are precious and cherished treasures) community members of the Hastings District are provided with the opportunity to receive assistance as may be needed under the HWRP.

Hastings District Council Welfare Response Plan



OUTCOMES

To ensure the safety and wellbeing of our staff and Whānau Pounamu community through the delivery of the following objectives:

Objective 1 – Receive and understand the Civil Defence & Emergency Management Welfare Plan (CDEMWP) for Hastings District.

Objective 2 – Develop and implement a Hastings District Welfare Response Plan (HWRP) under delegation from the CDEMWP.

Objective 3 – Implement procedures and processes to ensure the effective management and coordination of the delivery of the HWRP and efficient integration with the CDEMWP.

Objective 4 – Apply risk managed approach to delivery of the HWRP ensuring Council actions and advice are within our fields of expertise and within the HWRP Health and Safety guidelines.

Objective 5 – Ongoing efficient and correct HWRP situation reporting to the HDC IMT for inclusion in IMT reporting to CDEM.

Objective 6 – Effective utilisation of the Mayor and elected representatives in supporting the HWRP.

Objective 7 – Ongoing effective and accurate public communications on the HWRP and always ensuring that the community is referred to the appropriate centre of truth for their individual questions.

OUR RESPONSE

CDEM is the lead agency for welfare response and they are developing the Welfare Plan for Hawke's Bay.

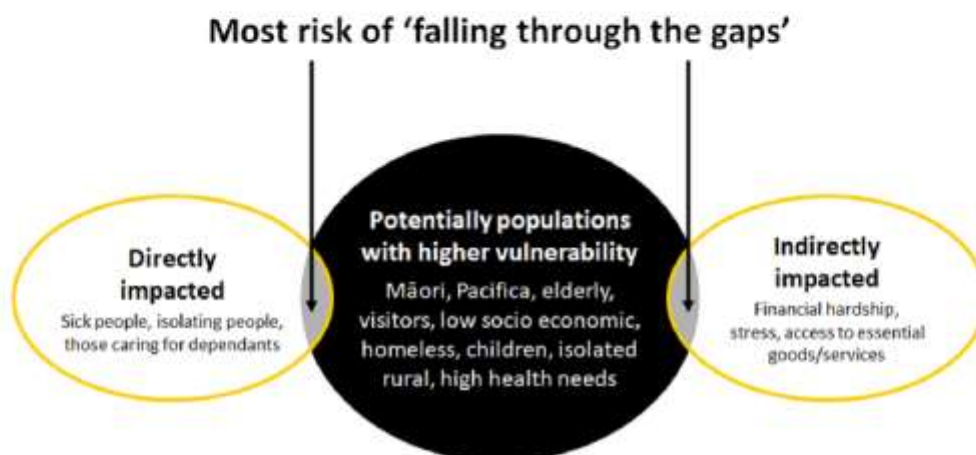
HDC has developed the HWRP to focus on Hastings and operate under CDEM.

TE HAPORI POUNAMU

The term Pounamu has been translated earlier in this plan to mean precious and cherished and with guidance from iwi (Ngāti Kahungunu), has been adopted to ensure a strengths based approach underpins the delivery of the HWRP. Referring to groups who require greater economic and social support as 'Whānau Pounamu', we acknowledge their value from the outset and approach supporting whānau in an empowering and constructive way.

The Ministry of Health (MOH) has identified from previous experience with other coronaviruses - the people at the highest risk of serious infection are people with compromised immune systems, elderly people, pregnant women, very young children and babies, people with diagnosed heart and lung conditions.

Hastings District has larger Māori, Pacifica and elderly communities who may be more susceptible to serious infection. The HWRP recognises this challenge and is focussed on supporting Hastings with priority given to the more at risk groups within our community.



Analysis of populations with higher vulnerability to impacts of COVID-19

Population	Welfare Vulnerability / Capability in relation to impacts of this event
Elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More likely to live alone • May have great networks or be socially isolated • Less likely to be 'connected': internet / cell / social media • Higher likelihood of disability / existing health issues • More likely to have lower income but less likely to be reliant on wages • based on previous experience with other coronaviruses, at highest risk of serious infection • Aged care facilities - impact on staff, risk of transmission, impacted family visitors,
Low Socio economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower income – unable to sustain period without income or increased costs without impacting on wellbeing • Compounded by schools closing and caring for children • Compounded if lack support networks
High health needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E.g. cancer patients etc. • Fear, may reduce social interaction

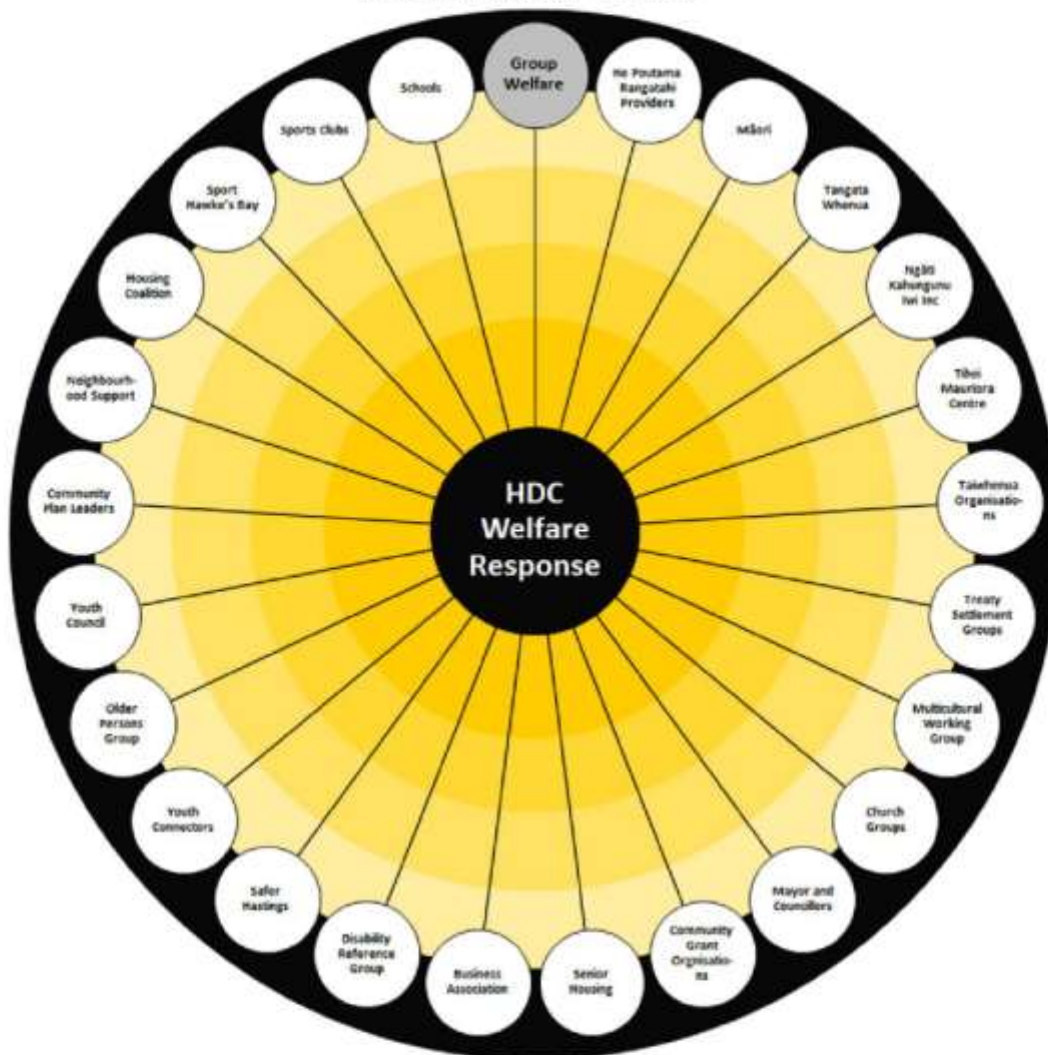
Hastings District Council Welfare Response Plan



OUR FRAMEWORK

Following CDEM'S lead we will implement a Networks of Network approach utilising our current relationships, Māori/Tangata Whenua and/or Iwi, partners and connections throughout the Hastings community.

Network of Networks Framework

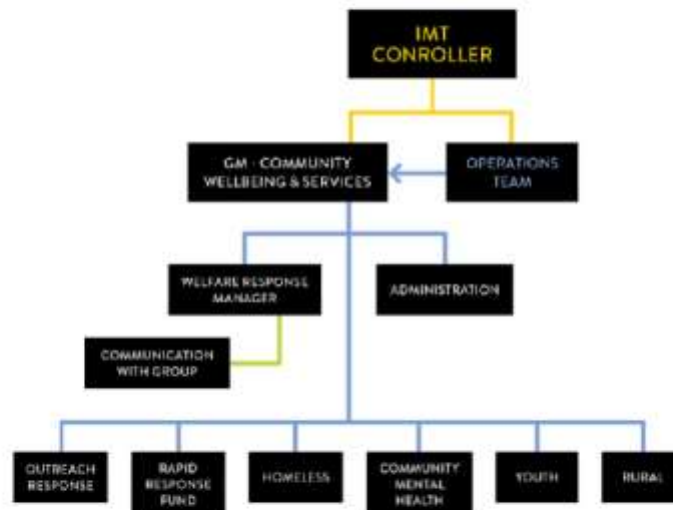


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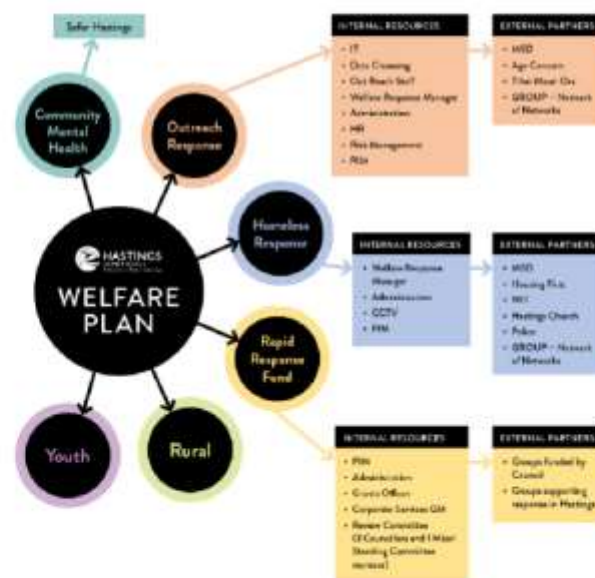
WELFARE RESPONSE STRUCTURE

A Welfare Team will lead the response identified in the HDC Welfare Response Plan led by the Group Manager of Community Wellbeing and Services and running parallel to the HDC IMT Control team/structure. The GM will report back up to the HDC IMT Controller and the Welfare Manager will be the liaison between HDC Welfare Team and CDEM Welfare Team. The control team will have oversight of Health and Safety and risks of initiatives being delivered.



WELFARE RESPONSE PRIORITIES

These priorities may change or be added to as the response of COVID-19 grows. A process plan will be developed for each priority area.



Hastings District Council Welfare Response Plan

**HWRP BUDGET**

Local Authorities can recover the welfare costs they incur when supporting people required to self-isolate due to the COVID-19 pandemic from central government, including pet food for companion animals.

Given CDEM Group are coordinating the welfare response, having a centralised funding regime with a centralised claim to National Emergency Management Authority (NEMA) will make for an improved administrative function.

For the purposes of delivering the HWRP, the HDC IMT internal controller is to be given the following delegations subject to the approval of the CE and Group Manager Corporate. It is expected that the majority of the purchase orders will be approved by the group controller CDEM and only in extraordinary circumstances will the HDC IMT internal controller be called upon to approve purchase orders.

HDC Delegated Financial Authorities**Incident and Emergency Management**

Only applies to local emergency events

Authorisation Levels			Purchase Card Limits	
Authorisation Levels	Role	Limit	Limit per card Transaction (ex GST)	Card Limit per month (ex GST)
Level 2	Controller	\$750,000	\$2,000	\$5,000
Level 3	Response Manager	\$100,000	\$1,500	\$3,000
Level 4	Logistics Manager	\$10,000	\$1,500	\$3,000

Hastings District Council Welfare Response Plan



ACTION PLAN

Objective 1 – Receive and understand the CDEM Welfare Plan for Hastings District			
Tasks	When	Who	Comments
Develop HWRP	28/03	Dennise, Debbie, Alison, James	Draft to Craig Cameron, Dean Ferguson, Paula Murdoch, Clint Adamson for review and comment by 28/03/20
Ensure adequate support available include backup for the HDC Welfare Team is available and briefed	28/03	IMT, Controller	
Approval of HWRP	30/03	Dennise, Debbie, Alison, James	Final Draft to Craig Cameron and Dean Ferguson for approval by 29/03/20 Obtain Approval from HBCDEMG immediately thereafter Present to Council on 30/03/20
Comms Plan to be developed	30/03	IMT PIM, Controller	

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Objective 2 – Develop and implement a HWRP under delegation from the CDEMWP			
Tasks	When	Who	Comments
Set up Welfare Response Team and roster	30/03	Jason Doyle	
Set up a system where staff wellbeing are regularly monitored and specialised support is available	30/03	Jason Doyle	
Set up regular briefing schedules and training if required.	30/03	Jason Doyle	
Objective 3 – Implement procedures and processes to ensure the effective management and coordination of the delivery of the HWRP and efficient integration with the CDEMWP			
Whānau Pounamu			
Tasks	When	Who	Comments
SET-UP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirm the name, details and location of every Whānau Pounamu (WP) that needs ongoing monitoring represented in a spacial map and database. Accurately capture all PW details in the HDC CRM & Intelligence Welfare System (HWS). Confirm staff roles and responsibilities (including induction and training) to support the HWS ongoing. Ensure relevant comms plan phase is delivered in alignment with this set-up phase. Run Intel, Logistics and Planning functions through the set-up phase to understand and plan for future resource requirements. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IMT Dennise Elers (acting GM) IMBT Technical support HWS support positions Finance 	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none">Establish dashboard reporting systems to feed into CDEM and set the action plan for subsequent shifts.Set budget and delegations for the HDC IMT controller.Meet risk management standards and mitigate and remediate any quality gaps.			
<p>CONTINUITY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Confirm system for ongoing accurate capture of new PW in the HWS.Ensure capture of PW self-initiating contact with the HWS outside of system contact with PW.Deliver daily PW tasking schedules to the quality standard including the escalation process for requests and confirmation it is being dealt with.Ensure relevant comms plan phase is delivered in alignment with the continuity phase.Run Intel, Logistics and Planning functions through the continuity phase ensuring allocation of sufficient resource to meet demand.Complete daily reporting to CDEM.Complete action plan for the next shift and ensure the shift is appropriately resourced.Meet risk management standards and mitigate and remediate any quality gaps.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">IMTDennise Elers (acting GM)IMBT Technical supportHWS support positions	<p>Logistics</p> <p>Coordination</p> <p>Planning</p> <p>Intel: Receipt of information, confirmation of follow-up, process changes</p>

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Objective 4 – Apply risk managed approach to set-up and ongoing delivery of the HWRP ensuring Council actions and advice are within our fields of expertise and within the HWRP Health and Safety guidelines.			
Tasks	When	Who	Comments
Ensure that any advice or referral is to the correct centre of truth and compliant with National Emergency Legislation.		IMT	TBC - Risk Manager
Ensure all staff and volunteers working on the HWRP are inducted and trained for their taskings.		IMT – Response Coordinator	
Ensure the risk management standards under objective 3 continue to be met.		IMT	
Ensure that Intel, Logistics and Planning functions arrange sufficient capacity ongoing to meet the HWRP’s objectives.		IMT	
Ensure the wellbeing of all staff and volunteers working the delivery of the HWRP.		IMT	

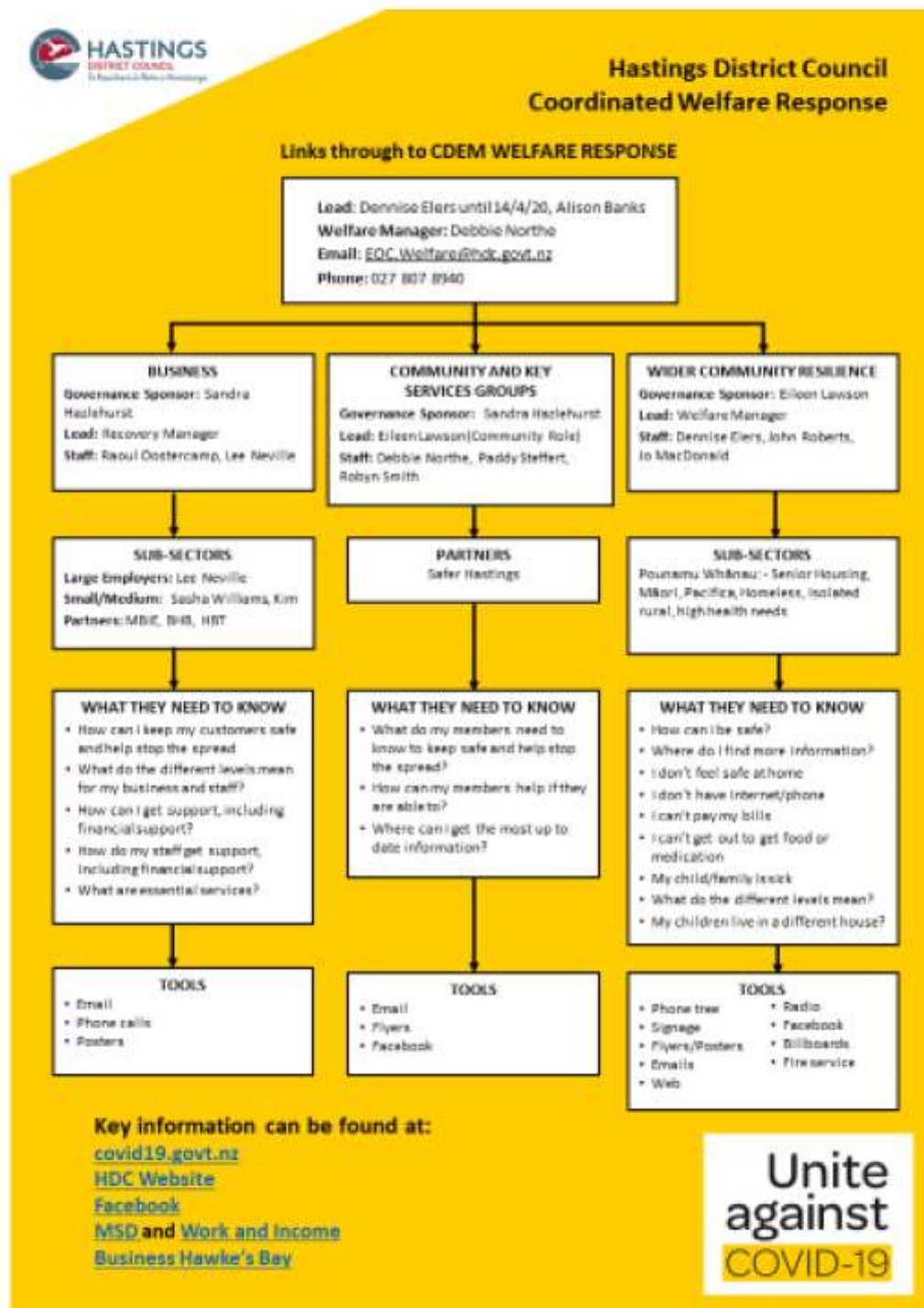
Hastings District Council Welfare Response Plan



Objective 5 – Ongoing efficient and correct HWRP situation reporting to the HDC IMT for inclusion in IMT reporting to CDEM.			
Tasks	When	Who	Comments
Report back from the HWS against the daily action plan to IMT for reporting to CDEM.		IMT	Next shift taskings
Ensure the risk management standards for objectives 3 & 4 are met each day.		IMT	Risk Manager
Objective 6 – Effective utilisation of the Mayor and elected representatives in supporting the HWRP.			
Tasks	When	Who	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enable the Mayor and elected/ appointed representatives within objectives 3,4 and 7 (comms plan) for engagement within their individual constituencies. 		IMT - PIM	
Objective 7 – Ongoing effective and accurate public communications on the HWRP and always ensuring that the community is referred to the appropriate centre of truth for their individual questions.			
Tasks	When	Who	Comments
Utilise the Mayor as the principal spokesperson for the delivery of the HWRP on behalf of HDC and in alignment with other stakeholders.		CE Controller PIM	
Ensure the comms plan for the HWRP at all times aligns with the comms plan for CDEM and MOH.		CE Controller PIM	



HASTINGS DISTRICT LOCAL WELFARE DELIVERY STRUCTURE





COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

COVID-19 Welfare Communications Plan

PURPOSE

This communications plan is to support the effective and efficient delivery of Council's welfare response to COVID-19. The plan outlines key stakeholders, roles and responsibilities, and the dissemination of key messages through internal and external communication channels. This includes sharing of messaging from the lead agency as well as specific information relating to the management of our facilities, events and services during a pandemic outbreak.

BACKGROUND

At 11:59pm on Wednesday 25 March 2020 New Zealand moved to Level 4 on the COVID-19 Alert Framework and a National State of Emergency.

In the event of a Civil Defence Emergency the lead agency for welfare is the Hawke's Bay Civil Defence Emergency Management Group (CDEM). It is the CDEM's responsibility to develop the Welfare Plan for the event for the region.

HDC has a responsibility for the safety of its communities and has the ability to connect directly with its community. HDC is also in a positive position to support CDEM by connecting with Tangata Whenua, community, agencies, business, the analysing of data and identifying gaps and moving the information back to CDEM.

In effect, HDC will operate as a 'coordinator' of a 'network of networks' alongside its fellow TLA's. All communications will reflect this role and refer to 'one source of truth' for health and welfare messaging.

OBJECTIVE

The overall objective of the communications plan is to:

- Support the welfare team in the achievement of their objective (ensure that every Whānau Pounamu (i.e. precious and cherished community members) of the Hastings District is contacted when the Local Welfare Pandemic Response Plan is enacted.
- Provide clear and concise messaging on Council's welfare support plan and activities to key stakeholders
- Use the most appropriate channels for each stakeholder group to ensure the effective delivery of messaging.

KEY STAKEHOLDERS/AUDIENCES

Agency/Partners

- CDEM
- TLAs
- Government Agencies (Work and Income, IRD, Police etc)
- Community Organisations (Network of Network delivery agencies)
- Iwi

Note: District Health Board/MOH are not a key stakeholder in the Welfare response, but are the key information source for health-related advice or guidance.

Council

- Elected representatives (Mayor and Councillors, Rural Community Board, Māori Standing Committee)
- CE/Lead Team
- Incident Management Team
- Staff



Community

- Users of Community Wellbeing & Services (Senior Housing residents, Rangatahi)
- Target community members (not currently known to HDC but in need of welfare support)
- Community at large
- Media (as a communication partner)

KEY MESSAGING

External communications

Council is activating its welfare plan

- Council is actively working with its partner agencies and volunteer groups to ensure our Whānau Pounamu of the Hastings District are contacted as requested.
- Council is collating information on those that need welfare support to enable the effective identification of needs and coordination of response through the network of networks/CDEM.
- Residents feel reassured that the Council is coordinating with its partners a community-wide response to ensure welfare support for Hastings District.
- NEMA/CDEM are the lead agencies for the Welfare response.
- Council has a role as a coordinator of the 'network of networks'. The work undertaken should fit in with the undertakings of CDEM.

MOH is the lead agency for the public health response

- As the lead agency, the Ministry of Health is guiding the response to this pandemic and all communications should advise people to refer to www.covid19.govt.nz as the "one source of truth".

Internal communications

Internal communications are used to keep staff and elected members informed of key information relating to Council's welfare response.

All messaging relating to Council's welfare response will:

- Utilise appropriate communications channels for reaching and informing all staff and elected members.
- Ensure staff and elected members understand the welfare response is led by NEMA/CDEM. The Ministry of Health remains the single source of truth for information about COVID-19.
- Staff and elected members feel informed about what Council is doing to provide welfare support to the community and that the Council is responding appropriately.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency Hierarchy

At a national level, key messaging is developed by the lead government agencies. The Ministry of Health are the lead agency for the pandemic response. For Welfare, this is the National Emergency Management Agency and disseminated as per the following hierarchy.



Agency	Function	PIM Function
NEMA	Welfare Lead Agency – National Response	National messaging
CDEM	Welfare Local Lead Agency – regional response,	Sharing of Government agency messaging plus any additional messaging specific to their function.
HDC	Welfare coordination – Hastings District Supply of essential services	Sharing of CDEM and DHB messaging Messaging specific to operations.

Welfare Response Team (HDC)

Role	Responsibility
Controller	Dean Fergusson
GM Community Wellbeing & Services (HDC Welfare Plan Lead)	Dennise Elers (Acting to 14 April) Alison Banks (From 14 April) Clint Adamson (back-up)
Iwi Liaison	Dr James Graham
Welfare Manager	Debbie Northe Paula Murdoch (back-up)

Marketing & Communications Team

Role	Responsibility	
Group Manager – Marketing & Communications (GM MarComms)	Naomi Fergusson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HDC PIM (Lead for IMT) IMT/Lead team briefing and intelligence
Marketing & Communications Advisor (MCA)	Gina Armstrong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dedicated welfare communications manager
Graphic Designer	Vicki Broome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Graphic design



CHANNELS

External – Agency/Partners

Agency/Partner	How	Responsibility
CDEM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SitReps (daily) • Zoom meeting/briefing (daily) • Email • Phone 	Controller / Welfare Plan Lead
TLAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SitReps (daily) • Zoom meeting/briefing (daily) • Email • Phone 	Controller / Welfare Plan Lead / CE
Government Agencies (Work and Income, IRD, Police etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welfare specific e-news • Safer Hastings e-news 	Controller / Welfare Plan Lead / MCA
Community Organisations (Network of Network delivery agencies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Phone • Zoom meeting/briefing • Welfare specific e-news • Safer Hastings e-news 	Controller / Welfare Plan Lead / MCA
Iwi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer Hastings e-news • Welfare e-news 	Controller / Welfare Plan Lead / Iwi Liason

External – Community

Group	How	Responsibility
Users of Community Wellbeing & Services (Senior Housing residents, Rangatahi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Text/Email from Palace to pre-empt welfare call (assurance) • Phone call by trained welfare agent (directly or via neighbour) 	Welfare Plan Lead
Target community members (not currently known to HDC but in need of welfare support)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flyer drop to target suburbs through geo-mapping of areas with high number of residents that meet welfare need indicators (age, beneficiary status) 	Welfare Plan Lead / GIS / MCA
Community at large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio ads • Print ads in local paper • Website information • Social media 	Welfare Plan Lead / GIS / MCA
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media release on HDC action 	Welfare Plan Lead / GIS / MCA



Internal (Lead Team/IMT/Staff)

Group	How	Responsibility
Lead Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SitReps (daily) • Zoom meeting/briefing (daily) • Email • Phone 	Controller / Welfare Plan Lead / CE
IMT / Welfare Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SitReps (daily) • Zoom meeting/briefing (daily) • Email • Phone 	Controller / Welfare Plan Lead / CE
Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Staff Email • InfoKete • CE's Video 	Controller / Welfare Plan Lead / MCA / CE

Elected members

Role	How	Responsibility
Mayor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SitReps (daily) • Zoom meeting/briefing (daily) • Email • Phone 	Controller / Welfare Plan Lead / CE
Councillors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SitReps (daily) • 9am daily Zoom briefing • Email • The Hub 	Controller / Welfare Plan Lead / CE
Rural Community Board & Māori Standing Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email 	Controller / Welfare Plan Lead / MCA

APPROVALS

Messaging to be approved by Controller, GM Community Wellbeing & Services, GM Marketing & Communications.

MEDIA STATEMENTS

Final sign off by Controller. Approvals from GM Community Wellbeing & Services, quoted representatives and GM Marketing & Communications.

Media Spokespeople

- Community comments – Mayor
- Operational impacts on community – CEO



HDC WELFARE TEAM

Title	Person	Comment
CE	Nigel Bickle	
Controller	Dean Ferguson	
Mayor and elected/ appointed representatives		
Group Manager Community Wellbeing & Services (HDC Welfare Plan Lead)	Dennise Elers (Acting)	Until 14 th April 2020
	Clint Adamson	
	Alison Banks	Alison advising until 14 th April 2020
Iwi Liaison	Dr James Graham	
Welfare Manager	Debbie Northe	
Welfare Manager Backup	Shelley Hudson	
Executive Administration support	Erin Shewring	
Administration Support Backup	TBA	
Neighborhood Support & Pacifica Liaison	John Roberts (JR)	
Community Connector	Paddy Steffert	
Risk Assessment	Regan Smith	
Resourcing and coordination	Jason Doyle	
	Angela Hirst	
	Andrew Deepprose	
GIS support	Michael Werrey	
PIM	Gina Armstrong	

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RESPONSE PLANS

RAPID RESPONSE GRANT PROCESS

Operation Name	COVID-19 HDC – HDC Welfare Response Rapid Response Grant/Fund
IMT Controller	Dean Ferguson
Sponsor	Group Manager Community Wellbeing & Services
Goal	To ensure that every Whānau Pounamu (WP – Vulnerable Families) (all whānau are precious and cherished treasures) community members of the Hastings District are provided with the opportunity to receive assistance as maybe needed under the HWRP.
Operation Summary – Actions delivery and work plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide clear, detailed information to justify recommended actions • Ensure organisations and individuals are acting legitimately • Make contact with as many as possible Hastings districts population with higher vulnerability to impacts of COVID-19 • Mobilise firstly organisations/community who support individuals/communities (e.g. Age Concern) • HDC to take a bottom up approach utilising networks, staff and elected members in its response • Ensure that the needs of community members are being met 	

Background and purpose

Hastings District Council has set up a one-off fund of \$100,000 to support Social Services, Community Groups and organisations that are working on the ground responding to the COVID-19 Pandemic by supporting the Hastings community. (Refer to Rapid Response Process, Council Report, 23 April 2020)

The additional financial support being provided by Council is to help organisations to continue to operate and eliminate the risk that organisations will utilise their own cash reserves in the response phase of the pandemic and then not be available to support the recovery phase. Our communities will need strong community organisations during the recovery phase.

Eligible organisations will be prioritised as detailed below and will include:

1. Those organisations that are well known to Council and already receive funding through Council's community grants scheme.
2. Those organisations known to Council and previously supported by Council.
3. Organisations not previously support by Council, however acknowledged for the work they are doing to support the community.

Proposed approach to deliver financial assistance:

Organisations requesting a Rapid Response grant are required to complete a short online application form including the following details:

- Organisation details
- Response Activities to COVID-19
- Estimated numbers of people they are supporting
- What additional work they have been doing



- What additional costs have been incurred
- Has the organisation received funding from a central government agency for the work they are doing
- Total amount of support they are asking for – (there is no guarantee that the full amount will be granted and will depend on the number of requests)

APPLICATION FORM: (Rapid_Response_Grant_Application_-Application.pdf)

<https://hdc.smartygrants.com.au/RRG>

The online application will be reviewed and assessed by the Community Grants Advisor daily. The application and its assessment will be sent to the GM Community Wellbeing & Services and GM Corporate who will make recommendations to the **COVID-19 Rapid Response Grants Subcommittee** made up of Councillors Dixon, Lawson, Travers, and Barber as well as the Māori Standing Committee Representative, Tania Eden.

Any conflicts of interest will be declared and registered.

The assessment will be made up of:

- Due Diligence on the organisation: structure, directors/shareholders
- The organisation's proven track record
- The organisation's ability to deliver this new/amended service
- The community need for the new/amended service
- The organisation's reach and spread within the community

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT FORM ATTACHED (Rapid_Response_Grant_Assessment_form_-Assessment.pdf)

- If approved a funding agreement will be sent to the successful organisation.
- If declined the relevant response or feedback will be provided to the organisation by the Community Grants Advisor.

If approved, the organisation will return the signed funding agreement with an invoice which will be paid within 5 working days of receipt. The organisation may be asked to provide HDC with a brief/report outlining how the additional financial support was spent, (this may be included with the organisations normal reporting).

Communications Plan

OBJECTIVE

The overall objective of the communications plan is to:

- Support the welfare team in the achievement of their objective (ensure that every Whānau Pounamu of the Hastings District is contacted when the Local Welfare Pandemic Response Plan is enacted.
- Provide clear and concise messaging on Council's welfare support plan and activities to key stakeholders.
- Use the most appropriate channels for each stakeholder group to ensure the effective delivery of messaging.

**KEY MESSAGING**

- Council is actively working with its partner agencies and volunteer groups to ensure our Whānau Pounamu of the Hastings District are being supported.
- Council has set up a one off fund to support Social Services, Community Groups and organisations that are working on the ground in response to the COVID-19 Pandemic.
- Residents feel reassured that Council is supporting a community-wide response to ensure welfare support for Hastings District.

MOH IS THE LEAD AGENCY FOR THE PUBLIC HEALTH RESPONSE

- As the lead agency, the Ministry of Health is guiding the response to this pandemic and all communications should advise people to refer to www.covid19.govt.nz as the "one source of truth".

The Mayor	Announce that the Rapid Response Fund will open to community groups responding on the ground to the COVID-19 Pandemic through a Media Release. Inform the community through media releases of successful applicants and good news stories
The Grants Officer	Circulate information regarding the fund/grant among groups who have received HDC Community Grants and groups known to Council working on the ground supporting community.
GM Community Wellbeing & Services GM Corporate Services	Report back to CEO and Council

Rapid Response Grant/Fund Review Team

COVID-19 Rapid Response Grants Subcommittee	Council Officers
Councillor Dixon (Chair)	Alison Banks
Councillor Lawson	Bruce Allan
Councillor Travers	Kev Carter
Councillor Barber	Democratic Support
Māori Standing Committee Rep – Tania Eden	Gina Armstrong – Comms

CG-16-8-00039

Recommendations from Hearings Committee

Variation 7 hearing Seasonal Workers Accommodation

held on Tuesday, 18 February and
Wednesday, 19 February 2020 and
Reconvened on Thursday, 12 March 2020

The Hearings Committee meet on the above dates to address **Variation 7 Seasonal Workers Accommodation**.

The Committee addressed each recommendation in turn at the hearing on Tuesday, 18 and Wednesday, 19 February 2020 and then confirmed its recommendations en-masse at the reconvened hearing on Thursday, 12 March 2020 as set out below.

"That the Hearings Committee endorse the recommendations from the Variation 7 Seasonal Workers Accommodation hearing and that these recommendations (as set out below) be forwarded to the Council for ratification and notification".

Issue 1: Outright Support

- A. That the submission from Hawke's Bay Fruitgrowers (8) be accepted.

Issue 2: Withdrawal of Variation 7

- A. That the submission of A & J Maurenbrecher and Others seeking that Variation 7 be declined in its entirety, be rejected.

For the reason that;

- Declining the variation will not result in the sustainable management of land based primary production in the district, as it will not provide for the labour resource required.

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Issue 3: Increase floor limit of Permitted Activity rule

- A. That the submission of Surveying the Bay (14) and Horticulture NZ Ltd (12) seeking to have the floor limit associated with seasonal worker accommodation as a permitted activity increased from the current 125m² limit be rejected.
- B. That as a consequence of "A" above the further submissions of support from Mr Apple Ltd (FS1), Horticulture NZ (FS3), and HB Fruitgrowers (FS6) also be rejected.

For the reasons that:

- 1. The existing maximum floor area allows for a level of effects that is expected to be minor and is consistent with other permitted activities within the Plains Production zone.
- 2. The rule centres around the environmental effects of the building on the versatile land and not the number of workers.

Issue 4: Rule Changes in Table 6.2.4

- A That the submission of Surveying the Bay (14) seeking an additional activity for up to 40 workers on sites between 6 and 12 ha be rejected.
- B That as a consequence of "A" above the submission of support from Mr Apple Ltd (FS1) also be rejected.
- C That as a consequence of "A" above the submission of opposition by Horticulture NZ (FS3), HB Fruitgrowers (FS6), and A & J Maurenbrecher and Others (FS2) is accepted.

For the following reason;

- 1. That a new activity allowing for seasonal workers accommodation above 125m² on sites smaller than 12 ha would fail to achieve relevant objectives and policies of the District Plan and could result in an adverse impact on the versatile land resource and hinder the amalgamation of smaller sites.

Issue 5: Status of Activities not Complying with Conditions

- A. That the submission of Horticulture New Zealand Ltd (12) requesting that the activity status of seasonal worker accommodation that does not meet

the performance standards in the Plains Production zone falls to discretionary rather than the current non-complying status be rejected.

For the following reason:

1. That a non-complying status gives a clear signal that facilities beyond this scale are more appropriately located in the industrial zones to avoid the impact on versatile land and where appropriate servicing can be provided; and that non-complying activity status better achieves relevant objectives and policies of the zone.

Issue 6: 12ha Site Minimum Performance Standard

- A. That the submission of Horticulture New Zealand Ltd (12) and A & J Maurenbrecher and Others (11) seeking that sites less than 12 ha in area in the Plains Production zone should be provided for be rejected.
- B. That as a consequence of "A" above the further submissions of support from A & J Maurenbrecher and Others (FS2) and HB Fruitgrowers (FS6) also be rejected.

For the reasons that:

1. The minimum site area within the Plains Production Zone is 12 hectares and the standard aligns with the complying site size for land based primary production.
2. Non-complying activity status is appropriate for seasonal workers accommodation over 125m² on sites smaller than 12 ha in that it better achieves relevant objectives and policies of the District Plan and is appropriate to ensure effects associated with concentrating a large number of people on a relatively small area of land (including cumulative effects) can be properly assessed

Issue 7: Outdoor Recreation Provisions in Plains Production Zone

- A. That the submission of Chris Lambourne & Brenda Armstrong (6) requesting that a performance standard for the provision of open space for recreation purposes be provided for in the Plains Production Zone, be rejected.
- B. That as a consequence of "A" above the further submission of opposition by Horticulture New Zealand Ltd (FS3) be accepted.

For the reason that:

1. The Plains Production Zone is open space by nature and there is no need for a standard requiring outdoor space to enable outdoor activity

Issue 8: Requirement for Buildings to be relocatable

- A. That the submission of Diane Joyce (1) seeking to have a condition that on-site accommodation be removed if the employer ceased to have accreditation be accepted in part in so far as a standard is not applied, but it becomes a matter over which discretion is restricted by including additional assessment criteria. The following assessment criteria is to be added to sections 6.2.8J, and 14.1.8.4; “ *Consideration of the end use of the buildings should they no longer be required for seasonal workers accommodation and whether it is proposed that the buildings will be relocated off the site should that occur.*”
- B. That as a consequence of “A” above the further submission in opposition from A & J Maurenbrecher and Others (FS2) be accepted in part.

For the reason that:

1. Seasonal workers’ accommodation is a temporary activity only undertaken for part of the year and as a result the performance standard requires that the buildings be relocatable. The performance standard is linked to the activity, rather than the accreditation status of the provider. The removal of the building in the event that it ceases to be used for seasonal workers accommodation is likely to be imposed as a condition of resource consent through the assessment criteria.

Issue 9: Assessment Criteria 6.2.8J

- A. That the submission of John Roil (4) seeking that the quality of the soil should form part of the assessment criteria be accepted, albeit that no change to the Plan is required.
- B. That as a consequence of “A” above the further submissions of support from Horticulture New Zealand Ltd (FS3) and A & J Maurenbrecher & Others (FS2) also be accepted.

For the reason that ;

1. There is an assessment criteria requiring that account be taken of the soil values already included in Section 6.2.8J of the Proposed District Plan.

Issue 10: Set a Maximum for the number of workers in the Industrial Zones and activity status

- A. That the submission of Horticulture New Zealand Ltd (12) seeking that a maximum number of workers be established for seasonal workers accommodation in the Industrial Zone be accepted.
- B. That the submission of Turners and Growers (5) seeking that the activity status of seasonal workers accommodation in the Omaha and Irongate Industrial zones be permitted or controlled, be rejected.

For the reasons that:

- 1. As a restricted discretionary activity where the matters over which discretion is exercised are limited, it is appropriate that a maximum be attached to the number of workers provided for per site, and where the maximum number is exceeded a wider discretion can be applied.
- 2. The effects of seasonal workers accommodation and the locational considerations may result in the inability to impose conditions to satisfactorily mitigate the effects and as a result a restricted discretionary activity status is considered most appropriate, meaning consent may be declined.

CARRIED

Issue 11: Re-Word Policy IZP17B

- A. That the submission of Bruce Stephenson Family Trust & Stephenson Transport (2) requesting the re wording of Policy IZP17B to allow for seasonal worker accommodation without infrastructure capacity constraints be rejected.
- B. That as a consequence of "A" above the further submission in opposition from A & J Maurenbrecher and Others (FS2) be accepted.

For the reason that:

- 1. Policy IZP17B clearly reflects the infrastructure limitations that apply at Irongate to ensure that landowners take this into account when considering the use of their land.

Issue 12:- Servicing at Irongate

- A. That the submissions of Bruce Stephenson Family Trust & Stephenson Transport (2) and John Roil (4) seeking that the maximum rate of wastewater discharge at Irongate be increased be rejected.

- B. That the submission of Greg Honnor (16) seeking clarification of the intent of Rule GI16 is noted.
- C. That as a consequence of "A" above the further submission from A & J Maurenbrecher and Others (FS2) in opposition be accepted.
- D. That as a consequence of "A" above the further submission from A & J Maurenbrecher and Others (FS2) in support of John Roil's submission (4) be rejected.

For the reasons that;

- 1. The wastewater infrastructure currently provided at Irongate is based on dry industry needs and is unable to meet any additional demand capacity.
- 2. Landowners have the option of using their land for dry industry or seasonal workers accommodation up to the maximum discharge volume for wastewater.
- 3. The table on water allocation for parent sites within the Irongate area assists with providing the clarity sought in the submission from Mr Honnor.

Issue 13: Provide for Seasonal Worker Accommodation in the Whakatu Industrial Area

- A That the submission from Turners and Growers Ltd (5) seeking provision for seasonal workers accommodation within the Whakatu Industrial Zone be rejected.
- B That as a consequence of "A" above the submission of opposition from A & J Maurenbrecher and Others (FS2) be accepted.
- C That as a consequence of "A" above the submission of support from HB Fruitgrowers Ltd (FS6) be rejected.

For the reasons that:

- A The limitations on on-site water and stormwater disposal, which are necessary for the health and well-being of seasonal workers, mean that land within the zone is unsuitable for seasonal worker accommodation.
- B There is limited vacant land within the zone and it is considered that the more sustainable use of the land is for activities that are reliant on the zone's significant trade waste infrastructure.

Issue 14: Reverse Sensitivity

- A. That the submission of Navillus Holdings Ltd (9) and Greg Honnor (16) seeking to ensure that reverse sensitivity effects are appropriately managed by the inclusion of additional performance standards be accepted in part in that the following performance standard for the screening of sites be included in the specific performance standards 14.1.7.9; (d) *"A 1.8m high solid fence shall be provided along the full length of any side or rear boundary of the site."*
- B. That as a consequence of "A" above the further submissions in support from Horticulture New Zealand (FS3) also be accepted in part.

For the reasons that:

1. Preventing relocated buildings being used for seasonal workers accommodation in the General Industrial Zone is not considered necessary on the basis of effects on amenity, and any concerns will be appropriately addressed by requirements to meet the Building Code and Department of Labour requirements. The existing provisions of Section 14 of the Proposed District Plan already require that resource consent be obtained for residential use of seasonal workers accommodation.
2. That the imposition of a screening standard will assist with mitigating the effects of reverse sensitivity.
3. The assessment criteria for seasonal workers accommodation includes consideration of whether the activity will have reverse sensitivity effects on adjoining activities.

Issue 15: Reduce Minimum Outdoor Area Requirement

- A. That the submission of John Roil (4) seeking that the minimum area of open space per resident be reduced from the 10m² minimum be rejected.
- B. That as a consequence of "A" above the further submissions in support from Hawke's Bay Fruitgrowers (FS6) also be rejected.

For the reasons that:

1. The standard ensures that the area of open space available will allow for the type of recreation activities typically undertaken.
2. It provides for the health and wellbeing of the residents of the seasonal workers accommodation.

Issue 16: Pastoral Care and Monitoring

- A. That the submissions of Diane Joyce (1), Chris Lambourne and Brenda Armstrong (6), Victor Saywell (15) and Johanna Croskery (7) requesting conditions on the pastoral care of seasonal workers and their monitoring be rejected.
- B. That as a consequence of "A" above the further submissions in support of Victor Saywell (15) from A & J Maurenbrecher and Others (FS2), and Michael Sutherland (FS4) in support of J Croskery (7) are also rejected.
- C. That as a consequence of "A" above the further submissions in opposition from HB Fruitgrowers (FS6) and A & J Maurenbrecher and Others (FS2) be accepted.

For the reasons that:

- 1. The pastoral care issues are beyond the scope of the resource management process.
- 2. The Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment has specific responsibilities for monitoring pastoral care of RSE workers.

Note: That the Hearings Committee had noted the concerns raised in submissions regarding the pastoral care of seasonal workers and recommends that Council lobby the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE) about those particular matters, on behalf of the community.

Issue 17: Cross Zone Issues

- A. That the submissions of John Roil (4) requesting that provision should be made for a boundary adjustment for poor quality Plains Zoned land to be linked to an industrial site be rejected.
- B. That as a consequence of "A" above the further submission in opposition from A & J Maurenbrecher and Others (FS2) is accepted.

For the reasons that;

- 1. The use of capacity in services designed to service land in other zones is not a sustainable use of industrial infrastructure and risks undermining efficient use of the industrial land resource.
- 2. It is appropriate that applications for servicing sites out of zone be considered on a site by site basis.

Issue 18: Alternative Uses

- A. That the submission of Diane Joyce (1) requesting that provision be made for alternative uses of seasonal workers accommodation outside of the season be rejected.
- B. That the submission of Chris Lambourne and Brenda Armstrong (6), Navilluso Holdings Ltd (9), R Griffiths (13) and Greg Honnor(16), requesting that the seasonal workers accommodation not be used for residential purposes outside of the season is accepted in so far as the activity would be non-complying and require resource consent.
- C. That as a consequence of "A" above the further submission of support from A & J Maurenbrecher & Others (FS2) is also rejected.
- D. That as a consequence of "B" above the further submissions of opposition from A & J Maurenbrecher & Others (FS2) be rejected.

For the reasons that:

- 1. General residential land use could create greater levels of reverse sensitivity.
- 2. Seasonal workers accommodation is provided for on the basis that it is temporary in nature.
- 3. Residential use in the Industrial Zones is not an efficient or sustainable use of industrially zoned land.

Issue 19:- Definition of Residential Activity

- A. That the submission of Turners and Growers (5) requesting that the definition of residential activity be amended to allow for up to a maximum of 10-12 seasonal workers, be accepted by allowing for a maximum of 10 seasonal workers.
- B. That the submission of Horticulture New Zealand Ltd (10) supporting the definition of Residential activity be accepted in part in so far as the changes will be made but will be amended to allow for a maximum of 10 seasonal workers.
- C. That as a consequence of "A" above the further submission of support from Hawkes Bay Fruitgrowers (FS6) also be accepted.

- D. That as a consequence of "B" above the further submission of support with amendments from Hawkes Bay Fruitgrowers (FS6) also be accepted in part.

For the reasons that;

1. Increasing the maximum number of seasonal workers from 8 to 10 in the definition of residential activity will have a level of effects that is no more than minor.
2. A maximum of 10 workers will not impact on the character of the residential zone.

Issue 20: Effects on Aquifer/Groundwater Resource

- A. That the submissions of J Croskery (7), J Sutherland (3) and R Griffiths (13) voicing their concerns over the potential effect of seasonal worker accommodation on the groundwater resource and requesting that they only be provided for in the industrial zones be accepted in part in so far as consideration is given to the effects on groundwater through the addition of further assessment criteria that covers cumulative effects and advice notes that resource consent is required from the Regional Council.
- B. That the submission of the Hawke's Bay Regional Council (10) requesting that wording similar to TANK Policy 6b be included in Variation 7 be rejected.
- C. That the submission of the Hawke's Bay Regional Council (10) requesting that advice notes that draw applicants attention to the need for stormwater and wastewater discharge consents and around permit issues for on-site water supply, be accepted.
- D. That as a consequence of "A" above the further submission of support from Michael Sutherland (FS4) also be accepted in part.
- E. That as a consequence of "A" above the further submission of opposition from A & J Maurenbrecher & Others (FS2) be accepted.
- F. That as a consequence of "B" & "C" above the further submission of support from Horticulture New Zealand (FS3) also be accepted in part.

For the reasons that:

1. The advice notes will provide clear direction to applicants of their consenting responsibilities in relation to the discharges associated the construction of seasonal workers accommodation and for on-site drinking water.

2. The cumulative effects of seasonal worker accommodation facilities on the groundwater are an important consideration for the sustainable management of the resource.
3. The inclusion of TANK Policy wording in the Proposed District Plan is considered premature ahead of the notification of the TANK Plan Change.

Issue 21: Effects on Amenity Issues in the Plains Production Zone

- A. That the submissions of J Croskery (7), and R Griffiths (13) voicing their concerns over the potential effect of seasonal worker accommodation on the noise amenity of the Plains Production zone and on waste management are noted in so far as the noise provisions of the Plains Production zone will protect residents noise amenity, and waste reduction initiatives are being adopted.
- B. That as a consequence of "A" above the further submission of opposition from A & J Maurenbrecher & Others (FS2) be accepted.

For the reasons that:

1. The existing noise provisions of the plan will be effective in mitigating the effects of the noise from seasonal workers accommodation
2. Council is working with seasonal employees to educate them on recycling and other waste minimisation opportunities. No changes to the District Plan are considered necessary in this regard.

Issue 22: Effects on Roading Infrastructure in the Plains Zone

- A. That the submissions of J Croskery (7) and J Sutherland (3) raising concern over the effects that seasonal workers accommodation within the Plains Production zone has on the rural roads, be accepted in part in so far as the Council will undertake a study to look at the effects of seasonal workers on the traffic network in the long term but rejected insofar as they request that seasonal workers accommodation be sited in the Industrial zones only.
- B. That as a consequence of "A" above the further submission of opposition in part from HB Fruitgrowers (FS6) be accepted.

For the reasons that;

1. The traffic effects of seasonal workers accommodation in the Plains Production Zone are considered likely to be no more than minor, and the effects of traffic generation on the road network are required to be assessed as part of any consent application. The Council is aware of the cumulative effects of the increasing numbers of seasonal workers and will undertake a study to look at their effects on the rural road network.

Issue 23: Effects on Land Values

- A. That the submission of J Croskery (7) raising concern over the effects of seasonal workers accommodation in the Plains Production zone on property values be rejected.

For the reason that;

1. Impacts on property values are not an effect that can be considered under the Resource Management Act. The amenity values of the local area are adequately protected by existing provisions of the District Plan.

Issue 24 Extend Provisions to Rural Zone

- A. That the submission of Horticulture NZ Ltd (12) seeking the extension of the seasonal workers accommodation provisions into the Rural Zone be rejected.
- B. That as a consequence of "A" above the further submission of support from A & J Maurenbrecher & Others (FS2) be rejected.

For the reason that;

1. The submission point is out of the scope of Variation 7.

Proposed Hastings District Plan

Proposed Variation 7: Seasonal Workers Accommodation

Section 32AA Further Evaluation Report

Item 9

Attachment 2

Section 32AA Report – Variation 7 Seasonal Workers Accommodation

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Section 32AA Report – Variation 7 Seasonal Workers Accommodation

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Report

This report presents a further evaluation of proposed Variation 7 to the Proposed Hastings District Plan (Proposed Plan), in accordance with Section 32AA of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) following the hearing of submissions.

This further evaluation report is required for the changes that have been made to Variation as a result of the hearing of submissions on the Variation.

1.2 Outline of Proposed Variation 7 to the Proposed Hastings District Plan

The purpose of Proposed Variation 7 is to better provide for seasonal workers accommodation within the Proposed District Plan to ensure that the environmental effects of seasonal workers accommodation are appropriately considered and to give a greater level of certainty to seasonal worker employers.

The key provisions of Variation 7 that differ from those in the Proposed District Plan are as follows:

- Provision for seasonal workers accommodation for up to 80 workers in the Plains Production zone as a restricted discretionary activity, subject to compliance with standards.
- A specific performance standard in the Plains Production zone that requires the land holding to be 12ha or more in area for seasonal workers accommodation.
- Provision for seasonal workers accommodation in the Omahu and Irongate General Industrial zones as a restricted discretionary activity subject to compliance with standards.
- A general performance standard for the maximum wastewater discharge in the Irongate General Industrial zone of 0.04 litres per second per hectare of site.
- A set of specific performance standards for seasonal workers accommodation in the General Industrial Zone, that includes standards for outdoor open space, acoustic insulation, and a requirement that accommodation be relocatable.

2 Section 32AA Evaluation Requirements

Clause 10 of Schedule 1 of the RMA, requires that in making decisions on provisions and matters raised in submissions the decision must include a further evaluation of the proposed plan (including any proposed variation to a proposed plan) in accordance with section 32AA, and may include:

- i) Matters relating to any consequential alterations necessary to the proposed plan (variation) arising from the submissions; and
- ii) Any other matter relevant to the proposed plan (variation) arising from the submissions.

Further evaluations under Section 32AA must include a record of any further work that has been done, and the reasons why the proposed changes are the most appropriate methods. As for the Section 32 evaluation, the further evaluation aims to communicate the thinking behind the proposal to the community from the decision-makers. The evaluation also provides

Section 32AA Report – Variation 7 Seasonal Workers Accommodation

a record for future reference of the process, including the methods, technical studies, and consultation that underpin it, including the assumptions and risks.¹

The further evaluation report under Section 32AA is required

(a) is required only for any changes that have been made to, or are proposed for, the proposal since the evaluation report for the proposal was completed (the changes); and

(b) must be undertaken in accordance with section 32(1) to (4); and

(c) must, despite paragraph (b) and section 32(1)(c), be undertaken at a level of detail that corresponds to the scale and significance of the changes; and

(d) must—

(i) be published in an evaluation report that is made available for public inspection at the same time as the approved proposal (in the case of a national policy statement or a New Zealand coastal policy statement or a national planning standard), or the decision on the proposal, is notified; or

(ii) be referred to in the decision-making record in sufficient detail to demonstrate that the further evaluation was undertaken in accordance with this section.

2.1 Section 32 Requirements for The extent to which the objectives of the proposal are the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the RMA (s32(1)(a));

As stated a further evaluation under Section 32AA, must cover the matters set down in Section 32 (1) to (4) This includes :

- whether the provisions in the proposal are the most appropriate way in which to achieve the objectives by identifying other reasonably practicable options for achieving the objectives; assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the provisions in achieving the objectives; and summarizing the reasons for deciding on the provisions (s32(1)(b)).

The evaluation report must contain a level of detail that corresponds to the scale and significance of the environmental, economic, social, and cultural effects that are anticipated from the implementation of the proposal (s32(1)(c)).

Such an evaluation must take into account:

- the benefits and costs of the environmental, economic, social, and cultural effects that are anticipated from the implementation of the provisions, including opportunities for economic growth and employment that are anticipated to be provided or reduced (s32(2)(a)) and, if practicable, quantify them (s32(2)(b)); and
- the risk of acting or not acting if there is uncertain or insufficient information about the subject matter of the provisions (s32(2)(c)).

¹ Ministry for the Environment. 2014. *A guide to section 32 of the Resource Management Act: Incorporating changes as a result of the Resource Management Amendment Act 2013*. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment.

Section 32AA Report – Variation 7 Seasonal Workers Accommodation

Variation 7 is an 'amending proposal' in that it will amend the Proposed Hastings District Plan (PDP) (which is an 'existing proposal'). Therefore under s 32(3), the examination must relate to the provisions and objectives of Variation 7 and the objectives of the Proposed District Plan which are relevant to Variation 7 and will remain in place if Variation 7 takes effect. As a further evaluation only those objectives policies and methods that have been altered as a result of the Hearing of submissions will be subject to this evaluation. The original section 32 evaluation (dated July 2019) will remain valid for all other content.

The 'provisions' to be further evaluated are:

- i) Setting limits on the number of workers within the Industrial Zones.
- ii) A performance standard to mitigate potential reverse sensitivity effects.
- iii) Amended assessment criteria for seasonal workers accommodation to ensure that cumulative effects of seasonal workers accommodation are taken into account.
- iv) Amending limits on the number of seasonal workers that define residential activity.

Evaluating the provisions of the proposal in terms of efficiency and effectiveness, the evaluation has to address:

- *'Whether the proposed amended provisions are the most appropriate way to achieve the objectives of Variation 7*

The overall approach of the plan section is to achieve the sustainable management of the Iona Special Character Zone by managing the effects of land use activities and development.

The following evaluation fulfils Council's statutory obligations under Clause 10 of Schedule 1 of the RMA, in accordance with section 32AA, for proposed Variation 7 to the Proposed Plan.

3 Statutory Basis for Addressing Long Term Land-Use & Infrastructure Issues in the District Plan

In terms of managing long-term land use associated with urban growth and associated strategic infrastructure, Section 74 of the RMA outlines the requirements for District Councils in terms of the preparation of, and any change to, their district plan in accordance with their functions under section 31 and the provisions of Part 2 of the RMA.

3.1 Part 2 (Purpose & Principles) of the RMA

Managing the provision for long term land-use and infrastructure aligns closely with the purpose of the RMA, which is *'the sustainable management of natural and physical resources'*. Section 5 of the RMA defines 'sustainable management' as:

"managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing, and for their health and safety, while:

- (a) Sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations;*
- (b) Safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil and ecosystems; and*

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(c) Avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.”

Proposed Variation 7 directly relates to providing for seasonal workers accommodation which is a vital resource for the sustainable management of land based primary production in the Hastings District. Part 2 requires that this occurs in a way and at a rate which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing, and meeting the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil and ecosystems; and addressing adverse effects on the environment.

Section 7 identifies other matters requiring particular regard. Of particular relevance are:

- b) the efficient use and development of natural and physical resources;*
- ba) the efficiency of the end use of energy;*
- c) the maintenance and enhancement of amenity values;*
- f) maintenance and enhancement of the quality of the environment;*
- g) any finite characteristics of natural and physical resources;*
- i) the effects of climate change.*

The purpose of Variation 7 is to ensure that the versatile land resource that significantly contributes to the base of the Hastings District economy can operate in an efficient manner. Being unable to appropriately provide for the accommodation needs of workers means that the sustainable management of the land will not be achieved and the community will be less able to provide for its social, economic and cultural wellbeing.

Seasonal and RSE accommodation has a direct influence on housing availability within the Hastings District. The season requires workers for up to 8 months of the year and this impacts on the established rental housing market. Variation 7 will facilitate the provision of purpose built seasonal and RSE worker accommodation thereby taking pressure off the existing residential rental market.

3.2 Part 4 (Functions, Powers & Duties) of the RMA

The particular statutory functions of the District Council in giving effect to the Act as contained in section 31 of the Resource Management Act 1991 also provide a clear mandate for addressing long term provision for urban growth and provision of associated strategic infrastructure issues in a District Plan.

In particular:

- “(1)(a) the establishment, implementation, and review of objectives, policies, and methods to achieve integrated management of the effects of the use, development, or protection of land and associated natural and physical resources of the district:*
- (b) the control of any actual or potential effects of the use, development, or protection of land, including for the purpose of—*
 - (i) the avoidance or mitigation of natural hazards; and*
 -
 - (iia) the prevention or mitigation of any adverse effects of the development, subdivision, or use of contaminated land:*
 -

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- (d) *the control of the emission of noise and the mitigation of the effects of noise;*
- (e) *the control of any actual or potential effects of activities in relation to the surface water in rivers and lakes;*
- (2) *the methods used to carry out any functions under subsection (1) may include the control of subdivision."*

Proposed Variation 7 expressly seeks to establish and implement plan provisions to achieve integrated management of the versatile land of the Heretaunga Plains.

The variation will also indirectly assist in achieving the objectives and policies that relate to ensuring that there is sufficient development capacity to meet the housing needs of Hastings District as a medium growth authority under the National Policy Statement for Urban Development Capacity. Better provision for seasonal worker accommodation is likely to result in less pressure being put on traditional residential rental property. However the variation also includes rules that assist in ensuring that land is used in the most efficient and effective manner. While there is a need to provide for on-site seasonal worker accommodation the effects on the versatile soil form part of the assessment criteria, to ensure that loss of versatile land is avoided to the extent practicable.

3.3 Hawke's Bay Regional Policy Statement

In addition, Section 75 of the RMA states that a district plan 'must give effect to' any regional policy statement (RPS).

Of particular relevance in terms of long term provision for urban growth and strategic infrastructure, the Hawke's Bay Regional Policy Statement dedicates a whole chapter to issues, objectives, policies, methods and anticipated environmental results for urban development and the strategic integration of infrastructure across the Region, and particularly within the Heretaunga Plains, titled 'Managing the Built Environment' (Chapter 3.1B of the RPS).

This includes planned provision for urban development and integration of land use with significant infrastructure. Of particular relevance, the RPS places priority on:

- establishing a compact and strongly connected urban form (OBJ UD1);
- provides for residential growth through higher density development in suitable locations. (OBJ UD2);
- Objective UD2 Provide for residential growth in the Heretaunga Plains sub-region through higher density development in suitable locations.
- Objective UD3 Identify and provide for the land requirements for the growth of business activities in the Heretaunga Plains in a manner that supports the settlement pattern promoted in Obj UD1
- Objective UD4 Enable urban development in the Heretaunga Plains sub-region, in an integrated planned and staged manner
- retention of the versatile land of the Heretaunga Plains, efficient utilization of existing infrastructure and planned infrastructure (POL UD1);
- Relevant Anticipated Environment Results in the RPS include:

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AER UD1	<i>Availability of sufficient land to accommodate population and household growth, as and where required, while retaining versatile land for existing and foreseeable future primary production.</i>
AER UD2	<i>Balanced supply of affordable residential housing and locational choice in the Heretaunga Plains subregion.</i>
AER UD3	<i>More compact, well-designed and strongly connected urban areas.</i>
AER UD6	<i>The retention, as far as is reasonably practicable, of the versatile land of the Heretaunga Plains for existing and foreseeable future primary production.</i>
AER UD7	<i>Efficient utilisation of existing infrastructure.</i>
AER UD9	<i>Increased use of public transport and active transport modes (cycling, walking), reduced dependency on the private motor vehicle and reduced energy use.</i>
AER UD12	<i>Urban development is avoided in areas identified as being at unacceptable risk from natural hazard (flooding, coastal inundation, coastal erosion, liquefaction, land instability).</i>
AER UD13	<i>New development is appropriately serviced by wastewater, stormwater, potable water and multi-modal transport infrastructure.</i>

The preparation of proposed Variation 7 to the Proposed Hastings District Plan is therefore subject to a statutory obligation to give effect to the above.

In summary, the RPS sets a vision for planned, compact and well-designed urban development within defined urban limits on the Heretaunga Plains, with limited encroachment on the versatile soils of the Plains. Accommodation for seasonal workers sits somewhat outside objectives and policies related to urban development, as it is directly related to carrying out land based primary production.

Providing for seasonal worker accommodation within the Industrial Zones also results in the efficient utilization of existing infrastructure without the effects of complete on-site services.

'Giving effect to' the RPS is addressed in the following sections of this report.

4 Background to Proposed Variation 7

4.1 Overview

The Proposed District Plan currently provides specifically for seasonal workers accommodation only within the Plains Production Zone. This provision was provided through the last review of the District Plan. Provision for a building of up to 125m² was provided for as a permitted activity. One of the standards to be met as a permitted activity is for the building to be relocatable and it must also be located a minimum distance of 15 metres from the boundary. If those standards (or other general or specific performance standards) are not met, the activity becomes restricted discretionary. There is presently no scale limit beyond which the proposal requires discretionary or non-complying consent.

The review of the District Plan also provided a definition of Seasonal Workers accommodation which is;

"Seasonal Worker Accommodation: means any premises used for accommodation purposes directly associated with the seasonal labour requirements of the Districts horticulture, viticulture, and cropping industries and includes both new and existing permanent buildings and relocatable structures."

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The overriding objective of the Plains Production strategic management areas is that the land based productive potential and open nature of the Plains environment is retained.

- **General Industrial Zone**

Within the General Industrial Zone seasonal worker accommodation is not specifically provided for and as such it is a non-complying activity.

Proposed Variation 7 will change provisions both within the Plains Production Zone and also within the General Industrial Zone and the Light Industrial zone to make provision for seasonal worker accommodation that is more 'fit for purpose' while also ensuring that the appropriate level of environmental mitigation is achieved.

- **Residential Zones**

The scale of the activity is the important determinant for seasonal workers accommodation within residential zones. Up to a certain scale there is no differentiation in the level of effects between this type of activity and traditional residential activities such as a larger family, or flatting situation.

Currently seasonal workers accommodation is interpreted as a residential activity up to a certain threshold, and as an activity not provided for if the scale of the activity is considered not in keeping with residential amenity. However this approach is not legally set out in the Proposed District Plan and the variation will amend the definition of residential activity within the Plan to provide a fixed level of seasonal workers accommodation that is comparable to other residential activity in terms of scale. The identified level is 8 persons, on the basis that this is equivalent to a large household, or a 4 bedroom house. Beyond that level, the scale of accommodation is considered to go beyond what is reasonably anticipated as residential activity in residential zones, and full assessment would be required as a non-complying activity (as an activity not provided for in the zone).

- **Strategies and Plans relevant to Variation 7**

The Rural and Urban Strategy section of the Proposed District Plan is relevant to Variation 7 as the aim of the provisions for seasonal worker accommodation in the Plains Production zone is to protect the versatile land resource while enabling the sustainable operation of primary production activities.

Urban Strategy

- To reduce the impact of urban development on the resources of the Heretaunga Plains in accordance with the recommendations of the adopted Heretaunga Plains Urban Development Strategy.
- To retain and protect the versatile land resource that is the lifeblood of the local economy from ad hoc development.

Rural Strategy

- To promote the maintenance of the life-supporting capacity of the Hastings District's rural resources at sustainable levels.
- To enable the effective operation of primary production activities within established amenity levels in the rural areas of the Hastings District.

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- Heretaunga Plains Urban Development Strategy (HPUDS)

The guiding principles of the HPUDS document that are relevant are:

“Community and physical infrastructure that is planned, sustainable and affordable”, and

“Productive value of its versatile land and water resources are recognised and provided for and used sustainably.” and

“Quality living environments with high levels of amenity and thriving communities.”

“A growing and resilient economy which promotes opportunities to Live, Work, Invest and Play.”

This last guiding principle is of particular relevance to the provision for seasonal worker accommodation as it recognises the significance of the land based economy and encourages its further development. However it also recognises that while there should be opportunities to utilise the versatile soil resources, the loss of versatile land for productive purposes must be minimised.

While HPUDS does not specifically consider seasonal workers accommodation, it is a form of residential use that needs to be catered for in considering the growth needs of the district. This proposal is consistent with all of the above-mentioned Objectives and Guiding Principles. It is an efficient way of providing accommodation needs in the District that will mitigate the effect on the traditional housing stock which is already in short supply. It will also assist with ensuring that the productive value of the district’s versatile land are managed in a sustainable manner.

Hastings Long Term Plan 2018-2028

The recently adopted Long Term Plan 2018-2028 sets out the following objective for Future Focus and Investment.

“Ensure a range of housing options are available to meet the need of a changing community whilst protecting our valuable soils”

Seasonal worker accommodation is a component of the housing needs of the district and has a direct impact on the availability of housing for the wider community. It is evident that without specific provision for seasonal worker accommodation the impacts on the existing rental market are significant. The variation will also assist in placing an appropriate limit on the amount of versatile land that might be utilized for seasonal workers accommodation.

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5 Appropriateness, Efficiency & Effectiveness of Proposed Variation 7 in Achieving the Purpose of the RMA

5.1 Is the Proposal the Most Appropriate Way to Achieve the Purpose of the RMA?

As outlined in section 2.1 of this report, the first part of this further evaluation is:

'Whether the amended objectives of Variation 7 are the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the Resource Management Act'.

There are no amended objectives or policies as a result of the hearing of submissions on Variation 7.

Item 9

Attachment 2

5.1.1.1 Key Issues

The Key issues raised through the Hearing process and resulting in amendments to the Variation were:

- 1. Maximum number of seasonal workers to be accommodated on the site in the Industrial Zones.
- 2. Consideration of effects of seasonal workers accommodation on the groundwater resources.
- 3. Consideration of performance standards to mitigate reverse sensitivity effects.
- 4. Ensuring that the buildings are removed from the site in the Plains Production and General Industrial zones once seasonal worker accommodation use ceases.

The explanations of these issues are as follows:

- 1. Maximum numbers in the Industrial Zones
The issue was raised that unlike the Plains Production zone there was no maximum for the number of seasonal workers able to be accommodated within the Omahu and Irongate industrial zones under the restricted discretionary activity status. A figure of 300 residents was put forward in the submission as the suggested limit, which aligns with the size of the ‘camp models’ that the industry has put forward.
- 2. Seasonal workers accommodation in the Plains Production Zone will be required to have on site services for their water, wastewater and stormwater services. Concern has been raised over the effects that the onsite infrastructure associated with accommodation facilities with up to 80 residents, might have on the ground water resource. These effects will be part of the consideration of discharge to land applications with the HB Regional Council. However the cumulative effects of land use is an issue that is required to be taken into account by the Hastings District Council and is pertinent to the consideration of seasonal workers accommodation.
- 3. Traditionally residential and industrial activities are not considered to be compatible activities and in industrial zones residential activity with the exception of the caretaker accommodation is not provided for. Seasonal workers accommodation is not considered to be incompatible as it is directly related to the horticulture industry and it is designed to be of a temporary nature with the buildings required to be relocatable. The submitters have voiced concerns over the effects that the residential activity may have on the ability of the industrial activity to appropriately undertake their operations. This is commonly referred to as reverse sensitivity.
- 4. One of the principal issues for the supply of seasonal workers accommodation in the zones proposed under the Variation is the effects that it has on the principal purpose of the zone, ie that it occupies land that is zoned for other purposes. As a result a performance standard has been imposed that requires that the buildings associated with the seasonal workers accommodation are relocatable or able to be re-purposed to a use associated with land based primary production. This reflects the desire that the buildings can be removed so that the land can used for its original zoned use. One of the submitters has asked that a condition be imposed that the buildings be removed after use has ceased.

ISSUE 1 : Maximum number of Seasonal Workers in the Industrial Zones						
Option Method	Effectiveness rating	Reason for Effectiveness Rating	Costs	Benefits	Efficiency rating	Reason for Efficiency Rating?
1 Status Quo – do not have a maximum number of residents	Medium	<p>The retention of the status quo where no maximum number of seasonal workers is applied to any site size in the Omahu and Irongate General Industrial zones is considered to have a medium to high level of effectiveness. While the Irongate area has a performance standard linked to the wastewater infrastructure this standard does not deal with effects on amenity values.</p> <p>The proposal would be less effective in achieving the existing Objectives of the General Industrial Section of the District Plan, particularly Objective IZO3, which seeks to ensure that acceptable amenity levels are maintained.</p>	<p>Environmental –environmental costs as a result of higher densities than the infrastructure was design to cater for.</p> <p>Environmental –Lack of certainty for the community in the size of sites and the level of amenity that they may expect.</p> <p>Economic – Uncertainty in planning for the provision of infrastructure to meet the resident numbers.</p>	<p>Economic – This option would have economic benefits to the employers by achieving economies of scale.</p> <p>Economic – This option could have economic benefits to landowners/seasonal employers by only having to address the restricted range of matters outlined in the RD status.</p>	Medium	<p>While greater economic benefits might be achieved in terms of the employers and landowners being able to take advantage of the economies of scale from having no limits on the number of workers under the restricted discretionary activity status, this is not considered to be an overly efficient method in achieving the objectives.</p>
2 Establish a maximum of 300 residents for restricted discretionary activity status.	High	<p>This option has a high effectiveness rating as it provides a greater level of certainty for both landowners and seasonal worker employers who wish to establish accommodation facilities. It effectively meets the objectives for the General Industrial zone.</p>	<p>Economic – Would constrain the number of seasonal workers able to be accommodated on the site thereby unable to utilise economies of scale.</p> <p>Economic – Restricting worker numbers would reduce flexibility and may place economic constraints on seasonal worker employers.</p> <p>Environmental – There could be a higher level of regulatory costs associated with a discretionary activity status.</p>	<p>Economic – This option could potentially result in less impacts on the infrastructure.</p> <p>Environmental- It would ensure a higher level of amenity for landowners adjoining the development by retaining larger sites on the boundaries that would be complementary to the existing built environment.</p> <p>Environmental – This option would provide certainty to the adjoining landowners and the wider community on the number of workers that might be expected within the development.</p>	High	<p>This option results in a greater level of certainty for both seasonal employers and adjoining landowners.</p>
3 Establish a maximum of 160 residents for restricted discretionary activity status.	High	<p>This option has the same level of effectiveness in meeting the objectives relating to ensuring acceptable amenity levels for the industrial environments.</p> <p>This option would however be less effective in meeting the purpose of the variation, part of which is to remove the pressure on the residential rental market.</p>	<p>Environmental – This option would constrain the number of seasonal workers able to be accommodated on the site thereby unable to utilise economies of scale.</p> <p>Economic – Would reduce flexibility in the number of workers able to be accommodated and place economic constraints on employers.</p> <p>Environmental – This option may push the workers accommodation back into the residential zones which is what the variation is attempting to avoid.</p>	<p>Economic- The lower numbers of seasonal workers in the industrial zone will retain more industrial land for industrial activity.</p> <p>Environmental – This option could result in a lower level of environmental effects and infrastructure effects as a result of fewer seasonal workers on site.</p> <p>Environmental- It would ensure a higher level of amenity for landowners adjoining the development.</p>	Medium	<p>The efficiency of this option is affected by the additional costs that would be incurred for the employer by having to make consent for a non-complying activity if they are wishing to provide for more than 160 workers.</p> <p>Part of the purpose of the proposal is reducing the number of seasonal workers in the residential zones and this option would not be efficient in this achieving this resulting in a higher cost to society as a result of a higher level of residential rental accommodation being occupied by seasonal workers.</p>

CONCLUSION: While both Options 1 and 2 are both appropriate and reasonably efficient. It is considered that Option 3 provides greater balance in maintaining the amenity of the zone while allowing for a level of development which would meet the needs of seasonal employers, and taking pressure of residential rental housing.						
ISSUE 2 : Consideration of effects of seasonal workers accommodation on the groundwater resources						
<i>Option Method</i>	<i>Effectiveness rating</i>	<i>Reason for Effectiveness Rating</i>	<i>Costs</i>	<i>Benefits</i>	<i>Efficiency rating</i>	<i>Reason for Efficiency Rating?</i>
1 Status Quo – do not have any provisions that reference effects on groundwater	Low/Medium	The effects of seasonal workers accommodation on groundwater are of particular relevance in the Plains Production Zone where the smaller models providing up to 80 workers on-site are proposed. While there are no new objectives added to the Plains Production zone as a result of Variation 7 there is an existing Objective PPO7 <i>To ensure the integrated management of the land and water resources on the Heretaunga Plains.</i> The accompanying policy PPP19 <i>Work collaboratively with the Hawke’s Bay Regional Council to manage land uses that impact on water quality and quantity,</i> reinforces Objective PPO7. There are provisions relating to groundwater effects in the Hazardous Substances section of the District Plan but the lack of provisions in the Plains Production zone does reduce the effectiveness of meeting the objectives.	Environmental –the lack of direction on expectations around the effects of servicing the seasonal workers accommodation could result in significant environmental costs to the Heretaunga Plains unconfined aquifer. Economic – The whole economic base of the horticulture industry on the Heretaunga Plains is reliant on a quality water resource and any risk to this resource is a cost to the economy.	Economic – This option reduces potential confusion among landowners developers on the legal responsibility for the management of the quality and quantity of the aquifer water resource on the Heretaunga Plains.	Low/Medium	This option does not achieve a high efficiency rating as the cost to the community overall could be significant if there were adverse effects on the unconfined aquifer and there are other lower cost options that would better achieve the objective. While the Hawkes Bay Regional Council does have overall responsibility for the management of the groundwater resource it is of benefit to the community if the District Plan provides guidance and signals of the responsibility of land owners to meet regional council rules.
2. Include Policy that reflects the wording of the Proposed Regional TANK Plan Change	Medium/High	The Regional Council requested that policy regulating activities within the unconfined aquifer be included that is the same or similar to that of the Proposed Regional TANK Plan Change. While this policy would be effective in achieving the objectives set out under Option 1 it may not be effective in the long run if the Regional Council happened to make change changes to the Policy before it is notified. This could leave the District Council policy being inconsistent with that of the Regional Plan which would not be effective in meeting the objectives.	Environmental – there could be environmental costs if the Policy within the District Plan is not consistent with the policy in the Regional Plan. Economic – There is a cost to the Council if changes were needed to be made to the District Plan as a result of Regional Council making changes to its draft TANK policy.	Environmental – There would be environmental benefits as a result of the policies of both the Regional Plan and District Plan being aligned. Economic – There would be economic benefits to any seasonal accommodation providers resulting from uniformity in the assessment of any policies for resource consent applications.	High	This option would achieve a high level of efficiency as it would meet the objectives while ensuring that the overall benefit to the community would be a high level of certainty, but only if the TANK process was final. As it is yet to be notified there is not the level of certainty to provide confidence of achieving a high level of efficiency.
3 Include Assessment Criteria that requires consideration to be given to groundwater effects.	High	This option provides a high level of effectiveness in meeting objective PPO7 and Policy PPP19 as it ensures that any resource consent application for seasonal workers accommodation	Economic – Will place additional cost on the resource consent process for seasonal workers accommodation as the cumulative effects on the	Environmental – there will be benefits to the environment as a result of consideration of the cumulative effects. If considered as stand alone facilities the full	High	This option has a high level of efficiency in achieving the objectives as it will ensure that the cumulative effects on groundwater are properly considered as part of the application ahead of any

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		must be assessed against the cumulative effects and especially those on groundwater. It would also ensure that the purpose of the variation is met by ensuring that the effects on Plains Resource is protected.	groundwater resource will need to be assessed as a part of the application. Economic – the cost to the employers if the assessment of cumulative effects proves that the site is not suitable and an alternative needs to be found.	environmental effects of the proposals may not be properly considered. Economic- A cleaner environment can have economic benefits for the whole community.		application being made to the Regional Council. This would mean that the application would be considered in an integrated way. It will ensure that the effects are not considered on an individual basis which will have the highest benefit to the community as a whole.
CONCLUSION: Options 3 provides both a high level of effectiveness in meeting the objectives and is also highly efficient for the community by ensuring that the effects on the groundwater are considered in an integrated way taking into account the cumulative effects of land use on the groundwater resource. While option 2 could be equally effective and efficient the TANK Plan change is yet to be notified and therefore there is uncertainty around this option.						
ISSUE 3 Consideration of performance standards to mitigate the effects of reverse sensitivity						
<i>Option Method</i>	<i>Effectiveness rating</i>	<i>Reason for Effectiveness Rating</i>	<i>Costs</i>	<i>Benefits</i>	<i>Efficiency rating</i>	<i>Reason for Efficiency Rating?</i>
1 Status Quo – do not have any provisions that mitigate reverse sensitivity effects in the General Industrial Zone	Low	The introduction of seasonal workers accommodation into the general industrial zones is based on the premise that it is temporary and linked to the horticulture industry. The workers are away for the day during the operational time of most industry when the effects that might be experienced take place. However health and safety considerations need to be taken into account and therefore not providing any provisions to mitigate reverse sensitivity effects would not be effective in meeting <i>Objective IZO3 Industrial activities shall maintain acceptable amenity levels or be safeguarded from incompatible uses within surrounding environments.</i>	Environmental - the effects on the seasonal workers from noise at night could affect their long term health. Environmental- the visual effects of the accommodation facilities on adjoining activities. Environmental – The pastoral care of the seasonal workers would not be met.	Economic – there would be fewer compliance costs for the proposed developers.	Low	This option has a low level of efficiency as it does not achieve the Objective IZO3, despite the low cost involved in implementing the provisions.
2. Have a wide range of mitigation measures to protect against reverse sensitivity in the General Industrial zone	High	Having a wide range of mitigation measures to prevent reverse sensitivity effects from arising is effective in meeting objective IZO3, however the objective talks about maintaining acceptable levels of amenity and having a wider range may lead more to enhancement than maintenance.	Economic – the high costs to the seasonal accommodation providers. Economic – the costs would not be comparable with what would be expected for temporary activities.	Environmental – There will be a higher level of environmental protection for both the seasonal workers and the landowners in the general industrial zone.	Low /medium	This option could not be judged to be efficient as this level of standards is not warranted for the type of activity and its temporary nature and it would result in a much higher cost to society as a whole to monitor compliance with provisions that are not warranted given the temporary nature of the activity. The measures could also have the potential for consequential effects on industrial uses within the zone.
3 Adopt limited but effective mitigation measures to protect against reverse sensitivity in the General Industrial zone	High	This option revolves around being specific on the type of effects that are likely from the seasonal workers accommodation and what reverse sensitivities could arise. This would result in addressing only those effects that are warranted with the seasonal worker accommodation activity and would also recognise the temporary	Economic – the costs would be comparable with what would be expected for temporary activities.	Environmental – the environmental effects associated with seasonal workers accommodation would be commensurate with the true level of effects that is likely to be experienced. Economic- this option will result in the actual and reasonable costs associated	High	This option has a high level of efficiency as it is the option most likely to achieve the objectives of the plan and the variation at the least total cost to accommodation providers and the community.

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		nature of the activity. This option would be effective in maintaining acceptable amenity levels as set out in Objective IZO3.		with mitigating the effects of the seasonal workers accommodation.		
CONCLUSION:						
Option 3 provides greater balance in mitigating the effect on adjoining activities within the zone, without being too onerous and placing high costs on the seasonal employers.						
ISSUE 4 Consideration of provisions for removal of seasonal worker accommodation buildings from the site						
<i>Option Method</i>	<i>Effectiveness rating</i>	<i>Reason for Effectiveness Rating</i>	<i>Costs</i>	<i>Benefits</i>	<i>Efficiency rating</i>	<i>Reason for Efficiency Rating?</i>
1 Status Quo – do not have any provisions that relate to the removal of buildings from the site.	Medium	The issue relates to the condition that requires the seasonal workers accommodation to be relocatable. The issue is that there is no mechanism to require the buildings to be relocated off the site after the use is no longer required. In the Plains Production zone the relevant objective is <i>PPO1 To ensure that the versatile land across the Plains Production Zone is not fragmented or compromised by building and development.</i> In the General Industrial zone it is objective <i>IZO1 To facilitate efficient and optimum use and development of existing industrial resources within the Hastings District</i> The seasonal workers accommodation is temporary and while there is a condition that requires the buildings to be relocatable this option is only partially effective in meeting the objectives.	Environmental – Potential for buildings to remain permanently on site with issues around future use. Economic – potential for the seasonal workers accommodation to permanently occupy land for zoned for other purposes.	Economic – that there is the potential for buildings to be removed from the site, thereby allowing the land to be used for its zoned purpose, as a result of the condition requiring them to be relocatable. Economic – There is no cost to the landowner/seasonal employer to compulsorily remove the buildings.	Medium	This option has a medium/high level of efficiency for landowners as there is no cost to remove the buildings and they can apply to re-use them for other purposes should their use a seasonal workers accommodation no longer be required. However the efficiency of this option is also lowered by the fact that it will be difficult to fully meet Objective PPO1 and IZO1 without an additional condition to remove the buildings from the site as buildings will remain on the site in the Plains Production zone and the optimum long term use of the industrial sites will not be achieved when the seasonal workers accommodation is a temporary use.
2. Include assessment criteria that relate to the removal of buildings from the site.	Medium /High	This option is highly effective in ensuring that the objective PPO1 is met as it will reduce the degree to which Plains Production land is compromised by building development. Given that seasonal worker accommodation is proposed as a temporary measure this option will also be effective in ensuring that the land can be used for the purpose for which the land was zoned i.e. that the land reverts to a Plains Production use or a an Industrial use.	Economic – Applying assessment criteria allows Council the flexibility to consider a removal condition according to the physical attributes that apply to an individual site.	Environmental - the visual benefits from the removal of the buildings from the site. Economic – the benefits from the increased production from removal of buildings no longer in use and re-use of the land for the purpose originally intended. Environmental – the reduction in the potential effects on groundwater from sites that are unserved.	High	This option is highly efficient in that it will achieve the highest net benefit to all of the community by returning the land to the use that it was originally zoned for. This is especially so in the Plains Production zone as the regional economy is significantly based around land based primary production and use of the land for this purpose benefits the wider community.
3. Include a performance standard that requires the removal of the buildings from the site	High	Like option 2 this option would be highly effective in achieving objective <i>PPO1 To ensure that the versatile land across the Plains Production Zone is not</i>	Economic – The cost incurred by the seasonal employer for the removal of the buildings from the site.	Environmental - the visual benefits from the removal of the buildings from the site.	Medium	This option is less efficient than Option 2

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		<i>fragmented or compromised by building and development</i> , and the General Industrial zone objective <i>IZO1 To facilitate efficient and optimum use and development of existing industrial resources within the Hastings District</i> , as it will provide absolute certainty that the buildings will be removed from the site.		Economic – the benefits from the increased production from removal of buildings no longer in use and re-use of the land for the purpose originally intended. Environmental – the reduction in the potential effects on groundwater from sites that are unserved.		
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CONCLUSION

While both Options 2 and 3 are both appropriate and equally effective in achieving the objectives it is considered that Option 2 provides a greater level of flexibility allowing individual site circumstances to be taken into account in the assessment of the applications. This results in Option 2 have a higher degree of efficiency than Option 3 and makes it the preferred option overall.

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Section 32AA Report – Variation 7 Seasonal Workers Accommodation

5.2 Risks of Acting or Not Acting

Section 32(2)(c) of the Resource Management Act requires that the assessment of the efficiency and effectiveness of the provisions in achieving the objectives must 'assess the risks of acting or not acting if there is insufficient information about the subject matter of the provisions'. This requirement also applies to the assessment of any changes under Section 32AA.

The proposal to better provide for seasonal workers accommodation within the district through Variation 7 also aims to give certainty to seasonal employers.

Submissions received on Variation 7 raised concerns over the effects of seasonal workers accommodation on groundwater in the Plains Production zone and in ensuring that buildings were removed from site when they were no longer used for seasonal workers. As a result changes were made to the provisions in the Plains Production zone to ensure that assessment criteria include consideration of the cumulative effects on groundwater and also the need to consider the end use of buildings should they no longer be required for seasonal workers accommodation.

It is considered that the risk of not acting on these changes is significant, as it would result in the potential for harm to the groundwater resource upon which the whole social and economic base of our community is founded. The removal of the buildings from the site once their use for seasonal worker accommodation is no longer required while not a significant risk does have risk from the point that it could result in a more rapid use of the zoned land, which in turn could result in the need to rezone further land.

Should the amended provisions not proceed, there is the risk of less sustainable development occurring across the Heretaunga Plains. This would be as a result of a lack of consideration of the impacts of the servicing of these sites and the effect on land supply in the long term. Failure to address these issues would contradict the policy direction for land development within the district under both the Regional Policy Statement and the District Plan.

It is considered that there is adequate information on which to make a decision, costs in not acting, and benefits in acting. Accordingly the proposed amendments to the Variation arising through the hearing of submissions should be undertaken, on the basis of the options favoured by the overall assessment.

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Attachment 2