

Wednesday, 2 March 2022

Te Hui o Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga

Hastings District Council

Heretaunga Takoto Noa Māori Standing Committee Meeting

Kaupapataka

Attachments

Te Rā Hui:
Meeting date: **Wednesday, 2 March 2022**

Te Wā:
Time: **1.00pm**

Te Wāhi:
Venue: **Council Chamber
Ground Floor
Civic Administration Building
Lyndon Road East
Hastings**

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HASTINGS DISTRICT COUNCIL
207 Lyndon Road East, Hastings 4122 | Private Bag 9002, Hastings 4156
Phone **06 871 5000** | www.hastingsdc.govt.nz
TE KAUNIHĒRA Ā-ROHE O HERETAUNGA

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Transforming Aotearoa New Zealand's resource management system

Our future resource management system

Materials for discussion

Te pūnaha whakahaere rauemi o anamata

Kaupapa kōrero

Item 5

Flourishing environment, thriving communities | Ka ora te Taiao, ka ora Tātou



Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government

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Message from the Minister He kōrero nā te Minita

Over the past year, the Government has been delivering on its promise to build a new resource management system for Aotearoa New Zealand: a system that provides better outcomes for our natural and built environments.

There is broad consensus that the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) is not working as was intended. It takes too long, and costs too much. It has not adequately protected the natural environment, nor enabled housing or infrastructure development where needed. There is an urgent need to address these issues and create a system that protects and provides for the wellbeing of current and future generations.

The Government is aiming to replace the RMA with a Natural and Built Environments Act (NBA) and a Strategic Planning Act (SPA) within this parliamentary term. A select committee inquiry recently reported its findings on an exposure draft of key parts of the Natural and Built Environments Bill. The Government is now considering the findings.

In the meantime, we would like to have a discussion with you about our thinking on parts of the system not included in the exposure draft. As our partners and stakeholders, we want to hear your views and ideas on how the reform is shaping up.

Building on the engagement that has already occurred, and recognising the constraints posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, we are holding a series of forums and hui where we will share with you work on the remaining policy details of the NBA and the SPA. This includes initial policy decisions that have been made around the key components of the system and the roles and responsibilities within it.

Your feedback on this document is welcome until 28 February 2022. It will help shape the NBA and SPA, for which Bills will be introduced into Parliament later in 2022.



Hon David Parker
Minister for the Environment
November 2021

Purpose of this document Te kiko o tēnei tuhinga

In February 2021, the Government announced it would reform the resource management system by replacing the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) with three new Acts: the Natural and Built Environments Act (NBA), the Strategic Planning Act (SPA) and the Climate Adaptation Act (CAA). This process is referred to as the resource management system reform (RM reform) in this document.

In carrying out the RM reform objectives (see page 10), the Government aims to:

- move from an effects-based system to an outcomes-based one that avoids harmful cumulative effects
- simplify and standardise processes and make them less costly
- provide more effective and consistent national direction
- substantially reduce the number of local government resource management (RM) plans
- reduce the need for consenting while ensuring environmental safeguards are still in place.

The RM reform continues to progress, and the Government is providing another opportunity to engage on the current proposals for the NBA and SPA before they are developed into full Bills.

This document supports targeted engagement with hapū/iwi/Māori, local government and other stakeholders. It deals mainly with initial decisions made on reform detail since the exposure draft was prepared.

The objectives of the engagement are to:

- provide an update for Māori, local government and sector stakeholders on where the Government is up to in the reform of the resource management system and on next steps in the reform
- present a fuller view of the main components of the system designed to date, including the role of Māori and local government within the future resource management system, from the national to the local level
- respond to and build on feedback received to date
- provide a general overview of RM reform to audiences who have a limited understanding or limited engagement to date, and support preparation for submissions on the full Bill to a select committee in 2022.

Together with submissions provided to the Environment Committee's inquiry on an exposure draft of a Bill for the NBA, feedback received on proposals in this document will inform Ministerial decisions that shape the NBA and SPA legislation that will be introduced into Parliament in 2022.

This document does not cover the CAA. Public consultation on the CAA is expected to take place in early 2022 alongside consultation on the National Adaptation Plan under the Climate Change Response Act 2002.

Structure of this document

Part one of this document provides an overview of the reform process.

Part two sets out where the Government has got to so far in the design of the future system. We have developed a series of questions to seek your views on this proposed system.

Part one:

Resource management reform context

Wāhanga Tuatahi:
Te whakapapa kōrero o
te rauemi whakahaere

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Resource management reform to date

There is broad consensus that the current resource management system introduced by the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) has not adequately protected the natural environment, nor enabled housing or infrastructure development where needed. It has also been unable to provide hapū/iwi/Māori with an effective enough role in the system.

Challenges in the current system include:

- cumulative environmental effects not being well managed
- local government resource management plans restricting housing and infrastructure growth needed in response to population growth
- hapū/iwi/Māori entities needing to have a more effective role in the system that recognises the relationships under Te Tiriti o Waitangi (the Treaty of Waitangi)
- needing to urgently reduce carbon emissions and adapt to climate change
- the lack of integration across the system, resulting in inefficiencies, delay and costs.

Resource Management Review Panel

In 2019, the Government set up the Resource Management Review Panel (Randerson Panel) to review Aotearoa New Zealand's resource management system. This was an expert panel led by retired Court of Appeal Judge Hon Tony Randerson QC.

The Randerson Panel's report, *New Directions for Resource Management in New Zealand*, identified similar issues to those found in previous reviews of the resource management system including by the Productivity Commission in 2017¹, the Environmental Defence Society in 2019² and the Waitangi Tribunal from 1993–2020³.

¹ Better urban planning: Final report.

² Reform of the Resource Management System, the next generation, the synthesis report.

³ Extracts from Waitangi Tribunal commentary, findings and recommendations on the Resource Management Act 1991, Ministry for the Environment.

Three new Acts

In February 2021, the Government announced it would repeal the RMA and – based on the recommendations of the Randerson Panel – replace it with three new Acts:

- Natural and Built Environments Act (NBA), to protect and restore the environment while better enabling development, as the primary replacement for the RMA
- Strategic Planning Act (SPA), to help coordinate and integrate decisions made under relevant legislation by requiring the development of long-term regional spatial strategies (RSSs)
- Climate Adaptation Act (CAA), to address complex issues associated with managed retreat and funding and financing adaptation.

Objectives for the reform

The Government set objectives for the future resource management system. These are to:

- protect and, where necessary, restore the natural environment, including its capacity to provide for the wellbeing of present and future generations
- better enable development within environmental biophysical limits, including a significant improvement in housing supply, affordability and choice, and timely provision of appropriate infrastructure, including social infrastructure
- give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi to provide greater recognition of te ao Māori, including mātauranga Māori
- better prepare for adapting to climate change and risks from natural hazards as well as mitigating the emissions that contribute to climate change
- improve system efficiency and effectiveness, and reduce complexity, while retaining appropriate local democratic input.

Select committee inquiry

In July 2021, the Government referred an exposure draft of a Bill for the NBA to Parliament's Environment Committee. The inquiry conducted by this select committee allowed the public to get an early look at the main aspects of the proposed legislation. The Environment Committee provided its report to Parliament on 1 November 2021, and the Government is now considering it.

Many written and oral submissions were made on the exposure draft, with responses coming from hapū/iwi/Māori, local government, key stakeholders and the public.

The exposure draft provided for a range of environmental outcomes. In its report, the Select Committee summarised these as relating to the natural environment, cultural values, climate change and natural hazards, and well-functioning urban and rural areas.

The report also provided a list of ideas for making the resource management system efficient, proportionate, affordable and less complex.

Other engagement on the reform

Engagement on the reform began with the Randerson Panel, which conducted public consultation on issues and options for reform in 2019 and 2020. In 2021, the select committee inquiry considered public submissions. Other engagement is outlined below.

Engagement with hapū/iwi/Māori

The Ministry for the Environment has undertaken ongoing regular engagement with two Māori leadership groups, and their technical experts over the past year.

These two groups are:

- Freshwater Iwi Leaders Group and Te Wai Māori Trust
- New Zealand Māori Council, Federation of Māori Authorities (FOMA), and Kāhui Wai Māori (KWM), known as Te Tai Kaha (TTK)

The Minister for the Environment, Hon David Parker, and Associate Minister for the Environment, Hon Kiritapu Allan, have met regularly with these two groups.

MfE has engaged with Post Settlement Governance Entities (PSGEs) since March 2021, to discuss how their settlement arrangements will be carried over into the future system. This is a separate engagement process that will continue right through to the introduction of the legislation, while past feedback has informed the policy proposals.

Two rounds of regional hui with hapū/iwi/Māori, led by Minister Allan, were held in March–April and July 2021.

Local government

MfE's engagement with local government has included:

- regular engagement through a local government chief executives forum
- engagement with selected council technical experts to test policy options
- engagement with specific councils, including Auckland Council for its experience in developing the Auckland Unitary Plan and Auckland 2050 spatial plan
- meetings with Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) sector groups (metropolitan, regional and rural and provincial groups)
- engagement with the newly established Local Government Steering Group.

The Minister for the Environment has also met with LGNZ sector groups and the Local Government Steering Group to provide updates on the RM reform and respond to questions.

How feedback will inform decision-making

A Ministerial Oversight Group has been delegated decision-making authority by Cabinet to work through the policy details needed to progress the legislation required to reform the system.⁴ The reforms are based on the recommendations of the Randerson Panel.

This document includes policy proposals where Ministers have made initial decisions on matters beyond the scope of the NBA exposure draft. It also provides further policy proposals for testing before advice is finalised. Feedback received through this engagement process will inform Ministerial decisions that shape the NBA and SPA legislation, while past feedback has informed the policy proposals.

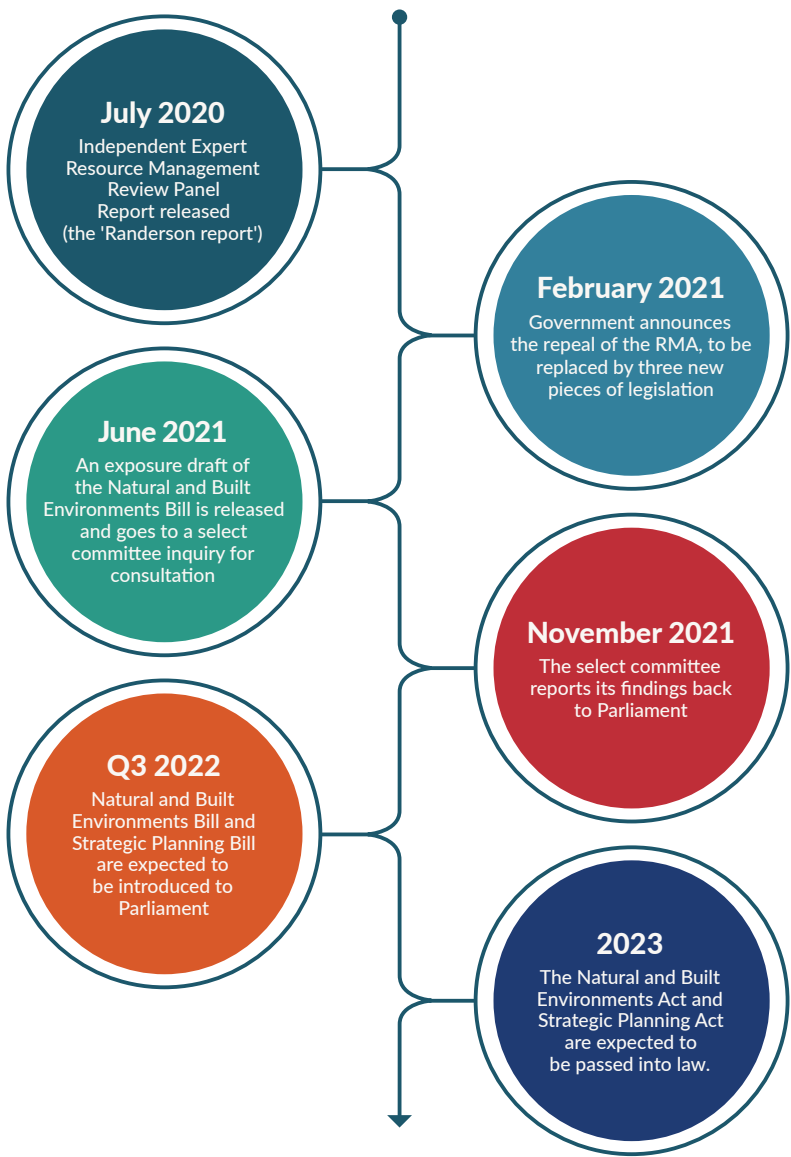
While past feedback has informed the policy proposals in this document, it should not be assumed that those engaged with necessarily agree with the proposals.

⁴ The Ministerial Oversight Group comprises the Ministers of and for Finance (Chair), Environment (Deputy Chair), Māori Crown Relations: Te Arawhiti, Housing, Local Government, Building and Construction, Agriculture, Māori Development, Transport, Conservation, Associate Environment and Associate Arts, Culture and Heritage Hon Kiritapu Allan, and Associate Environment Hon Phil Twyford, and Climate Change.

Timelines for introduction

Both the NBA and the SPA will be introduced to Parliament in 2022. A standard legislative and select committee process will follow, with the aim of the NBA and SPA being passed into law this parliamentary term. The CAA is expected to be introduced to Parliament in mid-2023.

More details on indicative timelines are provided below.



Upholding Te Tiriti settlements

Treaty settlements have led to many resource management arrangements that recognise the unique relationships between tangata whenua and te taiao (the environment).

The RMA interfaces with over 70 Treaty settlement arrangements. Engagement with settlement PSGEs will ensure that reform avoids unintended consequences for, and upholds the integrity of, Treaty settlements. As already noted, engagement with PSGEs on these matters has begun.

The Government is committed to carrying over existing Treaty settlement arrangements into the NBA and SPA. Doing this will protect the existing influence that PSGEs have on RM processes while ensuring the agreements providing for such influence are not themselves relitigated.

Engagement with relevant entities will also ensure the upholding of:

- natural resource arrangements agreed by hapū/iwi/Māori entities and local government under existing provisions of the RMA
- rights recognised under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 and Ngā Rohe Moana o Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Porou Act 2019 (takutai moana legislation).

Takutai moana rights

Takutai moana groups who have, or are seeking, recognition of customary rights under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 will be invited to engage in regional hui and other processes. In recognition of customary interests in the common marine and coastal area, takutai moana legislation includes significant resource management rights for hapū/iwi/Māori.

The Crown is committed to upholding these rights in the reform. There are nearly 600 applications for recognition of customary interests, which collectively cover the entire coastline of Aotearoa from the wet part of the beach out to 12 nautical miles (the edge of the territorial sea). Some of the applications have already been determined, with customary marine title or protected customary rights recognised by the Government.

The resource management rights of takutai moana groups include:

- the right to give or decline permission for certain resource consents
- the ability to prepare a planning document that influences regional planning
- the right to carry out protected customary activities without a resource consent (eg, tauranga waka, using wai for rongoā)
- the right to be notified of certain resource consent applications.

Engagement through regional hui with takutai moana applicants and rights holders will inform upcoming decisions on how the rights will be effectively transitioned to the future system.

Working with local government

Engagement with local government was enhanced in September 2021 with the establishment of the Local Government Steering Group to advise the Government on the RM reforms.

The Group comprises local government elected members and senior council executives.

MfE worked with LGNZ and Taituarā – Local Government Professionals Aotearoa to ensure the Group's members are reflective of the range of New Zealand's councils, including territorial, regional and unitary councils from metropolitan, provincial and rural areas.

Implementing the NBA and SPA

Ensuring an effective implementation of the future system, and smooth transition to it, is critical to achieving the objectives of the reform.

Transition pathways are being developed to identify options for how best to transition key components of the RMA (eg, national direction, plans and consents) into the future system. The transition pathways will need to recognise the capability and capacity of people to participate effectively in the delivery of the future system and achieve the objectives of the reform.

A 'model project' will be developed to support, test and demonstrate the implementation of the future system. The first phase of this project will be the testing of the new system through the development of plan prototypes. Following this, the Government intends to work with a selected region to prepare a model RSS and an NBA plan to test the implementation of the system and provide learnings to other regions. Expressions of interest will be sought from regions to participate in the model project.

A culture, capacity and capability work programme will promote, support and respond to the needs of the future system, identifying new skills and capabilities and the nature of system culture change required.

A digital transformation work programme recognises that technology is integral to the future system to improve efficiency and to enable hapū/iwi/Māori and others to participate more fully in the system. This work will explore the role central government

and/or regions could have in the provision and support of digital technologies.

How resource management reform relates to other Acts and government work

The RMA interacts with a range of other legislation, including the Local Government Act 2002, Land Transport Management Act 2003, Conservation Act 1987 and Building Act 2004.

Substantive changes to these Acts are not proposed as part of this reform. However, minor changes may be made to ensure they work with the NBA and SPA.

Freshwater Māori rights and interests

An objective of the RM reforms is to give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and provide greater recognition of te ao Māori, including mātauranga Māori.

The Government has committed to working to achieve efficient and fair allocation of freshwater resources, having regard to all interests, including Māori and existing and potential new users.

The Government provided an assurance that the exposure draft of the NBA would not preclude any potential options for addressing Māori freshwater rights and interests and their consideration as part of ongoing discussions with hapū/iwi/Māori. This will continue to be the case in the current engagement process.

Three Waters reform

The Three Waters reform is focused on improving the regulatory and service delivery arrangements for three waters infrastructure (drinking water, wastewater and stormwater). The new multiregional water service entities will need to operate within the resource management system.

Three Waters reform relates to the delivery of drinking water, wastewater and stormwater services. RM reform relates to protecting and restoring the environment while better enabling development.

Officials are working together to ensure the new water entities:

- give effect to existing and future environmental regulation to improve the environmental performance of three waters systems
- enable housing and urban development and support an integrated approach to land use and infrastructure planning, with the expectation that the entities will provide technical support for the development of the new long-term RSSs, which are discussed from page 24.

Both reform programmes are looking at how to address water as a taonga of particular significance and importance to Māori, and the Crown's duty to protect Māori rights and interests under Te Tiriti. Both recognise the intergenerational importance of health and wellbeing. The new water entities will be required to respond to Te Mana o Te Wai, as expressed in the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020, made under the RMA.

Review into the future for local government

Local government will play an important role in implementing the NBA and SPA. The role of local government in the future will therefore affect how the future resource management system will operate.

In April 2021, the Minister of Local Government established the Review into the Future for Local Government. The review provides local government with an opportunity to comment on how New Zealand's system of local democracy needs to evolve to improve the wellbeing of our communities and environment, actively embody Te Tiriti partnership, and be fit for the future.

The local government review will help to identify what local government does, how it does it, and how it pays for it. The review panel published its interim report in October 2021 (see appendix 5).

The prospective outcomes of RM reform are flexible enough to not limit the outcomes of the review.



Transforming our resource management system

Part two:

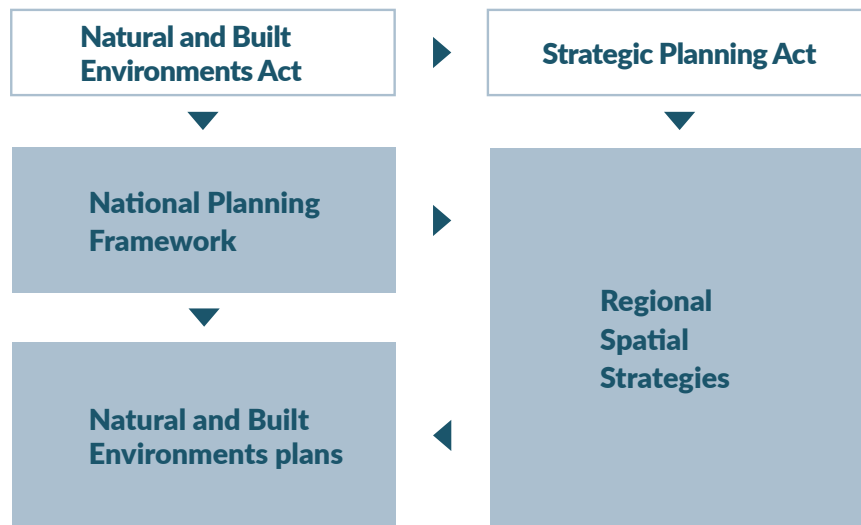
Components of the future resource management system

Wāhanga Tuarua: Ngā waehanga
matua o te pūnaha whakahaere
rauemi o anamata

Item 5



How the future system will work



Strategic Planning Act

The SPA will integrate with the NBA and other legislation relevant to land, urban development, and the coastal marine area. The SPA will provide strategic direction by requiring the creation of long-term RSSs. These will identify areas that are:

- suitable for development
- need to be protected
- require infrastructure
- vulnerable to climate change effects and natural hazards.

RSSs will integrate with other relevant documents like NBA plans and the National Planning Framework (NPF).

One regional spatial strategy will be developed for each region, with flexibility to address issues within and across regions. The strategy will be prepared by a joint committee comprising representatives from hapū/iwi/Māori, local and central government. RSSs would integrate with other relevant documents like NBA plans and the NPF.

Other significant legislation that the SPA will integrate includes the Local Government Act 2002, Land Transport Management Act 2003 and Climate Change Response Act 2002. These other Acts are important parts of the resource management system, and substantive changes to them are not proposed as part of this reform.

Natural and Built Environments Act

The NBA will be an integrated statute for land use and environmental protection that works in tandem with the SPA. As the primary replacement for the RMA, it will set out how the environment is to be protected and enhanced and will promote positive outcomes for natural and built environments.

Achieving positive outcomes and strengthening limits

A criticism of the RMA is that it focuses too much on managing adverse effects on the environment and not enough on promoting more positive outcomes across all aspects of wellbeing. The NBA will specify outcomes that decision-makers will be required to promote for natural and built environments. Outcomes will also guide RSSs under the SPA.

The NBA will include a mandatory requirement for the Minister for the Environment to set environmental limits for aspects of the natural environment, to protect its ecological integrity and human health.

These limits will be framed as a minimum acceptable state of an aspect of the environment, or a maximum amount of harm that can be caused to that state. Timing and transitional arrangements will be taken into account in setting limits.

Managing environmental effects

The NBA will carry over the RMA's requirement to 'avoid, remedy or mitigate' adverse effects of activities on the environment. This will ensure a management framework exists for all adverse effects, including those not covered by limits or outcomes.

The NBA will also ensure that measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate effects do not place unreasonable costs on development and resource use. Although the NBA will intentionally curtail subjective amenity values, this will not be at the expense of quality urban design, including appropriate urban tree cover.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi and te ao Māori in the system

The NBA will also improve recognition of te ao Māori and Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

This includes reference in the Act's purpose to Te Oranga o te Taiao, a concept intended to encapsulate the intergenerational importance of the health and wellbeing of the natural environment.

As set out in the exposure draft for the NBA, decision-makers would be required 'to give effect to' the principles of Te Tiriti, replacing the current RMA requirement to 'take into account' those principles.

Providing clear national direction

The NPF will provide strategic and regulatory direction from central government. The NPF will play a critical strategic role, setting limits and outcomes for natural and built environments, as well as ways to enhance the wellbeing of present and future generations.

NBA plans

As recommended by the Randerson Panel, one NBA plan will be developed for each region. The plan will be prepared by a joint committee comprising representatives from hapū/iwi/Māori, local government, and potentially a representative appointed by the Minister of Conservation.

NBA plans are intended to bring efficiencies into the system by providing consistency across a region and more effectively implementing the NPF.

The process for developing NBA plans is largely informed by the model used to develop the Auckland Unitary Plan and aims to incentivise all participants to engage early with the best information available. An independent hearings panel would hear submissions and make recommendations to the decision-makers.

Consenting

Consent activity classes and notification rules will be standardised, with key requirements set out in NBA plans rather than assessed on a case-by-case basis. This will increase certainty and efficiency and drive a reduction in the volume of resource consents.

Compliance, monitoring and enforcement

A broader range of tools will be available to support effective compliance, monitoring and enforcement.

Main components of the future resource management system and how they fit together



NPF: National Planning Framework / **RSS:** Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS)
NBA: Natural and Built Environments plans / **CME:** Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement

National planning framework

Central government will issue an NPF under the NBA that provides a set of mandatory national policies and standards. These will include natural environmental outcomes, limits and targets.

The NPF will also provide direction on resource management matters that must be consistent throughout the system. This may include methods, standards and guidance to support regional spatial strategy development. The NPF will also consolidate existing national direction. It will play a role in resolving conflicts between outcomes in the system.

The NPF will provide strategic and regulatory direction from central government. The NPF is important for ensuring the future resource management system will be more efficient.

Detailed decisions on the process for developing the NPF are still to be made. The policy intent includes effective public consultation, a role for Māori that gives effect to the principles of Te Tiriti, and independent advice to inform decision-making.

Scope of the NPF

The exposure draft stated that the NPF must cover areas like air quality, freshwater, indigenous vegetation, greenhouse gasses, housing supply and infrastructure.

The NPF is expected to:

- contain environmental limits, targets and other provisions, such as methods and rules to direct and guide anyone exercising functions and powers under the Act
- help in resolving conflicts that are the most appropriate to resolve at the national level
- provide direction on resource management matters that benefit from consistency throughout the system
- provide direction on plan-making
- include standards for common construction and development activities (eg, erosion and sediment control and noise and vibration).

Development of NPF

The Randerson Panel recommended a board of inquiry process for the preparation and review of national direction, with an alternative process for less substantive changes.

The process to develop the NPF must be transparent and allow for flexibility, to ensure its development is proportionate to the scope of the direction. The process must allow for expertise, including mātauranga Māori, to inform decision-making.

The Randerson Panel also recommended that national direction should only be prepared by the Minister for the Environment (with the Minister of Conservation where currently involved under the RMA), to ensure the integrity and cohesion of national direction and the outcomes sought are not undermined. It is proposed that the Minister for the Environment would make final decisions (with the Minister for Conservation where appropriate).

Review of NPF

The Randerson Panel recommended that national direction should be reviewed at least every nine years. No decisions have yet been made on this matter.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

What role does the national planning framework (NPF) need to play to resolve conflicts that currently play out through consenting?

How would we promote efficiency in the Board of Inquiry process while still ensuring its transparency and robustness?

How often should the NPF be reviewed, bearing in mind the relationships between the NPF, regional spatial strategies and Natural and Built Environments Act plans?

Regional spatial strategies

RSSs will require multiple groups to work together to identify how the region will grow over the next 30 years. The RSSs will provide firm direction on integrating decisions on land use, urban development, infrastructure, environmental protection and climate change.

The RSSs will not be operative; rather they will guide NBA plans and coordinate investment from the public and private sector.

Developing RSSs will ensure key decisions and trade-offs could be identified and resolved at the regional level, reducing the need for these issues to be relitigated in NBA plans and individual consents.

RSSs will also help groups to identify areas of mutual benefit and potential conflict earlier on. This will allow interactions between outcomes to be managed in a more strategic way, for example, by designating areas for development or for protection.

Scope of RSSs

RSSs will need to uphold relevant Te Tiriti settlements and customary rights, and will:

- set long-term objectives for urban growth and land-use change
- help ensure development and infrastructure is provided in the right places and in a coordinated way
- help identify areas to be protected from inappropriate development or change, such as areas with highly productive soils, or significant natural areas
- support development capacity and infrastructure provision, including by identifying indicative future infrastructure corridors, or areas to improve housing supply, affordability and choice
- support climate change mitigation and adaptation, and natural hazard risk reduction.

Boundaries for RSS will be based on regional and unitary council boundaries, with provision to address cross-boundary issues. The approach for Te Tau Ihu (top of the South Island) is still under consideration and subject to further advice.

Development of RSSs

One RSS will be developed for each region by RSS joint committees comprising representatives from hapū/iwi/Māori, local and central government.

The exact membership of these committees is still under consideration, as discussed below. Bodies represented on RSS committees will have statutory duties and obligations, with agencies and public and private infrastructure providers providing the committees with technical support.

It is currently proposed that RSSs will be reviewed every nine years with full public engagement.

Provision could also be made for full or partial reviews within cycles, if necessary. The SPA will not prescribe a single process for public engagement on RSS development, allowing each committee to devise a process that will work for their region. The SPA would, however, require certain engagement outcomes to be achieved through the processes devised by each committee.

Review of RSSs

It is currently proposed that RSSs will be reviewed every nine years with full public engagement.

Implementing RSSs

RSSs will identify where infrastructure investment is required. To coordinate investment, the Randerson Panel recommended that project and site-level detail should be provided through separate implementation agreements.

Implementation agreements would allow central and local government, hapū/iwi/Māori, infrastructure providers and stakeholders to agree to advance more detailed project planning for certain infrastructure or environmental remediation projects. It would also allow them to begin business case processes and apportion funding responsibility across central and local government.

The extent to which implementation agreements should bind the delivery partners is still under consideration. A spectrum of options is available, including:

- self-enforcing through mutual obligation, supported by incentives and good relationships
- contracts enforceable through the courts
- legally binding with sanctions for non-compliance in the SPA.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

To what degree should regional spatial strategies (RSSs) and implementation agreements drive resource management change and commit partners to deliver investment?

How can appropriate local issues be included in RSSs?

With regional and unitary council boundaries proposed for RSSs, how should cross-boundary issues be addressed?

NBA plans

As recommended by the Randerson Panel, one NBA plan will be developed for each region. The plan will be prepared by a joint committee comprising representatives from hapū/iwi/Māori, local government, and potentially a representative appointed by the Minister of Conservation.

Initial consideration has been given to several sub-regional NBA plans being developed, then incorporated into a regional NBA plan. This could allow regions with different communities to take a more nuanced approach to regional planning.

This would consolidate over 100 existing policy statements and plans across the system into around 14 plans (subject to decisions for Nelson/Marlborough/Tasman – Te Tau Ihu), simplifying and improving integration of the system.

Having one plan per region that covers resource use, allocation and land-use management is expected to better bring efficiencies into the system by integrating plan provisions and implementing the NPF.

NBA plans are a significant change to the system. It is important to check in on how they will work in practice and examine the implications for those that will be responsible for preparing and implementing these plans.

Development of NBA plans

The process for developing NBA plans varies from the way existing regional and district plans are made. An NBA plan process may involve:

- facilitating early and better public participation during policy development, ensuring all types of feedback received have weight throughout the plan development process
- providing an early and sustained role for hapū/iwi/Māori entities in the plan development process
- drawing in diverse community feedback on plans, and requiring those preparing the plan to seek a wide range of views, including from communities that have traditionally been hard to connect with
- providing for local place-making in the plan-development process. This could be through local plans, such as those developed under the Local Government Act 2002 (eg, town centre plans, local community plans) and structure plans
- ensuring a robust plan through use of an independent hearings panel
- appeals based on the model used for the Auckland Unitary Plan process, that is, rehearing of any independent hearings panel recommendations not accepted by the joint committee
- allowing local government and hapū/iwi/Māori entities to participate in the submissions and hearings phases of plan development.

Review of NBA plans

Work is under way to consider how often NBA plans would be reviewed.

A range of plan change approaches would be available to enable the process to be proportionate to the plan change sought. Private plan changes would be possible but restricted in scope and as to when they may occur.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Do you agree with the Randerson Panel's recommendation to have one combined Natural and Built Environments Act (NBA) plan per region?

Would there be merit in enabling sub-regional NBA plans that would be incorporated into an NBA plan?

What should the role of local authorities and their communities be to support local place-making and understanding of local issues in NBA plans?

Will the proposed plan-making process be more efficient and effectively deliver planning outcomes?

How the NPF, RSS and NBA will work together

RSSs and NBA plans are designed to give effect to the provisions of the NPF.

If there are conflicts between different directions or outcomes shaping an RSS that cannot be resolved through the spatial strategy process, it is proposed that the NPF direction will take priority.

RSSs will have sufficient legal weight on NBA plans to ensure that any significant strategic decisions made through the strategy are not revisited or relitigated when preparing NBA plans.

Local authority long-term plans, annual plans, infrastructure strategies and land transport plans would be required to take active steps towards the RSS, while having flexibility to consider timing and sequencing, and matters outside the resource management system as required by their respective legislation.

RSS and NBA joint committees

The Randerson Panel recommended that joint committees be established to develop and make decisions on RSS and NBA plans.

Joint committee composition

There will be one joint committee for NBA plans and another for RSS.

RSS joint committees will have representation from local government, hapū/iwi/Māori and central government.

NBA joint committees will have representation from local government and hapū/iwi/Māori. Consideration is also being given to the Randerson Panel's proposal for a representative of the Minister of Conservation.

Proposals for joint committees

Proposals for RSS and NBA joint committees align with the objective to improve system efficiency and effectiveness and reduce complexity.

A challenge in working this through is how to retain local democratic input where final plan-making decisions are held by a joint committee.

Proposals being considered include:

- RSS and NBA joint committees not requiring common membership across both committees (but regions may wish to)
- structure and composition of committees being determined on a region-by-region basis
- a preference (not requirement) for representation of all local authorities in the region on the committees
- joint committees being provided with full autonomy on final decisions, supported by feedback from local authorities and hapū/iwi/Māori
- joint committees establishing sub-committees to give effect to local voice where it does not conflict with NPF, RSS or Treaty partnership obligations
- the establishment of a secretariat to support the committees (ie, to prepare the regional spatial strategy and NBA plan). This would include how committees could draw staff and resources from existing local authorities in the region, and how technical and mātauranga Māori expertise is provided for
- subject to agreement by PSGEs, existing governance arrangements to be provided for through Te Tiriti partnership entities to uphold Treaty settlements, takutai moana rights and existing voluntary arrangements in the future system.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

How could a joint committee model balance effective representation with efficiency of processes and decision-making?

How could a joint committee provide for local democratic input?

How could a joint committee ensure adequate representation of all local authority views and interests if not all local authorities are directly represented?

Are sufficient accountabilities included in the proposed new integrated regional approach to ensure the strategies and plans can be owned and implemented by local authorities?

How should joint committees be established?

Consenting

Resource consents are still expected to be part of the future resource management system. The NPF and NBA plans will play an important role in consenting by:

- providing direction on where consents are needed and what activity definition (eg, controlled or discretionary) they will be
- providing direction on what level of notification will be required. This may include precluding involvement for some activities that have already been litigated through NBA plans
- permitting activities subject to conditions, to ensure environmental protections remain. Conditions could include development standards (eg, erosion and sediment control) and require third party approvals or certifications
- providing clear processes for decision-making on consents.

This is expected to create a more efficient consenting system, improve certainty for decision-makers, and reduce the number of consents required.

New activity definitions

The Randerson Panel recommended that the existing RMA resource consent types remain in the future system, that is, land use consent, subdivision consent, coastal permit, water permit and discharge permit. The Government agrees.

The Panel also recommended that the current list of activities categories remain, except for the non-complying category.

The Government is proposing to reduce the number of activities categories from six (in the RMA) to four (in the NBA). Although the terminology would be similar to that in the RMA, changes are proposed to the definitions of the categories and in associated legal requirements. The four categories are:

- **permitted:** activities where positive and adverse effects (including cumulative and those relevant to outcomes) are known. There will be a slight expansion in the scope of permitted activities⁵
- **controlled:** activities where potential positive and adverse effects (including cumulative and those relevant to outcomes) are generally known, but where tailored management of effects is required. There will be limited discretion to decline

⁵ A consent is not required if identified parties gave their written approval (similar to section 87BA of the RMA), or a suitable management plan is prepared by a suitably qualified person.

- **discretionary:** activities that are less appropriate, have effects that are less known (or go beyond boundaries), and activities that were unanticipated at the time of plan development. Councils will have a broad discretion to seek information and the ability to decline
- **prohibited:** activities do not meet outcomes and/or breach limits; no applications will be allowed.

Put simply, in terms of allowing a particular activity, these are yes (permitted), probably (controlled), maybe (discretionary) and no (prohibited).

Changes to the system could clarify and explicitly enable permitted activities to require a third-party certification, thus allowing a more proportional and efficient approach.

Potential examples are farm plans prepared by a suitably qualified professional, and a cultural values assessment prepared by an iwi within an area identified as having significant value to Māori.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Will the proposed future system be more certain and efficient for plan users and those requiring consents?

Compliance, monitoring and enforcement

The future resource management system must be supported by a robust and effective compliance, monitoring and enforcement (CME) regime.

Proposed changes to CME include:

- broadening the cost recovery provisions for CME in the NBA, allowing for costs to be recovered for compliance monitoring of permitted activities and investigations of non-compliant activities
- ensuring compliance and enforcement decision-making is independent and not subject to inappropriate influence or bias
- a substantial increase in financial penalties, broadening the range of offences subject to fines for commercial gain, and increasing the statute of limitations to 24 months
- prohibiting the use of insurance for prosecution and infringement fines
- allowing consent authorities to consider an applicant's compliance history in the consent process
- providing for alternative sanctions to traditional enforcement action and providing for new intervention tools, including enforceable undertakings and consent revocation.

Carrying out compliance, monitoring and enforcement

It is expected councils will continue to be responsible for the delivery of CME services, including decision-making about when to take enforcement action and what type of action to take.

The Randerson Panel recommended the establishment of CME regional hubs, which would be structurally separate to councils. Decisions on hubs and CME institutional arrangements are to be deferred for the time being.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Do you agree with the proposed changes to compliance, monitoring and enforcement provisions and tools?

How practical will the proposals be to implement?

Monitoring and system oversight

Monitoring and oversight is fundamental to the operation of the resource management system.

Monitoring

Monitoring provides information to help set environmental limits, track progress towards desired targets and outcomes, and let decision-makers know about the consequences of their actions.

The proposed approach to monitoring will include:

- a suite of tools in the NBA to direct monitoring
- consistent and regular local-level environmental monitoring and reporting
- enabling Māori to be involved in developing and undertaking monitoring and reporting activities
- clear connections between the NBA and national environmental reporting under the Environmental Reporting Act 2015
- stronger requirements for responsible bodies to investigate, evaluate and respond when this monitoring identifies problems that need to be addressed.

System oversight

System oversight ensures there is transparency and accountability for the performance of the system and the delivery of its objectives.

The following functions of system oversight are proposed to be reflected in the future system:

- stronger regulatory stewardship and operational oversight of the system by central government and other independent oversight bodies
- regular reporting to Parliament on the performance of the system, in relation to environmental limits, targets and outcomes of the NBA
- legislated requirements for central government to respond to national level reports on the state of the environment and system performance
- independent oversight of system and agency performance, to provide accountability and impartial analysis and advice
- mechanisms to monitor how the system gives effect to the principles of Te Tiriti
- a range of powers for ministers to intervene and direct the system.

Carrying out monitoring and oversight

It is expected councils will continue to be responsible for undertaking monitoring, with greater opportunities for Māori to be involved in monitoring activities.

Central government is expected to play a stronger role in providing oversight of the system alongside independent bodies such as the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment and the proposed national entity for enabling Māori involvement at the national level.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Will these proposals lead to more effective monitoring and oversight of the system?

Will the system be able to adequately respond and adapt to changing circumstances?

Roles and responsibilities

This section sets out the roles and responsibilities for the main decision-makers in the system:

- local government
- hapū/iwi/Māori
- central government.

Role of local government in the future system

Local authorities will have important roles in the future resource management system. We are seeking input from local government on ways to ensure community input and local voices in the system are preserved or improved, and on the type of relationship and interactions local authorities need with the RSS and NBA plan joint committees.

The proposed role of local government in the future system is outlined below. Note that this is subject to further decisions.

RSS and NBA plan development

Local authorities will:

- play an essential connecting role between local communities and RSS and NBA plan development. Local authorities will support effective community engagement processes to ensure RSS and NBA plans enable local place-making and will give effect to significant views through governance and decision-making arrangements
- contribute to RSS and NBA plan development, including through provision of information, resource and expertise. Involvement of councils through the secretariat will provide an avenue for council input into drafting
- provide local plans to inform strategy and plan development. Specifically, it is intended the NBA will provide for place-shaping documents, such as local plans, under the Local Government Act 2002 (eg, town centre plans, community plans)
- support engagement with local communities on strategies and plans, and collaborating with hapū/iwi/Māori, building off existing trusted relationships
- review and provide feedback on draft strategies and plans, potentially through timebound review stages.

Joint committees

Local authority appointments to RSS and NBA joint committees would be responsible for giving effect to local voice. It is expected other governance roles would be provided for local government through potential cross-regional and sub-regional sub-committees.

RSS and NBA plan implementation

Regional councils will retain responsibility for natural resource functions, and territorial authorities will retain their core land use and subdivision responsibilities.

Local authorities will implement RSSs through local authority plans and functions under the Local Government Act 2002 and through implementation agreements.

Compliance, monitoring, enforcement and oversight

Local authorities will continue to be responsible for the delivery of CME services, including decision-making on when to take enforcement action and what type of action to take.

Local authorities may be required to provide consistent and regular local-level environmental reporting, and would likely have roles in monitoring the implementation of RSS and regulatory instruments under NBA plans.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

What does an effective relationship between local authorities and joint committees look like?

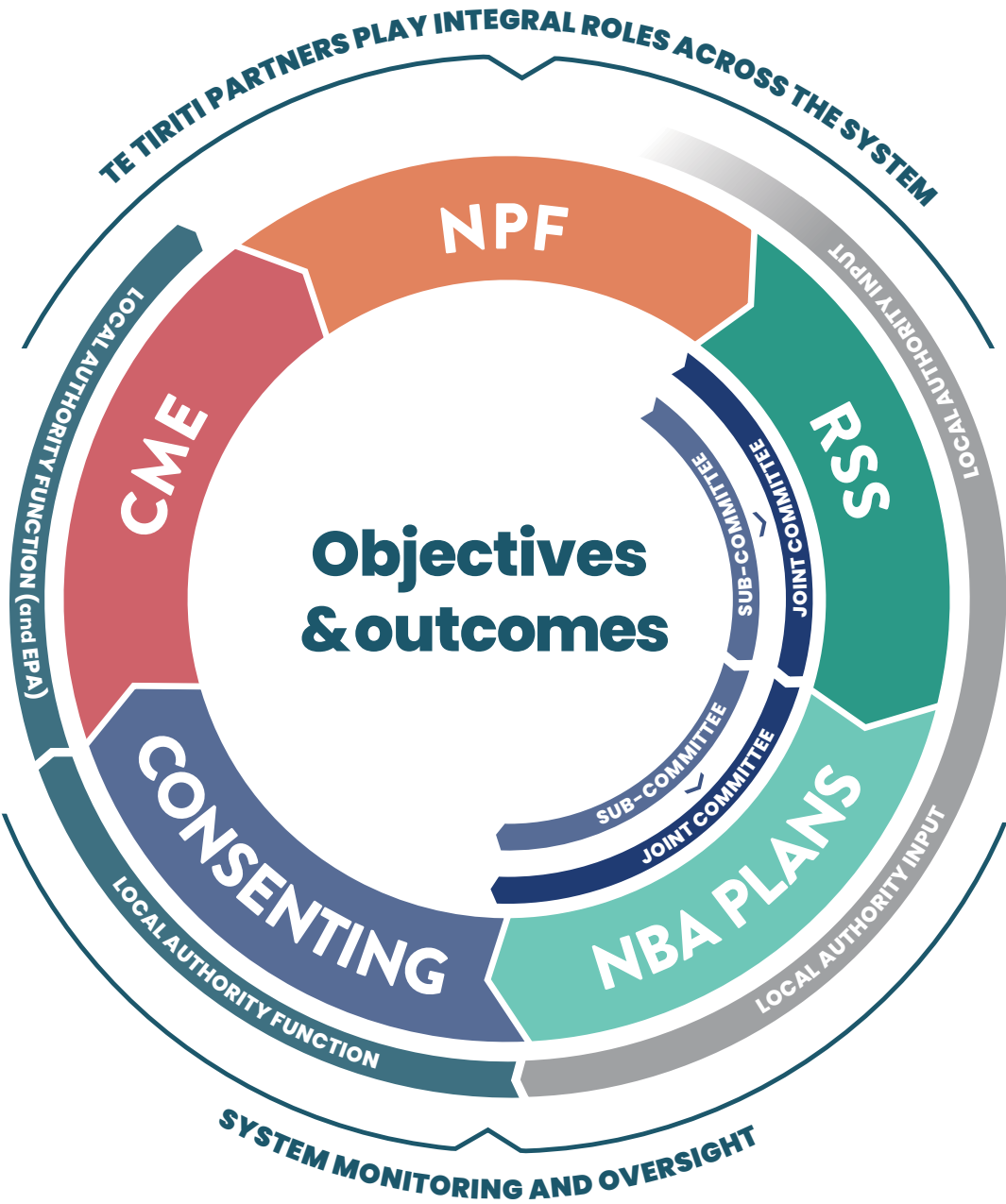
What other roles might be required to make the future resource management system effective and efficient?

What might be required to ensure the roles and responsibilities of local authorities can be effectively and efficiently delivered?



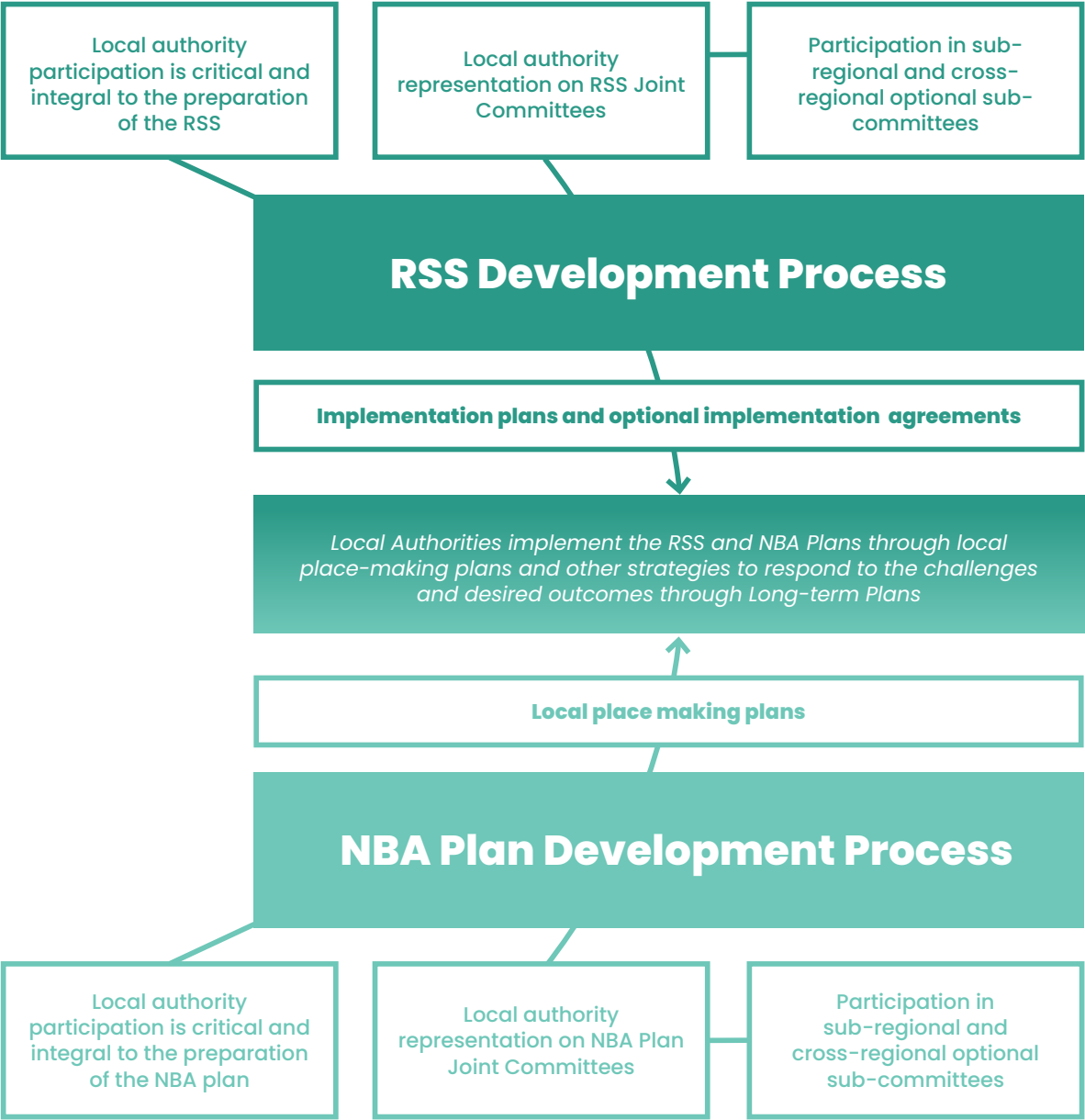
Transforming our resource management system

Local government role
in the future system



NPF: National Planning Framework / RSS: Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) / NBA: Natural and Built Environments plans / CME: Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement

Transforming our resource management system



Role of hapū/iwi/Māori in the future system

The proposed system provides more effective roles for hapū/iwi/Māori entities across the future system. New roles will be established for them in governance and decision-making on plans and strategies, and in developing and undertaking monitoring and reporting activities, as outlined below.

Decisions are yet to be finalised on who or what groups participate in the new system. Varied feedback from Māori has been received. Feedback is sought on this and on appropriate terminology that is inclusive of hapū/iwi/Māori.

National entity

- A national entity would be established to enable Māori as Treaty partners to participate in decision-making at a national level.
- Possible roles for the entity could include input into the development of the NPF, appointing Māori members to any board of inquiry process, and in system oversight and monitoring (including monitoring of Te Tiriti performance).

RSS and NBA plans

- Hapū/iwi/Māori appointments to RSS and NBA joint committees (alongside local government appointments) would be worked through region by region, but 50/50 governance is not proposed.
- Hapū/iwi/Māori would be involved in RSS and NBA plan development processes.
- Treaty settlements that have governance arrangements through PSGEs be fully transitioned into the new system as will takutai moana rights.
- The Mana Whakahono ā Rohe process⁶ would be enhanced by better enabling Māori participation in the system through an integrated partnerships process that would integrate with the existing RMA tools for transfers of powers and joint management agreements.
- Clearer signalling will be ensured through NBA plans of who in the regions (hapū/iwi/Māori) must be consulted or notified for consents.

⁶ A way for tangata whenua and local authorities to work together on environmental issues under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)

Transforming our resource management system

Joint committees

- Appropriate weighting would be given to Māori technical inputs (including roles in the secretariat and through iwi management plans).

Compliance, monitoring, enforcement and oversight

- Opportunities would be made available to provide a more strategic role for Māori in the system and to strengthen the role of Māori in consenting and CME services.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?**National entity**

- What functions should a national Māori entity have?
- What should the membership and appointments process be for the entity?

Joint committee composition

- Should parties in a region be able to determine their committee composition?
- What should be the selection and appointments processes for joint committee members?
- Are sub-committees needed to meet regional needs including Treaty settlements?
- How do we best provide for existing arrangements (eg, Treaty settlement or other resource management arrangements)?

Enhanced Mana Whakahono ā Rohe arrangements, integrated with transfers of powers and joint management agreements

- How could an enhanced Mana Whakahono ā Rohe process be enabled that is integrated with transfers of powers and joint management agreements?
- What should be covered in the scope of an enhanced Mana Whakahono ā Rohe and what should be mandatory matters?
- What are the barriers that need to be removed, or incentives added, to better enable transfers of powers and joint management agreements?

Transforming our resource management system

Objectives, outcomes, roles and options

Objectives and outcomes	
Te Oranga o te Taiao	Must uphold for the natural environment: its health, its intrinsic relationship with iwi and hapū, the interconnectedness of all its parts, and its capacity to sustain all life.
Intergenerational wellbeing	Use of the environment is enabled to support the wellbeing of current and future generations.
Principles of Te Tiriti	All people performing functions and duties under the Act must give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti.
Environmental limits	Minimal acceptable state of an aspect of the environment and maximum amount of harm to protect the ecological integrity of the natural environment and human health.
Environmental outcomes and targets	Outcomes for the benefit for the environment across: the natural and built environments (in both urban and rural areas); cultural values; and natural hazards climate change mitigation and adaptation. These can be achieved through setting targets.

Treaty partnership entities	Objectives and outcomes
An enabling mechanism to support committees established through Treaty settlements and through other means, and takutai moana rights, to be upheld. Could also enable new arrangements without having to rely on settlements.	<p>The Mana Whakahono ā Rohe process would be enhanced by better enabling Māori participation in the system through an integrated partnerships process that would integrate with the existing RMA tools for transfers of powers and joint management agreements.</p> <p>Enhanced Mana Whakahono ā Rohe arrangements can help to document how hapū/iwi/Māori participate in regional spatial strategy (RSS) and Natural and Built Environments Act (NBA) plan development, consenting and compliance, monitoring and enforcement (CME).</p> <p>Enhanced Mana Whakahono ā Rohe arrangements provide opportunities for a more strategic role for Māori in the system and to strengthen the role of Māori in consenting and CME services.</p>

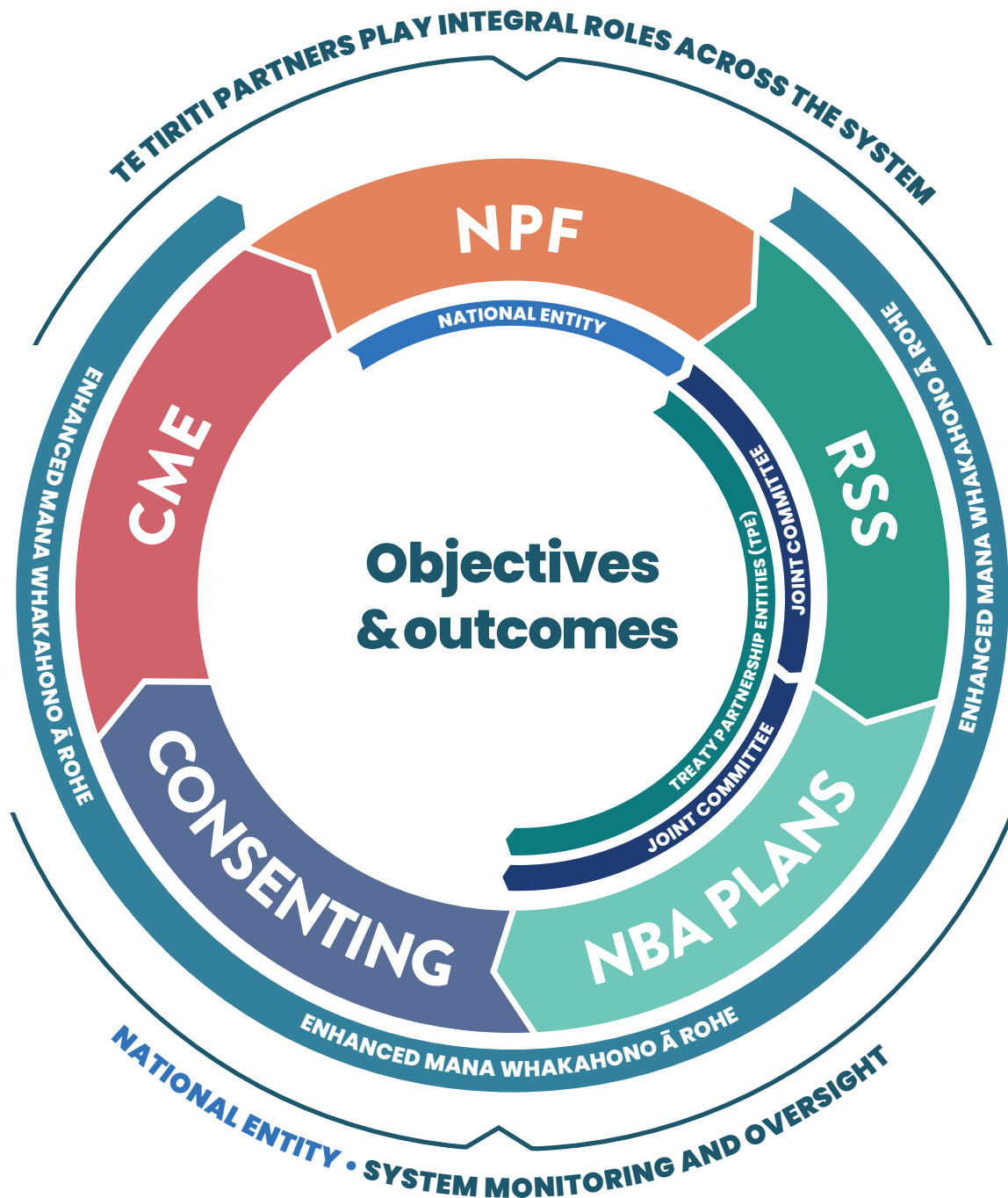
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National entity	
Proposed roles for the national entity	Options for who participates
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System oversight and monitoring, including monitoring of Tiriti performance. • Input into National Planning Framework (NPF) development. • Appointments of any Māori members to the NPF Board of Inquiry. • Not to usurp the mana of hapū/iwi/Māori at place. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The entity has both Māori and crown appointees, or is solely a Māori entity. 2. For Māori appointments: from national Māori organisations, an electoral college-type model or through a self-identification process.

Joint committees	
Māori participation in RSS and NBA plans	Options for who participates
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of governance and plan development worked through region by region, including mātauranga Māori input. • Upholding the integrity of existing arrangements (including Treaty settlements, takutai moana and other resource management and non-statutory arrangements). • Engagement with hapū/iwi/Māori at various stages of the RSS and NBA plan development process. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The composition of joint committees in regional governance is worked through region by region. 2. Appointment processes are set in legislation or through a self-identification process.

Transforming our resource management system

Hapū/iwi/Māori role in the future system



NPF: National Planning Framework / **RSS:** Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS)
NBA: Natural and Built Environments plans / **CME:** Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement

Transforming our resource management system

Role of central government in future system

Central government will have a strengthened role in the future system. This includes:

- the Minister for the Environment having responsibilities for the NPF, and central government having responsibilities to ensure the NPF is implemented through the RSSs and NBA plans
- central government making appointments to RSS committees and having responsibilities through RSS implementation agreements (if this tool is adopted)
- central government having key responsibilities in monitoring, reporting and responding to the performance of the system
- central government being expected to play a stronger role in providing oversight of the system alongside independent bodies such as the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment and the proposed national entity for enabling Māori involvement at the national level.

Funding in the future system

To work effectively, the future system requires appropriate funding mechanisms for its different roles and activities.

MfE is exploring what provisions and guidance can be provided in the future system, to set clear expectations regarding who should pay for what, and to support the availability and use of appropriate funding tools.

Proposals will use existing guidance on charging in the public sector and look at applying this to the context of the future resource management system.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

How should funding be distributed across taxpayers, ratepayers and individuals?

How should Māori participation be supported at different levels of the system?

Transforming our resource management system

Next steps

MfE thanks you for engaging with this material which sets out the main components of the future resource management system and roles and responsibilities within it.

The feedback gathered will be collated by officials. It will then be analysed and used to inform the development of the legislation. We will provide participants with a report of their forum or hui with us.

Written feedback is also welcome until 28 February 2022. You can send this and any further questions you may have to MfE at RM.reform@mfe.govt.nz.



Transforming our resource management system

Appendix 1: List of resource management reform questions for discussion

National Planning Framework

What role does the National Planning Framework (NPF) need to play to resolve conflicts that currently play out through consenting?

How would we promote efficiency in the Board of Inquiry process while still ensuring its transparency and robustness?

How often should the NPF be reviewed, bearing in mind the relationships between the NPF, regional spatial strategies and Natural and Built Environments Act plans?

Regional spatial strategies

To what degree should regional spatial strategies (RSSs) and implementation agreements drive resource management change and commit partners to deliver investment?

How can appropriate local issues be included in RSSs?

With regional and unitary council boundaries proposed for RSSs, how should cross-boundary issues be addressed?

NBA plans

Do you agree with the Randerson Panel's recommendation to have one combined Natural and Built Environments Act (NBA) plan per region?

Would there be merit in enabling sub-regional NBA plans that would be incorporated into an NBA plan?

What should the role of local authorities and their communities be to support local place-making and understanding of local issues in NBA plans?

Will the proposed plan-making process be more efficient and effectively deliver planning outcomes?

RSS and NBA joint committees

How could a joint committee model balance effective representation with efficiency of processes and decision-making?

How could a joint committee provide for local democratic input?

How could a joint committee ensure adequate representation of all local authority views and interests if not all local authorities are directly represented?

Are sufficient accountabilities included in the proposed new integrated regional approach to ensure the strategies and plans can be owned and implemented by local authorities?

How should joint committees be established?

Transforming our resource management system

Consenting

Will the proposed future system be more certain and efficient for plan users and those requiring consents?

Compliance, monitoring and enforcement

Do you agree with the proposed changes to compliance, monitoring and enforcement provisions and tools?

How practical will the proposals be to implement?

Monitoring and system oversight

Will these proposals lead to more effective monitoring and oversight of the system?

Will the system be able to adequately respond and adapt to changing circumstances?

Role of local government in the future system

What does an effective relationship between local authorities and joint committees look like?

What other roles might be required to make the future resource management system effective and efficient?

What might be required to ensure the roles and responsibilities of local authorities can be effectively and efficiently delivered?

National Māori entity

What functions should a national Māori entity have?

What should the membership and appointments process be for the entity?

Joint committee composition

Should parties in a region be able to determine their committee composition?

What should be the selection and appointments processes for joint committee members?

Are sub-committees needed to meet regional needs including Treaty settlements?

How do we best provide for existing arrangements (eg, Treaty settlement or other resource management arrangements)?

Enhanced Mana Whakahono ā Rohe arrangements, integrated with transfers of powers and joint management agreements

How could an enhanced Mana Whakahono ā Rohe process be enabled that is integrated with transfers of powers and joint management agreements?

What should be covered in the scope of an enhanced Mana Whakahono ā Rohe and what should be mandatory matters?

What are the barriers that need to be removed, or incentives added, to better enable transfers of powers and joint management agreements?

Funding in the future system

How should funding be distributed across taxpayers, ratepayers and individuals?

How should Māori participation be supported at different levels of the system?

Transforming our resource management system

Appendix 2: Summary of hapū/iwi/Māori feedback

Feedback from regional engagement with Māori	Common themes	Feedback from hapū/iwi/Māori submissions on the Natural and Built Environments Bill exposure draft
<p>Te Oranga o te Taiao and Te Tiriti o Waitangi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for Te Oranga o te Taiao but suggestions to include stronger wording to include intrinsic relationship with te taiao Questions raised about how the Tiriti clause will be interpreted and monitoring of system performance in general An interest in mana whenua and iwi involvement in the monitoring of Tiriti performance <p>Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interest in how the reform would practically deliver better outcomes for hapū and landowners Concern that the future resource management system may not be strong enough to challenge council decisions Some questions were raised about how iwi management plans will be included in Natural and Built Environments Act (NBA) plans <p>Governance and participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mātāwaka and mana whenua roles should be defined but separate Legislation may define functions and purpose for roles, but who fills those positions should be decided by iwi Issues of conflict of interest for hapū with both election processes and kaitiaki performing multiple functions within the system Support for elevating hapū/iwi environmental management plans but acknowledge that this will likely put pressure on capacity, capability and relationship with council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong interest in how the Tiriti clause will be interpreted and performance will be monitored Suggestions offered to strengthen Tiriti clause, with some favouring giving effect to the articles of Te Tiriti rather than the principles General support for inclusion of Te Oranga o te Taiao in the NBA Bill's purpose, but a desire for stronger language to require it to be upheld and reflect relationship between hapū/iwi/Māori and te taiao Concerns about how tikanga Māori concepts and te reo Māori will be incorporated into legislation and how they may be interpreted, for example, Te Oranga o te Taiao, mana whenua, mātauranga Support for incorporating existing hapū/iwi management plans in regional strategies but acknowledgement of potential issues, such as capacity, that may make this difficult Due to multiple reforms occurring at the same time and capacity issues, an extended window to provide feedback would have been preferred Allow for engagement and co-governance options with hapū as well as iwi 	<p>Te Oranga o te Taiao</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for Te Oranga o te Taiao; submitters stressed the importance of upholding it and using the term 'require' rather than 'enable' Interpret all outcomes through the lens of Te Oranga o te Taiao; should act as korowai across system, including National Planning Framework (NPF) Te Oranga o te Taiao should be reflected regionally, and integration throughout system will be important <p>Te Tiriti o Waitangi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widespread support for te Tiriti clause but noted further guidance and support needed to ensure Treaty obligations are clear, but consistency across Acts desired and concern about balance between principles and articles Clarity of the role of local government in te Tiriti partnerships desired and national guidance on how to give effect to the principles of te Tiriti <p>Outcomes and environmental limits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern with lack of hierarchy of outcomes and potential for inappropriate trade-offs Environmental limits must be set at regional level with iwi and hapū and using mātauranga Māori; national limits not flexible enough to deal with local application A clear link is needed between limits and Te Oranga o te Taiao, in line with kaupapa Māori Biophysical limits alone not consistent with tikanga Māori because they do not factor in holistic wellbeing of complex, interconnected systems

Transforming our resource management system

Feedback from regional engagement with Māori	Common themes	Feedback from hapū/iwi/Māori submissions on the Natural and Built Environments Bill exposure draft
<p>Use of te reo Māori</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern raised about the appropriateness and interpretation of incorporating te reo and mātauranga into the legislation, including mauri and mana whenua Council's capability will be crucial in the success of the new system, especially the implementation of te ao Māori concepts <p>Capacity and engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerns about ability to engage with multiple government reforms within short timeframes Hapū, iwi and Post Settlement Governance Entities require stronger support, including funding, to engage so that they can adequately understand and respond to resource management reform Requests to continue to engage at regional level, including directly with hapū 		<p>Governance and participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for single NBA plan per region, giving effect to hapū/iwi/Māori management plans, integrated management framework with provisions to resolve outcomes Support for 50/50 partnership at national and regional levels, co-governance with iwi and hapū and support for mana whakahaere councils; includes reference to hapā mana motuhake Support for national Māori entity for monitoring Tiriti performance, NPF and Tiriti policies Co-development of NPF with hapū/iwi is critical Expectation that bespoke arrangements will account for Treaty settlements <p>Use of te reo Māori</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many submitters implored the Crown to take caution in implementing tikanga-based concepts and terms, to avoid diluting their meaning and/or status in tikanga Māori terms <p>Capacity and engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A longer window for feedback would have been better because some submitters were not able to fully canvass the view of their own constituents Funding in the current system for hapū/iwi/Māori participation has been inadequate, and areas that will need greater funding in the future include implementation, monitoring and enforcement Increased funding needed for the development of hapū and iwi management plans, and funding to implement them in partnership with planning committees and councils

Transforming our resource management system

Appendix 3: Summary of local government feedback

This table is collated feedback from local government chief executive forum and steering group meetings in 2021. A prominent theme throughout this feedback is the lack of local government capacity to engage due to significant reforms: resource management and three waters, and the overarching review of local government.

Common themes	Feedback
Te Tiriti and strategic role for Māori	While supportive of a greater role for Māori in the RM system, more clarity is required about how this is to be achieved and supported (ie, resourcing, iwi capacity for engagement, increasing central and local government te ao Māori capability)
Relationship between central and local government	Need for a collaborative, long-term approach, especially in the transition phase. Local government will need to be well connected and well informed; an advisory group could be useful
Local views and placemaking	Concern that local views are not going to be reflected in plans and strategies. The effects on local communities (ie, reducing to 14 plans) also need to be understood
Governance and decision-making Joint committees	Uncertainty of future form and function of local government and concerns around stronger regional council role Community and iwi representation is crucial in governance and decision-making Unsure how joint committees will be established Local representation is required, balancing technical expertise with elected members (who have democratic accountability)
National direction	There is a need for a joined-up policy approach at the national level, with existing conflicts between pieces of national direction resolved
Transition to new system and implementation	There needs to be a clearer path and timeframes for transition, and it should be sequenced correctly with implementation. A transitional body could be useful for guidance through the transition to the new system, as well as a regional transitional manager for each region
The model project	Clarity is needed on the model project. The timeframes are unrealistic and the model project may drag out the process

Transforming our resource management system

Common themes	Feedback
Regional spatial strategies	<p>The Strategic Planning Act needs to be developed in an integrated way, with a clear vision.</p> <p>Clear direction is required on what the regional spatial strategies (RSSs) are trying to achieve. There is concern existing regional structures are not well suited to creating and implementing RSSs; there is support for retaining existing regional boundaries. RSSs should also have more weight in decision-making processes</p> <p>Joint committees will need an enduring presence</p>
Sub-regional plans	Sub-regional plans and growth strategies are needed in the resource management system
Implementation agreements	Implementation agreements are essential but there is uncertainty on how to bind all parties, also creates additional complexity
National Planning Framework (NPF)	Significant work is needed to deliver the NPF for providing sufficient guidance for Natural and Built Environments Act (NBA) plan process. Meaningful engagement with public and hapū/iwi/Māori is required
NBA plans	Uncertainty about how NBA plans differ from current plans. Need sub-regional plans and separate resource allocation plans for combined plans
NBA plan-making process	Develop RSS first to guide NBA plans and support engagement at beginning of process. There is uncertainty on how the new process will differ from existing process
Appeals	Need to restrict appeals to questions of law only. Resourcing for final decision-making bodies is needed so appeals are heard faster and to enable higher quality decision-making
Consenting	Activity categories need a clear intent and notification needs to be reviewed. Environment Court direct referral should be retained
Compliance, monitoring and enforcement (CME)	National oversight is needed to support local government in the CME space. There is concern regional CME hubs may take functions away from the local community. Councils also have a lack of capacity to provide CME services, and there is a general lack of detail of how CME will work in practice.
Monitoring and oversight	Suggested co-designed monitoring frameworks. There is uncertainty on whether monitoring will be a local or regional role, and how outcomes are monitored. Need to integrate existing and new data collection platforms
Funding	New funding tools are needed for effective delivery of plans
Infrastructure pathways	Infrastructure needs a strategic, long-term approach. Need to determine how infrastructure is defined and the relevant pathways for different infrastructure types

Transforming our resource management system

Appendix 4: Glossary of terms

Term	Definition
CAA	Climate Adaptation Act
CME	Compliance, monitoring and enforcement
FILG/TWMT	Freshwater Iwi Leaders Group/Te Wai Māori Trust
KWM	Kāhui Wai Māori
LGA	Local Government Act 2002
LGNZ	Local Government New Zealand
LTMA	Land Transport Management Act 2003
MACA	Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011
MOG	Ministerial Oversight Group
exposure draft	Exposure draft of the Natural and Built Environments Bill
MfE	Ministry for the Environment
NBA	Natural and Built Environments Act
NES	National Environmental Standard
NPF	National Planning Framework
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991
RM reform	Resource management system reform
RSS	Regional spatial strategy
SPA	Strategic Planning Act
Te Tau Ihu	top of the South Island
Te Tiriti o Waitangi	the Treaty of Waitangi
TTK or FOMA/KWM/NZMC	Te Tai Kaha, which consists of the Federation of Māori Authorities, KWM, and the New Zealand Māori Council

Appendix 5: Resource management reform key documents

[New Zealand Productivity Commission. 2017. Better urban planning: Final report](#)

[Resource Management Review Panel. 2020. New Directions for Resource Management in New Zealand – Report of the Resource Management Panel Review](#)

[Environmental Defence Society. 2019. Reform of the Resource Management System: A model for the future. Synthesis report](#)

[Ministry for the Environment. 2021. Extracts from Waitangi Tribunal commentary, findings and recommendations on the Resource Management Act 1991](#)

[Cabinet paper: Reforming the resource management system 2020](#)

[Ministry for the Environment. 2021. Interim regulatory impact statement: Reforming the resource management system](#)

[Natural and Built Environments Bill – Parliamentary paper on the exposure draft](#)

[Ministry for the Environment. 2021. Departmental Report on the Natural and Built Environments Bill exposure draft 2021](#)

[Report of the Environment Committee. 2021. Inquiry on the Natural and Built Environments Bill: Parliamentary Paper](#)



Flourishing environment, thriving communities | Ka ora te Taiao, ka ora Tātou



Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government



2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

Hastings District Council
207 Lyndon Road East
Hastings 4122
Private Bag 9002, Hastings 4156
Telephone: +64 6 871 5000
Website: www.hastingsdc.govt.nz

Cover Photo credit: Dual Peaks Photography

Hastings District Council – Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga /2

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He Mihi

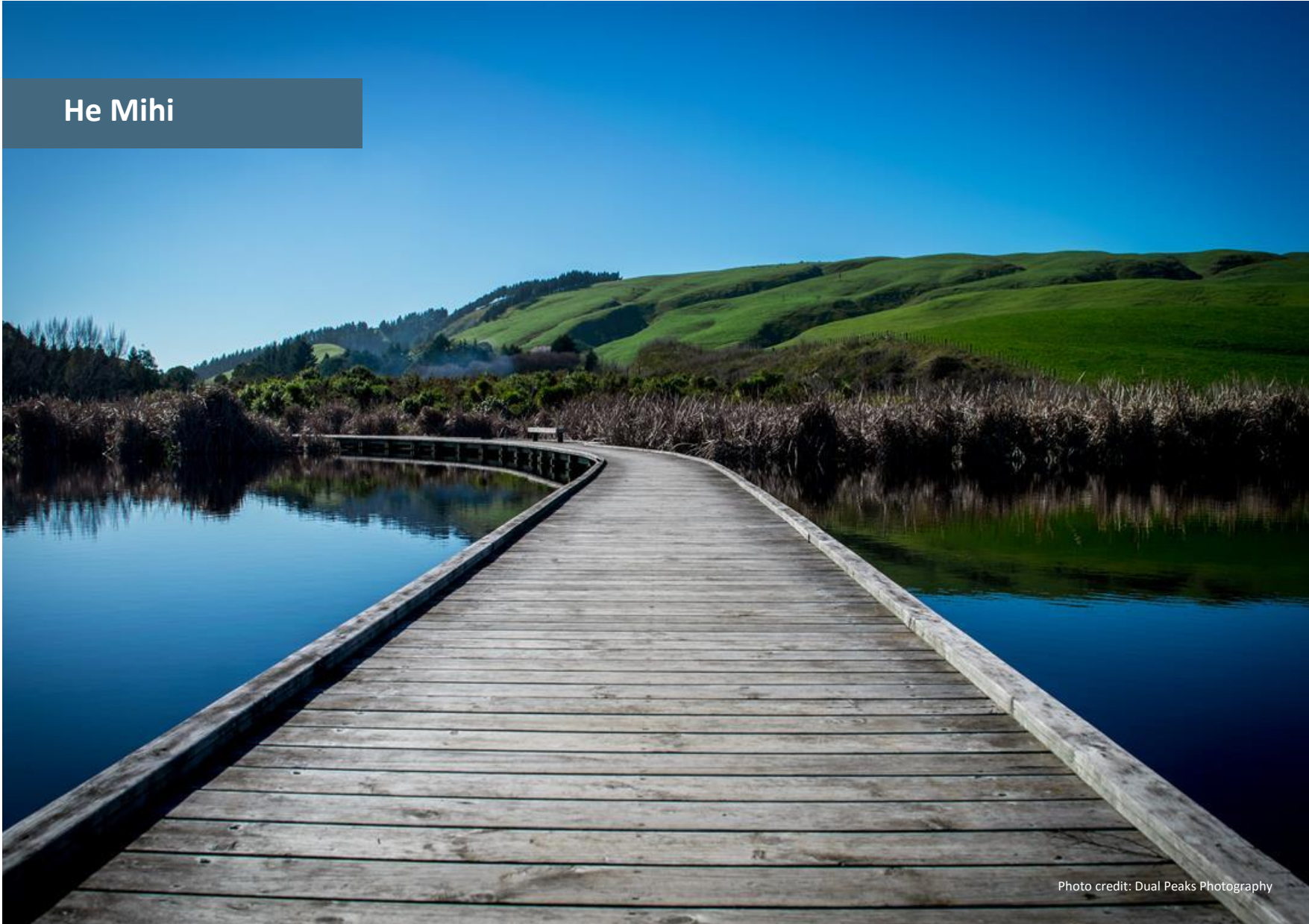


Photo credit: Dual Peaks Photography

Item 9

Kei ngā mana, kei ngā reo, kei ngā pari kārangaranga o
tēnā pito, o tēnā takiwā, o tēnā hapū o te rohe whānui o
Heretaunga, anei ngā kupu whakamiha ki a koutou katoa!

E tika ana kia tukuna atu ngā whakaaro ki a rātau mā ko
ngā rau-o-piopia 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 reo
rangatira i raro i te āhua o ngā kupu kōrero ā kui mā, ā
koro mā me ngā tāhuhu kōrero o te rohe whānui o
Heretaunga.

Kei ngā marae rua tekau mā whā o Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o
Heretaunga, kei ngā hapū kārangaranga, kei ngā
Taiwhenua o te takiwā nei, anei anō te maioha ki a
koutou, otirā, ki a tātau katoa.

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

*Greetings to you the many, many voices from every corner
of the district and community of Heretaunga, greetings
and salutations to one, to all!*

*It is important that in moving forward, we acknowledge
the past and so we remember our loved ones across the
district who have passed and whose legacies we uphold
today.*

*Greetings to us all as we celebrate our stance as a Council
in acknowledging the place of te reo Māori today across
Heretaunga district, a language and history that is both
rich and pertinent to community development today.*

*To our marae and hapū across the district and our iwi
partners including Post-Settlement Governance Entities
and Taiwhenua, greetings and acknowledgements to you.*

*And so it is with pride that we acknowledge Heretaunga of
its converging Arcadian pathways, Heretaunga of its life-
giving dewes and waters, Heretaunga of its beauty seen
from the eye of the hawk, Heretaunga of its fertile plains,
Heretaunga of its hospitality and open arms, and
Heretaunga of its many departed chiefs; we acknowledge
the living spirit of Heretaunga here with us today!*

Message from the Mayor and Chief Executive

Photo credit: Dual Peaks Photography

2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

Introductory Message from the Mayor and Chief Executive

We have great pleasure in presenting to you, the third State of the Environment Report for the Hastings District. The Report is a snapshot of the Hastings District detailing current environmental conditions and the interaction between the people and the environment as at 31 December 2019

As Mayor and Chief Executive of Hastings District Council, we are proud to present the State of the Environment Report for the wider Heretaunga area. This is a snapshot of current environmental conditions and the interaction between our people and the environment as at 31 December 2019.

Our monitoring and reporting of the state of the environment provides council and our community with information on the condition of the environment we live in. From this, we can identify key environmental pressures and make a plan on how, as a community, we react to those.

It is important we are all informed about how we are performing in the management of our natural and built environment. This is a report card on not just Hastings District Council's management of the environment, but also the Hawke's Bay Regional Council, local organisations, community groups and individuals who all have a role to play in looking after our environment.

Council has committed to a sustainable development approach as a central theme of its strategic planning framework. It is focused on meeting the needs of its community today, as well as those of future generations. Protecting and enhancing our environment and its productive capacity is key in achieving this, alongside addressing social, cultural and economic factors. This is something that will require the efforts of the whole community.

We all have a part to play in safeguarding our environment for future generations. We see this report as a tool to help those involved in that protection and enhancement through the preparation of plans and strategies that will help our environment in the future.

We will continue to work for a prosperous Council that cares for and sustainably manages the world in which we live.



Her Worship the Mayor, Sandra Hazlehurst & Chief Executive, Nigel Bickle

Hastings District Council – Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga / 7

How to Read this Report



Photo credit: E. Tuakana

How to read this report

This State of the Environment Report is organised in two parts.

This first part provides an introduction to state of the environment reporting; the parameters for this Report; a snapshot of Hastings District and its people to provide context in understanding the interaction between people and the environment; and an introduction to commonly held environmental values and customary mana whenua values as they relate to the environment.

The second part of this report describes the state of the District's environment. This commences with a table providing an executive summary of the state of the District's environment for each of the five report sections:

- Sustainable Land Use;
- Amenity, Character & Heritage Management;
- Sustainable Infrastructure;
- Hazard Management; and
- Sustainable Waste Management.

These sections reflect the key topics selected for this State of the Environment Report and align with the functions of the Hastings District Council. It is recognised that these sections are a starting point only and future State of the Environment Reports will evolve and may incorporate additional topics relevant to the District's environment.

Each section commences with a summary table which provides a quick glance at the indicators for that topic and a summary of the indicators over the reporting period.

Each section is then divided into sub-topics following a standard format, as follows:

- An introduction;
- A table summarising the relevant community outcomes and District Plan outcomes and how the state of the environment indicators also inform those outcomes;
- Presentation of monitoring information for each indicator;
- A summary statement based on the indicator results for the topic in question; and
- Identification of current and suggested responses for Council and for the community.



Introduction



Photo credit: Peter Scott, Above Hawkes Bay

2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te taiao

Introduction

This is the third State of the Environment Report for Hastings District. It depicts the state of the District's environment as at 31 December 2019.

The process for developing this State of the Environment Report (SoE) has involved:

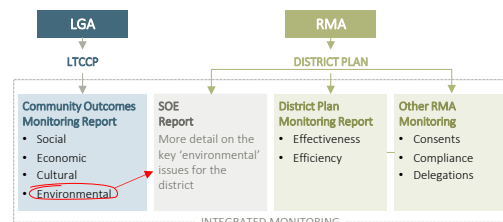
- Refining on the indicators that formed the basis of the first report in 2008;
- Subsequently determining what supporting data is available and being collected by Hastings District Council.

It has been prepared by Hastings District Council (Council) pursuant to Section 35 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). Section 35(2)(a) requires monitoring of the state of the environment to the extent appropriate to enable Council to carry out its statutory functions under the Act.

This document also seeks to integrate overlapping monitoring functions in the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) to monitor and report on progress towards achieving the stated community outcomes for the District (including 'environmental' outcomes) as detailed in the Long Term Plan Council Community Plan (LTCCP) for Hastings District.

The following flow chart indicates where State of the Environment reporting fits within Council's wider monitoring framework.

Figure 1: Monitoring Framework



The LTCCP referred to was replaced with the Long Term Plan which covers the period of 2015 to 2025. This report is based on the prior version being the Long term Council Community Plan 2018 – 2028.

This Report depicts the state of the environment for Hastings District as at 31 December 2019. It focuses on those aspects of the environment that are directly related to the functions of the Hastings District Council as set out in Section 31 of the RMA.

Hastings District Council is responsible for controlling the effects of activities on land including the effects of land use activities on natural hazards, hazardous substances, contaminated land, indigenous biological diversity, noise, and the surface of rivers and lakes.

In contrast, Hawke's Bay Regional Council manages natural resources like air, water, soils and the coastal marine area, at a regional scale. It too has functions in respect of natural hazards, hazardous substances and identifying and monitoring contaminated land. The Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC) are required to produce their State of the Environment report on the areas within their control. To reduce repetition, it was decided to remove sections covered by HBRC.

For more detailed reporting on the state of these resources, refer to the Hawke's Bay Regional Council's own State of the Environment Reports including their most recent 2014-2018 report, available at: <https://www.hbrc.govt.nz/environment/state-of-the-environment/soe-five-yearly/>

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The State of the Environment Report compiles, assesses and reports on information on the condition of the environment, the key pressures on it, and what responses are in place to address the issues.

At this point, it is helpful to introduce the ‘Driving Force – Pressure – State – Impact – Response’ (DPSIR) model, which was developed from the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development’s (OECD) 1993 ‘Pressure – State – Response’ (PSR) model.

The PSR and DPSIR models are the most frequently used approach to State of the Environment reporting internationally, and have been adopted in New Zealand, Canada, United Kingdom, and Australia. Like the previous State of the Environment Report, the DPSIR model has again been adopted for this report. This assists with continuity across reporting years.

DPSIR indicators aim to address four fundamental questions:

- What is happening to the environment?
- Why are changes happening to the environment?
- Are these changes to the environment significant?
- What is society’s response to these changes to the environment?¹

‘Driving Force’, ‘pressure’, ‘state’, ‘impact’ or ‘response’ indicators can be categorised according to the type of information they provide.

The following table provides a description of each type of indicator:

Table 1: Description of DPSIR Indicators

Indicator type	Description
Driving Force ²	Describes social, demographic, and economic developments. Primary driving forces are population growth and changes in people’s needs and activities. These change lifestyles and overall levels of production and consumption, which in turn exert pressures on the environment.
Pressure	Tracks people’s use of natural resources and land, and production of waste and emissions (for example, greenhouse gases and particulates into the air). These pressures can change environmental conditions.
State	Describes the quantity and quality of the environment and natural resources (for example, water quality, air quality, or land cover).
Impact	Describes the effects that environmental changes have on environmental or human health (for example, the level of human illness related to exposure to air pollution).
Response ³	Describes responses by government, organisations, or the community to prevent, compensate, ameliorate, or adapt to changes in the environment (for example, the introduction of regulations such as national environmental standards and legislative initiatives to protect native vegetation and biodiversity).

Source: Ministry for the Environment (adapted from European Environment Agency, 2003).

While it is important for indicators to have continuity across reporting years in order to identify long terms trends, there are occasions where indicators need to be altered in order to reflect changes in policy direction and goals for the District Plan.

¹ Environment New Zealand 2007’, 2007, Ministry for the Environment.

² ‘Driving force’ indicators for Hastings District are generally found in the following section of this Report – ‘Snapshot of the Hastings District and its People’.

³ ‘Response’ indicators for Hastings District are generally summarised as bullet points in terms of proposed community and council responses, and found at the end of each topic in this Report.

Snapshot of the District & its People



2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

Our District

Hastings District is renowned for its fertile soils, plentiful clean water and beautiful scenery, so the quality of our environment and its protection for future generations is very important to us.

The District covers a land area of 522,639 hectares (5,226 km²). The Pacific Ocean is to the east, and our six neighbouring territorial authorities share the remaining boundaries (see figure below).

Figure 2: Hastings District and Neighbouring Territorial Authorities



Source: Hastings District Council

Hastings District comprises the major urban centre of Hastings, several smaller urban areas including Havelock North, Flaxmere, Clive and Whakatū, as well as a number of rural service and coastal settlements.

The landscapes and river systems of our District hold significant cultural, spiritual, ecological, recreational, as well as economic values for us. The hapū of Ngāti Kahungunu have always valued and acknowledged the bounty of the land as a taonga – ‘Heretaunga haukū nui’. The fertile soils, aquifers, waterways and life-giving dew (haukū nui) combine, providing an environment rich for cultivation, providing manaaki for mana whenua and the community as a whole.

Our western border is dominated by the presence of the Ruahine and Kaweka Ranges. The major river systems in our district are the Tukituki, Ngaruroro, Tūtaekurī and Esk Rivers and their tributaries. Our landscape is also dominated by the presence of the Heretaunga Plains and surrounding hills, Te Mata Peak, Kahurānaki, Mt Erin – Kohinerākau / Kōhinurākau, along with the Lake Tūtira basin and significant wetlands. These features are also embedded in the oral traditions of mana whenua.

The Heretaunga Plains, formed as a result of uplift, erosion and fluvial processes, contains some of the most fertile and productive agricultural and horticulture land in the country. The aquifer system underneath the Heretaunga Plains is the main groundwater resource for the Heretaunga Plains, Hastings and Napier communities, providing 85% of our water requirements.

Hastings District has a mild temperate climate protected from the prevailing westerly winds by the mountain ranges. As a result, we experience a calm, dry, sunny climate characterised by long hot summers and mild winters. These environmental factors contribute to our District’s strong association with horticulture, cropping and viticulture, and accompanying recreation and tourism. Hastings is New Zealand’s largest producer of apples, pears and peaches, and second largest producer of grapes and wines.

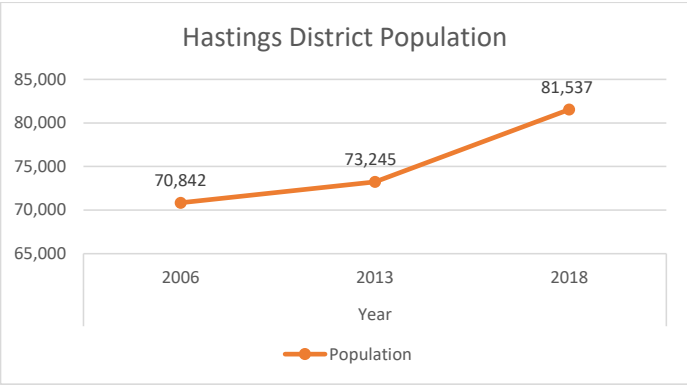
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Our People

District Population

The Hastings District is home to 81,537 people (recorded at the last Census in 2018). Since the 2006 census, the population of our District has grown by around 14.03%.

Figure 3: Hastings District Population 2006 – 2018



Source: Statistics New Zealand

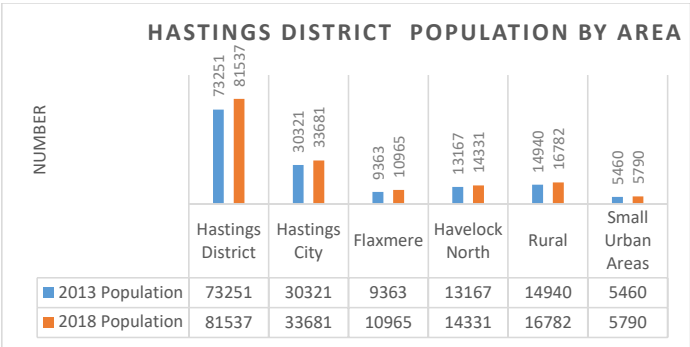
This increase in population was greatest between Census 2006 and Census 2018, when the population increased by 10,695 people or 14.03%.

From the 67 Districts in New Zealand, Hastings District’s population ranks 10th and represents 1.7% of New Zealand’s population.

⁴ Statistics New Zealand adopt a series of projections based on varying fertility, mortality and migration rates – low, medium and high series projections.

As can be expected, the majority of the District’s population reside in the urban areas of Hastings City (41.3%), Havelock North (16.15%) and Flaxmere (13.45%). The remainder of the population is distributed between the smaller urban areas, such as Clive, Whakatū, and Haumoana, and rural areas of the District.

Figure 4: Distribution of Hastings District Population



Source: Statistics New Zealand

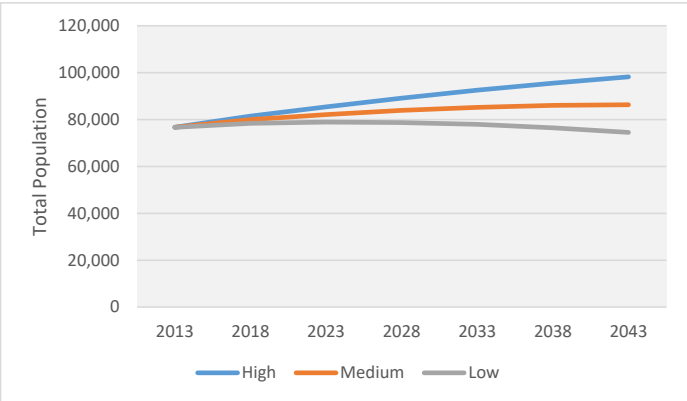
The distribution of the population within our District has altered over the 12 years to 2018, with the population residing in Hastings City and Flaxmere remaining relatively stable with (2.3% and 0.45% increase, respectively). The portion of the population residing in Havelock North between 2013 and 2018 grew by 0.9%.

The medium series for population projections⁴ suggest that our District will grow to 86,000 people by the year 2038. This equates to an increase of 6% (6,000 people) over the 20 years from 2018 to 2038. However, under the high series

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projections, we could experience a 17.9% increase over that same period (an additional 14,500 people).

Figure 5: Hastings District Population Projections (2020)



Source: Stats New Zealand

Table 2: Low, Medium, and High Population Projections (2020)

	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043
High	76,700	81,500	85,400	89,100	92,500	95,500	98,200
Medium	76,700	80,000	82,100	83,900	85,200	86,000	86,300
Low	76,700	78,400	78,900	78,700	77,900	76,500	74,500

Source: Stats New Zealand

Overall, Hastings District has been experiencing a high increase in population, particularly in Hastings City and parts of the rural area. This increase in population is projected to continue into the future.

Ethnic Composition

Based on the 2018 Census, a higher proportion of us identify as Māori (27.3%) compared with 14.9% nationally, and 71.8% of us identify ourselves as belonging to the European ethnic group (similar to the national figure of 74%).

A total of 22,269 Māori usually live in the Hastings District. This is an increase of 5,448 people since Census 2013.

Hastings District has a proportion of residents who identify themselves as Māori that is significantly higher than the national average. This is particularly evident in the urban area of Flaxmere where those identifying as Māori make up close to half of the population.

Ethnic population projections to 2021 suggest the proportion of people identifying themselves as 'Māori' in the District will continue to increase.



2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

Our Economy

The economy of the Hastings District is highly dependent on viticulture and horticulture land uses and associated industries. These land use activities rely on the soil resources of the Heretaunga Plains and are located primarily on the fertile soils of the Heretaunga Plains that surround Hastings City.

Given the importance of these land uses to the District's economy, it is necessary to manage and protect the soil resource so it is available for horticulture and viticulture activities that depend on it.

While land based primary production is the primary focus of the Plains Production Zone it is recognised that other rural production activities that do not rely on the soil resource may also be appropriate in certain circumstances.

Hastings District's economy is highly dependent on land based primary production. Therefore, the protection of land suitable for these activities is of very high importance both now, and in the future.



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Environmental Values



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Sustainability

Sustainability is a term used interchangeably with concepts such as environmentalism or being 'green'. One of the most commonly used and widely adopted definitions of sustainable development is *"meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"*⁵. This is the overarching principle of 'sustainable management' – the promotion of which is the central guiding purpose of New Zealand's 'Resource Management Act 1991' (RMA).

Sustainability is about the relationship between people and planet both current and in the future; remembering that we are inextricably part of this planet, and that our societies (including economies) depend upon healthy biological and physical systems.

There is a growing realisation that we are currently living beyond our means, and that our way of life is placing an increasing burden on the planet. The environmental impacts of our consumption and production patterns can be severe and an inefficient use of resources.

Sustainability or sustainable development is about protecting natural resources and enhancing the environment (where appropriate), and understanding environmental limits.

As part of this, there is a movement towards creating sustainable communities that are:

- Active, inclusive and safe
- Environmentally sensitive – providing places for people to live that are considerate of the environment and the flora and fauna that live in it
- Well designed and built – featuring a quality built and natural environment

- Well connected – with good transport services and communication linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services
- Thriving – with a flourishing and diverse local economy
- Well served – with public, private, community and voluntary services that are appropriate to people's needs and accessible to all
- Fair for everyone – including those in other communities, now and in the future⁶.



⁵ *Our Common Future: Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development* (1987), Oxford: Oxford University Press (Brundtland Report).

⁶ *'Sustainable Communities: People Places & Prosperity'*, 2005, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM), HM Government, London.

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Mana Whenua Customary Environmental Values

Exercising Partnership – Council and Mana Whenua

During 2017/18 the Council provided the following opportunities for mana whenua to exercise partnership in decision making:

- The Hastings District Council created two new roles in the latter third of 2017, with the selected appointments starting in March 2018. The roles of Pou Ahurea Matua – Principal Advisor Relationships, Responsiveness and Heritage and Pou Ahurea – Advisor Relationships, Responsiveness and Heritage, have been specifically developed to work closely with mana whenua and community to enhance strategic relationships between whānau, marae, hapū, taiwhenua, Post Settlement Governance Entities (PSGEs) including Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated and the Council; and all tāngata whenua in the District.
- Māori Joint Committee's focus is on strategic priorities for mana whenua and tāngata whenua in the District. The committee comprises six mana whenua appointments and six Councillors. The committee's terms of reference include:
 - To provide governance level advice to the Council on matters of strategy and policy development across the scope of Council's activities;
 - To develop, update and recommend to Council a policy framework and work programme, known as the Māori Responsiveness Framework;
 - To provide input and advice into the Long Term Plan and the Annual Plan in order to assist Council to effectively consider Māori perspectives and address issues of importance to mana whenua and tāngata whenua; and,
 - To assist the Council as appropriate in conducting and maintaining effective, good faith working relationships with mana whenua and tāngata whenua, including advice on governance arrangements.
- Council is intent on providing opportunities for PSGEs, to be engaged in District planning and development, including economic development; to benefit both mana whenua and the community as a whole.
- Council continues to encourage the development of papakāinga housing through effective cross-sectoral engagement with whānau and hapū, Te Puni Kōkiri and the Māori Land Court. Also, the rates' remission policy for Māori freehold land takes the establishment of papakāinga developments into account.
- The Tangata Whenua Wastewater Committee continues to monitor the performance of the treatment plant. This special purpose committee works through the development of wastewater solutions integrating tikanga Māori (customary values) alongside the provisions of the Resource Management Act. Accordingly, the biological trickling filter system for the wastewater treatment plant at East Clive has a consent to operate (granted by the Hawke's Bay Regional Council) for a period of 35 years. A condition of the consent is that the Committee meets once a year to monitor the performance of the treatment plant.
- The annual Marae Development Fund has resumed to take a more strategic approach to support marae, after the success of the Marae Whakaute Project that supported our marae capability and capacity to host manuhiri at Te Matatini 2017. An ongoing collegial partnership continues with Te Puni Kōkiri and the Department of Internal Affairs funding processes to support marae whānau and hapū to focus on the physical and cultural revitalisation of our marae; for instance, the marae fire and safety project. The Fund is governed by the Māori Joint Committee.
- The development of the Māori Responsiveness Framework, adopted to guide Council activity and to monitor progress throughout the operations of Council has been a success. The framework continues to be reported on to the Māori Joint Committee every 6 months to record achievements and to identify emerging needs across four areas:

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2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

- Governance and relationships;
- Culture and Identity;
- Prosperity and Wellbeing; and,
- Resources and Infrastructure.
- Following a Māori Joint Committee workshop on April 2018 and a presentation by the Pou Ahurea Team on the framework, the framework was revamped and refreshed for the 2019 year and beyond. Emphasis of this review centred on making the framework more transparent and culturally bound to mana whenua aspirations and narratives.
- Te Tira Toitū te Whenua - Hastings District Plan Cultural Values Subcommittee has been established with the specific purpose of considering how the cultural values of Te Mata and other areas of cultural significance are to be integrated within the District Plan. This will include overseeing the formation of a project plan and timeframe, considering the options for any changes proposed to the partially operative District Plan, and the detail provisions of the preferred option. Te Tira Toitū te Whenua will also provide guidance on the consultation that will be required and its purpose will also be extended to look at the same issue with the other cultural values and areas of cultural significance (including outstanding landscapes) within the District. Te Tira Toitū te Whenua comprises eight members; four Councilor's from the Hearings Committee and four members appointed by the Māori Joint Committee.
- An inter-sectoral working group set up to develop effective policy on wāhi taonga / wāhi taonga to inform the development of District Plan rules to apply in a way that harmonises the requirements of the Resource Management Act and customary practices continues to meet. This kaupapa includes the development and production of a culturally appropriate nomination toolkit that takes into account tikanga Māori (cultural values), private property rights, the Resource Management Act and mana whenua aspirations in a balanced way.
- Council is encouraging and supporting the continual development of hapū plans including both hapū environmental management plans and hapū community plans. At the later part of the 2017/18 year, Council has entered into relationships with the Waipatu and Bridge Pā hapū communities and is embarking on a journey with the Maungaharuru Tangitū Trust in regard to a hapū environmental management or a Mana Whakahono-ā-rohe plan; that also has positive implications for our other five PSGEs.
- Council has undertaken a project to establish a framework for the management of the Rene Orchiston harakeke collection located at Longlands. This framework will include provision for mana whenua to:
 - Assist and coordinate Council in thinning out the [overgrown] harakeke and cleaning the site;
 - Create a Ngāti Kahungunu ki Heretaunga weavers' database;
 - Establish guidelines for the management of resources in consultation with mana whenua, marae, hapū, taiwhenua, Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated (NKII), Te Rūnanganui o Heretaunga (TROH), Ngā Whenua Rāhui (NWR), and Council officers (HDC);
 - Produce a Kaitiakitanga Booklet (contact database, history of the Rene Orchiston collection, tikanga, kawa, protocols, monitoring and maintenance); and,
 - Provide and advocate policies based on mana whenua and mātauranga Māori.
- Council also works with Ngā Marae o Heretaunga in the maintenance of Ngā Pou o Heretaunga in Civic Square where consultation is currently underway with the next phase of this kaupapa, which involves capturing and making available via technology, the cultural narratives that accompany and underpin each of the Pou in Civic Square.
- Council, Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated, Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga and mana whenua, from Council's position, have had to work more closely together in this last year to ensure the inclusive vitality of cultural life in the District; to strengthen partnership relationships and to reinforce Council's responsiveness to mana whenua kaupapa.

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Nāu te rourou, nāku te rourou ka ora ai te iwi – with your basket and my basket (of kai), the people will be looked after. If there is only one basket or the basket(s) are empty or only part full, then not everyone will be catered to; subsequently, the capacity to exercise partnership in decision-making processes must recognise equitable contribution. Council remains committed to pursuing partnership with mana whenua where the baskets of kai (food), and kai being a metaphor for knowledge, experiences and or aspirations, are full and equal.

Nō reira, ko Heretaunga haukūnui, Heretaunga ararau, Heretaunga hāro-o-te- kāhu, Heretaunga haumako, Heretaunga ringahora, Heretaunga takoto noa, nei te Kaunihera-ā-Rohe o Heretaunga e mihi ake, e mihi ake, e mihi ake!



Hastings District Council – Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga /22

Summary of the State of the Environment



Photo credit: Dual Peaks Photography

2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

Summary of the State of the Environment

Key Symbolising the State of the Resource



baseline information from which
future trends will be measured



marked improvement in the
state of the resource











the state of the resource remains steady
or only exhibits small fluctuation



marked decline in the state
of the resource









The 'Indicator Reference(s)' and 'Related Indicators' columns on the following page area reference to the detailed information for each indicator in the various report chapters.

2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

State of the Environment Issue	Overall State 2009-2014	Overall State 2015-2019	Summary	Indicator Reference(s)	Related Indicators
SUSTAINABLE LAND USE					
Land Use			<p>The district's land cover is divided as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 93% grassland/vegetation cover 6% crops/orchards/vineyard cover 1% built up urban land cover <p>The Rural Zone makes up 93% of the District, the Plains Production Zone ~6%, and urban zones make up ~1%.</p>	LU1and 2	SD3, VS5
Sustainable Urban Development			<p>Demand for new dwellings remained consistent with dwelling numbers averaging 232.2 per year. This is higher compared with the previous reporting period.</p> <p>Infill subdivision accounted for 35.95% of all lots created in 2015-2019, compared with 37% during the previous reporting period.</p>	SD1 – 3	LU2, VS2, VS3, VS5, CA1, CA2, NH1 – 3
Protection of Versatile Soils			<p>Approximately 13% of the District is Class I, II and III soils.</p> <p>The number of Building Consents for new dwellings as a portion of the total dropped slightly for the Plains Production Zone and rose slightly for the Rural Zone. There was a marked increase in the portion of Building Consents granted for new dwellings in the Rural Residential Zone. Subdivision Consents granted in the Rural/Plains Production Zones increased compared with the previous reporting period.</p>	VS1 – 7	LU2, SD1 – 3
AMENITY, CHARACTER & HERITAGE MANAGEMENT					
Residential Amenity			<p>The top three non-residential activities in Residential Zones were educational facilities, commercial activities and other unclassified activities. Complaints about non-residential activities are trending down.</p> <p>Background noise levels throughout the urban areas of the District are between 35-45dBA (L95). Data for background noise has not been included as part of this reporting period. There were 5,491 less noise complaints compared with the previous reporting period, and 33% of residents surveyed are concerned or very concerned about noise pollution.</p> <p>Residents rate the District as a safe place to live, and satisfaction with parks and reserves and accessibility to recreational facilities is high.</p>	A1 – 10	NC1, H1, H2, WS6, WW4









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2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

State of the Environment Issue	Overall State 2009-2014	Overall State 2015-2019	Summary	Indicator Reference(s)	Related Indicators
Coastal Amenity			Apart from the East Road Plan Change, there has been little development with a total of six new lots. Half of the new lots were created in Whirinaki and Waipātiki.	CA1 – 4	NC1, NH1 – 3
Natural Heritage/ Landscape Character			1,382km ² or 26.45% of Hastings District contains a Significant Amenity Landscape (SAL), Rural Character Landscape (RCL), Coastal Character Landscape (CCL) and Outstanding Natural Features Landscapes (ONFL). The number of land use and subdivision consents granted in these areas are high compared with the previous reporting period with a majority of consents located within the Rural Character Landscape.	NC1 – 3	SD1, VS2, VS3
Cultural & Historic Heritage			<p>There are 148 outstanding trees, 94 heritage items, 3 heritage areas, 93 wāhi taonga sites and 1,204 archaeological sites identified in the District Plan.</p> <p>There was a total of 7 consents received to modify or destroy heritage items or wāhi taonga areas.</p> <p>There were 28 authority applications (to the Historic Places Trust) to modify or destroy an archaeological site.</p> <p>88% of residents surveyed are satisfied with the public art and cultural opportunities in the District.</p>	H1 – 4	SD1, SD3, VS2, VS3, VS5, CA1
SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE					
Water Management			<p>The District Council has a consent for 928,470m³ of water in any 7-day average for public water supply.</p> <p>Our domestic water consumption has decreased from 440 litres per person per day in 2008 to approximately 380 litres per person per day.</p> <p>Commercial and industrial consumption is also relatively stable about 1,600,000 cubic litres per year.</p>	WS1 – 6	A10





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2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

State of the Environment Issue	Overall State 2009-2014	Overall State 2015-2019	Summary	Indicator Reference(s)	Related Indicators
Waste Water Treatment			The District holds two consents for wastewater treatment and discharge – at East Clive and Waipātiki. Discharges from East Clive total an annual daily average of 53,000m³ and are well within environmental standards. 72% residents connect to the District's sewerage system. 95% of those connected are satisfied with their sewerage system (note: 5% of survey respondents were not very satisfied with the District's system).	WW1 – 4	A10, TW1, TW2
Trade Waste Disposal			There are 30 industries connected to the separated trade waste system. Between 2015/19, there has been five warning notices for non-compliance issued each year.	TW1 and 2	WW1 – WW4, HS1, HS2, HW1
HAZARD MANAGEMENT					
Natural Hazards			The District experiences major storm events and flooding, coastal erosion, inundation, and rural wildfires. While there is no control over these natural events occurring, since the previous State of the Environment reporting additional mitigation measures have been introduced that are designed to identify and reduce the effects of hazards on our community. Regulatory measures are managed through the Hastings District Plan, the Building Act and Hawke's Bay Regional Coastal Environment Plan. Resource Consents in identified hazard areas were high between 2015 and 2019. This is attributed to the introduction of a new liquefaction classification system which identifies liquefaction risk areas throughout Hastings District.	NH1 – 3	SD1, SD3, VS2, VS3, A6, CA1, CA2
Hazardous Substances			Six Resource Consents were received between 2015 and 2019 required under the hazardous facility screening procedure. The average reported incidents occurring per year involving hazardous substances responses were consistent with an average of 13.75 responses per year.	HS1 and 2	A6, TW1 – 3, SW1, SW3, HW1

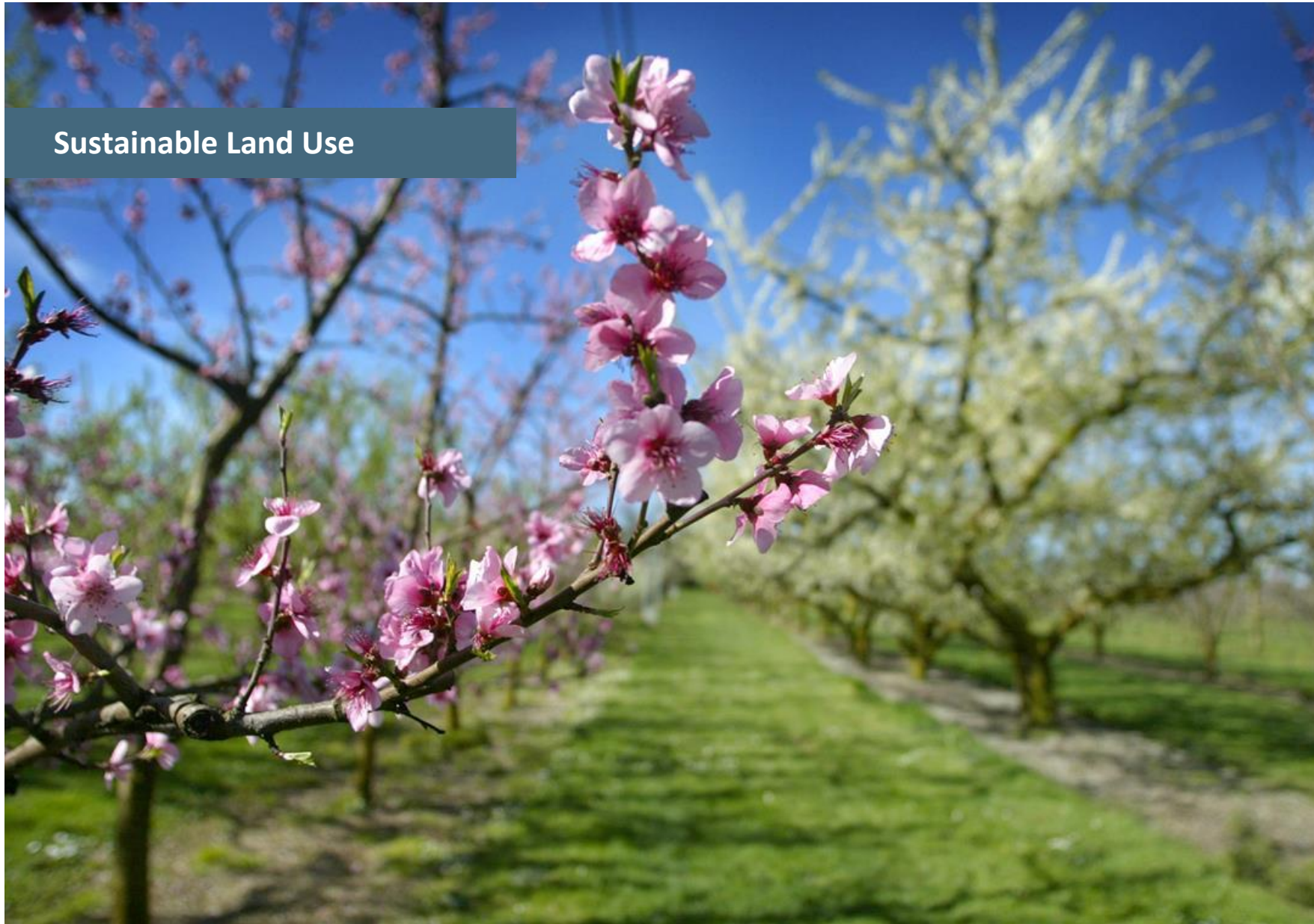
Hastings District Council – Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga / 27

2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

State of the Environment Issue	Overall State 2009-2014	Overall State 2015-2019	Summary	Indicator Reference(s)	Related Indicators
SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT					
Solid Waste			<p>Solid waste is disposed of to the Ōmarunui Landfill, serving both Napier and Hastings Districts. The Landfill operation generally complies with its Resource Consent conditions. There have been no significant breaches of consent.</p> <p>Waste volumes to Ōmarunui Landfill fluctuated over the reporting period and this is indicative of economic prosperity in the region and changes to legislation.</p> <p>A 2016 report identified that approximately 15% of waste being disposed of at Ōmarunui Landfill was recyclable and 34% was compostable.</p> <p>In total, 49% of the waste could have been diverted from landfill disposal.</p> <p>The largest contributing volume of waste to landfill was the Commercial and Industrial waste sector which is outside the control of Council. The Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan identified opportunities for further consideration to reduce the volume of waste going to landfill, including from the commercial and industrial waste sector.</p> <p>Recycling volumes have remained steady over the reporting period.</p>	SW1 – 5	HW1
Hazardous Waste			<p>There is an annual collection service for residents to drop off household hazardous wastes (known as HazMobile).</p> <p>Between 1999- 2019, HazMobile volumes peaked in 2006 when 27 tonnes were collected across the Hawke's Bay Region. Since 2007, the volume of hazardous waste collected by HazMobile has fluctuated between 14-25 tonnes.</p> <p>Industries and businesses are required to have other arrangements to dispose of their hazardous waste – usually with their supplier, hence no comprehensive information available on the amounts being used or disposed from these sources.</p>	HW1	A6, HS1, HS2, SW2,

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Sustainable Land Use



2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao













Sustainable Land Use

The issues at a glance

INDICATOR	STATE 2009 - 2014	STATE 2015 - 2019	SUMMARY
Land Use			
LU1 Land cover classes			<p>Minimal change.</p> <p>93.29% grassland/shrubland/forest cover in 2019 (down slightly from 93.4% in 2012)</p> <p>4.6% crops/orchards/vineyard cover (up slightly from 3.9% in 2005)</p> <p>0.71% artificial surfaces cover (down slightly from 0.73% in 2012).</p> <p>The remaining 1.4% accounts for waterbodies in the District. s</p>
LU2 Land use zones			<p>Minimal change.</p> <p>92.16% Rural Zone</p> <p>5.95% Plains Production Zone</p> <p>1% urban zones.</p> <p>The remaining 0.89% of land comprises areas that are not covered by the above zones, for example waterbodies and reserves.</p>
Sustainable Urban Development			
SD1 Building consents for new dwellings			<p>Demand for new dwellings over this period are generally constant with approximately 1161 applications received</p>
SD2 Infill subdivision in the Residential Zones			<p>Infill subdivision accounted for 35.95% of all lots created in 2015-2019, compared with 37% during the previous reporting period.</p>
SD3 Plan change requests for rezoning from rural to urban			<p>In total approximately 261 ha of Plains Production zoned land was rezoned to Industrial and Residential.</p> <p>The Havelock North Iona rezoning would count as rural land – so a total of 56ha of rural land rezoned to residential since 2008.</p>

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2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

INDICATOR	STATE 2009 - 2014	STATE 2015 - 2019	SUMMARY
Protection of Versatile Soils			
VS1 Versatile soils in the District			No change. 13% Class I, II and III soils.
VS2 New dwellings in the Rural/Plains Production Zones			The number of building consents for new dwellings exceeds the levels of dwelling reported in the previous reporting period. The number of rural dwellings still leads the way for rural/plains establishment. There was a marked increase in the portion of building consents granted for new dwellings in the Rural Residential Zone.
VS3 Subdivision in the Rural/Plains Production Zones			Demand for subdivision in the Rural/Plains Production Zones has increased in the current reporting period, compared to the level experienced during the previous reporting period.
VS4 'Farm Park' subdivision in the Rural Zone			Demand for Farm Park subdivisions has remained low with five applications received between 2015 -19 throughout the District. The residential farm park concept is adopted for almost all rural subdivisions involving more than 3 lots.
VS5 Rezoning of Rural/Plains Production Zone land			Since 2014, there have been only 3 rezoning requests affecting Plains Production Zone and no rezoning requests affecting Rural Zone land. In total, approximately 96 hectares (0.33%) of Plains Production Zone land was rezoned for urban development. Two areas of Plains Production zoned land on the outskirts of Hastings (Ōmāhu Road and Irongate) were rezoned to Industrial totaling approximately 185 hectares in 2017. Two areas of Plains Production zoned land were rezoned to Residential (Howard Street, Hastings and Brookvale Road, Havelock North) totaling 57 hectares. Finally, 7.2 hectares of Plains Production zoned land were rezoned to Deferred Hawke's Bay Regional Sports Park. In 2018, 55 hectares of land zoned Havelock North Rural Residential and Character Residential was rezoned to Iona Residential in Havelock North. As part of the District Plan review a rezoning request was lodged with structure plan for 10.08 hectares of plain zone land on East Road, Haumoana. As a result, 5.97 hectares was approved which has resulted in the creation of 16 lots. The remaining 3.09 hectares is zoned as Haumoana – Te Awanga deferred residential.
VS6 Types of Land Use Consents Applied for in the Plains Production Zone			Land use consent for activities not associated with land based primary production activities has been steady, averaging 48.5 consents per year. There is a small increasing trend in the number of industrial and commercial land use consent applications in the Plains Production Zone over the reporting period.

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Amongst other things, the purpose of the RMA is about enabling people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing now, whilst sustaining the potential of natural resources to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations and safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of soil.

Section 31 of the RMA gives the District Council the function of managing and controlling the effects of the use, development, or protection of land.

Item 9

Land Use

How we use land affects the type of vegetation cover present and the soil beneath. A change in land use can result in a loss of, or change in, vegetation and soil quality.

Loss of vegetation can cause erosion and have a negative impact on water quality in streams, rivers and (eventually) groundwater, all of which affects the biodiversity and sustainability of natural resources.

The Proposed Hastings District Plan manages the effects of land use through a mechanism called zoning. Zoning reflects the existing and potential pattern of development within the District. Different areas have their own distinct character within the District. Zoning is used as a framework for standards and other methods which protect and enhance the desirable aspects of the character in each Zone.



2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

Indicators

The following table shows the indicators that are used to monitor the state of land use in the District. These indicators are also used to inform other monitoring programmes for the District, such as Community Outcomes Monitoring and monitoring achievement of the anticipated outcomes in the Proposed Hastings District Plan, as shown below.

INDICATORS FOR LAND USE

INDICATOR			RELEVANT COMMUNITY OUTCOMES AND HOW IT INFORMS THESE OUTCOMES	RELEVANT DISTRICT PLAN OUTCOMES
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">An environment that is appreciated, protected and sustained for future generations.The Hawke’s Bay community is well informed and educated about the environment.	<p>Proposed Hastings District Plan (2015) (As amended by decisions), Section 2.3.3.6 (How the District Plan will Deliver the Vision)</p> <p>A place based approach has been adopted in drafting the District Plan, identifying those areas of the District that have special characteristics that set them apart from other areas of the District. These areas are identified as Strategic Management Areas (SMAs). There will be a series of Zones within the SMAs that recognise the like areas of land uses.</p>
LU1	Land Cover Classes	State	An understanding of the District’s land cover and land use patterns will assist in planning for future development in an integrated way, in achieving sustainable use of land and water resources, and moving to a more compact urban form.	
LU2	Land Use Zones	State and Response		

2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

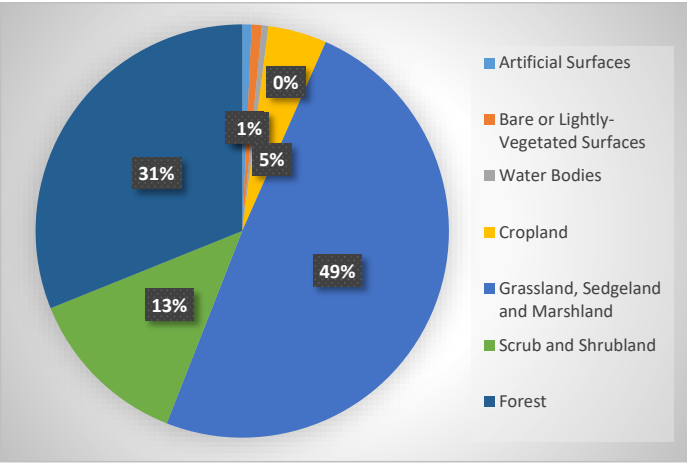
Monitoring information

Indicator LU1: Land Cover Classes

Land cover data provides an indication of the range of land uses in the District, and their relative land area. This provides a good understanding of how the District’s land resource is being utilised.

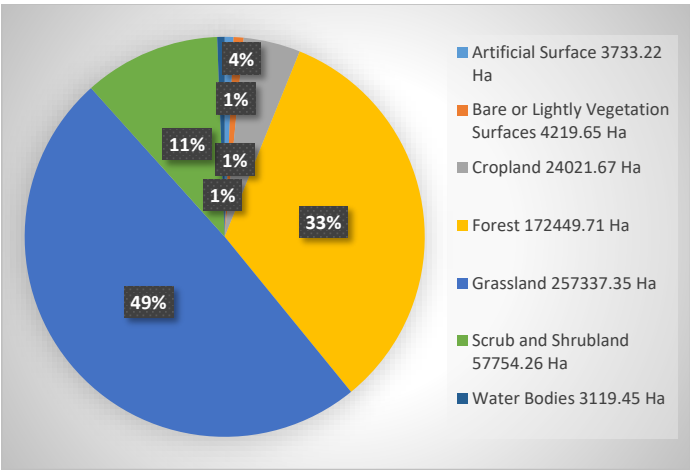
The following graphs show a comparison in land cover between 2012 and 2019. The land cover groupings have been standardised in line with Landcare Research Informatics.

Figure 6: Land Cover of Hastings District (2012)



Source: Land Cover Data Base 3 (LCDB3), Landcare Research Informatics

Figure 7: Land Cover of Hastings District (2019)



Source: Land Cover Data Base 4 (LCDB4), Landcare Research Informatics

The above graphs and following table show that since, there has been a slight change in land cover in the Hastings District with a loss of shrubland and increase in cropping, orcharding, and vineyards.

2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

Table 3: Summary of Land Cover CHange in Hastings District Between 2012 and 2019

Land Cover Group	% of Total (2012)	% of Total (2019)	% Change
Artificial Surfaces (e.g. Built-up Area, Urban Parkland/Open Space, Transport Infrastructure)	0.73	0.71	-2.74
Bare or Lightly-vegetated Surfaces (e.g. Sand, Gravel, Rock, Landslide)	0.79	0.60	-24.05
Waterbodies	0.51	0.60	+17.65
Cropland (e.g. cropland, vineyards, orchards)	4.60	4.60	0
Grassland, Sedgeland and Marshland	49.33	49.24	-0.1824
Shrub and Shrubland (e.g. Gorse/Broom, Manuka/Kanuka, Shrubland)	12.95	11.05	-14.67
Forest (e.g. major shelterbelts, pine forest, exotic forest, indigenous forest)	31.09	33	+6.14

Source: Land Cover Data Bases 3 & 4 (LCDB3 & LCDB4), Landcare Research Informatics

The combined amount of grassland, shrubland and forest cover has dropped slightly from around 93.4% in 2012, to around 93.29% of the District in 2019. The above indicates a slight decrease in shrubland (1.9% decreased, which equates to around 6,495ha) and cropland cover (remained the same), with a corresponding slight decrease in grassland (down 0.9%) and forest cover (up 1.91%). This does not represent significant land cover change, but suggests some possible minor land conversion towards cropland, vineyards and orchards, and some reversion to shrub, may be occurring.

Artificial Surfaces (e.g. built up area and urban parkland/open space areas) in 2012 accounted for approximately 0.73% of the land cover. This is a slight decrease in percentage cover from 2012 (down 0.2%). The amount of bare or lightly vegetated surfaces has decreased by 0.19% while waterbodies has increased by 0.9%.

Indicator LU2: Land Use Zones

Land uses in Hasting District are managed by Zones. A zone is an area of land set aside for a specific range of land uses. Each zone is managed according to the different environmental outcomes that are being sought for the zone. Activities within the zones are managed according to the anticipated environmental effects, and the ability of the District Plan to avoid, remedy or mitigate these effects. As part of the District Plan review, there was a shift towards a place-based approach to zoning which also introduced overarching Strategic Management Areas (SMA).

The Rural SMA for example is the Hastings District’s largest environment comprising approximately 481.600 ha of land which accounts for 92% of the District’s total land area.

The zones in the Hastings District Plan can be generally grouped as follows:

- **Rural Zone:** traditionally oriented towards land-based primary production but becoming increasingly diversified; provision for limited commercial and industrial activities ancillary to its primary production focus; and limited opportunity for residential lifestyle lot subdivision
- **Plains Production Zone:** focuses on sustaining the life-supporting capacity of the highly versatile Heretaunga Plains soil resource; residential lifestyle subdivision is discouraged and restricted to only that which provides for the balance to be amalgamated into an adjoining title
- **Rural-Residential Zone:** accommodates development of peri-urban lifestyle blocks, and is generally located on land with lower fertility soils. This also includes the Special Character Zones (Te Mata and Tukituki) along with the Iona and Havelock North Special Character Zone.

2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

- **Residential Zones:** covers the main urban residential areas and settlements, and areas identified for future residential expansion⁷
- **Commercial Zones:** 15 Commercial Zones provide for the different commercial requirements of businesses within the District.
- **Industrial Zones:** Six Industrial Zones provide for the various levels and types of industrial activity in the District.

The following table shows the area of land within each of the Operative District Plan Zones as at the end of 2008, and enables limited comparison with 2014 figures, showing where there may have been gains and losses since the first and second State of the Environment Reports.

Table 4: Area of Zoned Land Use in Hastings District

Area of Zoned Land Use in Hastings District				
ZONES	AREA (HECTARES)	AREA (HECTARES) AS 2014 – OPERATIVE DISTRICT PLAN	AREA (HECTARES) AS 2019 – AS AMENDED BY DECISIONS DISTRICT PLAN	
Rural	Rural	473,167	473,802	481,673
Plains	Plains	29,580	29,550	31,114
Rural Residential	Rural Residential	1,265	1,505	869.22
	Te Mata Special Character	502	503	517.64
	Tukituki Special Character	292	292	300.17
	Havelock North Rural Residential	-	-	643.31

⁷ The General Residential Zone incorporates the main centres of Hastings City, Flaxmere and Havelock North, but also Clive and Whakatū. The Plains Residential Zone covers the settlements around Paki Paki, Bridge Pā and

	Iona special character	-	-	39.83
	Total Rural Residential	2,059	2,300	2,370.17
Residential	General Residential	2,002	1,995	1066.53
	Deferred General Residential	5	34	-
	Plains Residential	26	25	-
	Plains Settlement	-	-	30.53
	Coastal Residential	117	132	-
	Coastal Settlement	-	-	38.35
	Clive-Whakatū Residential	-	-	80.86
	Flaxmere Community Residential	-	-	3.9
	Flaxmere General Residential	-	-	319.31
	Hastings Character Residential	-	-	53.23
	Hastings City Living	-	-	56.09
	Hastings General Residential	-	-	1066.53
	Haumoana-Te Awanga Residential	-	-	97.88
	Haumoana-Te Awanga Deferred Residential	-	-	3.78
	Haumoana-Te Awanga Deferred Residential A	-	-	1.9
	Haumoana-Te Awanga Deferred Residential B	-	-	2.22
	Havelock North Character Residential	-	-	361.66
	Havelock North General Residential	-	-	291.03

Ōmāhu, and the Coastal Residential Zone includes the coastal settlements of Haumoana, Te Awanga, Waipātiki, Whirinaki, Waimārama and Tangoio.

2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

	Waimārama Coastal Settlement	-	-	37.54
	Total Residential	2,150	2,186	3,511.34
Commercial	Central Commercial	49	44	50.17
	Flaxmere Commercial	-	-	3.98
	Havelock North Village Centre Business	-	-	8.16
	Havelock North Village Mixed	-	-	3.58
	Havelock North Village Centre Retail	-	-	8.86
	Commercial Service	29	23	38.23
	Flaxmere Commercial Service			3
	Large Format Retail	32	16	20.57
	Suburban Commercial	31	12	8.4
	Bridge Pa Suburban Commercial	-	-	0.08
	Clive-Whakatū Suburban Commercial	-	-	5.26
	Haumoana-Te Awanga Suburban Commercial	-	-	1.6
	Waimārama Suburban Commercial	-	-	0.13
	Central Residential Commercial	6	4	-
	Residential Commercial	-	-	5.62
	Havelock North Village Centre	-	18	-
	Flaxmere Village Centre	-	10	3.98
	Total Commercial	148	128	161.62
Industrial	Industrial 1	35	25	-
	Industrial 2	410	410	-
	Deferred Industrial 2	8	71	-

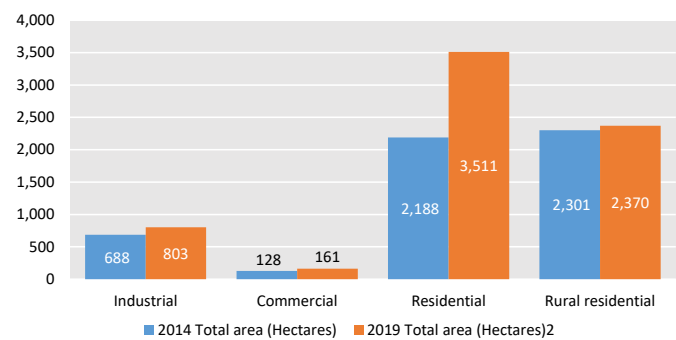
Industrial 3	4	4	-
Industrial 4	88	88	-
Industrial 5	1	1	-
Industrial 6	54	72	-
Industrial 7	-	8	-
Deferred Industrial 7 – Tōmoana	-	8	-
Deferred General Industry	-	-	3.06
General Industry	-	-	642.67
Havelock North Centre Industrial	-	-	4.41
Light Industry	-	-	40.75
Tōmoana Food Industry	-	-	17.13
Whirinaki Industrial	-	-	95.38
Total Industrial	600	688	803.4
TOTAL	507,703	508,654	522,639
(excludes rivers/lakes, Hawke's Bay Regional Sports Park, deferred regional sports park, natural preservation, open space, Regional Hospital, and restricted building areas)			

Source: Hastings District Council

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Figure 8: Change in Land Use Zones - 2014 to 2019:



Source: Hastings District Council

The Rural Zone and the Plains Production Zone remain the largest zones in the Hastings District in 2019, but have not altered significantly in area from the 2014 State of the Environment Report.

The Industrial, Commercial, Residential and Rural Residential Zones indicate change since the pervious State of the Environment Report. However as the change is small, with the exception of Residential.

An increase in the number of hectares of industrial zoned land between 2014 and 2019 reflects the introduction of new industrially zoned areas at Irongate, Ōmāhu Road (north side and Tōmoana).

Since publication of the first State of the Environment Report, Hastings District Council has undertaken its District Plan Review, and notified a Proposed District Plan in November 2013. Decisions on submissions to the Proposed Plan were notified in September 2015. The following table compares the land use zone areas in the Proposed Plan, with those contained in the Proposed Plan as a result of decisions.

The District Plan review took a more place-based approach to zoning, and introduced a significant number of new zones including a Regional Hospital Zone (previously zoned General Residential under the 2003 District Plan), Open Space Zone covering parks and reserves (parks and reserves which previously had the zoning of the area in which it was located in the Operative District Plan), a Nature Preservation Zone (covering Cape Kidnappers and Ocean Beach) currently zoned Rural in the 2003 District Plan, and introduced numerous place-specific Residential Zones.

The data has grouped the land use zones similarly to allow some comparison to be made. However, it should be noted that there has been changes to the way zones are mapped. For example, roads and lakes/ivers were previously excluded from zone analysis as they were not zoned in the 2003 District Plan. In the Proposed Hastings District Plan these features have been made part of District Plan Zones and cannot be excluded from the total area of the District. This has resulted in some zones showing an apparent increase, when in fact there has been little change.

Table 5: Proposed and Proposed as amended by decisions District Plan Zones

Zones	Area in hectares (Proposed District Plan)	Area in hectares (As amended by decisions District Plan)
Rural	481,268	481,673
Plains	31,326	31,114
Rural Residential Zones	2,301	2,370.17
Residential Zones	2,416	2,347.24
Commercial Zones	162	161.62
Industrial Zones	688	803.40
Other	4,120	4,120

Source: Hastings District Council

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The Proposed District Plan zones were grouped into the following categories for the purposes of the above table.

Rural Zone

- Cape Kidnappers – Ocean Beach Nature Preservation
- Rural

Plains Zones

- Plains Production

Rural Residential Zones

- Havelock North Rural Residential
- Rural Residential
- Te Mata Special Character
- TukiTuki Special Character

Residential Zones

- Clive-Whakatū Residential
- Coastal Settlement
- Flaxmere Community Residential
- Flaxmere General Residential
- Hastings Character Residential
- Hastings City Living
- Hastings General Residential
- Haumoana – Te Awanga Deferred Residential A
- Haumoana – Te Awanga Deferred Residential B
- Haumoana – Te Awanga Residential
- Havelock North Character Residential

- Havelock North General Residential
- Iona Special Character
- Plains Settlement
- Waimārama Coastal Settlement

Commercial Zones

- Bridge Pa Suburban Commercial
- Clive Suburban Commercial
- Clive – Whakatū Suburban Commercial
- Flaxmere Commercial
- Flaxmere Commercial Service
- Hastings Central Commercial
- Hastings Commercial Service
- Hastings Large Format Retail
- Hastings Residential Commercial
- Hastings Suburban Commercial
- Haumoana – Te Awanga Suburban Commercial
- Havelock North Village Centre Business
- Havelock North Village Centre Mixed
- Havelock North Village Centre Retail
- Haumoana-Te Awanga Suburban Commercial
- Waimārama Suburban Commercial

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Industrial Zones

- Deferred General Industrial
- General Industrial
- Havelock North Village Centre Industrial
- Light Industrial
- Tōmoana Food Industry
- Whirinaki Industrial

Other Zones

- Deferred Hawke’s Bay Regional Sports Park
- Hawke’s Bay Regional Sports Park
- Open Space
- Regional Hospital

Hastings District comprises approximately 98% vegetated land cover, and approximately 98.9% of the District is zoned Rural or Plains Production Zone. There have been some minor increases in industrial and residential type zones to provide for current and future demand, although these are relatively small in relation to the total area of Rural and Plains Production Zone areas

Land cover and zoning allocation continues to reflect a rural provincial area in New Zealand.

Comparisons suggest there has not been any significant change in land cover or land use patterns within the District since the previous State of the Environment Report.

Responses

For Council

- Continue to monitor changes in land cover and land use patterns (zoning) over time, to determine/confirm any areas of the District experiencing significant change or pressure.



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Sustainable Urban Development

Areas close to the urban centres and the hills surrounding the Heretaunga Plains face considerable pressure to accommodate increased urban activities (commercial and industrial activities) and residential housing

The price, infrastructure potential and close proximity of the Heretaunga Plains to the urban centres of Hastings City, Havelock North and Flaxmere generates considerable demand to utilise the land for a range of uses. Once land has been converted to urban, it is unlikely that this process will be reversed.

Of course, sustainable urban development is not about no development or urban growth – the issue is about striking an appropriate balance, efficient use of land resources at a rate that balances demand and supply, and investigating alternatives to greenfield expansion. Indicators in this section illustrate whether development is sustainable. There is presently an ongoing process to replace the Resource Management Act. The Act is set to be replaced with three new pieces of legislation being the;

- Natural and Built Environments Act
- Strategic Planning Act
- Climate Change Adaptation Act.

According to Environmental Manager David Parker

“Urban areas are struggling to keep pace with population growth and the need for affordable housing. Water quality is deteriorating, biodiversity is diminishing and there is an urgent need to reduce carbon emissions and adapt to climate change”.

Any future State of the Environment reporting will need to be reassessed against any new possible outcomes as a result of the review of the RMA. It is not clear at this stage what difference in indicators for sustainable urban development will result from this process.



Photo credit: Peter Scott, Above Hawke's Bay

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Indicators

The table below shows the indicators that are used to monitor urban development in the District. These indicators are also used to inform other monitoring programmes for the District, such as Community Outcomes Monitoring and monitoring achievement of the anticipated outcomes in the Proposed Hastings District Plan, as shown below.

INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

INDICATOR	INDICATOR TYPE	RELEVANT COMMUNITY OUTCOMES AND HOW IT INFORMS THESE OUTCOMES	RELEVANT DISTRICT PLAN OUTCOMES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An environment that is appreciated protected and sustained for future generations. Safe and secure communities. A lifetime of good health and wellbeing. Development in Hawke's Bay is sensitive to the need to protect and promote <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental wellbeing. 	<p>Proposed Hastings District Plan (2015) (As amended by decisions) Section 2.3.2.2 (The Role of the District Plan in Delivering the Vision):</p> <p>...the resources of the District that support land based primary production need to be carefully managed to ensure that they remain available for future generations...the versatile soils of the Heretaunga Plains should be protected from unnecessary development and that future urban growth should be provided for within the existing boundaries of the urban environment. This will require more intensive use of the existing residential areas.</p> <p>Section 2.4.2 Anticipated Outcomes (Urban Strategy):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UDA02 Increased intensification of the existing urban environments, while maintaining acceptable levels of residential amenity. UDA04 Urban development that avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse environmental effects and avoids the loss of valuable finite soil resources on the Heretaunga Plains in line with the Heretaunga Plains Urban Development Strategy. <p>Section 2.8.3 Anticipated Outcomes (Rural Resource Strategy):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RRSA01 The continued availability, development and utilisation of the life supporting capacity of the Hastings District's soil resources for a range of activities
SD1	Building Consents for New Dwellings	Pressure	The number of building consents for new dwellings provides a good indication of demand for residential development and can highlight where pressure for development is occurring. Knowing where development pressure is occurring enables better strategic planning towards achieving infill development and a more compact urban form.
SD2	Infill Subdivision in the Residential Zones	Pressure	Infill subdivision provides for residential demand without encroaching on currently undeveloped land. The higher the rate of infill development the less the impact of development on the District's land resource, as well as enabling efficient provision of services and infrastructure and more compact urban form.

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INDICATOR		INDICATOR TYPE	RELEVANT COMMUNITY OUTCOMES AND HOW IT INFORMS THESE OUTCOMES	RELEVANT DISTRICT PLAN OUTCOMES
SD3	Plan Change Requests for Rezoning from Rural to Urban	Pressure	Rezoning of rural land for urban development can directly impact on the potential of the District’s land and soil resources to provide for future generations. Together with understanding population dynamics and projections for the District, an understanding of demand and pressure for urban rezoning and where this is occurring, can assist with long term planning for sustainable urban development.	

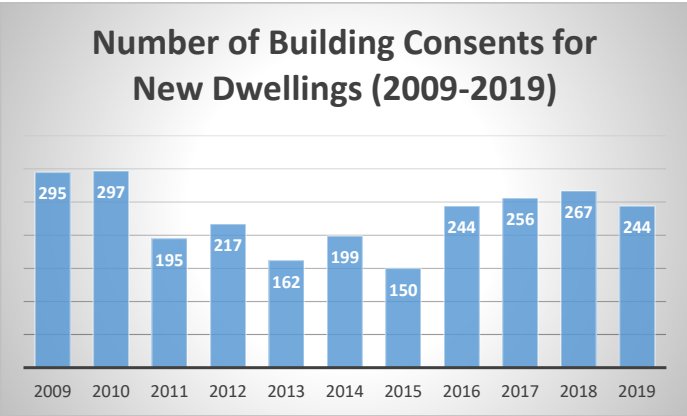
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Monitoring Information

Indicator SD1: Building Consents for New Dwellings

Building consents for new dwellings are a measure of the level of demand for residential urban development in the District. The following graph show the number of building consents for new dwellings for each year between 2009 and 2019.

Figure 9: Number of Building Consent for New Dwellings (2009 - 2019)



Source: Hastings District Council

Over the five years between 2015 and 2019, there were 1,161 building consents granted for new dwellings. There is a constant upward trend in dwelling levels after 2015.

Compared with the previous reporting period, these statistics reflect population growth and a buoyant economy.

The three leading groups for dwelling development is Hastings General Residential (329), rural (213) and Havelock North General Residential (187).

Figure 10: Map of Rural Census Area Units in Hastings District



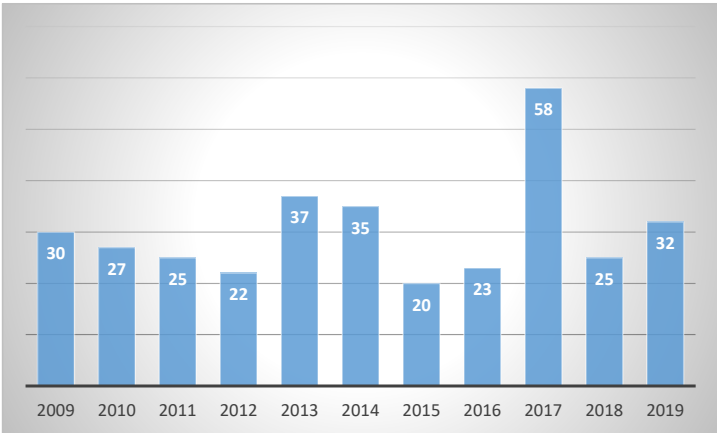
Indicator SD2: Infill Subdivision in the Residential Zones

Infill development often represents an efficient form of urban development. There has been a lower rate of infill subdivision in the urban residential areas of the District (General Residential Zone) over the current reporting period. The lower level of infill subdivision likely reflects a less buoyant property market in 2015, among other factors.

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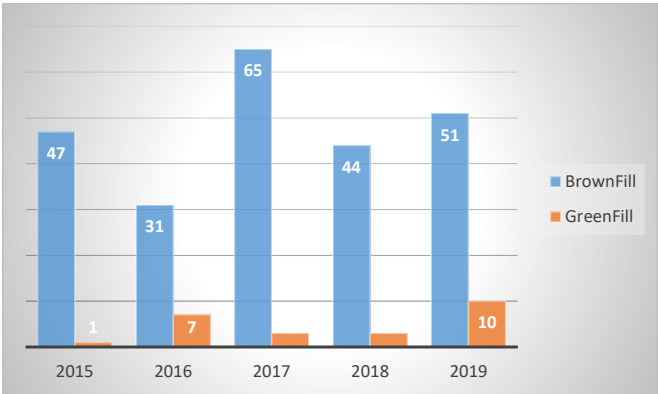
Apart from the 2017 peak, low levels of subdivision have continued through the current reporting period.

Figure 11: Number of Infill Subdivisions Granted in the Residential Zones (2009 - 2019)



Source: Hastings District Council

Figure 12: Brownfield and Greenfield lots created in residential zones



Source: Hastings District Council

The Heretaunga Plains Urban Development Strategy (HPUDS⁸) directs urban growth in Napier and Hastings and on the Heretaunga Plains from 2015 onwards, and targets consolidation/infill at 60% of all new residential development by 2045 (see HPUDS Growth Strategy Parameters).

Indicator SD3: Plan Change Requests for Rezoning from Rural to Residential/Rural Residential

In 2018, 55 hectares of land zoned Havelock North Rural Residential and Character Residential was rezoned to Iona Residential in Havelock North while Whirinaki had 7000m² rezoned from Rural to Coastal Settlement Zone.

During the previous State of the Environment reporting period, Council undertook a review of the Hastings District Plan, resulting in the Proposed Hastings District Plan as amended by decisions in 2015. This process included a

⁸ Heretaunga Plains Urban Development Strategy, 2010, Hastings District Council, Napier City Council & Hawke's Bay Regional Council.

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review of the policy framework, methods and rules in the District Plan that guide development.

Through this process, a number of submissions sought rezoning of land within the District, including rezoning of Rural and Plains- Zoned land to facilitate additional areas of urban and low density residential development. Thirty one proposals to rezone were received where decisions on these submissions were released in September 2015, followed by a period for appeals and resolution of any appeals.

Responses

For the Community:

- Take up opportunities to participate in the review of urban development strategies and future rezoning proposals in the District.

For Council:

- Continue to promote best practice land development examples and good practice guidelines
- Contribute to reviews of the Heretaunga Plains Urban Development Strategy (HPUDS) for a co-ordinated approach to urban development across the Heretaunga Plains.



Photo credit: Peter Scott, Above Hawke's Bay

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Protection of Versatile Soil

Class I, II and III soils are generally considered the most fertile and versatile, and contain the greatest productive potential for farming and horticulture.

Hastings District has a finite resource of good quality rural land. The District's economy heavily relies on the Heretaunga Plains soils for horticulture and viticulture, and rural pasture land for sheep and cattle. The loss of high quality rural land to residential development could in the future compromise the ability of the District to support the extensive farming, horticulture and viticulture industries on which much of the community relies.

The rural land resource, and particularly the Heretaunga Plains soil resource, is important to the District for economic, cultural and social reasons. The Heretaunga Plains is a resource rich area of New Zealand, blessed with high value soils, good water supply and a temperate climate. With such resources the Plains have been the focus for settlement, with the main industrial base being in support of the agriculture and horticulture sectors.

The value of the soil and water resource to the economy and the wellbeing of the community has changed little over time. Ongoing growth in the residential and industrial sectors, along with changing horticulture practices has led to increasing competition for the water and soil resources.

Areas of rural land are often purchased and subdivided into smaller lots for residential and lifestyle purposes, particularly close to townships, although this is offset by the amalgamation of larger lots.

Diversification and intensification of activities in rural areas also means pressure to divide rural land into smaller and smaller lots, likely in an attempt to offset capital investments. Land fragmentation can result in a shortage of properties of suitable size for viable farming and horticulture units in the future.

Since the first State of the Environment Report was published, Hastings District Council, Napier City Council and Hawke's Bay Regional Council have embarked on a collaborative approach towards managing urban growth on the Plains from

2015 to 2045. The joint Strategy was first adopted in 2010, then a reviewed version re-adopted by the three councils in early 2017 (HPUDS 2017).

One of the key drivers for HPUDS was community recognition that both the soils and water resource are finite and under increasing pressure and could be better managed. Also of relevance is the Regional Policy Statement which became operative in 2014. This was the first statutory document that gave effect to HPUDS.

Through the District Plan Review and development of the Proposed Hastings District Plan, Hastings District has sought to implement relevant aspects of HPUDS with inclusion of objectives, policies and rules to ensure future growth is comprehensively and sustainably managed.



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Indicators

The table below shows the indicators that are used to monitor the state of the versatile soils in the District. These indicators are also used to inform other monitoring programmes for the District, such as Community Outcomes Monitoring and monitoring achievement of the anticipated outcomes in the Proposed Hastings District Plan, as shown below.

INDICATORS FOR PROTECTION OF VERSATILE SOIL

INDICATOR	INDICATOR TYPE	RELEVANT COMMUNITY OUTCOMES AND HOW IT INFORMS THESE OUTCOMES	RELEVANT DISTRICT PLAN OUTCOMES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An environment that is appreciated, protected and sustained for future generations. Development in Hawke's Bay is sensitive to the need to protect and promote environmental wellbeing. 	<p>Proposed Hastings District Plan (2015) (As amended by decisions)</p> <p>Section 2.3.2.2 (The Role of the District Plan in Delivering the Vision): ...the resources of the District that support land based primary production need to be carefully managed to ensure that they remain available for future generations...the versatile soils of the Heretaunga Plains should be protected from unnecessary development and that future urban growth should be provided for within the existing boundaries of the urban environment. This will require more intensive use of the existing residential areas.</p> <p>Section 2.4.2 Anticipated Outcomes (Urban Strategy):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UDA02 Increased intensification of the existing urban environments, while maintaining acceptable levels of residential amenity. UDA04 Urban development that avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse environmental effects and avoids the loss of valuable finite soil resources on the Heretaunga Plains in line with the Heretaunga Plains Urban Development Strategy. <p>Section 2.8.3 Anticipated Outcomes (Rural Resource Strategy):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RRSA01 The continued availability, development and utilisation of the life supporting capacity of the Hastings District's productive land resources for a range of activities.
VS1	Versatile Soils in the District	State	The amount of versatile soils in the District indicates the state of the soil resource, and assists in understanding the rarity of the resource and the effect of loss of valuable finite soil resources both for present and future generations.
VS2	New Dwellings in the Rural/Plains Production Zones	Pressure	The number of new dwellings in the rural area gives a good indication of the pressure for residential development in the rural area.
VS3	Subdivision in the Rural/Plains Production Zones	Pressure	The number of subdivisions to create additional sites, including lifestyle lots, in the rural area gives a good indication of the pressure the rural soil resource is under, and an understanding of this enables informed response towards protecting this resource.
VS4	'Farm Park' Subdivision in the Rural Zone	Pressure	Farm parks are one method of providing for low density residential demand with less impact on the life supporting capacity of the soils. The number of farm parks and sites created can inform ongoing attempts to achieve balance between use, development and protection.
VS5	Rezoning of Rural/Plains Production Zone Land	Pressure	Rezoning of the Plains Production Zone is a good indicator of the impact of urban expansion and development on the extent of the finite soil resource of the Heretaunga Plains.

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INDICATOR		INDICATOR TYPE	RELEVANT COMMUNITY OUTCOMES AND HOW IT INFORMS RELEVANT DISTRICT PLAN OUTCOMES THESE OUTCOMES
VS6	Land Use Consents Granted in the Plains Production Zone	Pressure	The types of land use consents that are granted in the Plains Production Zone provides an indication of what activities are occurring on the finite soil resource other than those directly related to land-based primary production, and thereby what pressures are impacting on it.

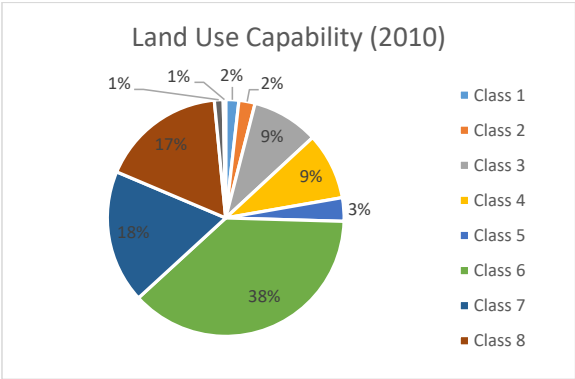
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Monitoring information

Indicator VS1: Versatile Soils in the District

Class I, II and III soils are generally considered the most fertile and versatile, and contain the greatest productive potential for farming and horticulture. There are 68,514 hectares (or 13.11%) of the District comprising class I, II or III soils.

Figure 13: Land Area by Land Use Capability (2010)



Source: LRI Land Use Capability Data, Landcare Research

The New Zealand LRI data (including the Land Use Capability data) has not been updated since 2010, and there are no plans to review it in the near future.

Indicator VS2: New Dwellings in the Rural/Plains Production Zones

New dwellings in the Rural and Plains Production Zones provide a useful indication of the urbanisation of the soil resource.

The settlement pattern in the Heretaunga Plains Urban Development Strategy (HPUDS) is made up of key growth areas that have been identified within Napier City and Hastings District. HPUDS outlines a settlement pattern out to 2045 involving an increase in the number of households on smaller lots. This is achieved by focusing development into the key growth areas identified.

The key elements of the settlement pattern out to 2045 are:

- 60% intensification (10 – 20% intensification or brownfields)
- 35% greenfield
- 5% of population in rural areas.

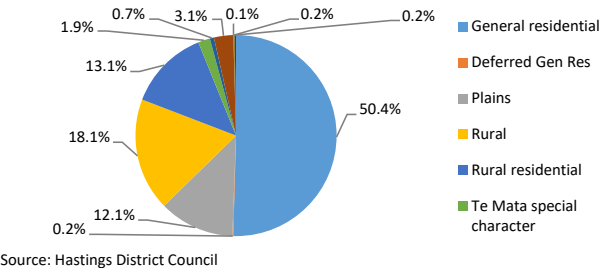
One of the aims of HPUDS is to have defined urban areas. This allows for more cost effective and efficient servicing and creates definite boundaries between the urban and rural environments⁹.

The following chart compares the actual distribution of building consents for new dwellings in the Hastings District by zone for 2015 to 2019 against the previous State of the Environment reporting period.

⁹ Heretaunga Plains Urban Development Strategy, 2010, Hastings District Council, Napier City Council & Hawke's Bay Regional Council.

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Figure 14: Comparison of Building Consents for New Dwellings by Zone for 2009 - 2014



Just over half of all new dwellings in the period from 2015 to 2019 were within the Urban Zones.

As expected, this was mostly within the Residential Zones which accounted for 44%, with a further 3.1% in the Coastal Residential Zone.

Building Consents comprised 10% of new dwellings in the Plains Production and 19% of new dwellings in the Rural Zone. In the previous reporting period, these figures were 12.1% and 18.1% respectively. Given the additional diversity of Zones as a result of the District Plan review, findings vary compared with the previous reporting period. This was expected given the place base planning approach to the District’s planning provisions.

Figure 15: Total Building Consents by Zone (2015 - 2019)

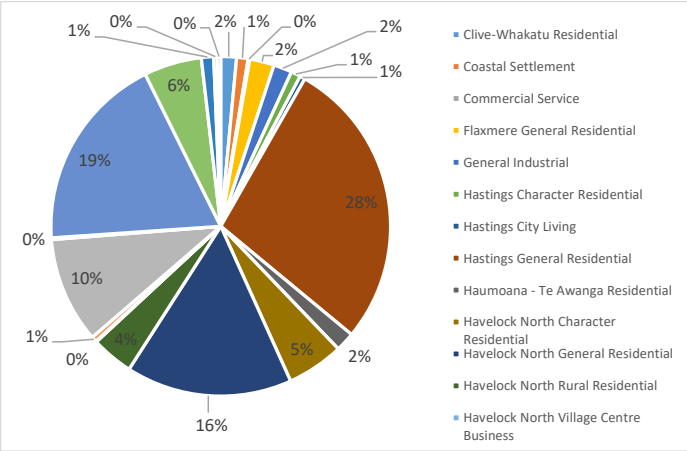
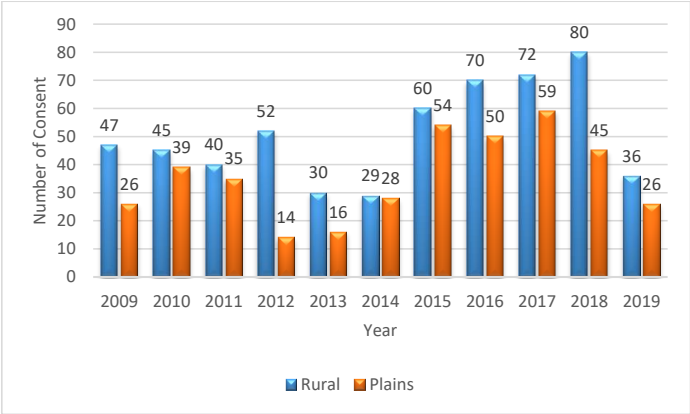


Figure 16: Building Consents for New Dwellings in the Rural and Plains Production Zones (2009 - 2019)



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Demand for Building Consents to erect new dwellings in the Rural Zone and Plains Production Zone shows continuing demand, comparison to the previously reporting period. Though new dwellings in the Plains Production Zone fell to its lowest point for the State of the Environment period in 2019, just 26 dwellings consented. However, overall since 2015, the number of new dwellings in the Plains Production Zone has increased significantly with an average of 46 consents received per year.

Interestingly, the level of Building Consents for new dwellings in the Rural Zone has altered dramatically with dwelling numbers almost doubling compared to the previous reporting period. This may be due to the number of Rural Zone subdivisions compared with Plains Production Zone subdivision over the reporting period.

Indicator VS3: Subdivision in the Rural/Plains Production Zones

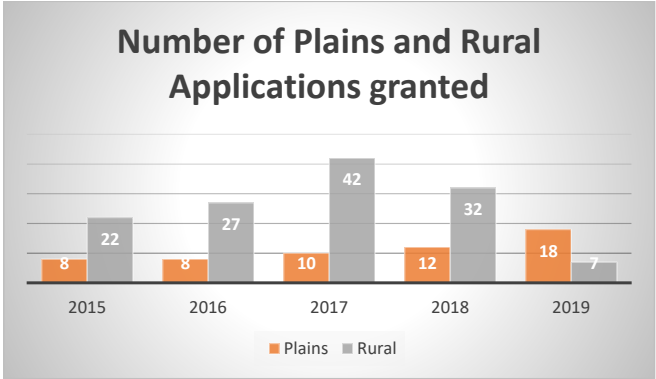
Subdivision can lead to land fragmentation and an increased and accelerated supply of smaller sites which may not safeguard the life-supporting capacity of the finite rural land resource. Fragmentation creates expectation of higher land value, making land aggregation and larger rural properties less appealing.

HDC has maintained a strong policy position on adhering to the provisions of the Plains Production Zone to protect the Plains Production Zone resource. This strong policy stance position is reflected in the number of successful Environment Court cases supporting the Council’s stance on soil protection.

Subdivision in the Plains Production and Rural Zones therefore, is an indicator of fragmentation of the rural land resource. The following graphs show the number of subdivision applications granted for the Plains and Rural Zones for the 5-year period to 2019¹⁰.

¹⁰ The subdivision data used for this indicator excludes any subdivisions solely for the purpose of boundary adjustment, creating rights of way, or amalgamation.

Figure 17: Total Number of Subdivision Consents Granted in the Rural and Plains Production Zones 2015 - 2019



Source: Hastings District Council

For the current reporting period, subdivisions in the Rural Zone have an average of 26 applications a year. This likely reflects high demand due to a variety of factors, including the change in lifestyle choices to possibly policy and rule changes enabling development.

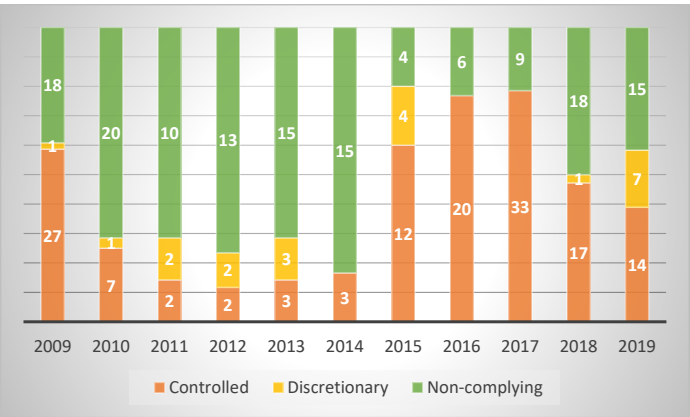
Non-complying activities represent development is contrary to the District Plan provisions. Therefore, the number of Non-complying subdivisions provides a strong indication of ‘pressure’ to develop land over time.

The proportion of Non-complying subdivisions in the Rural Zone out numbers Controlled and Discretionary activities by approximately three applications to one for the previous reporting period. Whilst in nominal terms, the number of Non-complying subdivisions in the Rural Zone has remained steady with an average of 10 applications received per year for 2015-19. The number of Controlled activities has increased while the number of Non-complying

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applications have decreased. This may be a result of the reduction in lifestyle lots size from 1.5-2.5 hectares to 4000m²-2.5 hectares. The reduction in lot size will not impact on the sites ability to be serviced and developed and reduces the loss of rural land as a residential lifestyle lot.

Figure 18: Subdivision Applications in the Rural Zone (2009 - 2019)

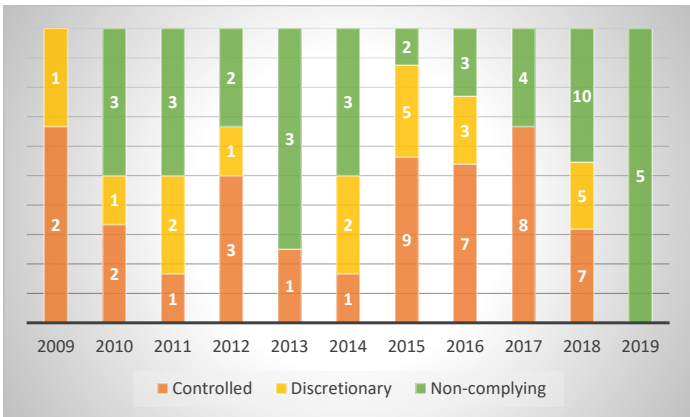


Source: Hastings District Council

Subdivision applications affecting the Plains Production Zone have historically been low over the 2009-2014 reporting period (averaging about 4 per year). However, the number of applications gradually increased from 2015 onwards, averaging around 13 applications per year.

The proportion of Non-complying subdivisions in the Plains Production Zone has gradually increased between 2015 and 2019 to almost 35% of total subdivisions received (24 of the 68 applications). However Non-complying subdivisions have declined since the previous State of the Environment reporting period. In numerical terms this is an average of 13 applications per year.

Figure 19: Subdivision Applications in the Plains Production Zone (2009 - 2019)

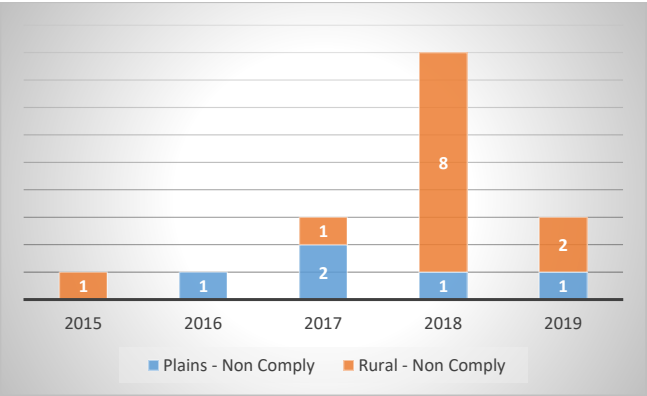


Source: Hastings District Council

The following graphs show the number of successful Non-complying subdivisions in the Plains Production and Rural Zones, and the number of subsequent new lots created.

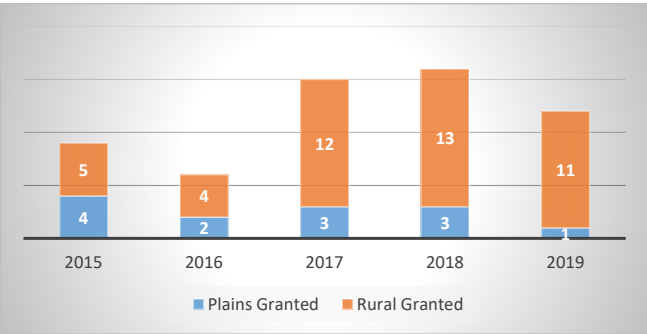
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Figure 20: Non-Complying Subdivision Applications Granted in the Rural and Plains Production Zones (2015 - 2019)



Source: Hastings District Council

Figure 21: Non-Complying Lots Established in the Rural and Plains Production Zones (2015 - 2019)



Source: Hastings District Council

Apart from the 2018 peak in Consents, the total number of Non-Complying subdivision applications has reduced over the 5-year period. However, since then the number of Non-Complying subdivision applications have remained fairly steady with an average of 15 applications per year for both Rural and Plains Production Zone.

The higher number of lots granted in the Rural Zone may reflect the approval of a farm park.

Subdivisions of this nature most likely continue to reflect the carving off of surplus land or dwellings to release capital, which is generally provided for in the District Plan.

Subdivision in the Rural and Plains Production Zones between 2014 and 2019 appears to indicate reduced pressure on the rural soil resource for residential development purposes, and effective control of land fragmentation on the Plains.

Indicator VS4: 'Farm Park' Subdivision in the Rural Zone

Residential Farm Parks are another mechanism to cater for demand for rural residential lifestyle sites. 'Farm parks' are a form of rural residential development which recognises a desire for smaller rural residential sites, and enabling this by retention of the majority of the parent title for continued land based activities (often administered by a body corporate comprising the owners of the residential sites).

The benefit of farm park subdivisions, in contrast with traditional rural subdivision, is efficient and effective operation of the balance farm/lot in the long term i.e. minimising the loss of productive soils, and better compatibility with the pattern of development on adjoining land, and avoiding reverse sensitivity issues/conflict with neighbouring land based activities. The uptake of residential farm park provisions can provide an indication of a more sustainable rural subdivision approach when compared with standard lifestyle subdivision.

The Hastings District Plan specifically provides for 'farm park' developments in the Rural Zone as Discretionary activities under certain conditions. Farm park

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subdivisions are not specifically provided for in the Plains Production Zone, reflecting the strong emphasis away from fragmentation of the Plains soil resource.

There were 6 residential farm park subdivision applications in the Rural Zone during the previous State of the Environment reporting period. A further 5 farm park applications have been applied for between 2015 and 2019. These are:

- RMA20150341 - 35 Site Residential Farm Park Subdivision (Limestone Properties Ltd)
- RMA20140417 – (ENV-2016-WLG-000007) 13 residential farm park sites (Ocean Beach Land Holdings Ltd).
- RMA20180087 – vary farm park consent to increase by one lot (Matarua Trustee Company Ltd).
- RMA20180323 – 21 residential farm park Ōhiti Road, Crownthorpe.
- 11-lot subdivision (Matangi Road), applied for in 2013, granted in 2015 – Non-complying;

The residential farm park concept was relatively new to the District at the time of the first State of the Environment Report. After more than 10 years, farm parks are still relatively small in number, but contribute towards subdivision applications in the Rural Zone involving the creation of more than 3 lots. This suggests that the larger rural lifestyle subdivisions in the Hastings District are adopting more sustainable land use principles.

Indicator VS5: Rezoning of Rural/Plains Production Zone Land

The demand for and granting of plan changes to rezone Rural and Plains Production Zoned land reflects a direct loss of soils for land based primary production purposes.

Two areas of Plains Production zoned land on the outskirts of Hastings (Ōmāhu Road and Irongate) were rezoned to Industrial totaling approximately 185 hectares in 2017. Two areas of Plains Production zoned land were rezoned to

Residential (Howard Street, Hastings and Brookvale Road, Havelock North) totaling 57 hectares. Finally, 7.2 hectares of Plains Production zoned land were rezoned to Deferred Hawke's Bay Regional Sports Park.

In 2018, 55 hectares of land zoned Havelock North Rural Residential and Character Residential was rezoned to Iona Residential in Havelock North.

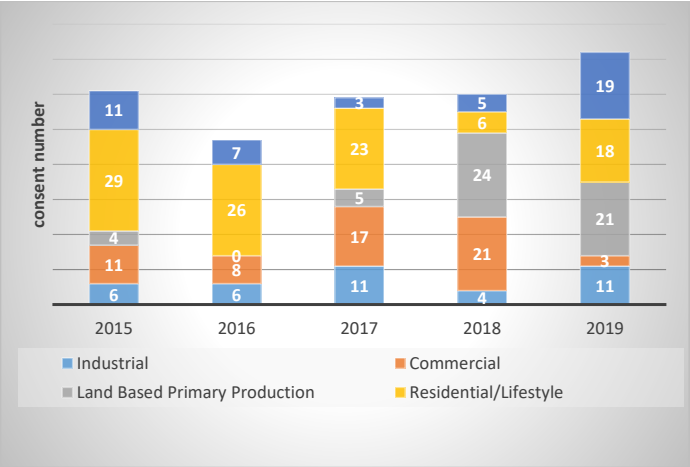
At Haumoana, 3.6 hectares of Plains Production zoned land was rezoned to Deferred Residential, whilst at Te Awanga 8.3 hectares were rezoned Residential and 4.2 hectares rezoned Deferred Residential. Whirinaki had 7000m2 rezoned from Rural Zone to Coastal Settlement Zone.

Indicator VS6: Types of Land Use Consents Granted in the Plains Production Zone

It was identified in the first State of the Environment Report that monitoring the demand and types of land use consents for activities not directly related to land based primary production, could provide further valuable information about pressure to develop on the versatile soils of the Heretaunga Plains.

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Figure 22: Types of Land Use Consents Applied for in the Plains Production Zones (2015 - 2019)



Source: Hastings District Council

The number of land use consents for activities not directly related to land based primary production has averaged 49 consents per year (and ranged from about 36-57 in any given year). The data suggests a small increasing trend to establish industrial and commercial land use activities in the Plains Production Zone, peaking in 2017 and 2018, and a fairly constant demand for residential/lifestyle consents (averaging about 20 consents per year). A large proportion of those residential/lifestyle consents over this period were for oversized secondary dwellings, yard encroachments, or relocated dwellings.

Between 2015 and 2019, building consents for new dwellings in the Plains Production Zone averaged 22 new dwellings per year falling to their lowest point to just 6 dwellings in 2018.

The number of subdivision consents granted has dropped to between 20 and 30 applications a year over the reporting period. This is compared with the previous reporting period, where up to 70 Rural Zone subdivisions were granted each year. Of those, the number of Non-Complying subdivisions in the Rural Zone has remained steady at around 14-44 applications per year

Subdivision applications affecting the Plains Production Zone dropped dramatically from 2015 onwards, to an average of around 2.6 applications per year.

Much of this downward trend in Building Consents and subdivision demand likely reflects softening of demand as a result of tougher economic conditions.

Since 2015 the number of Non-Complying subdivision applications in the Rural and Plains Production Zones has remained fairly steady at around 6-16 applications per year.

Subdivision in the Rural and Plains Production Zones between 2015 and 2019 appears to indicate reduced pressure on the rural soil resource for residential development purposes, and also suggests particularly effective policy to control land fragmentation of the Plains Production Zone by providing for lifestyle lots only where the amalgamation of balance lots into complying land holdings occurs.

Land use consents in the Plains Production Zone have remained fairly steady, with a small increasing trend to establish industrial and commercial activities in the Zone, peaking in 2019.

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Responses

For the Community

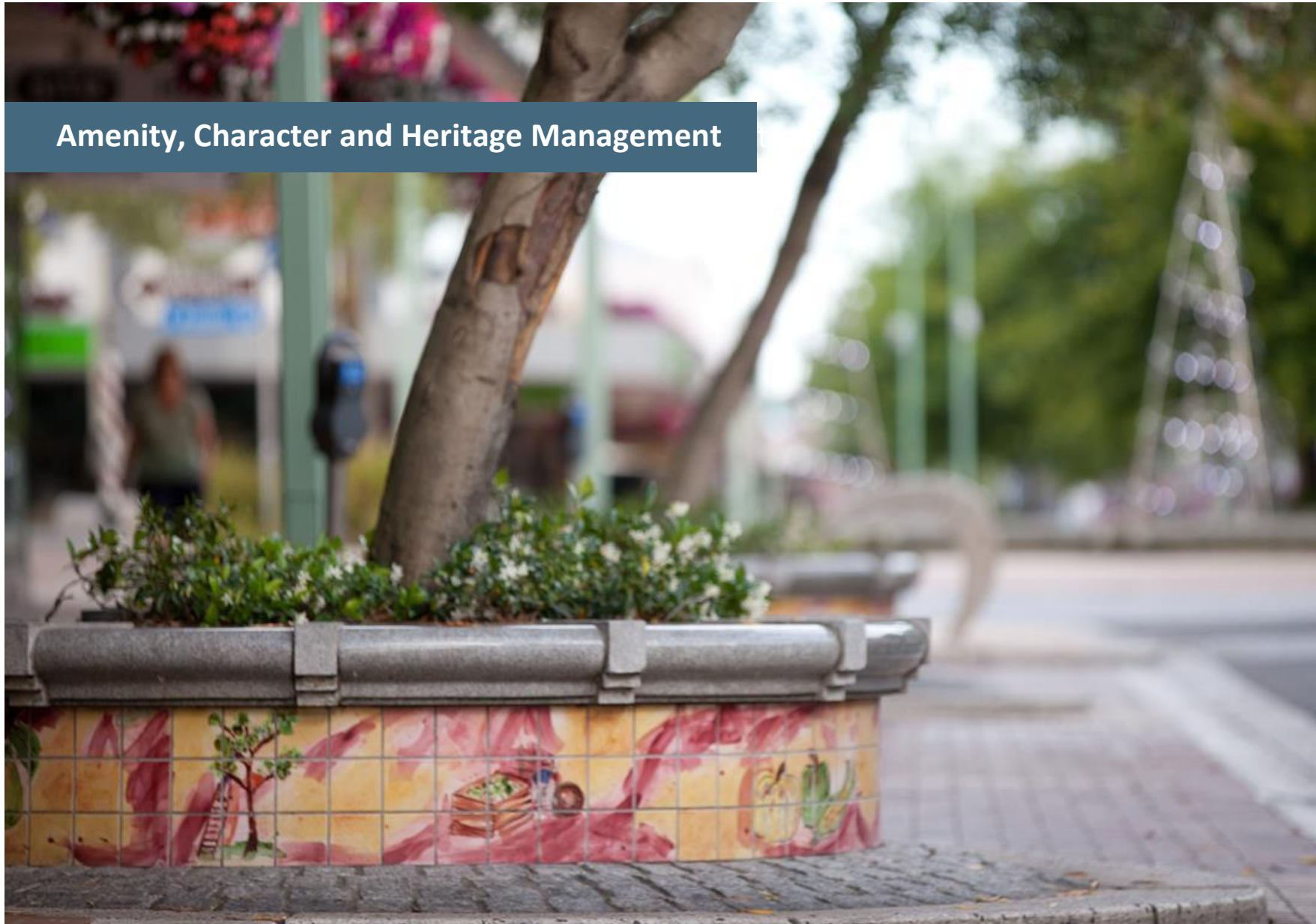
- If you wish to live in the country, consider buying properties in the established Rural Residential and Lifestyle Character Zones.

For Council

- Continue to review the effectiveness of District Plan provisions applying to subdivision and development in the Plains Production Zone
- Continue to monitor the types of Resource Consents applied for in the Plains Production Zone to track pressure on the finite soil resource of the Heretaunga Plains from activities not directly related to land based primary production
- Monitor the aggregation of land supported by cutting of surplus residential sites
- Continue to implement and review the Heretaunga Plains Urban Development Strategy (HPUDS).



Amenity, Character and Heritage Management



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Amenity, Character and Heritage Management

The issues at a glance

INDICATOR	STATE 2009 - 2014	STATE 2015 – 2019	SUMMARY
Residential Amenity			
A1 Non-residential activities in residential zones			Top 3 non-residential activities in residential zones were for 'educational facilities', 'other activities' and 'commercial activities'.
A2 Complaints about non-residential activities in residential zones			Complaints were trending downwards from the 2016 reporting period.
A3 Background noise levels			Background noise levels between 35-45dBA (L95). The latest data has not been published.
A4 Noise Complaints			Apart from the increase of noise complaints between 2015 and 2016, the number of noise complaints has reduced between the years.
A5 Residents' perception of noise pollution			Perception of noise pollution has reduced, with 33% surveyed being concerned or very concerned about noise pollution, compared with 40% during the 2009-2014 reporting period.
A6 Residents' perception of the District as a safe place to live			Slight decrease from the previous review in that 84% surveyed considered it a safe place to live.
A7 Provision of open space areas			The total reserve provision for the Hastings District is 596.9ha (land owned by HDC) or 7.32ha/1000 people.
A8 Residents' satisfaction with parks and reserves			Remained high at 93% surveyed being satisfied, compared with 94% in 2014
A9 Residents' satisfaction with accessibility of recreational facilities			Remained high at 90% surveyed being satisfied compared with 91% in 2014.
A10 Residents' rating of quality of life			High with 80% surveyed perceiving high quality of life. This is down from the 2014 report.








Hastings District Council – Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga /60

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INDICATOR	STATE 2009 - 2014	STATE 2015 – 2019	SUMMARY
A11 Residents' rating of sense of pride in the way their city looks and feels	-		Relatively high, with only 5% reporting that they do not feel proud of the way Hastings looks and feels.
Coastal Amenity			
CA1 Subdivision and development in Coastal Residential Zone			Relatively limited, and mostly within Waimārama and Te Awanga settlements.
CA2 Demand for new coastal residential areas			With the exception of the District Plan review, there were no applications to rezone land for coastal residential purposes. Rezoning requests as part of the District Plan review are still being considered.
Natural Heritage/Landscape Character			
NC1 Subdivision and development in Significant Landscape Character Areas (SLCAs) or Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes (ONFLs)			In the Proposed District Plan, there were 2 CLCAs 5 ONFLs, 8 ONLAs, 8 SALs, 7 RLCAs comprising of 3.7% of total land area. Decreasing number of subdivision and land use consent applications affecting these areas
NC2 Building activity within Significant Landscape Character Areas (SLCAs) or Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscapes (ONFL) Areas			One building was built within an identified ONFL area. Building activity concentrated on SLCA4 (Heretaunga Hills), but also SLCA2, SLCA3 and SLCA5.
NC3 Resource consents relating to areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna	-		Between 2015 and 2019, there were 14 land use consents and 21 subdivision consents relating to land located within a 'Recommended Area for Protection'
NC4 Significant Indigenous Vegetation and Significant Habitats of Indigenous Fauna	-	-	Land is covered by QE2 covenants

Hastings District Council – Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga /61

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INDICATOR	STATE 2009 - 2014	STATE 2015 – 2019	SUMMARY
Cultural & Historic Heritage			
H1 Residents' perception of public art and cultural opportunities			High with 88% surveyed being satisfied
H2 Council spending on heritage and culture	-		Council spending on Arts & Heritage, murals, Façade Enhancement, Council Heritage Buildings, urban parks, and the streetscape has generally increased over the reporting period. There has been a corresponding improvement in residents' sense of pride in the way Hastings City looks and feels. As part of the required earthquake strengthening process to Toitōi (Hastings Opera House) \$16,717,584 was spent between 2014 and 2019. Over the same period, spending on Public Art has reduced.
H3 Consents to modify/destroy Heritage Items and Wāhi Taonga			The Proposed District Plan lists 148 outstanding trees, 18 significant trees, 85 heritage items, 4 heritage areas, 4 heritage buildings (in Te Mata Special Character Area), and 103 wāhi taonga sites. There were just 13 resource consents relating to registered heritage or wāhi taonga items between 2015 and 2019.
H4 Archaeological sites and Authorities to modify/destroy Archaeological Sites			According to NZAA files, there are currently 1397 recorded archaeological sites in the Hastings District. In total, 25 of the 31 authorities were granted between 2015 and 2019.

Section 31 of the RMA gives the District Council the function of managing and controlling the effects of the use, development, or protection of land, and of particular relevance to the state of the amenity, character and heritage of the District.

Amenity values are defined in Section 2 of the RMA as *“those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes”*.

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Residential Amenity

Hastings is the primary urban area of the District, with several smaller urban areas including Havelock North, Flaxmere, Clive and Whakatū, as well as a number of rural service, coastal and marae settlements.

As the commercial and business centre, Hastings provides the principal focal point of business activity, employment, retailing and entertainment.

The majority of the population live in the urban and plains areas.

The 2005 New Zealand Urban Design Protocol describes urban design as being:

“...concerned with the design of the buildings, places, spaces and networks that make up our towns and cities, and the ways people use them. It ranges in scale from a metropolitan region, city or town down to a street, public space or even a single building. Urban design is concerned not just with appearances and built form but with the environmental, economic, social and cultural consequences of design. It is an approach that draws together many different sectors and professions, and it includes both the process of decision-making as well as the outcomes of design.”

Urban design is about connecting people and their places – making a successful environment that works now and into the future. Hastings District Council has adopted the NZ Urban Design Protocol, committing to creating sustainable and successful urban places for the community.

The community demands a high quality urban environment with attractive places to live, work and undertake business and recreation, as well as being well connected and easy to get around. The Hastings community has a vision to enhance its valued lifestyle, culture and heritage. These are often subjective values.

New development can alter the amenity, character and heritage of its surroundings. The District Plan deals with issues such as compatibility, density and design to ensure amenity values are maintained or enhanced over time.



Hastings District Council – Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga /63

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Indicators

The table below shows the indicators that are used to monitor the state of residential amenity in the District. These indicators are also used to inform other monitoring programmes for the District, such as Community Outcomes Monitoring and monitoring achievement of the anticipated outcomes in the Proposed Hastings District Plan, as shown below.

INDICATORS FOR RESIDENTIAL AMENITY

INDICATOR	INDICATOR TYPE	RELEVANT COMMUNITY OUTCOMES AND COUNCIL OBJECTIVES	RELEVANT DISTRICT PLAN OUTCOMES
		<p>Relevant Outcome Statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe and secure communities. • Development in Hawke's Bay is sensitive to the need to protect and promote environmental wellbeing. • Supportive caring and inclusive communities. • Safe and accessible recreational facilities. • Enhanced provision of a variety of safe physical recreational opportunities. 	<p>Proposed Hastings District Plan (2015) (As amended by decisions): Section 2.4 (Urban Strategy):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A well-functioning residential market that is able to cater for and respond to demand for residential housing with the focus on compact development. • Increased intensification of the existing urban environments, while maintain acceptable levels of residential amenity. • The completion of the HPUS implementation programme. • Urban development that avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse environmental effects, particularly in respect of the Heretaunga Plains Unconfined Aquifer and avoids the loss of valuable finite soil resources on the Heretaunga Plains in line with the Heretaunga Plains Urban Development Strategy. • Increased Papakainga development on Māori land and on land close to marae. • Tangata Whenua values and aspirations related to urban development are recognised and provided for.
A1	Non-Residential Activities in Residential Zones	Pressure	Non-residential activities can positively or adversely affect the amenity values of surrounding residential areas depending on the scale and nature of the activities.
A2	Complaints about Non Residential Activities in Residential Zones	Pressure	Understanding the type and extent of non-residential activities occurring in residential areas and monitoring complaints arising from such activities, enables Council to monitor the efficiency of the District Plan provisions and to assess the impact of, and tolerance for, such activities over time.
A3	Background Noise Levels	State	Monitoring background noise levels within residential environments and changes to those levels resulting from changes in land uses, may indicate changes in amenity values over time.
A4	Noise Complaints	Pressure	Monitoring noise complaints in residential areas indicates the impact of changing housing styles and densities or impacts of changing land uses or tolerance of noise by residents.

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A5	Residents' Perception of Noise Pollution	State	Measuring resident's perception of noise pollution in their environment provides a relative indicator of amenity values. People have limited noise tolerance levels e.g. levels at which noise causes health impacts such as sleep deprivation.
A6	Residents' Perception of the District as a Safe Place to Live	State	Remained high with 84% of those surveyed finding Hastings to be a safe place to live.
A7	Provision of Open Space Areas	State	The provision of quality well located open space areas is a key measure of amenity and urban design quality.
A8	Residents' Satisfaction with Parks and Reserves	State	89% of those surveyed were satisfied with the District's parks and reserves.
A9	Residents' Satisfaction with Accessibility of Recreational Facilities	State	Remained high at 90% surveyed compared with 91% in 2014.
A10	Residents' Sense of Pride in the way the City Looks and Feels	State	Sense of pride in the way the City looks and feels is another good indicator of amenity.
A11	Residents' Rating of Quality of Life	State	Rating the quality of life provides a good overall indicator of amenity, reflecting people's overall appreciation of their environment and lifestyle opportunities.

Hastings District Council – Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga /65

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Monitoring Information

Indicator A1: Non-Residential Activities in Residential Zones

The amenity of residential areas may be affected by the types of land use activities undertaken. Residential activities use land and buildings for the purpose of permanent living accommodation. This includes dwellings and garages. Any activity outside of this is considered to be non-residential. It should be noted that there is a certain expectation and level of acceptance for limited non-residential activities in residential areas, such as the corner shop, small home occupations, local doctors etc.

Some non-residential activities in the residential zones are permitted in the District Plan, and data on activities that do not trigger the need for resource consent is difficult to obtain without comprehensive survey. However, data on non-residential activities for which resource consents were required, can give some general information in terms of demand for such activities in residential areas. An increase in demand could suggest some pressure on residential amenity. Such information would also enable identification of any trends and possibly establish some correlation with people’s appreciation of their residential neighbourhood.

The following graph shows the broad categories of the types of non-residential activities in Residential Zones that were granted resource consent during the period 2015-2019.

Half of the resource consents granted for non-residential activities in Residential Zones were for extensions or variations to existing activities.

The most common non-residential activities that required resource consent are as follows:

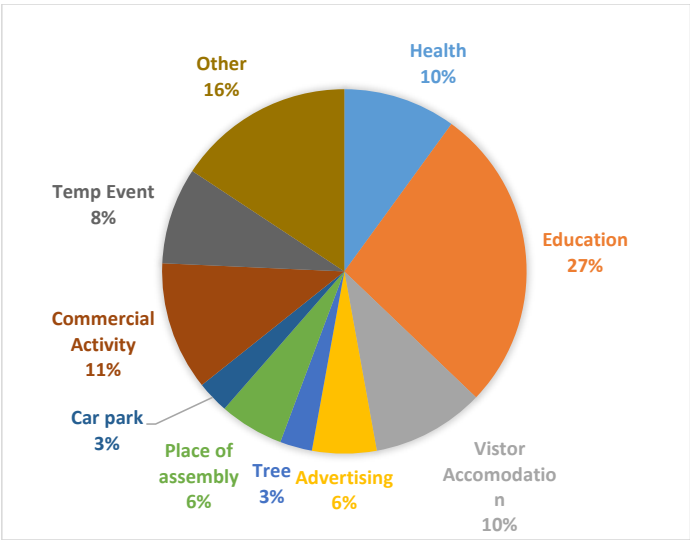
- 1) Education Facilities (19 resource consents granted)
- 2) Other (11 resource consents granted)
- 3) Commercial Activity (8 resource consents granted).

The majority of resource consents for education facilities were for education facility upgrades.

The graphs below show that over the period of 2015-2019, there is demand for commercial activities, healthcare facilities, and other non-residential activities that go beyond the limits set in the District Plan. This is different compared with the results of the 2009-2014 State of the Environment Report.

The following graph shows the types of non-residential activities granted resource consents during the five year period of 2015-2019.

Figure 23:Resource Consents Granted for Non-Residential Activities in Residential Zone (2015 - 2019)

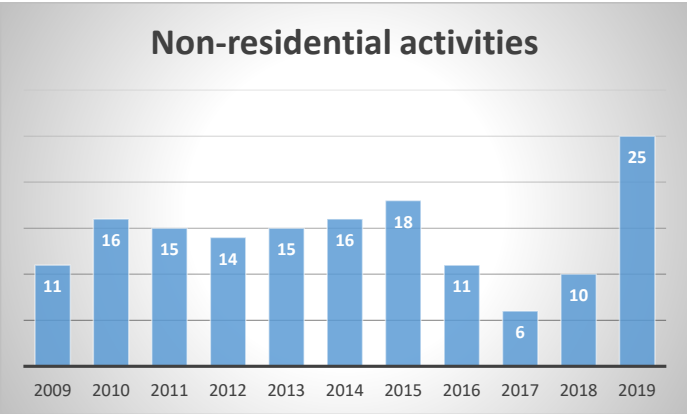


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This shows that education facilities, commercial activities, and other activities were the most common non-residential activities granted resource consent in residential zones. Compared with the previous reporting period, education facilities, temporary events and offices were the three most required non-residential consents.

While the total number has varied over this period, reaching a peak of 25 consents in 2019, the number of consents granted each year has remained relatively low over the past 5 years.

Figure 24: Number of Non-Residential Activities in the General Residential Zone



Source: Hastings District Council

A2: Complaints about Non Residential Activities

Changes in the volume of complaints about non-residential activities undertaken in residential zones can provide useful information about residents’ concerns in relation to their appreciation of residential amenity.

The data between 2015 and 2019 was not accessible. In the future there will need to be a system established to monitor complaints received by zone and activity. The storage and location for records will need to be easily accessible for future references.

Indicator A3: Background Noise Levels

Changes in background noise levels in residential areas are a key indicator of amenity values.

People are sensitive to noise levels and excessive noise can affect people’s health and wellbeing. The background sound level has an impact on the perceived intrusiveness of a given noise source. A higher background sound level may ‘mask’ (i.e. conceal) some unwanted noises. Someone playing a loud stereo in a quiet residential area (a low background noise area) may draw complaint whereas the same activity near a busy road (with a higher background noise) may not cause complaint.

Background noise levels are taken from 37 different monitoring sites in the Hastings District. Sites 1-17 are located in Hastings City, sites 18-22 are in Flaxmere, and sites 23-28 are in Havelock North. In all, monitoring is a time consuming exercise requiring a number of variables to enable accurate data collected. This exercise is not a straight forward exercise and is time consuming for accurate data collection.

The data collection for background noises have not been attached to this report. Any future reports will include the monitoring for the 2015-19 along with the current background noise readings.

Indicator A4: Noise Complaints

The following table below shows the total number of noise complaints and monitoring resource consents between 2015 and 2019.

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Table 6: Noise Complaints Received by Hastings District Council 2015-2019/20

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Excessive noise complaints	857	2872	2385	1857	2084
Resource consents requiring monitoring	596	640	758	695	465
Resource consents monitored	309	243	415	923	465

Apart from the 2016-17 peak, noise complaints have decreased in the 5-year period. However, the majority of this increase occurred between years 2015 and 2017.

Noise complaints continue to decrease after 2016-17, before increasing in 2019-20. While there is an element of variability in more recent years, the general trend over the last 5 years is that noise complaints have decreased.

Indicator A5: Perception of Noise Pollution

Measuring residents’ perception of noise pollution provides a further relative indicator of residential amenity values. Surveying people’s level of concern regarding noise pollution provides a good overall perception of noise nuisance.

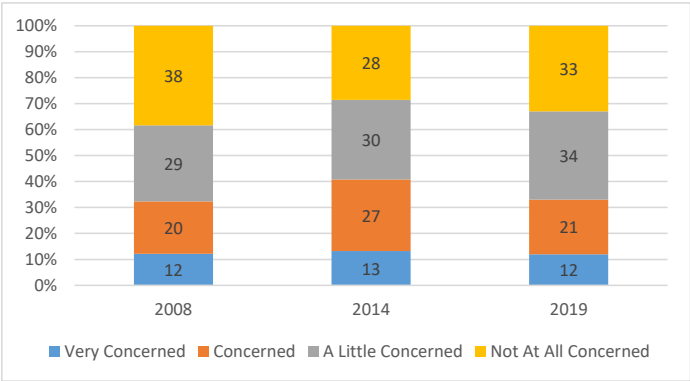
The following graph shows the results of Council’s ‘Public Voice Survey’ and the Public Voice survey which replaced Communitrak in 2014. Many of the survey questions in the Public Voice survey replicated the Communitrak survey in order to produce results that could be compared with previous years.

This indicator shows that concern about noise pollution is increasing. It is interesting to note that the number of noise complaints has stabilised, yet concern about noise pollution has continued to increase. In 2008 and 2014, 32%

and 40% of people surveyed reported being concerned or very concerned about noise pollution.

In 2019, this remained steady at 33%. An additional 34% reported being a little concerned. Only 33% of the 2019 survey respondents said they were not concerned at all about noise pollution. This is compared with 38% and 28% in 2008 and 2014 respectively.

Figure 25: Residents’ Concern about Noise Pollution (2008 - 2019)



Source: Hastings District Council Communitrak Survey (note: numbers do not add up to 100% as those who did not answer the question were not graphed).

However residents aged over 60 years of age, who live in one or two person households, or who have resided in the District for more than 10 years, were slightly more likely to feel very concerned.

Therefore, the age group of survey respondents may have contributed to the level of reported concern about noise pollution. In the 2019 survey, 66% of respondents stated they were aged 60 or over. This is compared with 58% in 2014 and 35% in 2008. Therefore, a possible reason for the increase in concern

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about noise pollution in 2019 is that the over 60 age group accounted for a much larger proportion of survey respondents. Data about the length of time people had lived in the District, or the number of people in the survey respondents' households was collected. 64% of those surveyed have lived in the Hastings district for more than 20 years while 77% lived in a household of two or less people. Because respondents were mature in age and living in households with less than two people this could be an indicator of the stage in life that respondents felt more sensitive to noise related issues.

Indicator A6: Perception of the District as a Safe Place to Live

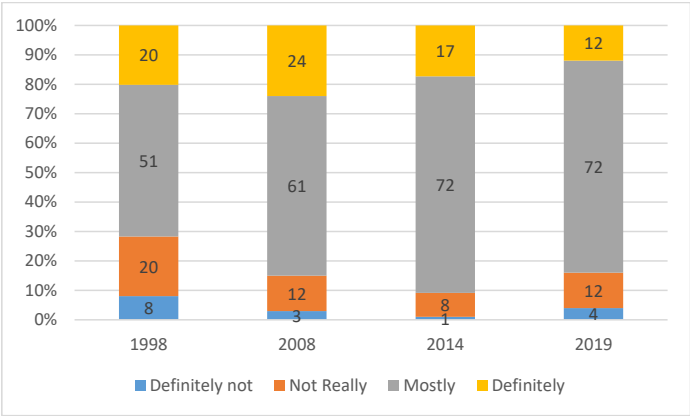
People's perception of general amenity values is usefully indicated by their awareness of safety and the extent to which social crimes are perceived as a problem.

When asked 84% of respondents to the Council's Public Voice Survey (2019) believed the Hastings District is a safe place to live, and the following graph indicates there has been a significant improvement in perception since 1998.

In 1998, 71% of respondents agreed 'Yes, Definitely' or 'Yes, Mostly' with the statement that Hastings District was a safe place to live. While the number of 'Yes, definitely' responses dropped over the entire reporting period, the perception of the District as a safe place to live improved generally. The number of people who answered either 'Yes, Definitely' or 'Yes, Mostly' increased steadily to 85% in 2008 and 89% in 2014.

The number of people who did not believe the District is a safe place to live, answering 'No, definitely not' and 'Not really' increased to 16% in 2019 compared to just 9% in 2014. Furthermore, 73% of those surveyed indicated that they believed Hastings was 'mostly' a safe place to live.

Figure 26: Panel Members Perception of Hastings District as a Safe Place to Live (2019)



Source: Hastings District Council Public Voice Survey (note: numbers do not add up to 100% as those who did not answer the question were not graphed).

Indicator A7: Provision of Open Space Areas

The total Reserve provision for the Hastings District is 596.9ha (land owned by HDC) or 7.32ha/1000 people. However there is justification to include Te Mata Peak to the reserve provision, as this land was gifted to the people of Hawke's Bay in 1927 by the Chambers family. It is protected in perpetuity as a recreation reserve and available for recreational purposes for all citizens of Hawke's Bay under the management of a charitable trust. The inclusion of Te Mata Peak brings the total to 696.44 or 8.54ha/1000 people. The Hastings urban area has 131.45ha or 4.15ha/1000 people, Havelock North urban area has 76.32ha or 5.25ha/1000 people, Flaxmere has 63.83ha or 6.16ha/1000 people and the Rural area has 324.88ha or 13.87ha/1000 people.

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Urban properties within walking distance of a park:

- Properties within 500m of a park Hastings - 87.7%
- Properties within 500m of a park Flaxmere - 100%
- Properties within 500m of a park Havelock North - 97.4%
- Total properties within 500m of a park - 82.1%

Urban properties within walking distance of a playground:

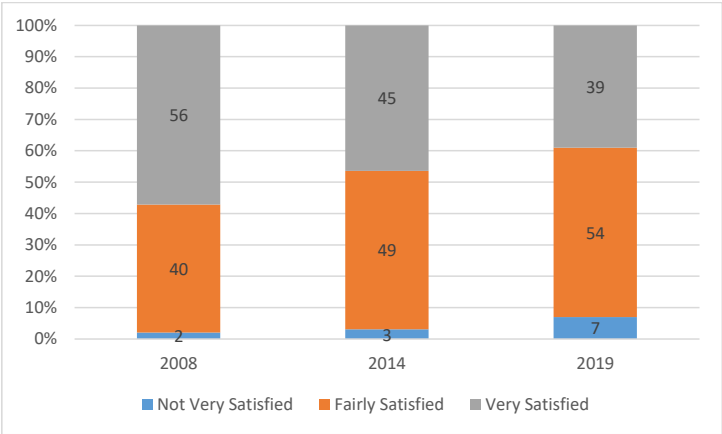
- Properties within 500m of a playground Hastings - 53%
- Properties within 500m of a playground Flaxmere - 88.7%
- Properties within 500m of a playground Havelock North - 58.2%
- Total properties within 500m of a playground - 59.8%

Indicator A8: Residents' Satisfaction with Parks and Reserves

It is not just the quantity, but the quality of open space and recreational facilities that is a key factor determining the pleasantness and desirability of a place to live, work and do business.

The following graph shows residents' satisfaction with parks and reserves over the monitoring period.

Figure 27: Residents' Satisfaction with Parks and Reserves (2008-2019)



Source: Communitrak Survey and Public Voice Survey Hastings District Council

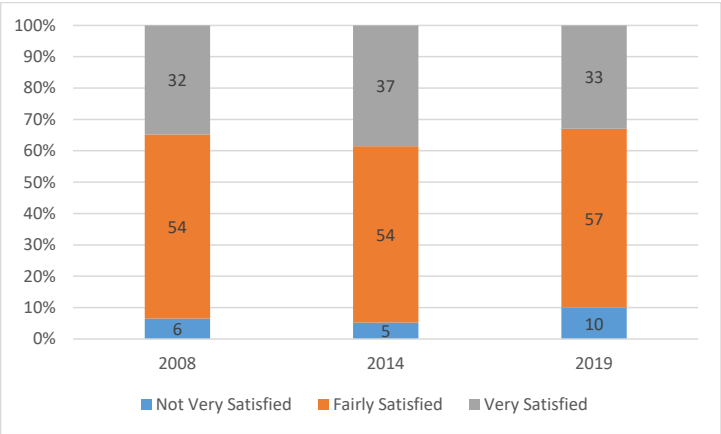
This indicator shows a very strong level of satisfaction has reduced over time between 2008 and 2019 with an increase with those fairly satisfied and not very satisfied. In 2019, 93% of the 292 residents surveyed were very/fairly satisfied with their parks and reserves facilities. This is relatively stable compared with 94% and 96% in 2012 and 2008 respectively.

Indicator A9: Residents' Satisfaction with Accessibility of Recreational Facilities

Accessibility of recreational facilities also factors into people's appreciation of amenity. This following graph shows a high level of satisfaction with accessibility of recreational facilities in Hastings District.

2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

Figure 27: Residents' Satisfaction with Accessibility of Recreation Facilities (2008-2019)



Source: Communitrak Survey and Public Voice Survey Hastings District Council

This indicator shows that community satisfaction with the accessibility of recreational facilities within the District remains relatively high (when asked, 90% of the 285 respondents were 'fairly' or 'very' satisfied with accessibility in 2019, compared with 91% in 2014).

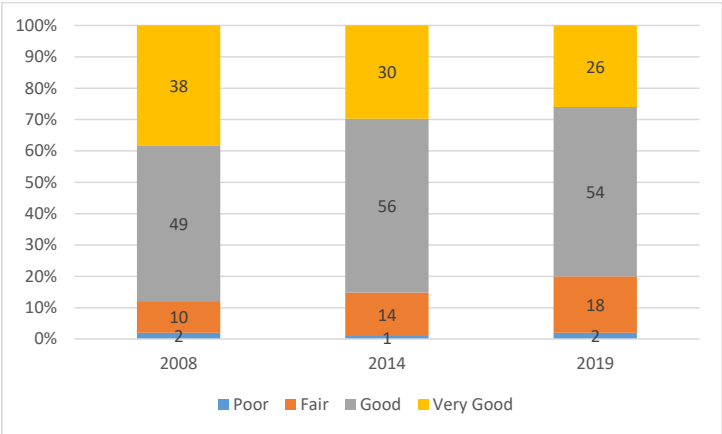
Indicator A10: Residents' Rating of Quality of Life

Perception of quality of life in the District indirectly indicates a general appreciation of amenity in its widest sense. A good rating of quality of life suggests a correspondingly high level of appreciation of amenity.

The following graph shows that the large majority of those surveyed during the Council's Communitrak and Public Voice survey perceive their quality of life to be high. The proportion of survey respondents' who rated quality of life in Hastings District as being 'Good' or 'Very Good' has remained steady between 2014 and

2019, being 86% and 80% respectively. The number of survey respondents' who identified with the most positive and most negative responses (poor and very good) both increased between 2014 and 2019. However, the general trend is one of consistency with previous results.

Figure 28: Rating the Quality of Life in Hastings District Comparison 2008-2019



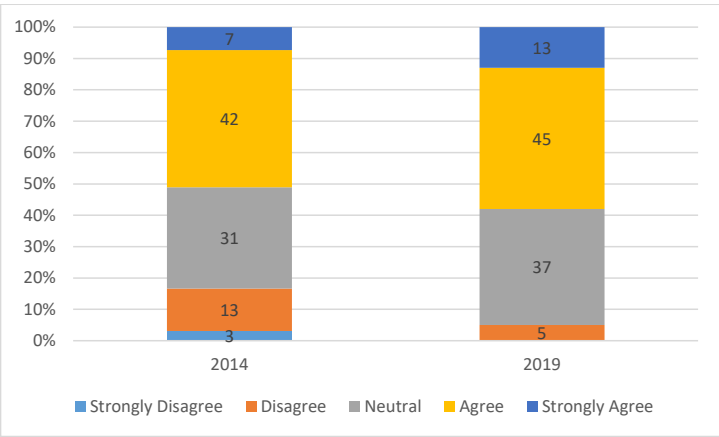
Source: Hastings District Council Communitrak Survey and Public Voice Survey

2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

Indicator A11: Residents' Sense of Pride in the way Hastings City looks and feels

Sense of pride in the way the city looks and feels is a broad measure of indicating satisfied residents' are with urban amenity.

Figure 29: Residents' sense of pride in the way the city looks and feels (2014-2019)



Source: Hastings District Council Survey and Public Voice Survey

This indicator has been included in the State of the Environment Report for the first time, so there is no comparison data available.

It is difficult at this stage to draw any significant conclusions from the indicators for residential amenity. Many of the indicators (particularly those relating to non-residential activities and complaints in residential areas and noise) need additional monitoring over a longer period to give more useful information.

There were 70 resource consents to undertake new or existing non-residential activities in the residential zones of the District between 2014 and 2019. Educational facilities were the most prevalent, followed by education facilities, commercial activities and others. With controls, these are appropriate in residential environments and do not pose a threat to residential amenity.

On average, resident surveys in 2005, 2008, and 2014 indicated the community is concerned about noise pollution.

The total number of noise complaints has gradually reduced over the last 4-year period to 2019.

It is important to note that multiple noise complaints received by the same person about the same noise source are included in total figures and may have an impact on the trend observed. Future reporting would benefit from looking more closely at the source of noise complaints, so as to avoid counting multiple complaints by the same person more than once where it is not appropriate to do so.

In the meantime, residents' perception of safety, level of open space provision, satisfaction with parks and reserves and accessibility of recreational facilities, along with quality of life ratings suggest that the perception of amenity generally is fairly high, and comparable to that of similar Local Authorities and the national average.

2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

Responses

For Community

- Get to know, and be considerate of, your neighbours.
- Make use of the many facilities within your community.
- Celebrate and support the positive aspects of your community.

For Council

- Monitor the trend for increasing number of non-residential activities establishing in residential areas.
- Complete a survey of Background Noise levels on a five yearly basis, with the next survey to be undertaken in later 2021 as 2020 was missed due to the Covid-19 virus.
- Review the causes of noise pollution in residential areas to identify methods to reduce the perception of noise pollution.
- Identify source of noise complaints.
- Continue to survey residents' perception of quality of life, and satisfaction with the facilities provided in their neighbourhood.
- To implement a system for monitoring and tracking complaints received by year. This will enable easier data collection for future reference.

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Coastal Amenity

Coastal settlements within the District are generally low residential density and dotted along the coastline. They provide another option for residential living, where the amenity and character of these settlements are shaped by the coastal environment.

There are often competing demands between protecting a sometimes fragile coastal resource, the community's desire for access to, and the use, development and enjoyment of its resources.

These small settlements have grown on the coast as holiday places, around traditional marae settlements or as rural service centres including Whirinaki, Waimārama, Haumoana, Te Awanga, Waipātiki and Tangoio.

In recent times more permanent dwellings have established in these centres and some also offer basic commercial services.

Council's growth strategy has identified coastal areas where urban development can more readily be accommodated and by default, those areas where development should be resisted in order to protect coastal amenity and character. Much of this also relates to adequate infrastructural provision and coastal hazards.

The coast also has significant value as a place of recreation – swimming, picnicking, walking, surfing, diving and fishing. It also has significant cultural, spiritual and ecological values for mana whenua. The coast has played an important part in history for mana whenua, being a place of occupation and settlement, a source of food, of materials for whakairo (carving), raranga (weaving) and the making of tools and weapons. The coast contains numerous urupa and sites of significance for mana whenua.



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Indicators

The table below shows the indicators that are used to monitor coastal amenity and character in the District. These indicators are also used to inform other monitoring programmes for the District, such as Community Outcomes Monitoring and monitoring achievement of the anticipated outcomes in the Hastings District Plan, as shown below.

INDICATORS FOR COASTAL AMENITY

INDICATOR	INDICATOR TYPE	RELEVANT COMMUNITY OUTCOMES AND COUNCIL OBJECTIVES	RELEVANT DISTRICT PLAN OUTCOMES AND HOW IT INFORMS THESE OUTCOMES
		<p>Relevant Outcome Statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An environment that is appreciated, protected and sustained for future generations. The natural qualities of Hawke's Bay's lakes, streams, waterways and coastlines are protected and enhanced. 	<p>Proposed District Plan (2015) (As amended by decisions)</p> <p>Section 2.7 (Coastal Environment Strategy):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved understanding of the values and matters of significance that exist within the Coastal Environment. An integrated management approach to the use, development, and protection of the Coastal Environment is implemented. The protection of natural, cultural, heritage, and scenic features of the coast, that reflect the significance of such features to the character of the Coastal Environment, and their contribution to the community's social, cultural and natural heritage. The adoption of long term sustainable development strategies for each of the coastal communities. Iwi and Hapū values and interests will be recognised and provided for in Council's management of the coastal environment.
CA1	Subdivision and Development in the Coastal Residential Zone	Pressure	These indicators will enable Council to monitor trends for urban development particularly in coastal residential settlements and adjacent rural zones. This will assist in understanding if and where there are any pressures, in pursuing long term sustainable development strategies for the District's coastal communities, and ensuring the coastal environment is managed and protected.
CA2	Demand for New Coastal Residential Areas	Pressure	

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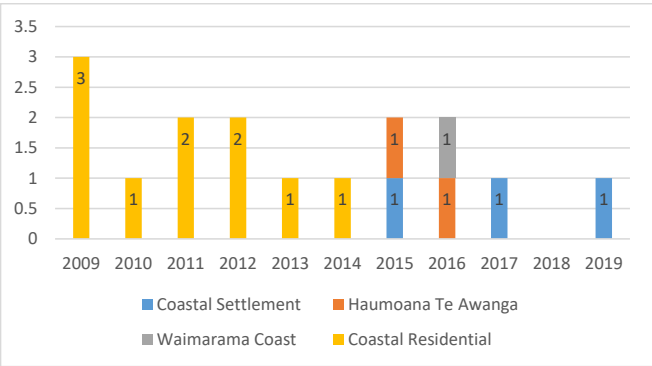
Indicator CA1: Subdivision & Development in the Coastal Environment

Council, through the District Plan, balances the need to provide for a diverse range of housing demands whilst striving to protect and sustain the amenity and character of coastal areas for future generations. Residential development in the coastal environment is a good indicator of pressure, as it relates directly to people’s access to, and appreciation of, the coastal environment, and has the most influence on coastal character.

The following graph shows the number of subdivision applications granted in the Coastal Residential Zone, and the number of additional lots created, in the ten year period from 2009 to 2019.

Prior to the decisions reached in 2015 as part of the District Plan review, all coastal development was classed as coastal residential.

Figure 30: Number of Subdivisions Granted in the Coastal Residential Zone (2009-2019)



Source: Hastings District Council

Few subdivisions have taken place in the Coastal environment – with an average of 1 subdivision per year over this period. It is worth noting that the total number of subdivision consents granted in the Coastal Residential Zone has dropped over the 10 year reporting period.

The higher number of lots in 2004 is largely attributable to two subdivisions in Waimārama creating an additional 7 lots and 13 lots respectively. Another spike occurred in the year 2013, as a result of a six lot subdivision in Te Awanga.

The additional lots can be split by settlement as follows:

Table 7: Coastal Residential Lots Created (excludes East Road development)

	Number of Extra Lots Created (2009-2014)	Number of Extra Lots Created 2015-2019	Total Number of Extra Lots Created
Coastal Settlement		3	
Haumoana/Te Awanga		2	
Waimārama Coastal		1	
Coastal Residential	10		16

Over the reporting period, Whirinaki and Waipātiki (coastal settlement) have grown the most over recent years. Haumoana, Te Awanga, and Waimārama have grown considerably less.

Similar to the last reporting period, most subdivisions in the Coastal areas over this period were 1 or 2 lot subdivisions, most likely as a result of infill subdivision. In this sense, pressure to develop the established coastal settlements appears low, but this may merely reflect the lack of available land within all the Coastal areas.

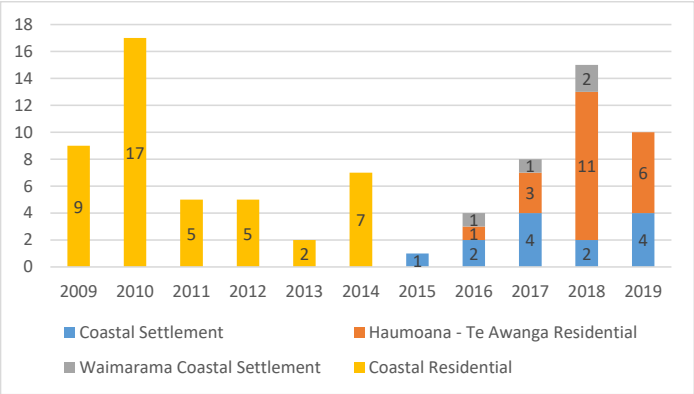
The number of building consents for new dwellings in the various coastal areas can provide a further picture of development over time.

The following graph shows that residential building activity has fluctuated over the ten year period to 2019, with spikes in 2010 and 2018, but confirms that development in the established coastal settlements of the District has been

2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

relatively limited, with no obvious trend of increase or decrease. One pattern to emerge is that while there has been a low number of lots created, there are still coastal lots available to build new dwellings.

Figure 31: Building Consents for New Dwellings in the Coastal Residential Zone



Source: Hastings District Council

Building consents for new dwellings over all the Coastal areas in the 5-year period from 2015 to 2019 comprised just 3.25% of all new dwellings for the whole District over that period (39 of the total 1,200 building consents for new dwellings).

Indicator CA2: Demand for New Coastal Residential Areas

There has been little demand for new coastal residential areas over the reporting period, with the only rezoning applications received as part of the District Plan review. At the time this report was prepared, re-zoning requests received as part of the District Plan review were still being considered and undecided, some of which relate to request to re-zone land for coastal residential purposes.

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Natural Heritage / Landscape Character

Natural heritage is the legacy of physical landscapes and natural environments identified as having unique or outstanding characteristics that should be protected for future generations.

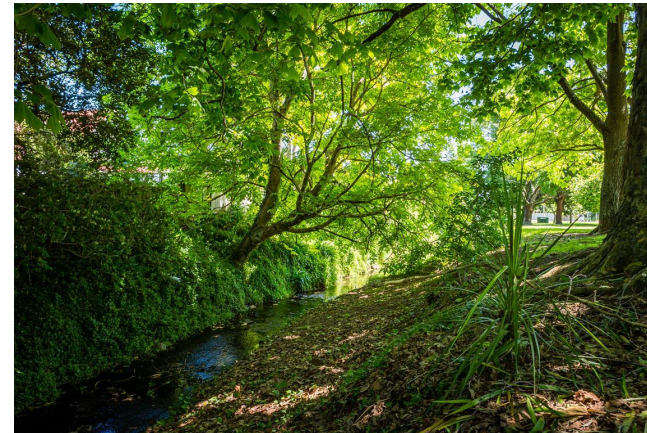
The significance of the physical landscape is based on how it is perceived and what it means to people. Landscape is the relationship between natural and human landscape patterns, human experience, and perception of these patterns, and meanings associated with them. Landscapes encompass both physical and intrinsic aspects. Mana whenua view the landscape as an historical record of past events. The landscape depicts occupation and whakapapa, showcasing the relationship between the people and the land. Oral traditions and landscape features combine to convey the history of hapū whenua in the District.

Hastings is characterised by, and known for, its significant natural landscape, with sun-baked hills surrounding a fertile basin of orchards, vineyards and farms.

Hastings District has simple and dramatic natural landforms which strongly express the geological processes forming the east coast of the North Island.

The natural heritage and landscape character of the District is distinct and highly valued by the community. Protection of natural heritage and landscape character is largely achieved through District Plan provisions. The Proposed District Plan identifies:

- 'Significant Vegetation, Habitats & Geological Sites' termed 'Recommended Areas for Protection' (RAPs), being those remnants of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna in the District; and
- 'Significant Amenity Landscapes' (SAL's) and 'Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes' (ONFLs), being significant landscapes and landscape features identified throughout the District. The Outstanding Landscapes also include Cultural Landscapes



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Indicators

The table below shows the indicators that are used to monitor the state of natural heritage and significant landscapes in the District. These indicators are also used to inform other monitoring programmes for the District, such as Community Outcomes Monitoring and monitoring achievement of the anticipated outcomes in the Proposed Hastings District Plan, as shown below.

INDICATORS FOR NATURAL HERITAGE / LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

INDICATOR	INDICATOR TYPE	RELEVANT COMMUNITY OUTCOMES AND COUNCIL OBJECTIVES	RELEVANT DISTRICT PLAN OUTCOMES AND HOW IT INFORMS THESE OUTCOMES
		<p>Relevant Outcome Statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">An environment that is appreciated, protected and sustained for future generations	<p>Proposed District Plan (2015) (As amended by decisions) Section 17.1 (Natural Features and Landscapes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The values of important natural features and landscapes are not compromised by inappropriate building development, earthworks and the siting of building development or plantations.A range of contrasting landscape types continues to provide a rich mixture of landscape amenity throughout the District.There is a greater public awareness of the different landscape areas throughout the district, and the activities that could have an adverse effect on the key elements, patterns and character that contributes to the significance off those landscape areas.Buildings do not visually intrude on the natural form of rural and coastal ridgelines and spurs.Large scale earthworks do not visually intrude on the natural form of rural and coastal ridgelines, spurs, and hill faces.Plantations are visually integrated with underlying landforms and the surrounding landscape.Compact forms of urban settlement enhance the distinction between ‘town and country’, reinforce the identity of the settlement in the rural context in which they are located.

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			<p>Section 20.1 (Indigenous Vegetation and Landscapes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation, significant habitats of indigenous fauna. Maintenance and enhancement of the biodiversity of indigenous plant and animal species within Hastings District and the natural habitats and ecosystems that support them. A greater public awareness of the type, location, significance and vulnerability of indigenous vegetation, habitats and geological sites and available methods of protection. Practical recognition of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna and their importance to the community.
NC1	Subdivision and Development within Significant Amenity Landscape (SAL) & Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes (ONFL)	Pressure	Protection of significant and outstanding landscapes is a critical component of the wider environment which the community strives to protect for future generations in a sustainable manner and to recognise the importance of these landscapes to Māori. The number of significant and outstanding landscapes identified in the District Plan and thus afforded specific protection by the Resource Management Act is a valuable measure of how appreciated and protected such resources are. Hastings has a variety of landscapes which contribute to its cultural heritage and character. Maintaining the diversity of the District's landscape heritage relies upon maintaining the features that give the District its character and protect its cultural heritage. The volume and type of consents for development directly affecting SALs and ONFLs provides an indication of pressure on these landscapes and risk of damage or loss.
NC2	Building Activity within Significant Amenity Landscape (SAL) or Outstanding Natural Feature Landscape (ONFL) Areas	Pressure	(refer above)
NC3	Significant Indigenous Vegetation and Significant Habitats of Indigenous Fauna	State	<p>Human habitation and land development has resulted in most of the District's natural landscape(s) being modified. Today there are very few areas of remnant indigenous vegetation remaining. This increases the importance of protecting those remaining areas of native forest, wetlands, and regenerating scrubland.</p> <p>The number of significant natural areas identified in the District Plan and thus afforded specific protection by the Resource Management Act, and also those areas protected by private covenant (e.g. QEII open space covenants), are a valuable measure of how appreciated and protected such resources are.</p>
NC4	Significant Indigenous Vegetation and Significant Habitats of Indigenous Fauna		

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Indicator NC1: Subdivision and Development Activity within Significant Amenity Landscape (SAL), Coastal Character Landscapes (CCL), Rural Character Landscape (RCL) and Affecting Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes (ONFL)

The number of significant and outstanding landscapes identified in the Proposed District Plan and thus afforded specific protection by the Resource Management Act is a valuable measure of how appreciated and protected such resources are.

The Proposed District Plan, as of 2019 identifies a total of 17,600 hectares of land as being of significant amenity landscape or as containing outstanding natural features and landscapes. This equates to approximately 3.4% of the total land area of the District. These areas are delineated on the Planning Maps.

Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes (ONFLs) include:

- Te Mata Peak and Te Mata East Face (ONFL1)
- Kahurānaki (ONFL2)
- Mount Erin – Kohinerakau (ONFL3)
- Cape Kidnappers and Rangaiika Coast (ONFL4)
- Whakaari Headland – Tāngoio Bluff (ONFL5)
- Maungaharuru Range, Titiokura, and Te Waka (ONFL6)
- Kaweka and Ruahine Ranges (within Forest Park boundaries) (ONFL7)
- Motu O Kura – Bare Island and Waimārama Coast (ONFL8).

Together these features cover approximately **81,357 hectares** in the District.

Rural Character Landscapes (RCLs), Coastal Character Landscapes (CCLs) and Significant Amenity Landscapes (SALs) are listed by their general location, including:

- Maungaharuru Te Waka (RCL1)
- Eskdale Valley (RCL2)
- Tutaekuri Valley (RCL3)
- Hills surrounding Heretaunga Plains (Korokipo, Swamp Road Hills, Matapiro Hills, Ngaruroro Valley, North Eastern Raukawa Hills and Puketapu Hills) (RCL4)
- Raukawa – Kaokaoroa (RCL5)
- Havelock Foothills (RCL6)
- TukiTuki Valley – (Mid and Upper Valley) (RCL7)
- Cape Kidnappers Headland (SAL1)
- Lake Tūtira Basin (SAL2)
- Maungaharuru Range, Titiokura, and Te Waka (SAL3)
- Roy's Hill – Hills surrounding Heretaunga Plains (SAL4)
- Te Aute Valley including Lake Poukawa, Te Aute Hill, Raukawa Range and Kaokaoroa Range (SAL5)
- Te Mata Peak Surrounds (SAL6)
- Mount Erin – Kohinerakau Surrounds (SAL7)
- Waitangi (SAL8)
- Clifton (CCL1)
- Tāngoio Beach Settlement (CCL2)
- Ocean Beach Settlement (CCL3)
- Waimārama and Peach Gully (CCL4)
- Waipātiki Beach (CCL5)

Together these features cover approximately **138,291 hectares** in the District.

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Te Mata Peak (ONFL1) and Cape Kidnappers (ONFL4) are nationally and internationally recognised landscape features. The remaining areas and features have either regional or local significance.

The identification of and corresponding District Plan provisions relating to Significant Amenity Landscapes (SALs) and Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes (ONFLs) are the principle mechanism to retain these resources for future generations to appreciate. Collectively, these areas fall within the Natural Features and Landscapes section of the Proposed District Plan.

The focus of District Plan provisions is on buildings, earthworks and plantations on prominent ridgelines, hill faces and other landscape features, as these are considered to pose the greatest risk to these landscapes.

Whilst all subdivisions trigger the need for a resource consent, only some land use activities in these identified landscape areas trigger the need for resource consent.

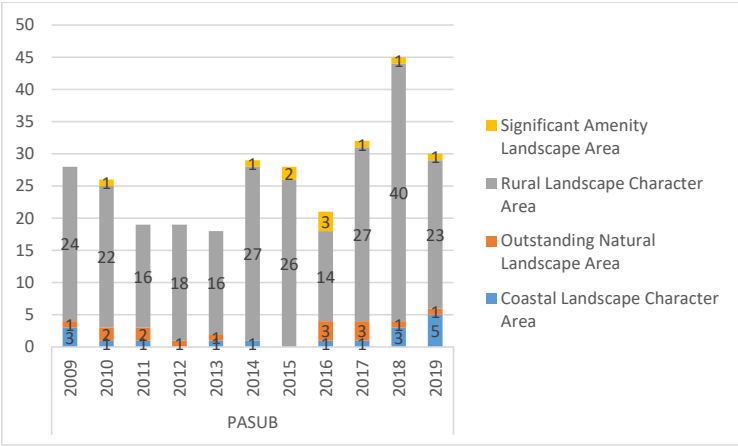
The District Plan has specific rules for some ONFLs. In SALs, earthworks, plantations and most non-residential buildings do not trigger consent under the Landscape provisions unless they lie in the Rural Residential Zone.

There are a number of activities that do not trigger the Landscape provisions in the District Plan but which may have some cumulative, albeit minor, impact on these landscapes. Currently, it is difficult to gather data on these unrestricted land use activities.

The following data essentially only represents pressure from the more significant developments in the SAL areas, or developments occurring in the more significant ONFL areas of the District in general.

This still represents a useful relative indicator in terms of trends over time, and captures those activities that are most likely to impact on the landscapes.

Figure 32: Subdivision Consents Granted in the Landscape RMU (2009-2019)



Source: Hastings District Council

From the above graph, the number of subdivision consents that have the potential to affect the identified Landscapes between 2009 and 2019 were consistent in number averaging 29 consents per year, and trended upwards in the 2015-19 year period.

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Given the relatively small number of resource consents in these areas, the data is highly sensitive to human error associated with data entry. Therefore future reporting would benefit from a concentrated effort to record details of resource consents accurately, as over time it would more provide more reliable data identifying those landscapes which are experiencing the greatest or growing pressures, and whether there are certain types of activities affecting particular landscape areas.

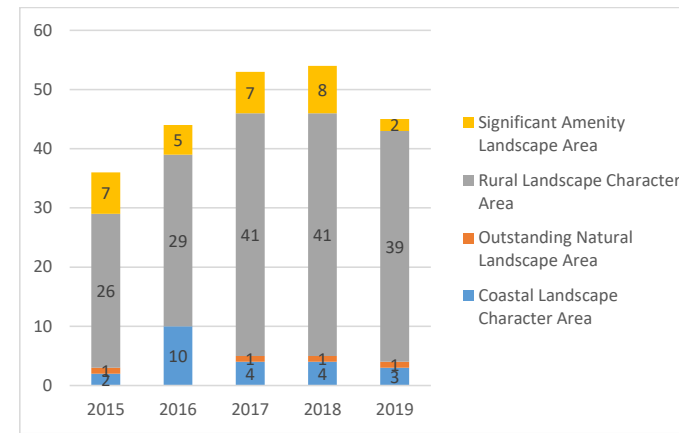
Indicator NC3: Building Activity within Significant Amenity Landscape Areas (SALs) or Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes (ONFL) Areas

Another relative measure of development pressure in the Landscape Areas is actual building activity. The following graph shows the number of building consents granted within the respective SALs, RLC, ONFLs and CLCs between 2015 and 2019. As a result of recent environmental case law regarding the use and classification of identified landscape areas, Council viewed this as an opportunity to amend its current landscape classification as part of the District Plan review. These new classifications are as follows;

- Significant Amenity Landscape Area
- Rural Landscape Character Area
- Outstanding Natural Features and Landscape Area
- Coastal Character Landscape Area

The results may vary compared with the previous reporting period.

Figure 33: Building Consents by ONFL/SAL/CLC and RLC Area (2015-2019)



Source: Hastings District Council

As shown above, building within the ONFL is low with only four applications received between 2015 and 2019.

This indicates that the restrictive planning provisions to build in the more highly-valued outstanding landscapes of the District (the restriction on buildings over 50m² required).

Building is not as constrained in the RCL areas, and this is evident in the number of building consents granted within those areas over the whole of the reporting period. Consents have concentrated on:

- RCL2 (Eskdale Valley),
- RCL3 (Tutaekuri Valley),
- RCL4 (Hills Surrounding Heretaunga Plains (Korokipo, Swamp Road Hills, Matapiro Hills, Ngaruroro Valley, North Eastern Raukawa Hills and Puketapu Hills)),

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- RCL5 (Raukawa Kaokaoroa Valley),
- RCL6 (Heretaunga Foothills), and
- RCL7 (Tukituki Valley (Mid and Upper Valley)).

This is not necessarily an indication of pressure of itself, or of an adverse impact on landscape values, as it may merely reflect that RCL has desirable areas for building and contains areas suitable for building.

Over the reporting period, building consents for new dwellings in RCLs accounted for 14.6 % of the total number of building consents in the District.

Indicator NC4: Significant Indigenous Vegetation and Significant Habitats of Indigenous Fauna

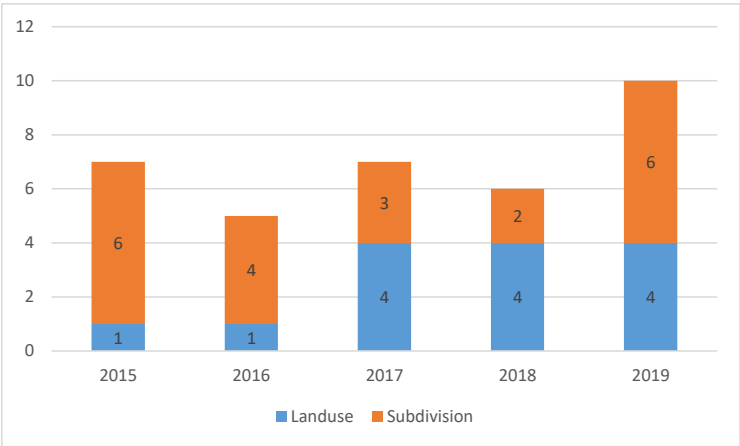
Human habitation and land development have resulted in most of the District’s natural landscape being modified. Today there are very few areas of remnant indigenous vegetation remaining. This increases the importance of protecting those remaining areas of native forest and wetlands. The majority of remnant forest and wetlands areas are not formally protected to ensure their continued existence and enhancement.

The Proposed District Plan recorded 67 areas of ‘Significant Vegetation, Habitats & Geological Sites’, comprising 58 Recommended Areas for Protection (RAPs) and 9 Geo-preservation sites. Together these represent approximately 8,335 hectares of land identified as containing significant indigenous vegetation, significant habitats or indigenous fauna and significant geological sites. This represents 1.64% of the District’s total land resource.

As a result of the 2004-2008 State of the Environment Report, Council began recording the number of resource consent applications involving an RAP or Geo-preservation site between 2015 and 2019.

These are outlined below:

Table 9: Resource Consents Relating to Recommended Areas for Protection (RAP)



Source: Hastings District Council

In addition to those areas identified in the Proposed District Plan, there are other methods of protecting natural areas that may provide some indication of the state of the District’s remaining natural areas, such as QEII Open Space covenants which protect special open space features on private land in perpetuity, and Nga Whenua Rahui which are areas of native forest on Māori-owned land voluntarily set aside for protection.

Data from the Queen Elizabeth II National Trust confirms there are 257 open space covenants within the Hawke’s Bay Region, as at end 2018. The number of covenants approved each year has decreased from 15 in 2014 to 6 in 2018. However as covenants protect land in perpetuity this still represents an increase in land protected by QEII covenants.

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The average covenant size for Hawke's Bay Region is 43ha, slightly above the average covenant size for New Zealand (38.6ha).



Approximately 138,291ha (26.4%) of Hastings District is currently identified in the Proposed District Plan as 'outstanding natural landscapes and features' or 'significant landscape character areas'. These notations place additional restrictions on the use, development and subdivision of land. The number of resource consents affecting these features or areas has decreased.

In addition, the Proposed District Plan identifies 67 areas of 'significant vegetation, habitats and geological sites' and there are also a number of QEII Open Space covenants on private land in Hastings District.

Responses

For Community

- If you are building or developing in the District, recognise and integrate your developments into the landscape
- Take the time to learn about or visit some of the outstanding landscapes and natural areas within the District.

For Council

- Council has initiated a number of projects which enhance the protection of the natural heritage and landscape character of the District. These include the CBD Strategy which seeks to maintain views of the Te Mata Peak icon from the Hastings City centre
- In 2005 Council completed a separate set of Landscape Guidelines for developers to use when planning anything from stand-alone developments to larger projects. The purpose of the Guidelines is to encourage development design that protects and enhances the qualities of Hastings District's rural landscapes.
- A Cultural Landscapes Assessment was undertaken in 2012 and adopted by Council as part of its Landscape Review. The cultural lens will be further refined through the cultural mapping of the District.

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Cultural and Historic Heritage

Cultural heritage comprises the legacy of physical artefacts and intangible attributes of a group or society that are inherited from past generations, maintained in the present and bestowed for the benefit of future generations.

Positive public perception, awareness of the cultural and historic issues and support for investment in the District's heritage are important components of any successful programme to protect and enhance the resource for future generations.

The built heritage of hapū whenua are the marae of which there are 23 in the Hastings District. The District has 99 sites of significance registered as wāhi taonga in the District Plan. These sites record important events and cultural practices. Protecting these sites from inappropriate development assists the oral traditions and customary practices of tangata whenua with mana whenua, and protects cultural and historic heritage values for the community as a whole.

Hastings District has numerous recorded cultural heritage items including historic areas, buildings and objects, trees, wāhi taonga and archaeological sites.

Specific legislation designed to protect heritage items includes the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and the Resource Management Act 1991. The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 provides a framework for the identification and listing of heritage items and archaeological sites. The District Plan identifies those heritage resources worthy of protection and identifies methods to assist in their preservation. Some items in the District Plan are also listed as Historic Places Trust registered items.



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Indicators

The table below shows the indicators that are used to monitor the state of cultural and historic heritage in the District.

These indicators are also used to inform other monitoring programmes for the District, such as Community Outcomes Monitoring and monitoring achievement of the anticipated outcomes in the Hastings District Plan, as shown below.

INDICATORS FOR CULTURAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE

INDICATOR	INDICATOR TYPE	RELEVANT COMMUNITY OUTCOMES AND COUNCIL OBJECTIVES	RELEVANT DISTRICT PLAN OUTCOMES AND HOW IT INFORMS THESE OUTCOMES
		<p>Relevant Outcome Statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities that value and promote their unique culture and heritage. Places, spaces, activities and events celebrating and strengthening the identities of all cultures within Hawke's Bay. Māori culture and language is respected, promoted and strengthened in the community. 	<p>Operative District Plan Section 12.5.6 (Waahi Tapu):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition of the cultural importance of Waahi Tapu sites to Tangata Whenua. Protection of notified Waahi Tapu sites from the effects of land use activities. Active participation of Tangata Whenua in the management of their ancestral land and resources. Identification of places of special significance to the Tangata Whenua, and the maintenance of their values. <p>Proposed District Plan (2015) (As amended by decisions) Section 16.1 (Wāhi Taonga and Sites of Significance)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition of and provision for Tangata Whenua cultural relationships associated with Wāhi Taonga, Wāhi Taonga and sites of significance Protection of listed Wāhi Taonga and Wāhi Taonga sites from the effects of land use activities. Active participation of Tangata Whenua in the management of their ancestral land and resources <p>Section 18.1 (Heritage Items and Notable Trees)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The preservation of a range of Heritage Items of significance to present and future generations of Hastings District residents and visitors. Reduction in the destruction of heritage buildings. The retention of the character of identified heritage streetscapes that enhance the heritage value of the Hastings CBD The retention, within their natural life span, of trees or groups of trees which have outstanding heritage value to the District's residents and visitors

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H1	Residents' Perception of Public Art and Cultural Opportunities	State	Public perception and awareness of public art and cultural opportunities gives an indication of people's appreciation of their culture, and reflects respect for and strengthening of the identities of all cultures within the District.
H2	Council spending on heritage and culture	State	Monitoring Council spending on heritage and culture enables the identification of trends in investment in heritage and culture.
H3	Consents to Modify/Destroy Heritage Items and Wāhi Taonga	Pressure	The number and location of heritage items and wāhi taonga provides a snapshot of the District's cultural heritage and, in the case of wāhi taonga, identification of places of special significance to Tangata Whenua and a respect for Māori culture and values. The extent to which formal methods of protection are afforded to heritage items in the District indicates how much we appreciate and respect the cultural heritage of our District, and assists in the retention of these resources. The number of consents to modify or destroy heritage items or archaeological sites can identify pressure on historic and cultural resources.
H4	Archaeological Sites and Authorities to Modify/Destroy Archaeological Sites	Pressure	The number of new archaeological sites surveyed over time provides an indirect indication of development pressure as archaeological survey generally accompanies development proposals, but also reflects the management and preservation of historic heritage for future generations. The number of authorities to modify or destroy archaeological sites can identify pressure on historic heritage.

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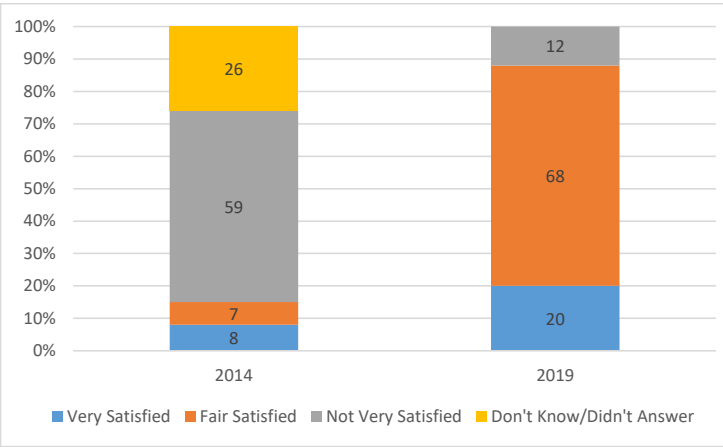
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Indicator H1: Residents’ Perception of Public Art and Cultural Opportunities

To achieve community support for protection and promotion of Hastings’ unique culture and heritage, residents must first understand what the resource is and why it is important and valuable to their community and to the nation.

Figure 34: Residents’ Satisfaction with Public Art and Cultural Opportunities in the Hastings District



Source: Communitrak Survey and Public Voice Survey

Of the 331 respondents to Council’s Communitrak Survey in 2014, when asked about their level of satisfaction with arts and cultural opportunities within the District, 86% were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’.

The same question was asked as part of the Public Voice Survey. Of the 292 respondents, 88% of respondents reported being either ‘fair satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with public art and cultural opportunities in the District. This is a good improvement and may be the result of spending on public art. However, it should be noted that the two sets of data were obtained using different surveys and there could be variation in survey parameters.

Indicator H2: Council spending on heritage and culture

Table 10: Heritage and Culture Spending

Indicator H2: Council spending on heritage and culture					
Parks area only					
ELEMENT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Arts and heritage spend					
Public Art	\$ 94,288	\$ -	\$ 70,000	\$ 8,696	\$ 5,622
Façade Enhancement	\$ 30,937	\$ 14,830	\$ 16,700	\$ 16,098	\$ 14,835
Council Heritage Buildings:					
Hastings Town Clock	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,256
Duart House	\$ -	\$ 21,717	\$ 5,688	\$ 27,558	\$ 30,760
Opera House/Toitai	\$ 356,665	\$ 127,917	\$ 510,943	\$ 6,127,572	\$ 9,594,487
Stoneycroft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 38,568
Art Gallery	\$ 408,106	\$ 8,486	\$ -	\$ 6,816	\$ -
Urban Design - Consultancy Estimate					
CBD, urban parks, streetscapes	\$ 76,895	\$ 128,989	\$ 95,261	\$ 110,570	\$ 161,395

Hastings District Council

Council spending on Arts & Heritage, murals, Façade Enhancement, Council heritage buildings, urban parks, and the streetscape has generally increased over the reporting period. Council has invested funds into the Opera House/Toitai to ensure the facility is consistent with the Earthquake Prone Building Act 2016 requiring buildings to be earthquake strengthened. There is a noticeable reduction in spending for the Art Gallery and Public Art.

2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

Indicator H3: Consents to Modify/Destroy Heritage Items and Wāhi Taonga

The number of heritage and wāhi taonga items provides an indication of the cultural capital present in the Hastings District. As at 2019, there were 94 heritage items, 4 historic areas, 300 notable trees, and 99 Wāhi Taonga sites recorded in the Proposed District Plan.

Table 11: Heritage Items in the Proposed District Plan

Heritage Items	Number
Outstanding and Significant Trees	300
Historic Areas	4
Heritage Buildings/Features (Te Mata Special Character Area)	94
Wāhi Taonga sites	99
Total	497

Modification or destruction of heritage items can impact on the cultural and historic heritage of the District. The number of resource consents to modify or destroy listed heritage items can therefore identify growing pressure on these sites, and gives a general indication of pressure on cultural heritage.

It should be noted that not all activities affecting heritage items are necessarily detrimental – resource consents are often required even where the activity is beneficial to the maintenance and protection of a heritage item.

The above results indicate that pressure on listed heritage items, outstanding trees and wāhi taonga sites in the District is very low.

There have only been seven resource consents affecting these items over the reporting periods of 2015-2019. Of these buildings were altered externally or required internally strengthening. One wāhi taonga application was received in 2019 to construct an open canopy. The proposal did not modify the wāhi taonga but because the wāhi taonga is attached to the site, consent is required.

Resource consents relating to heritage items between 2015 and 2019 involved:

- Alterations to signage on heritage item in 2015 (H49).
- External alteration to heritage item in 2016
- Signage on a heritage building in 2016
- Earthquake strengthening works to opera house in 2017 (HB14).
- Earthquake strengthening the Havelock North Transformer House and Shelter (HB80) in 2017.
- Fire safety works, decorative screen and glazer canopy for opera house and municipal building in 2019 (HB14 and HB13).

Resource consents relating to wāhi taonga items between 2015 and 2019 included:

- Proposed construction of an open canopy at a wāhi taonga site in 2019 (W13 urupa).

Given the small number of resource consents relating to heritage and wāhi taonga items, it is difficult to drawn conclusive trends. However, it appears pressure on these items is low.

Indicator H4: Archaeological Sites and Authorities to Modify/Destroy Archaeological Sites

According to NZ Archaeological Association (NZAA) files, there are currently 1397 recorded archaeological sites in the Hastings District.

It should be noted that the file is only a record of those sites that have been surveyed and formally recorded. It does not reflect the total number of archaeological sites present in the district – given that sites are generally only surveyed in response to development proposals or specific requests, the vast majority of the District has not been subject to detailed archaeological survey.

2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga has received few applications for authorities to modify or destroy archaeological sites in the period to the end of 2019. In total, 25 of the 31 authorities were granted between 2015 and 2019. The authorities had conditions imposed to minimise impacts on the archaeology present. Many of these authorities involved multiple archaeological sites, and some involved site modification as well as site destruction.

The relatively low number of authorities granted suggests there is little pressure on archaeological sites within the District. The small number of authorities required as a result of subdivision or development proposals is in stark contrast to the number of subdivisions that have occurred in the District over this period (there were 186 subdivisions between 2015 and 2019 in the Plains & Rural Zones alone). However, it is possible that there are sites being modified or destroyed for which no data is available.

The constraints of the data mean that there is currently no good indicator for measuring the state or quality of archaeological resources in the District.



Satisfaction with arts and cultural opportunities in the District is very high and, along with the number of heritage items listed in the District Plan, this suggests that the cultural heritage of the District is presently well appreciated.

Pressure on historic and cultural heritage in Hastings District appears very low, with very little activity affecting items listed and protected in the District Plan between 2004 and 2014.

Applications for authorities to modify or destroy archaeological sites have similarly been very low in number, although little can be drawn from this in terms of presenting an accurate picture of the health of historic heritage in the Hastings District as many sites are either unrecorded or may be being modified without formal approval.

The indicators do not measure the quality or health of the various heritage resources in the District. An accurate picture of the state of historic and cultural heritage in the District is therefore difficult to assess at this stage.

Responses

For Community

- Alert Council or the NZAA when potential archaeological sites are uncovered
- Find out about the stories that relate to major heritage sites, and get to know the history of your District and local area
- Treasure the memories of kaumātua and elders in our community.

For Council

- Continue to survey residents' satisfaction with access to arts and cultural opportunities
- Continue to initiate programmes to raise community awareness of and support for the cultural heritage of the District

Hastings District Council – Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga /91

2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

- Ensure effects on archaeology are assessed in the processing of subdivision applications.














Sustainable Infrastructure



2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

















Sustainable Infrastructure

The issues at a glance

INDICATOR	STATE 2009 - 2014	STATE 2015 - 2019	SUMMARY
Transportation			
T8 Residents' satisfaction with Council roads			Significant reduction, with 63% surveyed being satisfied. This is compared with 86% in 2014.
T9 Residents' satisfaction with cycling facilities in the District.	-		High satisfaction, with 85% satisfied compared with 91% in 2014.
T10 Residents' feeling of safety for pedestrians and cyclists			High satisfaction with footpaths with, 85% satisfied, compared with 81% in 2014. Feeling of safety when riding a bike has significantly reduced, with the proportion of survey respondents who felt cycling was dangerous or very dangerous increasing from 25% in 2014 to 28% in 2019.
Water Management			
WS1 Consented water takes held by HDC for water supply purposes			12 resource consents held by HDC for community supplies, providing for abstraction of 928, 470m ³ of water in any 7-day average. This is compared with 15 resource consents held by HDC for community supplies, providing for abstraction of 940, 000m ³ of water in any 7-day average at the date of the last State of the Environment Report.
WS2 Domestic water consumption			Improving, with domestic water consumption per person per day dropping from an average 558 litres per day at the last State of the Environment Report, to 380 litres per person per day in 2012-2014.
WS3 Commercial and industrial water consumption			Relatively stable at around 1,600,000 cubic litres per year. It is expected that this may increase over the next reporting period as a result of water exports.
WS4 Public health water quality grading			Currently there is no national requirement for supplies to be graded and since the Health (Drinking Water) Amendment Act of 2007, the emphasis has moved towards ensuring supplies meet the Drinking Water Standards and the requirements of the Act. HDCs water supplies are currently ungraded.
WS5 Compliance with drinking water standards			Hastings District Council manages 11 Water Supplies, comprising 26 abstraction sources, 15 treatment plants and 17 distribution zones. The remaining supplies in the District are privately owned and managed. All of the Hastings District Councils supplies are managed to comply with the requirements of the Health Act 1956, Health (Drinking Water) Amendment Act 2007 (HDWAA) and the Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand 2005 (Revised 2018) All HDC supplies over 500 population have an operative Water Safety Plan (WSP).

Hastings District Council – Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga /94

2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

INDICATOR	STATE 2009 - 2014	STATE 2015 - 2019	SUMMARY
			Safe drinking water is the Hastings District Council's highest priority. The extent of changes in the way Council is managing drinking water safety has been informed by the Board of Inquiry findings following the Havelock North contamination event which occurred in August 2016, and there is commitment at the highest level to achieve this.
WS6 Residents' rating of water quality			Continued high satisfaction with the water supply with 51% surveyed being satisfied.
Wastewater Treatment			
WW1 Consented wastewater discharges held by HDC			Two consents are held by HDC for community wastewater schemes – (1) East Clive Ocean Outfall Consent and (2) Waipātiki Scheme Consent.
WW2 Compliance with conditions for wastewater discharges			Quality of wastewater discharged from the East Clive Wastewater Treatment Plant meets the consent condition requirements. The Waipātiki Wastewater Scheme results show that the scheme has met technical compliance in 2013/14 and 2014/15 and has had some environmental non-compliance. Environmental non-compliance relates to the nitrate limit being exceeded.
WW3 Volume of wastewater produced			Annual average daily volume from East Clive Plant is approximately 48,500m ³ . This is compared with 48,500m ³ at the time of the previous report.
WW4 Residents' satisfaction with Sewerage System			Continued high satisfaction with only 5% of respondents stating they were not satisfied with the wastewater system.
Trade Waste Disposal			
TW1 Amount of trade waste discharged through the separated trade waste conveyance system			Looking at individual discharges it would appear that the total volume of trade waste over this period from 2015-2019 has continued on a slight downward trend.
TW2 Number of industries connected to the separated trade waste conveyance system			There are 30 industries connected to the separated trade waste system. This is compared with 28 at the time of the last report.
TW3 Number of reported incidents of Non-complying discharges of trade waste			There were five trade waste consent warning notice issued.

Hastings District Council – Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga /95

2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

Section 31 of the RMA gives the District Council the function of managing and controlling the effects of the use, development, or protection of land.

The District's environmental health depends a great deal on the essential infrastructural 'bones' of a functioning community – transportation, water, wastewater, trade waste and energy. This chapter profiles how well the District is doing in relation to the sustainability of this infrastructure, as well as the options people take around sustainable resource use and disposal.

Hastings District Council – Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga /96

2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

Transportation

Transportation networks are critical in the daily functioning of the District. As a community the Hastings District is highly dependent on the mobility of its population, and particularly dependent on a well-designed roading network as its primary means of physical communication.

The District is a major producer of primary produce and manufactured goods and linkages to both domestic and international markets are crucial in maintaining a healthy economic sector¹¹.

The continued high dependence on motor vehicles also has a negative impact on the environment and communities – human cost in terms of crashes and fatalities, effect on air quality due to vehicle emissions, demand on existing road networks and pressure to develop new roads, and continued reliance on finite fossil fuel resources. Hence the growing importance of public transportation networks and provision for non-motorised forms of transport, such as cycling and walking.

The transport system links people and opportunities.

The vision for transport in Hastings is to connect people and places, products and markets. This will be achieved by providing a safe road network that gets people and goods where they want to go, however they choose or need to get there. This needs to be achieved in a sustainable and resilient manner for an affordable whole of life cost.

The key challenges facing our transport system are:

- We have ageing assets that will need renewal.
- Growth in traffic loading is putting pressure on the capability of the network.
- Increased industry productivity and changes in land use are resulting in unreliable travel time and safety of the network.

- Lack of resilience in the roading network can isolate communities and industry.
- Road safety risks across the network results in death and serious injury.
- Low levels of walking and cycling.

The overarching goals for the Hastings transport system are:

- A range of transport options move people safely and efficiently.
- More people walking and cycling more often.
- Maintaining a resilient, accessible and safe network that is capable of meeting user demands.

The *Hastings Transport Network Business Case 2020* identified three key issues:

- Increased industry productivity and changes in land-use are resulting in the transport system not meeting the needs of users.
- Poor user behaviour and transport system deficiencies increases the risk of death and serious injuries.
- Poor uptake of active travel and public transport is negatively impacting on community wellbeing.

To address these issues a balanced programme was proposed with a bias towards community wellbeing and road safety. This programme aims to:

- Improve road safety.
- Improve customer experience.

¹¹ Section 2.5.6 of the Operative Hastings District Plan.

2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

- Increase community wellbeing.
- Increase uptake of active travel and public transport.

The *Hastings Active Transport Business Case 2020* signalled that gaps in levels in service and the perception that walking and cycling is unsafe and inconvenient. This is limiting their uptake, resulting in high car dependency. It proposes a balanced work programme with a mix of infrastructure projects and low cost / high impact soft measures. There is also a focus on travel behaviour and demand management. The two objectives of this programme are to:

- Increase the use of active transport.
- Improve the perception of active transport as safe and convenient.



Hastings District Council – Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga /98

2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

Indicators

The table below shows the indicators that are used to monitor traffic and transport in the District. These indicators are also used to inform other monitoring programmes for the District, such as Community Outcomes Monitoring and monitoring achievement of the anticipated outcomes in the Hastings District Plan, as shown below.

INDICATORS FOR TRANSPORTATION

INDICATOR		INDICATOR TYPE	RELEVANT COMMUNITY OUTCOMES AND COUNCIL OBJECTIVES	RELEVANT DISTRICT PLAN OUTCOMES AND HOW IT INFORMS THESE OUTCOMES
			Relevant Outcome Statements: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Transport infrastructure and services that are safe, effective and integrated.A safe and efficient transport network.An inclusive, accessible system.	Proposed District Plan (2015) (As amended by decisions) Section 26.1 (Transportation) <ul style="list-style-type: none">A transportation network that actively encourages alternative transport modesA safe and efficient District Transport Network
T7	Residents' Satisfaction with Council Roads	State		
T8	Residents' satisfaction with cycling/walkway infrastructure in the District	State		
T9	Residents' Feeling of Safety for Pedestrians and Cyclists	State		

2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

Monitoring Information

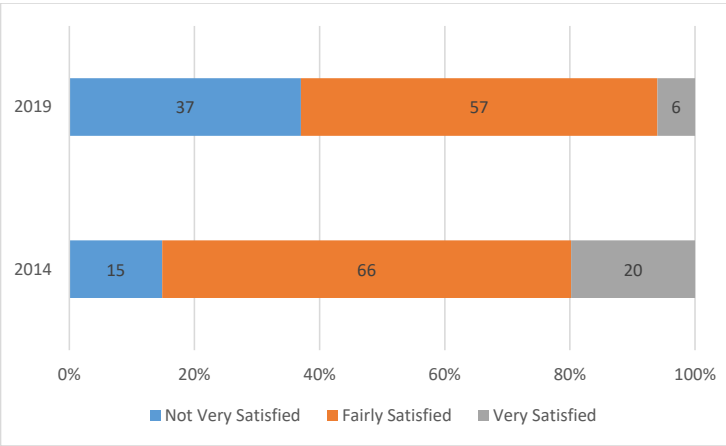
Indicator T7: Residents’ Satisfaction with Council Roads

Resident’s satisfaction with Council roads gives some insight into the state of Council roading infrastructure.

The following graph shows that over half of those surveyed during the Council’s Public Voice Survey were satisfied with Council roads in 2019.

With 63% of those surveyed being ‘fairly’ or ‘very satisfied’, down from 86% in 2014.

Figure 35: Residents’ Satisfaction with Council Roads (2014-2019)



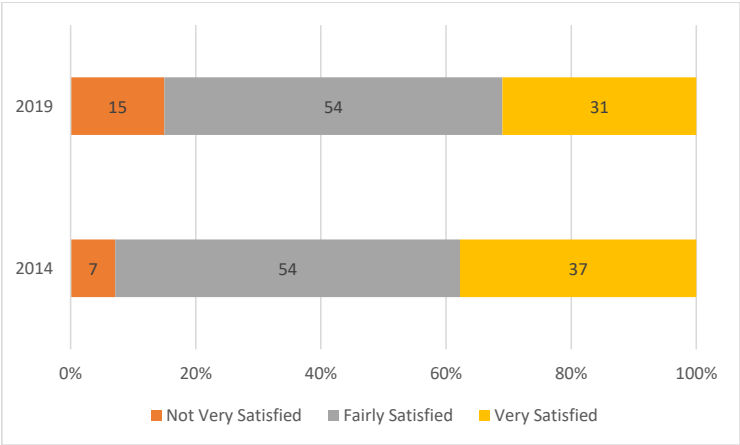
Source: Hastings District Council Communitrak Survey and Public Voice Survey

Indicator T8: Residents’ satisfaction with cycling/walkway infrastructure in the District

In comparison to the 2014 survey, respondents displayed high levels of satisfaction with cycling facilities in the District with 85% reporting they were either fairly or very satisfied with cycling facilities.

15% of those surveyed indicated that they were not very satisfied with cycling facilities. This has increase compared with the previous reporting period.

Figure 36: Residents’ Satisfaction with Cycling Facilities (2014-2019)



Source: Hastings District Council Communitrak Survey and Public Voice Survey

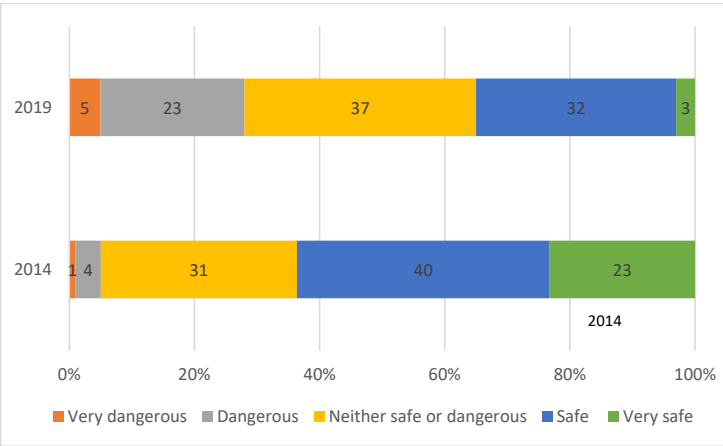
2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

Indicator T9: Residents’ Feeling of Safety for Pedestrians and Cyclists

Residents’ feeling of safety as pedestrians and cyclists gives some insight into aspects that might be hindering the use of more sustainable modes of transport. In 2008, Council added two questions to its survey for the first time.

These related to satisfaction with the quality and safety of footpaths, and the feeling of safety while riding a bicycle in the District. These same questions were asked again in 2014.

Figure 37: Residents’ Feeling of Safety Riding a Bicycle in Hastings District (2014-2019)



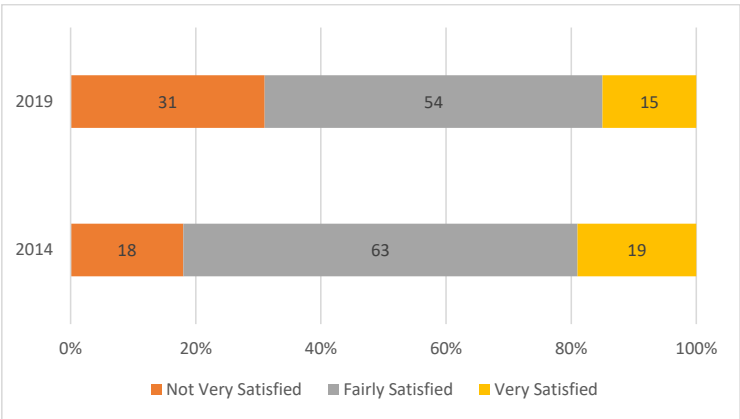
Source: Hastings District Council Public Voice Survey

The graph shows that in 2014, 63% of the respondents to the survey felt safe or felt very safe. 31% felt it was neither safe nor dangerous. 5% of respondents felt riding a bike in the District was dangerous or very dangerous.

In 2019, there was significant change. Only 35% of respondents considered riding a bike either safe or very safe. However 28% of respondents considered riding a bike dangerous or very dangerous. A further 37% stated riding a bike was neither safe nor dangerous.

This contrasts with the fact that 69% of those surveyed in 2019 indicated they were satisfied with cycling facilities in the District. This suggests that while residents are satisfied with existing cycling facilities, such as trails and paths, they do not feel safe when riding a bike in parts of the District where these facilities do not exist

Figure 38: Residents’ Satisfaction with the Quality and Safety of Footpaths (2014-2019)



Source: Hastings District Council Public Voice Survey

The graph above shows that the majority of those surveyed were satisfied with the quality and safety of footpaths in both 2014 and 2019.

In 2014, 82% of those surveyed being ‘fairly’ or ‘very satisfied’. By 2019, 69% of those surveyed reported being fairly or very satisfied with the quality of footpaths in the District.

2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

As with other survey results, the questions require closed answers so do not fully explain what is require for people to feel satisfied with the level of service that council provide.

Overall, the results for the State of the Environment in relation to Hastings' transportation infrastructure are mixed.

Residents' satisfaction with Council roads has decreased from the previous reporting period in 2014.

The baseline data from the 2019 survey shows relatively high levels of satisfaction with walking and cycling facilities, but almost a third of those surveyed do not feel that riding a bike is safe. Residents' satisfaction with the quality and safety of footpaths is reasonably high but there is still room for improvement.

Future surveys will enable some trend information to be identified over time in this respect and will help to uncover what is deterring people from using public and non-motorised forms of transport.

Responses

For Community

- Take opportunities to walk or cycle to work, school and neighbouring amenities.

For Council

- Continue the on-going publicity around healthy living and sustainable modes of transportation
- Continue to implement Hastings District Council's Walking and Cycling Strategies, including promoting walking and cycling to school and work
- In future, Council will survey residents about re recreational cycling what deters them from using public transport or non-motorised transport options.



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2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

Water Management

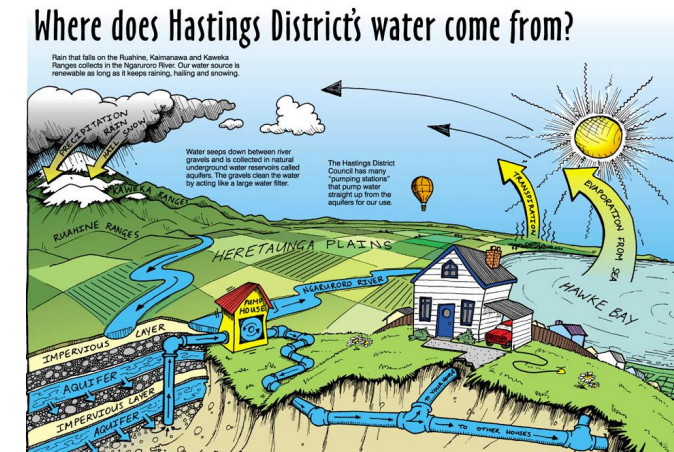
Water management refers to all aspects of providing freshwater for residential, commercial and industrial activities within the District

The Heretaunga Plains Unconfined Aquifer is the main ground water resource for the Heretaunga Plains, Hastings and Napier communities, providing 85% of their water requirements¹². The water drawn off the aquifer is used for public water supply, irrigation and industrial uses.

Hastings is lucky to have a good supply of fresh, clean water from its underground aquifers, but we should not take this for granted.

The Council sources its public water supply for the District from 11 water supply systems via 24 individual bores/wells and two springs in the Waimārama area. Fluoride is currently added to the water in the Hastings, Havelock North and Flaxmere water supplies to aid dental health.

The two largest reservoirs at Havelock North each hold 10,000,000 litres of water. During the night, water from the bores/wells is pumped through the network to the 15 reservoirs in the district, and from there it is distributed via 497km of water mains to homes and businesses. In addition, there are a number of smaller, privately-managed water supplies throughout the District (managed by schools, marae, local communities etc).



Source: Hastings District Council

¹² Section 2.2.2.5 of the Operative Hastings District Plan 2003.

2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

Indicators

The table below shows the indicators that are used to monitor water services in the District. These indicators are also used to inform other monitoring programmes for the District, such as Community Outcomes Monitoring and monitoring achievement of the anticipated outcomes in the Hastings District Plan, as shown below.

INDICATORS FOR WATER MANAGEMENT

INDICATOR		INDICATOR TYPE	RELEVANT COMMUNITY OUTCOMES AND COUNCIL OBJECTIVES	RELEVANT DISTRICT PLAN OUTCOMES AND HOW IT INFORMS THESE OUTCOMES
			<p>Relevant Outcome Statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">An environment that is appreciated, protected and sustained for future generations	<p>Proposed District Plan (2015) (As amended by decisions)</p> <p>Section 30.1 (Subdivision and Land Development)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Maintenance of public health and safetyProvision of a water supply of suitable quality and quantity to meet the needs of likely or potential land uses on the sites, including water for fire control and suppression
WS1	Consented Water Takes Held by Council for Water Supply Purposes	Pressure	These indicators will enable Council to monitor trends around the security and quality of water services infrastructure, and the quality of drinking water for community consumption.	
WS2	Domestic Water Consumption	Pressure		
WS3	Commercial and Industrial Water Consumption	Pressure		
WS4	Public Health Water Quality Grading	State		
WS5	Compliance with Drinking Water Standards	State		
WS6	Residents' Satisfaction with the Water Supply	State		

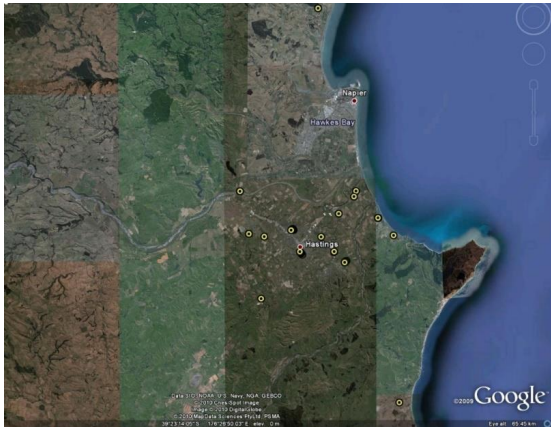
2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

Monitoring Information

Indicator WS1: Consented Water Takes Held by Council for Water Supply Purposes

Hastings District Council manages 11 separate water supplies comprising 24 individual supply bores and two springs. The majority of these are located on the Heretaunga Plains (their location is shown below).

Figure 39: Hastings Water Supply – Distribution of Bores¹³



Source: Google Maps

Hastings District Council holds 12 operative resource consents from Hawke's Bay Regional Council for water take. These are detailed in the following table.

¹³ Note: the Waipātiki bore is also managed by Hastings District Council but is beyond the area shown in this figure.

Table 12: Hastings District Council Water Supply Consents

Supply	HBRC Consent Number	Consent Expiry Date	Maximum Peak Flow and Abstraction Rates	
			Litres per Second	m ³ in any 7-day Period
Hastings	WP120036Tb	31/05/2047	1,240	749,952
Brookvale Rd Bores	WP070080Ta	31/05/2018	200	101,281
Haumoana and Te Awanga	WP050193Td	31/05/2025	50	21,773
Clive	WP050195Tb and WP050191Tb	31/05/2025	50	17,310
Whirinaki & Esk	WP110126T	31/05/2040	49	23,794
Esk Vineyard	WP110127T	31/05/2040	N/A	1,544
Waimārama	WP120016Ta	31/05/2033	20	5,180
Whakatū	WP050192Tb	31/05/2025	50	3,810
Ōmāhu	WP010478T	31/05/2026	14	1000
Parkhill	WP080570T	31/05/2025	8	1740
Waipatu	WP080486Tb	31/05/2023	10	176
Waipātiki	WP000084Ta	31/05/2020	2.5	910
TOTAL				928,470

Source: Hastings District Council

Indicator WS2: Domestic Water Consumption

In Hawke's Bay, water consumption is highly seasonal – summer consumption can almost double winter consumption.

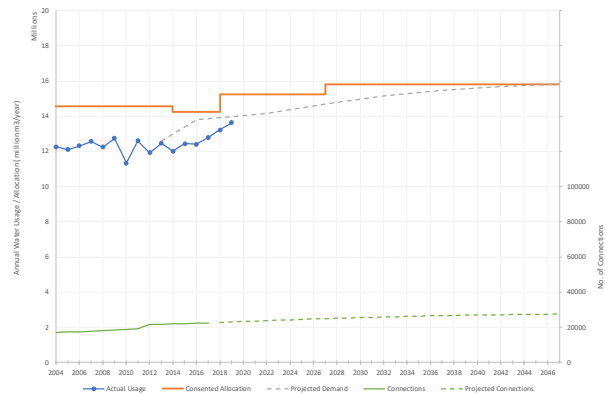
2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

Demand in some supplies is also influenced by seasonal population growth, for example Waimārama, where the summer population growth sees a three to four fold increase in water use.

As a community water supplier, HDC has an important role in promoting efficient use and minimising waste. As a consent condition attached to many of our resource consents HDC has developed a Water Conservation and Demand Management Strategy. This outlines HDC’s commitment to a range of measures that will achieve an efficient use of water and thereby minimise the effects of abstraction on surface and groundwater resources.

The Hastings Urban Supply Consents provide for a stepped increase in annual allocation during the term of the consent in order to provide for growth. Figure 2 below shows the ongoing tracking of use against consented take and growth.

Figure 40: Hastings Urban Water Supply – Consent allocation vs actual usage



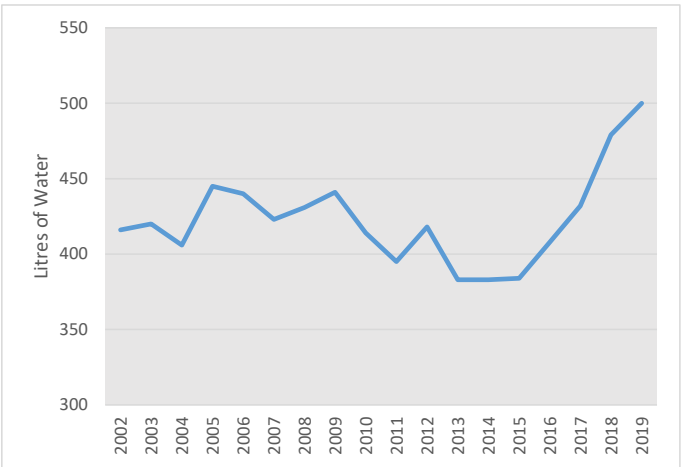
Source: Hastings District Council

14 The figures on water usage for Hastings District Council water supplies include fire hydrant testing, routine system flushing, tanker filling and fire usage, some unmetered parks and garden usage, system leakage, and unmetered industrial and commercial usage.

As shown in the Figure below, since 2016 the averaged consumption per capita across all supplies has climbed. There was also a change to supply operation including the introduction of chlorination to the supply networks.

Leak repairs are now stabilising and proactive renewals programs continue to be enhanced.

Figure 41: Hastings Water Supply – Domestic Water Usage¹⁴



Source: Hastings District Council

2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

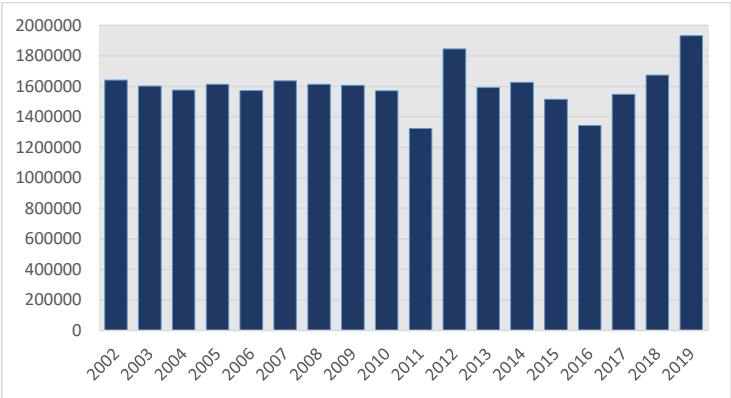
Since the last report:

- An additional 615 connections have been made across all HDC Water supplies.
- Adoption and ongoing implementation of our Drinking Water Strategy. The completion of new infrastructure in the Hastings Urban Supply in 2021 will allow network pressures to be reduced. This is anticipated to reduce network leakage and overall water consumption.
- HDC has ceased all take from the Portsmouth Road bore in Flaxmere except for emergency and operability purposes. This bore provided nearly 80% of Flaxmere’s water supply but was found to have stream depletion effects on the Irongate Stream. Increased abstraction from sites that lessen or remove impact on the stream depletion have replaced this source. The higher yielding Frimley Bore field is being further developed to ensure resilience of supply.
- The Paki Paki community was connected to the Hastings Urban supply in 2017. This was driven from both the loss of supply to some properties serviced from shallow bores during the summer months as well as aesthetic water quality issues in the public supply. This project was subsidised by Ministry of Health’s CAP funding scheme.
- The Haumoana and Te Awanga supply has ongoing aesthetic water quality issues (taste and odour) including elevated manganese in the source water. A new water supply bore yielding better quality water has been drilled and will be connected to the supply in 2020 with the commissioning of a new water treatment plant.

Indicator WS3: Commercial and Industrial Water Consumption

Commercial and industrial water consumption from HDC public water supplies has increased at the end of the reporting period. The change is due to both an increase in metered properties and improved management of the metering system.

Figure 28: Commercial and Industrial Water Consumption in Hastings District



Source: Hastings District Council

It is important to note that these figures do not include many of the large industries such as Heinz Wattie’s and McCains who obtain their own processing water from private bores consented by the HBRC. Some industry have connections to Council supply to meet domestic needs, such as drinking water for staff.

Indicator WS4: Public Health Water Quality Grading

Currently there is no national requirement for supplies to be graded and since the Health (Drinking Water) Amendment Act of 2007, the emphasis has moved towards ensuring supplies meet the Drinking Water Standards and the requirements of the Act.

HDCs water supplies are currently ungraded.

2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

Indicator WS5: Compliance with Drinking Water Standards

Hastings District Council manages 11 Water Supplies, comprising 26 abstraction sources, 15 treatment plants and 17 distribution zones. The remaining supplies in the District are privately owned and managed.

All of the Hastings District Councils supplies are managed to comply with the requirements of the Health Act 1956, Health (Drinking Water) Amendment Act 2007 (HDWAA) and the Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand 2005 (DWSNZ) (Revised 2018)

All HDC supplies over 500 population have an operative Water Safety Plan (WSP).

Safe drinking water is the Hastings District Council's highest priority. The extent of changes in the way Council is managing drinking water safety has been informed by the Board of Inquiry findings following the Havelock North contamination event which occurred in August 2016, and there is commitment at the highest level to achieve this.

These changes have occurred across the entire drinking water space from catchment to tap including:

- Chlorination of all drinking water supplies starting 2017
- Treatment upgrades
- New water treatment plants being installed which will comply with protozoa- and bacteriological criteria of the DWSNZ (2018)
- Improving our understanding of source risks through the ongoing catchment risk assessment work and managing the risk through development of source protection zones (SPZs) and associated processes.
- Restructured business with additional skilled resources
- New internal processes, standards and systems.

New requirements for contractors

- A significant emphasis on quality assurance

Complying with the DWSNZ requires a combination of treatment processes (UV, chlorination) and routine monitoring of the source, treatment plant and reticulation. All supplies complied with the DWSNZ bacteriological requirement from 2016 to 2019. This is attributed by the implementation of chlorination throughout all the supplies as well as monitoring frequencies and test results as per DWSNZ requirements.

Protozoa compliance has not been achieved for some of the HDC supplies due to the current WSP not being validated against the DWSNZ criteria, or due to the bore losing security status after previously being classified as secure meaning treatment processes are now required.

A significant program with funding committed in the LTP will see new source development, network modifications and water treatment plants and reservoirs installed to ensure all supplies are capable of meeting the compliance requirements of the DWSNZ by the end of 2021.

The below table summarises the compliance status of the HDC supplies from compliance years July 2015 to June 2019.

2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

Table 13: Compliance with status of the HDC supplies

Supply name	2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018		2018-2019		Comment
	Bacterial	Protozoal	Bacterial	Protozoal	Bacterial	Protozoal	Bacterial	Protozoal	
Brookvale	No	Yes**	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5-log WTP installed in March 2017 which meets the protozoa criteria of the DWSNZ.
Eastbourne	Yes	Yes**	Yes	Yes**	Yes	No	Yes	No	Bore field lost security status in March 2018, which affects protozoa compliance against the DWSNZ. Subsequent testing showed no presence of protozoa.
Frimley	Yes	Yes**	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Bore field lost security status in 2017, which affects protozoa compliance against the DWSNZ. Subsequent testing showed no presence of protozoa.
Portsmouth	Yes	Yes**	Yes	Yes**	Yes	Yes**	Yes	Yes**	Bore has secure bore status, which complies with protozoa criteria of the DWSNZ.
Wilson	Yes	Yes**	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Bore field lost security status in 2016, which affects protozoa compliance against the DWSNZ. Subsequent testing showed no presence of protozoa. A 3-log WTP installed in October 2018 which complies with protozoa criteria of the DWSNZ.
Clive-Ferry	No	Yes**	Yes	Yes**	Yes	Yes**	Yes	Yes**	Bore has secure bore status, which complies with protozoa criteria of the DWSNZ.
Clive-Tucker	Yes	Yes**	Yes	Yes**	Yes	Yes**	Yes	Yes**	Bore has secure bore status, which complies with protozoa criteria of the DWSNZ.
Whakatū	Yes	Yes**	Yes	Yes**	Yes	Yes**	Yes	Yes**	Bore has secure bore status, which complies with protozoa criteria of the DWSNZ.
Haumoana	No	Yes**	No	No	Yes	Yes**	Yes	Yes**	Secure bore status lost in 2016 due to single transgression. Provisional security achieved and full security re-instated 2019 which complies with protozoa criteria of the DWSNZ.
Waimārama	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	WTP including Cartridge filtration, U.V and chlorination, however does not meet the validation requirements of the DWSNZ.
Ōmāhu	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	5-log WTP installed in September 2017 which meets the protozoa criteria of the DWSNZ.
Esk	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	WTP including Cartridge filtration, U.V and chlorination, however does not meet the validation requirements of the DWSNZ.
Whirinaki	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	WTP including Cartridge filtration, U.V and chlorination, however does not meet the validation requirements of the DWSNZ.
Waipātiki	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Chlorination only. No Protozoal treatment.
Parkhill	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Chlorination only. No Protozoal treatment.
Waipatu	Yes	Yes**	Yes	Yes**	Yes	No	Yes	No	Bore lost security status in December 2017. UV and chlorination installed which achieves protozoa removal, but does not currently fully meet the protozoa criteria of the DWSNZ.

** Source has secure bore status

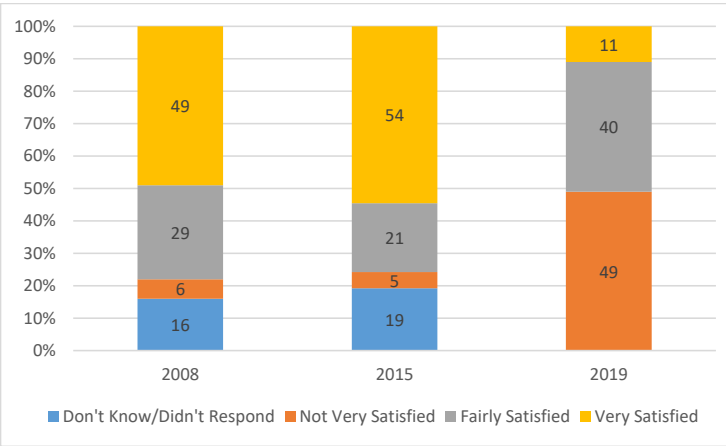
2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

Indicator WS6: Residents' Satisfaction with the Water Supply

Resident's satisfaction with their water supply gives some insight into the state of water for domestic supply. Approximately 75% of residents were provided with piped water supply in 2019, down from 79% in 2008.

The following graph shows there has been little change in level of satisfaction between 2008-2015, with those 'fairly' or 'very satisfied' remaining stable at between 78% and 75%. In comparison to the 2019 results, almost half of those surveyed were not very satisfied with the water quality. A possible reason is the chlorination of the districts water supply to ensure safe drinking water.

Figure 43: Residents Rating of Drinking Water Quality 2008-2019



Source: Hastings District Council Communitrak and Public Voice Survey

Hastings is very fortunate to have this valuable water resource in the aquifer system beneath us that supports our communities, however, this should not be taken for granted. The Council sources its water from 24 individual bores as well as two spring sources in the Waimārama area. These sources support 11 community water supplies across the district comprising of 16 water treatment plants and 17 distribution zones. Water is distributed to the homes and businesses in the communities through over 500km of water mains and over 21,000 connections. Pump stations and reservoirs are installed at key points in the network to ensure adequate supply is maintained throughout the day.

Responses

For Community

- By taking a few simple steps to reduce your water usage now, you can help ensure future generations enjoy the same access to good quality water, such as turning off the tap, fixing leaks, and using water saving devices on showers, washing machines and toilets.

For Council

- Demand management, and water conservation measures are a strong focus for Council into the future, including a public education campaign, an active leak detection program, and implementation of zone management and pressure reduction across the main supplies (Hastings, Havelock North and Flaxmere)
- Council will continue to work towards improving and maintaining the quality of drinking water through the proposed planned upgrades to water supply infrastructure.

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Wastewater Treatment

Wastewater is the term used to describe a combination of domestic sewage (from showers, baths, toilets and kitchens) and trade wastes (liquid wastes produced by many industrial and commercial processes).

The provision of a wastewater system (sewerage scheme) is fundamentally important in terms of ensuring public and environmental health and well-being. The wastewater system collects, treats and manages wastewater disposal from homes, work places, businesses and industries in urban areas. The HDC wastewater system's ability to accept industrial wastewater (trade waste) is critical for the social and economic well-being of the District and Region.

Without wastewater schemes, there would be significant environmental and human health issues, especially within rapid growing and populated urban areas. In today's modern urban environment, wastewater schemes are developed in conjunction with the statutory processes of the RMA to ensure that adverse environmental effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated to an acceptable level.

The existing HDC Wastewater Scheme is made up of a network of pipes and pumps which collects the wastewater from Hastings, Havelock North, Flaxmere, Whakatū and Clive. This conveys the wastewater to HDC's East Clive Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), which after treatment, discharges the combined wastewater streams from the two separate networks (as discussed below) through the 2,750m offshore ocean outfall into the marine receiving environment of Hawke's Bay.

The wastewater network comprises two separate networks:

- 1) A domestic and non-separable industrial wastewater system that primarily collects domestic wastewater and a small amount of trade waste from industries that are not able to connect to the separated industrial trade waste system. At the WWTP this wastewater is screened and treated using Biological Tricking Filters (BTFs). The BTFs are used to grow bacteria which biologically treat the wastewater to the required standard

- 2) A separated industrial wastewater system that collects industrial trade wastes. Trade wastes are treated on-site at individual industrial premises to comply with the water services bylaw requirements, prior to discharge into the separated industrial wastewater system. At the WWTP the trade wastes are screened through a 1mm slotted screen prior to mixing with the treated domestic and non-separable wastewater stream.

After passing through a grit removal unit the combined wastewater is then discharged through the offshore ocean outfall.

There is also a small wastewater system in Waipātiki this was established in the mid-2000s in response to environmental concerns around water quality in the local catchment.

Households in rural areas outside the service area rely on on-site wastewater treatment systems to treat and dispose of household wastewater. Properly installed and maintained, this is a hygienic, economical and environmentally safe way of disposing of household wastewater.

Council has looked at the feasibility of community schemes for Waimārama and Te Awanga/Haumoana and. In both locations, a scheme is feasible at reasonable cost. However, at this time there are no environmental or public health imperatives that necessitate this investment.

The Council's Engineering Code of Practice also stipulates the manner in which new Wastewater schemes should be designed as part of land use development.

This section covers the Wastewater Services provided by the Council for the urban environment and certain communities around the District.

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Indicators

The table below shows the indicators that are used to monitor wastewater treatment in the District. These indicators are also used to inform other Council performance monitoring programmes.

INDICATORS FOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

INDICATOR	INDICATOR TYPE	RELEVANT COMMUNITY OUTCOMES AND COUNCIL OBJECTIVES	RELEVANT DISTRICT PLAN OUTCOMES AND HOW IT INFORMS THESE OUTCOMES
		Relevant Outcome Statements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An environment that is appreciated, protected and sustained for future generations 	Proposed District Plan (2015) (As amended by decisions) Section 30.1 (Subdivision & Land Development) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of public health and safety. Provision of facilities for wastewater disposal and stormwater disposal for new sites.
WW1 Consented Wastewater Discharges held by Council	Pressure	These indicators will enable Council to monitor trends around the security and integrity of delivery of the District's community wastewater treatment and disposal systems, and the effects of wastewater disposal on the natural environment.	
WW2 Compliance with Consent Conditions for Wastewater Discharges	Response		
WW3 Volume of Wastewater Produced	Pressure		
WW4 Total Number of complaints received by the Council about any of the following: a) Sewage odour b) Wastewater system faults c) Wastewater system blockages d) The Council's response to issues with its Wastewater system	State		
TW1 Amount of Trade Waste Discharged through the Separated Trade Waste Conveyance System	Pressure	These indicators will enable Council to monitor trends around the safety and efficiency of trade waste disposal in the District.	
TW2 Number of Industries Connected to the Separated	Pressure		

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INDICATOR		INDICATOR TYPE	RELEVANT COMMUNITY OUTCOMES AND COUNCIL OBJECTIVES	RELEVANT DISTRICT PLAN OUTCOMES AND HOW IT INFORMS THESE OUTCOMES
Trade Waste Conveyance System				
TW3	Number of warning notices issued	Pressure		

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Monitoring Information

Indicator WW1: Consented Wastewater Discharges Held by Council

Hastings District Council holds two main resource consents granted by the Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC) for the discharge of wastewater from community Wastewater schemes:

- 3) East Clive Wastewater Treatment Plant – the consent (CD130214W) is to discharge final combined wastewater into Hawke Bay at East Clive via the long offshore outfall

- Consent granted on the 25th June 2014 with a consent expiry date on 31 May 2049 (35 year term); and
- The consented maximum discharge rate is for 2800 litres per second.

The consent was granted following an extensive consenting process that involved technical, environmental and public health assessments, consultation with the community and Iwi and finally a public submission process.

The consent is for a 35 year term, with the requirement for nine yearly reviews. The reviews will consider system performance and technological advancement and will make recommendations about possible treatment improvements.

- 4) Waipātiki Wastewater Scheme – the consent (DP050397L) is for discharge of wastewater to land
 - Granted in 2005 and will expire on 31 May 2025 (20 year term);
 - Maximum rate of application of effluent of 5mm/m²/day; and
 - Maximum volume of discharge of 76m³ per day (532m³ over a 7 day period) during Stage 1, and 172m³ per day (1204m³ over a 7 day period) at completion of Stage 2.

The Waipātiki Wastewater Scheme has been designed to cater for the established properties within the Waipātiki coastal settlement, as well as the 29-lot subdivision granted in 2003.

Approximately 90% of properties designed for connection to the scheme have been connected, with only half a dozen properties still electing to continue with on-site septic tanks. There is provision for a second stage development when either the 76th connection occurs or when the discharge volume reaches 76m³ per day, whichever occurs first.

Indicator WW2: Compliance with Consent Conditions for Wastewater Discharges

East Clive Wastewater Treatment Plant

The annual compliance report for 15/16, 16/17, 17/18 has been generally been complying with conditions. A couple of minor non-compliance has been reported. The annual compliance report for 18/19 is still being processed.

Waipātiki Wastewater Scheme

The annual compliance reports for 15/16, 16/17, 17/18 has met technical compliance but not met environment compliance. For 17/18 the technical and environmental compliance was not met. Environmental not-compliance relates to the nitrate limit being exceeded. The annual compliance report for 18/19 is still being processed.

Indicator WW3: Volume of Wastewater Produced

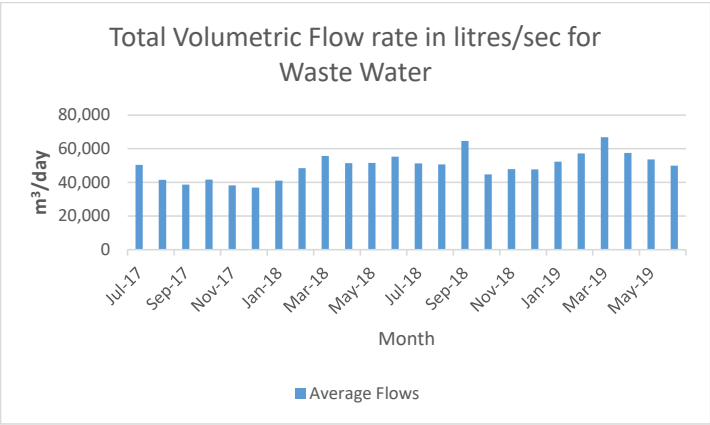
Wastewater Treatment Plant East Clive

The following graph shows the average daily volume of wastewater based on the marine outfall pump station flow records from the East Clive Wastewater Treatment Plant included in the 2017/19 Compliance Reporting. This is baseline data and flow trends against the new consent conditions framework will be developed over time.

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Figure 44: Average Daily Flow



Source: Hastings District Council 2017/19 Compliance Reporting Section 4.3

Due to equipment changes, only data between July 2017 – May 2019 was able to be collected. The flows between the different quarters reflect the difference between various seasons of the different industries within the wastewater network. The highest median flow and the maximum flow recorded were consistent which is the fruit and vegetable processing season while the September 2018 spike could have been caused by a weather event causing an increase in water flow. The trade waste from these industries form a large proportion of the industrial flow during these periods.

Waipātiki Wastewater Scheme

There have been no Waipātiki Wastewater Scheme volume exceedances.

Indicator WW4: Satisfaction with the Wastewater System measure based on:

The number of complaints about the wastewater system is an indicator of residents’ satisfaction with the water supply.

Wastewater complaints received by the Council are about any of the following:

- a) Sewage odour
- b) Wastewater system faults
- c) Wastewater system blockages
- d) The Council’s response to issues with its sewerage system.

Expressed per 1000 connections to the Council’s Wastewater system, the satisfaction measure is 11.86 complaints per 1000 customers.

The graph below shows the total number of complaints per annum.

Figure 45: Total number of complaints received

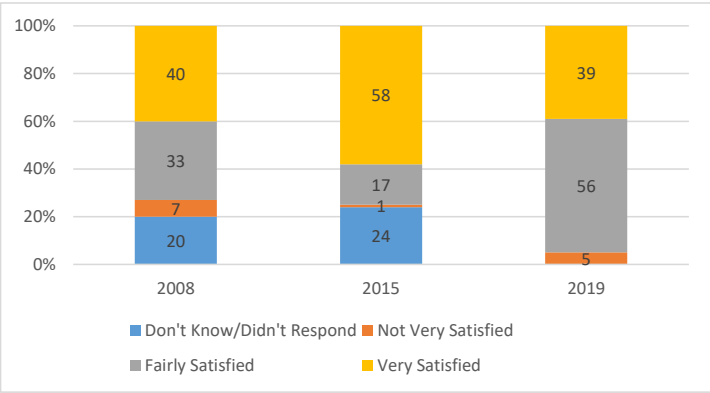
Year	Customer Satisfaction (NPR)	Serviced Properties (NPR)	Total Complaints
2015/16	15.90	22,896	364
2016/17	27.70	23,068	639
2017/18	21.69 (Updated)	23,422 (Updated)	508
2018/19	24.03	23,973	576
2019/20	18.73	24,135	452

Source: Hastings District Council 2014/15 Compliance Reporting Section 4.3

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The Public Voice survey included a question asking residents' about their satisfaction with the wastewater system. This has been fairly consistent with only 5% reporting they were 'not very satisfied' in 2019. This is compared with 1% in 2015 and 7% in 2008.

Figure 46: Residents' Satisfaction with Wastewater System



Source: Communitrak and Public Voice Surveys

Indicator TW1: Amount of Trade Waste Discharged through the Separated Trade Waste Conveyance System

We do not appear to have the trade waste flow data available due to equipment issues.

Looking at individual discharges it would appear that the total volume of trade waste over the period from 2015-2019 has continued on a slight downward trend.

Only two industries have increased the discharge volume (increase production) over the period but most have been stationary or reduced volume.

The biggest reduction is due to reduced processing, some are due to the industries employing smarter technology reducing water use in the processing.

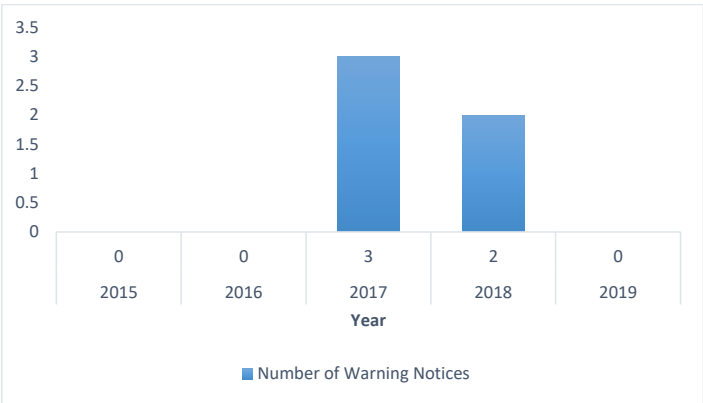
Indicator TW2: Number of Industries Connected to the Separated Trade Waste Conveyance System

Currently there are 30 industries connected to the separated industrial sewer. This number is slowly rising as new industries start up. All tend to stay connected once they are "hooked on".

Indicator TW3: Number of warning notices issued

The graph below summarises the number of trade waste warning notices issued:

Figure 47: Number of warning notices issued



Source: Hastings District Council Consent Trade Waste Records

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The table shows there have been very few issues with trade waste disposal non-compliance with an average of 1 warning notice per year.

There has been an improvement in the public satisfaction with the wastewater system. The trend in the volume of tradewaste discharged to the system has been fairly consistent. The number of industries connected to the separate tradewaste system has slowly risen as new industries start up. The number of warning notices issued has remained low.

Responses

For Community

- Do not pour chemicals, paints or thinners (or the like) down any drain
- For the wider community, notify Council compliance staff if you observe unsafe trade waste disposal practices
- For users of trade waste services, ensure compliance with trade waste guidelines so as to minimise the likelihood of non-complying discharges and resulting potential for adverse environmental effects.

For Council

- Continue to look at opportunities to make improvements to all wastewater infrastructure and to service future growth
- Continue to monitor and manage trade waste discharges under the Water Services Bylaw
- Continue to carry out monitor sampling and reporting as required by resource consent conditions
- Look at new technologies to assist in meeting conditions of consent/permitted activity standards for trade waste

- Public education is being used effectively to improve compliance. The Council has good information on best practice and responsible methods for trade waste disposal. A 'guide' document is being prepared for the Council's website
- Encourage new industries to connect to the separated trade waste system
- Record discharge rates through the separated trade waste system
- Formally record any breaches of trade waste consent observed, including those that did not result in the issue of official non-compliance notices, to obtain a more complete picture of industrial trade waste disposal in the District
- Continue to investigate new technologies that would assist industries to meet their conditions of consent or the permitted activity standards.












Hazard Management



2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

Hazard Management

The issues at a glance

INDICATOR	STATE 2009 - 2014	STATE 2015 -2019	SUMMARY
Natural Hazards			
NH1 Natural hazard events			Hastings District experiences a range of natural hazards related to its climate including major storm and flood events, coastal erosion and inundation and rural wildfires. While the number of warnings and rural wildfires have trended downwards, it is important to acknowledge that the number of natural hazard events is largely random.
NH2 Area of land identified as Natural Hazards			It is expected that this may change as a result of the Hastings District Plan review as natural hazards which are already managed under other legislation, such as the Resource Management Act, Building Act and the Hawke's Bay Regional Coastal Environment Plan, have been removed from the Hastings District Plan to avoid unnecessary duplication.
NH3 Number of consents for subdivision/land development within Natural Hazard areas			Resource consents in Natural Hazard areas have increased considerably since the previous reporting period, primarily due to the inclusion of mapped liquefaction vulnerability areas. There were 1211 for land use consents and 47 for subdivision consents.
NH4 Monitoring and reporting on building consents granted within Natural Hazard areas			The number of building consents for both habitable and non-habitable buildings in Natural Hazards area fluctuated between 149 - 259 between 2015 and 2019.
Hazardous Substances			
HS1 Number of consents applying the hazardous facility screening procedure			Six resource consents between 2015 and 2019 were required as a result of applying the hazardous facility screening procedure and none between.
HS2 Number of reported incidents and callouts to hazardous substances spills			The number of spills reported to Hastings District Council involving hazardous substances have dropped. However, this could be the result of changes as to which agency is responsible and responds to these types of incidents.

Section 31 of the RMA gives Hastings District Council the function of managing and controlling the effects of the use, development, or protection of land. Of particular relevance to the state of the environment in respect of hazards, is:

- The avoidance or mitigation of natural hazards; and

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- The prevention or mitigation of any adverse effects of the storage, use, disposal, or transportation of hazardous substances.

The Hastings District is subject to a variety of hazards. These hazards include natural events such as earthquakes and flooding, through to events involving hazardous substances originating from our industrial and horticulture activities.

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Natural Hazards

The Hastings District has the potential to suffer effects from various natural hazard types. This includes earthquakes, coastal erosion, flooding, droughts, snow fall, volcanic activity and tsunamis.

Whilst natural hazard events are largely the result of natural processes and 'Acts of God', their impacts on the environment and severity are influenced by land use patterns, development and human activity.

The Hastings District Council aims to avoid hazards through District Plan provisions where appropriate, the Resource Management Act and the Building Act. This includes the avoidance of subdivision on land subject to natural hazards or potential natural hazards, and the avoidance of subdivision where it could accelerate or worsen the risk of natural hazards.



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Indicators

The table below shows the indicators that are used to monitor natural hazards in the District. These indicators are also used to inform other monitoring programmes for the District, such as Community Outcomes Monitoring and monitoring achievement of the anticipated outcomes in the Hastings District Plan, as shown below.

INDICATORS FOR NATURAL HAZARDS

INDICATOR	INDICATOR TYPE	RELEVANT COMMUNITY OUTCOMES AND COUNCIL OBJECTIVES	RELEVANT DISTRICT PLAN OUTCOMES AND HOW IT INFORMS THESE OUTCOMES
		Relevant Outcome Statements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An environment that is appreciated, protected, and sustained for future generations. Safe and secure communities. A lifetime of good health and wellbeing. 	Proposed District Plan (2015) (As amended by decisions) Section 15.1 (Natural Hazards) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Residential Zones are located outside of avoidable hazard risk areas. Where building development is already within a hazard area, the reasonable risk of the hazard is reduced and/or mitigated by minimum floor levels, buffers, setbacks or other building standards. Reduction in risks to people and the community from natural hazards has been achieved by the avoidance of hazards where they may pose a significant risk to human life, property and infrastructure in proposed new development areas and by mitigation for existing development areas. Section 30.1 (Subdivision and Land Development) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoidance of subdivision on land that remains subject to natural hazards or potential natural hazards. Avoidance of subdivision where it could accelerate or worsen the risk of natural hazards. Maintenance or enhancement of public health and safety.
NH1 Natural Hazard Events	State	This indicator will enable Council to monitor trends around the type and nature of natural hazards occurring in the Hastings District, and their severity. Information on natural hazard events (such as significant flood events, storm surge events, rural fire events, and coastal erosion trends) will also, over a long timeframe, contribute to an understanding of the effects of climate change in the District.	
NH2 Area of Land Identified as Natural Hazards area	State and Response	This indicator indicates the state of the environment in terms of risk/vulnerability to natural hazards.	
NH3 Number of Consents for Subdivision/Land Development within the Natural Hazards area	Pressure	This indicator will indicate any trends toward, and pressure for, development of land identified as subject to natural hazards.	
NH4 Building consents granted within Natural Hazards area	Pressure	Monitoring the number of building consents granted within areas identified in the District Plan as Natural Hazards enables pressure on these areas to be identified.	

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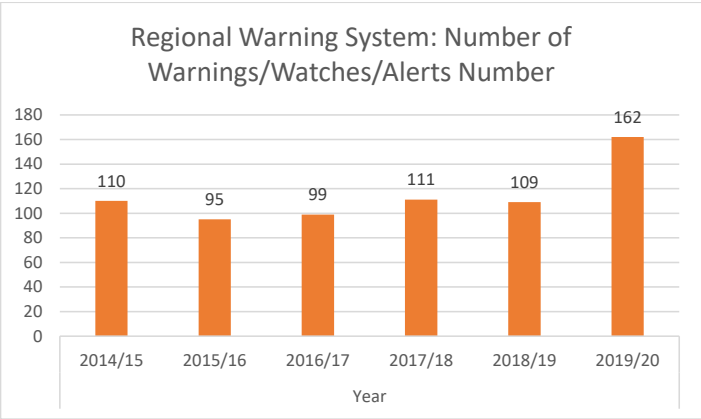
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Monitoring Information

Indicator NH1: Natural Hazard Events

The following indicator provides a snapshot of recent natural hazard events related to weather and climate that have impacted on communities (such as major storm and flood events, coastal erosion and inundation events, and rural wildfires).

Figure 48: Civil Defence Warnings EOC Activations



Source: Hastings District Council

Whilst natural hazard events are not related to human activity, they do contribute to an understanding of how the presence of people and associated development can exacerbate their effects on people, property and the natural environment.

Ongoing recording of such natural hazard events may also, in the future, contribute to an understanding of the effects of climate change on the District over time (temperature, rainfall and weather patterns, sea level rise).

Major Storm and Flood Events

Hawke's Bay is often affected by flooding. On average, a severe storm or flood happens every 10 years.

When floods threaten communities they become a hazard. In Hawke's Bay, stopbanks have been built alongside many of the rivers to hold in the extra flood water.



Photo: Napier snow event, 2017
Source: J. Tuakana

The table below shows the numerous major storms resulting in severe flooding in Hawke's Bay since 1867.

2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

Table 14: Major Storm and Flooding Events Recorded in Hawke's Bay (to 2019)

Year	Date	Event
1867	25 May-4 Jun	A large flood in Hawke's Bay, which according to the local Māori, there was no flood to compare with it in the previous forty years. Rainfall in Napier was 380 mm in four days. The Tukituki, Ngaruroro and Tutaekuri all overflowed their banks at several locations, causing extensive flooding.
1893	4 Dec	Heavy rain cause flooding in the Waipawa River, with the highest levels ever known. The Tutaekuri and Ngaruroro Rivers broke their banks, resulting in widespread damage.
1897	17 Apr	356 mm of rain fell in Napier over four days. The Ngaruroro River broke its banks between Roy's Hill and Fernhill and menaced Hastings. It also broke its banks south of Roy's Hill and flowed along a very old course. The Tutaekuri River broke its banks and joined with floodwaters from the Ngaruroro River to flood Clive and Napier.
1917	13 Jun	Flooding estimated to be bigger than that of 1897 and nearly as bad as the 1867 flood, caused widespread damage in Napier. 187mm fell in 36 hours. At Morere, 522mm fell in four days, of which 319mm fell in 24 hours.
1924	11-12 Mar	Rainfall at Rissington was 510mm in 10 hours with 230mm falling in 2.75 hours. At Eskdale, 419mm was recorded in nine hours.
1936	1 Feb	A cyclonic storm resulted in extensive flooding throughout Hawke's Bay. In Napier 101mm fell in 24 hours.
1938	23-25 Apr	Esk Valley Floods. Severe flooding was widespread after three days of heavy rain, with exceptional falls in some areas. In three days, 610mm fell at Tūtira, and a staggering 1,000mm at Puketitiri (with 390mm in one day).
1941	4 May	Very heavy rain fell on central and southern Hawke's Bay. At Porangahau 406mm fell in 24 hours, and the Porangahau River rose 14.3m above normal causing extensive flooding.
1948	13-14 May	In the Wairoa River catchment 307mm fell in three days at Onepoto, and 260mm at Tuai in the same period. The Wairoa River rose to a record height and flooded buildings in the Wairoa township.
1953	27-28 Jan	Exceptionally heavy rainfall over the Wanstead, Elsthorpe and Maraetōtara area. In the Mangarouhi Valley 349mm was registered in 24 hours, with the bulk of the fall occurring over six hours.
1974	15 Jun	Flooding in Napier from 157mm of rain in 24 hours.
1980	28 Dec	Rainfall at Whanawhana was recorded at 157mm in 48 hours. The Ngaruroro River breached the stopbank at Twyford resulting in serious flooding.
1988	7-10 Mar	Cyclone Bola was the most significant event in New Zealand since Cyclone Alison in the South Island in 1975. Bola caused considerable damage in the Gisborne and Wairoa districts. The highest total rainfall for the three day period was 635mm recorded at Pukeorapa.
1997	2-3 Jun	Wairoa District declared a Civil Defence Emergency at 1900, terminated at 2100 next day. About 166 people evacuated at Nuhaka after flooding and power failure associated with storm.
2001	9 Dec	A chain of thunderstorms formed up the eastern coast of New Zealand, which resulted in downpours in Hawke's Bay. In Napier and Hastings, 50mm of rain fell in the hour before noon – close to the average for the entire month. It caused millions of dollars of damage from water and surface flooding and damaging some roofs and shop stock. It was cited as a 1/100-year rainfall event for Napier and Hastings city areas.
2002	10 Jan	An electrical storm formed near Waipukurau in the evening, travelled north and resulted in 77mm of rain in 90 minutes in Hastings and 70mm in Napier. The storm turned streets into rivers, damaged footpaths and properties, caused power cuts and flooded shops as stormwater systems were unable to cope with the second 1/100 year downpour in a month.
2004	15 Feb	Southern Hawke's Bay was hit with southerly winds and heavy rain. In 24 hours starting from around noon on Sunday, 15,228.5 mm fell at Shag Rock, and 197 mm fell at Wallingford. The Tukituki River reached a 5-year level. Surface flooding occurred in Otane, Waipawa, Waipukurau, and Takapau. Porangahau area was worst hit, with roads, the cemetery, businesses and houses flooded, and around 6 families evacuated.

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Year	Date	Event
2004	18 Oct	A thunderstorm dumped several days’ worth of rain on Napier in just a few hours – described as a ‘rainbomb’ producing a 1/50 year event – the rain quickly filled up drains, and then roads. However, the rain was so intense (up to 180mm of rain recorded in a few hours in the epi-centre of Tamatea/Greenmeadows) the water then also flooded numerous properties, with 8 homes being flooded and firms in the Onekawa industrial area estimating losses in the millions.
2007	17 Jul	Several houses in Maraekākaho were evacuated. Army unimogs evacuated 200 students and staff marooned at Puketapu School. Maraekākaho residents called it the worst flooding in 50 years.
2009	5 Oct	Heavy snow fell on the Napier Taupo Road closing the road and trapping over 100 people. The local 4WD Club and NZ Defence assisted police to ferry people to safety.
2011	27 Apr	Coastal flooding event affecting Haumoana, Te Awanga, Clifton and Waimārama when a local rain event flooded properties and closed roads. Nine people at Waimārama and the Te Awanga Motor Camp were evacuated and six homes were flooded.
2017		Snow and flood event (Napier/Taupo road closed along with Taihape – Napier (Gentle Annie Road).
2018	Mar	Esk river floods and severe weather in June closing Napier-Taupo road after heavy rain caused slips and flooding.

Source: Hawke’s Bay Civil Defence Emergency Management Group website and Hastings District Council Records

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Coastal Erosion and Inundation

Coastal erosion is the removal of material at the coast causing the shoreline to retreat landward. The processes include not only the work of the sea, but also that of the wind, migrating river mouths and tidal inlets, coastal landslides and tectonics. Coastal erosion can also be caused, or exacerbated, by man-made structures placed in the coastal environment, which interfere with natural coastal processes.

Coastal inundation is the flooding of low-lying coastal areas by seawater. This occurs when storm surges or heavy swells, often coinciding with high tides, overtop beach crests. Beach front properties can also suffer from direct wave attack causing damage and localised flooding. Low-lying areas, which experience coastal erosion, can also be at greater risk of coastal inundation as natural barriers are weakened.

Erosion has been causing damage to property in the Hastings District since at least the 1850's. In particular, concern has grown at Clive, Waimārama, Haumoana and Te Awanga. The following table describes the two major coastal inundation events affecting Clive and Haumoana in recent history.

Table 15: Major Coastal Inundation Events Recorded in the Hastings District (to 2019)

Year	Date	Event
1974	Aug	Seawater flooded three hundred hectares of horticultural and urban land in East Clive. To prevent a reoccurrence a sea exclusion bank was constructed in 1976-77 along the coastal area. However, the shoreline continued to recede and erosion was accelerated by the Hastings sewer outfall constructed in 1979. By 1982 erosion had substantially decreased the ponding area between the beach berm and the sea exclusion bank and it was twice overtopped by the sea. The long-term vulnerability of the area was recognised and in 1985 a scheme was initiated to move the sea exclusion bank further inland.
2002	3 Apr	About 20 Haumoana residents had to leave their homes as the high seas threatened a dozen properties near the corner of East and Clifton Roads, with some properties receiving major structural damage. The rough seas destroyed fences, cracked doors and tossed up stones smashing windows.
2007	17 Jul	Previously damaged house lost in heavy swell at corner of East and Clifton Roads, Haumoana. The Maraekākaho community was flooded in July 2007. A few houses were evacuated, while others were accessible only to residents

2008	8 Feb	Heavy swells of up to 6m, generated by the aftermath of cyclone Gene, pounded the coast and threatened beach front homes, with the wave level reaching homes opposite the Te Awanga Pub. Haumoana and Te Awanga homes sustained the most damage.
2008	Jul	Three storms in a one-week period occurred, resulting in the Clifton Motor Camp losing some of its land when established pohutukawa trees and 2m of coast were washed away when high tide came in.
2010	24 May	High seas along Clifton shoreline undermined six to eight metres of land by the Marine Club and motor camp.
2015	Mar	Cyclone Pam causing inundation in Haumoana.
2019		Cape Coast landslide causing serious injuries to two tourist and resulting in the closure of the coast walk to Cape Kidnappers.

Source: Hawke's Bay Civil Defence Emergency Management Group website



Photo: High seas at Haumoana – April 2002
Source: Hawke's Bay Civil Defence Emergency Management Group

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According to the 2014 report, the shoreline from Clive to Clifton has a net northerly drift of beach material resulting in significant coastal retreat. The long term shoreline retreat at Clifton Beach is on average 0.75m per year; Haumoana and Te Awanga 0.30m-0.70m per year; and Waimārama 0.13m per year.

With sea level rise predicted to accelerate over the next 100 years coastal erosion and inundation will continue to occur in Hawke’s Bay, but the extent remains difficult to accurately predict. Extensive research has been carried out over the last 10 years resulting in an improved understanding of coastal processes acting along the Hawke’s Bay coast. This has resulted in review of Hawke’s Bay Regional Coastal Plan provisions, and has been updated in the review of the Hastings District Plan.

Rural Wildfire

A wildfire is an unplanned fire. During periods of drought, the risk of rural wildfires increases. There have been numerous large rural fires in Hawke’s Bay in the past.

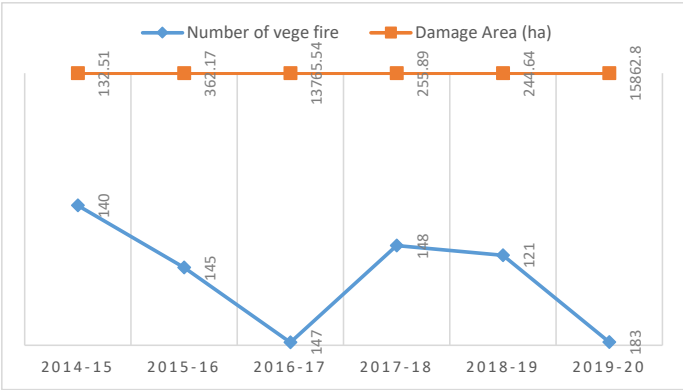
Hawke’s Bay has the second highest annual average summer temperature in New Zealand, with a summer average of 24°C, with an annual rainfall of 780mm/year. During periods of general, strong, west to north-west flow over the North Island, the winds across lowlands can be warm, dry winds and in extreme cases temperatures may be 27-40°C with a relative humidity of 8-30 percent.

Every year the Rural Fire Authorities in Hawke’s Bay are required to fight large rural fires. The Hastings District is one of the largest in the North Island. Just over half of the District is under the jurisdiction of the Hastings District Council Rural Fire Authority. The remaining half of the District is under the jurisdictions of the Bay Forests Rural Fire District and the Department of Conservation Rural Fire Authority.

The graph below depicts the statistics of hectares burnt and number of fires for the Hastings District Council for the financial years 2014/15 to 2019/20 inclusive. The overall trend is consistent with the number of vegetation fires, there are two

spikes in the fire damage to vegetation over this period. One was the Waimārama fire event in 2017.

Figure 49: Vegetation Fire Statistics and Damage by Area (ha)



Source: Regional Fire and Emergency NZ Report September 2021

Imposition of fire restrictions and total fire bans are mechanisms open to Rural Fire Authorities to minimise the risk of fire in the District under powers given to them under the Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977.

Restricted Fire Seasons were in place on 4 separate occasions between mid-2015 and mid-2019 (compared with 7 occasions over the last reporting period). These were from:

- December 2015 –April 2016
- October 2016 – March 2017
- November 2017 – March 2018
- November 2018 – March 2019

No data on a complete Total Fire Ban was received.

2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

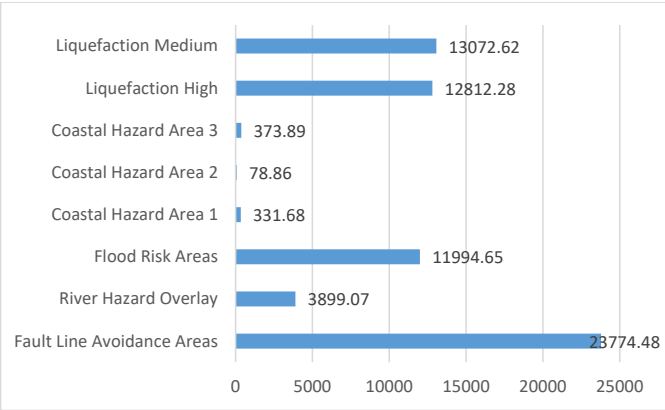
Indicator NH2: Area of Land Identified as Natural Hazards

The Hastings District has land classified as being at risk to natural hazards. The following graph shows the total land area in each of the Natural Hazards in the Hastings District, where these are identified on the Proposed District Plan Maps.

Data from the follow hazard categories are included;

- Liquefaction Medium
- Liquefaction High
- Coastal Hazard Areas 1, 2 and 3
- Flood Risk Areas
- River Hazard Overlay
- Fault Line Avoidance Areas

Figure 50: Area of Land Identified as Natural Hazards (Hectares).



Source: Hastings District Council

In addition to the above areas, the Hawke’s Bay Hazard Portal identifies all known hazards pertaining to Hawke’s Bay, including:

- Property Hazards
- Fault Lines
- Liquefaction
- Amplification
- Coastal Hazards
- Floor Risk Areas
- Detention Dams, Tsunami Inundation
- Landslide Risk

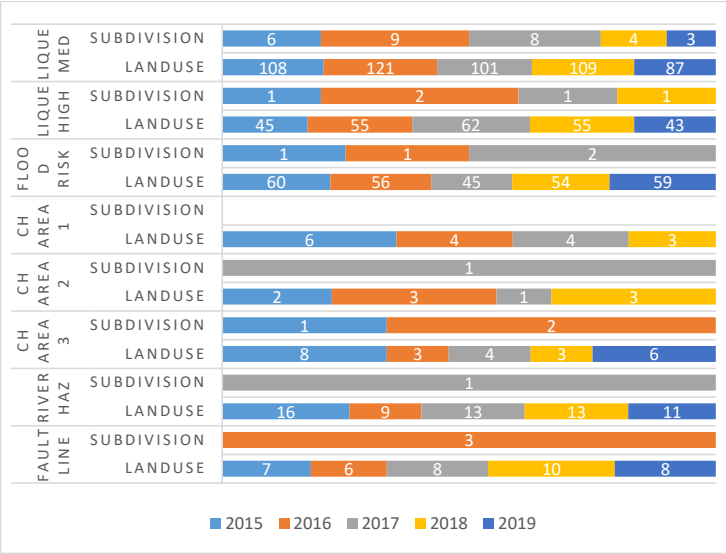
The Proposed Hastings District Plan no longer includes details of fault lines or flood risk, this is now kept current in the Portal. Previously they were identified in the District Plan as Hazard RMU’s. Also the Hawke’s Bay Civil Defence Emergency Management Group which is a partnership of local authorities, emergency services and other organisations is tasked with ensuring the effective delivery of civil defence emergency management in Hawke’s Bay. They work together towards our vision of: ‘A resilient Hawke’s Bay community’. Resilience is how we adapt or keep going as usual following a disaster. The partnership Councils are Napier City Council, Wairoa District Council, Hastings District Council, Central Hawke’s Bay District Council and Hawke’s Bay Regional Council.

Indicator NH3: Number of Consents for Subdivision/Land Development within the Natural Hazards RMU

However, the hazards previously contained in the District Plan generally align with the Portal hazards so as a matter of interest and the measure used at the time the following has been identified. Between 2015 and 2019, there have been a total of 1258 resource consents (1211 land use and 47 subdivision consents) within the various Natural Hazards categories under Figure 50.

2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

Figure 51: Number of Land Use & Subdivision Consents within Natural Hazards RMU (2015-2019)



Source: Hastings District Council

The number of resource consents within an identified Natural Hazard area is five times more than the number of consents received for the previous reporting period. A possible reason for this is changes to the classifications which now includes low, medium and high liquefaction vulnerability mapping. Generally, the Heretaunga Plains including Hastings urban area and lower lying parts of Havelock North are identified as having Medium Liquefaction Vulnerability. While Napier, Clive, parts of Whakatū and Haumoana are identified as having high liquefaction vulnerability. The top three areas where consent was obtained were in the medium and high liquefaction area followed by flood risk areas. The

area with the least number of consent was in the coastal hazard area 2 which by land area was smallest of the eight identified areas in being 78.86 hectares. Please note that the number of consents does not reflect the number of consents required to establish within a natural hazard area, but is attached to a property when consent was applies for.

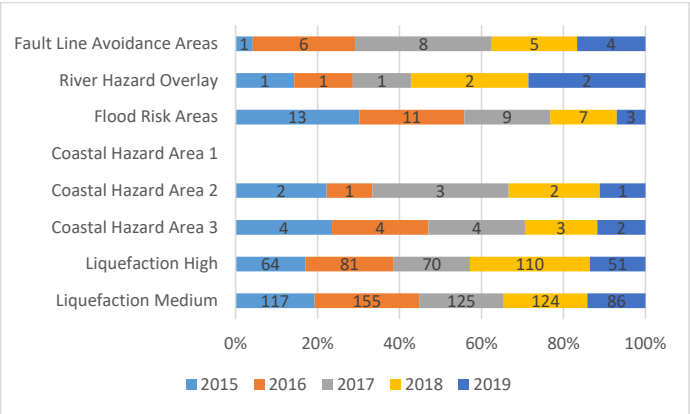
Indicator NH4: Building consents granted within Natural Hazards RMUs

The number of building consents granted in Natural Hazards RMU has increase due to the number of classifications for natural hazards. Liquefaction are two new fields were a majority of applications included high on medium liquefaction levels. As covered under indicator NH3. Please note that liquefaction is not required as part of this SoE report as consent for a site containing liquefaction can be addressed as part of the building consent. The inclusion of liquefaction builds a larger picture of other hazards that may be associated when developing.

The majority of building consents for new buildings were for non-habitable buildings and overall numbers were low. This suggests the demand for new dwellings in areas located within an identified Natural Hazard is relatively high given the inclusion of high and medium liquefaction.

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Figure 52: Building Consents in Natural Hazards (2015-2019)



* Only building consents for new buildings are graphed above
Source: Hastings District Council

Hastings District suffers from a range of natural hazards related to weather and climate such as major storm and flood events, coastal erosion and inundation events, and rural wildfires.

Recording natural hazard events contributes to an understanding of how the presence of people and associated development can exacerbate the effects of such hazards on people, property and the natural environment. It may also, in the future, contribute to an understanding of the effects of climate change on the District over time.

Inundation of the coastal areas of Clifton and Te Awanga continues to be a significant risk or threat.

¹⁵ In February 2004, consultants Tonkin and Taylor Limited prepared a report for Hawke's Bay Regional Council which assessed coastal hazard risks for the Hawke's Bay coastline.

Responses

For Community

- Consider the risk of natural hazard when purchasing a property or building a home e.g. flooding, coastal hazard and land instability risks
- Be aware of, and adhere to, fire restrictions when in force
- Have an emergency plan in place, and enough supplies to be able to support yourself in your home for at least 3 days in the event of a natural disaster.

For Council

- Monitor building consents and resource consents in current Flooding areas and also HBRC flooding areas
- Carefully manage development in coastal hazard areas with a view to avoiding development in the most at risk areas
- To monitor continued research and hazard modelling by Hawke's Bay Regional Council, identification of coastal hazard zones¹⁵, and further areas of land instability risk as they become known.

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Hazardous Substances

The Hastings District has a strong horticulture, viticulture and agricultural industry, each involving the use of various hazardous substances including herbicides, pesticides, and associated activities such as cool stores.

These substances, if not handled correctly, pose a significant hazard to people and communities within the District, as well as to the natural environment.

Uncontrolled release of hazardous substances into the environment has the potential to result in:

- Contamination of water, soil and air
- Short and long term damage to ecosystems
- Accumulation of persistent substances in the bodies of humans and animals, resulting in chronic and/or long term damage to their health
- Acute damage to human health through exposure to substances affecting skin, mucous membranes, respiratory and digestive systems
- Damage to the environment from fire or explosion events
- Damage to human health and property from fire or explosion events.

The potential for environmental damage from spills is of particular concern where hazardous substances are stored or used next to streams, lakes, aquifers and other sensitive areas.



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Indicators

The table below shows the indicators that are used to monitor hazardous substances in the District. These indicators are also used to inform other monitoring programmes for the District, such as Community Outcomes Monitoring and monitoring achievement of the anticipated outcomes in the Hastings District Plan, as shown below.

INDICATORS FOR HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

INDICATOR		INDICATOR TYPE	RELEVANT COMMUNITY OUTCOMES AND COUNCIL OBJECTIVES	RELEVANT DISTRICT PLAN OUTCOMES AND HOW IT INFORMS THESE OUTCOMES
			Relevant Outcome Statements: <ul style="list-style-type: none">An environment that is appreciated, protected, and sustained for future generations.	Proposed District Plan (2015) (As amended by decisions) Section 29.1 (Hazardous Substances and Genetically Modified Organisms) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Appropriate precaution is taken in the management of hazardous substances over the Heretaunga Plains Unconfined AquiferActivities utilise hazardous substances where necessary for their operations, in appropriate locations
HS1	Number of Consents Involving Employment of the Hazardous Facility Screening Procedure	Pressure	Hazardous substances are a risk to the environment. To protect our environment and sustain it for future generations we need to minimise, manage and dispose of hazardous substances in a safe manner. Monitoring the number of activities requiring the employment of the hazardous facility screening procedure gives a good indication of what, where and the volume of hazardous substances in the District. It also gives an indication of the potential risks posed to the environment, and enables better protection for present and future generations.	
HS2	Number of Reported Incidents and Callouts to Hazardous Substances Spills	Pressure	The number of reported callouts to hazardous substance spills again indicates the potential risks posed to the environment and the need for controls.	

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Monitoring Information

Indicator HS1: Number of Resource Consents Involving Use of the Hazardous Facility Screening Procedure

The Hazardous Facility Screening Procedure (HFSP) was designed as a screening tool to assist Council in deciding the risks posed by the use and storage of hazardous substances. This procedure was originally designed by a consortium of District and Regional Councils and the Ministry for the Environment, and has been adopted and tailored to reflect the Hastings District context.

Between 2015 and 2019, there have been 6 sites in where the definition for Hazardous substances and Major Hazardous facility is used, resulting in a requirement for a resource consent application for the use or storage of hazardous substances.

These sites were located in:

- RMA20150107 Storage and dispensing of diesel exhaust;
- RMA20150405: Soil disturbance on a hail site;
- RMA20150421: LPG cylinder storage increase;
- RMA20160175: Aerosol packing and storage;
- RMA20170399: Soil disturbance on hail site
- RMA20180217: Self-service fuel stop and storage tank.

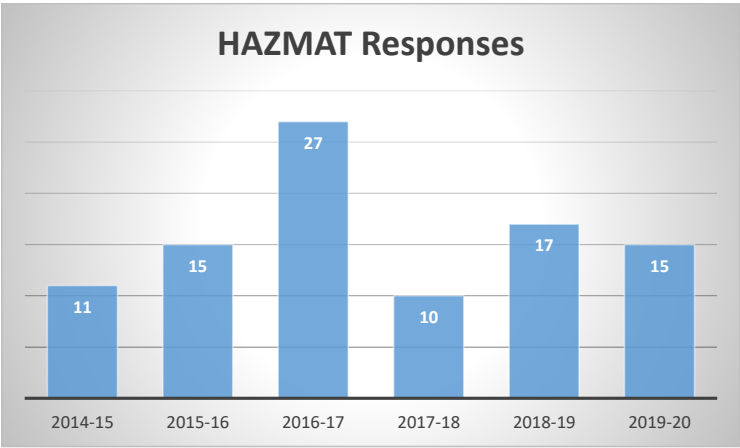
Groundwater in the Heretaunga Plains Unconfined Aquifer (the main groundwater resource for people living on and adjacent to the Heretaunga Plains) is vulnerable to contamination from the effects of activities on the surface. This is because there is no impermeable surface sediment which would prevent or minimise the downward flow of contaminants. None of the 4 sites listed above were situated over the Heretaunga Plains Unconfined Aquifer.

There have not been any specific resource consents that required HFSP to be employed between 2009 and 2014.

Indicator HS2: Number of Reported Incidents and Callouts to Hazardous Substances Spills

The number of reported spills involving hazardous substances has fluctuated, but the number of reported incidents per year has dropped from an average of 40 over the last reporting period to 10.

Figure 53: Hazardous Substances Incidents & Spills (2014/15 to 2019/20)



Source: Fire and Emergency New Zealand

Hazardous substance spills are dealt with by the Fire and Emergency New Zealand (FENZ) and/or Hawke’s Bay Regional Council (HBRC). Apart from the 2016-17 spike, the number of responses have been consistent.

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The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and WorkSafe NZ are responsible for the collection and collation of information relating to hazardous substance events.

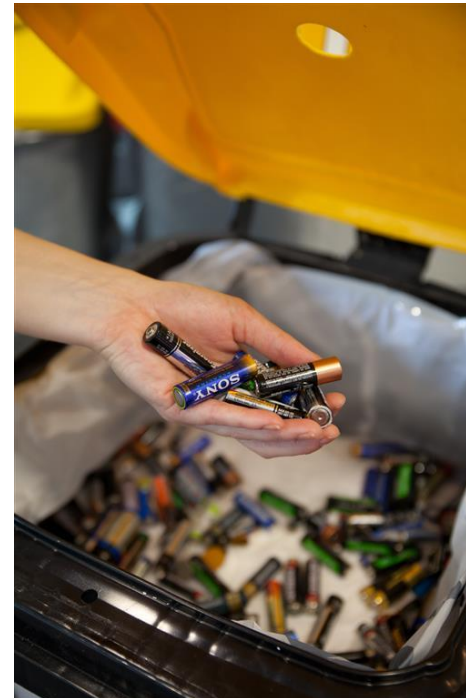
Responses

For Community

- Only use hazardous substances when absolutely necessary
- If you are using or storing any hazardous substances make sure that they are being used and stored in accordance with appropriate guidelines and regulations to avoid contaminating the land, air or water
- Unwanted hazardous substances should not be disposed of with general rubbish – the annual HazMobile Collection is a safe and easy way to dispose of such waste
- If you see or smell any chemical or oil spills, call the Hawke's Bay Regional Council Pollution Hotline Phone: (0800) 108 838 and tell the Pollution Response Team about it, or the New Zealand Fire Service.

For Council

- Ensure Council staff are trained in the use of the Hazardous Facility Screening Procedure
- Ensure Council's Emergency Management staff continue to be suitably trained and maintain readiness to respond to emergency callouts involving hazardous substance spills
- Continue to work with EPA, WorkSafe NZ, the New Zealand Fire Service and Hawke's Bay Regional Council's Pollution Response Team to ensure appropriate response to incidents involving hazardous substance spills.

















Sustainable Waste Management



2015 – 2019 Ko te Pūrongo tō te Taiao

Sustainable Waste Management

The issues at a glance

INDICATOR	STATE 2009 - 2014	STATE 2015-2019	SUMMARY
Solid Waste			
SW1 Environmental performance of Omarunui Landfill			HBRC compliance monitoring reports indicated that the landfill generally complied with all its conditions of consent.
SW2 Volume of solid waste disposed			The volume of total solid waste disposed of to the landfill has increase over this period (2015-2019) by 22%, this is reflective of the economic growth in the region over the same period.
SW3 Composition of solid waste disposed to Landfill			While a large portion of material in the landfill is recyclable or compostable (40%), this has fluctuated but is an overall improvement since the last report.
SW4 Fly-tipping incidents in the District			The number of illegal dumping in the rural and urban/plains has been increasing from a total of 354 in 2011-12 to 1760 for the 2019-20 period. 13.01% of complaints were in the rural area.
SW5 Volume of recycling			The volume of recycling collected via Council services has been steady over the current reporting period.
SW6 Residents' satisfaction with provision of recycling facilities			High satisfaction with provision of recycling facilities, rural facilities have been installed across the District over the reporting period. According to the public voice survey, 57% of the respondents were fairly or very satisfied with the District's recycling facilities.
Hazardous Waste			
HW1 Volume of hazardous waste disposed			HazMobile provided annually and collects on average 20 tonnes of hazardous waste. Volumes remain steady during the current reporting period.

Section 31 of the RMA gives the District Council the function of managing and controlling the effects of the use, development, or protection of land, and of particular relevance to sustainable waste management, this includes for the purpose of:

- The prevention or mitigation of any adverse effects of the storage, use, disposal, or transportation of hazardous substances (which would include hazardous waste); and
- The prevention or mitigation of any adverse effects of the development, subdivision, or use of contaminated land.

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Solid Waste

Waste is materials and energy which have no further use and are released into the environment as a means of disposal. Waste can be in solid, liquid or gaseous form. This section looks at solid waste.

It is in the community's best interest to encourage residents to be more resourceful and divert as much unnecessary waste as possible to prolong Ōmarunui Landfill's life.

The Waste Minimisation Act defines 'waste' as: "anything disposed of or discarded".

Most of the things we do, buy and consume generate some form of waste. If not managed properly, it can have a negative impact on people's well-being and the health of the environment. Reducing these impacts can be achieved by reusing items rather than throwing them away and through recycling. The Council actively encourages as much waste reduction and recycling as possible and has a duty to manage waste in a way that minimises any effects on the District's land, air and water resources.

The Hastings District is served by one landfill, known as Ōmarunui Landfill, which is situated at Ōmarunui Road and is jointly owned by the Hastings District and Napier City Councils. It is only open to commercial operators/contractors with a Waste Disposal Licence (it is not open to the general public). There are also a small number of private cleanfills in the District.

Landfills produce leachate and greenhouse gases as materials break down slowly. Like most modern landfills, Ōmarunui is constantly managing leachate and greenhouse gases and this will continue well after closure.

Ōmarunui Landfill has highly engineered and successful systems to capture liquids and gases produced by the waste. However, the Hastings District Council and the Napier City Council believe it is better to divert these materials from Ōmarunui in the first place rather than managing (and paying for) them at the landfill.

Eventually, landfills reach capacity and a new landfill is needed. This is a costly process and increases the area over which contamination can occur. The goal is to reduce the amount of waste going to the landfill and to manage the disposal of waste so that the effects on the environment are minimal.

In 2018 Hastings District and Napier City Councils adopted a new Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan which sets out the actions that both Councils will undertake to manage waste and resource efficiency across the region.



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Indicators

The table below shows the indicators that are used to monitor solid waste in the District. These indicators are also used to inform other monitoring programmes for the District, such as Community Outcomes Monitoring and monitoring achievement of the anticipated outcomes in the Hastings District Plan, as shown below.

INDICATORS FOR SOLID WASTE

INDICATOR			INDICATOR TYPE	RELEVANT COMMUNITY OUTCOMES AND COUNCIL OBJECTIVES	RELEVANT DISTRICT PLAN OUTCOMES AND HOW IT INFORMS THESE OUTCOMES
				Relevant Outcome Statements: <ul style="list-style-type: none">An environment that is appreciated protected and sustained for future generations.Hawke's Bay is clean, green and pollution free.	NIL
SW1	Environmental Performance of Ōmarunui Landfill	Pressure		Monitoring the quality of the environment (in this case water) surrounding a landfill shows the actual impact (if any) that the leachate from waste disposal is having on the environment.	
SW2	Volume of Solid Waste Disposed	Pressure		The generation and disposal of solid waste puts pressure on land, water and air as wastes break down and produces contaminants that can enter the environment. Waste production over many years can result in the accumulation of pollution in the land and water surrounding the landfill. The risk associated with these contaminates are mitigated and managed via the engineered aspect of the site.	
SW3	Composition of Solid Waste Disposed to Landfill	Pressure		Some types of waste have greater effects on the environment than others (such as organic waste). Understanding the types of waste are being disposed of at the Landfill provides information to assist Council implement ways to reduce certain types of waste to further protect the environment.	
SW4	Fly-tipping incidents in the District	State		Fly-tipping is a major environmental issue and monitoring the number of incidents provides an indication of the level of waste disposed of incorrectly and will assist Council to find ways of reducing the problem.	
SW5	Volume of Recycling	Pressure		Recycling reduces the amount of waste being disposed to the landfill (it's a 'reuse' aspect of waste management).	
SW6	Residents' Satisfaction with Provision of Recycling Facilities	State		Monitoring residents' satisfaction with recycling facilities is useful to identify whether there is a need to improve or expand this service.	

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Monitoring Information

Indicator SW1: Environmental Performance of Ōmarunui Landfill

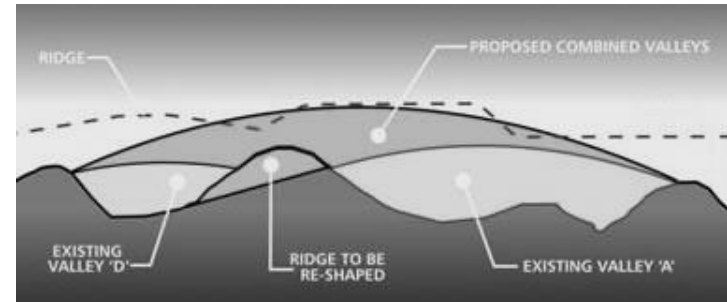
The Ōmarunui Landfill comprises of four valleys identified as suitable for refuse disposal. Area A received waste between 1988 and 2007 and is now closed. Area D has been operational from 2007 and has an estimated 4 years of capacity remaining. The remaining landfill space at Ōmarunui Landfill is expected to serve the Hastings and Napier communities for 50+ years beyond 2025.

The life expectancy of the landfill depends on the amount of waste being received. Reducing the amount of waste going to the landfill means the life expectancy of the facility increases accordingly. The longer the landfill lasts, the less impact our waste disposal will have on the environment, through postponing the need for another waste disposal facility and reducing the amount of pollutants produced.

The Ōmarunui Landfill is a fully contained municipal landfill, meaning nothing should leave the site by way of pollution. Leachate is collected and re-circulated and methane gas is turned into electricity to power approximately 1000 homes. The Landfill is accredited with an ISO9000:2001 environmental management system.

Ōmarunui Landfill prescribes to best international practice and construction of Area D (the currently active part of the landfill) utilised a three liner system using; clay, Geosynthetic liner and HDPE plastic liner.

The following image shows the final layout of the Ōmarunui Landfill in 2025.



Source: Napier City Council

Hastings District Council and Napier City Council hold a number of resource consents from Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC), associated with the operation of the Ōmarunui Landfill:

- DP040122A – to discharge odour, landfill gas and dust to air;
- DP040120La – to discharge leachate and waste from landfill to land; and
- DP040121W – to discharge stormwater to water via stormwater retention ponds.

HBRC compliance monitoring reports for the 2014/15 year indicated that the landfill generally complied with all its conditions of consent.

Indicator SW2: Volume of Solid Waste Disposed

Most of the waste that comes to the landfill is from the commercial sector and the refuse transfer stations (RTSs). The two refuse transfer stations in the Hastings District are Blackbridge RTS on Mill Road, Clive, and Henderson Rd RTS in Hastings.

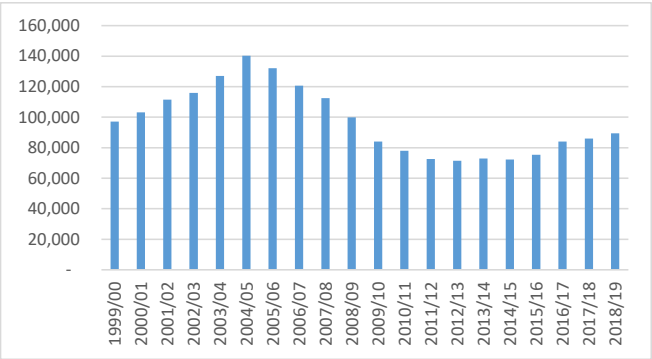
The following graph shows the total tonnage of solid waste received at the Ōmarunui Landfill (being the combined tonnage of waste from the refuse

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transfer stations, commercial waste operators and industrial waste sources from both Napier City and Hastings District).

Figure 54: Volume of Solid Waste to Refuse Transfer Stations (1999/00 – 2018/19)



Source: Hastings District Council

The results of this indicator show the fluctuating trend of waste being sent to landfill which is also indicative of economic prosperity in the region and changes to legislation.

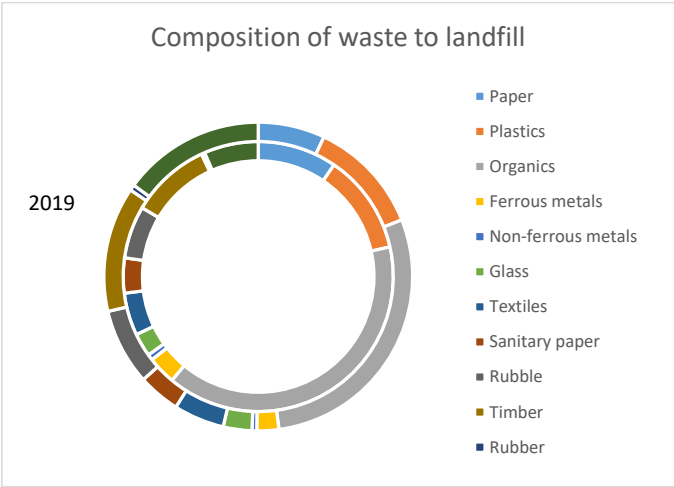
The largest portion of waste to landfill was Commercial and Industrial waste which is outside the control of Council services. The Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan identified opportunities for further consideration to reduce the volume of commercial waste entering landfill.

Indicator SW3: Composition of Solid Waste Disposed to Landfill

Using the Ministry for the Environment published Solid Waste Analysis Protocol Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP) surveys are carried out at the Ōmarunui Landfill and each refuse transfer station every third year.

The first SWAP survey was carried out in 2007 for Hastings District and Napier City Councils¹⁶. Surveys have been undertaken in 2009, 2012, 2016 and 2019. The survey report contains detailed information on composition resulting from both a visual and 'sort and weigh' audit.

Figure 55: Composition of Overall Waste to Ōmarunui Landfill (2016-2019)

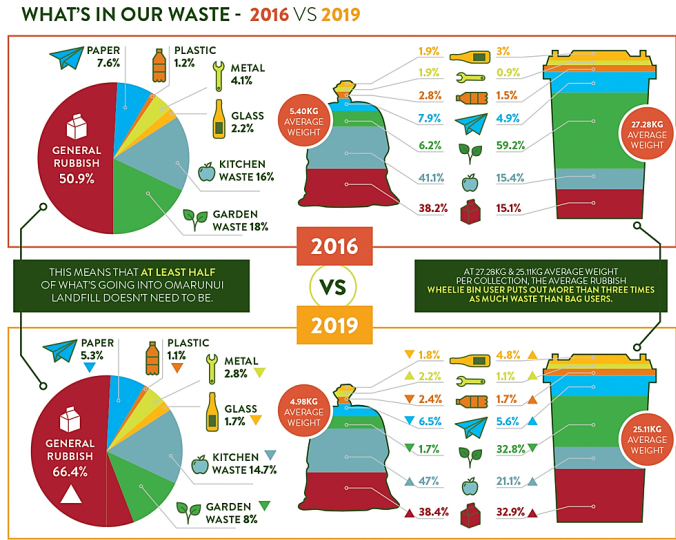


Source: Hastings District Council

¹⁶ Survey of Solid Waste in Hawke's Bay, March 2012, Waste Not Consulting.

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Figure 56: Composition comparison of waste streams to Ōmarunui Landfill, (2016 and 2019)



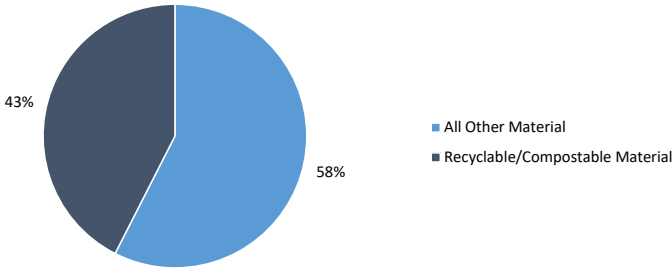
Source: Hastings District Council

In 2016, organic material was the largest single component of the overall waste stream being disposed of at Ōmarunui Landfill, comprising 40% of the total. Paper, plastics, and timber were all present in similar proportions to each other in the overall waste, ranging from 9-12% of the total by weight.

Approximately 15% of waste being disposed of at Ōmarunui Landfill was recyclable and 34% was compostable. In total, 49% of the waste could have been diverted from landfill disposal.

In 2019, plastics was the largest component of the general waste stream to landfill, comprising 22.3% of the total. Organic material was the second largest component, comprising 19.3% of the total weight. 66% of the total was waste that could not have been easily diverted.

This information shows that there is still a large proportion of the waste being disposed of at the landfill that could potentially be composted, recycled or reused rather than sent to the landfill. The results of future surveys will assist with trend analysis for future reporting.



Source: Hastings District Council

Indicator SW4: Fly-tipping incidents in the District

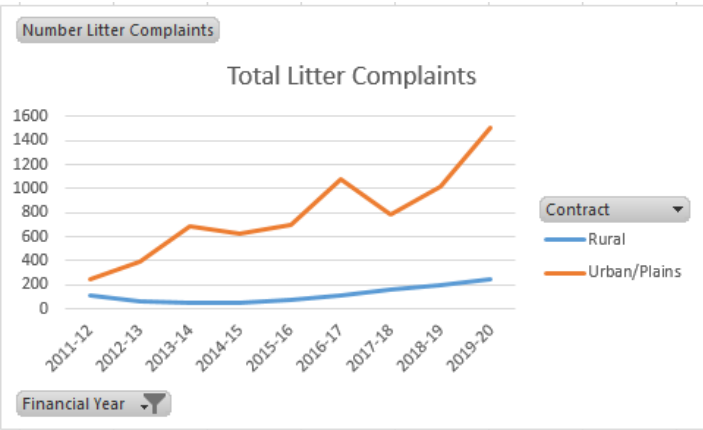
Fly tipping is the illegal dumping of rubbish. Reliable data about the incidence of fly tipping in the District has been recorded since 2014. Common forms of rubbish dumped included animal carcasses, household waste, and car parts.

The table below shows the numbers of incidents of fly-tipping, as opposed to the quantity or number of items dumped.

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Table 16: Number of fly-tipping incidents in Hastings District 2015-19

Number Litter Complaints	Column Labels		
Row Labels	Rural	Urban/Plains	Grand Total
2011-12	107	247	354
2012-13	63	389	452
2013-14	50	689	739
2014-15	50	628	678
2015-16	75	696	771
2016-17	109	1074	1183
2017-18	160	785	945
2018-19	192	1022	1214
2019-20	248	1512	1760
Grand Total	1054	7042	8096

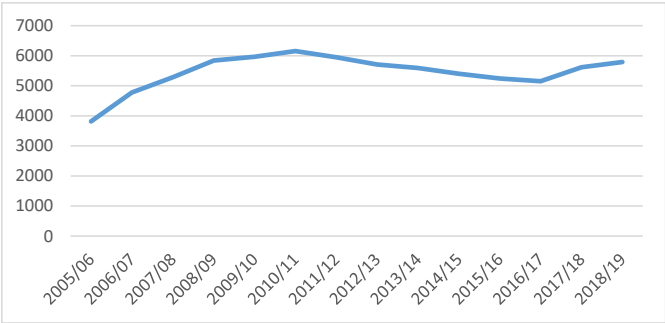


The total number of illegal dumpings has been classed into two areas. There are rural area and urban/plains and is based on the number of complaints where past reports were based on dumped item such as carcasses of beef or sheep. Fly tipping has been steadily increasing over time in comparison with the number of complaints from dumping in the Urban/Plains Production Zone. While record numbers for dumping in the urban/plains were twice as much in 2011. Over time this has seen urban/plains dumping being fives more than the level of rural numbers.

Indicator SW5: Volume of Recycling

Recycling facilities in the Hastings District include both kerbside collection and drop-off areas. Kerbside recycling is provided in the urban areas of Hastings, Flaxmere, Havelock North, Clive, Whakatū, Clifton, Te Awanga and Haumoana – serving almost 70% of the District’s population. The volume of recycling has been steady over the reporting period.

Figure 57: Volume of Recycling (Tonnes)



Source: Hastings District Council

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In addition to kerbside recycling, there are recycling drop-off facilities at the two Refuse Transfer Stations (RTSs), and a dedicated recycling depot in Martin Place, Havelock North (which is open 24 hours a day/7 days a week).

Rural recycling has been at Tūtira, Waipātiki, Pukehomoamoā, Maraekākaho, Poukawa and Waimārama over the reporting period.

This shows that the community is regularly using these services to recycle materials that would otherwise have ended up in the landfill.

Figure 58: Rural Recycling

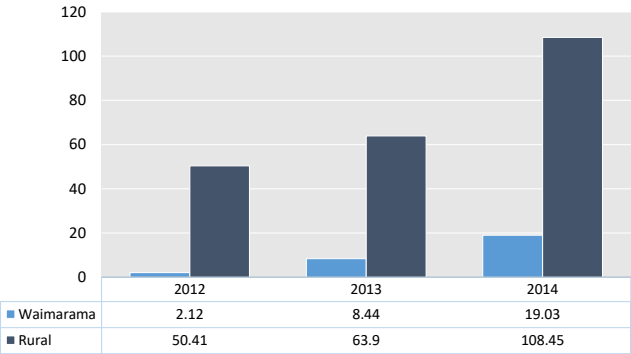
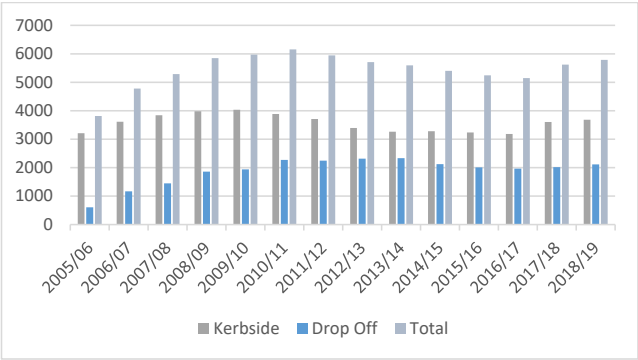


Figure 59: Kerbside and Drop off



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Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste is waste in solid, liquid or gaseous form that is toxic. This includes things such as paints, solvents, garden and household chemicals, petrol, oil and diesel, batteries, gas cylinders and light bulbs.

Hazardous waste can be dangerous at every stage of its 'life'. It can cause fire or toxic fumes, can be poisonous, and can leak and contaminate the soil or groundwater.

Hazardous waste can have significant impacts on the environment if not disposed of properly, and needs special disposal facilities to prevent it from contaminating the environment. If it ends up in our landfill, it could pollute our environment.



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Indicators

The table below shows the indicators that are used to monitor hazardous waste in the District. These indicators are also used to inform other monitoring programmes for the District, such as Community Outcomes Monitoring and monitoring achievement of the anticipated outcomes in the Hastings District Plan, as shown below.

INDICATORS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE

INDICATOR		INDICATOR TYPE	RELEVANT COMMUNITY OUTCOMES AND COUNCIL OBJECTIVES	RELEVANT DISTRICT PLAN OUTCOMES
			Relevant Outcome Statements: <ul style="list-style-type: none">An environment that is appreciated, protected, and sustained for future generations.Hawke's Bay is clean, green and pollution free	Proposed District Plan (2015) (As amended by decisions) NIL
HW1	Volume of Hazardous Waste Disposed	Pressure	Hazardous waste is very toxic to the environment. To protect our environment and sustain it for future generations we need to minimise any contamination from hazardous waste by managing and disposing of it in a safe manner.	

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Monitoring Information

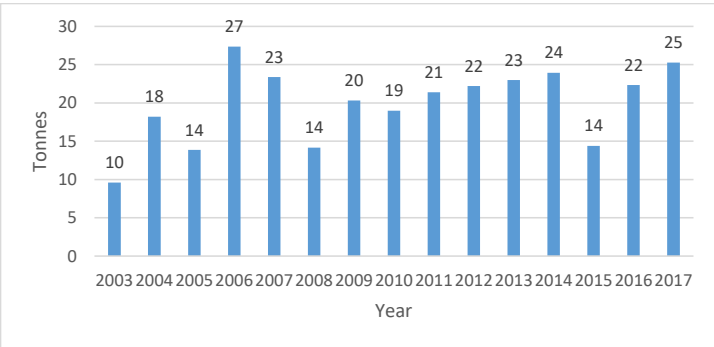
Indicator HW1: Volume of Hazardous Waste Disposed

Currently, there is no comprehensive data on the volume of hazardous waste disposed of in the District, as there are numerous avenues for its disposal. That does not mean there is not significant hazardous waste being generated. For instance, Council recovers an average of 12 tonnes of oil from transfer stations per annum. The volume of waste collected through the HazMobile is also a good indicator.

The HazMobile is a concept established by the former Auckland Regional Council and brought to Hawke’s Bay. It is a free service for householders provided by the Hawke's Bay Regional Council, Hastings District Council, and Napier City Council.

The HazMobile stations itself in a carpark in Hastings or Napier once a year so that householders can dispose of their hazardous wastes – for example old paints, waste oil, batteries, and household and garden chemicals – safely.

Figure 60: Volume of Hazardous Waste Collected through HazMobile (2003-2017)



Source: Hastings District Council



The previous graph shows the volume of hazardous waste collected through HazMobile from 2003 to 2014 for the Region, and shows that the volume of hazardous waste has trended upwards, peaking in 2006 when 27 tonnes of hazardous waste was collected across the Hawke’s Bay Region.

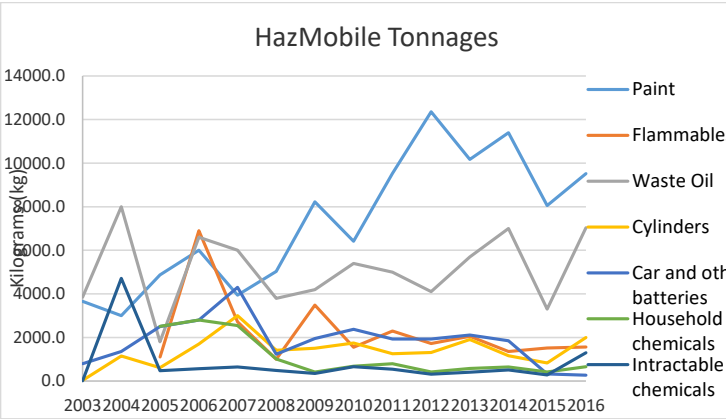
The steady participation of HazMobile suggests that Hastings residents are becoming increasingly aware of the service and making use of it to dispose of common household hazardous waste.

Industries and businesses within the District are required to have other arrangements to dispose of their hazardous waste. This is usually with the supplier and therefore no information is available on the amounts being used or disposed.

Take back schemes such as the ‘Resene Paintwise’ programme (a product stewardship programme which recycles old paint) are accounting for a percentage, as is the Hawke’s Bay Regional Council’s Agricultural Chemical collection which services the District’s farms twice yearly.

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Figure 61: Composition of Waste Collected by HazMobile



It is difficult to determine the amount of hazardous waste disposal in the District as there are numerous avenues for its disposal.

Hastings District and Napier City Councils and Hawke's Bay Regional Council run a mobile collection service once a year (known as HazMobile) for residents to drop off household hazardous wastes. Utilisation of this service is steadily increasing. Industries and businesses are required to have other arrangements to dispose of their hazardous waste.

Responses

For the Community

- Ensure that any household hazardous waste is disposed of appropriately by taking it to HazMobile or contacting the Regional Council.

For Council

- Monitor the type and volume of hazardous wastes collected through the HazMobile
- Monitor changes in the frequencies of organisations collecting hazardous wastes
- Support education campaigns on how to store and dispose of hazardous wastes appropriately and safely.

Contaminated Sites

Contaminated sites are properties or areas of land or soil where hazardous substances are present at levels above background levels and where they are likely to pose an immediate or long-term risk to human health or the environment.

This is usually from activities that have been, or are being, undertaken on sites that use chemicals and toxic substances, such as industries or some forms of horticulture. As well as endangering the health of people, animals and the environment generally, these substances also limit the future use of land. While a few sites are known to the Council, there are likely to be a number of sites that are unknown or have yet to be investigated. The Council is continuing to the work with Hawke’s Bay Regional Council to identify, categorise, and where necessary, work with the site owner to remediate sites as they are identified.

In 2011, the National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health was introduced (NES Soils). This requires any piece of land which has contained a ‘HAIL’ activity (Hazardous Activities and Industries List) to address the NES when subdividing, or changing use. The NES requirements are more stringent than the proposed 2015 District Plan provisions and therefore, there has been no data collected.

Responses

For Council

- Continue to work with the Hawke’s Bay Regional Council and landowners to identify and appropriately manage contaminated sites in the District
- Hawke’s Bay Regional Council have a register of contaminated sites.
- Draft new indicators that reflect the changes to the way contaminated sites are managed.



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Item 9