

Examples of Street Art



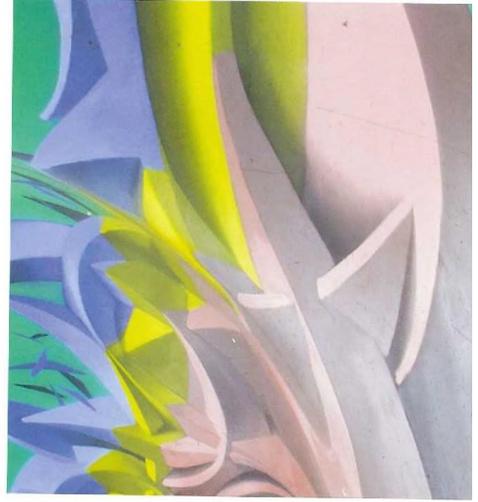
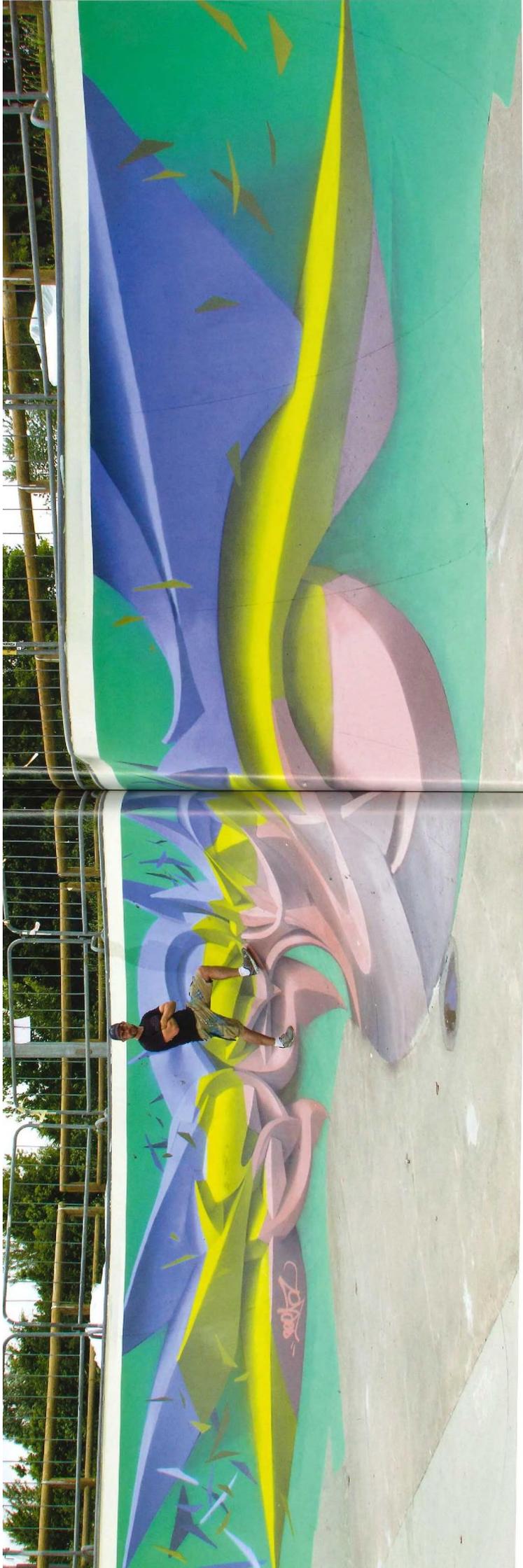
A TRANSFORMA ORAȘUL.
IADA CU STRADĂ.











● **Undercopping 2016** ————— Venice, Italy ●

*Photo by Alberto Scattolin

Existing Art & Opportunities







Success is Not Mine Alone But The Success of Many

HĀ TOA TAKIHI

MAORI

Summary of Presentation

- Make an audit of Marton's public art
- Assess locations for new and replacement ready public art (sides of private and public buildings, parks, skateboard park etc).
- Invite artists both local and internationally, to submit proposals for chosen public art locations
- Announce bid winners and enter due diligence process

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Item 7
Tabled at Policy/Planning Committee
on 13 June 2019

Policy and planning May 2019

Welcome to today's meeting, as you will have noted our agenda is relatively light to accommodate the oral submissions for the annual plan process this afternoon.

I hope that you have managed to read the relevant submissions for today, and that you are managing to wade through the rest of the written submissions as well.

Pleasingly you will have noticed the report on the new "town signage" with the erection of the signs happening in the next 2 weeks for most urban areas

Angus Gordon,

Chairman policy & planning.



Good afternoon and welcome to the June 2019 meeting of Policy and planning.

As you will have read, the order paper has a large number of submission documents, I would like to thank Mr Hodder and the policy team for wading through them and making the edited highlights more digestible for us. I look forward to your comments, especially those relating to item 11, Building system legislation reform, and item 12, the LGNZ AGM remits. All 24 remits have been considered important by their nominating councils, for a number of reasons, so it is important that if we are to support or reject any of them we give enough reasoning to support our particular case.

Item 13 relating to Hawkes bay regional council's plan change 7 relating to outstanding water bodies is also relevant as some of the Ngaruroro catchment rises within our district and is rather iconic and spectacular for a number of reasons.

I would also like to comment on the emailed attachments with the "legislation and governance updates". Included is the "Zero carbon amendment bill" and the "walking access commission 2008" review. Both of these are very relevant to our district, so much so that in my opinion we perhaps need to workshop at least the zero carbon bill, your thoughts?

I noted in the unconfirmed minutes of the last meeting that there was going to be a further update to the meeting on the "progress with survey of historic landfills" coming to the June meeting. I raise this as it may well warrant including it in one of the "Activity reports" in the latter part of the order paper, or as a separate item.

Lastly please note that I omitted to send in my may chairman's report to you all. I do apologise for this oversight. It has now been forwarded to council staff and may well be a tabled document today. The minutes may well have to be amended to appropriately account for this.

Cr Angus Gordon

Chairman policy and planning

June 2019

TABLED DOCUMENT

Item 7

Tabled at Policy / Planning Committee

on 13 June 2019



TABLED DOCUMENT



Tabled at Policy/Planning Committee
on 13 June 2019 *Item 10*

RANGITIKEI
DISTRICT COUNCIL
Making this place home

Report

Subject: Legislation and Governance Update, June 2019

To: Policy/Planning Committee

From: Michael Hodder, Community & Regulatory Services Group Manager

Date: 7 June 2019

File: 3-OR-3-5

1 Ngāti Rangī Claims Settlement Bill

1.1 As reported last month, this bill is still at the 'Committee of the Whole House stage, which precedes the third (and final) reading. The Parliamentary Maori Affairs Committee recommended only a few, minor changes.

2 Local Government (Community Well-being) Amendment Bill

2.1 The Bill had its third reading on 7 May 2019, received royal assent on 13 May 2019 and came into effect the following day.

2.2 The impact for Council is the reinstatement of four aspects of community well-being so that (for example) the purpose of local government again included 'to play a broad role in promoting the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of their communities, taking a sustainable development approach'.

3 Health (Drinking Water) Amendment Bill

3.1 This Government Bill, a response to the Havelock North incident, was introduced into Parliament on 5 July 2018 and referred to the Health Committee on 8 November 2018. The Health Committee presented its report to Parliament on 7 May 2019.

3.2 The Health Committee recommends tighter measures, notably

- requiring evidence to be provided to a drinking-water assessor when the water supplier considers improvements are unaffordable (clause 4A amending section 69H);
- deleting 'taking all practicable steps' with respect to protection of drinking – water source protection and the drinking water standards (clauses 6A and 7A amending sections 69S(1) and 69U(4); and

- requiring implementation of water safety plans to be approved not by the water supplier but a drinking-water assessor (clause 7a amending section 69V(2))

3.3 The Bill as introduced proposed the Director-General of Health appoint drinking-water assessors (rather than the District Health Boards as now) and provide an annual report. The Committee did not change that.

3.4 This Bill is now at the second reading stage.

4 Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill

4.1 This Bill was introduced into Parliament on 8 May 2019 and had its first reading on 21 May 2019, when it was referred to the Environment Committee. Submissions are due on 16 July 2019. The Bills Digest is attached as [Appendix 1](#). At its meeting on 27 March 2019, Council will be requested to delegate approving a submission to the Policy/Planning Committee at its meeting on 11 July 2019.

4.2 The Bill's purpose is to establish a framework which will enable New Zealand to develop clear, stable climate change policies in accord with the Paris Agreement – which limits the global average temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. The Bill proposes to set greenhouse gas reduction targets into law and to bind future governments to continue these efforts.

4.3 Specific provisions are:

- Establish the Climate Change Commission as an independent body to advise and support the government to reach the targets;
- Require the government to set emission targets every five years – as a stepping stones to the ultimate goal of zero greenhouse gases by 2050;
- Require the government to understand the risk of climate change (e.g. rising sea levels) and to produce plans to address these.

5 Kāinga Ora—Homes and Communities Bill

5.1 This Bill was introduced into Parliament on 29 May 2019, had its first reading on 30 May 2019 when it was referred to the Environment Committee. Submissions are due on 11 July 2019. It is intended to provide a draft submission to Council's meeting on 27 June 2019.

5.2 The Bill proposes to disestablish the New Zealand Housing Corporation (Housing New Zealand) and HLC (2017) (formerly Hobsonville Land Company) and assign their roles to a new agency, Kāinga Ora – Homes and Communities. It will also absorb the KiwiBuild Unit, currently part of the Ministry for Housing and Urban Development. The intention is for the new Crown entity to be operational by 1 October 2019.

- 5.3 The Bill will require Kāinga Ora to provide good quality rental housing, to support tenants to be connected with their communities while living independent lives, and to be a fair and reasonable landlord.
- 5.4 A second Kāinga Ora Bill is planned for introduction later this year, to make the new Crown entity responsible for delivering urban development of all sizes, including housing, transport links, commercial and industrial buildings, new infrastructure, parks and open spaces and a range of community facilities. It will take responsibility for building houses.
- 5.5 As part of this broader mandate, Kāinga Ora will have ability to access fast-track urban development termed 'specified development projects'. It is envisaged that powers for such projects will include over-riding land use rules in district plans and issuing resource consents.

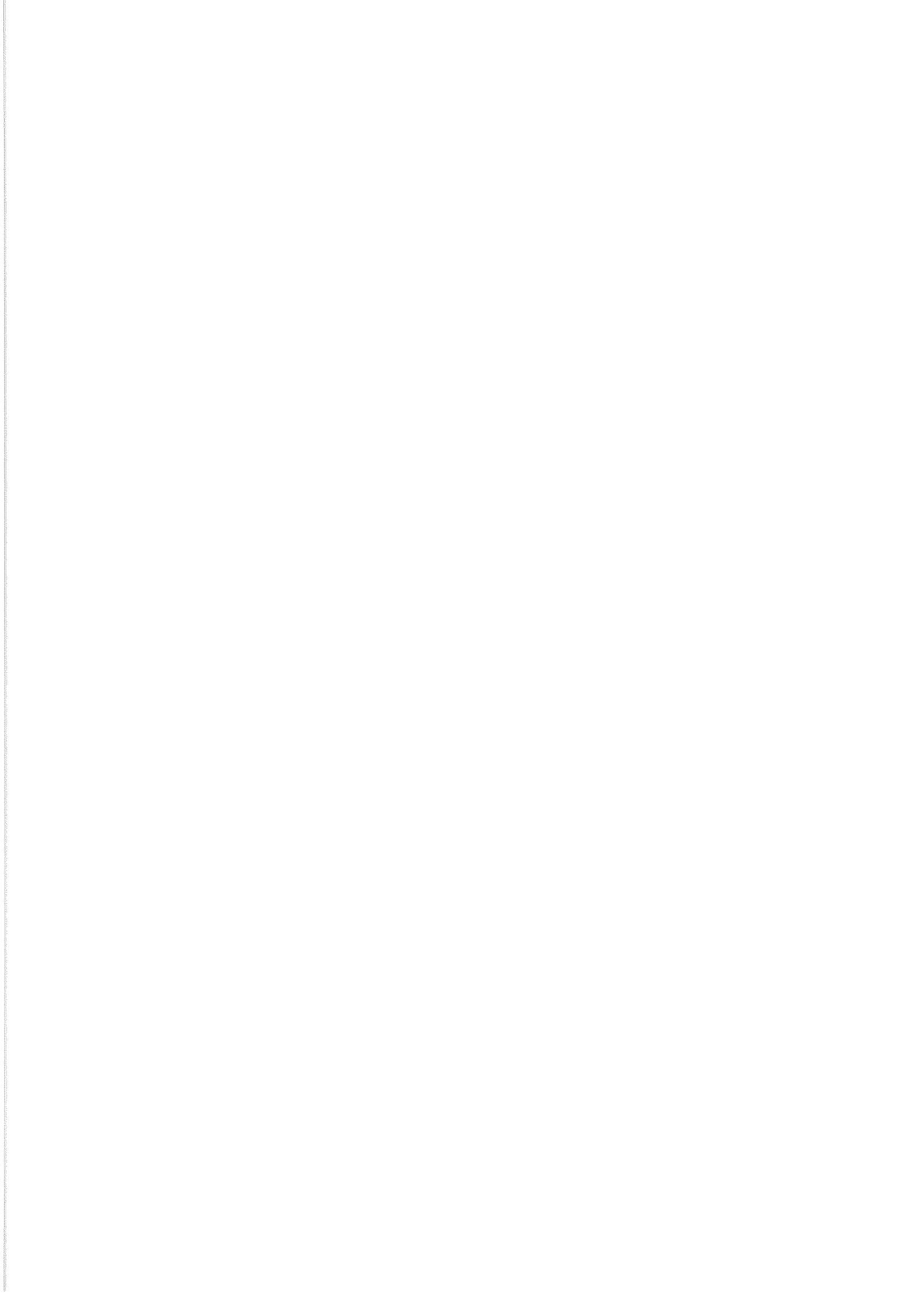
6 Review of the Walking Access Act 2008

- 6.1 Following workshops in December 2018, the Ministry for Primary Industries is inviting public feedback on whether the Act is still needed, the operation and effectiveness of the Act and whether changes to the Act are necessary or desirable. The terms of reference and the summary of the public feedback paper are attached as [Appendix 2](#).
- 6.2 Submissions are due on 2 July 2019. A draft submission will be included in the Order Paper for Council's meeting on 27 June 2019.

7 Recommendations

- 7.1 That the 'Legislation and Governance Update - June 2019' to the Policy/Planning Committee meeting on 13 June 2019 be received.

Michael Hodder
Community & Regulatory Services Group Manager



Appendix 1

BILLS DIGEST



PARLIAMENTARY SERVICE
Te Ratonga Whare Pāremata

Digest No. 2593

Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill 2019 (136-1)
(Hon James Shaw)

Date of Introduction:	08 May 2019
Portfolio:	Climate Change
Date report presented	As at 15 May 2019, the bill has not had its first reading
Published: 15 May 2019 by Renée Riddell-Garner, Barrister	Caution: This Digest was written to help consideration of the bill by members of Parliament. It has no official status. Although every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, it should not be taken as a complete or authoritative guide to the bill. Other sources should be consulted to determine the subsequent official status of the bill.

Purpose

The bill seeks to amend the Climate Change Response Act 2002.

“The purpose of the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill ... is to provide a framework by which New Zealand can develop and implement clear and stable climate change policies that contribute to the global effort under the Paris Agreement to limit the global average temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.”¹

Background

“The Paris Agreement builds upon the Convention and for the first time brings all nations into a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects, with enhanced support to assist developing countries to do so. As such, it charts a new course in the global climate effort.

“The Paris Agreement central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius...

“The Paris Agreement requires all Parties to put forward their best efforts through nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and to strengthen these efforts in the years ahead.”²

New Zealand submitted its nationally determined contribution to the Paris Agreement in October 2015.³ New Zealand’s target under the Paris Agreement is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by

¹ Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill 136-1, Explanatory note, General policy statement, What the bill seeks to achieve and why, p.1.

² For more information about the Paris Agreement, go to <https://unfccc.int/process/the-paris-agreement/the-paris-agreement>

³ <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/environment/climate-change/negotiation-and-agreements/>

30 per cent below 2005 levels by 2030. This target is equivalent to 11 per cent below 1990 levels by 2030.⁴

Departmental disclosure statement

<http://legislation.govt.nz/disclosure.aspx?type=bill&subtype=government&year=2019&no=136>

Regulatory impact assessment

<http://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/informationreleases/ria>

Main changes

Commencement

The bill provides for the Act to come into force the day after it receives the Royal assent (*clause 2*).

Purpose

The bill provides for the purpose to include providing a framework for working towards clear and stable climate change policies that contribute to the global effort under the Paris Agreement to limit the global average temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels (*Part 1, clause 4 amending section 3*).

Te Tiriti o Waitangi

The bill provides for amendments relating to Te Tiriti o Waitangi matters so:

- particular attention is paid to seeking nominations from iwi and Māori representative organisations for nominations for the Climate Change Commission
- the Minister has regard to the need for the Commission to have members who have skills, experience, expertise, and innovative approaches, relevant to the Treaty of Waitangi
- the Minister consults iwi and Māori on any emissions reduction plan, and ensures it includes a strategy to recognise and mitigate the impacts of reducing emissions on iwi and Māori
- the Minister must, in preparing a national adaption plan, take into account the economic, social, health, environmental, ecological, and cultural effects of climate change on iwi and Māori (*Part 1, clause 5 amending section 3A*).

Interpretation

The bill provides for a number of new definitions, including the following:

- *2050 target* would mean the emissions reduction target set under proposed new section 5O
- *biogenic methane* would mean all methane greenhouse gases produced from the agriculture and waste sectors
- *Climate Change Commission* and *Commission* would mean the Climate Change Commission proposed under new section 5A
- *emissions budget* would mean the quantity of emissions that would be permitted in each emissions budget period as a net amount of carbon dioxide equivalent

⁴ For more information about New Zealand's targets, go to <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/climate-change/climate-change-and-government/emissions-reduction-targets/about-our-emissions>

- *emissions budget period* would mean a 5-year period for the years 2022 to 2050, as specified in proposed new section 5U(3) (except that the period 2022 to 2025 is a 4-year period)
- *emissions reduction plan* would mean a plan for achieving an emissions budget prepared in accordance with proposed new sections 5ZD to 5ZF
- *gross emissions* would mean New Zealand's total emissions from the agriculture, energy, industrial processes and product use, and waste sectors
- *net emissions* would mean gross emissions combined with emissions and removals from land use, land use change, and the forestry sector
- *New Zealand Greenhouse Gas Inventory* would mean the official annual estimate of all greenhouse gas emissions that have been generated in New Zealand since 1990 by human activities
- *offshore mitigation* would mean emissions reductions and removals, or allowances from emissions trading schemes, that originate from outside New Zealand; and are expressed as a quantity of carbon dioxide equivalent; and are robustly accounted for to ensure that, among other things, double counting is avoided; and that either represent an actual additional, measurable, and verifiable reduction of an amount of carbon dioxide equivalent; or are an emissions trading scheme allowance that triggers the reduction of carbon dioxide equivalent.

The bill also provides for replacing the definition of *emissions* so it would mean in relation to Parts 1A and 1B, carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of greenhouse gases; but in relation to an activity listed in Schedule 3 or 4, carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of greenhouse gases from the activity (*Part 1, clause 6 amending section 4*).

Climate Change Commission

The bill provides for establishing a Climate Change Commission as a Crown entity (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1A, Subpart 1, clauses 5A and 5C*), as follows:

- The Commission's purposes would be to provide independent, expert advice to the Government on mitigating, and adapting to, the effects of climate change; and monitoring and reviewing the Government's progress (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1A, Subpart 1, clause 5B*).
- The Commission would consist of 7 members, including a Chair and Deputy Chair, appointed by the Governor-General on the Minister's recommendation (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1A, Subpart 1, clauses 5D and 5E*).
- There would be a nominating committee to nominate candidates to the Minister for appointment to the Commission (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1A, Subpart 1, clauses 5F and 5G*).
- The Minister would have to take account of certain characteristics needed of members collectively before recommending the appointment of a member (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1A, Subpart 1, clause 5H*).

The bill provides for the Commission's functions to be to review the 2050 target and, if necessary, recommend changes, provide advice to the Minister to enable the preparation of emissions budgets, recommend any necessary amendments to emissions budgets, provide advice to the Minister about the quantity of emissions that may be banked or borrowed between 2 adjacent emissions budget periods, provide advice to the Minister to enable the preparation of an emissions reduction plan, monitor and report on progress towards meeting emissions budgets and the 2050

target, prepare national climate change risk assessments, prepare reports on the implementation of the national adaptation plan, provide other reports requested by the Minister (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1A, Subpart 2, clause 5J*).

The bill provides for:

- the Minister to request the Commission to prepare reports on matters related to reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and adapting to the effects of climate change (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1A, Subpart 2, clause 5K*)
- the Commission to act independently. However, the Minister may direct the Commission to have regard to Government policy for the purposes of recommending unit supply settings of the New Zealand emissions trading scheme, and providing advice about New Zealand's nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1A, Subpart 2, clause 5N*).

Emission reduction

The bill provides for the target for emissions reduction, known as the 2050 target, which requires that:

- net emissions of greenhouse gases in a calendar year, other than biogenic methane, are zero by the calendar year beginning on 1 January 2050 and for each subsequent calendar year
- gross emissions of biogenic methane in a calendar year are 10% less than 2017 emissions by the calendar year beginning on 1 January 2030; and are at least 24% to 47% less than 2017 emissions by the calendar year beginning on 1 January 2050 and for each subsequent calendar year (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1B, Subpart 1, clause 5O*).

The bill provides for:

- the Commission to review the 2050 target when preparing advice to the Minister on setting an emissions budget for an emissions budget period beginning on or after 2036, and at any other time the Minister requests (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1B, Subpart 1, clause 5P*)
- the Commission, as a result of the review, to recommend a change to the time frame for achieving the 2050 target (or part of it); or the levels of emission reductions required by the 2050 target (or part of it); but only if significant change has occurred and the Commission is satisfied that the significant change justifies the change to the target (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1B, Subpart 1, clause 5Q*)
- the Minister to advise the Commission in writing of the Government's response to the recommendations within 12 months of receiving the recommendation (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1B, Subpart 1, clause 5R*).

Setting emissions budgets

The bill provides for:

- the Minister to set a series of emissions budgets with a view to meeting and maintaining the 2050 target, and that provide greater predictability for all those affected by giving advance information on the emissions reductions and removals that will be required (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1B, Subpart 2, clause 5T*)

- the Minister to set an emissions budget for each emissions budget period that does not exceed the emissions budget for the relevant emissions budget period, and sets out the emissions budget periods (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1B, Subpart 2, clause 5U*)
- each emissions budget to state the total emissions permitted, expressed as a net quantity of carbon dioxide equivalent, and to include all greenhouse gases (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1B, Subpart 2, clause 5V*)
- emissions budgets to be met, as far as possible, through domestic emissions reductions and domestic removals (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1B, Subpart 2, clause 5W*).

The bill provides for the role of the Commission in setting emissions budgets:

- The Commission must advise the Minister on particular matters relevant to setting an emissions budget, in the case of the first three emissions budgets, not later than 1 February 2021: in the case of all subsequent emissions budgets, at least 12 months before an emission budget must be notified (or at least 15 months before, if a general election is to take place in that year) (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1B, Subpart 3, clauses 5X and 5Z*).
- The Minister must provide a response to the Commission's advice that includes a proposed emissions budget, and, if the proposed emissions budget departs from the advice of the Commission, decide whether it is necessary to further consult persons likely to have an interest in the emissions budget, and whether the scope of the consultation undertaken has been adequate; and explain the reasons for any departures from the Commission's advice (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1B, Subpart 3, clause 5Y*).
- Emissions budgets can be revised if the Commission recommends they should be because since the emissions budgets were originally set, there have been methodological improvements to the way that emissions are measured and reported, or significant changes have affected the considerations on which the emissions budgets were based. If the Minister determines to revise an emissions budget, the Minister must present to the House of Representatives an explanation of the reasons for revising the original emissions budget (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1B, Subpart 3, clause 5ZB*).

The bill provides that:

- if the total emissions in an emissions budget period are lower than the emissions budget for that period, the excess reduction may be carried forward to the next emissions budget period (banked); if they are greater, up to one per cent of the next emissions budget may be carried back (borrowed) to make up the excess emissions in that particular emissions budget period (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1B, Subpart 3, clause 5ZC*)
- the Minister must prepare and publish a plan setting out the policies and strategies for meeting an emissions budget (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1B, Subpart 3, clause 5ZD*)
- not later than 12 months before the beginning of an emissions budget period, the Commission must provide the Minister advice on the direction of the policy required in the emissions reduction plan for that emissions budget period (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1B, Subpart 3, clause 5ZE*)
- in preparing a plan and supporting policies and strategies for an emissions budget period, the Minister must consider the Commission's advice, and ensure consultation has been adequate (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1B, Subpart 3, clause 5ZF*).

Monitoring

The bill provides for the Commission to:

- monitor progress towards meeting emissions budgets (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1B, Subpart 4, clause 5ZG*)
- report annually on results of monitoring (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1B, Subpart 4, clause 5ZH*)
- report at the end of an emissions budget period evaluating the progress made (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1B, Subpart 4, clause 5ZI*).

Effect of 2050 target and emissions budgets

The bill provides:

- no remedy or relief is available for failure to meet the 2050 target or an emissions budget, and the 2050 target and emissions budgets are not enforceable in a court of law, except that if the 2050 target or an emissions budget is not met, a court may make a declaration to that effect, together with an award of costs (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1B, Subpart 5, clause 5ZJ*)
- a person or body may, but is not required to, take the 2050 target or an emissions budget into account in the exercise or performance of a public function, power, or duty (subject to other requirements that apply by or under law) (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1B, Subpart 5, clause 5ZK*)
- the responsible Minister may issue guidance for departments on taking the 2050 target or an emissions budget into account (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1B, Subpart 5, clause 5ZL*).

Adaptation

The bill provides for:

- a national climate change risk assessment to assess the risks to New Zealand from the current and future effects of climate change, and identify the most significant risks and the need for co-ordinated steps to respond to those risks in the next 6-year period (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1C, clause 5ZM*)
- the Commission to make the next national climate change risk assessment publicly available every six years (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1C, clause 5ZN*)
- Minister to prepare the first national climate change risk assessment no later than 1 year after the commencement of this Part (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1C, clause 5ZP*)
- the Minister must prepare a national adaptation plan in response to each national climate change risk assessment (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1C, clause 5ZQ*)
- the Commission, for each national adaptation plan, to provide the Minister with a progress report that evaluates the implementation of the adaptation plan and its effectiveness two years, four years, and six years after the adaptation plan is made publicly available (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1C, clause 5ZS*).
- the Minister to request certain organisations to provide information on climate change adaptation (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1C, clause 5ZV*)
- regulations to be made in respect of requirements that relate to information the Minister requests (*Part 1, clause 8 inserting new Part 1C, clause 5ZW*).

Gazetting of targets under s224 does not apply

- Section 224 provides for setting and gazetting a target. The bill provides that it does not apply to a target for greenhouse gas emissions (*Part 2, clause 11*).

Section 225 repealed (Regulations relating to targets)

The bill provides for repealing section 225 of the Climate Change Response Act 2002, which provides for the making regulations setting a target (*Part 2, clause 12*).

Notice revoked

The bill provides for revoking the Climate Change Response (2050 Emissions Target) Notice 2011 (*Part 2, clause 14*).⁵

⁵ <https://gazette.govt.nz/notice/id/2011-go2067>

Appendix 2

Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua



Reviewing the Walking Access Act 2008

Have your say on public
access to the outdoors



Walking Access Act Review

Have your say on public access to the outdoors

We are reviewing the Walking Access Act 2008 and we want to hear from organisations and individuals involved in access to the outdoors so we get the best possible outcome. The Act is about providing free access to the outdoors for walking and for types of access that may be associated with walking, such as access with firearms, dogs, bicycles, or motor vehicles. Access to the outdoors can be in, close to, or far from towns and cities.

New Zealanders value having access to our outdoor spaces, our land, bush, mountains, rivers, coasts, and areas of cultural significance. That access is also an important attraction for visitors to New Zealand, who support many businesses around the country.

The Walking Access Act 2008 says the Act must be reviewed 10 years after its introduction. The findings must be tabled with the House of Representatives before 30 September 2019.

The Act, including the role of the Walking Access Commission it established, is being reviewed to determine whether changes are needed. It aims to ensure the Act and the Commission are fit for the future.

The New Zealand Walking Access Commission is an independent body that leads and supports the negotiation, establishment, maintenance, and improvement of access. The Commission works with private landowners, local government, the Department of Conservation, community groups, and others to carry out this work. It also provides detailed information to help people find tracks and trails across the country and use them safely and respectfully.

The Ministry for Primary Industries is leading the review, because it is responsible for administering the Act. A review panel has been appointed with expertise in public access to the outdoors, how government works, Māori cultural values, and landholder issues.

The review will not consider the “right to roam” over private property. Changing the premise that the New Zealand Walking Access Commission must negotiate access with landholders is specifically excluded from the review.

Public feedback paper

The success of the review will depend on the input we get from organisations and individuals with an interest in access to the outdoors. A public feedback paper has been prepared to help people engage and give feedback. It is available at www.mpi.govt.nz/walkingaccessreview. It includes the views of some stakeholders we have already spoken to and responds to issues they have raised.

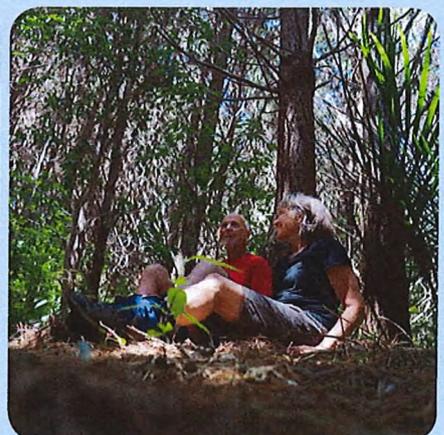
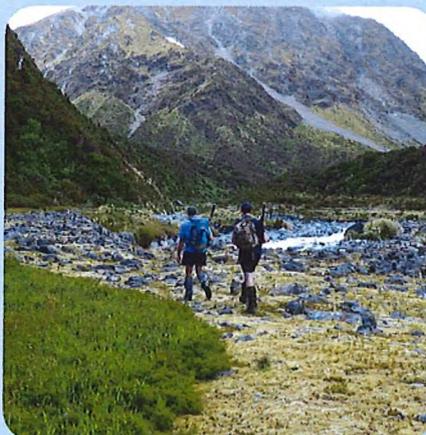
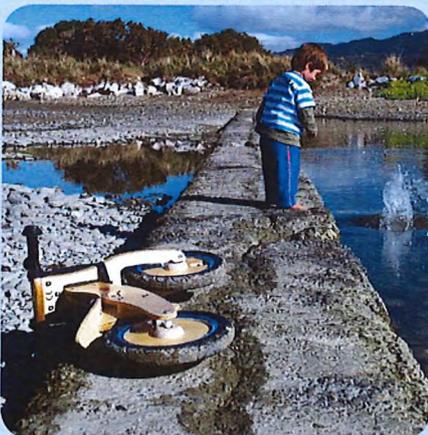
We've prepared this summary of the issues and two key questions to be addressed. There are more questions in the public feedback paper and you are welcome to provide your views on any of these.

Two key questions

The two questions we'd like you to consider are:

1. What's working well?
2. What could be improved?

Please provide examples or evidence to support your responses.



1. What's working well?

We have heard there is support for the Commission's independent brokering role in public access issues, and support for the role that its Regional Field Advisors play in working with landowners, councils and others to secure public access. Do you agree these roles are important?

What other aspects of the Act and the Commission's work do you think have been effective over the past decade?

2. What could be improved?

We have received a range of suggestions on improvements that could be made to the Act and the Commission.

Reviewing the purpose, priorities, objective and functions in the Act

Do the purpose and priorities in the Act need any updating? Do the names of the "Walking Access Act" and "Walking Access Commission" reflect public access issues now?

Working towards equal access

Do you think the outdoors is less accessible for some groups? If so, who? What has been your experience?

Māori perspectives on access

Many Māori want to access their wāhi tapu and other places significant to them, including where these are on private land. They want to make sure their taonga are protected. Some will want to take up opportunities to build business opportunities based on provision of free public access to lands they own.

Coping with visitor numbers

High visitor numbers can provide economic benefits in the regions, but put pressure on the host community. What do you think the Commission's role should be in managing the impact of high visitor numbers?

Addressing barriers to landowners providing public access

Some landowners see risks in providing public access to their land, from disruption to farming through to having to take responsibility for the safety of all visitors. What barriers do you think exist, and what should be the Commission's role in addressing them?

Encouraging positive visitor behaviours

Can you provide any information to help us understand the scale of poor visitor behaviour on tracks and trails on private land, particularly those shared by different groups of users? Does the Commission provide enough guidance on responsible behaviour at wāhi tapu and other sites of cultural significance?

Organisations working together

Do you have any examples where a lack of coordination or duplication between agencies and the Commission has got in the way of maintaining and improving public access?

Tools for the Commission

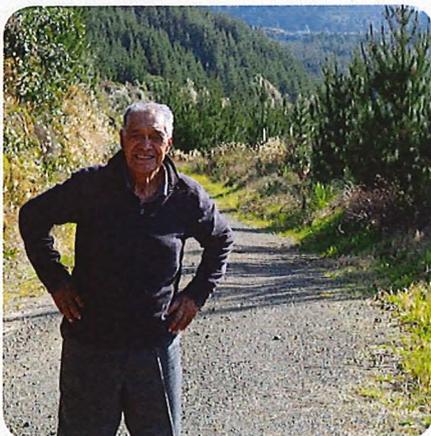
The current instrument for creating walkways under the Act doesn't allow for a changing pathway – for example, if a stream bed moves. It doesn't allow the landowner to change the pathway easily if their farming operations change by season for example. Would a more flexible means of formalising a walkway be a useful addition to the Commission's tool box or would it create other issues?

Governance for the Act and Commission

Do you think that the Ministry for Primary Industries, or another government agency, should administer the Act? What are your views on the size of the Commission's Board and the ideal skills and experience for its members?

Funding

The Commission receives annual government funding of \$1.789 million, which it uses to employ Regional Field Advisors, provide advice about public access, cover survey and legal costs, and provide public information about tracks and trails. Should the Commission supplement this with private funding and/or cost recovery?



Having your say

We want to hear from anyone who has a view on any aspect of the review. You can comment on one particular issue, or on every issue, and use whatever method you prefer – it's up to you.

We have developed a simple survey. To carry out the survey go to www.mpi.govt.nz/walkingaccessreview and click on the *online feedback form*.

Alternatively, you can email or post your contributions to us (contact details below) by Tuesday 2 July.

A broad range of agencies and organisations are involved in the public access system. When you are providing input, it would help us to know which organisations you work with, or contact, when you have public access issues.

Contact details

Visit www.mpi.govt.nz/walkingaccessreview for access to the Public feedback paper, the Terms of Reference, the legislation, information about the New Zealand Walking Access Commission and the Review Panel, and the online survey.

You can email responses to the questions and any other input you have to walkingaccessreview@mpi.govt.nz or you can write to Ministry for Primary Industries, Walking Access Review Team, Environment & Communities Directorate, PO Box 2526, Wellington 6140.

Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua



PO Box 2526, Wellington 6140
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Terms of Reference for a Review of the Walking Access Act 2008

Overview

The Walking Access Act 2008 (the Act), which established the New Zealand Walking Access Commission (the Commission), is due for review after 30 September 2018. The review of the Act must consider the need for the Act, its operation and effectiveness, and whether any amendments to the Act are necessary or desirable. A report on the findings of the review needs to be completed and presented to the House of Representatives by the end of September 2019.

Consideration will be given to the following matters:

The need for the Act

1. Is the Act still required?
2. Are the provisions of the Act the most appropriate means of dealing with public access matters and is a Crown entity still the most appropriate organisational/governance arrangement for dealing with public access?

The operation and effectiveness of the Act

Objective and functions of the Commission

3. Is the objective of the Commission appropriate?
4. Are the functions of the Commission as outlined in section 10 of the Act still appropriate?
5. What are the current challenges and foreseeable future requirements for public access and are amendments to the Act required to allow for these?
6. Does the Act's wording appropriately reflect the scope of the Act and of the Commission's work (e.g. the Act currently refers to *walking* access as opposed to *public* access)?

Effectiveness in opening up public access to priority areas

7. Does the Act focus on the right priority areas for now and the future?
8. Has the Act been effective in the last ten years in opening up public access to the priority areas which are identified in section 11 of the Act as being desirable to have public access?
9. Are there any factors which have blocked the opening up of public access to the current priority areas?

Administration and funding

10. Is the Ministry for Primary Industries still the appropriate central government department to administer the Act?
11. Are the appointment criteria in the Act resulting in the appropriate number and mix of appointees to the Board?
12. Are the funding provisions in the Act still appropriate?
13. Does the Act provide sufficient scope for the Commission to obtain funding from multiple sources and allow for cost recovery for services provided if appropriate (e.g. Overseas Investment Office reports)?

Access for Māori and Tikanga Māori

14. Does the Act provide sufficient powers to enable Māori to access wāhi tapu and traditional sites? In particular, consideration should be given as to whether section 11 of the Act should be amended to allow for wāhi tapu and sites of cultural significance to be made priorities for public access negotiation, where culturally appropriate.
15. Does the Act (and the code of responsible conduct produced as a result of the Act: the *New Zealand Outdoor Access Code*) provide sufficient guidance on responsible behaviour at wāhi tapu and sites of cultural significance, and does the Act provide suitable protection for the location of and access to culturally sensitive sites?

Management of public access

16. Should the provisions in sections 35 to 37 of the Act about the management of walkways be modified, in particular to allow for more involvement of tangata whenua and community groups in this role?
17. Are the provisions in the Act to guide and manage the behaviour of users of public access still needed, and if so, are they adequate considering the rapidly increasing number of overseas and domestic users of public access?

Miscellaneous matters

18. Are there any other matters that should be considered?

The findings of the Review

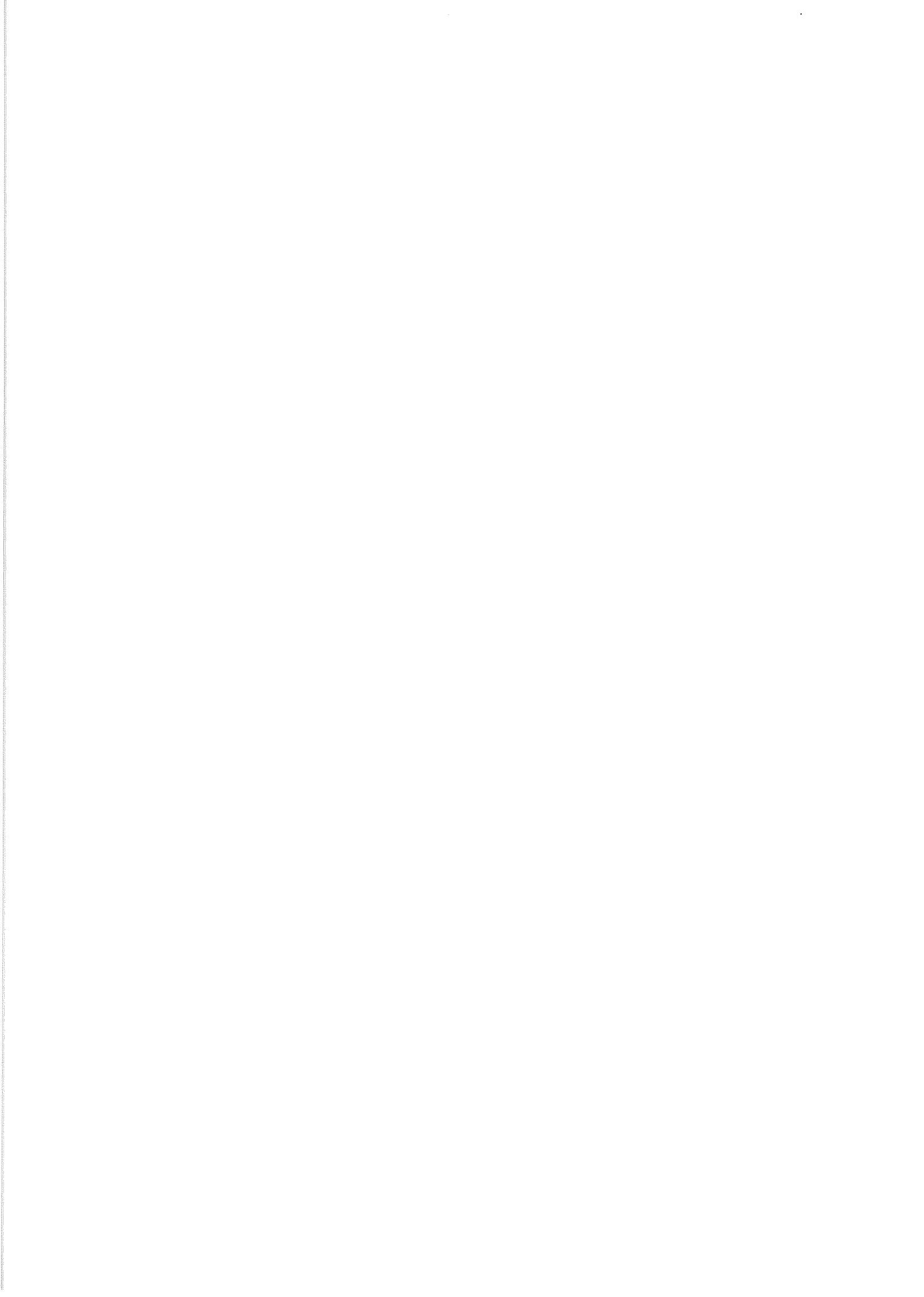
19. Do the findings of the review indicate that any amendments to the Act are necessary or desirable?

Matter to be excluded from consideration in the review

- Consideration of the 'right to roam' over private property or changing the premise that the New Zealand Walking Access Commission must negotiate access with landholders is specifically excluded from this terms of reference.

Review Process and Type

- The review will be carried out by the Ministry of Primary Industries, with the support of a small panel of experts with experience in public access matters, Māori access issues and the public sector.
- The report on the findings of the review, including any recommendations on amendments to the Act, will be presented to the House of Representatives by the end of September 2019.





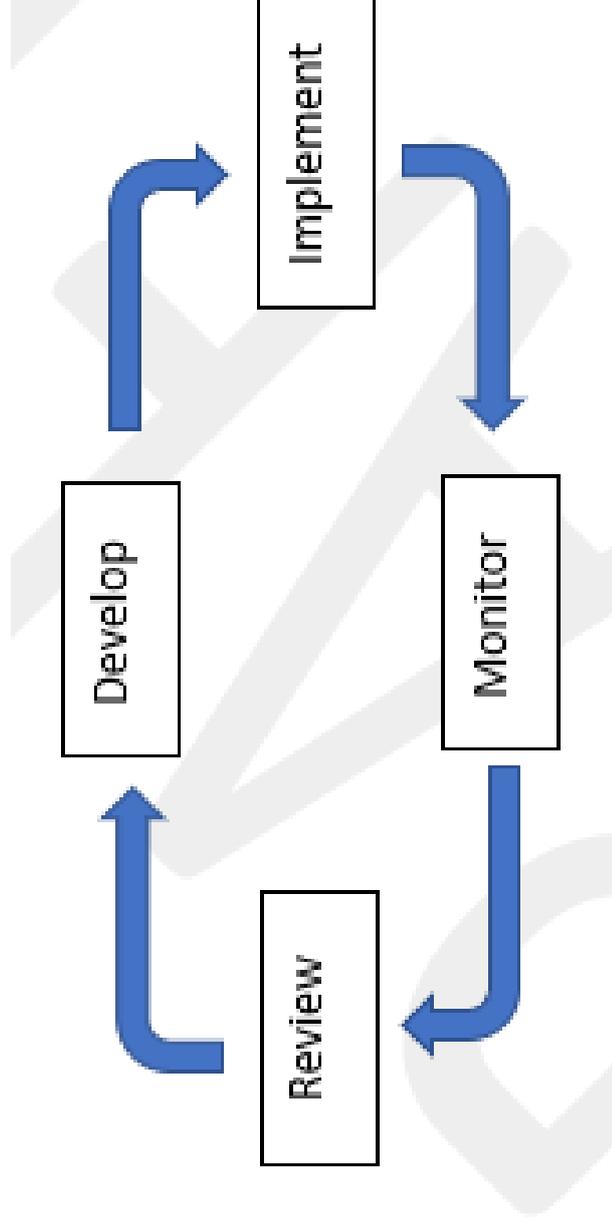
STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT REPORT 2019.

A Review of the Efficiency
and Effectiveness of the Rangitikei District
Plan.



➤ Terminology.

- Section 35(2)(b) v State of the Environment.



- Framework for assessment
 - Relevant Objectives, Policies and Rules
 - Consultation feedback
 - Data
 - Assessment of Effectiveness and Efficiency
 - Recommendations



Consultation

- Te Roopi Ahi Kaa
 - Location of Papakaianga and District Plan rules.
 - Aging Infrastructure.
- Horizons Regional Council.
 - State of Environment Report 2019.
- Department of Conservation
 - Conservation Management Strategy



- Federated Farmers
 - Subdivision of unproductive land
 - Permissive noise rules
 - Mixed soil classification properties – more discretion
 - Dwelling proximity



Key Indicators

Subdivision

- Rural Living Zone
 - Limited number of subdivisions.
 - Has not relieved pressure for rural subdivisions
- Ongoing pressure for rural subdivision
 - Disconnect between policies and rules for subdivisions
 - Disconnect between policies and rules for dwellings
 - Mixed soil sites rules.
 - Controlled activity subdivisions



Dwelling density in the Rural zone

- Rules only allow two dwellings per site.
 - Amenity effects
 - Primary production needs – shearers housing
 - Family requirements
 - Papakaiaanga developments in the rural zone
 - Rule limits dwellings to two per site regardless of site size or circumstances



Dwelling proximity in the Rural Zone

- Dwellings cannot be located within 100m of each other
- Makes no distinction between dwellings on the same site and on separate sites.
- Already consented subdivisions – Rowes Road



The Residential zone

- Is 400m² minimum size appropriate?
 - Minimal applications for less than 400m²
 - Minimum width of 15m
 - Need for floor plans to be provided for undersize lots
- Need for visual assessments
- Suitability of building envelopes – cross boundary developments.



Natural Hazards

- Wording of rules for flood areas
 - Rules refer to 'other' information. Needs clarity
 - Tension between map info and data
 - 'Modelled' v 'indicative' maps
- Taihape West Slip zone
 - Habitable building extensions.



Subdivision

- Reverse sensitivity issues
 - Noise rules apply to noise scaring devices and wind machines for frost damage protection
 - Need for some latitude given policy framework
 - Need for geographic noise rules (within close proximity to urban/rural living zones).



Regional Environmental Issues

- 2019 State of Environment Report recently released.
- Key points;
 - Average temperatures will increase
 - Rainfall distribution will change
 - Taumarunui and Taihape have the worst air quality in the region although still meet standards
- District Plan review should have regard to this report.



➤ **Other Matters**

- Papakainga Housing – rules need refinement.



Discussion

