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

**OPEN MINUTE ITEM ATTACHMENTS**

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**Note:** The attachments contained within this document are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted. Should Councillors require further information relating to any reports, please contact the relevant manager, Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson.
Attachment A

Tiaki Sustainable Dairying Programme

AC Rural Advisory committee - Tiaki Presentation

Gavin Marshall 7th Sept 2018
Overview

Introduction  Fonterra and on-farm Sustainability  Tiaki  Farm Environment Plans  Q & A
Fonterra and On-farm Sustainability
Attachment A

PROVERB

CARING FOR THE LAND TODAY,
SO THAT THE LAND CARES
FOR US TOMORROW.

TIKI

WHAKATAUKI

TIKINA TE WHENUA I TENEI RÅ,
KIA WHAI ORANGA TANGATA MO
NGÅ RÅ E HEKE MAI NEI.
TIAKI

On-farm sustainability tools and services, which are tailored to the needs of each individual farm – exclusive to Fonterra farmers
TIAKI reflects our commitment to our farmers and to achieve greater on-farm sustainability

TIAKI is about being a responsible Co-operative

TIAKI leverages our world class tools and capability

TIAKI is about developing and delivering solutions
Farm Environment Plans

- Individually tailored plans
- Identify environmental risks on farm
- Outline an action plan for managing risks
- Capture good management practices
- One-on-one delivery
- Can aid in meeting regulatory requirements
- Developed with in-field GIS data capture
Attachment A

Farm Environment Plans - Process
Farm Environment Plans

SUMMARY OF OPEN ACTIONS

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FARM OVERVIEW MAP
ATTACHMENT A

Item 9

THANK YOU
The Pukekohe Hub

- 0.01% of the Auckland region (4,359ha)
- 3.8% of NZ’s fruit and vegetable growing land
- 26% of NZ’s production value for commercial vegetables and some fruit
- $261 million to Auckland’s GDP
- 3,090 full-time equivalent employees to the Auckland region

Vegetable production from the Pukekohe hub is predominately for the domestic fresh market – and is a significant share of this market.

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*Source: Data received from growers, distributors, and Deloitte Analysis*
A Living Framework analysis of the Hub

Identifying positive values of, and constraints to, the Pukekohe Hub

Natural capital
- Unique climate and soils
- Advantage of year-round supply of certain vegetables

Social capital
- Contributes to social stability
- Creates and contributes significantly to vibrant businesses and communities
- Intergenerational employment and legacy businesses

Financial capital
- Strong economic contribution, estimated at $261 million
- The hub is a key part of horticulture's wider supply chain

Human capital
- Vital source of direct and indirect employment at 3,090 FTEs
- Contributes to physical health - 62% of New Zealanders eat 3-plus vegetables each day
Constraints to the Hub

**Competition for land**
- Land use change:
  - 10% increase in the size of towns/cities 1996-2012
  - 30% reduction in vegetable growing land
- Cost of land
- Reverse sensitivity

**Labour and technology**
- Succession
- Diminishing supply of skilled and unskilled labour
- Unpopular with parents as a viable career path
- Cost of land
- Funding, rural broadband
- A preference for pastoral based systems

**Water access (quality and quantity)**
- Increased concreting means water tables are not replenished
- Water for human consumption/sanitary use vs general household use and businesses
- Polluted stormwater run-off
- Restrictions on water storage and transfer of water permits
- Lack of education on irrigation

**Crop protection and nutrition**
- Restricting operation in regulations such as:
  - Use of fertiliser - Waikato Plan Change 1, ECAN and Horizons examples
  - Application of agrichemicals
  - Crop protection structures
  - Rural industries and services
- Impacts on crop rotation from reduced land supply and cost of land
Potential impacts on Auckland’s Economy

- A decrease in fruit and vegetable production volume of between 46% - 55%.
- The loss of between 3,500 - 4,500 FTES.
- An economic hit of between $850 - $1.1 billion in today’s dollar terms.
- Price rises of between 43% - 58%.

Note: These figures are illustrative and should be considered as approximate.
Food security

- International data projects demand for fruit and vegetables to increase 90% by 2050 (since 2010) and will exceed population growth.
- In Auckland, by 2043, demand will be 33% higher than it is in 2018 (considered a conservative assumption).
- In 2016/2017, only 38.8 percent of New Zealand adults and 51 percent of children met the recommended daily fruit and vegetable intake.
- Those living in the most deprived neighbourhoods were less likely to meet the recommended intakes and were more likely to be obese.

Protecting productive soils and enabling development of those industries that feed our growing communities

An NPS for Versatile Land and High Class Soil
Auckland Council

Key roles for Council:
- A fair and enabling regulatory environment
- Advocacy

The Auckland Plan recognises:
- the importance of Horticulture to the region
- that Horticulture is different from other agricultural practices.

This must be reflected in subordinate plans and strategies.

Some of the relevant planning instruments:
- Auckland Plan
- Auckland Unitary Plan
- Paerata – Pukekohe Structure Plan
- Water Strategy
- Climate Change Action Plan
- Regional Land Transport Plan
- Regional Fuel Tax
- Bylaws

Examples of necessary considerations:
- Up versus out
- Elite versus Prime soil
- Reverse sensitivity provisions
- A balanced approach to managing water quality
- Enabling water storage and promoting efficient water use
- Ensuring relevant and efficient process/implementation
- Enabling and promoting Good Management Practice
Elite and Prime land
Unitary Plan provisions

7 September 2018
Overview

Unitary Plan provisions on elite and prime land:

1. Urban growth
2. Rural subdivision / ‘lifestyle’ development
3. Subdivision incentives
4. Land use activities
1. Urban growth
Urban growth vs elite/prime land

RPS: B2.2.2 (2)(j), B2.6.1 (1)(b), B2.6.2 (1)(d), B9.1, B11.1, B11.8

Shifting the Rural Urban Boundary; or
Expanding rural towns and villages; or
Creating new rural towns and villages:
- “avoiding elite soils”
- “avoiding where practicable prime soils which are significant for their ability to sustain food production”
2. Rural subdivision / ‘lifestyle’ development
Rural subdivision vs elite/prime land

RPS B9.2.1 (2), B9.3.2 (1), B9.4.1 (2), B9.4.2 (4), B11.8
DP E39.2 (10), E39.3 (8),

When undertaking rural subdivision and/or rezoning for Countryside Living:

- “Avoid new countryside living subdivision, use and development on land containing elite soil and discourage them on land containing prime soil”
- “avoid land containing elite soil” and “avoid where practicable land containing prime soil”
Rural subdivision vs elite/prime land

Rule E39.6.4.5 (1)(a)

When planting bush for rural subdivision opportunities, the revegetation planting must:

- "not be located on land containing elite soil or prime soil"
3. Rural subdivision incentives
Rural subdivision incentives for elite/prime land

E39.6.4.7

- Opportunity to amalgamate small titles (1-20ha) where they contain at least 90% elite/prime land and transfer titles to Countryside Living zone.
- This opportunity is only available on elite/prime land
- Amalgamate titles and sell an ‘extinguished’ title to Countryside Living landowner
- *Land Amalgamation Incentivised Area (2 for 1 deal)*
Attachment B

Land Amalgamation Incentivised Area
4. Land use activities
Land use activities on elite/prime land

A range of objectives and policies to protect and manage elite and prime land:

- Avoid activities not related to rural production from locating on elite soil and avoid where practicable such activities and development from locating on prime soil.
- Provide for non-soil dependent rural enterprises (including post-harvest facilities) on land containing elite or prime soil where there are economic and operational benefits associated with concentrating such enterprises in specific rural localities.
Attachment B

Item 7