

DRAFT



Implementation Plan - Heretaunga Plains Urban Development Strategy 2017



ADOPTED IN PRINCIPLE
in 2017 by:

Hastings District Council

Hawke's Bay Regional Council

Napier City Council

CONTENTS

1. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Implementation Phase	1
1.3 Strategy Vision and Guiding Principles	2
1.4 Implementation Structure	4
1.5 Implementation Plan Format	4
2. EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE, LEADERSHIP, INTEGRATION, IMPLEMENTATION AND PRODUCTIVE PARTNERSHIPS	5
2.1 Governance, Partnership and Community Engagement Actions	6
2.2 Mana Whenua Actions	7
2.3 Implementation Resourcing and Funding Actions	8
3. MONITORING AND REVIEW	10
3.1 Monitoring AND Review Actions	11
4. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, QUALITY LIVING ENVIRONMENTS & THE ECONOMY	12
4.1 Landscape Actions	14
4.2 Coastal Environment Actions	14
4.3 Hazards Actions	15
4.4 Climate Change Actions	15
4.5 Residential Development actions	15
4.6 Affordable Housing actions	17
4.7 Open Space, Sport, Recreation and Leisure actions	17
4.8 Health and Education Actions	17
4.9 Business Actions	18
5. INFRASTRUCTURE	19
5.1 Utilities and Infrastructure Delivery Actions	20
5.2 Transport Actions	20
5.3 Wastewater Actions	22
5.4 Stormwater Actions	22

1. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Heretaunga Plains Urban Development Strategy (HPUDS) is a joint initiative by the Hastings District Council, Napier City Council and Hawke's Bay Regional Council to plan collectively, and in a collaborative way, for long term urban growth on the Heretaunga Plains.

The HPUDS Strategy Partners are the three local authorities, being:

- Hawke's Bay Regional Council;
- Hastings District Council;
- Napier City Council; and
- Mana Whenua (Ngati Kahungunu, Hapu)

HPUDS was adopted by all three Councils in August 2010 and covers a thirty-year timeframe between 2015 and 2045. The Strategy takes a long term approach to addressing the key issues facing the Heretaunga Plains, in particular seeking to achieve a 'compact design' settlement pattern which limits encroachment onto the versatile land of the Heretaunga Plains and encourages strategic integration of land use and infrastructure.

Relationships with other organisations with interests in urban growth and development in the region are also relevant to ensuring planned growth and the strategic integration of infrastructure in the Hawke's Bay region. These include the New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA), Ministry for the Environment (MfE), Housing New Zealand Corporation (HNZC), marae, developers, network utility operators, Hawke's Bay Fruitgrowers Association, Federated Farmers, Ministry of Education (MoE), the Hawke's Bay District Health Board (HBDHB), among others.

Regular reviews of HPUDS are scheduled to ensure the Strategy is kept up-to-date and relevant. The first review of HPUDS took place in 2016, following the release of the 2013 Census. As part of that review, the Strategy was revised and simplified and the HPUDS implementation plan removed to form a separate companion document. The original 2010 HPUDS document contained some 144 implementation actions. The remaining 63 implementation actions now comprise this separate document.

This Implementation Plan now acts as a companion document to the HPUDS2017 document.

1.2 IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

A range of mechanisms are being utilised to implement the Strategy. These include tools underpinned by legislation, non-statutory agreements and local and central government initiatives.

The primary legislative mechanisms are:

- a) Long Term Plans (LTPs);
- b) Resource Management Plans (Regional Policy Statement (RPS), Regional Resource Management Plan (RRMP), District Plans (DPs);
- c) Regional Land Transport Strategy (RLTS) and Regional Land Transport Programme (RLTP).

Non-statutory mechanisms include:

- a) Economic instruments such as road pricing or private public partnerships to promote specific development outcomes;
- b) Urban Design Protocol;
- c) Practice and design guidelines;
- d) Accords and Heads of Agreement;
- e) Joint ventures;
- f) Demonstration projects; and
- g) Education and advocacy.

Implementation of the Strategy has commenced, with a number of the actions contained in the 2010 HPUDS being progressed, or in many cases completed as part of setting the foundation for implementation.

Of particular note, is the insertion of Chapter 3.1B Managing the Built Environment into the RPS which specifically embeds the principles of HPUDS into regional policy. Both Napier City Council and Hastings District Council have also amended their District Plans to ensure consistency with HPUDS and Chapter 3.1B of the RPS. HPUDS is also progressively guiding Councils' long term plans, the Regional Land Transport Strategy, and infrastructure development planning (including both policy and social infrastructure networks).

1.3 STRATEGY VISION AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

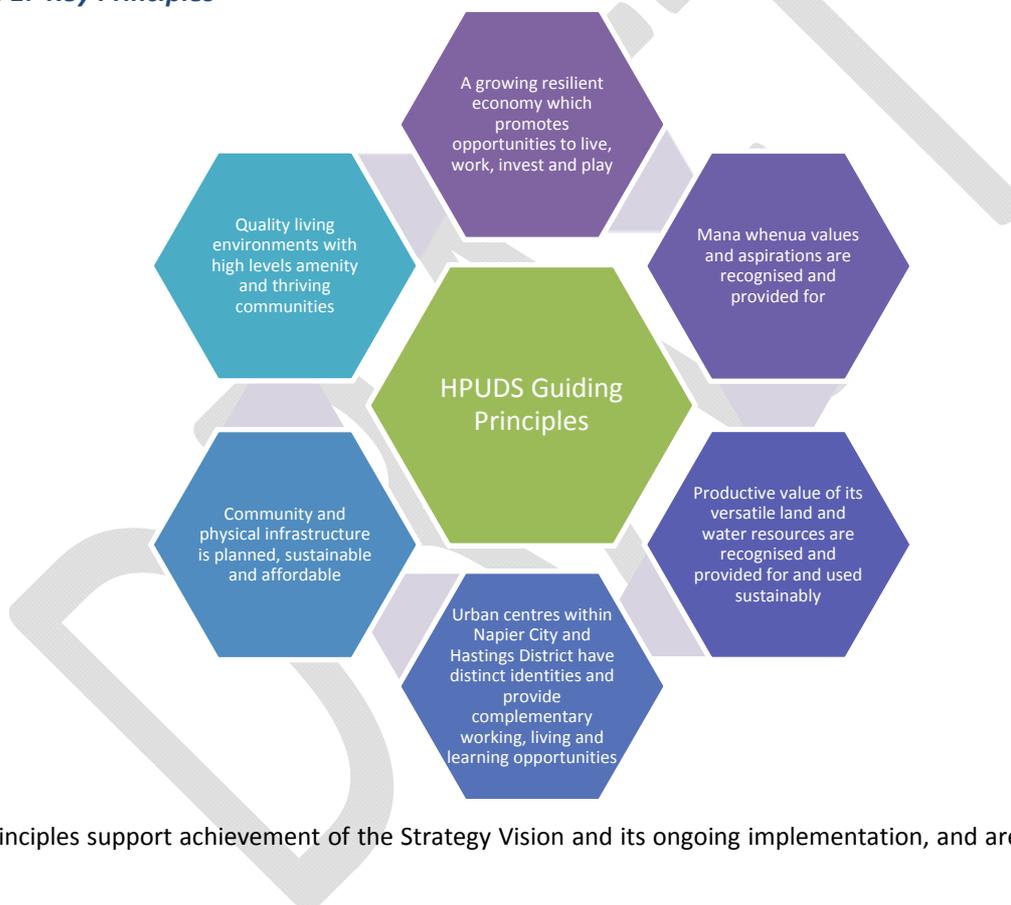
The Vision provides a focus on matters to be addressed as part of the Strategy and what is to be achieved by implementation of the strategy.

"In 2045, the Heretaunga Plains is a place where there are thriving communities, quality living environments with high levels of amenity, and where mana whenua values and aspirations are recognised and provided for, and where:

- a) There is a growing and resilient economy which promotes opportunities to live, work, play and invest.*
- b) The productive value of its soil and water resources are recognised and provided for, and sustainable use is promoted.*
- c) The urban centres of Napier and Hastings have distinct identities and provide complementary living, working and learning opportunities.*
- d) Community and physical infrastructure is integrated, sustainable and affordable."*

HPUDS focuses on how the Heretaunga Plains should develop and encourage growth in the future. Figure 1 summarises the key guiding principles that underpin the Strategy:

Figure 1: Key Principles



The principles support achievement of the Strategy Vision and its ongoing implementation, and are further expanded below:



Quality Living Environments with High Levels of Amenity and Thriving Communities

- a) Ensure that the settlement pattern avoids sensitive natural environments, (streams, wetlands, lakes, and rivers) and significant landscapes, and versatile land for productive purposes.
- b) Ensure development is directed away from potential and known hazard areas.
- c) Maintain, enhance and create important ecological areas for the protection and enhancement of indigenous biodiversity.
- d) A range of densities in new residential development and more intensive redevelopment of existing urban areas that will continue to meet amenity values.
- e) Provide housing and lifestyle choice within defined locations with greater emphasis on good urban design outcomes as well as recognising an ageing population.
- f) Maintain and enhance the cultural and heritage values of the Heretaunga Plains.

- g) Maintain the separation of defined urban areas by green and open space.
- h) Recognise that the amenity of the Plains environment is characterised by the openness to the sky, and significant landscapes including skylines clear of development.
- i) Recognise and provide for the growth of towns and communities within agreed urban limits.
- j) Provide for development of marae settlements, including associated amenities for employment, education, sports and leisure.
- k) Provide for Papakāinga development on Maori owned land recognising the aspirations of local hapu.
- l) Promote partnerships (government, local government and community) to assist in the delivery of a range of housing choices
- m) Ensure that collaborative implementation arrangements are in place for effective strategy governance and implementation.
- n) Ensure that the Strategy is integrated into the partners' and other implementation agencies' policy documents and plans.
- o) Encourage the partners to be advocates for HPUDS to central government and other implementation agencies.
- p) Encourage the community to have the opportunity to participate in key implementation actions and initiatives.

A Growing and Resilient Economy which Promotes Opportunities to Live, Work, Invest, and Play

- a) Encourage investment to grow the Heretaunga Plains economy and opportunities for wealth creation.
- b) Recognise opportunities to utilise the versatile land resource of the Heretaunga Plains for production while minimising the loss of versatile land for productive purposes to urban development.
- c) Recognition of the significance of the land based economy and encourage its further development.

Mana Whenua Values and Aspirations are Recognised and Provided For

- a) Ensure that the aspirations, and responsibilities and the place of mana whenua are reflected and incorporated in strategy governance and implementation.
- b) Recognise the unique relationship that mana whenua have with the land, waterways and other people (manaakitanga)

Productive Value of its Land and Water Resources are Recognised and Provided for and Used Sustainably

- a) Recognise versatile land for productive purposes through minimising the need for urban development on such land and providing for rural lifestyle development in other locations.
- b) Ensure that the allocation and use of the water resource is efficient and sustainable.
- c) Protect the Heretaunga Plains aquifer system.
- d) Protect and enhance the water quality of streams, rivers, lakes and wetlands.

Urban Centres within Napier City and Hastings District have Distinct Identities and Provide Complementary Working, Living and Learning Opportunities

- a) Ensure a cohesive commercial and retail strategy is maintained which recognises existing infrastructural and building investment, the social and cultural fabric of the existing CBD's, commercial and industrial centres, towns and communities within the Heretaunga Plains, so these places are vibrant and valued.
- b) Ensure there is choice in the supply and location of residential living, commercial and industrial opportunities.
- c) Encourage the enhanced provision of local tertiary education delivery and opportunities.

Community and Physical Infrastructure is Planned, Sustainable and Affordable

- a) Recognise the development potential of existing settlements where it is possible to extend or provide infrastructure.
- b) Protect existing and future infrastructure and transport corridors from development that could constrain or compromise the efficiency of infrastructure and transport corridor operation.
- c) Ensure development supports efficient transport infrastructure, including public transport provision and reduced dependence on motor vehicles.
- d) Avoid duplication of large scale community facilities and services.

- e) Recognise the potential effects of climate change.
- f) Promote communities with services and amenities to reduce reliance on transport.
- g) Promote the successful delivery of social infrastructure such as new schools and affordable housing.
- h) Ensure that infrastructure servicing development is integrated with existing networks.
- i) Ensure the development of telecommunication initiatives that support people, living, working, and learning in the Heretaunga Plains.

1.4 IMPLEMENTATION STRUCTURE

Primary responsibility for the implementation of the Heretaunga Plains Urban Development Strategy (HPUDS) lies with the HPUDS Implementation Working Group (IWG), as the governing body representing the Strategy Partners. The HPUDS IWG includes representatives from Hastings District Council, Napier City Council, and Hawke’s Bay Regional Council.

The Working Group is supported by a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) of senior staff from each of the three councils. The TAG have been tasked with driving the implementation process at the local authority level, assigning tasks and providing strategic overview, with the technical work associated with the various actions carried out by appropriate professionals within the various local authorities (or contracted in where necessary).

Governance	HPUDS Implementation Working Group (IWG)
Management	HPUDS Technical Advisory Group (TAG)
Technical	HBRC/TLA Plan Policy Teams & technical experts <i>(as appropriate)</i>

1.5 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FORMAT

The HPUDS Implementation Plan is generally structured around ‘actions’ grouped under broad topics contained in HPUDS. These are set out in the following manner:

Introduction	This outlines the context for the particular group of actions.
Issues	This is a summary of the issues identified relating to that group of actions.
Key Approaches	These are the key approaches to be taken that will guide implementation of the specific actions.
Actions	These are the specific actions that need to be carried out to implement the Strategy, and are set out following the format below.

<i>Action</i>				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/Priority
[Lead agency responsible for initiating and leading the action].	[One or more support agencies that will assist the lead agency deliver the action].	[Funding sources/ cost to implement the action].	[The mechanisms or processes put in place to implement the action].	[Indicative timings when the action should be completed].

Note: there is considerable explanatory and introductory text which has not been carried through in full from the 2010 HPUDS into this Implementation Plan. This text still retains some relevance and may be found by referring back to the original 2010 HPUDS document.

2. EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE, LEADERSHIP, INTEGRATION, IMPLEMENTATION AND PRODUCTIVE PARTNERSHIPS

Introduction	<p>Successful implementation of the Strategy is directly related to the quality of the working relationships between the partners. It is essential that there is a long term formal commitment to collaboration between the key implementation agencies. Collaboration and liaison with government agencies will also need to be implemented to ensure success.</p> <p>It is also important that any partnership between mana whenua, the crown and local authorities incorporates and embraces the concept of kaitiakitanga.</p> <p>Key partnership entities that provide support and services need to ensure effective processes are implemented both internally and externally to enable efficient and effective co-ordination between themselves and the strategy partners.</p>
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The need for a formal governance structure which is sufficiently inclusive to ensure that the principles specified are credibly implemented and reviewed. b) A governance structure that can anchor the continued implementation of the Strategy beyond the triennium election cycle, to ensure effective commitment and gaining of value from the HPUDS development process. c) Growth management issues need to be viewed in a local, regional, and national context. d) The ability to adequately address growth issues requires a degree of awareness and understanding within the community. This provides the base from which initiatives to manage growth can be agreed and committed to. e) Community engagement is required to ensure that the growth needs of the community are understood and incorporated into the actions of growth management agencies and strategy implementation.
Key Approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Strategy provides the strategic direction for growth and is used by all organisations within the community sector to co-operatively manage growth. b) Policies and actions of the strategy partners reinforce the agreed outcomes. c) Collaboration at the governance level continues to implement the Strategy and Implementation Plan. d) A voluntary co-operative and co-ordinated partnership to growth management and relevant community sector groups is continued and fostered. e) Memoranda of Understanding and agreements provide a basis for action reached by the three partner councils and others, regarding the implementation of the Strategy, particularly beyond the local government triennium. f) Organisations which provide services co-operate and co-ordinate their planning. g) The governance body has sufficient powers of delegation to ensure the implementation of the Strategy, including advice to the councils and other implementation partners on the actions and initiatives required. h) The role and responsibility of mana whenua in future governance is clearly defined. i) An environment is created that encourages community interaction on growth management issues. j) Community engagement takes into account the need to promote awareness and understanding of growth management issues as a platform for achieving agreement and commitment to action. k) Decision-making processes consider and determine the matters of significance that affect local communities. l) Adequate resources are provided to enable implementation of Strategy priority actions.
Actions	<p>The following key actions are proposed:</p>

2.1 GOVERNANCE, PARTNERSHIP AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT ACTIONS

1. <i>Establish a Strategic Partners Forum for on-going input and to assist with HPUDS implementation.</i>				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HPUDS IWG	HPUDS TAG	Implementation Budget	HPUDS IWG resolution to establish the group	In progress

2. <i>Establish a Heretaunga Plains mana whenua forum for ongoing input and to assist with HPUDS Implementation.</i>				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HPUDS IWG	HPUDS TAG	Implementation Budget	HPUDS IWG resolution to establish the group	

3. <i>Produce a triennial Strategy Implementation Plan as a basis for detailed growth management through agency plans (preceding the LTP).</i>				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HPUDS IWG	HDC, NCC and HBRC	Implementation Budget	LTPs, RPS, RLTS, District Plans	Ongoing

4. <i>Develop and implement a community engagement programme to take into account the principles of collaboration and to develop awareness and understanding of issues as a foundation for agreement, commitment and action.</i>				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HPUDS IWG	HDC, NCC and HBRC	Implementation Budget	Community Engagement Strategy	

5. <i>Establish a joint research and shared information protocol between agencies playing a significant part in growth management.</i>				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HPUDS IWG	HDC, NCC and HBRC	Implementation Budget	Protocol	In progress

6. <i>Te Tiriti o Waitangi - Discuss and confirm:</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>the best model for implementation of HPUDS</i> - <i>roles and responsibilities of mana whenua, partner councils and the New Zealand Transport Agency.</i> - <i>a best practice engagement/participation model for HPUDS that reflects the relationship and context of Te Tiriti.</i> 				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HPUDS IWG	HDC, NCC and HBRC, NZTA	Partner Council budgets	RPS, LTPs, District Plans, Environmental Plans etc.	In progress

7. HPUDS partners follow the process for the collaborative consideration of any private plan change applications and resource consents that any of the partners may have submitted to them as detailed in 2016 HPUDS Review.

Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HBRC, HDC, NCC		Partner Council Budgets	Internal Policy Document	

2.2 MANA WHENUA ACTIONS

HPUDS provides for mana whenua as a partner in HPUDS implementation, and recognises the importance of continuing dialogue.

A key approach in the Strategy is recognising the primary importance of the water resource, including the aquifer, to Maori.

Another key approach in the Strategy is that, where practicable, development should allow for economic development as well as residential activity in the marae settlements. This includes the provision of community infrastructure to support the increasing Maori population and Papakāinga development, and the need to provide for Papakāinga development as part of the settlement pattern that includes provision for residential, employment, recreation, cultural and social needs.

8. That a meeting of the three Council's Maori Committees with Runanga is convened to discuss further the implications of the Strategy for Marae Based land and Papakainga, and effective mechanisms for ongoing engagement.

Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HDC, NCC, HBRC,	Ngati Kahungunu iwi authorities, Hapu collectives, Te Puni Kokiri	Partner Council Budgets;		

9. Establish a joint technical working party to improve collaboration and consistency of approach to infrastructure options for the marae settlements.

Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Indicative Timing/ Priority
HDC, NCC, HBRC,	Marae, Te Puni Kokiri, Maori Land Court	Implementation	LTP, Essential Services Development Plans, Structure Plans, District and Regional Plans	

10. Investigate provisions that would allow for an appropriate level of economic activity associated with the marae settlements

Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Indicative Timing/ Priority
HDC, NCC, HBRC,	Ngati Kahungunu iwi authorities, Hapu, Te Puni Kokiri	Partner Council Budgets	Structure Plans, District and Regional Plans	In progress

11. Settlements under Te Tiriti o Waitangi					
<i>- It is recognised that Treaty of Waitangi Settlements are likely to involve claimants in degrees of co-management or co-governance and that this may have implications for future reviews of the Strategy.</i>					
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Indicative Priority	Timing/
HPUDS IWG, mana whenua	HDC, NCC and HBRC	Partner Council budgets	RPS, LTPs, District Plans, Environmental Plans etc.	Ongoing	

12. Take into account the Regional Economic Development Strategy when developing regional plan and district plan provisions.				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HBRC, HDC, NCC		Partner Council budgets	RPS, District Plans	

2.3 IMPLEMENTATION RESOURCING AND FUNDING ACTIONS

The key approaches to implementation resourcing and funding include ensuring sufficient resources are directed to implementing strategy actions and to the monitoring and review of strategy outcomes. The overall approach is that the costs of HPUDS implementation will fall where they lie apart from the funding of collaborative implementation arrangements.

Further, the key approach to funding in the Strategy, especially to the funding for major community infrastructure such as roading, water, wastewater, stormwater, recreation and cultural facilities, is to accept that rating, financial and development contributions will continue to be the main methods of funding the costs of growth, but that alternative methods (including the use of innovative funding and administrative methods to provide key infrastructure) also need to be pursued to meet expected shortfalls.

13. Identify the specific joint actions and operational budgets necessary to implement the strategy.				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HPUDS IWG	HDC, NCC and HBRC	Implementation Budget	LTPs	

14. Define and agree on the programme priorities, timings and resources to implement the strategy. Allocating adequate resources for successful implementation is fundamental to strategy implementation.				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Indicative Timing/ Priority
HPUDS IWG, Partner Council Chief Executives	HDC, NCC and HBRC	Cost shared across the Partner Councils in accordance with the HPUDS funding formula	LTPs	Ongoing

15. Develop and agree on an annual basis the HPUDS Implementation Budget.				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HPUDS IWG, Partner Council Chief Executives	N/A	Cost shared across the Partner Councils in accordance with the HPUDS funding formula	Draft budgets for LTPs	Ongoing

16. Establish the likely quantum of capital needed to support larger scale Heretaunga Plains area infrastructure.

Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HPUDS IWG	HDC, NCC and HBRC	Partner Council budgets	LTPs, RLTP	In progress

17. Identify the costs of growth, in particular the secondary network infrastructure costs arising from consolidation at the neighbourhood level.

Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HPUDS IWG	HDC and NCC	Partner Council budgets	LTPs,	Ongoing

18. Implement a sub-regional development contribution policy for key infrastructure and also ensure alignment across the partner councils.

Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HPUDS IWG	NCC, HDC, HBRC and NZTA	Partner Council budgets	Adopted Development Contribution and Financial Contribution policies	Ongoing

19. Development and consideration of a policy position in respect of a Heretaunga Plains approach to the funding of recreation, arts, and cultural facilities and open space.

Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HPUDS IWG	HDC, NCC and HBRC	Partner Council budgets	LTPs	

20. Development and consideration of a policy position on the use of a targeted Heretaunga Plains “green rate” for the purchase and protection of land, such as open space, protection of ecological areas, and significant landscapes.

Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HPUDS IWG	HDC, NCC and HBRC	Partner Council budgets	LTPs	

21. Include the Heretaunga Plains settlement pattern in LTPs and ensure that funding aligns with the direction of the settlement pattern. HPUDS should be a fundamental input into and provide base assumptions for future LTPs.

Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HBRC, HDC, NCC,	HPUDS IWG	RLTP budget	RLTP, LTPs	Ongoing

3. MONITORING AND REVIEW

Introduction	<p>Monitoring provides an effective mechanism to inform HPUDS decision-makers and those who have implementation responsibilities about the consequences of actions, and changes in the community and the environment, in order to determine effectiveness of the implementation of HPUDS actions. For monitoring to provide meaningful information, it needs to have good quality data.</p> <p>Developing indicators helps to focus monitoring efforts. Once indicators are developed it is important to check that the information generated will be directly useful for measuring the outcomes desired.</p> <p>Monitoring the implementation of HPUDS is a key activity to gauge its effectiveness and to determine whether, over time, there needs to be a review or a change in particular actions or approaches.</p> <p>It is important that there is a regular review of the information used, particularly in the forecasting of growth, funding of infrastructure and assumptions to ensure the Strategy is kept up to date and relevant.</p>
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) There is potentially insufficient suitable greenfields land identified and available to meet future demand over the long term. b) Growth rates projections change. c) Work to validate the capacity of existing centres to absorb intensification alter those targets. d) Intensification targets are not being met after reasonable efforts and monitoring. e) Other recommended greenfield areas are not proceeded with due to servicing costs or other reasons.
Key Approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The provision of sound information on which to base growth management policy is critical. It is important that the information used for growth management be kept up to date. b) Commitment to the establishment and on-going implementation of a Heretaunga Plains state of the environment monitoring approach by combining regional and territorial authority monitoring and reporting. This is to include social, economic, environment and cultural monitoring. c) There is regional consistency in monitoring and the integration of information. d) There is consistency of data used (particularly growth forecasts) across the partner councils. e) Key risks to strategy implementation are identified and managed effectively. f) Any change to the base data which has been used for strategy development and/or implementation is confirmed with HPUDS IWG. g) There is continuous improvement in the understanding of the drivers of growth to ensure informed planning and decision-making occurs. h) Develop Heretaunga Plains Key Performance Indicator reporting processes to be identified as part of the implementation plans. i) Strategy Partners have determined that regular reviews of the Strategy are appropriate. j) Settlement and market trends and the impact upon the ageing population will continue to be monitored locally and nationally. k) Use the 'precautionary principle'. l) Use risk assessments to identify the area's vulnerability to change. m) Monitor and review strategy actions to account for change affecting the area. n) Ensure risk management strategies are in place.
Actions	<p>The following key actions are proposed:</p>

3.1 MONITORING AND REVIEW ACTIONS

<p>22. Monitor growth management drivers and trends in demographics, growth and development, including”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uptake rates and land availability - Migration to determine its relationship to growth rates and growth impact in the area - Distribution of growth by type e.g. Infill : Greenfields : Lifestyle/Rural - Rural-residential sub-division, - Economic development implementation <p><i>and report on such monitoring on a regular basis to the HPUDS IWG and Partner Councils.”</i></p>				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HPUDS IWG	HDC, NCC and HBRC	Implementation Budget	Published Monitoring Report	Ongoing
<p>23. The outcomes of detailed investigations, central and local government policy decisions and court decisions that may affect the assumptions underpinning the Strategy will be assessed and a decision made on the need for any amendment to the Strategy at each 5-yearly review .</p>				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HPUDS IWG	HDC, NCC and HBRC	Implementation Budget	Published Monitoring Report	Ongoing
<p>24. That the Strategy be reviewed every five years after the results of the national census are available. In addition, if there is a substantial change affecting the assumptions that underlie the Strategy then a review of strategy actions will commence at the discretion of the strategy partners.</p>				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HPUDS IWG	HPUDS TAG, HDC, NCC and HBRC	Implementation Budget	Published Monitoring Report	Ongoing
<p>25. Identify the circumstances and develop a process for considering how significant changes to the growth levels assumed for the Strategy would be managed from a land needs and timing perspective for consideration and sign off by the HPUDS IWG.</p>				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Indicative Timing/
HPUDS IWG	HDC, NCC and HBRC	Implementation Budget		
<p>26. Assess the area’s vulnerability to changing natural hazard factors.</p>				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HBRC	HDC, NCC, HBCDEM Group	Implementation Budget	District Plans, LTPs Emergency Management planning	In progress
<p>27. Undertake an annual risk assessment for the strategy. The assessment should cover mitigation, adaptation and resiliency where necessary.</p>				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HPUDS IWG	HBRC, HDC, NCC	Implementation Budget	Annual Monitoring Report	In progress

4. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, QUALITY LIVING ENVIRONMENTS & THE ECONOMY

Introduction

The guiding principles underpinning the Strategy include principles around recognising and providing for land and water resources and their sustainable use, and ensuring that the settlement pattern avoids sensitive natural environments, significant landscapes and versatile land; whilst providing quality living environments with high levels of amenity and thriving communities, and a growing and resilient economy.

The 2010 HPUDS Strategy included considerable background and key approaches to these various components, which are briefly summarised as follows:

Natural Environment:

~ Natural Environment and Biodiversity

A priority to ensure that areas of native vegetation and habitat that do remain are actively preserved. Coastal areas, such as those in the Hawke's Bay, are particularly vulnerable to pests and the habitat is susceptible to degradation. It is therefore critical that the regions remaining natural environment is protected from unsympathetic growth which could detrimentally affect those susceptible areas.

~ Coastal Environment

The three main rivers which drain into the Heretaunga Plains are the Tukituki, Ngaruroro, and Tutaekuri. The mouth of the Tukituki River is between East Clive and Haumoana, and the Ngaruroro and Tutaekuri Rivers share a common mouth with the Clive River at Awatoto; an area known as the Waitangi Estuary.

The Ahuriri Estuary is a significant feature of the coastal environment, which is highly accessible and has high ecological and natural values. The maintenance and enhancement of the values of the estuary is an important community issue.

Cape Kidnappers and Ocean Beach are two examples of the coastal environment that are recognised and valued by the community for their high landscape and natural character values.

~ Landscape

The degree to which residential development should be allowed to encroach on the hills is a landscape issue of significance. The coastal areas and margins of some rivers and lakes are also under development pressure. These are also areas that often have high cultural heritage values due to historic settlement.

~ Land and Soils

There are strong community values that support the protection of productive land because of their significant contribution to the Heretaunga Plains economic base. The region (and the nation) will suffer permanent loss if the use of productive land is not planned and undertaken with a long-term sustainable view.

~ Air

Air quality in Hawke's Bay is generally very good for most of the time. However, in winter, concentrations of fine smoke particles, or PM10 (mostly from domestic wood burning) can build up, sometimes to unhealthy levels.

~ Freshwater

Water is the lifeblood of the Heretaunga Plains. The generally dry, sunny climate is interspersed with periods of drought and high rainfall meaning managing water efficiently and effectively is a critical priority issue for the area.

There is a significant groundwater resource under the Heretaunga Plains and the aquifer is the main source of water for irrigation, industrial processing, and domestic supplies. Surface water is used as a source of water by a range of rural activities.

Water quality and quantity are key indicators of ecosystem health. Where water quality is high the natural values are also likely to be high.

~ Natural Hazards

A range of potential natural hazards exist in the Heretaunga Plains, including the risk of earthquake, flooding, local tsunami and coastal erosion. It is important that natural hazards are recognised as part of strategy development and implementation.

~ Climate Change

The full effects of climate change will not be felt within the existing timeframe and planning horizon of HPUDS. The long term effects (on a 50 to 150 year time frame) will nevertheless be potentially significant and have a bearing on all land use planning decisions made in the present day.

Quality Living Environments:

~ Residential Environment

Historically residential development on the Heretaunga Plains has been predominantly provided for by means of greenfields development. However, the increasing pressure that greenfield development places on the natural resources (versatile land and water) has resulted in the Strategy aiming to provide housing choice while also transitioning towards a more intensive settlement pattern in 2045.

~ Housing Affordability

Leadership and political commitment are fundamental to effective local government involvement in housing. It requires joint understanding and action from both central and local government, with collaborative approaches being required. Housing affordability will remain a key challenge for implementation of HPUDS.

~ Open Space, Sport, Recreation and Leisure

The range of open space makes a major contribution to the quality of life of resident's in the Heretaunga Plains area. It helps provide for social, cultural and environmental well-being and economic prosperity. The open space network and associated facilities therefore need to meet these changes in order to remain relevant and sustainable.

~ Water Supply

The supply of water for the existing and future population of the Heretaunga Plains is an important local government role. An increasing demand for water by both urban and rural uses places pressure on the allocation of the resource. There is also a need to ensure that the quality of water supply sources is maintained and, in some situations, improved.

~ Cultural Heritage

An understanding of and commitment to the protection and enhancement of cultural heritage is an important element of a thriving community. The Heretaunga Plains has significant cultural heritage facilities and sites including those of significance to Maori.

Extensive rebuilding as a result of the 1931 earthquake has resulted in a multitude of art deco buildings in the Heretaunga Plains.

~ Community Development

Community development involves both the provision of recreational, leisure, social, community, arts and cultural facilities and activities, and the ability for people to participate, collaborate and feel part of a safe, strong, caring, and connected community. Community facilities contribute significantly to the community's quality of life.

~ Health and Education

The provision of appropriate health and education facilities is essential both for the existing and future population of the Heretaunga Plains.

Economy:

~ Business

The main role that HPUDS has to play in terms of business is in the provision of a sufficient amount of land, in the right locations and with appropriate staging. This provision of land needs to be flexible enough to meet any changes in circumstances.

~ Urban Centres

Napier and Hastings along with the Heretaunga Plains town centres, perform a vital role as commercial, employment, cultural, education, social, and entertainment hubs of the Heretaunga Plains. This has been reflected over time in considerable investment in public infrastructure, redevelopment of CBD's, public transport, footpaths, cycleways, open space, and community facilities.

~ Viticulture and Horticulture

Viticulture is an important industry in the Heretaunga Plains region from both a production perspective and also the associated benefits such as tourism and hospitality. Hawke's Bay also has the largest area of land engaged in horticultural business activities in New Zealand, mostly on the flat and fertile Heretaunga Plains.

Issues	a) Refer 2010 HPUDS for full list of growth issues
Key Approaches	a) Refer to 2010 HPUDS for full list of key Strategy approaches to growth issues
Actions	The following key actions are proposed:

4.1 LANDSCAPE ACTIONS

The most attractive parts of the Heretaunga Plains are under increasing pressure for development. These include the hills surrounding the Plains which are considered to be an iconic part of the landscape. The degree to which residential development should be allowed to encroach on the hills is a landscape issue of significance. The coastal areas and margins of some rivers and lakes are also under development pressure. These are also areas that often have high cultural heritage values due to historic settlement.

A key approach to the issue of landscape in the Strategy is ensuring landscape character is considered during development planning.

28. Promote changes to the RPS, regional plans, and district plans to ensure:

- Existing landscape values are identified and understood
- The effect of development on landscape is appropriately managed
- High value landscapes and key view paths from marae are identified and protected
- New urban development is consistent with the New Zealand Urban Design Protocol
- Rural residential development is directed to locations where it will not detract from rural or natural character
- New industrial and infrastructure development does not compromise landscape character

Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HBRC, NCC, HDC	MfE	Partner Council budgets	RPS, District Plans	Ongoing

29. Develop guidelines for landscape and view path protection to apply in the Heretaunga Plains.

Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HDC, NCC	HBRC, Hapu	Partner Council budgets	District Plans, Marae Development Plans	In progress

4.2 COASTAL ENVIRONMENT ACTIONS

A key approach to the coastal environment in the Strategy is to preserve the natural character of the coastal environment, significant coastal features and significant indigenous habitats, and maintenance and enhancement of water quality in the coastal marine area. This includes maintaining the customary and traditional practices of mana whenua throughout the Heretaunga Plains with their marine and coastal environments, as well as protection of the resources and areas of special spiritual, historical or cultural significance to mana whenua.

The Strategy also anticipates integrated coastal management strategies to ensure long term sustainability of the coast and the harbour – and cooperation between Councils in planning residential and commercial developments along the coast. Public access for recreation and leisure is provided and maintained to and along the coastal marine area, and the effects of active water sports on passive recreation and sensitive land uses and habitats are minimised.

30. Provide limited coastal development in the areas identified in the strategy already compromised by existing development and away from coastal hazard zones.

Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HDC, NCC	HBRC	Partner Council budgets	District Plans Regional Plans, Coastal Strategies, Infrastructure Strategies & plans	In progress

4.3 HAZARDS ACTIONS

A range of potential natural hazards exist in the Heretaunga Plains, including the risk of earthquake, flooding, local tsunami and coastal erosion. It is important that natural hazards are recognised as part of strategy development and implementation.

The key approaches to hazards in the Strategy is to ensure hazard risks are appropriately assessed before development decisions are made, proactively identify natural hazards, and where possible avoid new development in areas subject to high likelihood of natural hazards.

31. Provide sufficient buffer zones to allow for natural coastal processes and inland migration of coastal ecosystems				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HBRC	NCC, HDC	Partner Council budgets	RPS, Regional Coastal Erosion Plan	In progress

32. Promote the RPS, regional plans, district plans, and development manuals to ensure new development proposals are subject to a natural hazard risk assessment.				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HPUDS IWG	HDC, NCC and HBRC	Partner Council budgets	RPS, regional plans, District Plans, development manuals	Ongoing

4.4 CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIONS

The full effects of climate change will not be felt within the existing timeframe and planning horizon of HPUDS. The long term effects (on a 50 to 150 year time frame) will nevertheless be potentially significant and have a bearing on all land use planning decisions made in the present day.

The key approach to climate change in the Strategy is to take the potential for increased flooding seriously when considering urban development, and to be mindful of the need for flood detention areas to be provided for future growth areas.

33. Develop an agreed scenario for the Heretaunga Plains of the scale, timing and effects of climate change as a basis for planning policy development.				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HPUDS IWG	HDC, NCC and HBRC	Partner Council budgets	Agreed climate change strategy	

4.5 RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIONS

Historically residential development on the Heretaunga Plains has been predominantly provided for by means of greenfields development. However the increasing pressure that greenfield development places on the natural resources (versatile land and water) has resulted in the Strategy aiming to provide housing choice while also transitioning towards a more intensive settlement pattern in 2045. The overall Strategy approach to residential development is to promote a range of residential living options, and identification of key strategy management areas and timing for future greenfield and brownfield development (intensification) that will provide certainty and be more efficient from a servicing point of view.

The Strategy refers to adoption of the New Zealand Urban Design Protocol, the promotion of live/work/play principles and low impact design and development, as key approaches to achieve good urban design outcomes.

Other key approaches include focusing intensified residential development in and around Napier and Hastings, transport hubs, suburban/town centres, and areas of high public amenity, and that new areas need to be managed to avoid compromising future urban development patterns.

34. Develop an intensification transition plan (10-15 years) that has regard to the New Zealand Urban Design Protocol, the Hawke's Bay climate and context and contains measures to ensure intensification contributes positively to urban amenity.

Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HDC, NCC	HBRC, NZTA	Partner Council budgets	LTP, District Plans	In progress

35. Develop an intensification toolkit including options such as CCO's and education programmes regarding the benefits and best practice methods.

Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HDC, NCC	HBRC, NZTA	Partner Council budgets	District Plans, LTP	In progress

36. Detailed structure planning for all new developments which is to include urban design considerations, in particular transport (provision for public transport, walking and cycling connections) and regard to Low Impact Urban Design and Development principles. That the Hastings District Council and Napier City Council work together to facilitate best practice urban design allowing for greater control and consistency of rules and guidelines.

Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HDC, NCC	HBRC, NZTA	Partner Council budgets	RLTS, Cycling Strategies, District Plans	Ongoing

37. Ensure policy and planning methods require that average density targets are achieved by making this a requirement for new developments.

Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HDC, NCC		Partner Council budgets		

38. Undertake an assessment of the accommodation needs of the elderly, which recognises that such accommodation can include specialist developments in the form of sheltered or extra care housing, and retirement villages with associated support services.

Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HDC, NCC	HBDHB, Retirement Unit Providers	Partner Council budgets	District Plans	

39. Implement the additional residential land requirements set out in Table 1 of the Strategy.

Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
NCC, HDC	HBRC	Partner Council budgets	RPS, District Plans, LTPs	In progress

40. Undertake further work on the settlement pattern in order to 'ground truth' the approach against infrastructure capacity, financial impact and funding sources via District Plans and/or structure planning. This may involve refinement of the settlement pattern and ongoing testing of infrastructure needs.

Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority

HPUDS IWG	NCC, HDC, HBRC, NZTA		RPS, District Plans, LTPs, RLTP	In progress
-----------	-------------------------	--	------------------------------------	-------------

41. Maintain the balance of land supply between Napier and Hastings. This includes providing choice of both hill and flat land. There is also a need to avoid situations where choice is restricted and price is distorted because of developed land shortages.

Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
NCC, HDC	HBRC	Within existing budgets	RPS, District Plans, LTPs	Ongoing

4.6 AFFORDABLE HOUSING ACTIONS

Home ownership is regarded as an important part of New Zealand's national identity. However, there is a growing disparity between incomes and housing affordability. This is a complex issue with a range of contributory factors (including the availability of land supply for new residential development). The key approach to housing affordability in the Strategy is to engage with central government to secure investment in the redevelopment of and renewal of public housing.

42. Consider the re-development potential of the Housing New Zealand Corporation land holdings

Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HPUDS IWG	HCNZ, HDC, NCC and HBRC	Partner Council budgets	Adopted HCNZ re-development programme	Ongoing

4.7 OPEN SPACE, SPORT, RECREATION AND LEISURE ACTIONS

The range of open space makes a major contribution to the quality of life of residents in the Heretaunga Plains area. It helps provide for social, cultural and environmental well-being and economic prosperity. The key approach in the Strategy is the coordinated provision of appropriate open space, recreational facilities and leisure facilities to meet the current and future needs, including encouraging multi-functional use and co-location, and building on the existing open space network, and ensuring accessibility for all residents.

43. Provide additional open space, active and passive recreational facilities and leisure facilities to meet the urban growth needs of the Heretaunga Plains.

Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HPUDS IWG	HDC, NCC and HBRC	Partner Council budgets	LTPs, HCC Urban Design Strategy	Ongoing

44. Develop and implement a policy in respect of the definition and application of greenbelts as a method to ensure there is appropriate separation between distinctive urban areas.

Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HPUDS IWG	HDC, NCC and HBRC	Partner Council budgets	LTPs	In progress

4.8 HEALTH AND EDUCATION ACTIONS

The provision of appropriate health and education facilities is essential both for the existing and future population of the Heretaunga Plains. The settings in which people live, work and play have a direct relationship to the health and well-being of the population.

The key approach in the Strategy is to facilitate opportunities for the provision of education and health facilities through appropriate mechanisms including district plans, structure plans and effective government engagement, and to engage effectively with the Ministry of Education and Hawke's Bay District Health Board.

45. Structure Plans for all growth areas should recognise the need for education and health facilities.				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
NCC, HDC	HBDHB, MOE	Partner Council budgets	Agreed structure plan	Ongoing

4.9 BUSINESS ACTIONS

The main role that HPUDS has to play in terms of business is in the provision of a sufficient amount of land, in the right locations and with appropriate staging. This provision of land needs to be flexible enough to meet any changes in circumstances. The key industries for the area include primary production and processing, commercial business services (including the visitor industry) and wholesale/retail trade. These activities plus construction, education and health services should continue to be the leading employing industries.

The amount of business land has to be sufficient to meet the needs on the Heretaunga Plains. The Strategy focuses on Napier and Hastings as the commercial and business hearts of the Heretaunga Plains. The key approach to commercial activities is to maximise the use of existing areas and facilities and discourage the development of large format retail outside of the CBDs, and to locate future industrial land in suitable areas to avoid sensitivity issues and maximise efficient use of existing and planned infrastructure. Such infrastructure and services are expected to be in place, or provided as part of planned extensions or upgrades, to support business land but only in accord with HPUDS.

46. Implement the plan for industrial land set out in Table 2				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
NCC, HDC	HPUDS IWG	Partner Council budgets	RPS, District Plans, RLTS	Ongoing

5. INFRASTRUCTURE

Introduction	<p>Infrastructure such as electricity, telecommunications (voice and data), water, wastewater, stormwater, and transport are crucial elements of a thriving community</p> <p>One of the significant issues for utilities and infrastructure is being able to supply these services in the most efficient manner. The efficiency considerations must also include the effect of new growth on the efficiency of existing infrastructure. An example is the transport system that services the Heretaunga Plains. Transport corridors are measured by the level of service that they provide, which is the ability for vehicles to get from origin to destination in an unimpeded manner. Currently the level of service on the majority of the Heretaunga Plains network is high and the effects of planned growth on the level of service must be an important element of growth options.</p> <p>The level of risk to the community and property needs to be defined, especially in relation to stormwater and flooding considerations. The level of service to be provided to the community over the study period will affect the actual opportunities and constraints from the existing and required infrastructure. Also the level of service expected from the community into the future could result in alternative outcomes. The goal to reduce the level of expansion of the urban footprint through increasing the level of intensification has considerable implications for existing infrastructure.</p> <p>In addition, the smaller rural and coastal communities are largely un-served and therefore limited in their ability to expand until further investment is made in infrastructure.</p> <p>The partner Council's must ensure that infrastructure delivery is undertaken in a planned, integrated, and collaborative manner.</p>
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Development can affect the ability to operate, maintain or expand infrastructure. b) Rural residential development results in demands for new infrastructure in new locations. c) Some infrastructure, such as stormwater pipes, culverts and sea defences, may become inadequate for the task they were designed for due to climate change impacts. d) Increasing value of land due to development makes establishing new infrastructure in these areas more expensive. e) Growth in population correlates directly with the need to expand and extend network infrastructure. f) Network infrastructure can have adverse environmental effects. g) Reverse sensitivity issues where development is located in close proximity to transport hubs or routes (eg the airport, Port of Napier and key transport corridors) and other essential infrastructure.
Key Approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Encourage and promote compact forms of development that lead to more efficient infrastructure utilisation and investment, recognising that in some situations there will be additional costs. b) As far as practicable, ensure new infrastructure development takes into account potential future climate change effects. c) Ensure the settlement pattern and development decisions allow for expansion and upgrading of infrastructure. d) Advocate for long-term strategic infrastructure planning by network utility managers. e) New urban development should aim to maximise the use of existing infrastructure where this is an efficient and viable approach. f) The security, safety, affordability and reliability of infrastructure are accorded priority in the assessment of development.
Actions	<p>The following key actions are proposed:</p>

5.1 UTILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY ACTIONS

47. Provide for the effective sharing of information on growth and development trends with network utility providers on a regular basis.				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HDC, NCC	Network Utility operators	Partner Council budgets	Information sharing	Ongoing

48. Ensure there are appropriate rules in district plans to enable the development of utility services, whilst ensuring any adverse effects are mitigated.				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HDC, NCC	Network Utility operators	Partner Council budgets	District Plans	In progress

49. Ensure the settlement pattern and development decisions allow for expansion and upgrading of infrastructure.				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HDC, NCC	Network Utility operators	Partner Council budgets	District Plans	Ongoing

5.2 TRANSPORT ACTIONS

There is a strong link between the HPUDS settlement pattern and transport. The Strategy attempts to focus development in and around existing urban areas that are already catered for in terms of transport. The more compact urban form proposed by this Strategy ties in with aims for encouraging a shift to more sustainable transport modes and creating live, work and play opportunities.

HPUDS puts in place the settlement pattern which enables integration with transport projects in a sustainable and co-ordinated manner. The overarching strategic direction for transport in the Hawke's Bay region comes from the regional land transport strategy ("RLTS"). The vision of the strategy is for:

"an integrated, safe and affordable land transport system that contributes to the current and future economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Hawke's Bay"

The RLTS identifies the following transport issues for the region:

- The movement of freight
- Passenger transport
- Conflict over the use of Marine Parade
- Provision of walking and cycling facilities
- Traffic demand management
- Wider sustainability implications
- Dealing appropriately with growth and land use changes
- Improvements to key land transport routes to improve efficiency and route security

The key action areas for the RLTS revolve around:

- Travel Demand Management
- Roding Improvements
- Improved Land Transport Planning and Design
- Improved Communication and Integration
- Rail Improvements
- Facilitation of Alternatives to Private Passenger Transport

The actions that are of most relevance for HPUDS are those relating to land use and transport integration, including through better alignment of documents, provision of passenger transport in the urban areas of Napier and Hastings and the implementation of walking and cycling strategies.

The Heretaunga Plains land use pattern will help to inform the requirements of section 30(1)(gb) of the RMA – the strategic integration of infrastructure with land use.

Key approaches to transport in the Strategy also include:

- a) making the best use of the existing transport network;
- b) protecting intra and inter regional routes (road and rail);
- c) integrating transport with industry and business requirements;
- d) ensuring development does not compromise key transport hubs or routes and that opportunities for future expansion are not foreclosed (for example, at the Port of Napier);
- e) implementing the Airport Fans and Airport Noise boundaries;
- f) promoting live, work and play in order to reduce travel demand;
- g) encouraging public transport, walking and cycling in urban areas, and ensuring well planned and connected transport networks.

50. Develop multi-modal transport packages which support the growth areas identified by HPUDS.				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HBRC, NCC, HDC, NZTA		Partner Council budgets	RLTP, LTPs	Ongoing

51. Early protection of regionally significant transport corridors (road and rail).				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HBRC, NCC, HDC, NZTA	ONTRACK, KiwiRail	Partner Council budgets and NZTA / ONTRACK budgets as appropriate	District Plans	Ongoing

52. Ensure that appropriate levels of development contributions are in place for all transport infrastructure.				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
NCC, HDC	HBRC, NZTA	Existing budgets	LTPs	Ongoing

53. Investigate potential funding mechanisms to ensure that transport projects are completed on time, including: - National Land Transport Fund, government grants, development contributions, rates and other council revenue, and tolling.				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HPUDS IWG	HBRC, NCC, HDC, NZTA	Partner Council budgets	RLTP, LTPs	Ongoing

54. Ensure the location and form of future urban and rural-residential development in the Heretaunga Plains area promotes efficient transport energy use, such as by supporting compact design, public transport, walking and cycling.				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HPUDS IWG	HDC, NCC and HBRC	Partner Council budgets	RPS, District Plans, LTPs, Structure Plans	Ongoing

55. Ensure that regional transport planning contributes to an energy efficient transport system in the Heretaunga Plains.				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HBRC	NCC, HDC	Partner Council budgets	RLTS, RLTP, Public Passenger Transport Plan, District Plans, Structure Plans	Ongoing

5.3 WASTEWATER ACTIONS

Napier and Hastings have independent wastewater systems. Both the Hastings District and Napier City Council has consent to discharge milliscreened sewage effluent and industrial wastewater generated in the Hastings District into Hawke Bay, but sewage is treated in two biological trickling filter (“BTF”) plants which achieves cultural betterment to Tangata Whenua in achieving the significant removal of kuparu (human waste).

The outlying settlements such as Bay View, Maraekakaho, Bridge Pa, Te Awanga and Waimarama currently have no reticulated sewerage system and rely on individual on-site wastewater treatment and disposal. This is an issue in the vicinity of the unconfined aquifer and also where water tables are high.

There needs to be sufficient forward planning and investment in reticulated waste water systems to support intensified growth areas and to ensure adequate maintenance of existing wastewater infrastructure. Where practicable, development should be located to make the best use of existing wastewater infrastructure, and development should not get ahead of wastewater infrastructure needed to service it.

56. Ensure through the LTPs of territorial authorities that adequate budgets are available for wastewater infrastructure upgrades, maintenance and expansion.				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HDC, NCC	HBRC	Implementation	LTP, Essential Services Development Plans, Structure Plans	In progress

57. Ensure through structure planning and other development planning processes that wastewater servicing keeps pace with expanding populations.				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HDC, NCC	HBRC	Partner Council Budgets	Structure Plans, District Plans, Code of Subdivision and Land Development	Ongoing

5.4 STORMWATER ACTIONS

Urban development has the potential to significantly increase the volume of stormwater run-off and can increase the intensity and volume of peak flows in water courses.

Where land-use changes from rural to urban the amount of impervious surfaces, such as roofs, sealed roads and paths, increases. This can then result in higher intensity flow events and increased risk of flooding.

Of note, there is no more capacity available in the Karamu system, but stormwater is not seen as a constraint to intensification in Hastings as long as developments are planned with onsite solutions. Seventy-five percent of Napier’s stormwater is pumped. Intensification of development will increase the level of pumping. Catchment management plans are considered a key component of stormwater treatment and disposal.

The key approach in the Strategy is to support innovative and effective stormwater management approaches, continue the upgrading of existing systems, encourage use of low impact technology for stormwater treatment and disposal, and

forward planning and implementation of a stormwater system with sufficient capacity to support intensified urban development.

58. Ensure stormwater catchment management plans are developed before greenfield development is authorised.				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
NCC, HDC	HBRC	Partner Council budgets	LTPs, Regional Plans, District Plans	Ongoing

59. Review development manuals to ensure they provide for and encourage low-impact stormwater design methods.				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
NCC, HDC	HBRC	Partner Council budgets	Development Manuals	Ongoing

60. Develop and promote guidelines for low-impact stormwater design for new developments.				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
NCC, HDC, HBRC		Existing resources	Resource Consent, LTPs, Regional Plans, District Plans, Management Plans	Ongoing

61. Ensure structure plans clearly identify how stormwater for new developments will be managed.				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
NCC, HDC	HBRC	Existing resources	Resource Consent, LTPs, Regional Plans, District Plans, Management Plans	Ongoing

62. Investigate appropriate levels of service for the Karamu drainage system which takes account of future urban development patterns				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
HBRC	NCC, HDC	Existing resources	Catchment Management Plan agreed by HPUDS partners	In progress

63. Promote, collaborate, educate and encourage low-impact urban design to provide for efficient water use/re-use and land use that is appropriate to the surrounding natural values.				
Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Cost Implications	Implementation Tools	Timing/ Priority
NCC, HDC	HBRC	Partner Council budgets	RPS, District Plans, Resource Consent conditions	Ongoing