Ngā Hui a te Rōpū Kaitohutohu Take ā-Taiwhenua/Rural Advisory Panel

OPEN MINUTE ITEM ATTACHMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>TABLE OF CONTENTS</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Apologies Rural Advisory Panel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. 6 July 2018 - Rural Advisory Panel - Item 1, Apologies - Bill's Rant for July 2018</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Auckland Plan 2050 - Closing The Loop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. 6 July 2018 - Rural Advisory Panel, Item 5 - Auckland Plan 2050 - Closing the Loop - presentation</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Update on the Auckland Unitary Plan Rural Subdivision Appeals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. 6 July 2018 - Rural Advisory Panel, Item 8 - Update on the Auckland Unitary Plan Rural Subdivision Appeals - presentation</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Review and update of Low Carbon Auckland through delivery of an Auckland Climate Action Plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>Additional Item - Rural Drainage Issues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RURAL ADVISORY PANEL. BILL’S RANT FOR JULY.

I am sorry to be missing yet another RAP meeting, my sincere apologies. I am in Invercargill for the 50th Anniversary of the Young Farmer of the Year. Some of you will know that I competed in this competition for several years and was placed 3rd in 1985 and 2nd 1987, literally missed the last question and it was worth an extra $60k which was a king’s ransom in those days. The winner deserved his victory as he had given me a sound thrashing in the all-important practical sections. I wrote the questions for the following two years and then Chaired the Organising Committee for two further years. Made and have retained many great friends from those days and the temptation for a reunion is just too great. “I will return.”

Of course, the big news is the passing of the 10 Year Budget, the Regional Fuel Tax, the Water Rate and Environment Rate. The RFT will raise $150 million per year and when to that you add the NZTA subsidy, some targeted rates and extra head room the amount grows to $430 million pa. This means the 10-year Auckland Transport Alignment Program between Auckland Council and the Government which has a value of $28 billion is fully funded! On top of that is the Crowns funding of Light Rail.

The RFT is collected at retail fuel outlets which included deliveries of bulk to farms and marine servicing sites. The tax where it is not used on public roads can be rebated. Currently this is exactly the case for the petrol excise tax and many of you will be claiming excise duty back just as I do. We now will include the RFT component on Petrol and Diesel. The Government has informed us that they wish to have a thorough investigation of more efficient means of administration for this rebate. My advocacy was for the rebate to be actioned at the Wholesale level or that bulk deliveries to marine, farms and fixed engine sites be exempt. This would mean that there would be only a fraction of the transactions to be certified and a considerable cost saving to individuals and to the crown.

The adoption of the Regional Land Transport Plan by the Board of Auckland Transport means that individual projects can now be aligned to the year on year budgets. This is expected to be completed in August and I will have this to you as soon as it is made official.
The big areas are detailed below:

### 10-year budget at a glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key areas of spend</th>
<th>Capital spend 2018-29</th>
<th>Operating spend 2018-29</th>
<th>How operating costs are funded</th>
<th>Rates value per $100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>$12.0b</td>
<td>$17.3b</td>
<td>Other, including fees and charges 53% Rates 47%</td>
<td>$33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, wastewater and stormwater</td>
<td>$7.1b</td>
<td>$8.5b</td>
<td>Other, including fees and charges 80% Rates 20%</td>
<td>$8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks and community</td>
<td>$3.7b</td>
<td>$8.0b</td>
<td>Other, including fees and charges 11% Rates 89%</td>
<td>$30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centres development</td>
<td>$1.3b</td>
<td>$1.7b</td>
<td>Other, including fees and charges 42% Rates 58%</td>
<td>$5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic and cultural development</td>
<td>$0.4b</td>
<td>$2.3b</td>
<td>Other, including fees and charges 37% Rates 63%</td>
<td>$7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental management and regulation</td>
<td>$0.1b</td>
<td>$4.8b</td>
<td>Other, including fees and charges 52% Rates 48%</td>
<td>$11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>$1.6b</td>
<td>$5.3b</td>
<td>Other, including fees and charges 73% Rates 27%</td>
<td>$6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$26.2b</td>
<td>$47.9b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following are just a few of the projects with indicative $ values that will be of interest to RAP members. Confirmation will be coming with RLTP confirmed figures in August.

**Transport**
- Improving Airport Access $68m
- Electric Trains and Stabling $396m
- Road safety incl. Rural $552m
- Penlink $200m
- Mill Road $500m
- Growth related transport $300m
- Road Sealing extensions $121m

**Environment**
- Pest control $124m
- Pest Free Auckland $31m
- Water quality $Various programs to be confirmed

These are very big increases when compared to the previous 2015 10 Year Plan. Equally important is the fully funded ATAP of $28 billion over 10 years. The remaining challenge is to up-scale the capacity of the construction Sector to deliver these projects on time and on or under budget.

“Onwards and Upward”

Cheers Bill.
Rural Advisory Panel
06 July 2018

Agenda

1. The Auckland Plan 2050
2. Developing the Auckland Plan 2050
3. Some key changes following formal consultation
4. Responding to your feedback
5. Next steps
6. Discussion
1. Auckland Plan 2050 – Strategic framework

OUTCOMES
What the plan aims to achieve

20 DIRECTIONS
How to achieve the outcomes

37 FOCUS AREAS
How this can be done

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
How Auckland will grow and change over the next 30 years, including sequencing of growth and development

Belonging and participation
Māori identity and wellbeing
Homes and places

Transport and access
Environment and cultural heritage
Opportunity and prosperity
2. Developing the Auckland Plan 2050

Three phases of engagement have informed the final Auckland Plan 2050.
3. Some key changes post consultation

High level of interest – 18,742 written submissions

Some of the key changes include:

- a new focus area to promote participation in arts, culture, sports and recreation as a major contributor to our quality of life, particularly our general health and wellbeing

- greater emphasis on the rapid transit network and on safety, including personal safety and security; and reducing the environmental impact of transport

- more reference to public transport affordability and the impacts of congestion on Aucklanders’ quality of life

- refinement of development areas, for example expanding the boundaries of some areas and adding new development areas in Papakura, Manurewa and Ōtara.

For more information see the Summary report on formal public consultation
### 3. Responding to your feedback

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RAP feedback</th>
<th>Auckland Plan response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Develop a region wide water demand and supply strategy which covers food</td>
<td>- These matters will be considered through the development of a Water Strategy and the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>security, climate change and on-going food production</td>
<td>Wai Ora- Healthy Waterways programme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth appears to relate to population or residential growth. However we are</td>
<td>- Wording has been changed in the Development Strategy to reflect a reframing from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strongly in support of sustainable growth in rural food production or</td>
<td>Limiting rural growth to Supporting rural production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>processing facilities where possible</td>
<td>- The interactive map for Environmental Assets has had the land use capability layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>added showing the distribution of soil classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The last sentence on page 27 of the Draft Auckland Plan 2050 Overview should</td>
<td>- “...and develop” has been added as requested in the Rural section of the Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>read: To ensure that rural production can continue and develop</td>
<td>Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The related statement that “land fragmentation and reverse sensitivity must be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>managed” has been strengthened by changing ‘managed’ to ‘minimised’.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Next steps

1. The Auckland Plan 2050 website will be available by August 2018
2. Launch event – 9 August 2018
3. Monitoring and reporting framework - A baseline report for the Auckland Plan measures will be developed in 2018 to establish data sources and current performance
4. Auckland Council will work with central government to develop a set of core targets that align to the measures in the plan
5. An implementation approach will be developed that builds on existing programmes and plans for new areas identified in the plan

We will continue to work closely with stakeholders and partners as we progress with implementation of the plan.
6. Discussion
Update to Rural Advisory Panel

Rural subdivision appeals

6 July 2018
Rural subdivision appeals

- Independent Hearings Panel recommended a set of rural subdivision provisions
- Council rejected these and replaced them with its own (tighter) provisions
- This opened up an avenue for appeals
Rural subdivision appeals

- Environment Court heard appeals - March
- Decision released – June
- Court allowed appeals
Consistencies with rule packages:

Both the IHP/appellants and the council provisions:

- Require environmental enhancement in exchange for rural-residential lots
- Enhancement options of protecting existing bush, wetlands or planting new bush
- Allow transfers of titles away from sensitive areas
## Key differences in rule packages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Council</th>
<th>Independent Hearings Panel (appellants)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cap of 3 in-situ sites – then must transfer any above that</td>
<td>No cap on in-situ sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfers ONLY to some specific Countryside Living zoned areas</td>
<td>Transfers from “one place to another”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larger amount of bush for first lot (5ha)</td>
<td>Smaller amount of bush for first lot (2ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bush can only be identified SEA in the plan</td>
<td>Bush can be any bush that meets criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New planting must be contiguous with an identified SEA</td>
<td>New planting can be anywhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall, less widespread rural subdivision provided for</td>
<td>Overall, more widespread rural subdivision provided for</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Item 8

Reasons for council appeal:

- Legal advice is that the Environment Court has made a number of errors in law.
- For that reason, and given the importance of protecting the rural economy's finite resources such as high-quality soils and sensitive rural landscapes, the council has decided to appeal this decision to the High Court.
9. Review and update of Low Carbon Auckland through delivery of an Auckland Climate Action Plan

Agenda

• What is the Auckland Climate Action Plan (ACAP)?
• Why do we need ACAP?
• Update on ACAP
• What we know
• Discussion
• Wrap up
1. Which climate risks and vulnerabilities have been noticed / are of most concern to you and your communities?

2. What needs to change to deliver a low carbon, resilient Auckland?

3. What are your communities’ future priorities in relation to climate change?

4. What is the best way to engage with Auckland’s rural communities on the Auckland Climate Action Plan?

5. How does the Advisory Panel want to be kept updated?
What is ACAP?

The Auckland Climate Action Plan will set a path to **rapidly reduce greenhouse gas emissions** while ensuring Auckland is prepared for the impacts of climate change.
Why do we need ACAP?

Auckland’s carbon emissions trends and targets

Net Zero by 2050:
Paris Commitment, Zero Carbon Bill, Deadline 2020

Government to consult before drafting ‘Zero Carbon Act’ to reduce emissions

climateaction@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
INTEGRATED CLIMATE SOLUTIONS

maximising the benefits of every action

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions

Preparing for a changing climate

climateaction@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
Wider benefits

Reducing emissions + increasing preparedness

Health

Equity

Resilience

Environment

Economic

Air quality
Leadership & Governance

- Environment & Community Committee
- Auckland Council leadership
- Mana Whenua Kaitiaki Forum
- Local Boards
- ACAP Working Group
- Independent Advisory Group
- Central Government
- Private Sector
- District Health Boards

climataction@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
Getting involved
What we know

How will Auckland’s climate change?

**INCREASING TEMPERATURES**

The average annual temperature in Auckland has increased by about 1.6 °C over the past century and is expected to increase through the 21st century.

**INCREASE IN EXTREME WEATHER**

Seasonal rainfall patterns will change with wetter autumns and drier springs. Increasing extreme rainfall intensity is likely because warmer air holds more moisture.

**INCREASING CHANCE OF DROUGHT**

Longer dry spells will mean increased potential for drought conditions. Moisture in our soil is expected to decline due to increased evaporation and changing rainfall patterns.

**SEA LEVEL RISE**

Sea levels around Auckland have risen. This is expected to continue and potentially accelerate.
What we know
Potential Regional Impacts

Potential impacts of temperature increase:
- Increased heat stress
- Changes to the diversity of crops and food security
- New/emerging pests, diseases and invasive species

Potential impacts from rainfall changes:
- Challenges to water availability
- Reduced infrastructure resilience
- High river flows (and floods)

Potential impacts from reduced soil moisture:
- More frequent slips
- Increased need for irrigation
- Elevated stress on plants and animals
- Landscape degradation and increased erosion

Potential impacts from coastal change:
- Exacerbated coastal erosion
- Amplified risk of damaging storm surge during extreme weather events
- Increased frequency of inundation

Implications for marine and coastal ecosystems:
- New pests or biosecurity threats due to elevated ocean temperature
- Ocean acidification, sea level rise, and increasing water temperature and sediment delivery are likely to have the greatest effects on intertidal rocky reefs and sandflats, seagrass, kelp forests and species with a hard skeleton, such as shellfish.
# What we know

## Potential Regional Impacts

### Potential impacts of temperature increase:
- Increased potential for **heat stress** and other health impacts on people and on livestock.
- Changes to the diversity of crops able to be grown in Auckland, harvest times, and **food security**.
- Increased risks may arise to our health, ecosystems and biosecurity from new/emerging pests, **diseases and invasive species**.

### Potential impacts from rainfall changes:
- Challenges to **water availability** for urban, agricultural and industrial use will arise.
- Increased rainfall intensity will **adversely impact** the performance of all infrastructure (eg. stormwater drainage networks).
- High river flows (and **floods**) may become larger, placing communities and businesses in low-lying areas at greater risk.
- Periods of lower rainfall, along with warmer temperatures and stronger winds, will increase **fire hazard**.

### Potential impacts from reduced soil moisture:
- Slopes may destabilise and be subject to more frequent slips.
- Need for **irrigation** to support horticulture, agriculture and livestock management is likely to increase.
- **Elevated stress** is likely on native forests, indigenous wetlands as well as other types of plant and animal life.
- Reduced rainfall coupled with increased soil moisture deficit may lead to landscape degradation and increased **erosion**.

### Potential impacts from coastal change:
- Exacerbated **coastal erosion**, particularly for unstable cliffs, including frequent **landslides**.
- Amplified risk of damaging **storm surge** and **flood impacts** during extreme weather events (like ex-topical cyclones).
- Increased frequency of **inundation** in low-lying coastal areas and saltwater incursions into lowland freshwater sources.

### Implications for air quality & public health:
- **Inequitable** effects from poor air quality exposure are experienced across Auckland.
- The most **vulnerable groups** are identified as Maori and Pacific Island communities, the elderly, those with existing respiratory or cardiovascular issues and those in poor housing, of the poor health of low income.
- Areas of South Auckland and parts of West Auckland are identified as locations with the most vulnerable communities.

### Implications for marine and coastal ecosystems:
- Possible introduction of **new pests** or **biosecurity threats** due to elevated ocean temperature and current changes.
- Climate change will add to the **stressors** that affect coastal and marine habitats and species. Ocean acidification, sea level rise, and increasing water temperature and sediment delivery are likely to have the greatest effects on intertidal rocky reefs and sandflats, seagrass, kelp forests and species with a hard skeleton, such as shellfish.
Risks & Vulnerabilities Assessment

Sea level rise and flooding risk
Risks & Vulnerabilities Assessment
Social Vulnerability in the Auckland Region
What we know
Greenhouse gas emissions

Where do Auckland’s emissions come from?

1. Transport (mostly road transport i.e. cars, trucks, buses)
2. Energy (industrial, commercial and residential)
3. Industrial processes

Potential opportunities for emissions reduction

1. Road Transport
   Public and active transport are key ways we can reduce the number of single occupancy car trips.

2. Residential Energy
   Main energy uses in the home are hot water, space heating, appliances, lighting and cooking.

3. Commercial Energy
   Main energy uses include building services and lighting.

4. Manufacturing & Industrial Energy
   Key sectors include Wood, Paper and Printing, Construction, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing and Food

5. Waste
   Waste emissions come from solid waste disposal (in landfills) and waste water treatment.
Discussion Questions

1. Which climate risks and vulnerabilities have been noticed / are of most concern to you and your communities?

2. What needs to change to deliver a low carbon, resilient Auckland?

3. What are your communities’ future priorities in relation to climate change?

4. What is the best way to engage with Auckland’s rural communities on the Auckland Climate Action Plan?

5. How does the Advisory Panel want to be kept updated?
Attachment A

TAPORA CATCHMENT
Item 10.1

Attachment A

[Images of three different grassy areas with varying vegetation]
Attachment A

TE ARAI CATCHMENT