



Plantation Forestry NES

2018 Forest Industry Workshops

Growing and Protecting New Zealand



www.mpi.govt.nz

You'll leave today with a better understanding of

1. Why have an NES-PF
2. What it is
3. How it works
4. What it means for you
5. What you need to do
6. Who to ask if you get stuck

We Will Cover

Why have it?

How it works:

1. Activities it covers
2. Risk tools
3. Management plans
4. Forest Practice Guides
5. Consents

Why have it? What is it meant to do?

**Better protect the environment
While also improving the productivity of the forestry sector**

**By applying consistent environmental standards
to reduce operational costs**



Its roots go back a long way



2018 May 1st it commences!

2017 August 3rd gazetted

2015 public consultation - 3rd round ...

2012 MPI picked it up

2009 NESPF underway at MfE

2008 FOA/FFA expressed frustrations with RMA to ministers

NESPF – Implications for Councils

REDUCED RULE-MAKING JURISDICTION



1

NES-PF replaces most regional and district plan rules that apply to plantation forestry.



2

NES-PF removes council's authority to create and impose forestry specific rules.



3

NES-PF reduces the cost of regional and district plan development and litigation.

EXCEPTIONS

Limited authority to have more stringent rules



Retain authority to regulate matters not covered by NES-PF

NOTE: There will be some initial plan alignment costs

What is the NES Plantation Forestry?

**SINGLE NATIONAL
SET OF REGULATIONS
TAILORED TO FORESTRY**



**REPLACES EXISTING
REGIONAL & DISTRICT
PLAN FORESTRY RULES**

**NES-PF REGULATIONS APPLY
TO FORESTRY THAT IS:**



Planted for commercial purposes



At least 1 hectare plus



To be harvested

**IT ALSO APPLIES TO ALL
ASSOCIATED FORESTRY
INFRASTRUCTURE**

**REGULATES EIGHT
ACTIVITIES**



**THAT REPRESENT THE
PLANTATION FORESTRY
LIFECYCLE**

NESPF Structure

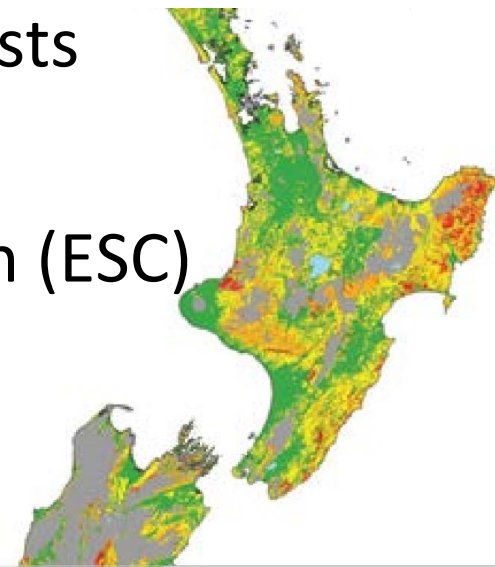
- Set out as the 8 main forestry activities
- + ancillary activities
- Rules drawn from existing plans and consents
- Pitched so that low risk activity is permitted
 - provided conditions are met
- Requires interaction with council even for permitted activities

How the NESPF Works - Activities

Activities	+	Ancillary activities	+	General requirements
Afforestation				Discharge, dam, divert
Prune and Thin		Slash traps		Noise, vibration
Earthworks				Dust
River Crossings		Indig veg clearance		Indigenous bird nesting
Forestry Quarrying				Fuel
Harvesting		Other veg clearance		
Mechanical land prep				
Replanting				

How the NESPF Works – Risk

- Rule status triggered by threshold tests
- Thresholds set by:
 - Erosion Susceptibility Classification (ESC)
 - Fish Spawning Indicator
 - Wilding tree risk calculator
- Higher risk activities have conditions



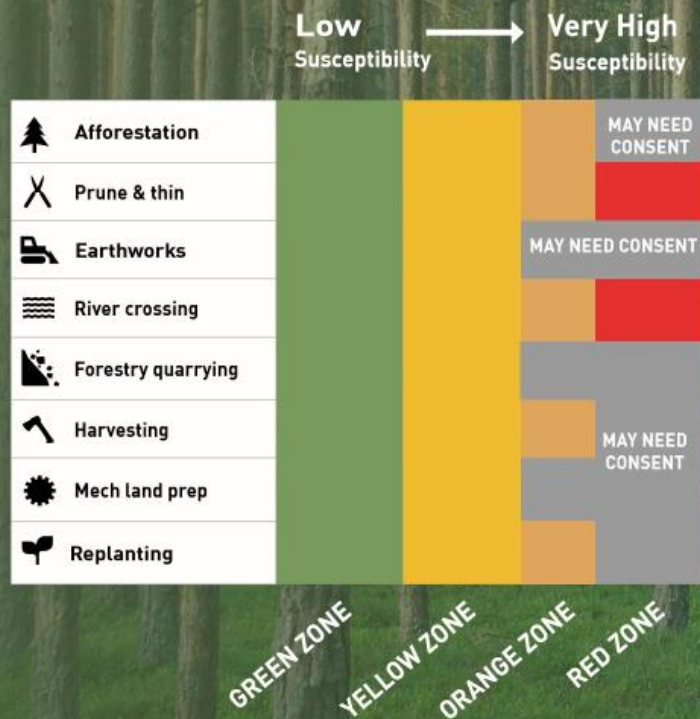
How the NES-PF works - Thresholds

First threshold			Second threshold	
Activity	Site risk	Measureable limits		
Afforestation	ESC	-	wildings	setbacks
Pruning and thinning	-	-	setbacks	
Earthworks	ESC	Volume/area	Sediment/fish	setbacks
River crossings	-	Flow rate	erosion/ sediment/fish	By crossing type
Forest quarrying	ESC	Volume/area	erosion/sediment/ fish	
Harvesting	ESC	-	Sediment/fish	setbacks
Mechanical land prep	ESC	-	Sediment/fish	setbacks
Replanting	ESC	-	wildings	setbacks
Ancillary activities	-	Area		
General provisions	-	✓ (reg 93)		

Erosion Susceptibility Classification Tool



DETERMINES FOREST LAND EROSION RISK



IT IS BASED ON



OTHER CONSIDERATIONS



Erosion classification review process

Landowners/forest operators/councils can initiate review of specific land



Based on “potential erosion severity” data

Published in land use capability surveys



Online interactive map

Helps landowners easily identify erosion susceptibility of their land

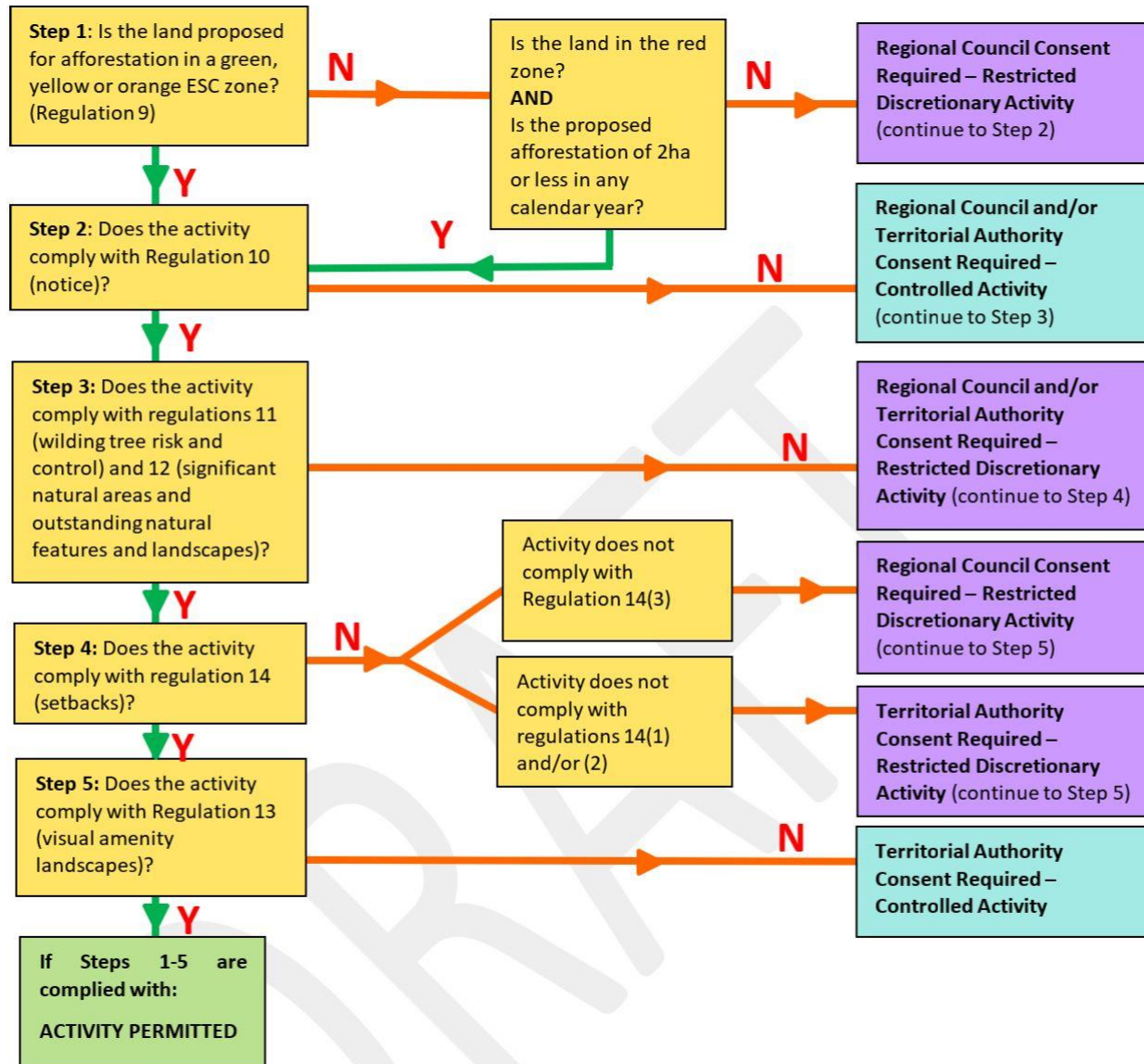
<http://www.mpi.govt.nz/growing-and-producing/forestry/overview/>

Rule Types

- Permitted - *with conditions*
- Consents
 - Controlled
 - Restricted Discretionary

Consents – do you need one?

- Check the regs
- If in doubt, check with council



Consents – A Harvesting Example

HARVESTING REGULATIONS

PART 2, SUB-PART 6



ANCILLARY & GENERAL REGULATIONS

apply in a similar fashion e.g. indigenous vegetation clearance



Harvesting is a controlled activity:



if regulation 64(1) or (2) are not complied with.

Harvesting is restricted discretionary activity:



in the red zone for more than 2 ha of harvesting in any 3-month period.



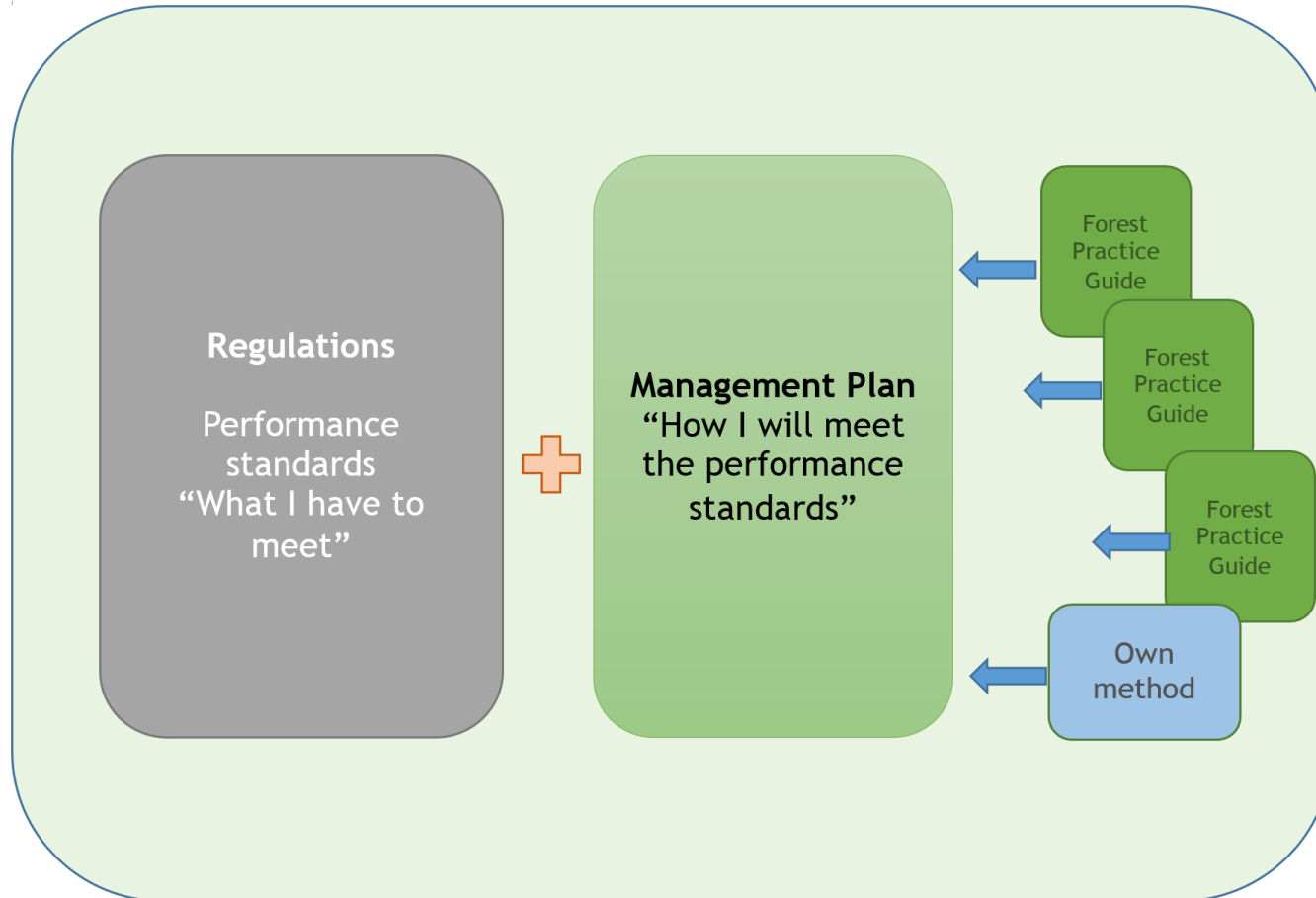
in the green, yellow or orange zone if regulations 64 to 69 are not complied with.

Harvesting is restricted discretionary activity:



if regulation 93 (2), (3) or (4) governing indigenous vegetation clearance is not complied with.

Management Plans



Management Plans - Purpose

- Provide certainty to council that all risk aspects are covered and explains how risks will be managed
- Provide flexibility to forester for how they manage the site risk
 - Demonstrate site knowledge
 - Have a process to identify risks
 - Explain how the risks will be managed
- Plans should be proportional to the complexity of the operation and risks of the site.

Management plans

- Required for:
 - Forestry earthworks
 - Harvesting
 - Quarry erosion and sediment
- Foresters must prepare them
 - >20 working days before ops start
- Must inform council of them at time of giving notice of operations
- Councils can ask for them but don't have to
- Give council notice of “material amendments”

Mgmt Plan content –

1. Identify people involved and site

Person and property details

- (a) date
- (b) – (e) people responsible - land owner/agent/forest owner and harvest and earthworks managers
- (f) – (i) = location - Region and district, access road used, forest name, map references.

Map - scale not less than 1:10 000

- (c) Harvest area boundary
- (d) External property boundaries within 200 m of the activity area
- (e) Contour lines
- (f) Erosion susceptibility classification
- (g) Proposed harvesting method and extraction directions
- (h) Proposed forestry road locations, and landing or skid locations

Management Plans

2. Identify Site Risks

Water on site

location of:

- Water bodies and the sea
- Any setbacks.

Downstream risks

location of:

- public roads/ other infrastructure:
- downstream properties and waterbodies
- registered drinking water supply (> 25 people within 1 km downstream)

On-site risks

location of:

- features to protect during the operation, e.g. SNAs

Forestry infrastructure

location of:

- existing roads, tracks, landings, firebreaks, and river crossings
- proposed new roads, tracks, landings, firebreaks, river crossings (permanent and temporary), and fuel storage and refuelling sites
- proposed end-haul deposit sites
- slash storage areas

Management Plan

– Explain How Site Risks Will Be Managed

Earthworks management plan

- describe scope of work and purpose
- indicate construction time

Describe the management practices

- water run-off control
- sediment control
- managing excess fill and spoil
- methods to stabilise batters, side cast, and cut and fill
- post-harvest remedial work (timing and methods)

Harvest plan

- Describe harvest method - ground-based, hauler and type
- timing, duration, intensity, and any staging

Describe management practices used for—

- avoiding slash instability at landings
- no-slash zones
- slash management near waterways
- measures to stop slash mobilisation in heavy rain events and contingency plans

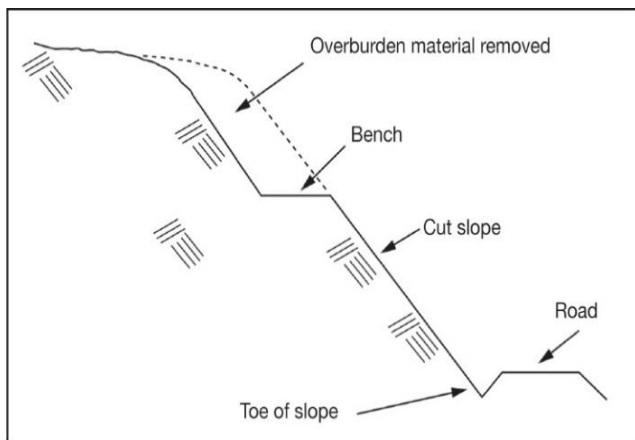
any operational restrictions to—

- minimise damage to indigenous vegetation
- avoid damage to downstream and adjacent infrastructure and properties

Forest Practice Guides - Purpose

- Outline good forest practice
- Help with producing management plans
- Convenient for both foresters and council
- Not compulsory

Forest Practice Guides - Topics



FPG topic areas

Earthworks - engineering

Vegetative methods to stabilise bare earth

Erosion and sediment controls
- water table and water table outlet controls

Waterway crossings

Earthworks - tracking

Slash management

Felling management

Post-harvest rehabilitation

Land preparation

Forest Practice Guides - Content

- Explanation
- Where and when to use
- Situations to avoid using
- Design
- Construction
- Maintenance
- Alternatives



Existing Consents and Use Rights

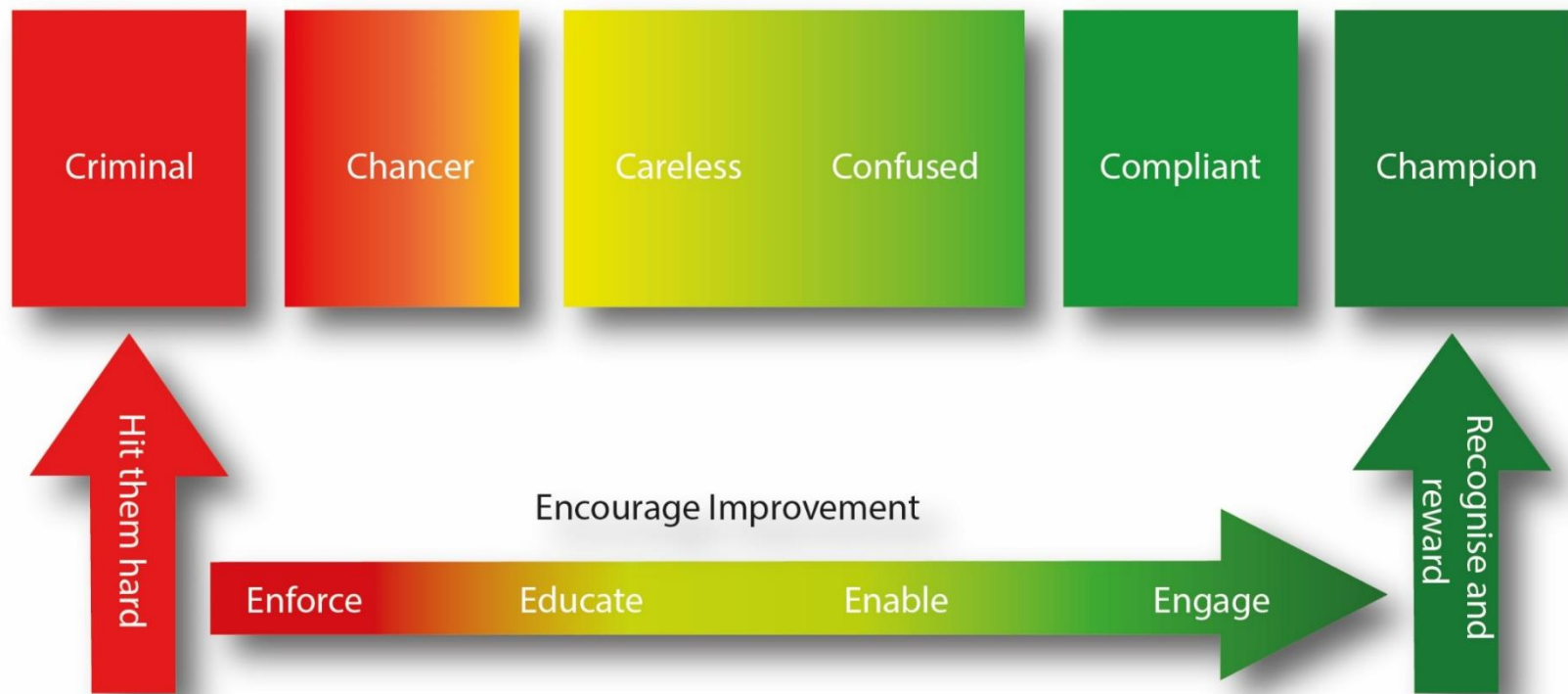
- NESPF and existing consents
 - Consents granted under a district plan
 - Coastal, water or discharge permits
 - Regional land use consents
- NESPF and notifications after 3 August 2017
- Existing use rights
 - Land use under district plans
 - Activities under regional plans

New Consents

- New
 - Consents take time to prepare and process
 - Council may request more information
 - Contact council if you are unsure
 - Lodge March
 - Suggest prepare consents now

Compliance

Compliance and Engagement Spectrum (Source SEPA)



Homework - to be ready for 1 May

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.



Homework - to be ready for 1 May

1. Sort out which operations will need to give notice to council or need consents
2. Check existing consents are sorted
3. Revise your systems
 - Figure out what you'd add to harvest plans to cover the management plan contents
 - Set up a process to streamline giving notice and preparing plans
4. Join an established forestry network
5. Make sure everyone in your team knows what is going to happen
6. Get any consents in

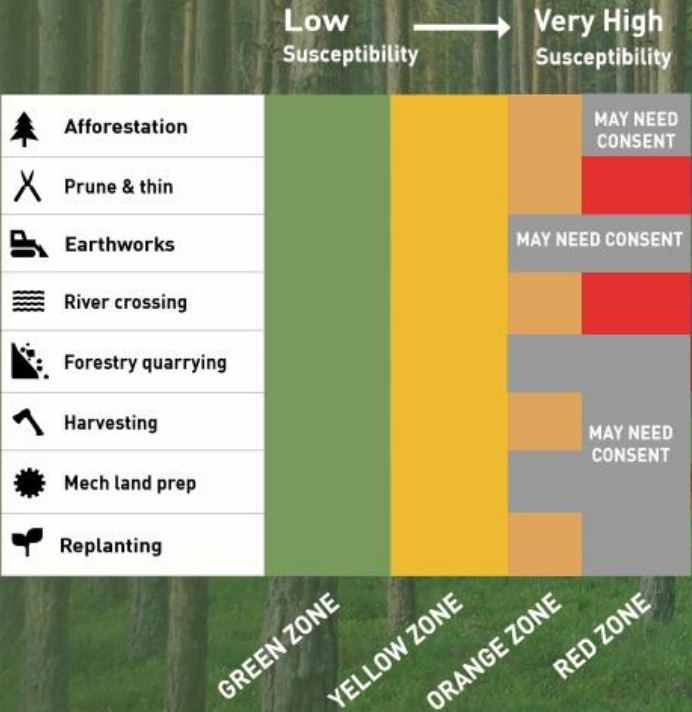
More Information

- Visit the MPI website – search NES PF
- Email info@mpi.govt.nz subject line: NES-PF
- Other engagement opportunities e.g. NZIF
- Information is coming:
 - User guide
 - Consents and compliance guide

Risk Assessment Tools

EROSION SUSCEPTIBILITY CLASSIFICATION TOOL

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FISH SPAWNING INDICATOR TOOL

A CONSISTENT APPROACH

To manage forestry activity effects on sensitive freshwater fish species present in rivers, lakes and wetlands



WHILE ACCOUNTING FOR LOCALISED VARIATION

In terms of: fish species, latitude, altitude & climatic conditions

TAKES TARGETED APPROACH THAT RECOGNISES & INDICATES



The 33 fish species sensitive to forest activities



When these fish are spawning



Where these fish are spawning



REQUIRES CONSENT

for activities that disturb spawning habitats during spawning times

BASED ON BEST SCIENTIFIC DATA

In terms of variables relevant to ascertaining risk



Mostly restricts applicable activities during:



ONLINE INTERACTIVE MAP

Lets landowners identify fish species present in streams / rivers on their property

WILDING TREE RISK CALCULATOR

A CONSISTENT APPROACH

To managing the wilding conifer spread risk associated with planting



This is important because unmanaged spread can adversely affect:



Landscape values



Conservation values



Land uses



Hydrology

HOW IT WORKS?



Calculator determines wilding conifer risk of planting at a given site using
**With a better understanding of
6 RISK INDICATORS**

Points assigned to each indicator - if the score is 12 or higher consent is required



This tool supports the "National Wilding Control Programme"

1

Spread vigour of the tree species

2

Palatability of tree species to livestock

3

Topographical placement of the site to be planted

4

Land-use characteristics of planted land

5

Surrounding vegetation

6

Wind conditions

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