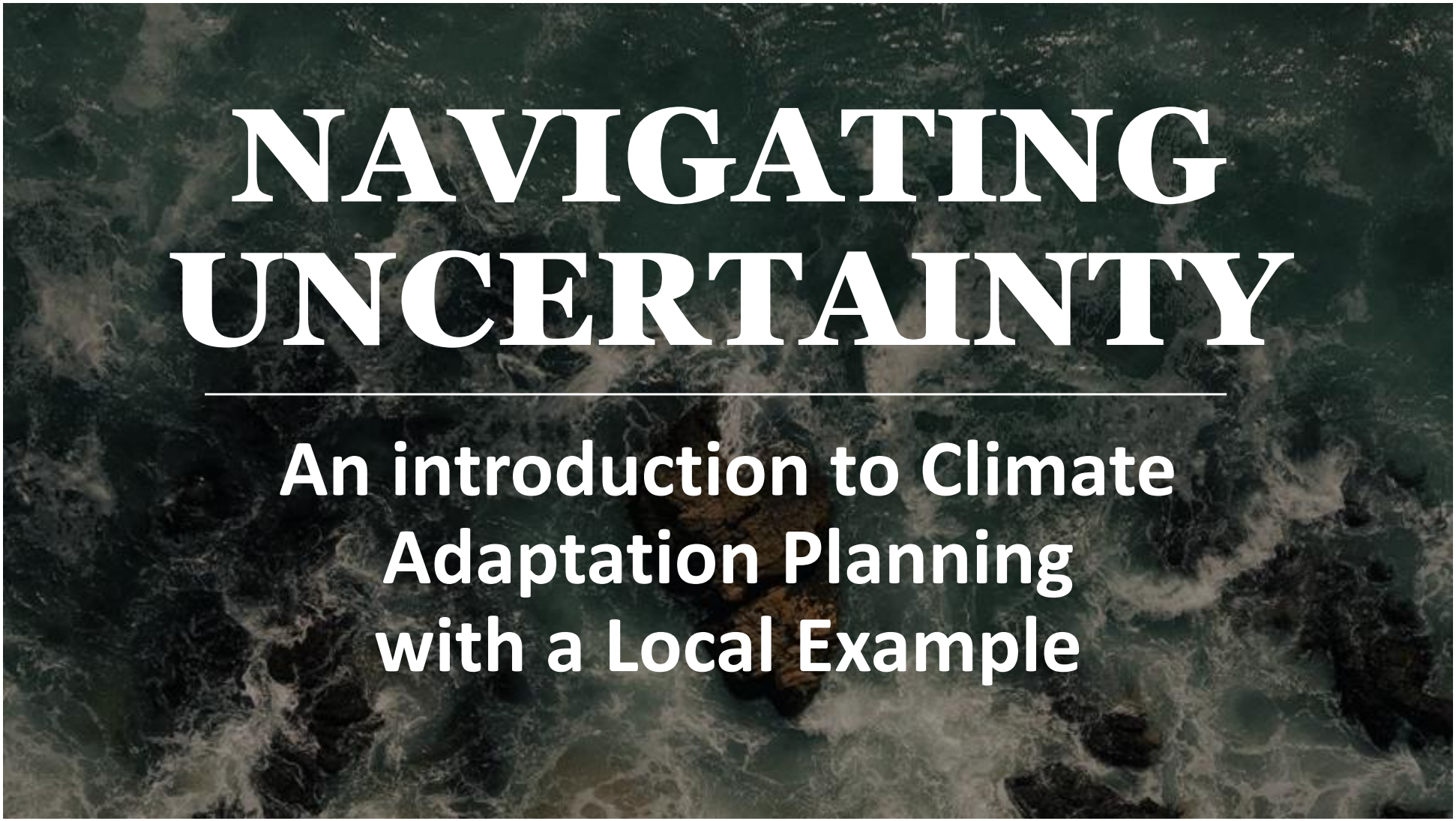
Meeting: Strategy and Policy Committee Workshop

Meeting Date: 21 May 2024

Presentations and Tabled Document


NAVIGATING
UNCERTAINTY


NAVIGATING
UNCERTAINTY
An introduction to Climate Adaptation Planning with a Local Example


AGENDA
1. Community Led Adaptation Initiative
2. Introduction to Adaptation Planning
3. Waihi Beach Lifeguards 2023


HOLA

1. COMMUNITY-LED ADAPTATION INITIATIVE

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Initiative designed to support **communities** who are ***ready*** **to start planning** for a changing climate

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Approach tailored to the **community needs** and scale.

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Initiative designed to support **communities** who are ***ready*** **to start planning** for a changing climate

Approach tailored to the **community needs** and scale.

Support takes different forms: funding, technical advice, logistics, connections, and reviews.

2. DAPP

DAPP | Dynamic Adaptive Pathways Planning

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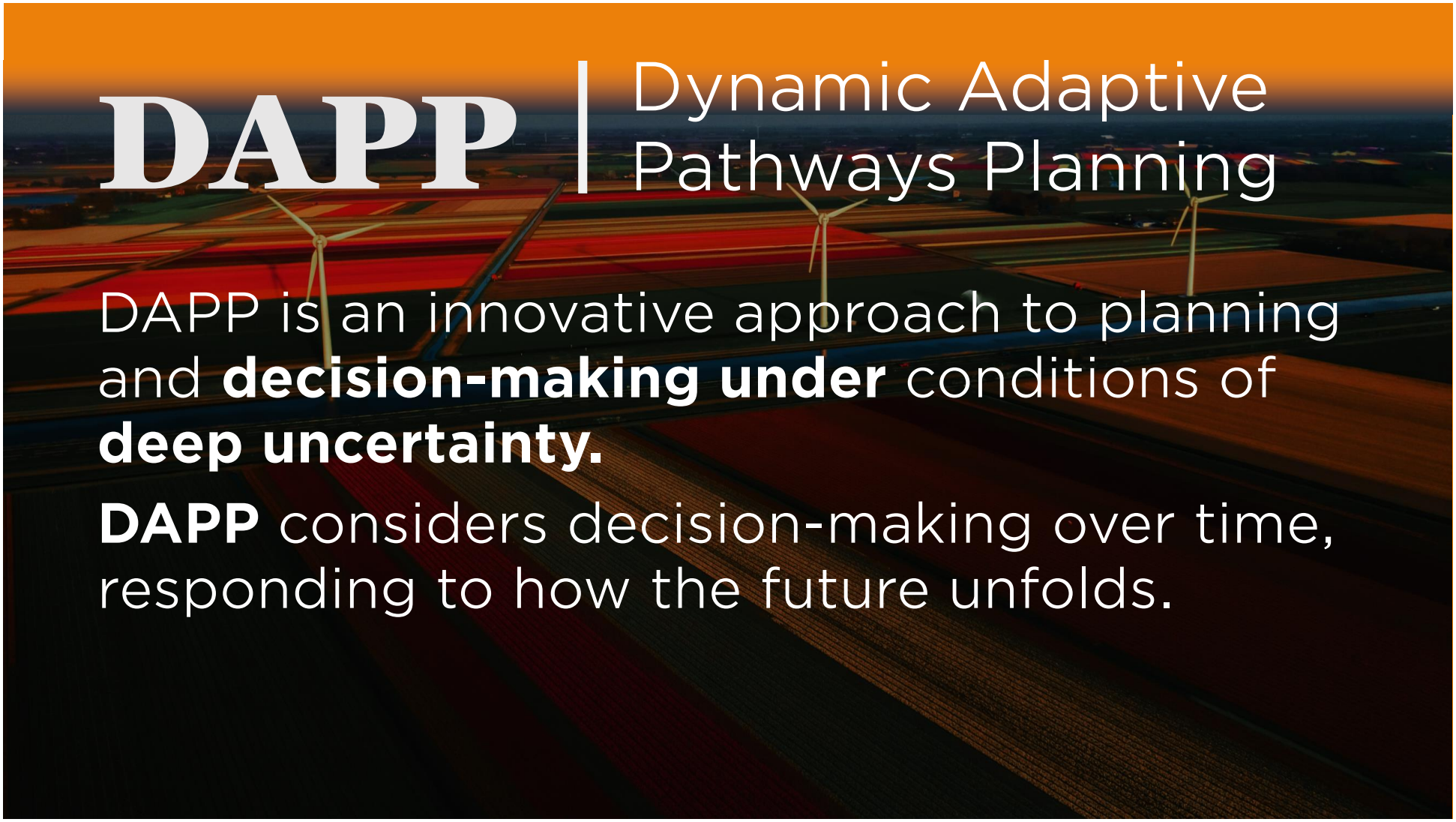
DAPP is an innovative approach to planning and **decision-making under** conditions of **deep uncertainty.**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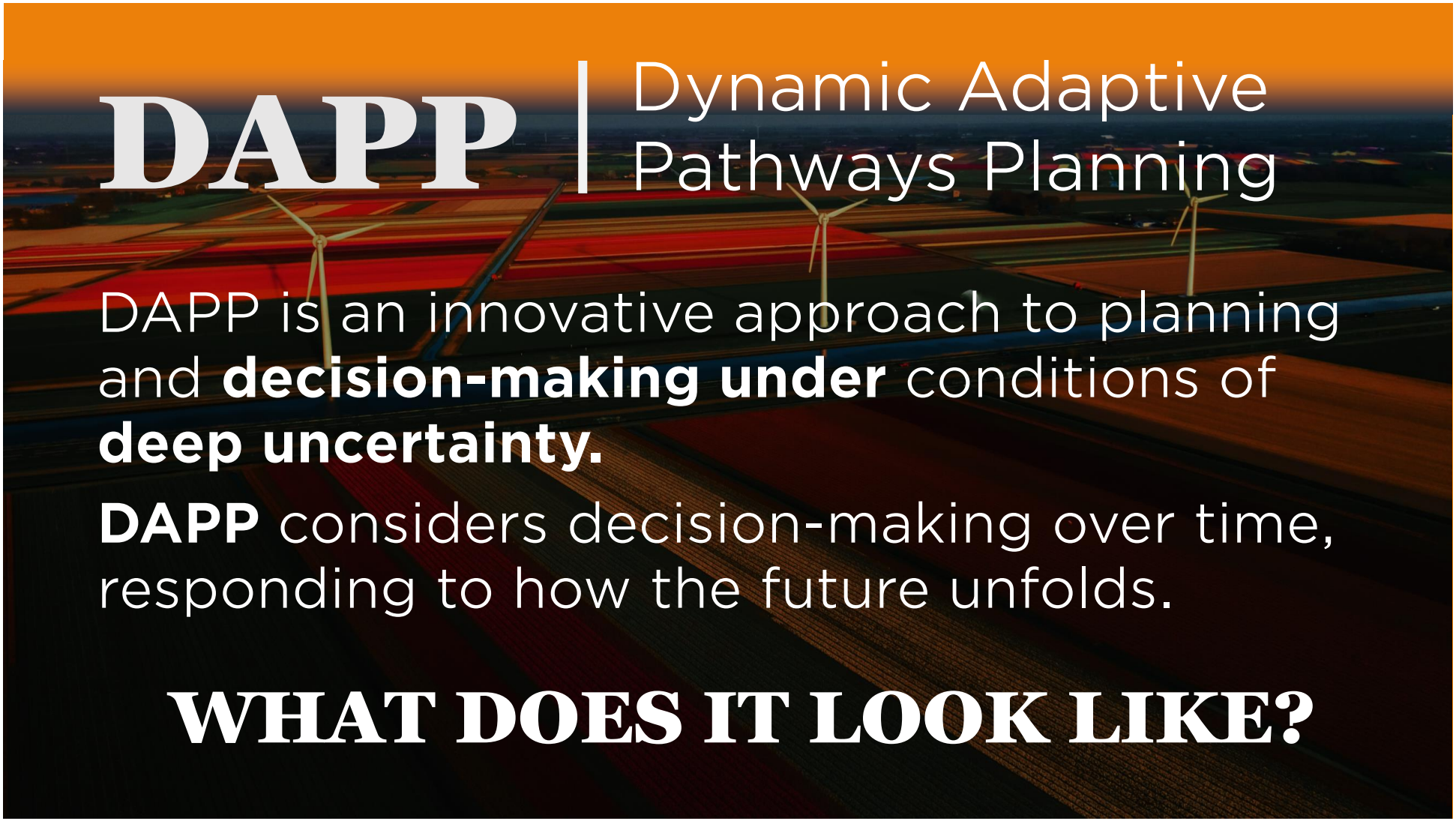
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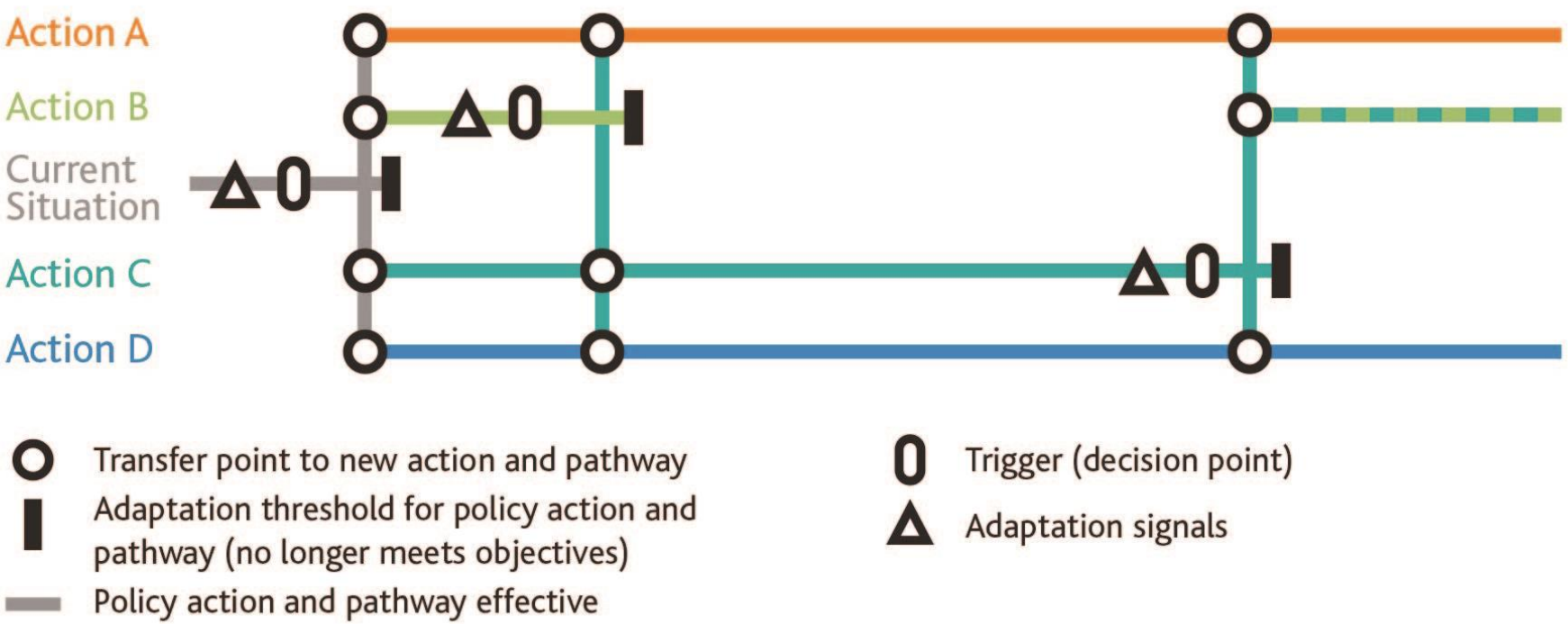

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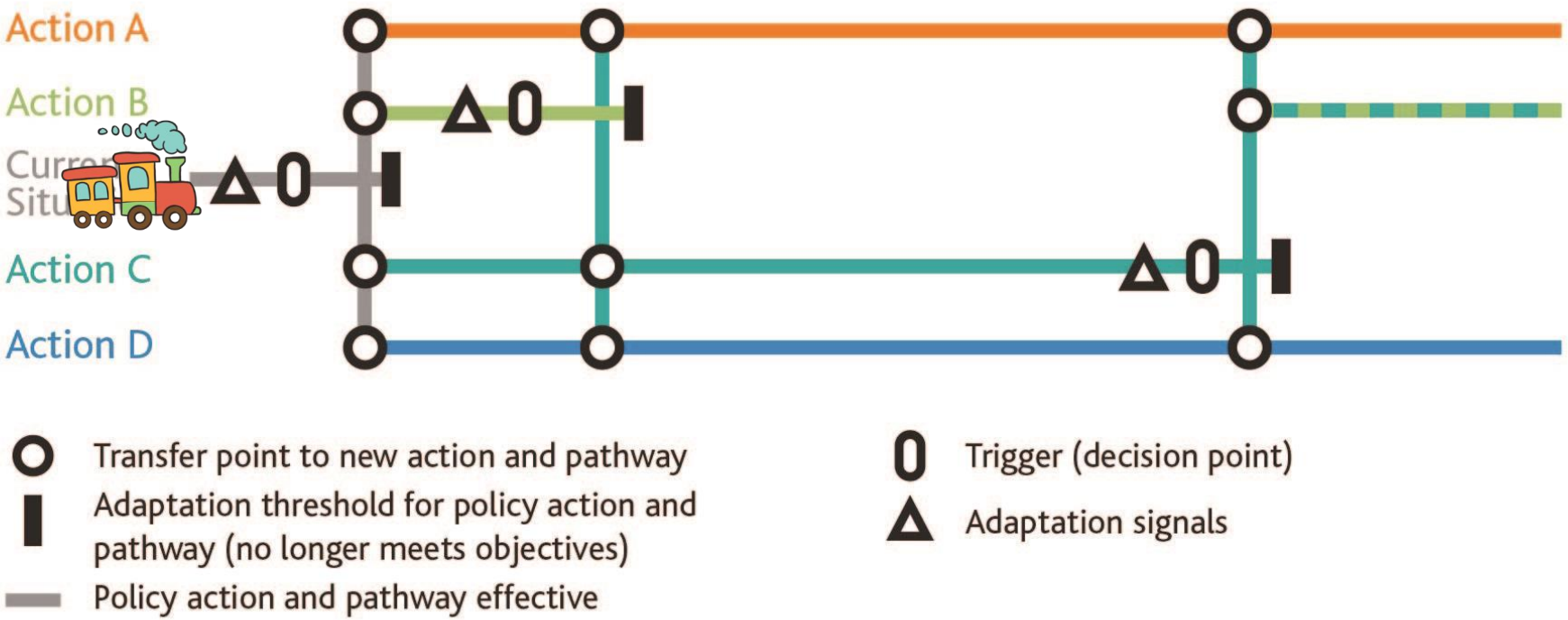

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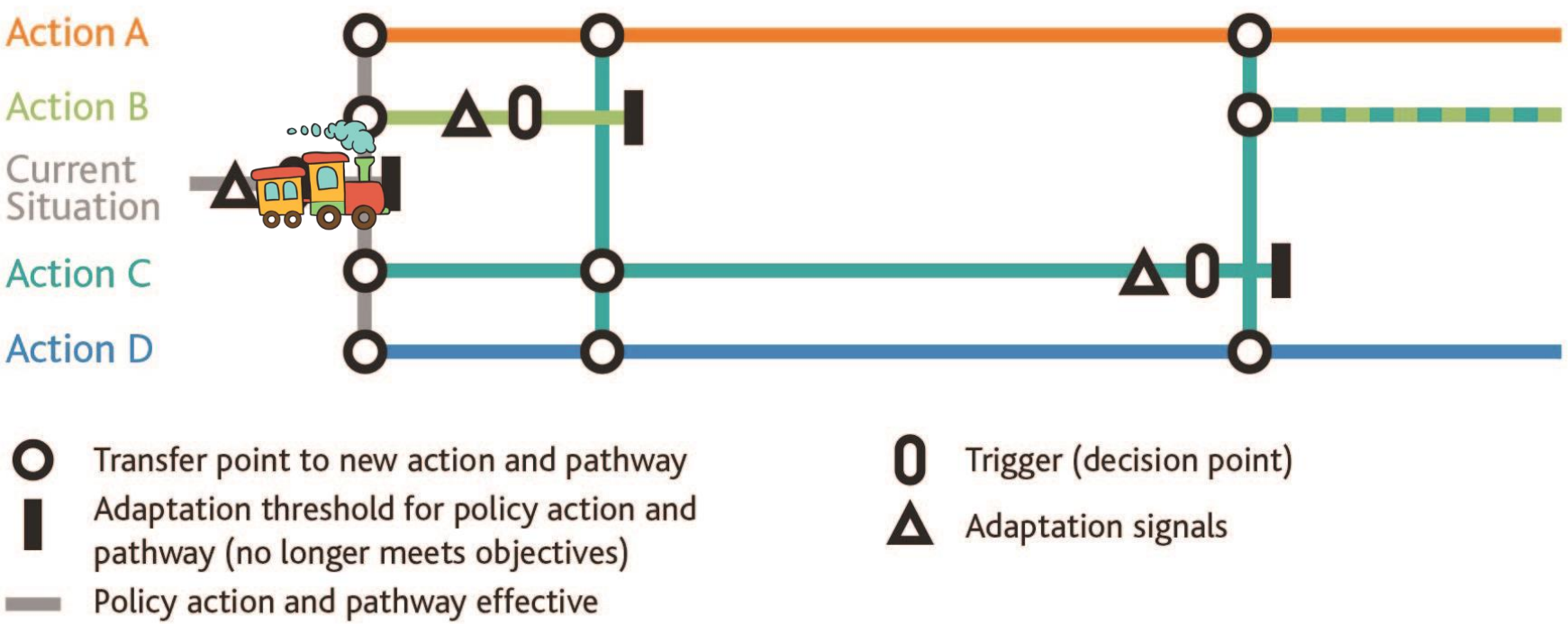

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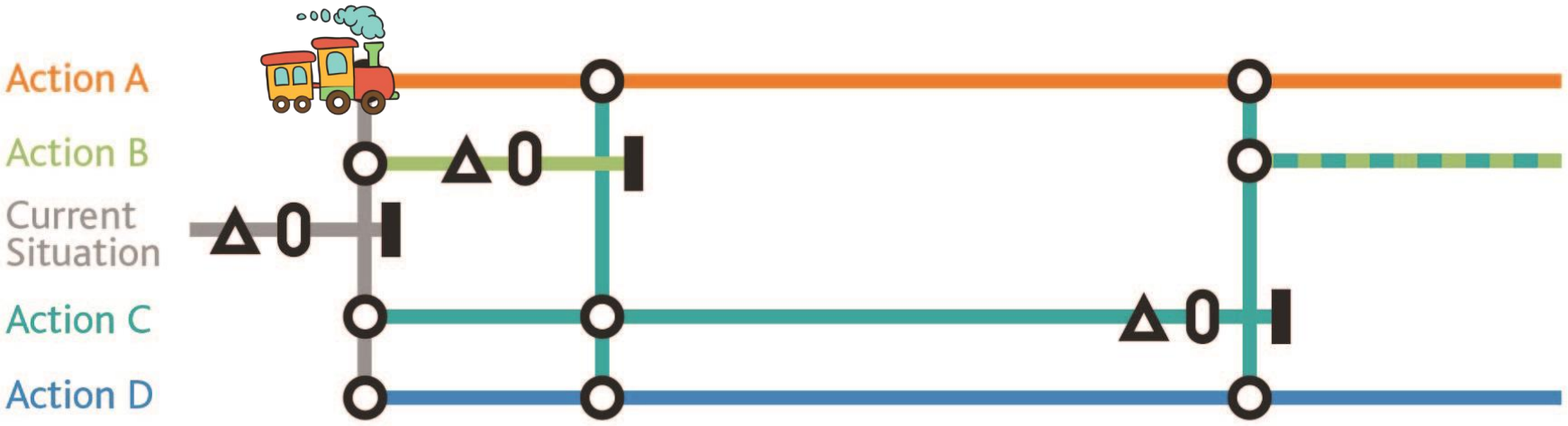

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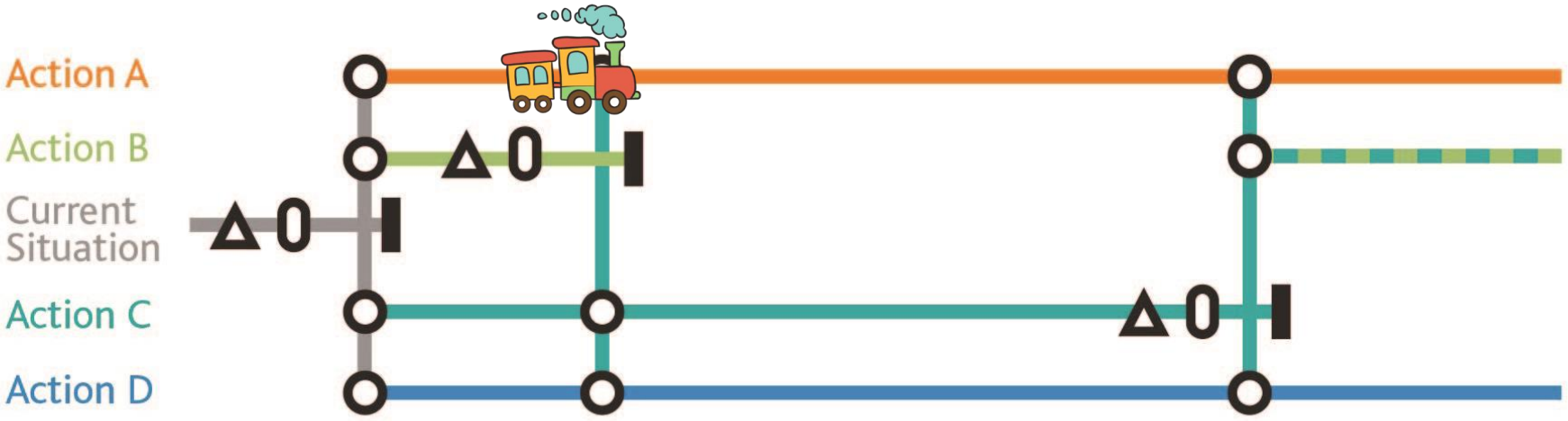

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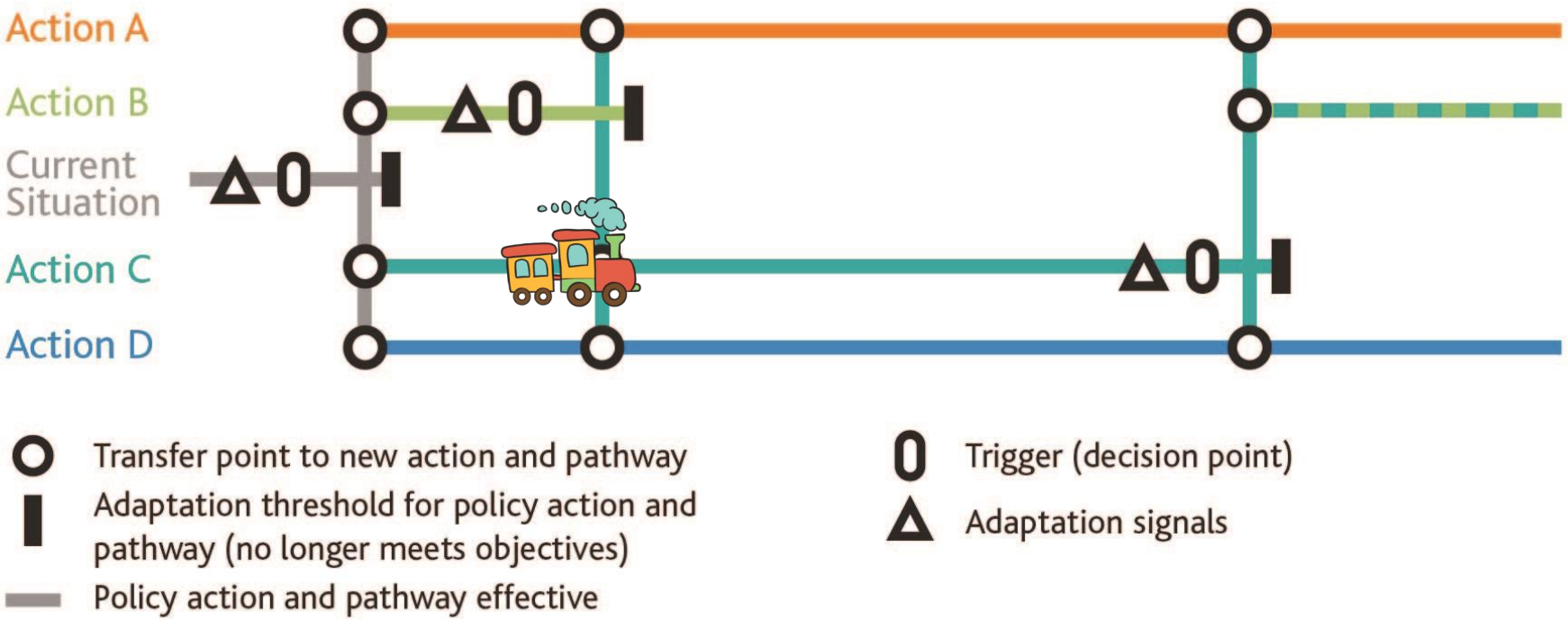

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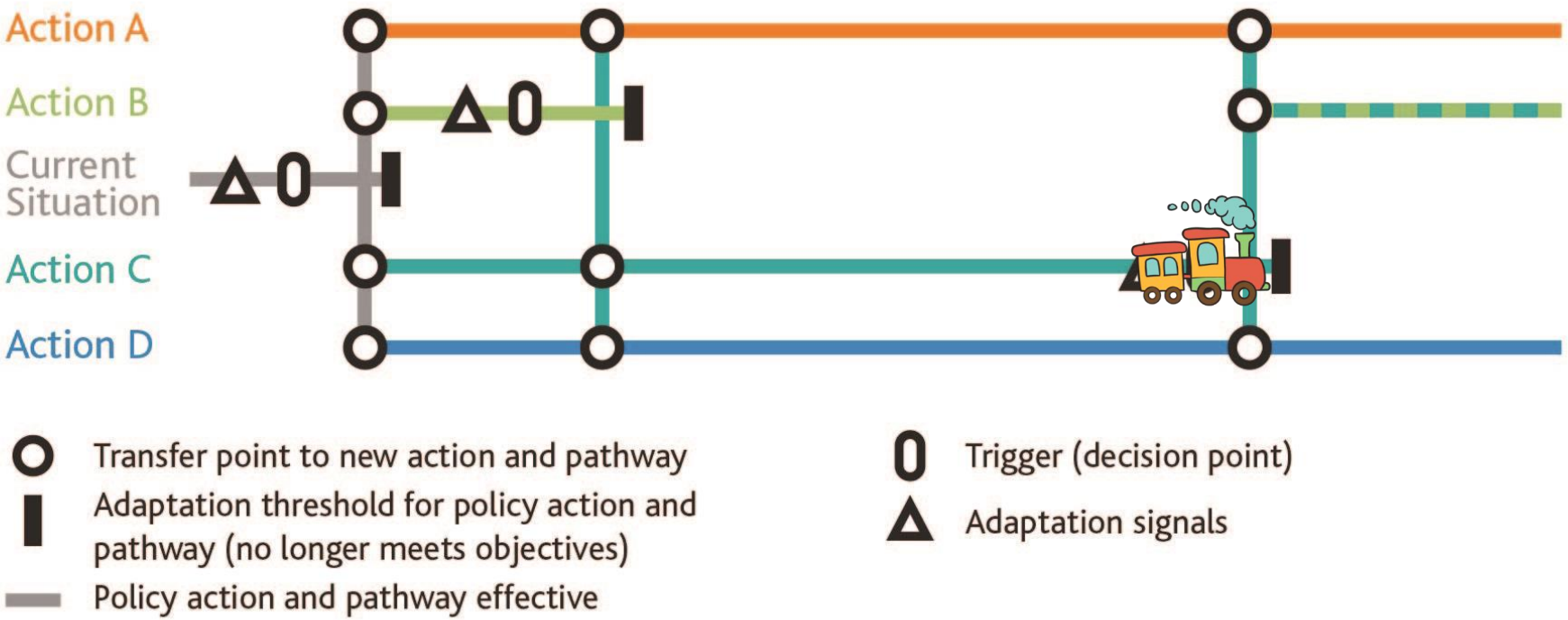

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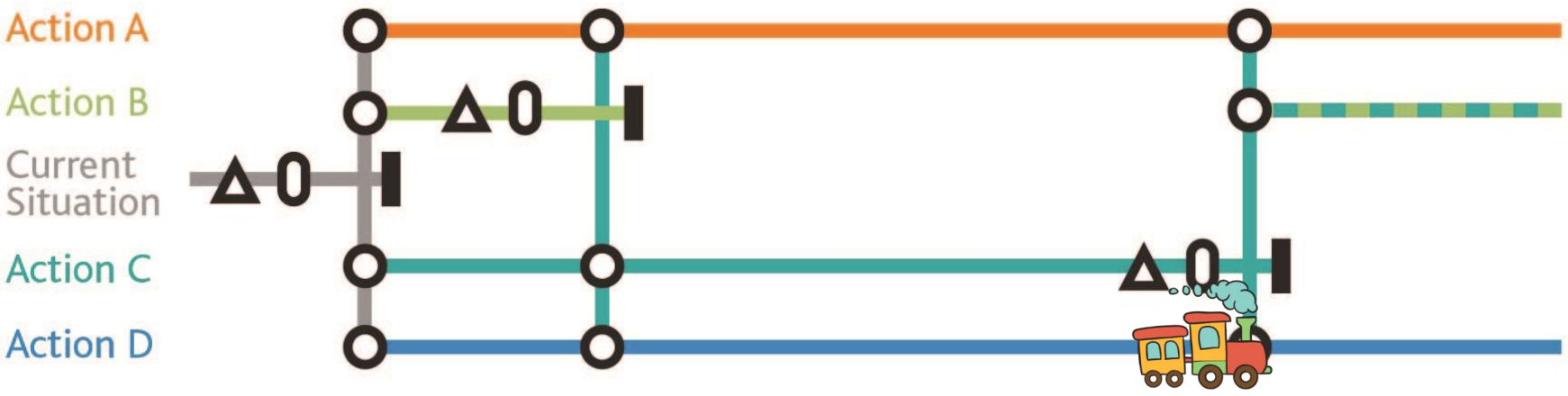

- Transfer point to new action and pathway
- Adaptation threshold for policy action and pathway (no longer meets objectives)
- Policy action and pathway effective
- Trigger (decision point)
- Adaptation signals

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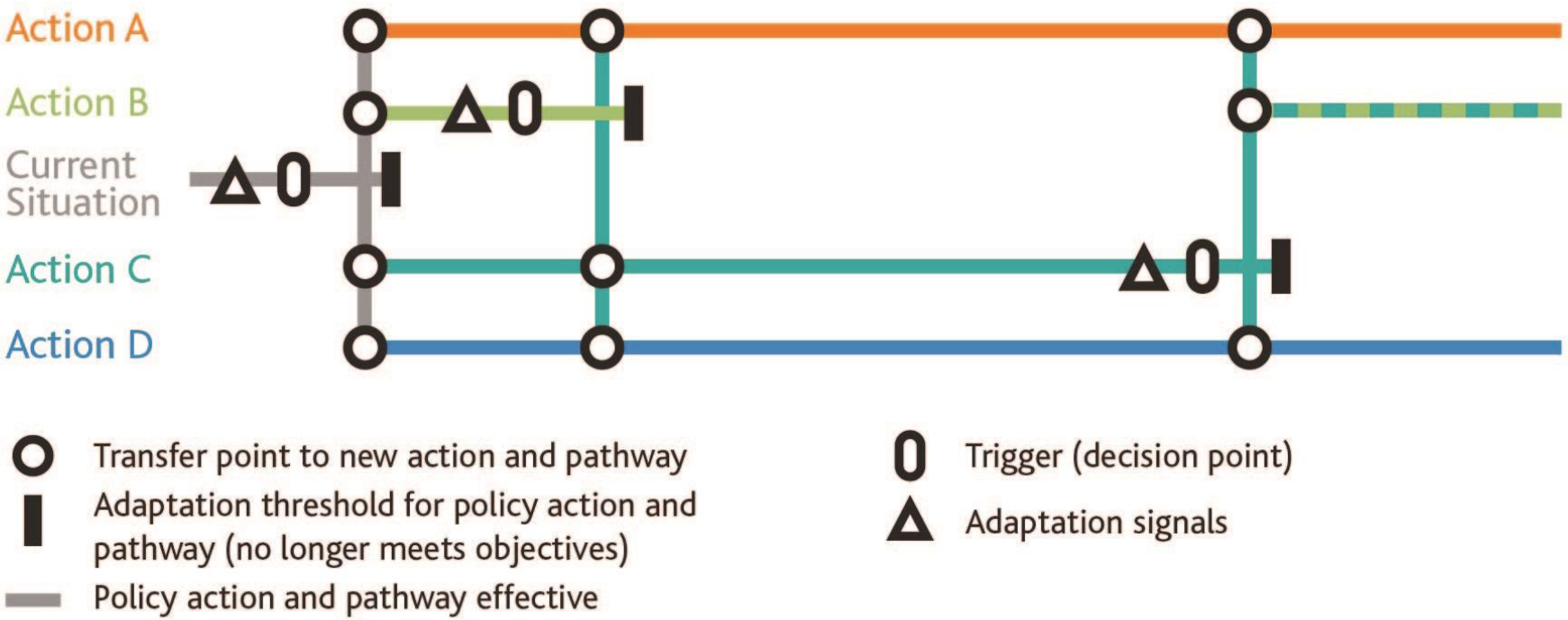

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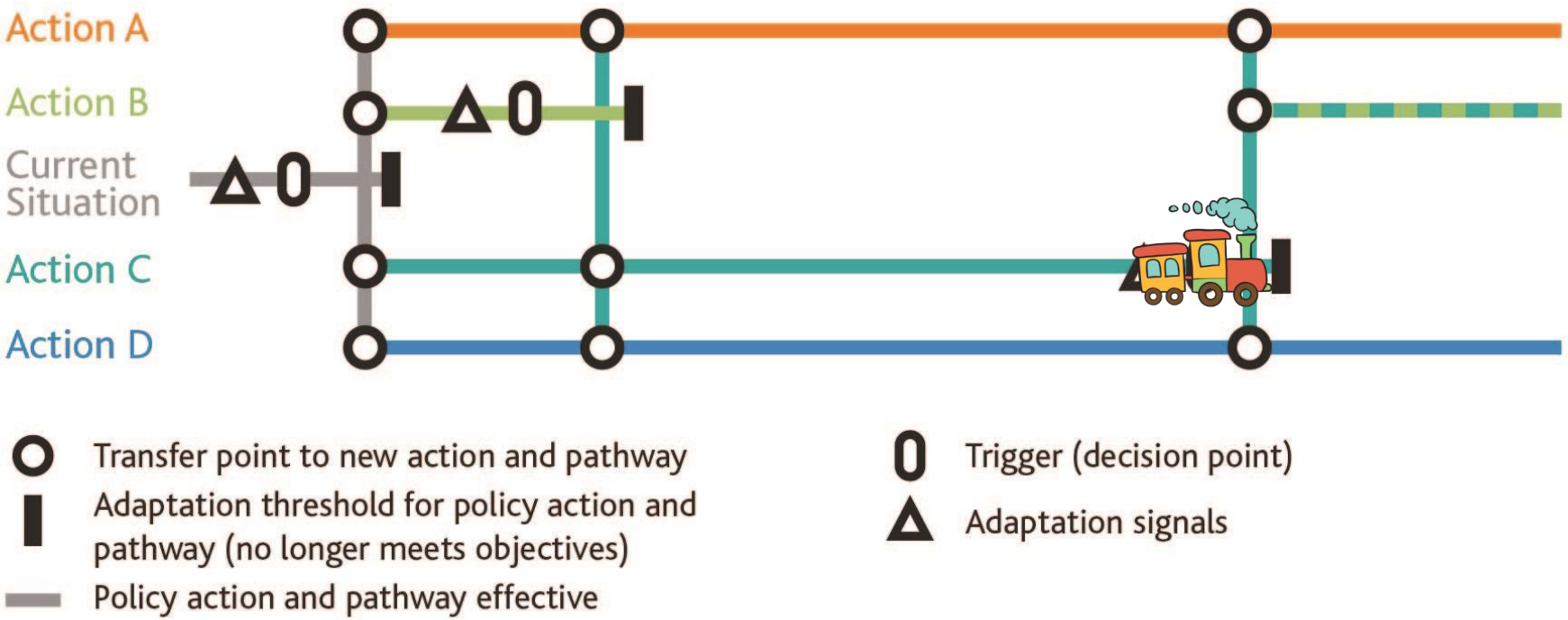

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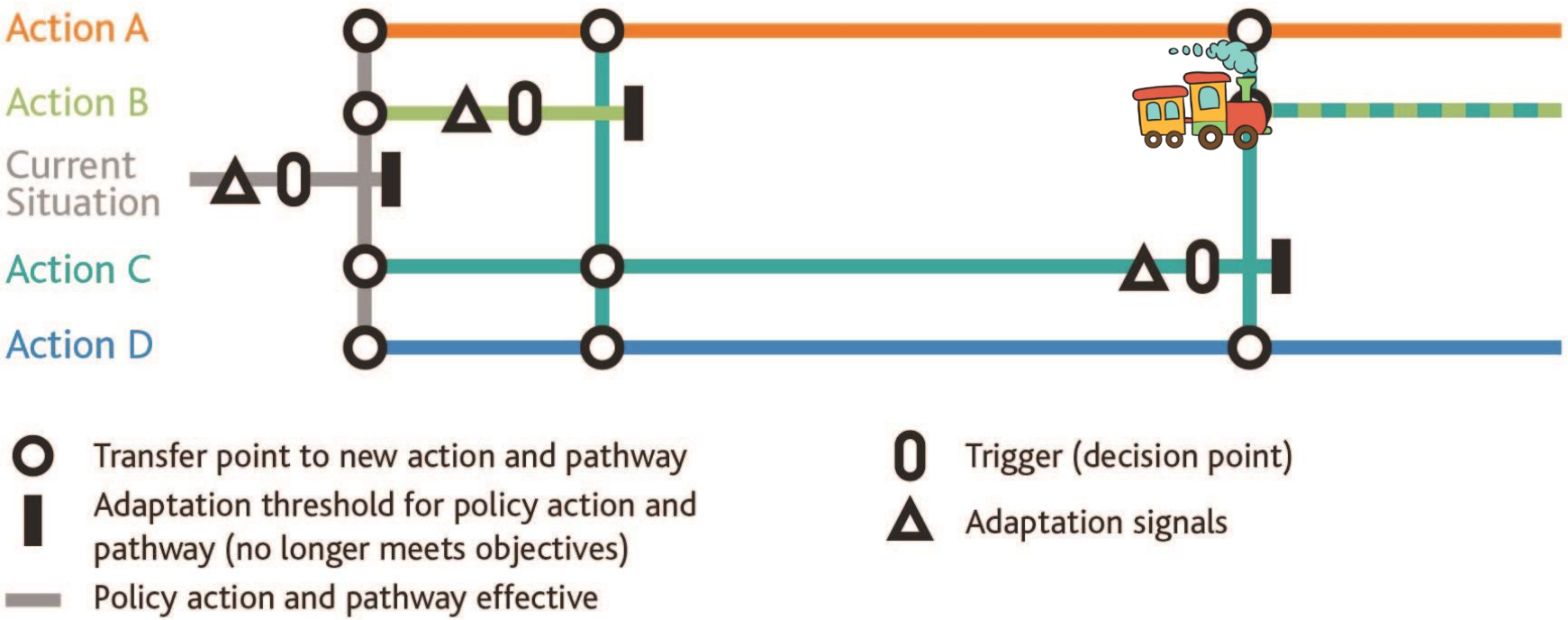

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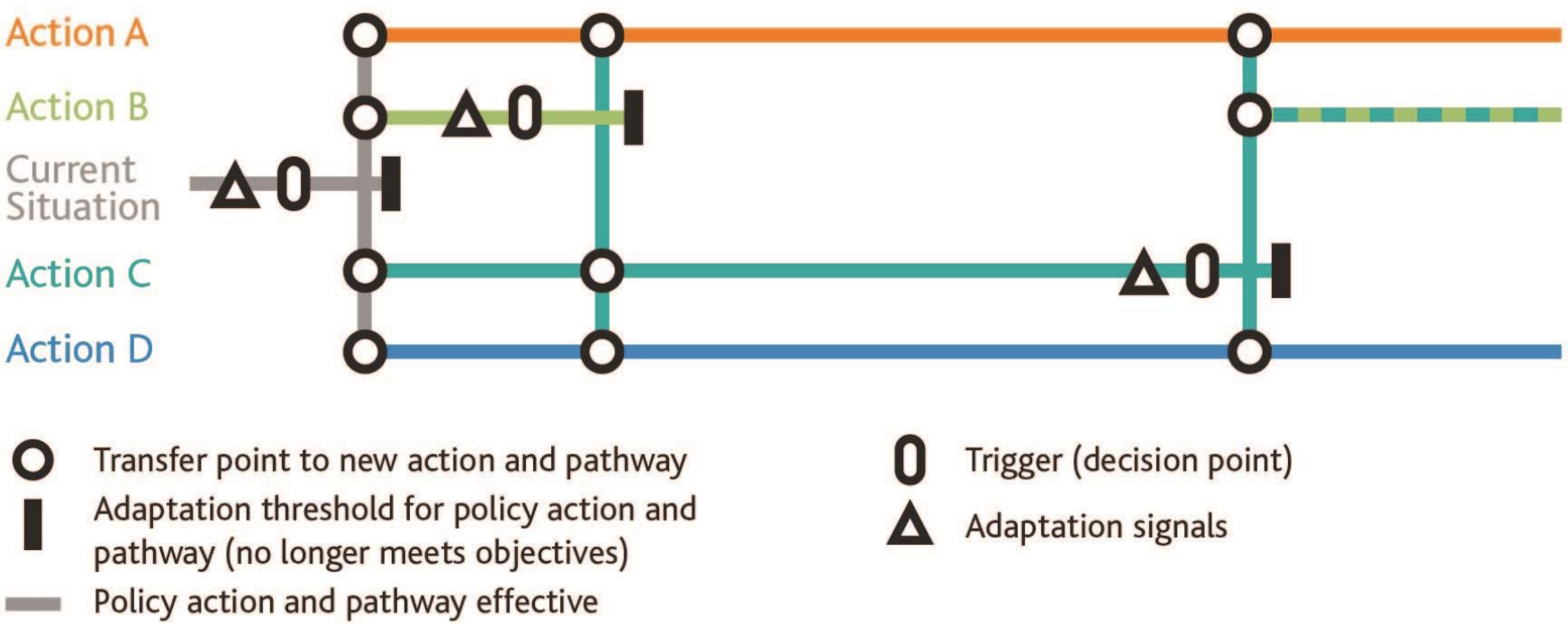

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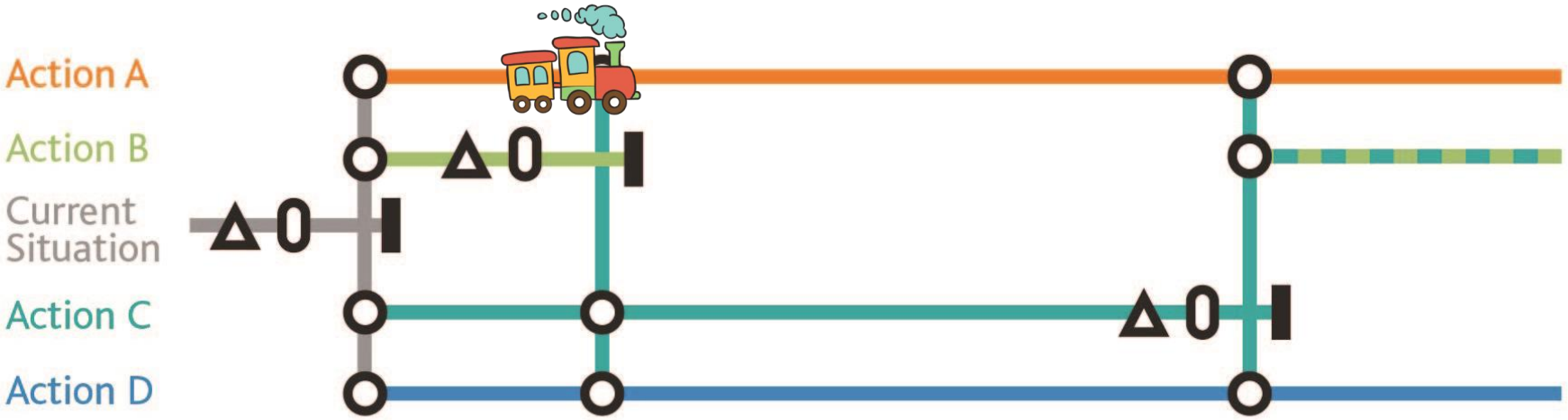

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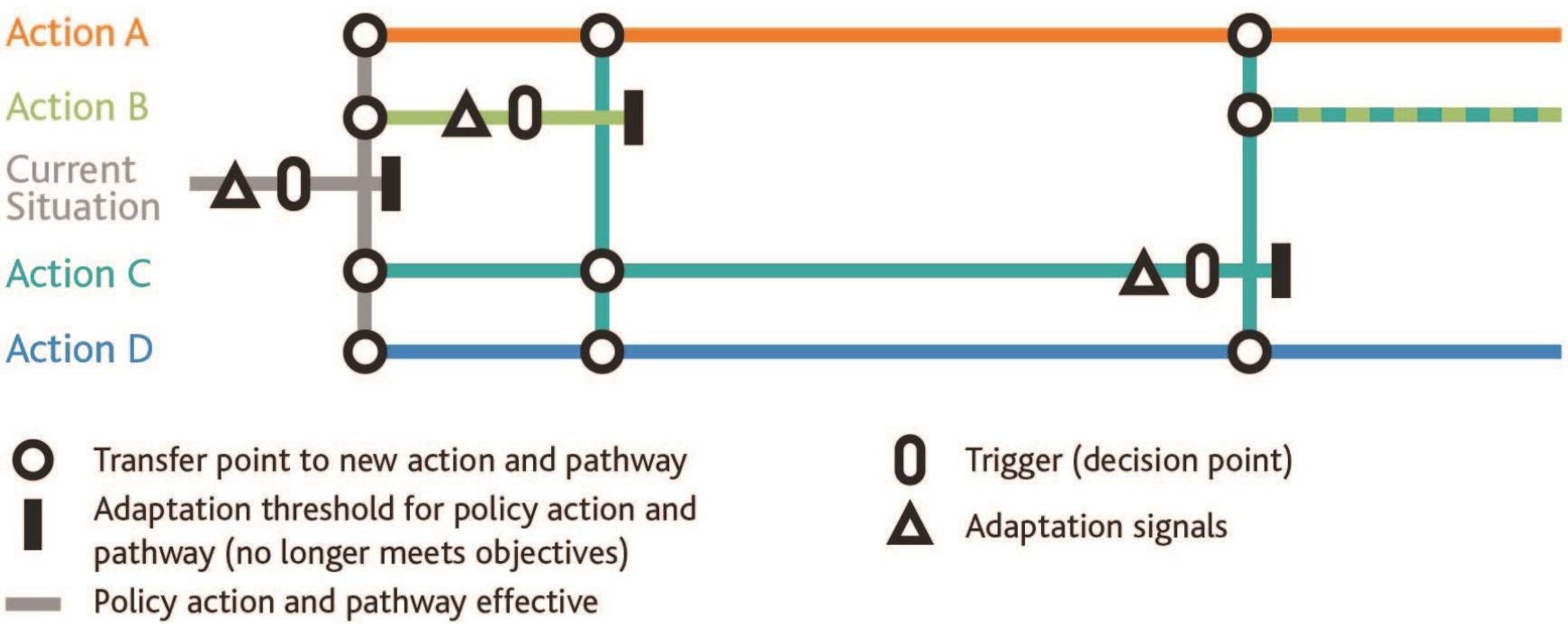

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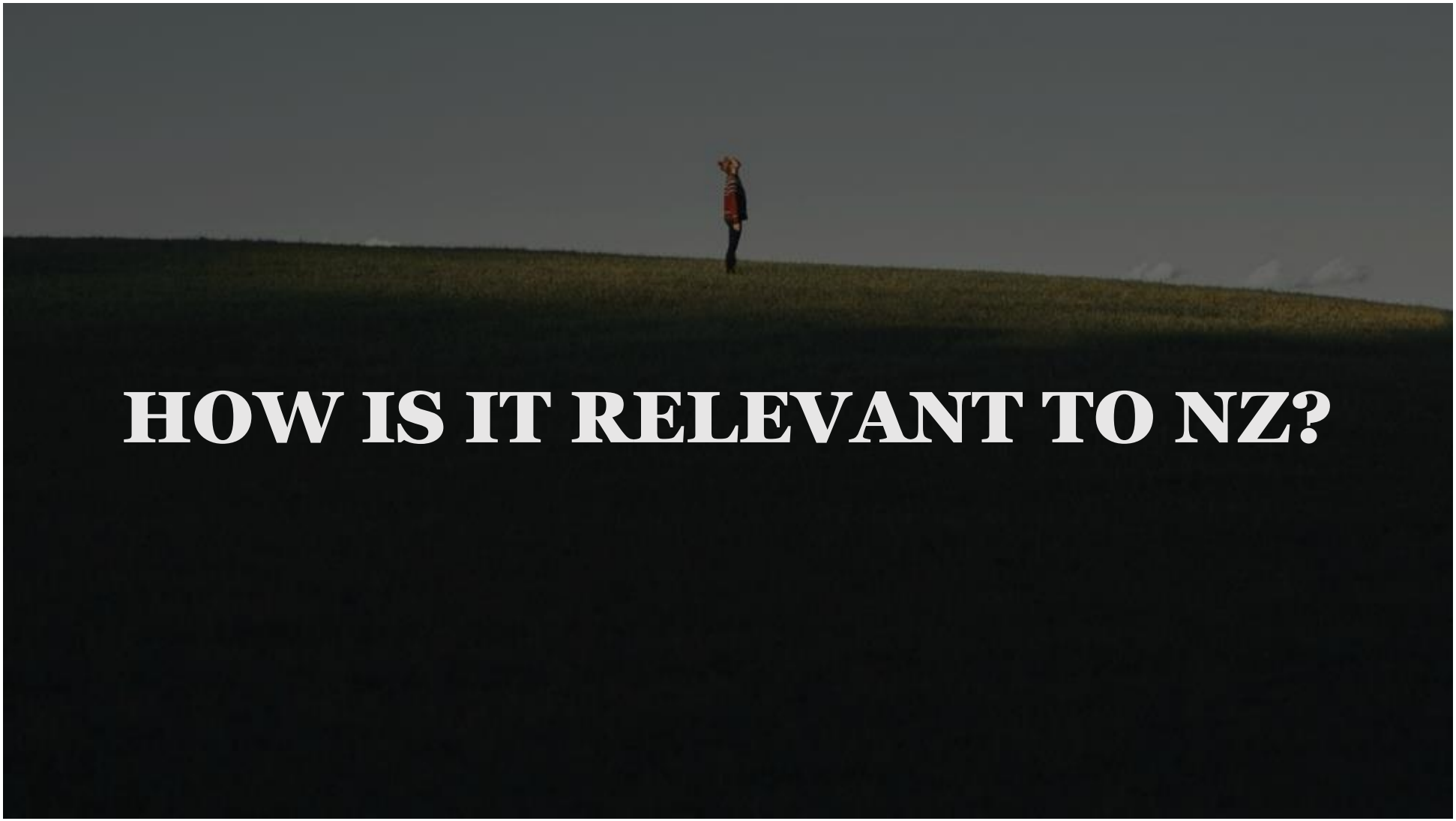
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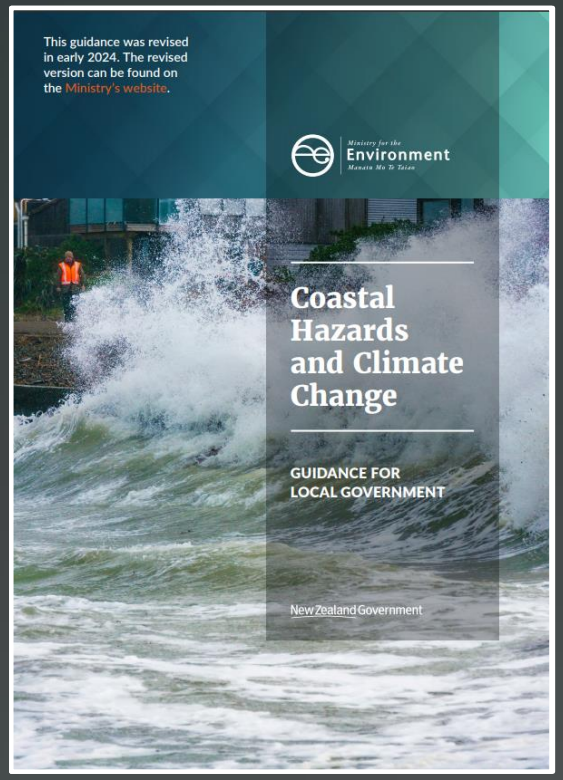

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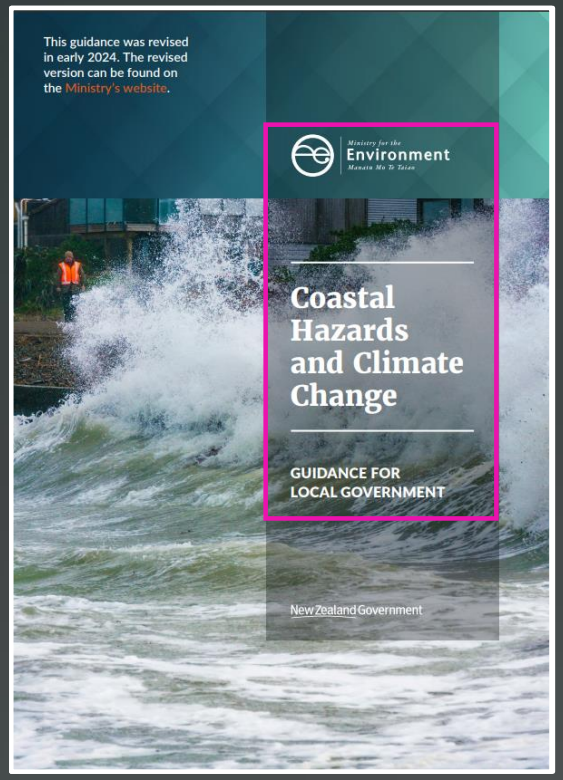

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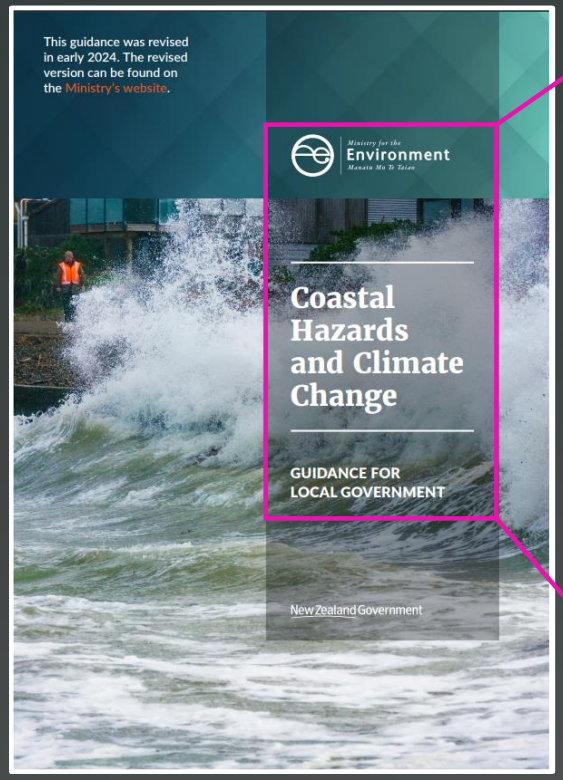

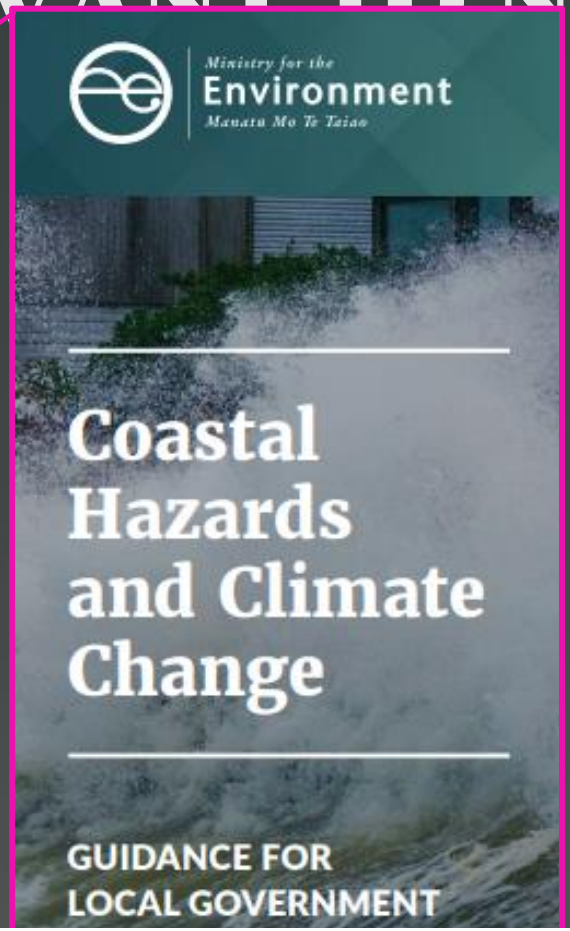

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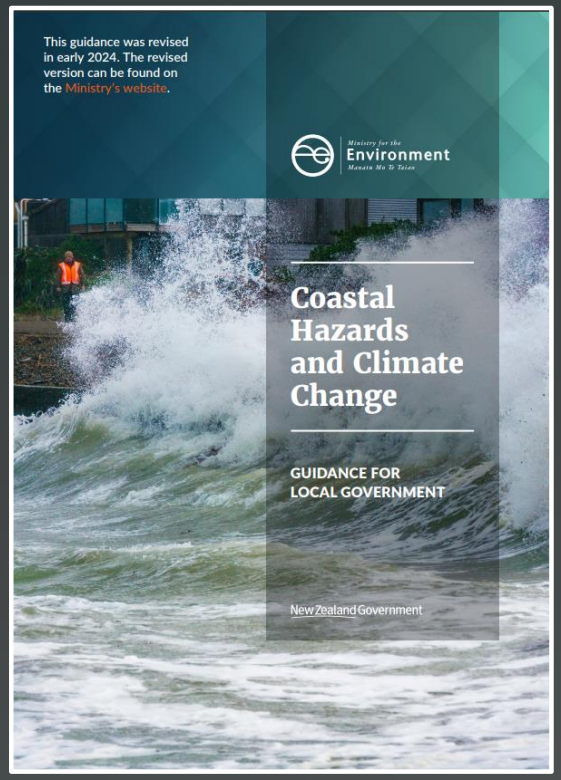

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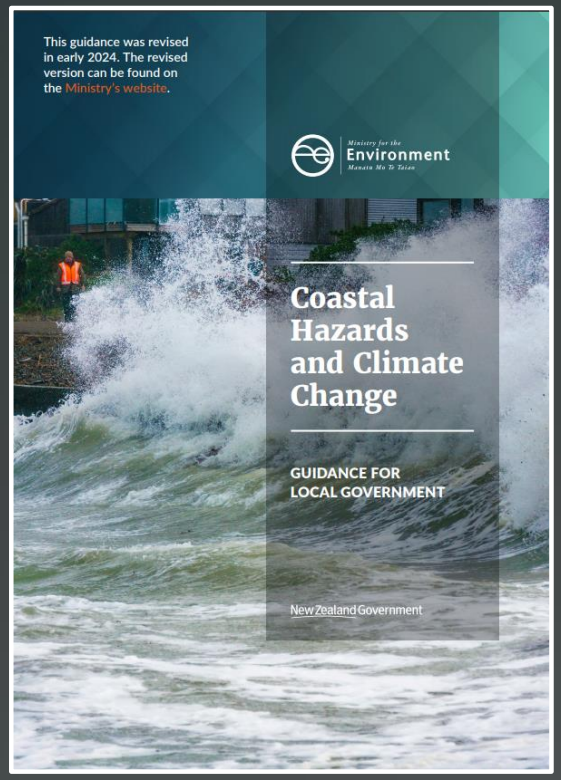
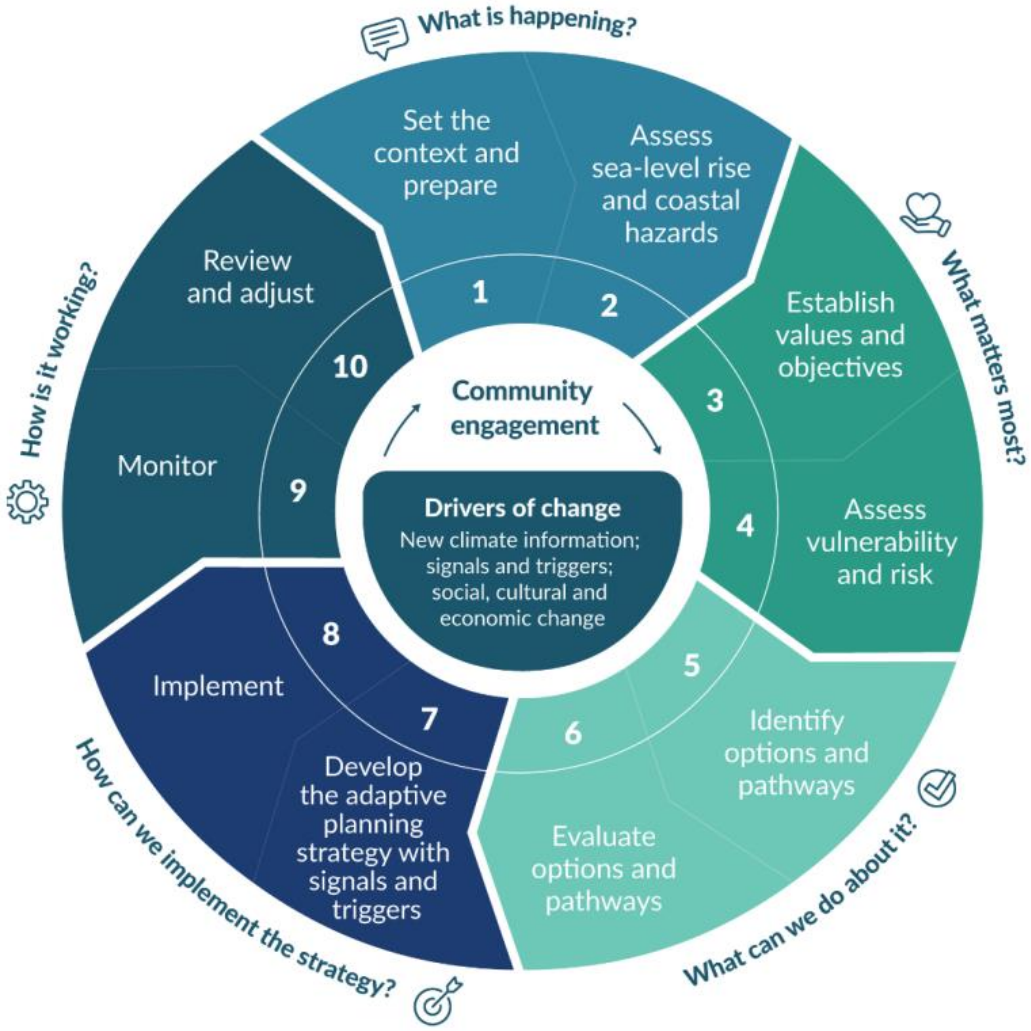


2024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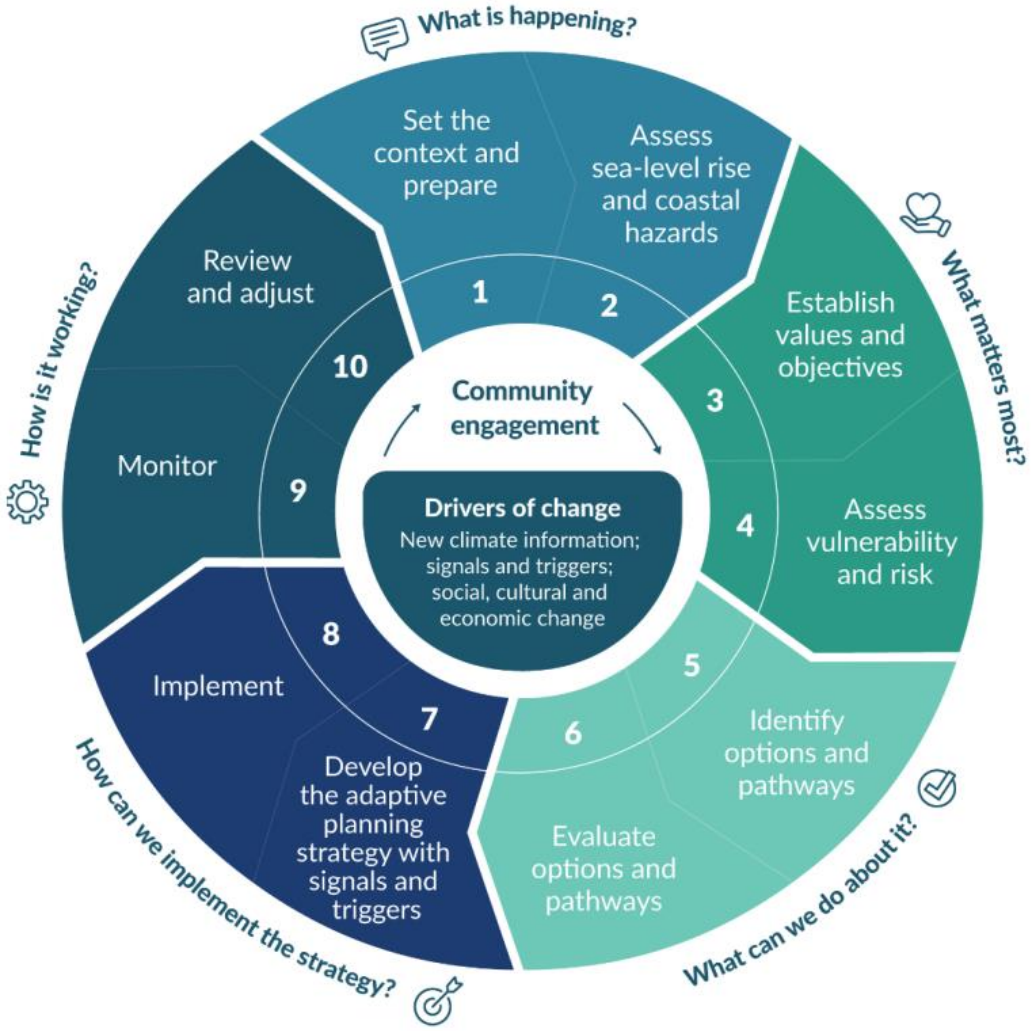
Community engagement
Drivers of change
New climate information; signals and triggers; social, cultural and economic change

3. WAIHI BEACH LIFEGUARDS

THE PROCESS IN ACTION

FIRST WORKSHOP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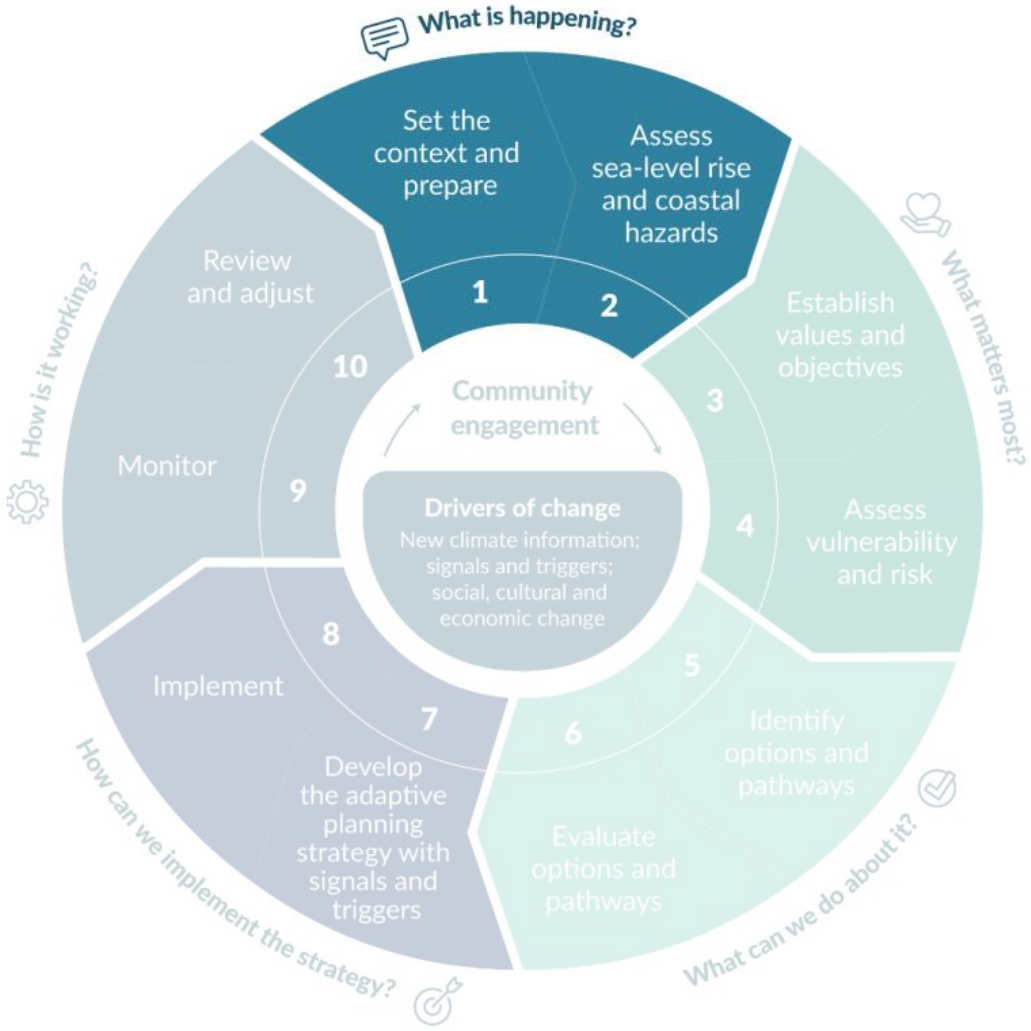
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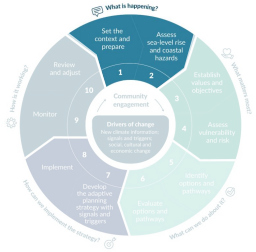
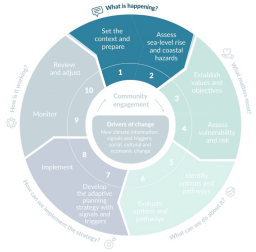


WHAT IS HAPPENING?

GNS REPORT

COASTAL INUNDATION FINDINGS

With as little as 10 cm of sea level rise, the entire SLSC building could be affected by flooding during any flood event greater than 10 years.



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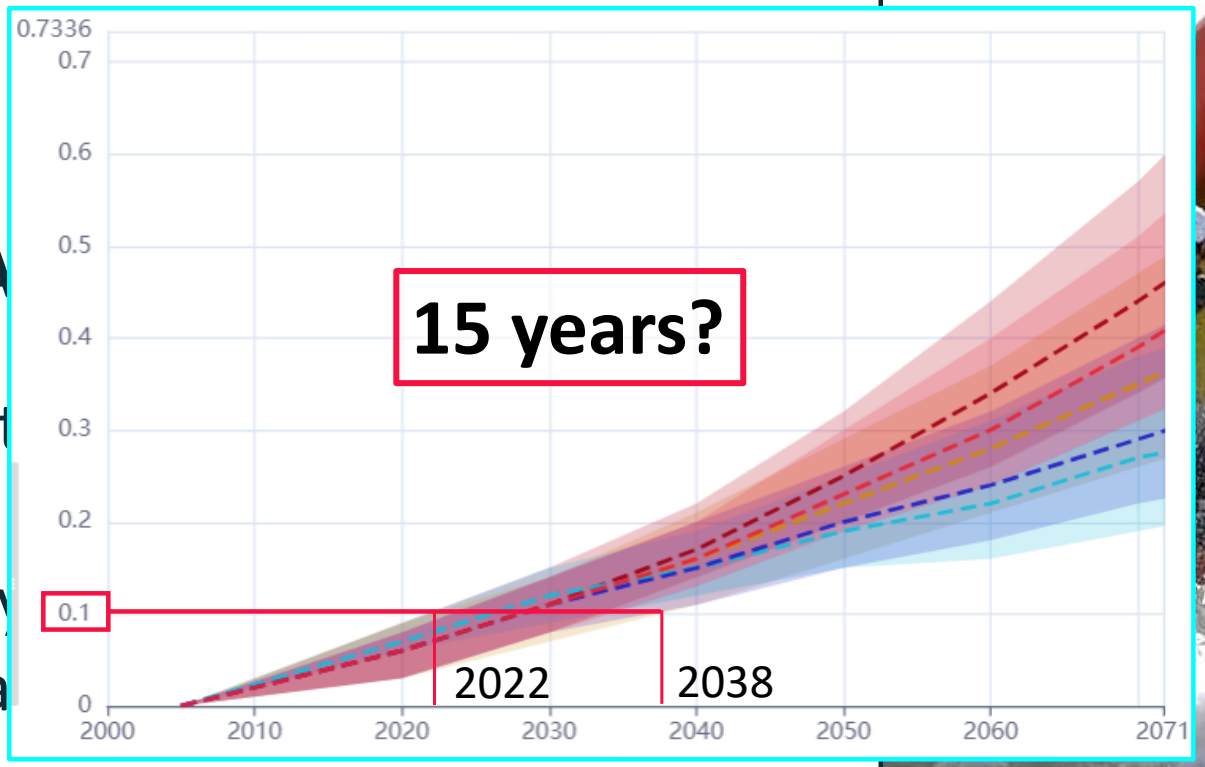
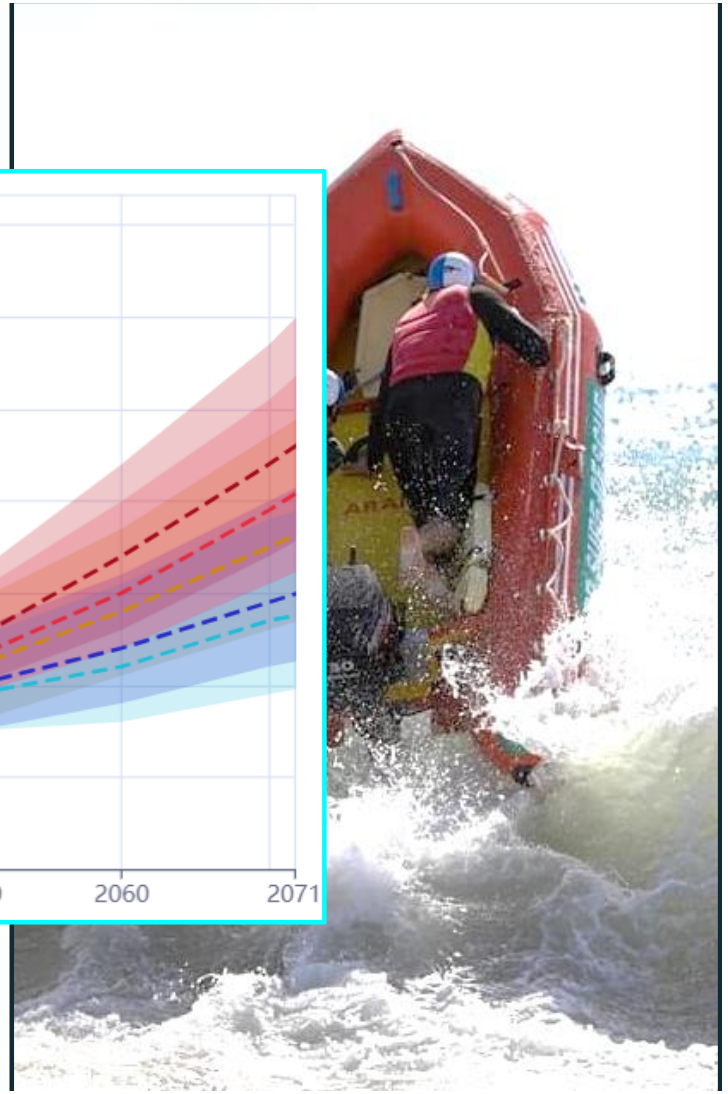




WHAT IS HAPPENING

SW + TIDAL FLOODING

IMMEDIATE HIGH EXPOSURE

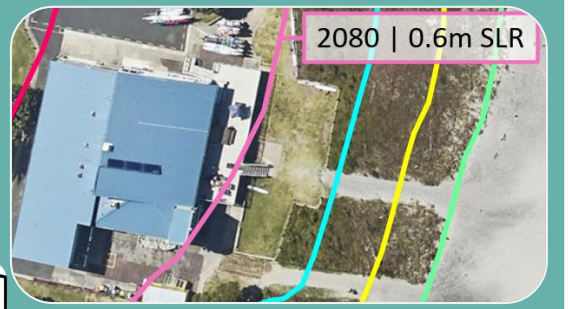
PLANNING FOR NOW

COASTAL FLOODING

SHORT TERM HIGH EXPOSURE

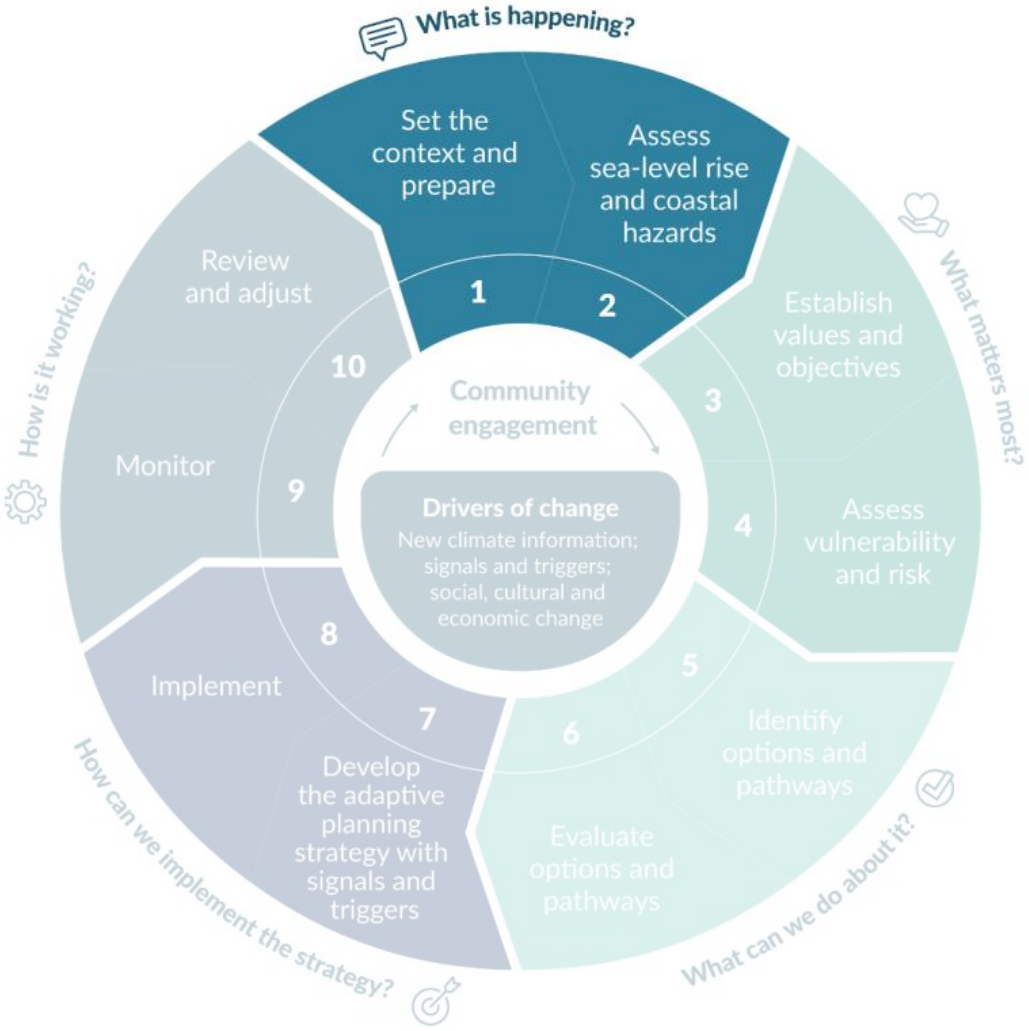
10-15 YEAR PLANNING

COASTAL EROSION



MEDIUM TO LONG TERM HIGH EXPOSURE

50 YEAR PLANNING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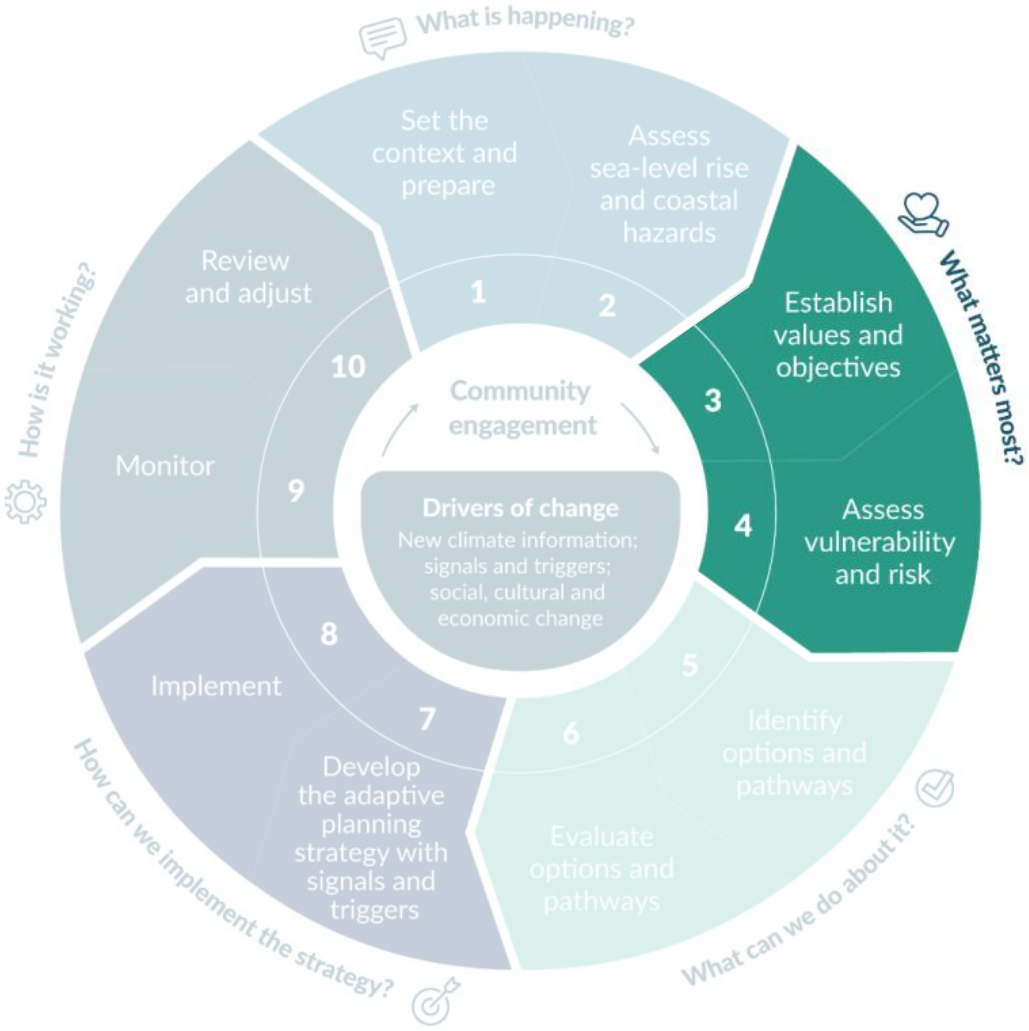
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WHAT MATTERS MOST

OBJECTIVE 1

PATROL COVERAGE & OPERATING HUB WITH BEACH ACCESS DURING PEAK MONTHS

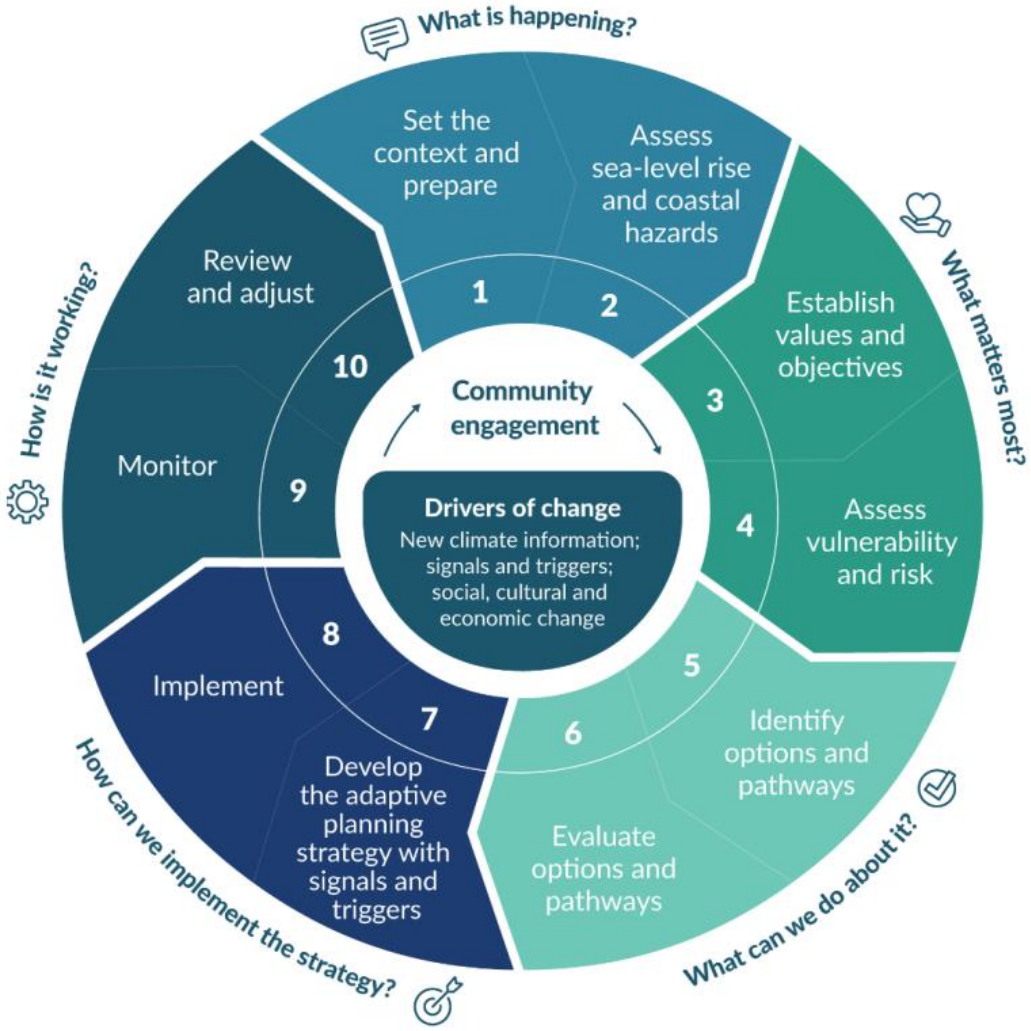
OBJECTIVE 2

SEARCH AND RESCUE SQUAD WITH 24/7 SECURE EQUIPMENT STORAGE & ACCESS

OBJECTIVE 3

YEAR-ROUND SECURE BUILDING WITH BEACH ACCESS AND LIFEGUARD ACCOMMODATION

SECOND WORKSHOP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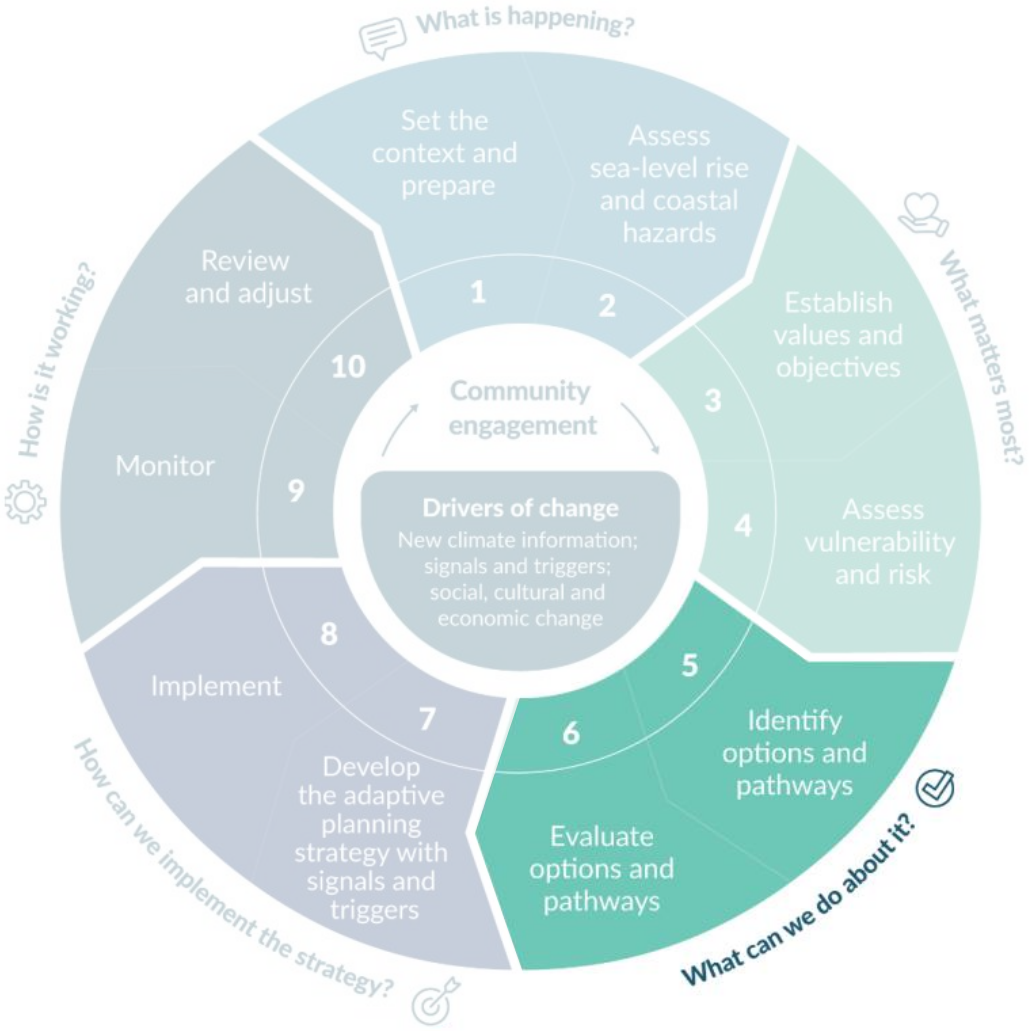
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"PARA" FRAMEWORKS

FOR HAZARD MANAGEMENT

Protect

Accommodate

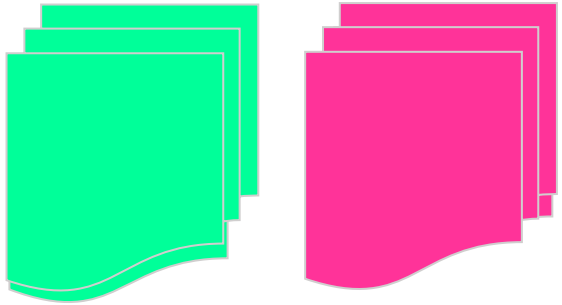
Avoid

Retreat

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

Bucket of options

Post its for new options & comments



CURRENTLY 2025-2040 2040-2070

Timeline Arrows

BOARD MEETING

OPTIONS EVALUATION CRITERIA

Practical Feasibility

- Can the option be realistically implemented within current resources?
- Are there any technical or logistical challenges that may hinder implementation?

Affordability

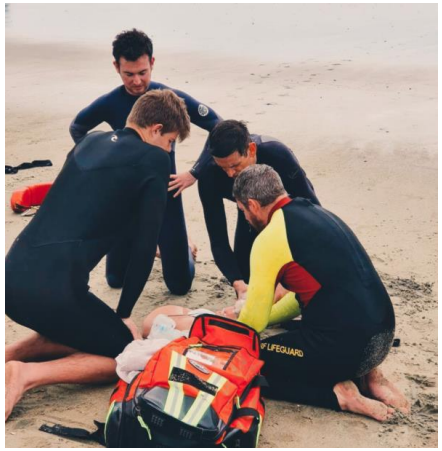
- What are the estimated costs? Does the club have the budget to support it?

Efficacy & Benefits

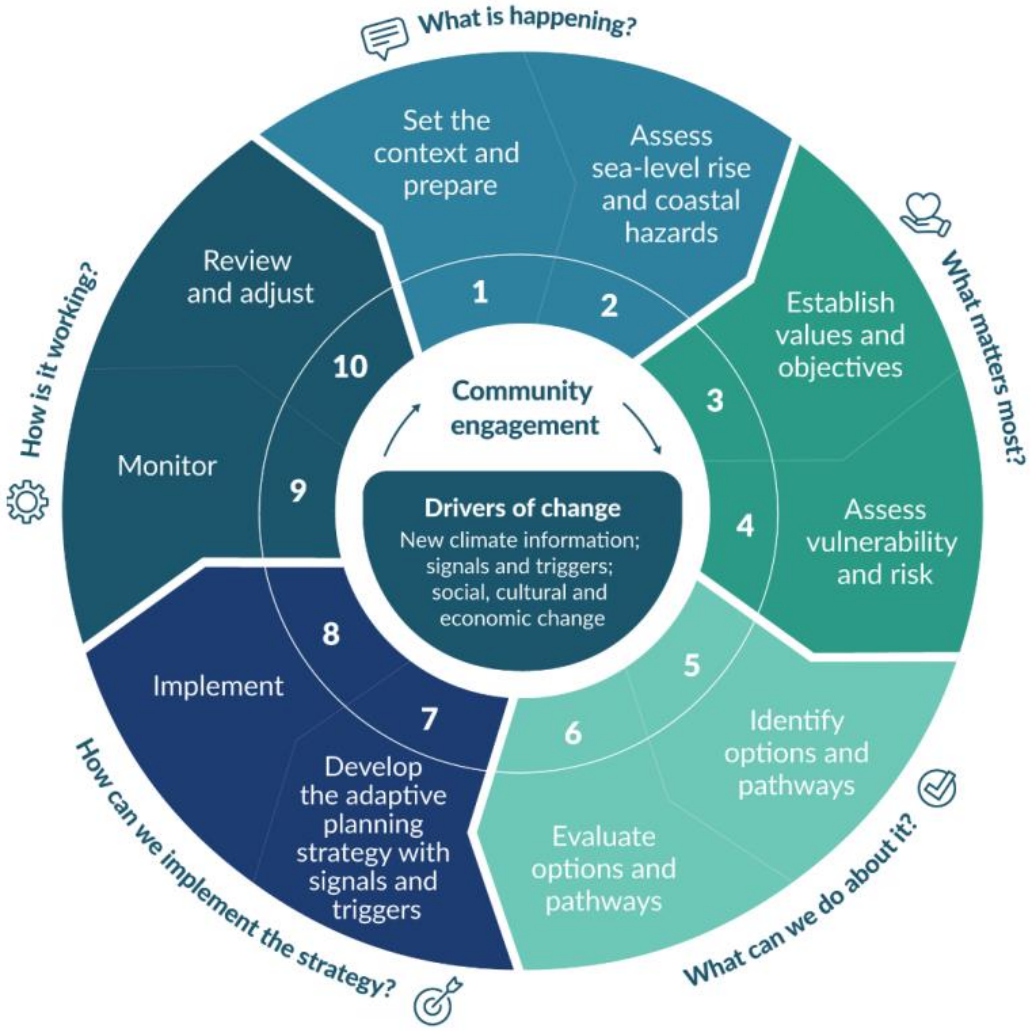
- Does the option address the issue?
- What are the potential benefits of choosing this option?

Community Support

- Is the option supported by the community and in line with their thinking?



CO-DEVELOPMENT OF DAPP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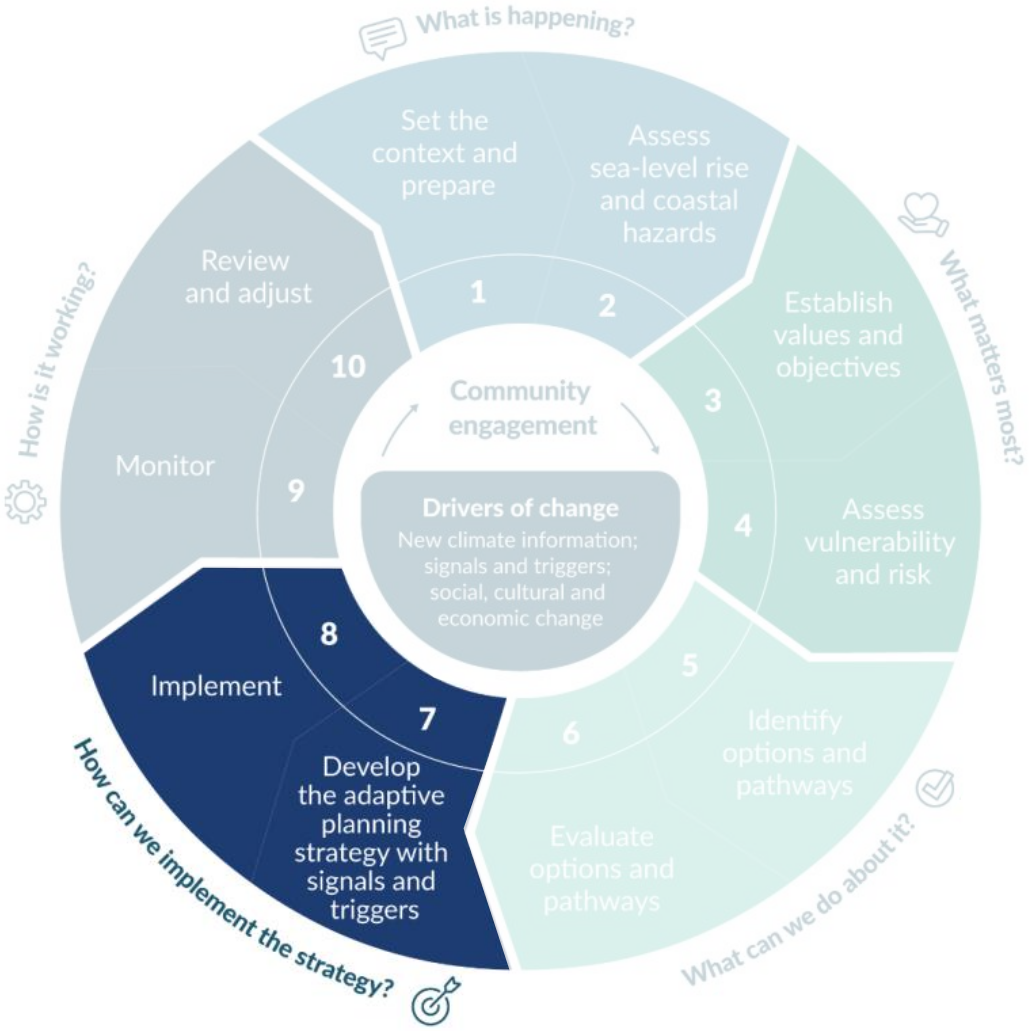
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Adaptive Plan : Components

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IMMEDIATE

Management strategies:

ACCOMMODATE + PROTECT

Planned actions include:

- Enhancing dune protection
- Improve warning systems
- Continue with sandbags
- Temporary SAR storage

2023

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Adaptive Plan : Components

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NEAR-TERM

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PROTECT + AVOID

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- Redesign ground floor with flood mitigation
- Build Bowentown Hub

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LONGER TERM

Management strategies:

AVOID + RETREAT

Planned actions include:

- Negotiations for new lifeguarding base
- Relocation to new hub
- Hub & Spoke operating model

ADAPTATION METRO

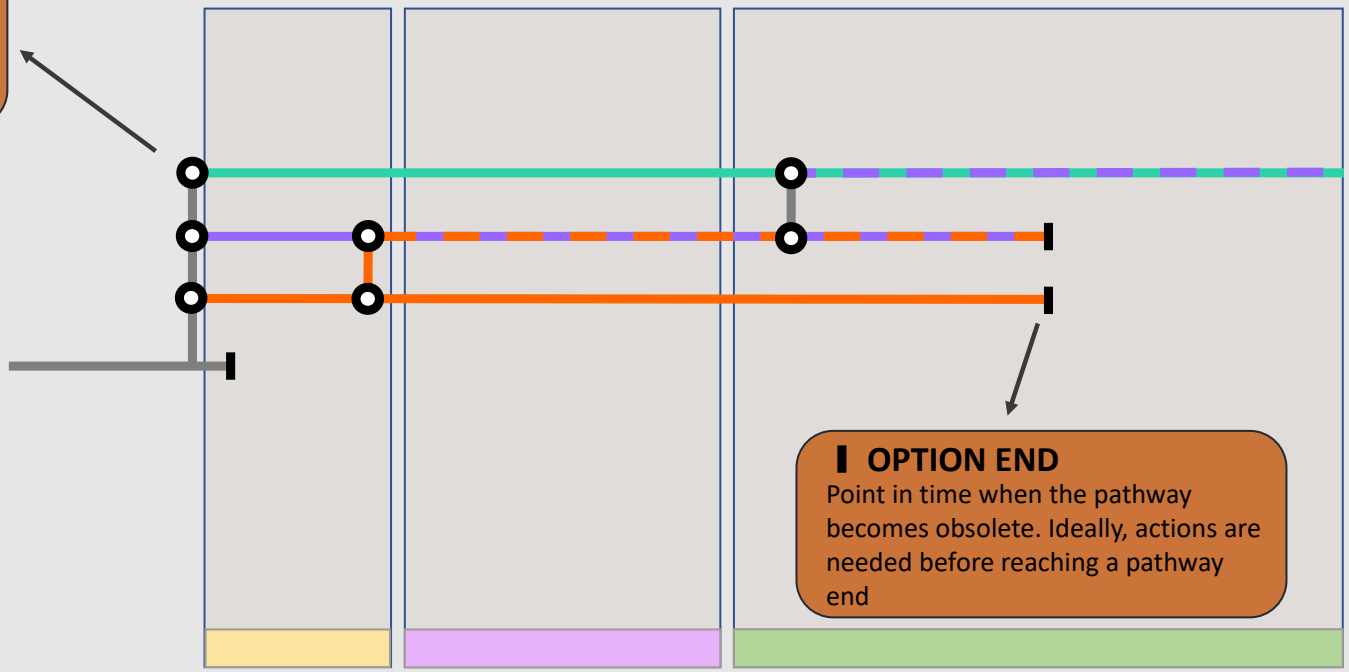
ACTION POINTS
Task or activity outlined in the plan that needs to be executed to achieve climate adaptation goals

Longer term actions

Near-term actions

Immediate actions

Current situation



OPTION END
Point in time when the pathway becomes obsolete. Ideally, actions are needed before reaching a pathway end

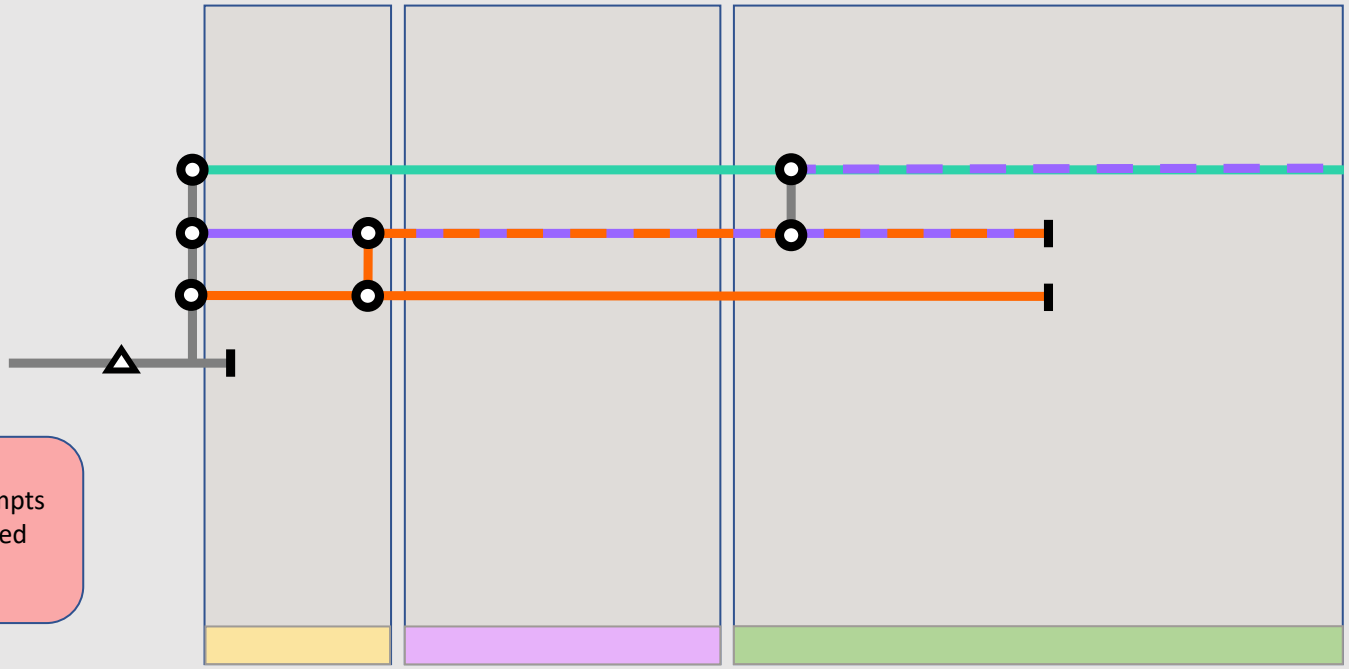
IMMEDIATE ACTIONS
Enhancing dune protection
Improve warning systems
Continue with sandbags
Temporary SAR storage.

NEAR-TERM ACTIONS
Enhancing dune protection
Redesign ground floor with flood mitigation (waterproofing, flood gates etc)
Build Bowentown Hub

LONGER TERM ACTIONS
Negotiations for new lifeguard base
Relocation to new hub
Hub & Spoke business model

2023 65

ADAPTATION METRO



TRIGGER
Event(s) or condition(s) that prompts the implementation of pre-planned climate adaptation actions

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NEAR-TERM ACTIONS
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LONGER TERM ACTIONS
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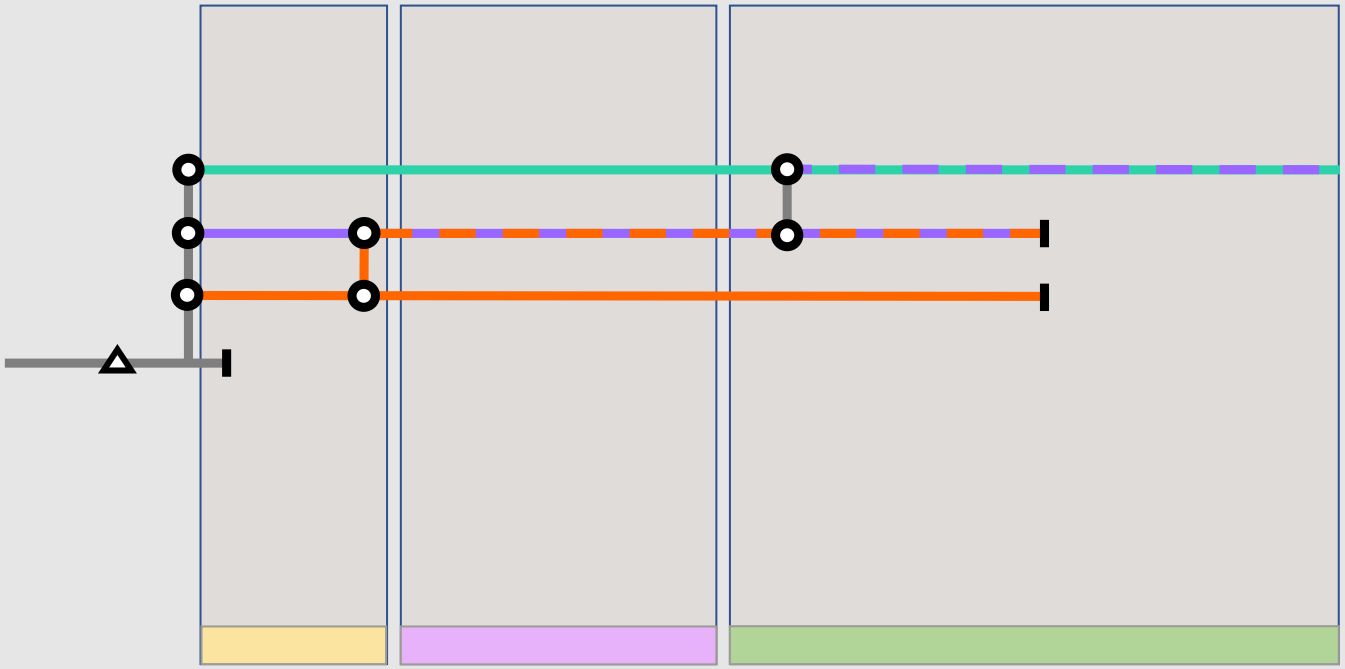
2023 66

ADAPTATION METRO



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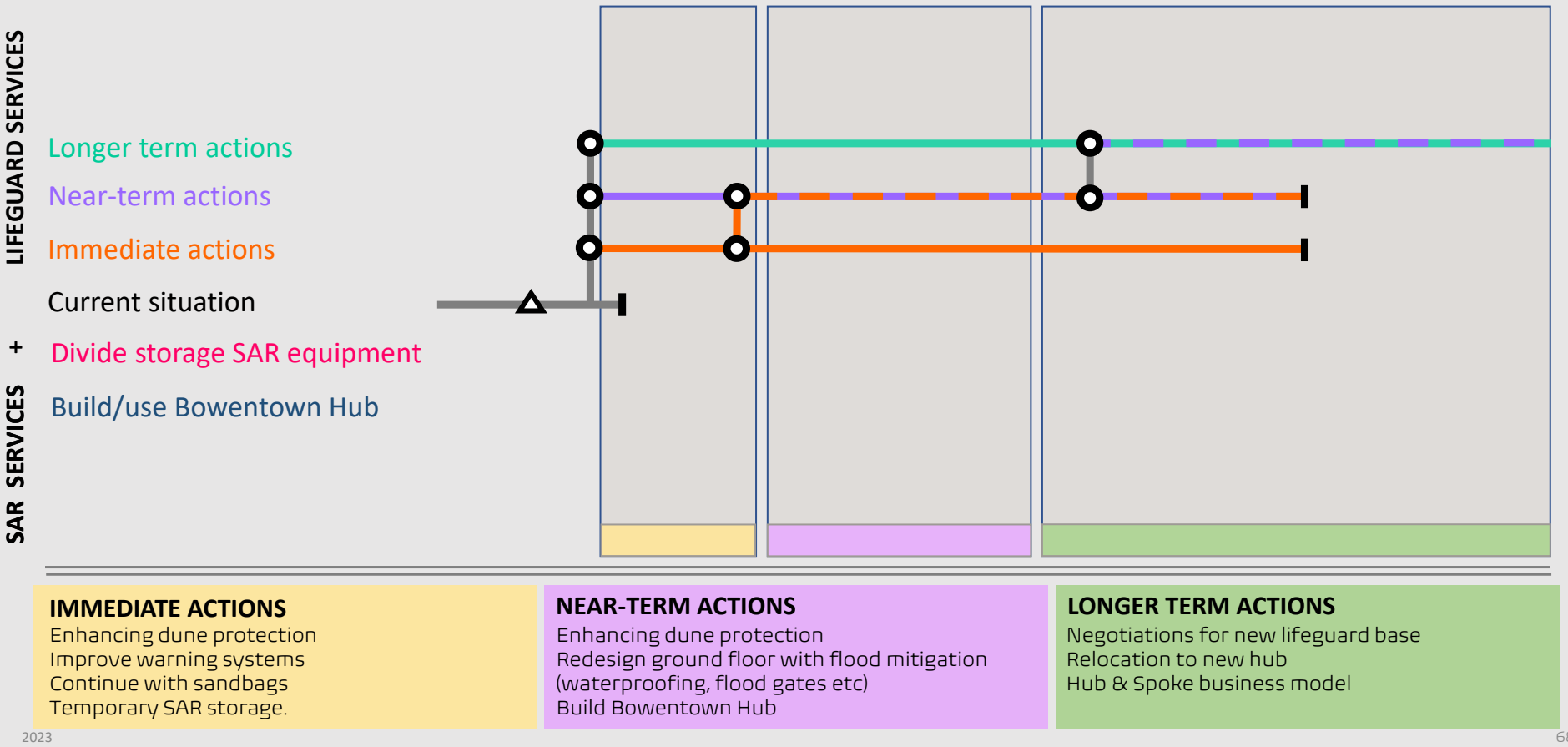

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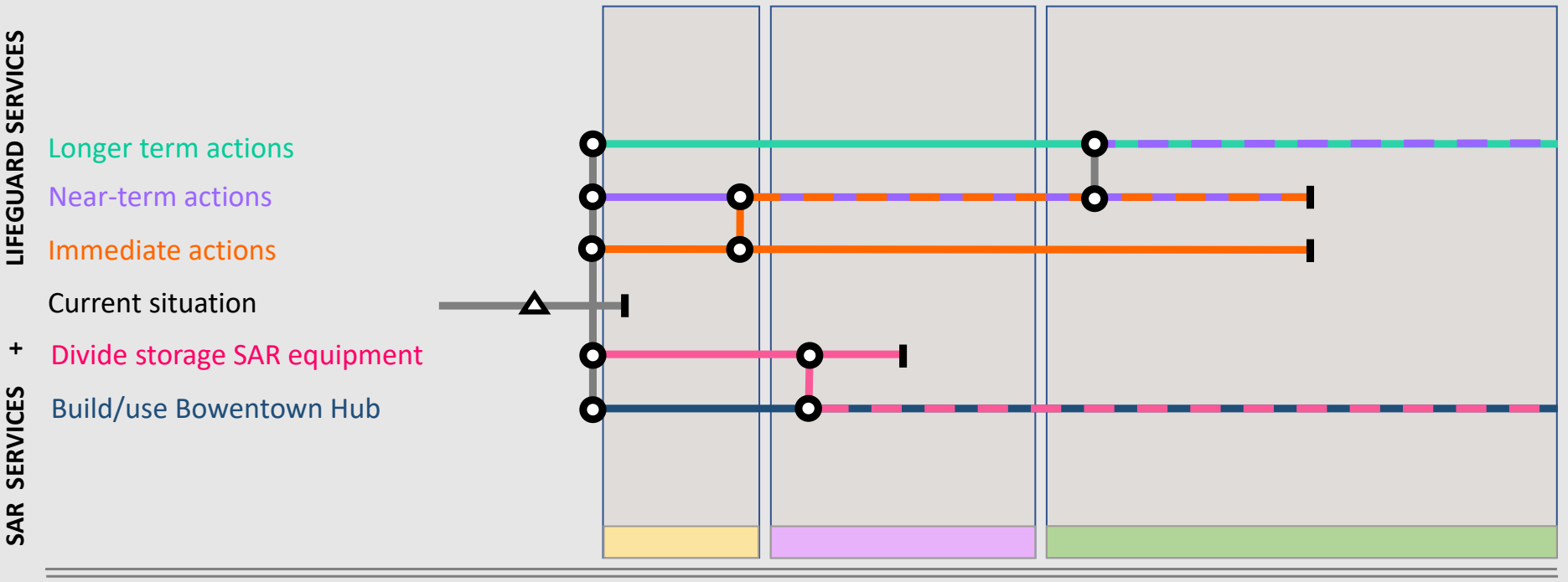

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2023 69

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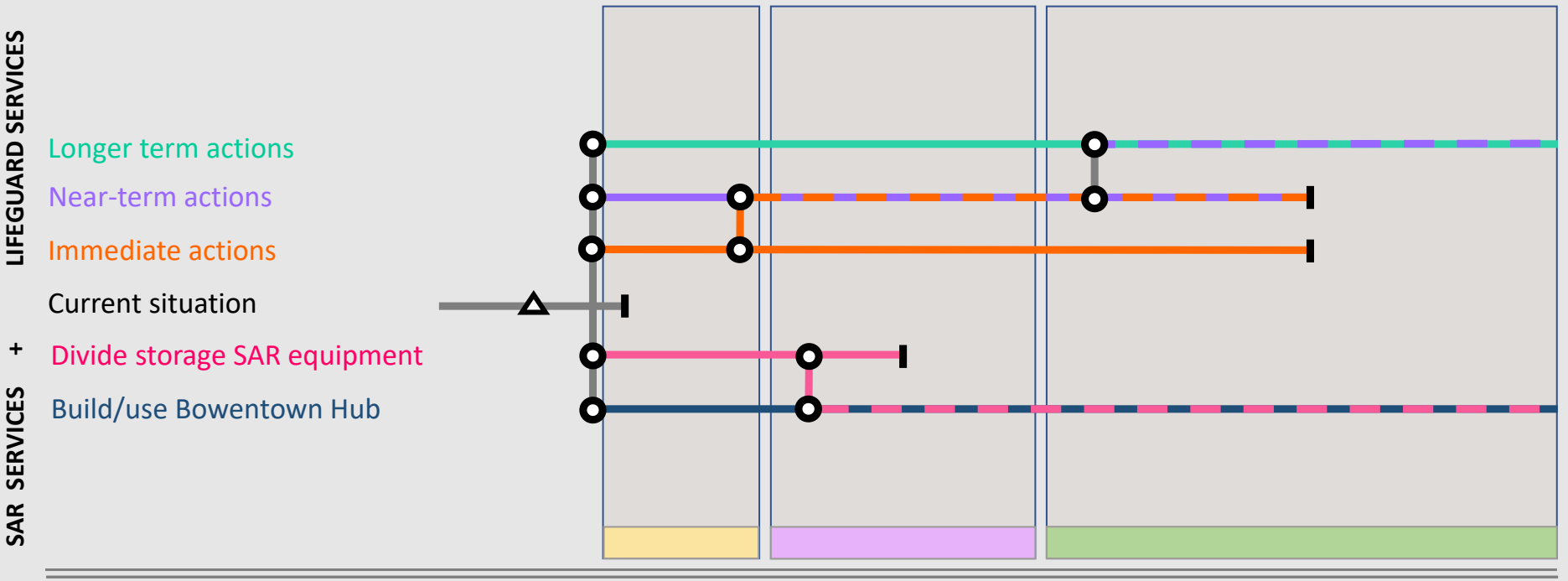

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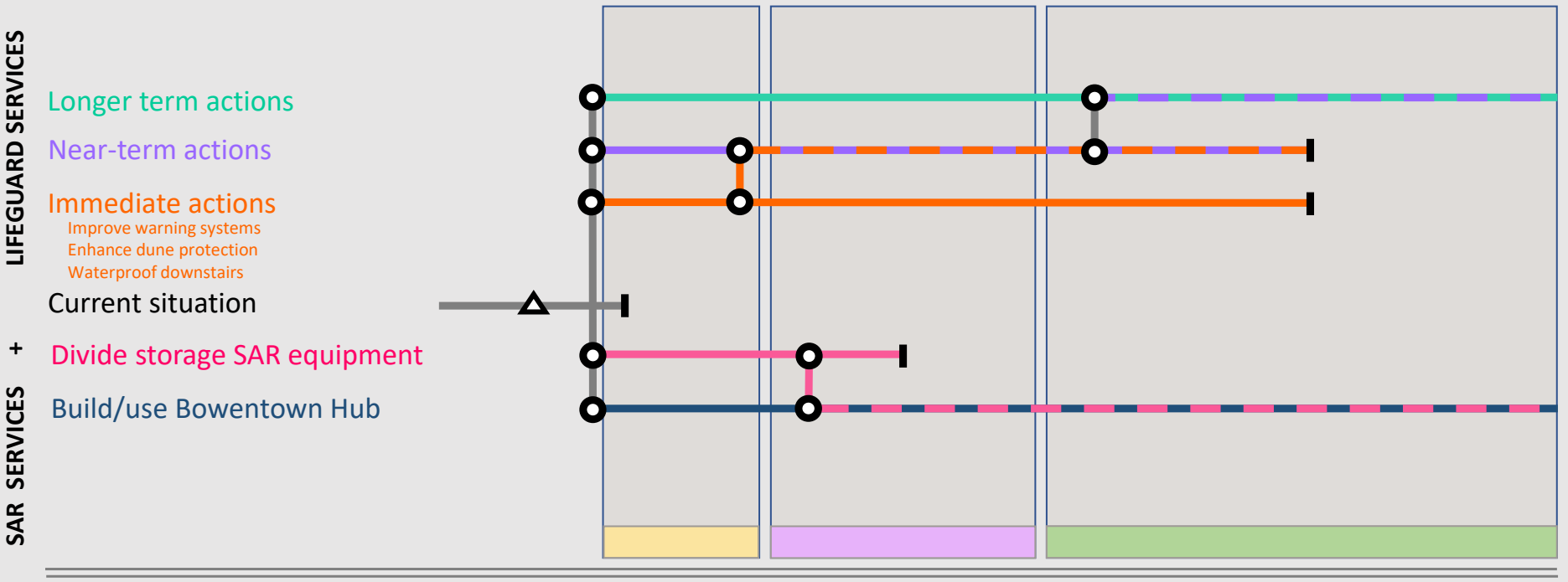

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2023 71

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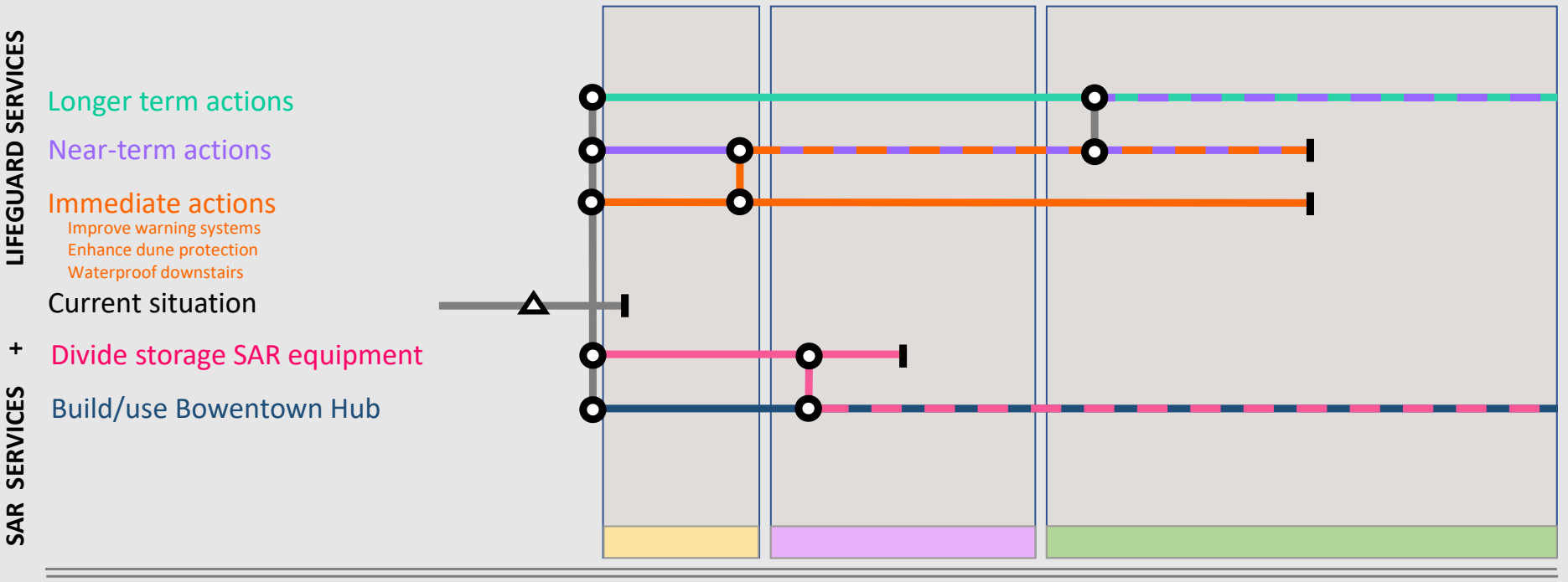

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Relocation to new hub
Hub & Spoke business model

2023 72

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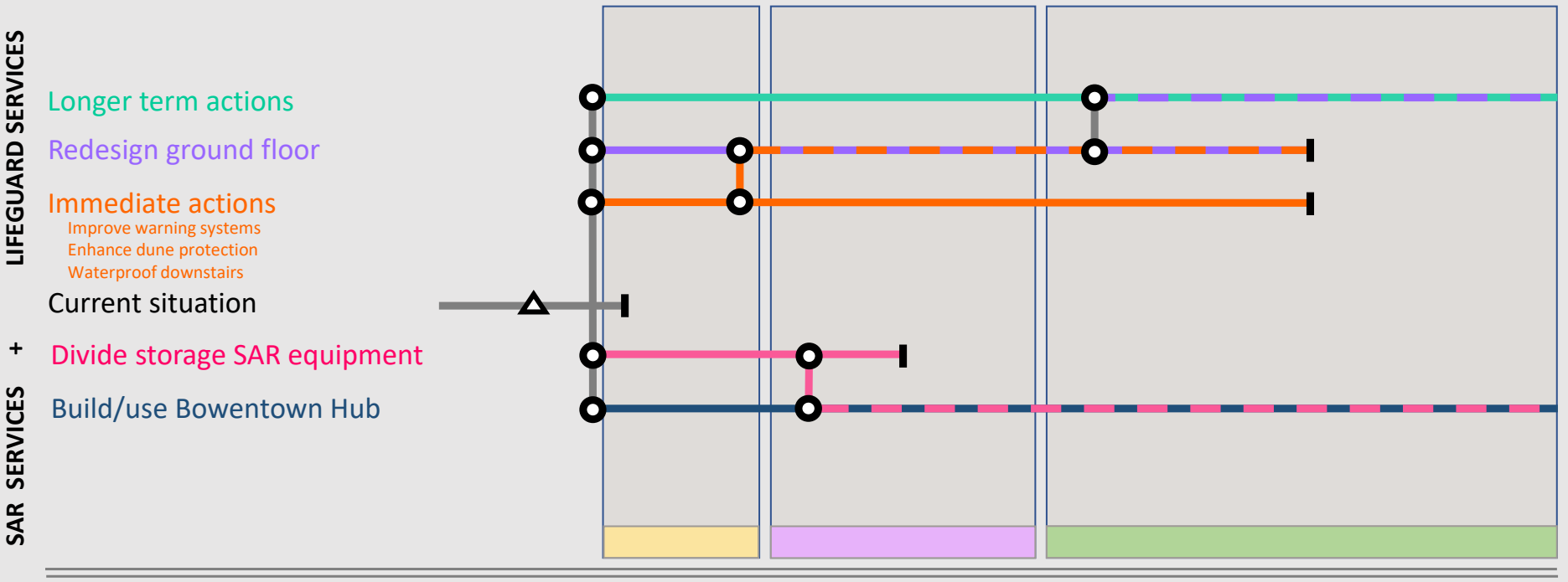

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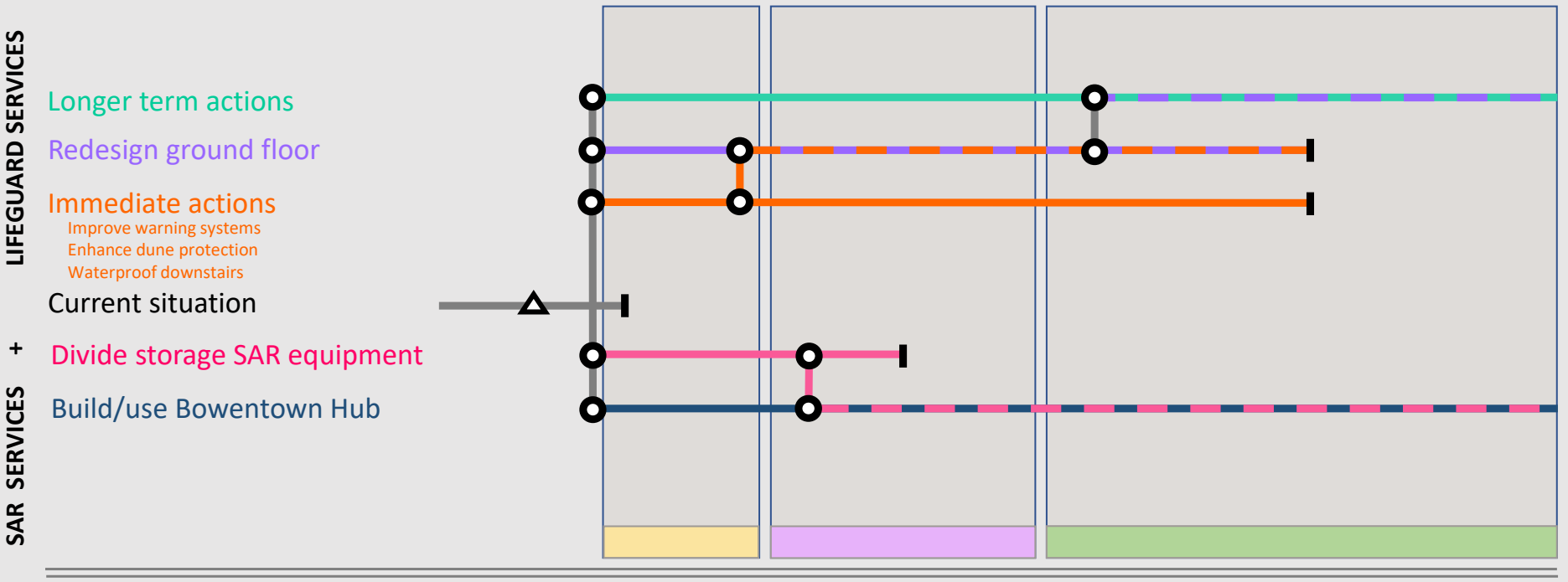

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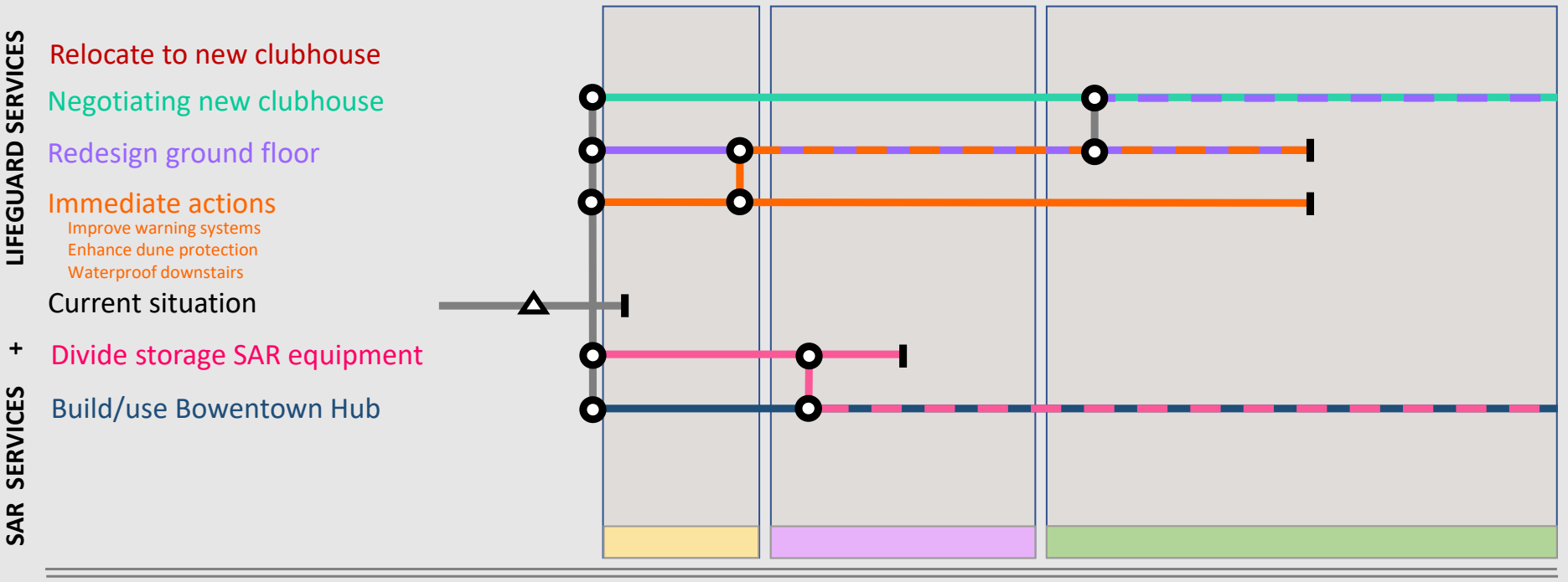

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Relocation to new hub
Hub & Spoke business model

2023 75

ADAPTATION METRO

LIFEGUARD SERVICES

Relocate to new clubhouse

Negotiating new clubhouse

Redesign ground floor

Immediate actions
- Improve warning systems
- Enhance dune protection
- Waterproof downstairs

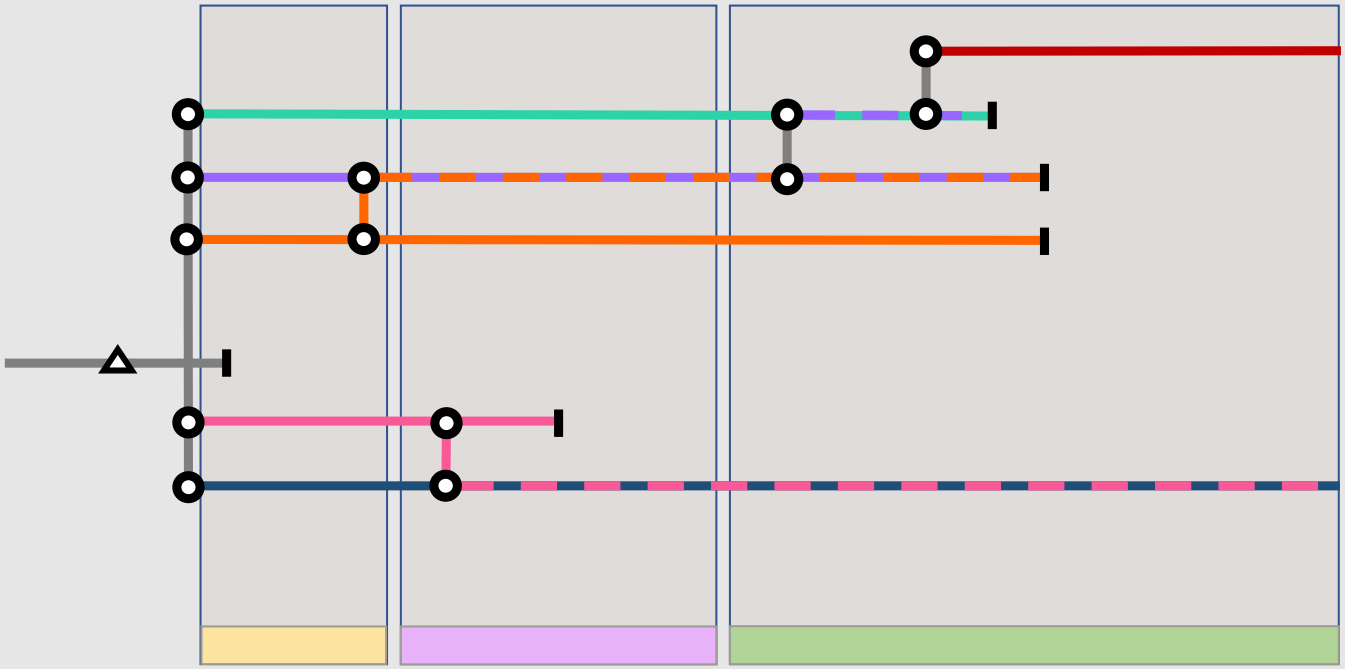
Current situation

\+

SAR SERVICES

Divide storage SAR equipment

Build/use Bowentown Hub



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Hub & Spoke business model

2023

76

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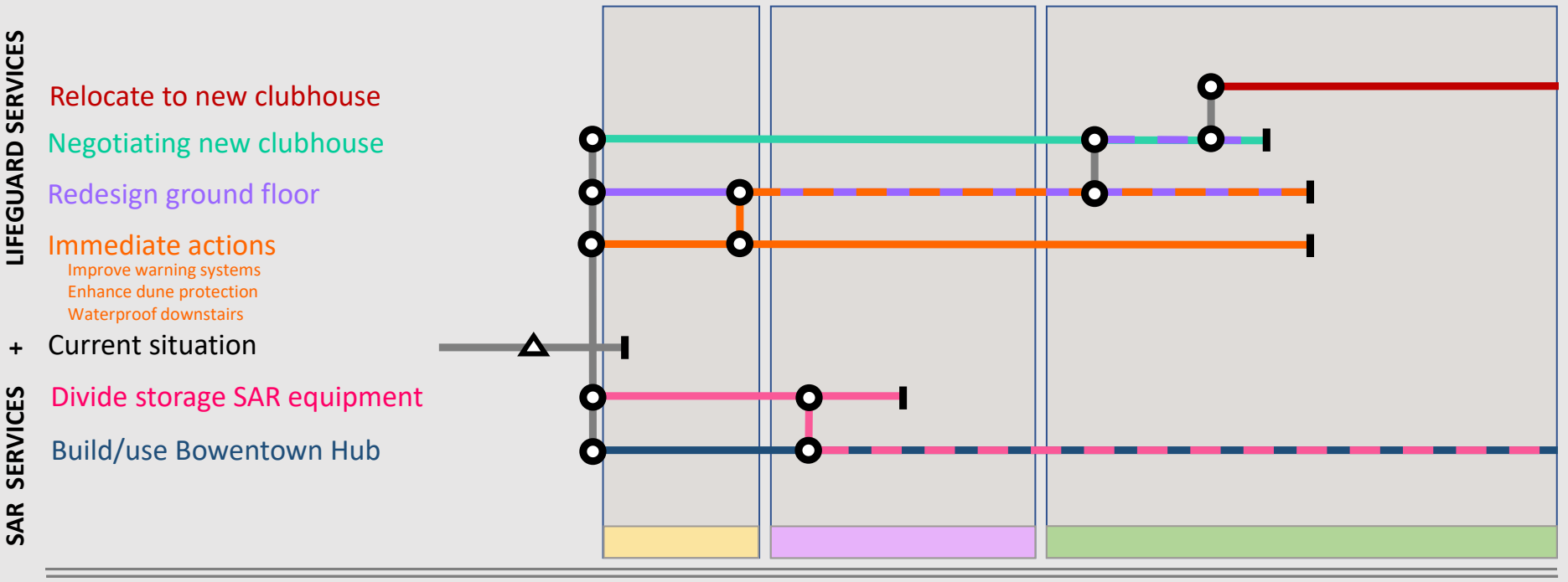

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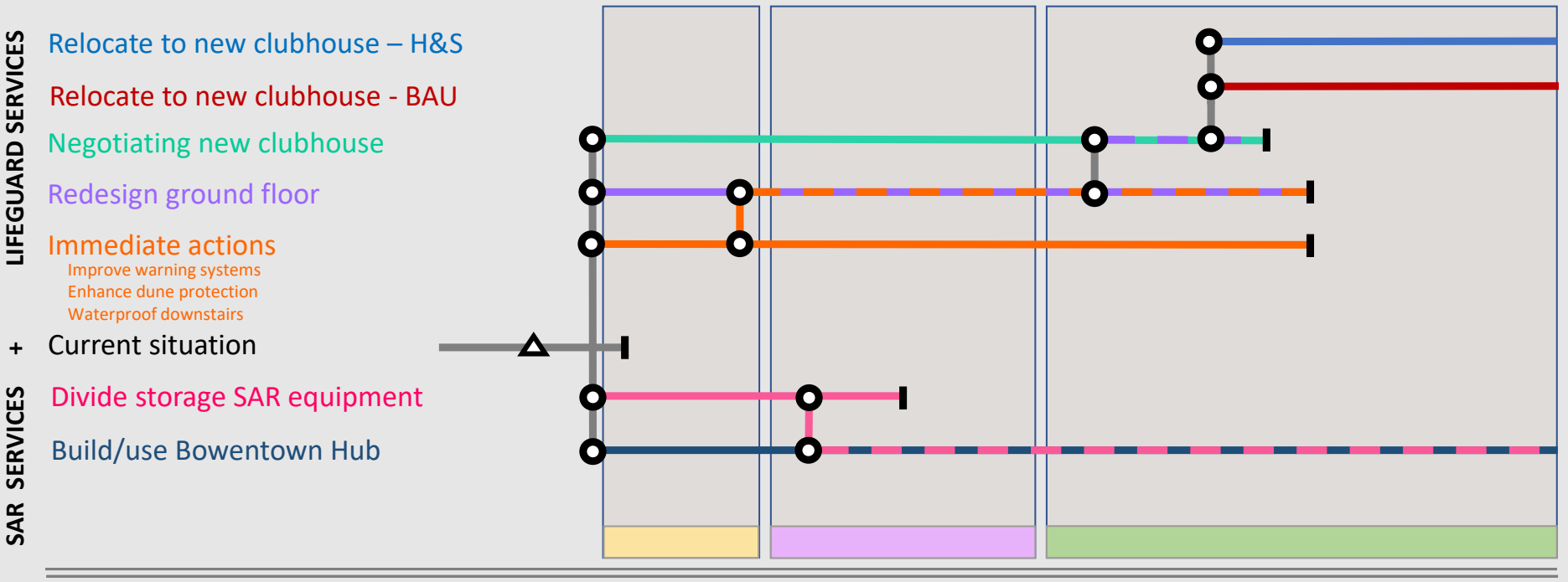
ADAPTATION METRO



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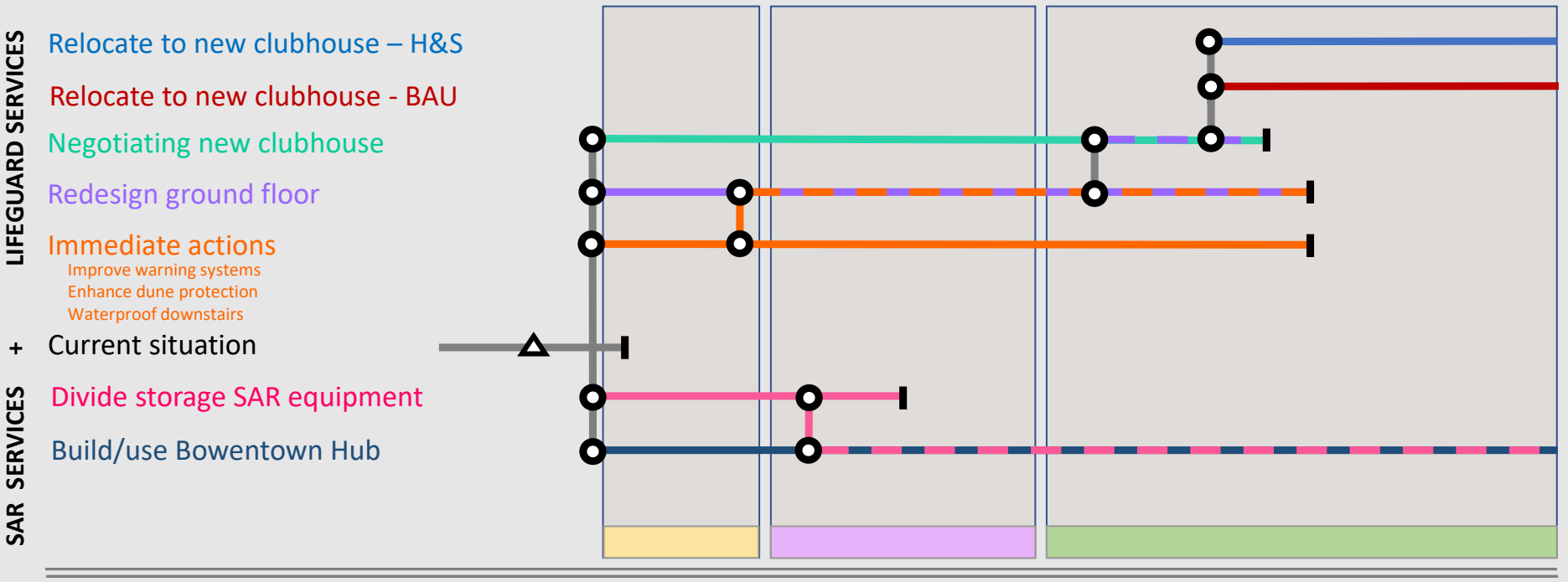

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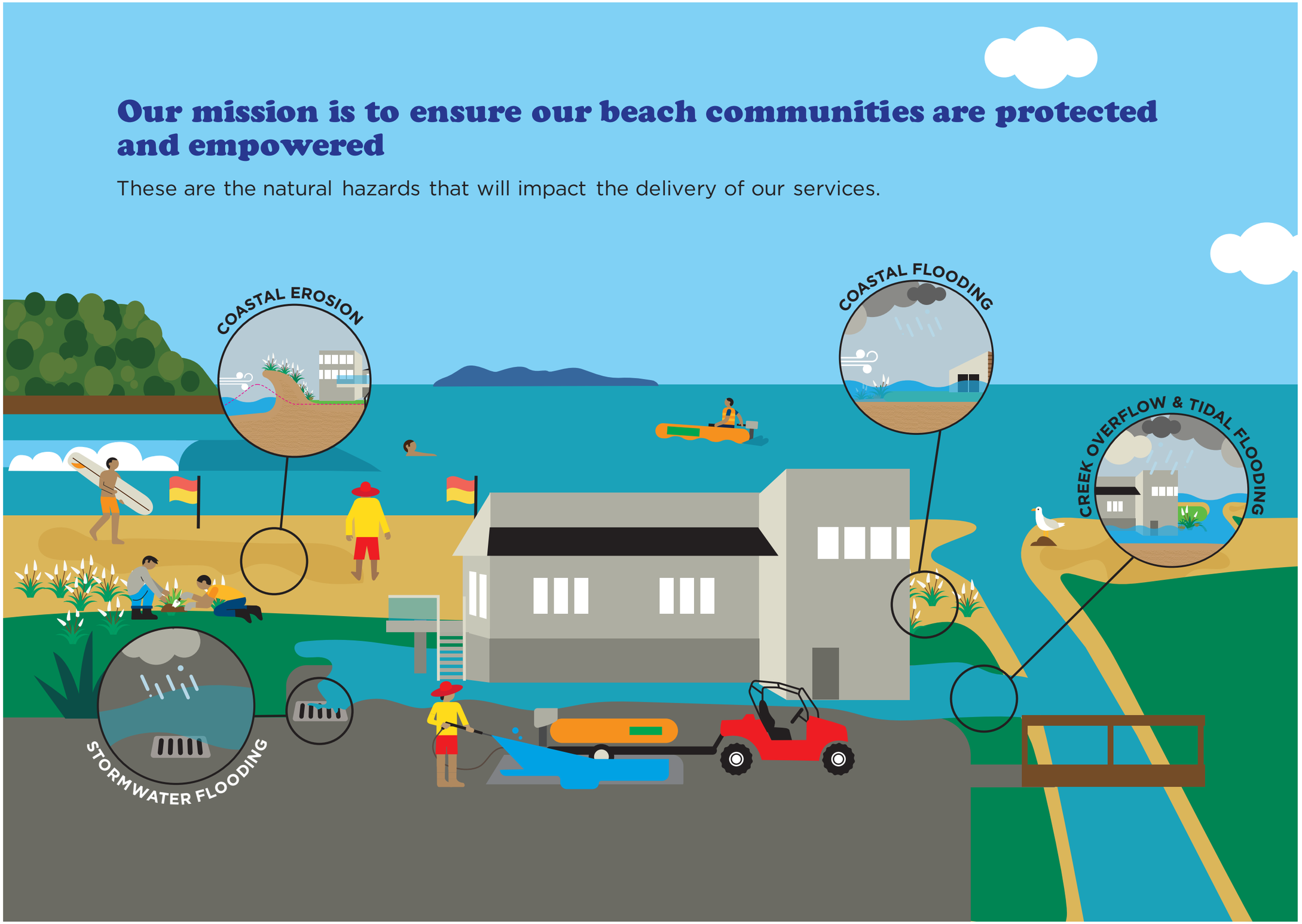
Relocation to new hub ✓
Hub & Spoke business model ✓

2023 79


NAVIGATING
UNCERTAINTY

Our mission is to ensure our beach communities are protected and empowered

These are the natural hazards that will impact the delivery of our services.



The process

GNS report received, flooding damages club, club reaches out to Regional Council

May 2023

Call for action!

Any idea, big or small, shared and mapped

July 2023

What is happening? What matters most?

August 2023

What can we do about it?

First workshop to understand hazards and the club values and objectives

Board meeting held, options evaluated: feasibility, affordability, benefits, effectiveness and community support

November 2023

Adaptive planning

September 2023

Options evaluated

Draft plan presented for community feedback

"Loved the quality of the people – so much knowledge and perspective to be shared and used, through which it's been a super collaborative process"

"Usually there is focus on the hazards and not the connection to the community, this has been a breath of fresh air in that regard"

boprc.govt.nz/climate-change

Rising to climate challenges: Waihi Beach Lifeguard Services Inc.

BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL TOI MOANA

Western Bay of Plenty District Council

SURF LIFE SAVING NEW ZEALAND

Waihi Beach LIFEGUARD SERVICES INC

A short history

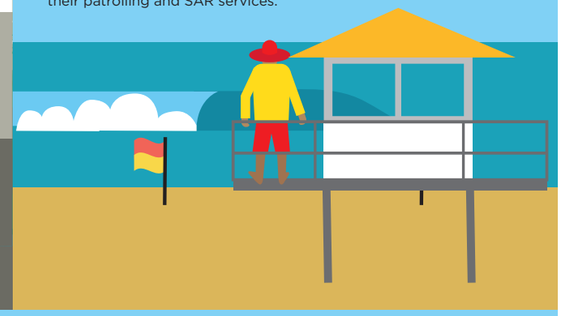
The lifeguard club is located in the heart of Waihi Beach and has been helping to keep swimmers safe since 1936. It still plays a critical role in the community today as a:

- base for summer patrols
- base for Search & Rescue (SAR)
- training centre
- community hub

Recent flood events and a report by GNS Science on sea-level rise and coastal flooding (inundation) has highlighted the club is one of the most vulnerable to coastal inundation in the country.

Faced with this knowledge, in May 2023 the club reached out to Toi Moana Bay of Plenty Regional Council for technical advice and support. This led the club to apply for funding to support adaptation planning. This funding set in motion a series of workshops to produce a community-led adaptation plan that will help ensure the club is more resilient in the future.

This brochure is about the journey this emergency services group took to better understand the climate challenges they will face and what changes they can implement to ensure the delivery of their patrolling and SAR services.



A dive into Adaptation Planning

Adaptive planning, often referred to as Dynamic Adaptive Policy Pathways or DAPP, is an innovative approach to decision-making under uncertainty. It empowers organisations and communities to make informed choices over time, adjusting strategies as conditions evolve. Here's how it works:

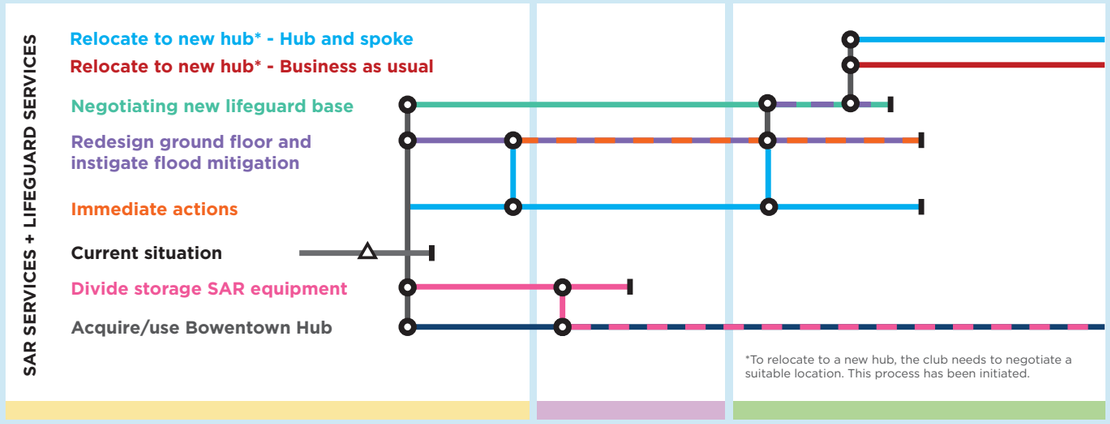
1. **Pathways of action:** Imagine interconnected routes on a map. DAPP develops these pathways, each representing a potential course of action. They emerge based on unfolding events.
2. **Thresholds (symbol):** Pathways have a limited lifespan; as hazards are identified and options become outdated, it's time to switch.
3. **Transition points to new adaptation option (symbol):** Critical junctures prompt reassessment. Decision points act as signals to switch pathways if needed.

The club's DAPP on the right, considers adaptive plans for their two most critical services: Lifeguarding and Search and Rescue. Let's explore:

- **Current situation pathway:** Starts with a signal (symbol) which triggered action in May 2023 for the club to reach out. The club faced inundation events more than three times during this year, time to act!
- **Actions:** Different adaptation pathways have been considered for immediate, near-term and long-term actions. Using the transition points, we can move from 'Current situation' to any of the actions listed by following the relevant pathway.
- **Changing lines:** As conditions evolve, the club can switch to alternative pathways over time. For instance, if negotiations for a new hub are successful, the club can relocate to a new and safer location.

Why start now? Adaptive Planning encourages proactive thinking without overcommitting. By acknowledging uncertainty, the club can prepare for the long term while remaining agile.

Waihi Beach Lifeguard Services DAPP



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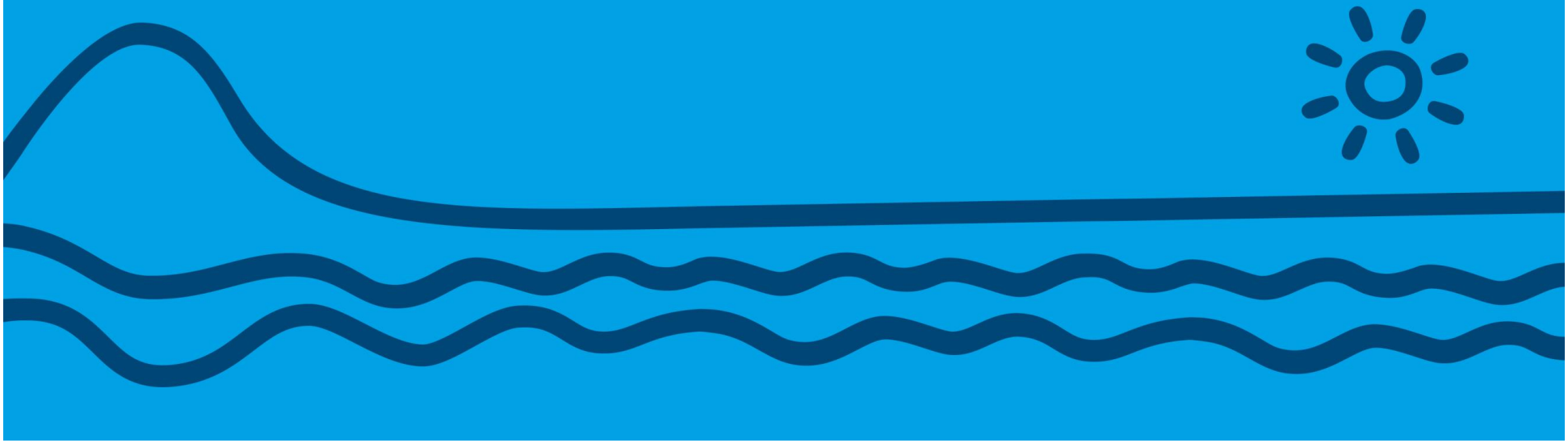
Build Bowentown Hub

LONGER TERM ACTIONS
Negotiations for new lifeguard base
Relocation to new hub – Hub and Spoke business model
Relocation to new hub - Business as usual

Transition point to a new adaption option Signal Threshold

Spatial Plan Case Studies

Learnings form Summer Student Project 2024



Some key learnings

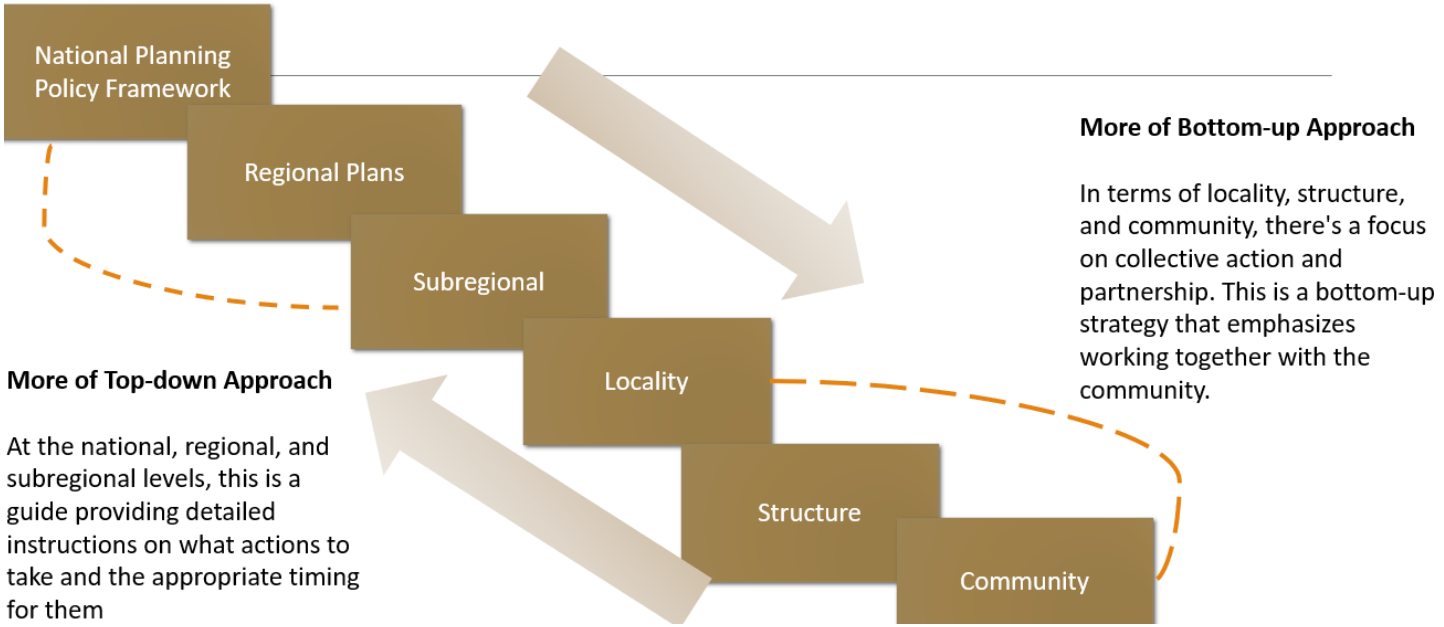
- There is diversity in approaches in New Zealand.
- A clear distinction between the United Kingdom and New Zealand systems is the clear and coherent framework in the UK and the bespoke, disconnected, and diversity of approaches in New Zealand.
- In the New Zealand context, the participation of indigenous people at governance, management and implementation is unique.
- There are advantages in having top-down and bottom-up methodologies (a hybrid approach and one-size does not fit all).

Best examples of spatial plans and strategies:

- Were very clear about their purpose, scale and what they were addressing.
- Responded to the key challenges of the community regardless of mandate
- a short-term focus on achievable priorities, in collaboration with partners or local communities.
- Had a balanced approach to soft and hard infrastructure.
- Considered a range of inputs complimentary to sciences e.g. indigenous and community knowledge
- Used a range of graphics and maps to communicate significance, constraints and scenarios.
- For locality and community plans, good practise involved a community-centric approach and a living document that is regularly updated to adapt to community needs.

Common weaknesses

- A lack of accountability when plans deviate or fail, raising skepticism about their purpose. Accountability is crucial for bridging the gap between theoretical foundations and practical application of plans.
- The theory and methods of spatial plans are generally robust, but the practical implementation of these plans are commonly poor.
- National interventions at local scale, particularly where there is no local buy-in can be detrimental to a spatial plan or strategy success.
- Referring to other strategies and reports in the body of a strategy or spatial plan does not increase credibility.



More of Top-down Approach

At the national, regional, and subregional levels, this is a guide providing detailed instructions on what actions to take and the appropriate timing for them

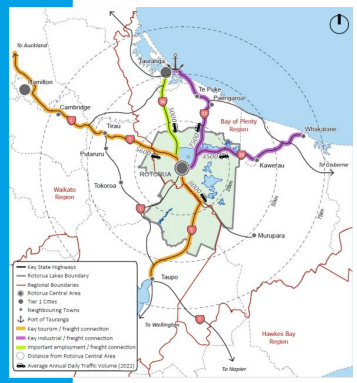
More of Bottom-up Approach

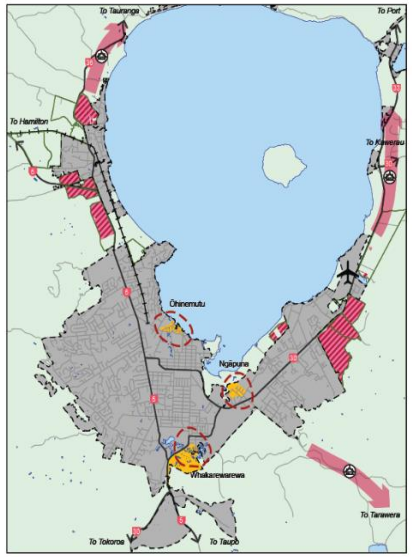
In terms of locality, structure, and community, there's a focus on collective action and partnership. This is a bottom-up strategy that emphasizes working together with the community.

KEY THEMES

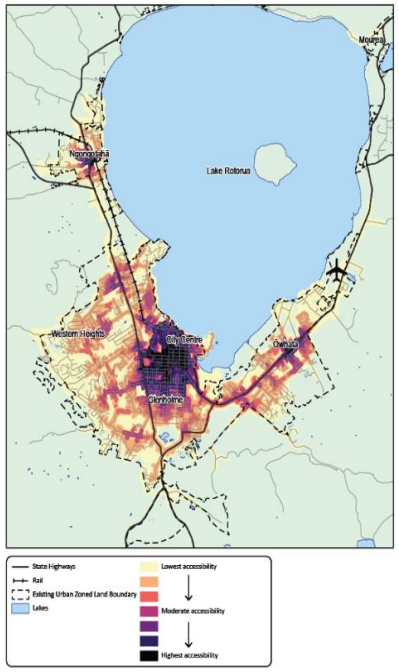
National Planning Policy Framework	Regional Plans	Subregional	Community	Locality
❖ Sustainable Development ❖ Strong/Resilient Economies Rural Urban ❖ Strong/Resilient Communities ❖ Protect/Enhance: Natural & Historic Environment ❖ Sufficient Supply Of Affordable Homes Rental/Home-ownership ❖ Sustainable Transportation ❖ Communication Infrastructure ❖ Well Designed and Beautiful Places ❖ Climate Change Resilience and Mitigation, Flooding/Coastal Change ❖ Sustainable use of Minerals	❖ Inadequate/Costly Housing ❖ Resilient Natural Environment ❖ Natural Hazard/ Climate Change Resilience ❖ Population Growth ❖ Decarbonization Transportation ❖ Compact City Approach ❖ Reduce GHG Emission ❖ Iwi/ Hapū Aspirations ❖ Sustainable Development ❖ Natural Hazards: Flooding ❖ Covid 19 Pandemic ❖ Resilient Communities	❖ Iwi/Hapū Aspiration ❖ Growth Management ❖ Climate Change (Drier Climate & Increased Rainfall) ❖ Climate Resilience ❖ Compact growth ❖ Encourage Mode shift to Public/Active Transportation ❖ Strong Economies ❖ Infrastructure investments – 3 waters ❖ Community Wellbeing ❖ Development Constraints ❖ Affordable Housing Rental/Homeownership ❖ Aging Population ❖ Community Engagement/Participation	❖ Community Health & Wellbeing ❖ Community Empowerment ❖ Working with Communities ❖ Population Demographics ❖ Mana Whenua Involvement ❖ Local Partnerships ❖ Soft Infrastructure ❖ Natural Environmental Quality ❖ Public Consultation/Engagement ❖ Infrastructural Upgrades ❖ Local Autonomy ❖ Community Engagement/Participation	❖ Local Community Partnership ❖ Local Partners ❖ Community Engagement/Participation ❖ Employment ❖ Infrastructure ❖ Jobs ❖ Resilient communities ❖ Affordable Public Transport ❖ Childcare Facilities ❖ Tackling Poverty ❖ Housing ❖ Homelessness ❖ Poverty ❖ Inequalities & discrimination ❖ Placemaking

Strengths of the Plan and Lessons to Extract





Map 12: Iwi and hapū development aspirations reflected in the FDS



Map 13: Accessibility in Rotorua

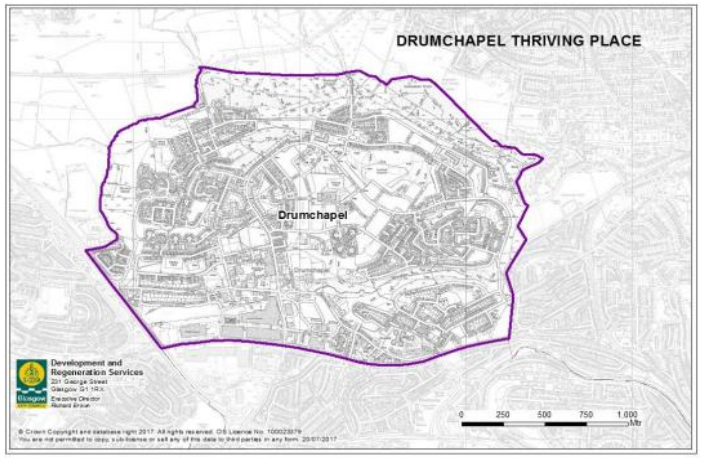
State Highway Entry Points: Visual maps effectively highlight the significance of state highway entry points for Rotorua's tourism industry.

Development Constraints: Maps provide clear insight into development constraints using heat maps.

Wellbeing Compass Integration: Impressive tool for diverse approaches and integrated decision-making and places people at the core, beneficial for mitigating NIMBYISM.

Spatial Scenarios: Inclusion of advantages and disadvantages for various spatial scenarios.

Overall, a very comprehensive plan and strengths mentioned above could be integrated into other subregional plans across New Zealand.



Locality Plan : *DRUMCHAPEL THRIVING PLACE*

Locality Plan Overview:

- Under the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015.
- Aims to enhance community engagement and self-sufficiency.
- Developed in consultation with residents and workers, outlining improvement strategies.
- Community Planning Partnerships (CPPs) are required to publish annual progress reports
- Time Frame: 2017 - 2027

Thank you

- To Simarajot Kaur, Masters of Urban Planning, University of Auckland

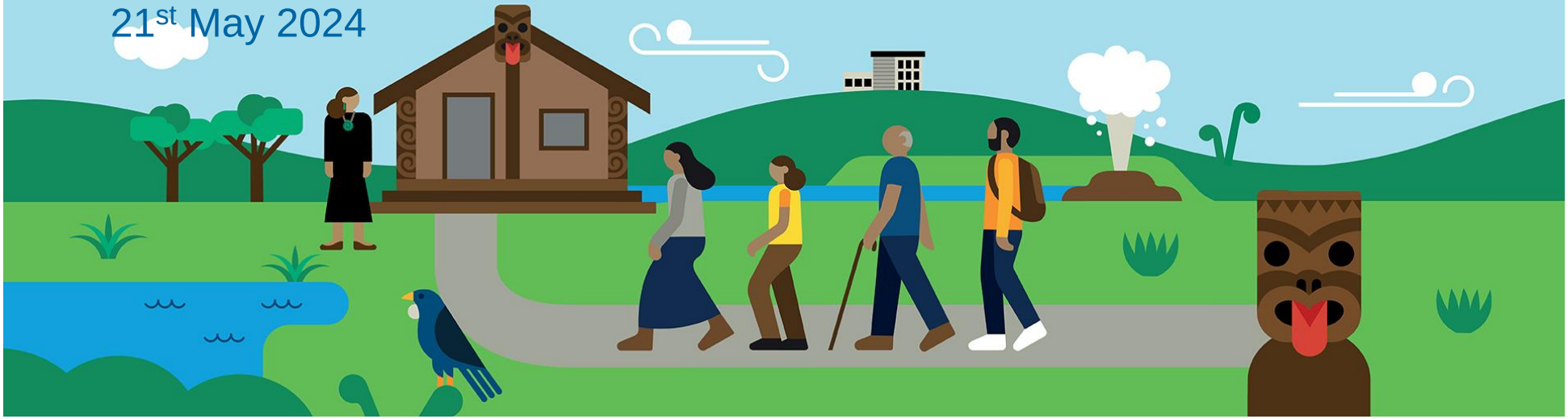
PC 11 Geothermal

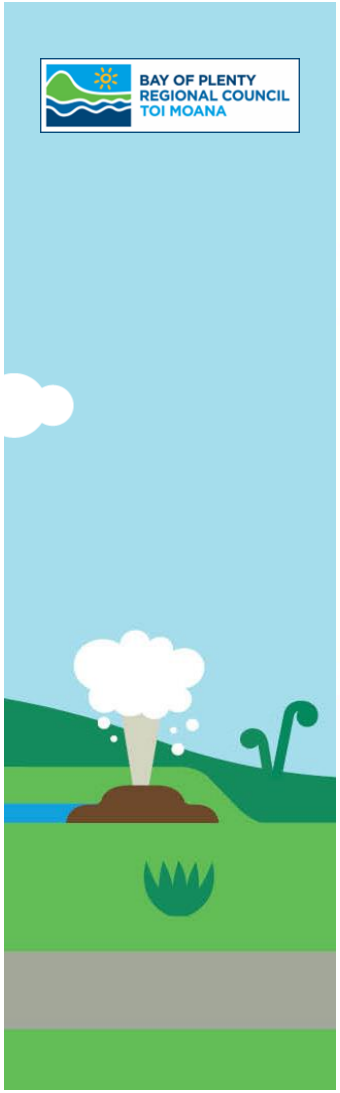
High-level Policy Direction

BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL TOI MOANA

Strategy and Policy Workshop

21st May 2024

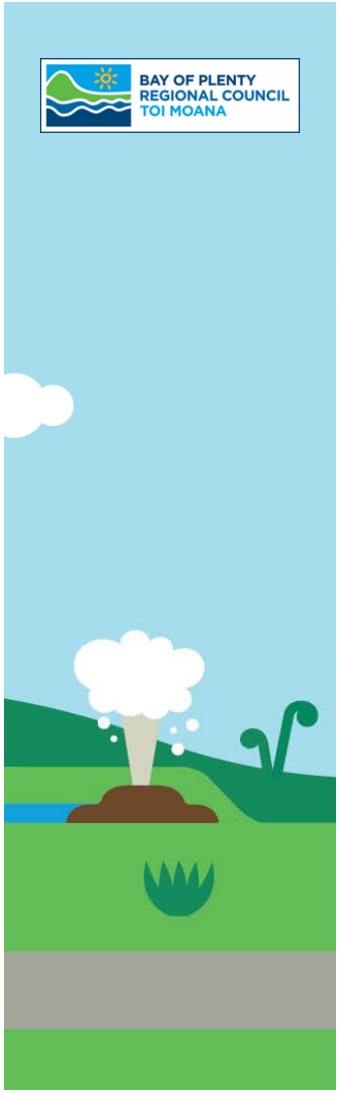




What's happening?

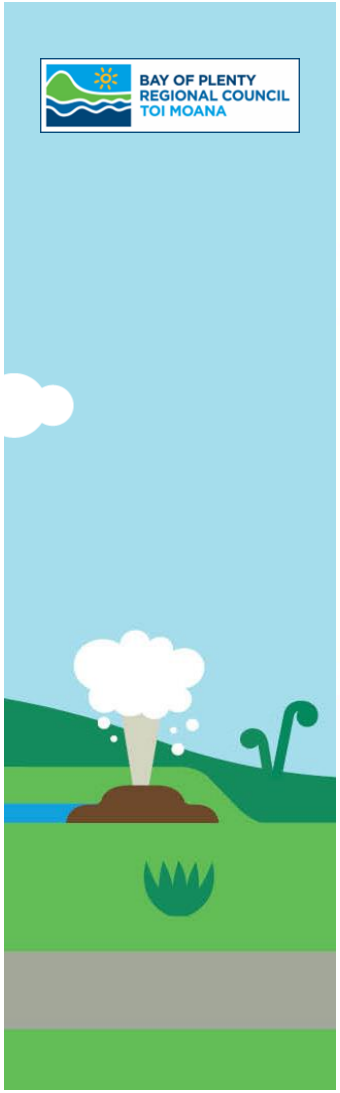
- Plan Change 11 Geothermal (PC 11) will:
  - review and update the Rotorua Geothermal Regional Plan;
  - review and update existing geothermal provisions in the Regional Natural Resources Plan;
  - consolidate the updated provisions into one chapter of the RNRP.

- Region-wide plan change, covering all Geothermal systems in the Bay of Plenty region.



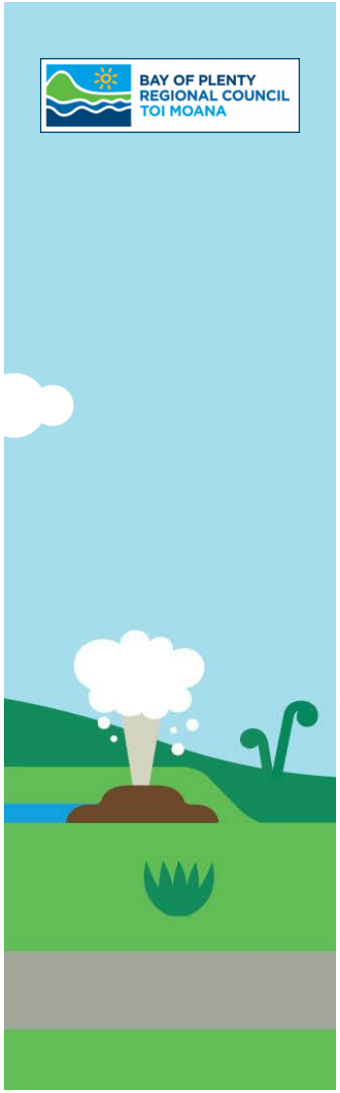
Policy framework

- Policy framework established in both RNRP and Regional Policy Statement
- Provides the building blocks for the geothermal plan change
- In particular, the system classification approach (e.g. protecting some systems, enabling development in others)



Drivers of policy direction

- Regional Policy Statement
- RMA sec. 35 review findings
- Incorporate SMP direction
  - Ngā Wai Ariki o Rotorua (complete)
  - Tauranga (in development)
  - Kawerau (in review)
- Ensure integration with freshwater



Proposed Chapter Structure

GEOTHERMAL CHAPTER

GEO – Geothermal (applicable to all systems)

Objectives

GEO-O1

GEO-O2 etc

Policies

GEO-P1

GEO-P2 etc

Rules

GEO-R1

GEO-R2 etc

GEO – ROT – Ngā Wai Ariki o Rotorua (applicable to Rotorua System only)

Objective

GEO-ROT-O1

Policies

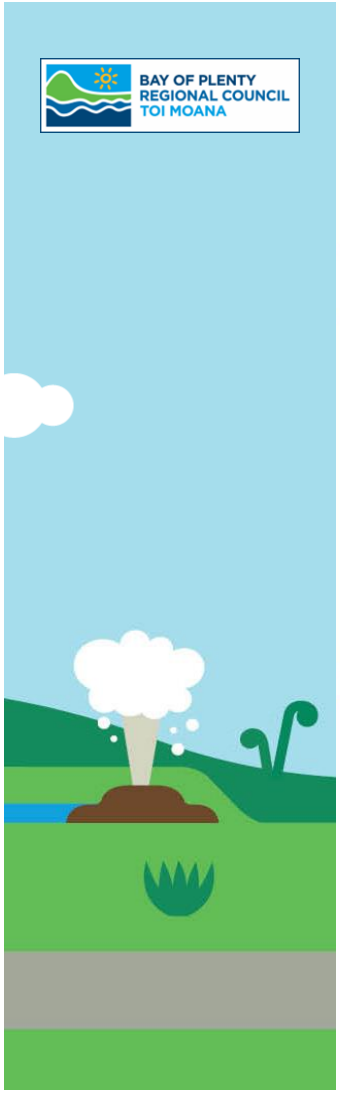
GEO-ROT-P1

GEO-ROT-P2 etc

Rules

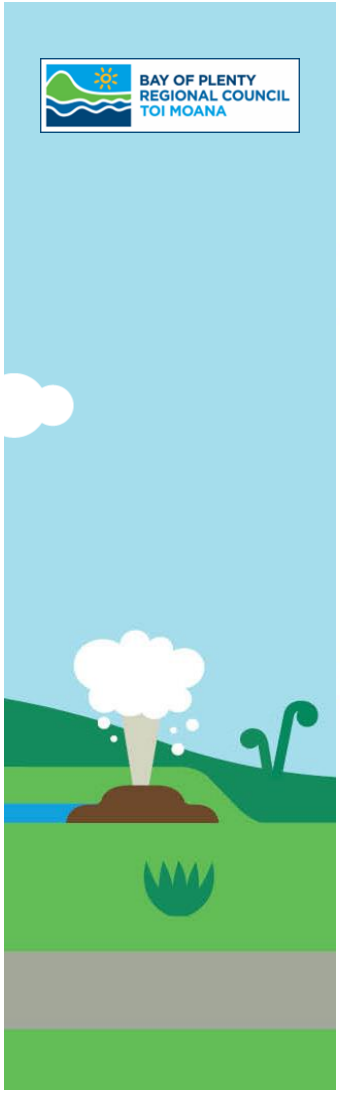
GEO-ROT-R1

GEO-ROT-R2 etc



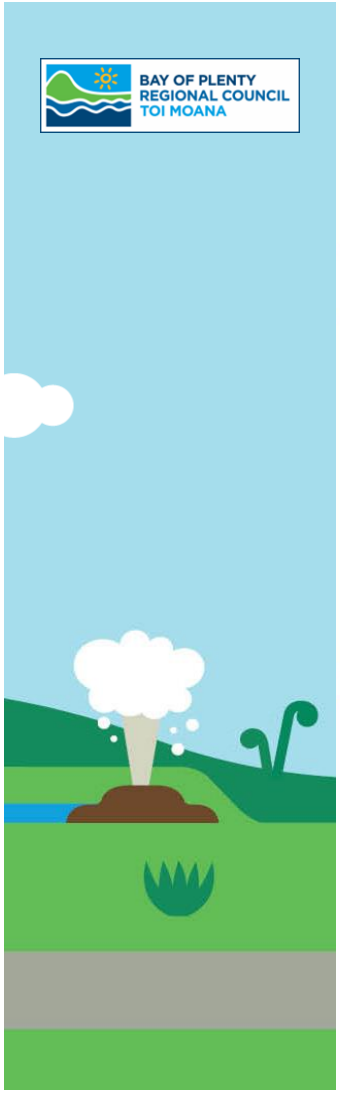
Progress so far

- Engagement underway, slow uptake so far but expect greater interest as we progress
- Policy drafting ongoing – new concerns or mgmt. priorities may emerge through engagement
- Arranging internal stakeholder reviews (e.g. Consents, Compliance)



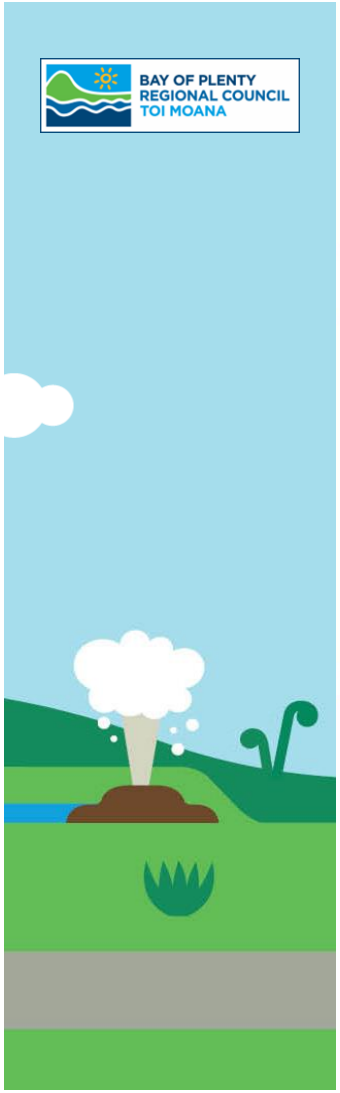
Overview of Changes

Existing Policy	Purpose/intent unchanged, wording updated in line with best planning practice.
Amended Policy	Additional matters added to existing policy or wording updated to ensure consistency with RPS direction or to reflect required changes identified through policy review or technical workstreams.
New Policy	Additional provisions added to capture RPS requirements, address matters identified through consultation, technical workstreams or RMA S.35 policy review processes.



Overview of Changes cont…

	Existing	Amended	New	FW INTEGRATION
OBJECTIVES	Sustainable management etc	Natural Hazards		
POLICIES	Use and Development of Resources Customary Practices Discharge of Geothermal Water	Allocation Management Framework New Geothermal Systems process Cultural Values Efficiency Geothermal Wells Geothermal Hazards Information requirements	Requesting a change to a system classification Resources outside mapped extent Matters of significance to Māori SMPs Geothermal features and Significant Geothermal Features Geothermal in Coastal Environment Bonds	Allocation Efficiency Discharge of Geothermal Water
RULES	Take and Use Damming & Diversion Discharge to water or land	Take & Use for Customary Practices Wells Discharge – Reinjection Assessment Criteria	Discharge in accordance with Tikanga Māori Activities in vicinity of SGFs	Take and Use Wells



Example 1: Existing

GR O1 (Objective 65)	Sustainable use and development of geothermal water, heat and energy with regard to the effects on geothermal surface features and ecosystems, and individual field characteristics.
GR O2 (Objective 66)	Significant geothermal features are protected from inappropriate use and development.
GR O3 (Objective 67)	Protection of significant indigenous geothermal ecosystems.
GR O4 (Objective 68)	Preservation of outstanding geothermal surface features.
GR O5 (Objective 69)	The reinjection of abstracted geothermal water into the same geothermal field from which it came, subject to an assessment of effects.
GR O6 (Objective 70)	Geothermal bores are constructed to appropriate drilling standards.
GR O7 (Objective 71)	Avoidance or mitigation of the effects of natural geothermal hazards.
GR O8 (Objective 72)	Efficient use of geothermal resources.

See next slide

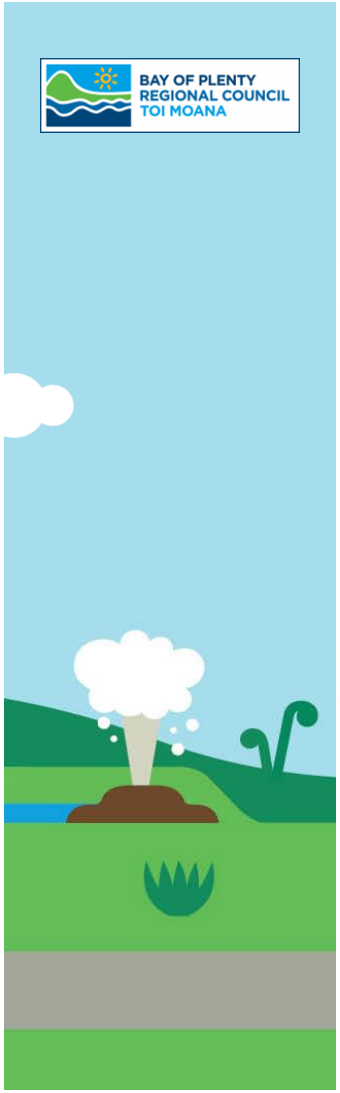
GEO-O1 In accordance with the classification and purpose of the geothermal management group within which they are located:

(1) Geothermal systems are sustainably managed in an integrated way;

(2) Geothermal resources are used efficiently;

(3) Geothermal surface features and significant geothermal features are protected from use and development;

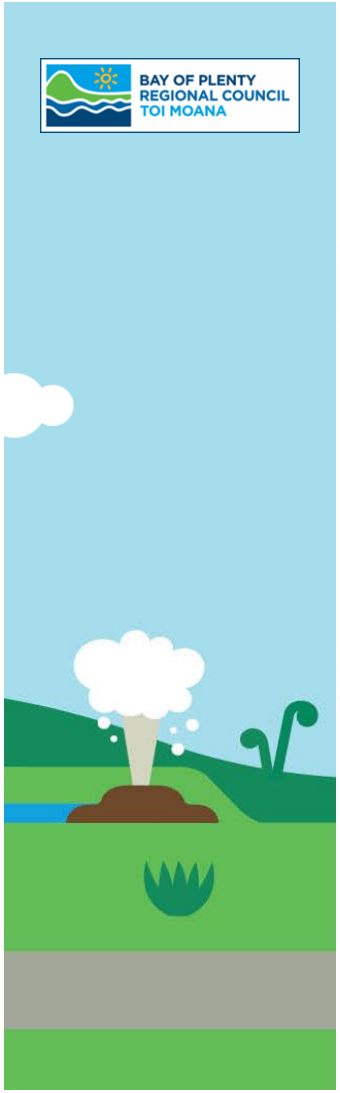
(4) Adverse effects from development and the use of geothermal resources are avoided, remedied or mitigated, using the best practicable option.



Example 2: Amended

GR O7 (Objective 71)	Avoidance or mitigation of the effects of natural geothermal hazards.

GEO-O2	The effects of geothermal hazards on people, property and lifeline utilities are: (1)Avoided, where they are a high risk; or (2)Mitigated, where they are a low or moderate risk.

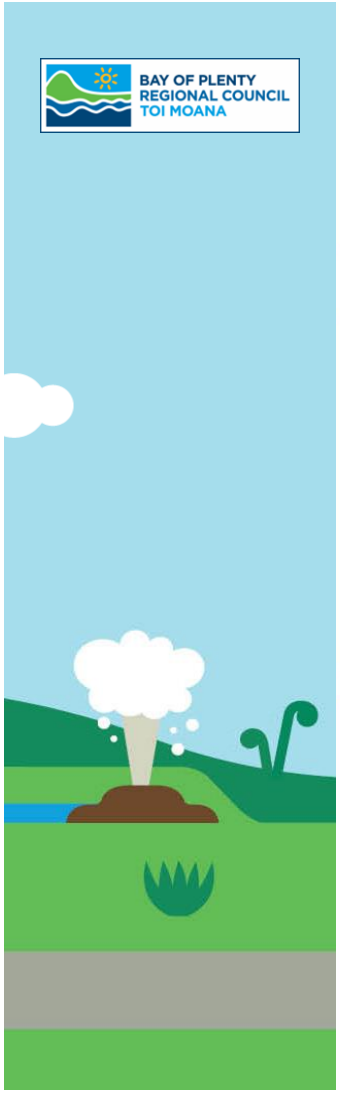


Another amended example

COMPARISON AND ANALYSIS OF RULES GR4 – GR7 (Bores)			
Rule 4 – RDIS	**Rule 5 – RDIS**	**Rule 6 – RDIS**	**Rule 7 - DIS**
Management Group 5	Management Group 1	Management Group 3 and 4	Management Group 3 and 4
Purpose – installation of bores and take and use for bore testing.	Purpose of bore and take is for monitoring or scientific research purposes	Purpose – only monitoring	Purpose – anything excluding monitoring bores.

Combine into single rule – Installation of all Geothermal Wells, and Take and Use of Geothermal Water, Heat or Energy for Well testing

+ clear assessment criteria
(based on the existing matters of discretion)



Example 3: New

GEO-P7 **System Management Plans – Integrated Management**

Enable integrated system management by requiring that:

(1) Where the cumulative abstractive development in any geothermal system uses 1000 tonnes or more of geothermal water per day, a System Management Plan must be in place for the entire geothermal system; and

(2) When assessing resource consents, ensure the application is consistent with any relevant System Management Plan.

GEO-P8 **System Management Plans – Preparation**

Require that System Management Plans:

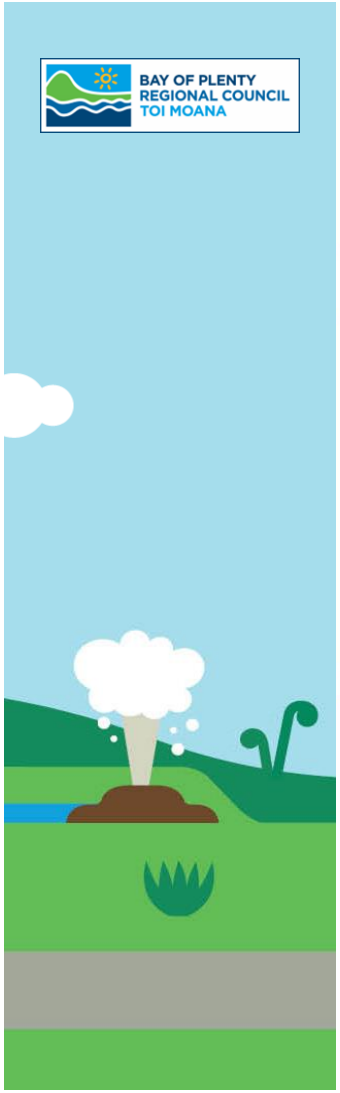
(1) Are prepared and agreed by system users, where there are small number of large users, and approved by the Regional Council prior to implementation;

(2) Are prepared by the Regional Council where there are a large number of small users;

(3) Are prepared in accordance with schedule XXX/the matters listed in RPS Policy GR 3A and GR 7B;

(4) Are provided at least in draft form at the time of any resource consent application for use or development in the system.

(5) Are reviewed every 5 years or where there is a change to the development strategy.



Timeline & Next Steps

Apr-July
Pre-draft

August
Workshop on Draft

Sept
Release Draft

Oct-Dec
Feedback on Draft

Jan-Feb
Continue to refine

April
Notify Proposed Plan

2024 **2025**

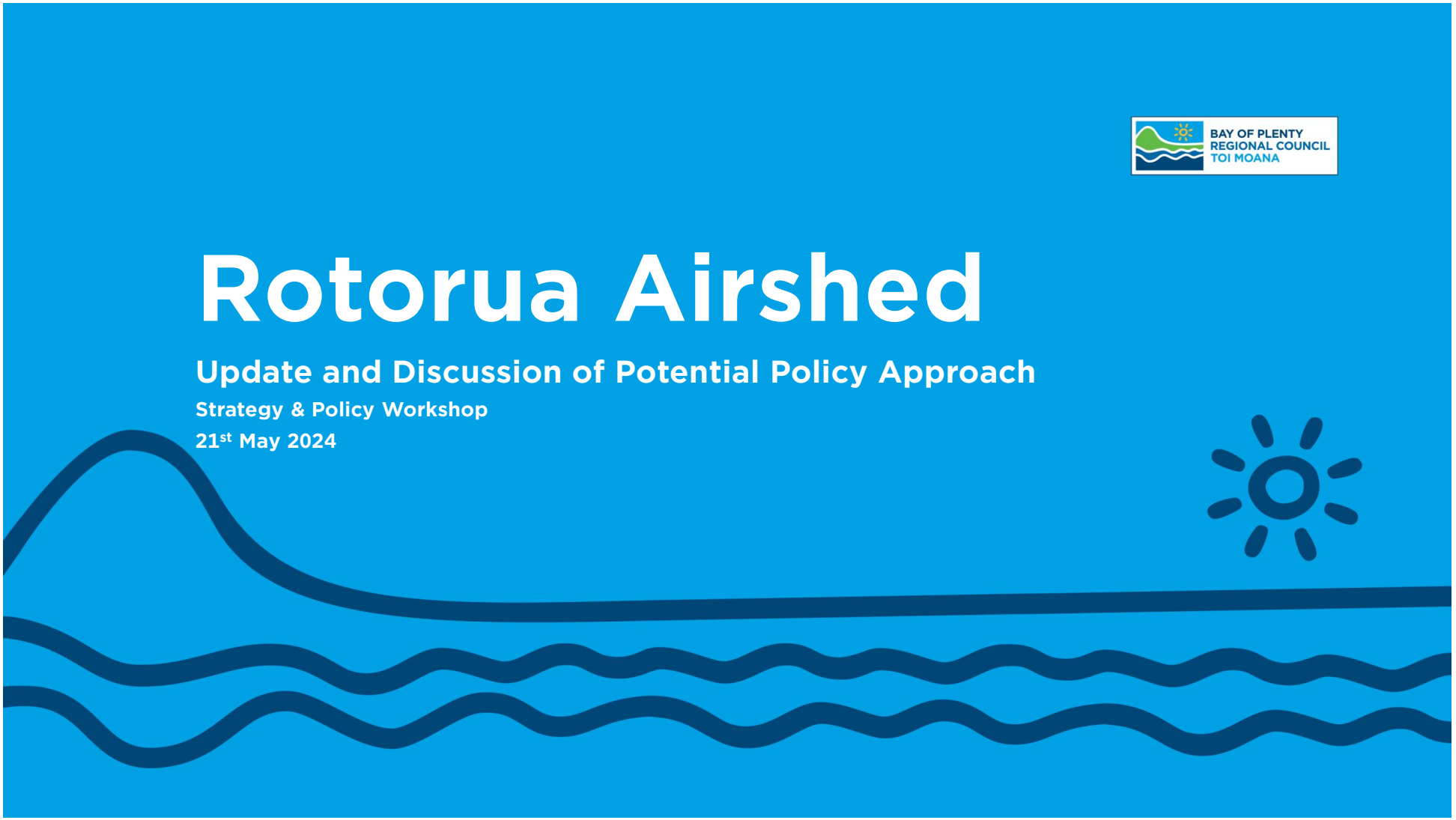
Apr-Oct
Workshops

Nov/Dec
Release Draft

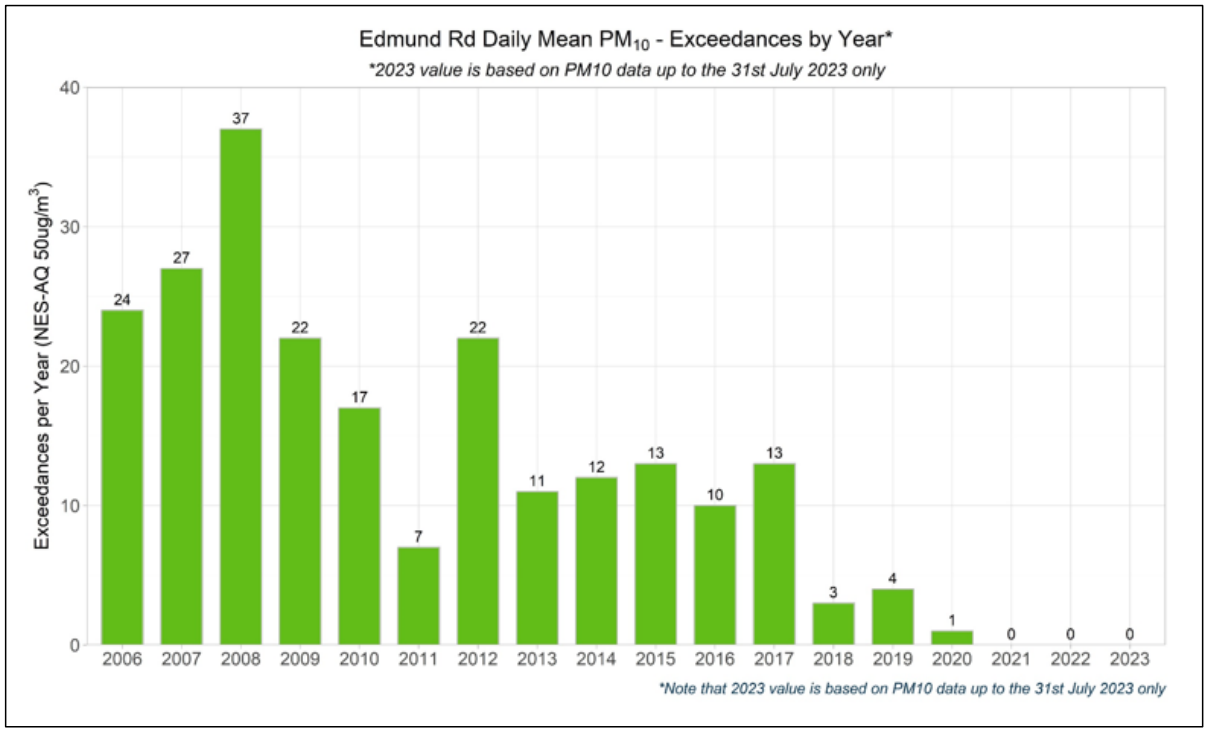
Jan/Feb
Feedback on Draft

Mar-Aug
Refine Draft etc

Sept
Notify Proposed Plan


BAY OF PLENTY
REGIONAL COUNCIL
TOI MOANA
Rotorua Airshed
Update and Discussion of Potential Policy Approach
Strategy & Policy Workshop
21st May 2024

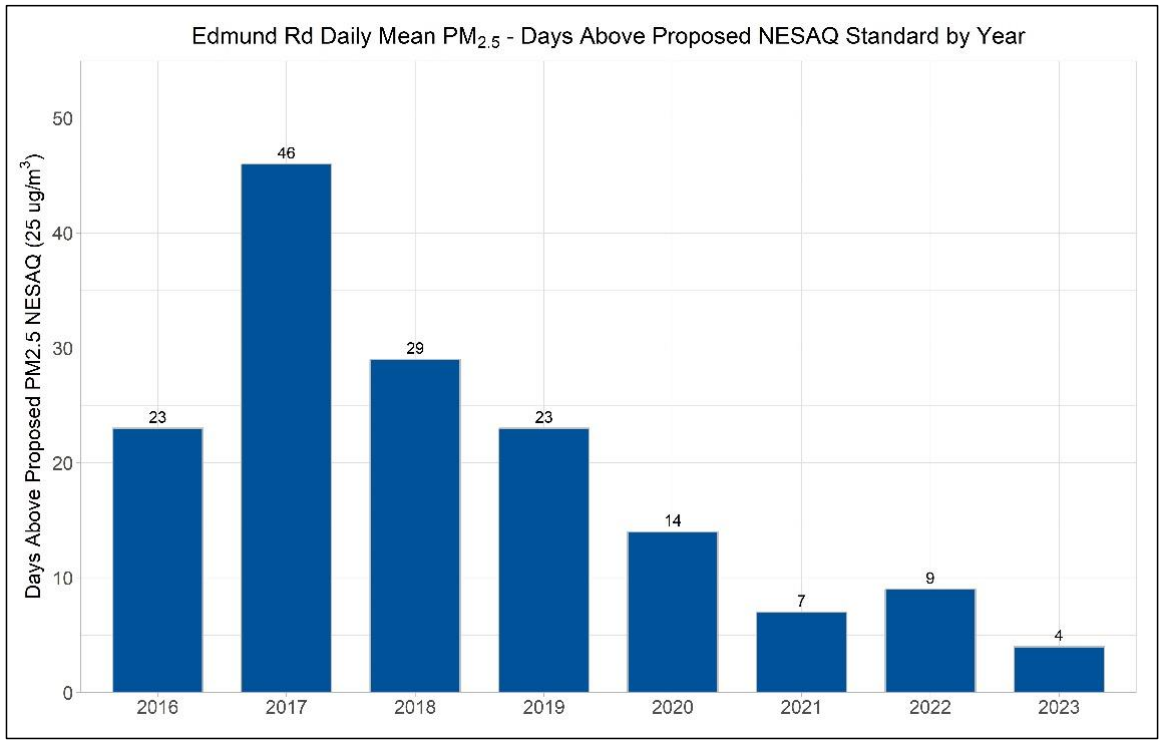
Rotorua Airshed in 2024



Polluted vs Not Polluted

- "The concept of polluted airsheds has been developed to ensure that significant new PM_{10} discharges do not make an existing air pollution problem worse" (MfE NESAQ User Guide)
- No consents have been declined in Rotorua Airshed.
- No change to Airshed, boundaries, any rules in Bylaw or RNRP.

BUT....$PM_{2.5}$


Edmund Rd Daily Mean PM2.5 - Days Above Proposed NESAQ Standard by Year
Days Above Proposed PM2.5 NESAQ (25 ug/m3)
0
10
20
30
40
50
23
46
29
23
14
7
9
4
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023

What's happening with the NESAQ?

- Proposed amendments 2019/2020
- Consultation complete 2020
- Delay for HAPINZ 3.0 and WHO Guidelines (released 2021/2022).
- Delays due to RM Reform (NBEA)
- Sept 2023 MfE update – will more than likely update through National Planning Framework
- Oct 2023 – New Gov, repeal of NBEA....

What could the $PM_{2.5}$ standard be?

Pollutant	Averaging time	Interim target				AQG level
		1	2	3	4	
$PM_{2.5}$, µg/m³	Annual	35	25	15	10	5
	24-hour[a]	75	50	37.5	25	15
PM_{10}, µg/m³	Annual	70	50	30	20	15
	24-hour[a]	150	100	75	50	45

Latest MfE Update

- MfE provided an introductory briefing to Minister for the Environment last month.
- The briefing noted that MfE have work underway to assess the attainability of the 2021 WHO Global Air Quality Guidelines for the NZ context.
- Once that work is complete, the Minister will be provided with further advice on AQ management in NZ.

What do we do about it?

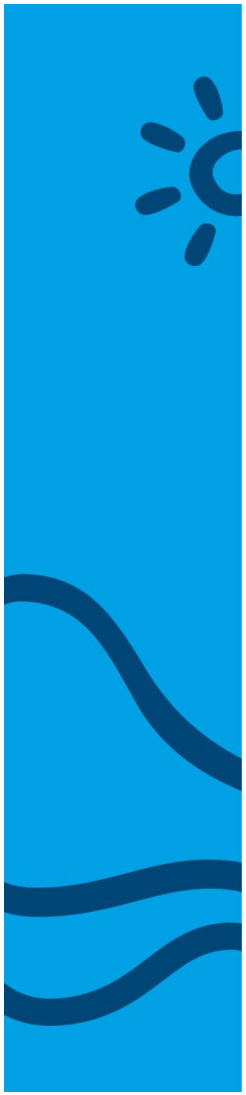
1. Status quo – do nothing
2. Adopt $PM_{2.5}$ standard in principle and progress some small policy actions including early bylaw review
3. Undertake a plan change to lock a $PM_{2.5}$ standard into policy, update rules etc accordingly.

Preferred Option

- Adopt $PM_{2.5}$ standard of 25µg/m^3 (24-hour average) in principle.
- Undertake associated policy actions, including early review of AQ bylaw and begin Airshed Management Plan in earnest.

Why?

- Cost effective, balanced, justified.
- Maintains momentum and ensures progress without being OTT.
- Closes some loopholes without significant cost, or significant impact to ratepayers and users.
- Based on the latest science and data, but mitigates risk of fully proceeding without national direction.



Questions/feedback?

Mount Maunganui Airshed Air Management Plan

Scoping Exercise

Strategy & Policy Committee workshop - 21 May 2024

Purpose

To seek feedback for a proposed MMA management Plan, regarding:

1) Scope (**PM10**, or & **odour** or & **other contaminants**),

2) Process (brief, broader, or similar to a plan change) and,

3)Timeframes (1-5 years)

Court Recommendation

"We strongly recommend that the Regional Council … prepares an Airshed Management Plan in consultation with Ngāi Te Rangi, Toi Te Ora, affected industries, and other affected parties to ensure iterative management proceeds to ensure the objectives of PC13 are achieved as effectively and efficiently as practicable."

Environment Court, 1st Interim Decision for PC13 (Air Quality)

PC13 Objectives

AIR-O1 Protect air from adverse effects

Protection of the mauri of air and human health from adverse effects of anthropogenic contaminant discharges to air.

AIR-O2 Ambient air quality

The region's ambient air quality meets the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality (2004) (or its amendment or replacement).

AIR-O3 Local air quality

Sustainable management of discharges of contaminants to air according to their adverse effects on human health, cultural values, amenity values and the receiving environment.

Considerations for an AMP

Multiple contaminants, some unmanageable:
(S02, Benzene, NOx from transport, shipping)

Multiple recent projects in same space:
TCC, PriorityOne, Toi Te Ora

- *Consultation fatigue*
- *Perception of talk, no action*
- *Operating in silos: "Don't you talk to each other?"*

MMAQWP cooperation could be key

Managing expectations:
- *Existing use rights/Consented activities*
- *Cumulative effects*
- *Existing land-use planning*

PM10 only
Pros and cons

Pros	Cons
Lowest cost	Precludes contaminants other than PM10
Quickest option to introduce	Disregards concerns of community, especially in relation to odour
MMAQWP involvement may allay community and submitter fatigue	Disregards full breadth of PC13 objectives

PM10 and odour only
Pros and cons

Pros	Cons
Minimal costs involved	Excludes contaminants other than PM10 and odour
Second quickest option to introduce	Disregards concerns of community in relation to contaminants other than PM10 and Odour
Greatest source of community complaint is addressed	Disregards full breadth of PC13 objectives
MMAQWP involvement may allay community and submitter fatigue	
Includes contaminants able to be controlled by Council	

PM10, odour & other contaminants

Pros and cons

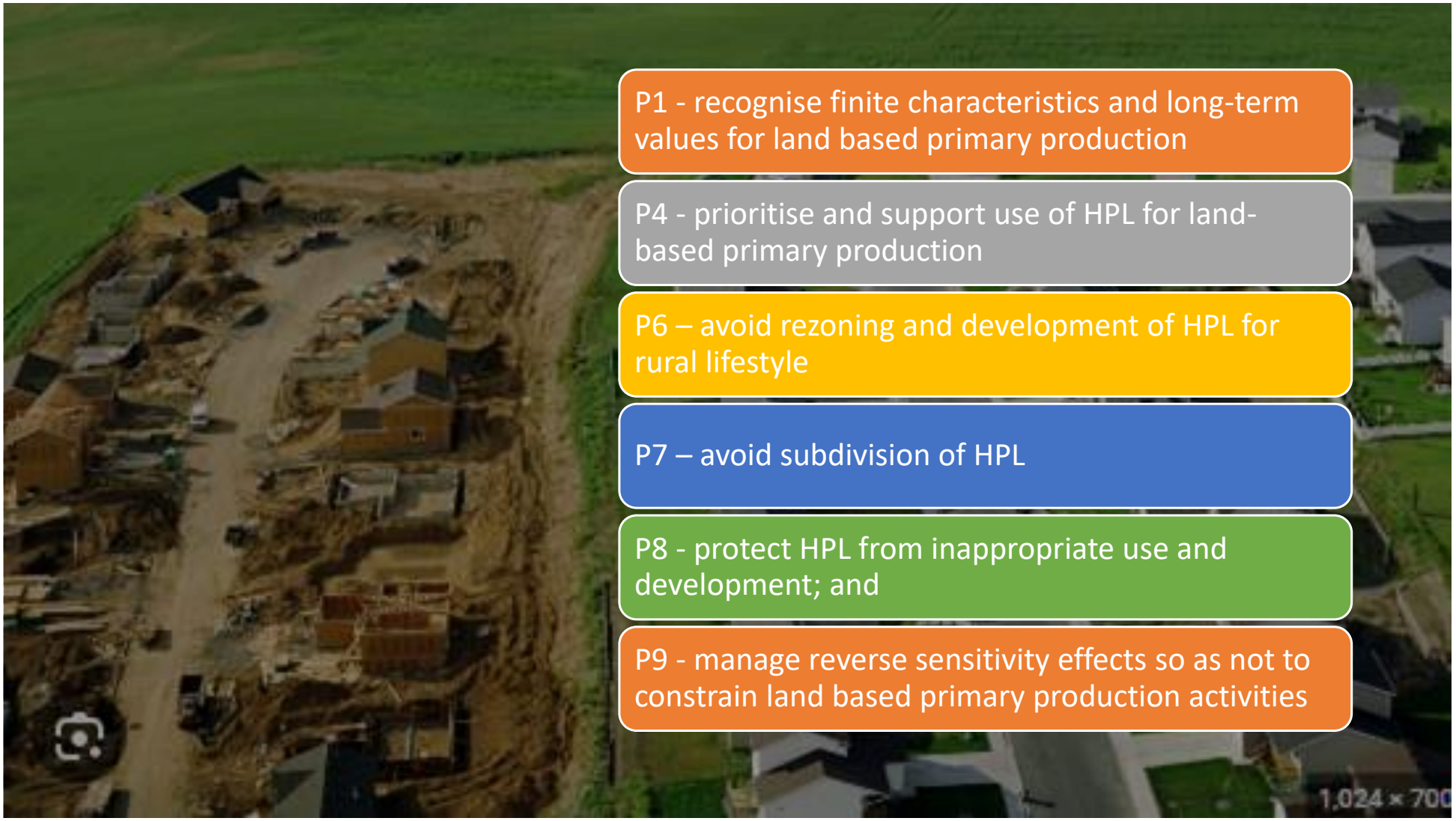
Pros	Cons
Includes contaminants other than just PM10 and odour	This option has the greatest cost
Acknowledges concerns of community in relation to contaminants other than PM10 and Odour	Slowest option to introduce
Considers full breadth of PC13 objectives	An extended process runs risk of submitter or community fatigue
	May refer to contaminants that Council is unable to control (i.e. vehicle & shipping emissions of NOx, SO2)

Proposed Change 8 (NPS-HPL) to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement

Strategy and Policy Committee
21 May 2024

Objective - Protect HPL for use in land based primary production

- Agriculture, pastoral, horticulture, forestry
- Primary sector uses reliant on soil resource
- HPL = 15% of Aotearoa land area
- Finite resource important for high value food and fibre


P1 - recognise finite characteristics and long-term values for land based primary production
P4 - prioritise and support use of HPL for land-based primary production
P6 – avoid rezoning and development of HPL for rural lifestyle
P7 – avoid subdivision of HPL
P8 - protect HPL from inappropriate use and development; and
P9 - manage reverse sensitivity effects so as not to constrain land based primary production activities
1,024 × 700

Subdivision cl 3.8

- Avoid subdivision of HPL unless:
  - Lots retain long term productive capacity
  - Is specified Maori land
  - For specified infrastructure
  - For defence facilities
- Avoid/mitigate cumulative loss of HPL
- Avoid/mitigate reverse sensitivity effects on surrounding land based rural production activities

- **Operative RPS** = Versatile Land
- Objective 26: *Productive potential of region's rural land resource is sustained and the growth and efficient operation of rural production activities are provided for*
- Rural Growth Management policies
- UG 18B Manage rural development and versatile land
- UG 19B Providing for rural lifestyle activities
- UG 20B Manage reverse sensitivity effects on rural production activities and infrastructure in rural areas
- UG 23B Provide for operation and growth of rural production activities
- UG 24B Manage reverse sensitivity effects on existing rural production activities in rural areas

- **RPS** must map HPL
- **Timing** – ASAP or no later than 3 years
- In collaboration with TAs
- Must actively involve/consult TW
- Scale that identifies individual land parcels or parts of parcels on larger sites
- Can use natural boundaries
- Can include small discrete non HPL if part of a large geographically cohesive HPL area

District Plans

- **District plans** must include RPS maps
- **Timing** – 6 months
- Must use maps 'exactly equivalent' to RPS
- S 55(2) of Act
- Can rezone HPL to urban only if:
  - Will meet housing demand in NPSUD
  - No other practicable and feasible options to provide sufficient development capacity
  - Benefits outweigh long term costs

District Plans

- Must include objectives, policies and rules to:
  - Identify activities anticipated on HPL
  - Avoid reverse sensitivity effects on primary production on HPL
  - Consider cumulative effects on availability and productive capacity of HPL
  - Prioritise use of HPL for primary production
  - Enable maintenance, operation or upgrade of existing activities
- Use Schedule 1 process

- Consult iwi/hapu
  - August 2023
  - April 2024
- Liaising with TAs
- Ngati Awa feeback –
  - General title land
  - Restrict whanau housing
  - Restrict papakainga development
- Maori purpose zone
- Komiti Maori submission

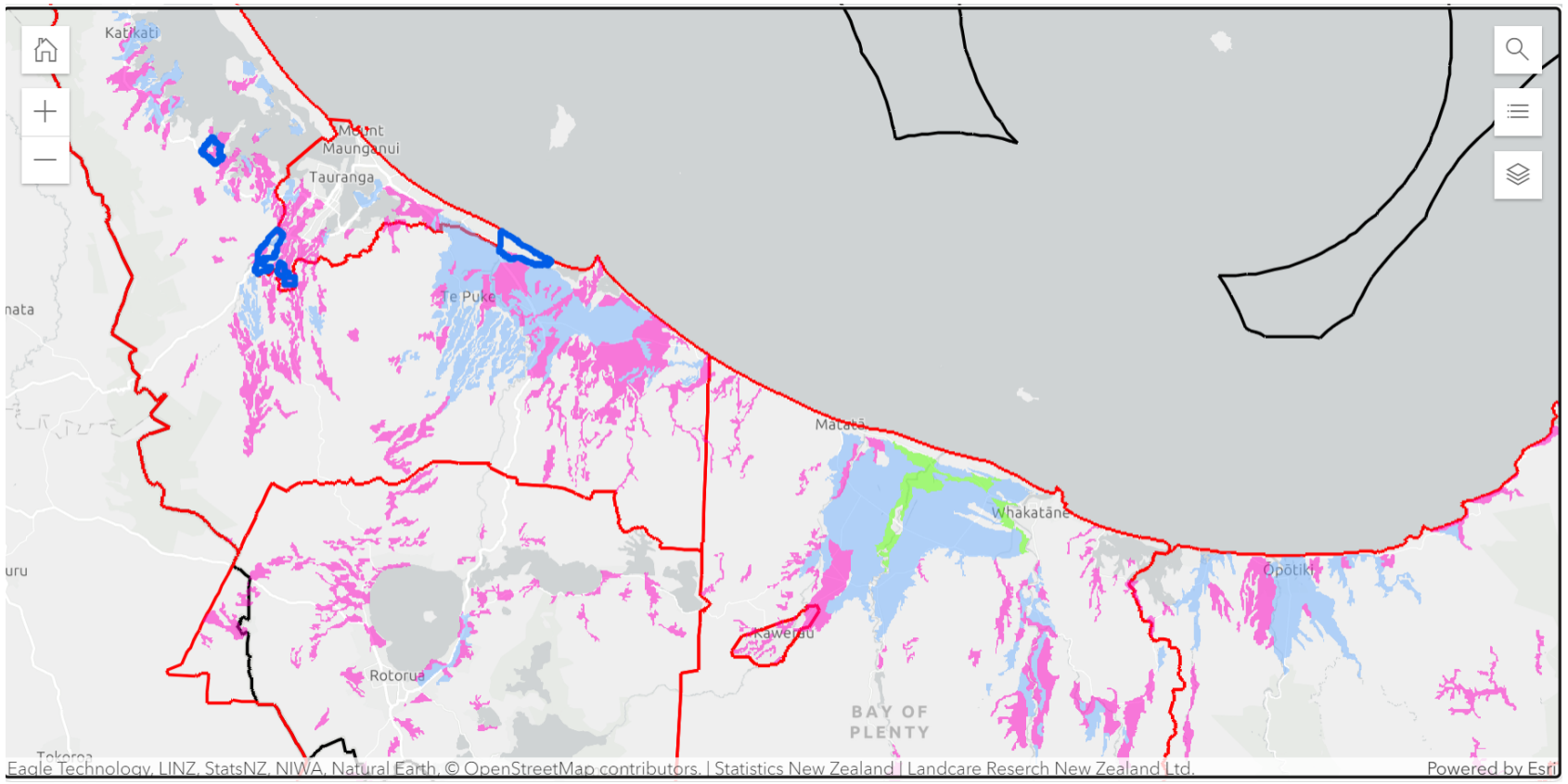
- 6 March MfE feedback
- MPI/MfE working through comments received
- Govt committed to reduce consenting barriers for infrastructure, housing and normal rural activities
- Identify ways to better enabling housing and appropriately preserve highly productive land

- **Highly productive land =**
  - Land mapped in RPS
  - Predominantly LUC 1, 2 and 3
  - General rural or rural production zone

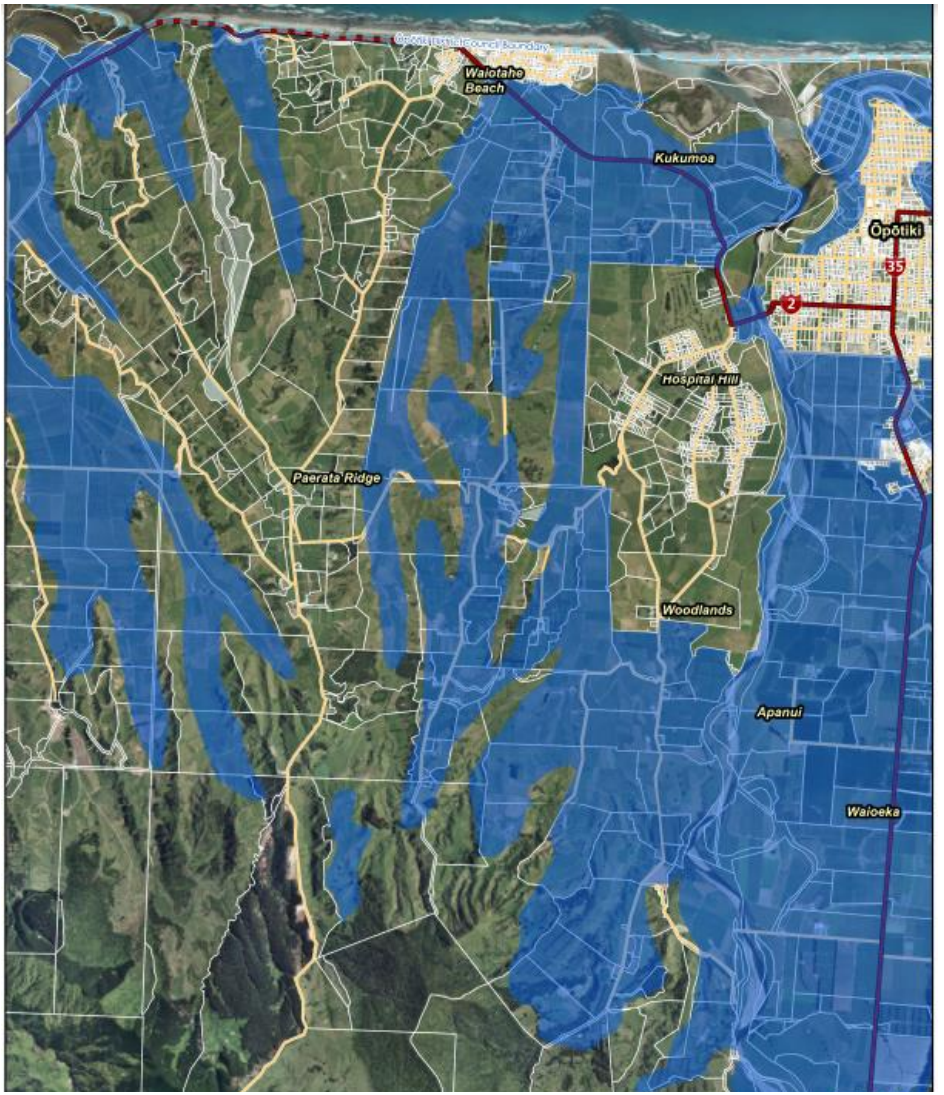
- Excludes future urban development land
- To assist mapping have developed an online HPL Webviewer
- LUC 1 is shaded green
- LUC 2 is shaded blue
- LUC 3 is shaded pink

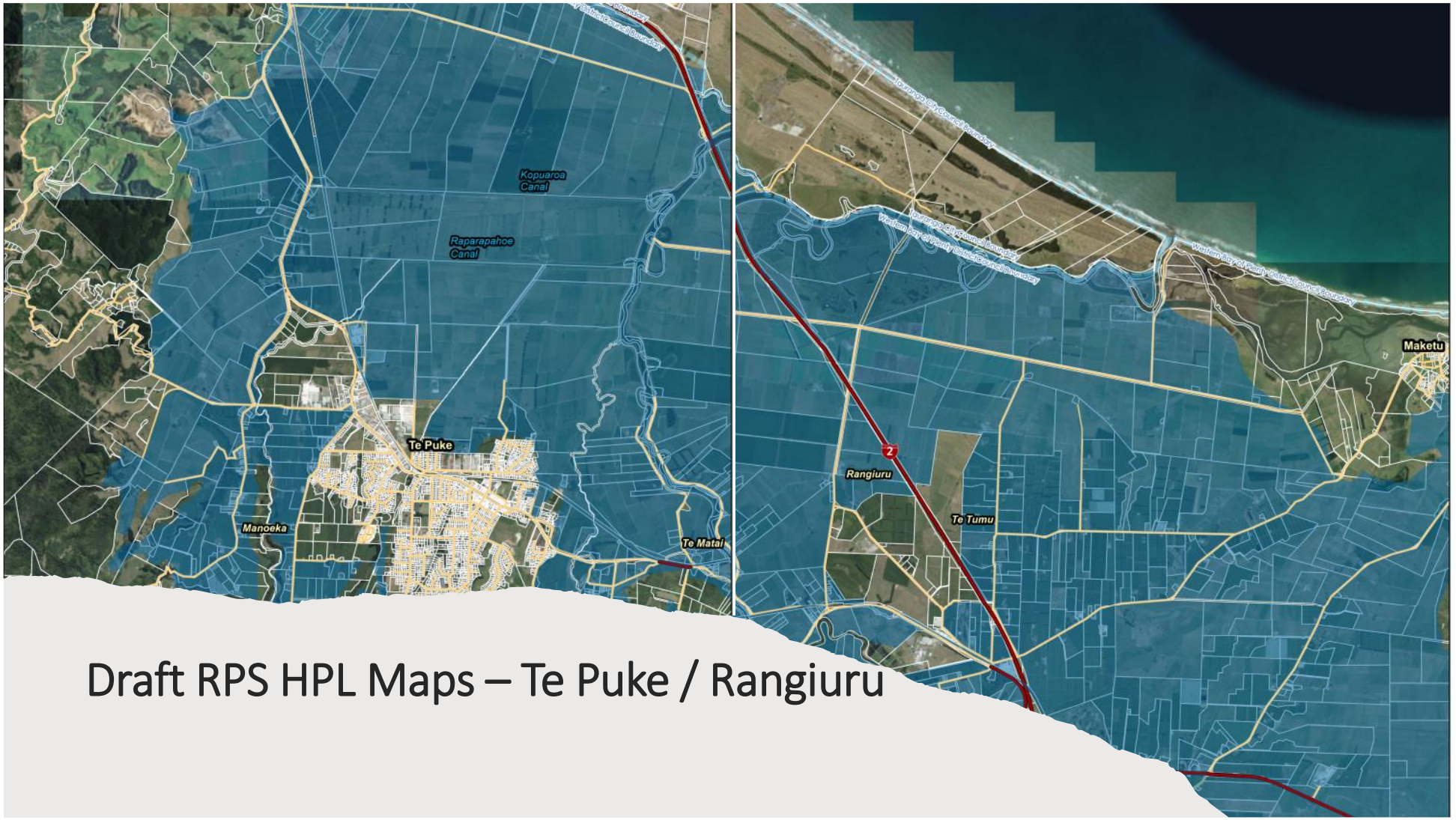
Regional Snapshot

Highly Productive Land



- Draft RPS highly productive land maps
- Land use capability classes 1 – 3
- Rural zoned areas
- General title
- Multiple owned Maori
- Exclude future identified urban development areas





Draft RPS HPL Maps – Te Puke / Rangiuru

Next steps

Strategy and Policy Committee 25 June 2024

Brakes on – until certain what changes

Continue consulting iwi Māori and landowners

Await changes to NPS-HPL

Specified Māori Land

Includes:

- Māori customary and freehold land
- Land vested in the Māori Trustee
- Land set apart as a reservation under Part 17 of the Te Ture Whenua Act 1993 or the Māori Affairs Act 1953
- Land that forms part of a natural feature and declared to be a legal entity e.g. Urewera
- Land listed under section 10 of the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makarau Collective Redress Act 2014
- Crown land returned (whether held by the Crown or by a local authority) to the iwi/hapū (Treaty settlements – general title)

Māori Land in general title (in HPL areas)

- Land not deemed “Māori specified land” subject to NPS HPL
- Land holdings of this nature may be 1 – 4ha
- May have been converted from Māori freehold land for the purposes of housing development or other activities
- Coastal areas identified as HPL “catch” Māori land in general title – will have implications where Marae and Papakāinga are required to retreat

Options/relief

Māori Purpose Zones

- Council initiated Plan change
- Private Plan Change

Or alternatively convert back to Māori freehold land

Issues

- Council initiated plan change – council must agree – costs associated
- Private plan change – cost borne by the applicant
- Conversion to Māori freehold – difficult to obtain loans from banks – generally will not consider this type of land as security against a loan