My name is Richard Timpany.

I am chief executive officer of Hunter Downs Development Company Limited (HDDCL) a role I have held since June 2014.

In my evidence I provide:

3.1 some background to HDDCL and the proposed HDI Scheme;

3.2 a high-level summary of proposed management regime;

3.3 an indication of support for the scheme and an outline the HDI development programme; and

3.4 a summary of HDDCL’s participation in the ZIP addendum development and participation with the Nitrogen Allocation Reference Group (NARG).

HDDCL and the HDI Scheme

As I set out in my evidence HDDCL is in effect the joint venture company between Meridian Energy Limited and Hunter Downs Irrigation Limited charged with overseeing the development of the HDI Scheme.

The HDI Scheme is consented to take up to 20.5 m$^3$/s of water with an annual water volume of up to 251 million m$^3$ from the Waitaki River.

The preferred scheme is essentially a pressurised piped distribution network with some limited open canal and gravity pipeline elements at the southern end. The network provides supply from the Waitaki River to up to 40,000 hectares of irrigation (consented) within a command area of around 60,000 hectares (see Figure 1 (attached to this summary for ease of reference)).

The management regime

In my evidence I discuss:

7.1 the requirement for the Scheme to prepare and maintain a Scheme Management Plan;

7.2 the requirement for individual farmers to hold and abide by an individual Farm Environmental Management Plan; and

7.3 the requirement for a water user agreement between the individual shareholder and the HDI Scheme (which will include various provisions around enforcement and compliance)
This structure will ensure that where, for example, the requirement of a specific FEMP for property is not met by the shareholder then the HDI Scheme is in a position to reduce or potentially cease supply to that shareholder. The requirements are all formally set out in the conditions of consent.

In simple terms I state in my evidence that the existing regime (as recorded in the current conditions of consent) already provides a robust regime for managing the change in land use and limiting adverse effects through the PC3 regime.

**The development**

I discuss the staged development of the HDI Scheme.

By 2018 it is anticipated that the HDI scheme will commence with a two year construction programme.

At the time of preparing this summary around 26,000 hectares are already subscribed (across 90 shareholders).

**The ZIP and NARG process**

HDDCL has supported the Zone Committee in the development of the ZIP addendum and it has participated in the community discussions on the scenarios for future development.

The certainty that PC3 can create for the HDI Scheme, building on the ZIP expectation of a developed HDI Scheme in terms of nutrient allocation and future landuse capacity, is very important for scheme members.

HDDCL is very supportive of the ‘solutions package’ but seeks a number of changes to better the intent of the Zone Committee.

Richard Timpany

10 November 2015