

PUBLIC NOTICE

AMENDMENTS TO ENVIRONMENT CANTERBURY'S REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT AND REGIONAL PLANS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACTION 46 OF THE LAND USE RECOVERY PLAN

At a Council meeting held on 28 May 2015, the Canterbury Regional Council (Environment Canterbury) resolved to amend its Regional Policy Statement and regional plans in accordance with Action 46 of the Land Use Recovery Plan (LURP) and sections 24(1)(c) and 24(3) of the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Act 2011 to enable and support recovery and rebuilding in accordance with the LURP.

The amendments to the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement (CRPS) and regional plans relate to the greater Christchurch area and include:

1. Amendments to the CRPS to enable the three greater Christchurch territorial authorities to either avoid or mitigate new development in urban areas located within high hazard areas
2. Amendments to the CRPS and Regional Coastal Environment Plan for the Canterbury Region to direct the responsibility for managing coastal hazards within greater Christchurch to the territorial authorities.
3. Amendments to Section 9 (Christchurch-West Melton) of the proposed Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan to enable the continued disposal of earthquake related residual demolition waste, liquefaction silt, and infrastructure waste onto or into land within the Burwood Landfill Special Purpose site as a controlled activity.

The amendments will have legal effect from **12 June 2015**.

A copy of the amendments can be viewed:

- During office hours at the offices of Environment Canterbury at 17 Sir Gil Simpson Drive, Christchurch; 75 Church Street, Timaru; and Beach Road, Kaikoura.
- At all open public libraries in the Canterbury Region.

The amendments can also be viewed and downloaded free of charge from the Environment Canterbury website: www.ecan.govt.nz. A CD copy of the amendments can be ordered free of charge from Customer Services, Environment Canterbury, PO Box 345, Christchurch, on 03 353 9007 or toll free on 0800 32 4636 (ECINFO). Paper copies can also be requested through Customer Services at a cost as per the charges in the Annual Plan.

For any other inquiries please contact Customer Services; Christchurch 03 365 3828 or Freephone 0800 324 6360.

Bill Bayfield
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

LURP ACTION 46 - AMENDMENTS TO CANTERBURY REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT

Understanding the changes

Management of development within high hazard areas in CRPS (High Hazard Area Changes)

The deletions and additions made to the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement under Action 46 and section 24 of the CER Act as part of the High Hazard Area changes are shown in bold strikethrough and underline respectively (and not highlighted grey).

Instructions to aid to the understanding of what has been amended are included in a text box.

Identification and management of Coastal Hazard areas (Coastal Hazard Changes)

The deletions and additions made to the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement under Action 46 and section 24 of the CER Act as part of the Coastal Hazard changes are shown in bold double strikethrough and underline respectively (and not highlighted grey).

Instructions to aid to the understanding of what has been amended are included in a text box.

Section 27 changes

The changes highlighted grey are amendments sought by Environment Canterbury to be made by the Minister under section 27 of the CER Act. These changes do not form part of the changes to be made under Action 46 and section 24 of the CER Act.

These section 27 changes have not yet taken legal effect.

- (5) Outside of ~~G~~greater Christchurch, is proposed to be located in an area zoned or identified in a district plan ~~or Chapter 6 of the CRPS~~ for urban residential, industrial or commercial use, at the date of notification of the CRPS, in which case the effects of the natural hazard must be mitigated; or
- (6) Within ~~G~~greater Christchurch, is proposed to be located in an area zoned in a district plan for urban residential, industrial or commercial use, or identified as a "Greenfield Priority Area" on Map A of Chapter 6, both at the date the Land Use Recovery Plan was notified in the Gazette, in which case the effects of the natural hazard must be avoided or appropriately mitigated; or
- (7) Within ~~G~~greater Christchurch, relates to the maintenance and/or upgrading of existing critical or significant infrastructure.

This policy implements the following objective:
Objective 11.2.1 and 6.2.1

Methods

The Canterbury Regional Council:

Will:

- (1) (a) Outside of ~~G~~greater Christchurch: Set out objectives and policies, and may include methods in regional plans, to avoid new subdivision, use and development that do not meet the criteria set out in Policy 11.3.1 clauses (1) to (5), within areas subject to coastal erosion within the next 100 years, and in the beds of lakes and rivers.
- (b) Within ~~G~~greater Christchurch: Set out objectives and policies, and may include methods, in regional plans to give effect to Policy 11.3.1, except in relation to land likely to be subject to coastal erosion and sea water inundation including the cumulative effects of sea level rise where provisions are specified in an operative District Plan.
- (2) Provide information it holds on historical and design events to define high hazard areas.
- (3) Make available upon request, any information about natural hazards that it holds.
- (4) Provide information to territorial authorities within greater Christchurch on high hazard areas.
- (45) Identify areas subject to coastal erosion through the provisions of its Regional Plans until areas subject to coastal erosion in greater Christchurch are identified in an operative district plan.

Should:

- (56) Develop guidelines and strategies on appropriate new development within high hazard areas.

Territorial authorities:

Will:

- (67) (a) Outside of ~~G~~greater Christchurch: Set out objectives and policies, and may include methods in district plans, to avoid new subdivision, use and development that does not meet the criteria set out in Policy 11.3.1 clauses (1) to (5) for known high hazard areas excluding those areas subject to coastal erosion within the next 100 years and within the beds of lakes and rivers.
- (b) Within ~~G~~greater Christchurch: Within 5 years of Policy 11.3.1 becoming operative set out objectives, and policies and may include methods, in district plans to give effect to Policy 11.3.1.
- (c) Within ~~G~~greater Christchurch: Within 5 years of Policy 11.3.1 becoming operative identify high hazard areas through the provisions of their district plans. When identifying land likely to be subject to coastal

throughout Canterbury and can result in major damage to property and risk to life. International research and observations have shown that critical flood depths and velocities will damage structures and harm people. For example, in water that is not moving, flood depths greater than about 1 metre pose a threat to life. When water is moving, the velocity can increase the risk to life and property. Depth and velocity combined can result in significant risk to life and damage to property.

Areas subject to inundation, where the depth or velocity of flood water is not likely to be sufficient to pose a significant risk to life are addressed in Policy 11.3.2. Coastal erosion is a major issue in parts of Canterbury. New development such as residential, commercial and industrial activity is not sustainable in areas subject to erosion over the next 100 years. Sea water inundation has occurred, and will continue to occur, in many coastal areas of Canterbury. Sea water inundation can occur due to a number of different factors, including coastal erosion and storm-surge. Many activities are not sustainable in these areas and should be avoided. The policy ~~also~~ indicates that it is inappropriate to develop areas that would require significant new hazard mitigation works such as stop-banks or seawalls, as such development is unsustainable.

The policy acknowledges that within ~~G~~reater Christchurch significant investment and resources may exist within high hazard areas together with a greater consequence to life and property from the adverse effects of natural hazards. Climate change including Sea Level Rise is likely to exacerbate these adverse effects over time. Whether it is appropriate to avoid further development in high hazard areas including associated infrastructure and services will be guided by a number of factors. The policy also recognises the provisions of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010.

For the purposes of managing coastal erosion, Appendix 5 of this Regional Policy Statement contains coastal erosion hazard zones and seawater inundation zones. These have been developed from historical data. Therefore they provide a minimum baseline of likely erosion rates however, when the effects of accelerated sea level rise due to climate change are considered these lines may not be adequate for long term planning. Therefore local authorities within greater Christchurch may wish to undertake a more detailed assessment on the effects of sea level rise and include additional zones within their district plans.

Providing certainty on how new development will be managed in high hazard areas in ~~G~~reater Christchurch is also necessary to enable long term plans to be made by people, investors, service providers and infrastructure providers in these areas. Providing this certainty is important to help ~~G~~reater Christchurch recover from the 2010 and 2011 earthquakes, and to provide a sound basis for managing urban growth in these areas.

As part of developing an integrated approach to the management of natural hazards and land use, territorial authorities within greater Christchurch will have responsibility for the control of the use of land to address the avoidance or mitigation of natural hazards in areas likely to be subject to coastal erosion and sea water inundation over the next 100 years, including areas where coastal erosion and inundation are exacerbated by climate change including sea level rise. This approach will also create efficiencies for the public where one agency is responsible for land use controls in these areas so that dual consent processes can be minimised where possible.

For the purposes of this Policy, greater Christchurch means the districts of the Christchurch City Council, the Selwyn District Council, and the Waimakariri District

Insertion of a new Appendix 6 as referred to in the definition of High Hazard Area

Appendix 6 – greater Christchurch coastal hazard zones: Definitions and Explanations

Hazard Zones

Hazard Zone 1

(a) For stable or accretionary shorelines:

Where there is no evidence of shoreline erosion, the width of Hazard Zone 1 is the area landward of the Coastal Marine Area boundary to the landward limit of the active beach system. This position is determined either by ground survey, or from aerial photography.

(b) For most eroding shorelines:

The width of Hazard Zone 1 includes the active beach system and the area landward of this, which is likely to be part of the active beach system if contemporary erosion processes continue unaltered for the next 50 years. Hence, the landward limit of Hazard Zone 1 corresponds to the projected position of the landward toes of the active beach system.

The width of hazard zones has been determined by interpolating the rate of shoreline retreat between fixed determination points. For all determination points, except for some special situations listed below, there was no evidence of a change in the long-term rate of shoreline retreat. Therefore, the longest term historical erosion rates have been used. These will include short term fluctuations.

Special situations where these factors do not apply:

(i) South Brighton Spit.

Hazard Zone 2

No Hazard Zone 2 is defined for stable or accreting shorelines.

For eroding shorelines, Hazard Zone 2 is landward of Hazard Zone 1, and covers areas that could become part of the active beach system within 50 to 100 years if the erosion rates used to calculate Hazard Zone 1 were to continue unaltered for 100 years.

LURP ACTION 46 - AMENDMENTS TO REGIONAL COASTAL ENVIRONMENT PLAN FOR THE CANTERBURY REGION

Understanding the changes

Identification and management of Coastal Hazard areas (Coastal Hazard Changes)

Deletions and additions have been made to the Regional Coastal Environment Plan under Action 46 and section 24 of the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery (CER) Act, as part of the Coastal Hazard Changes, are shown in bold strikethrough and underline respectively.

Text before a changed provision and text after a changed provision is indicated by the use of "(...)".

Instructions to aid to the understanding of what has been amended are included in a text box.

The following new method in Chapter 9

Method 9.6 Responsibilities of Christchurch City, Waimakariri and Selwyn District Councils

Christchurch City, Waimakariri and Selwyn District Councils will identify areas likely to be subject to coastal erosion and sea water inundation including the cumulative effects of sea level rise over the next 100 years through the provisions of their district plans and include objectives, policies and methods to control the use of land within those areas.

The following changes to Chapter 9, Method 9.6 Regional Rules

Method 9.6 Regional Rules

Erosion Hazard

The following rules apply within Hazard Zones 1 and 2, defined on the Coastal Hazard Zone Maps in Volume 3 of this Plan. They control certain uses of land undertaken in areas subject to coastal erosion and control activities that can contribute to coastal erosion.

The following rules do not apply in Christchurch, Waimakariri and Selwyn districts where areas likely to be subject to coastal erosion and sea water inundation including the cumulative effects of sea level rise over the next 100 years have been identified through provisions of an operative district plan.

LURP ACTION 46 - BURWOOD LANDFILL AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 9 (CHRISTCHURCH – WEST MELTON) OF THE PLWRP

Understanding the changes

The deletions and additions are shown in bold strikethrough and underline.

Map 9.2, although not shown as underlined, is also to be inserted into Section 9.

Instructions to aid to the understanding of what has been amended are included in a text box.

Insertion of the following policy in Section 9.4 of the pLWRP

9.4.10 Enable the discharge to land of earthquake related residual demolition waste, liquefaction silt and infrastructure waste within the Burwood Landfill Special Purpose Site, as shown on Map 9.2, provided the adverse effects on the environment are mitigated.

Insertion of the following two rules in Section 9.5 of the pLWRP

9.5.13 The discharge of earthquake related residual demolition waste, liquefaction silt, and infrastructure waste onto or into land in circumstances where contaminants may enter water, is a controlled activity provided the following conditions are met:

- 1. A management plan for the landfill has been prepared and is submitted with an application for a discharge permit. The plan shall address all the matters in Appendix 3 of the Landfill Guidelines (2000) published by the Centre for Advanced Engineering, University of Canterbury.**
- 2. A cultural impact assessment has been prepared and submitted with an application for a discharge permit.**
- 3. The discharge occurs within the area defined as the Burwood Landfill Special Purpose Site as shown on Map 9.2.**
- 4. Any application for resource consent provides written comments on the application, or evidence of 10 working days having been provided for receipt of those comments, from the following parties: Te Runanga O Ngai Tahu or papitipu runanga identified by them; Christchurch District Health Board; Burwood–Pegasus Community Board; Parklands Residents Association Incorporated; Queenspark Residents Association; and owners and occupiers of land adjacent to the Burwood Landfill.**

Insertion of the following map in Section 9 of the pLWRP

Map 9.2

