

Timaru District Council

Draft Regional Policy Statement

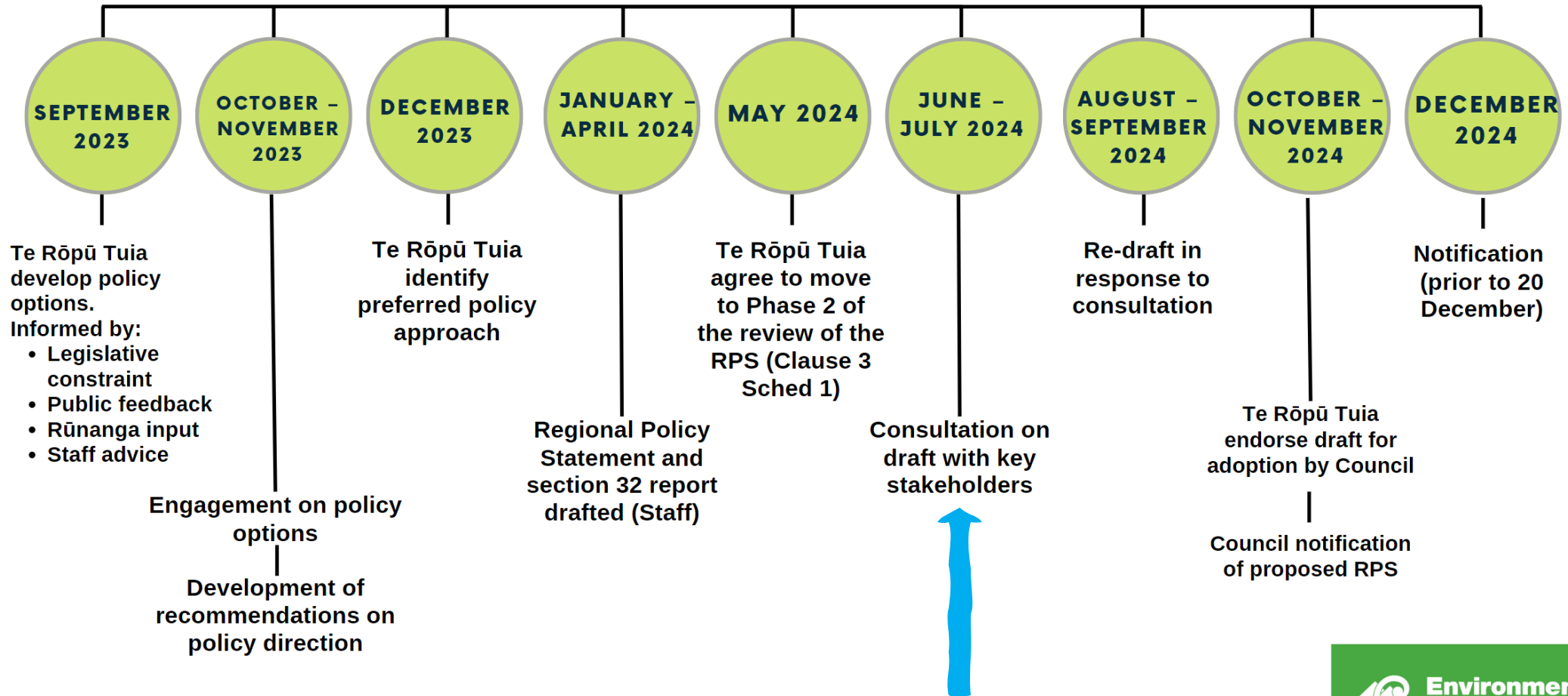


Purpose of Today

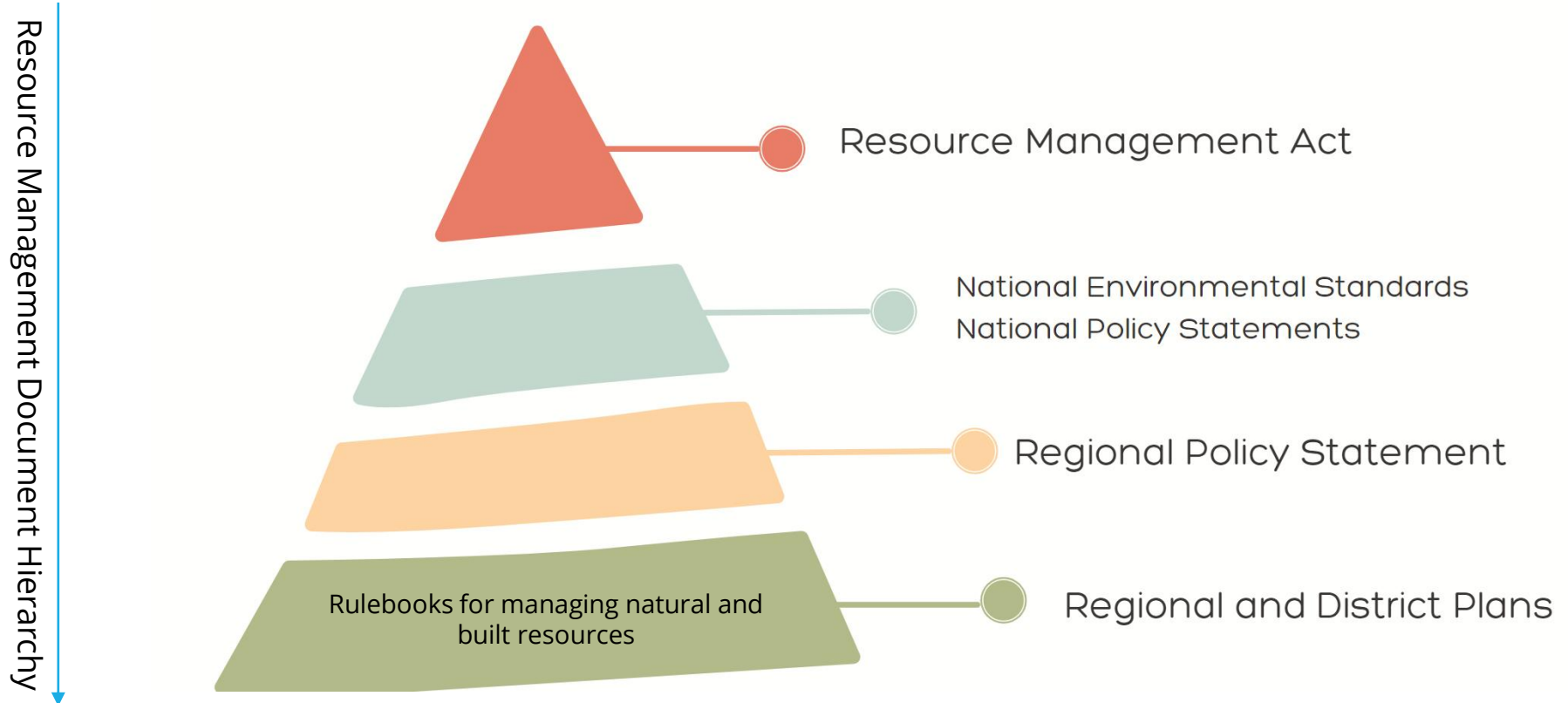
- Explain where the RPS review is at
- Recap on where the RPS sits in the RMA Planning documents hierarchy
- Talk about the process for developing the RPS
- Explain how the draft RPS will look different to the operative RPS
- Provide 3 examples to illustrate the proposed approach in the draft RPS: Highly Productive Land, Climate Change and Natural Hazards.
- Talk about what happens next and opportunities for the Council to contribute its thoughts.



RPS review timeline

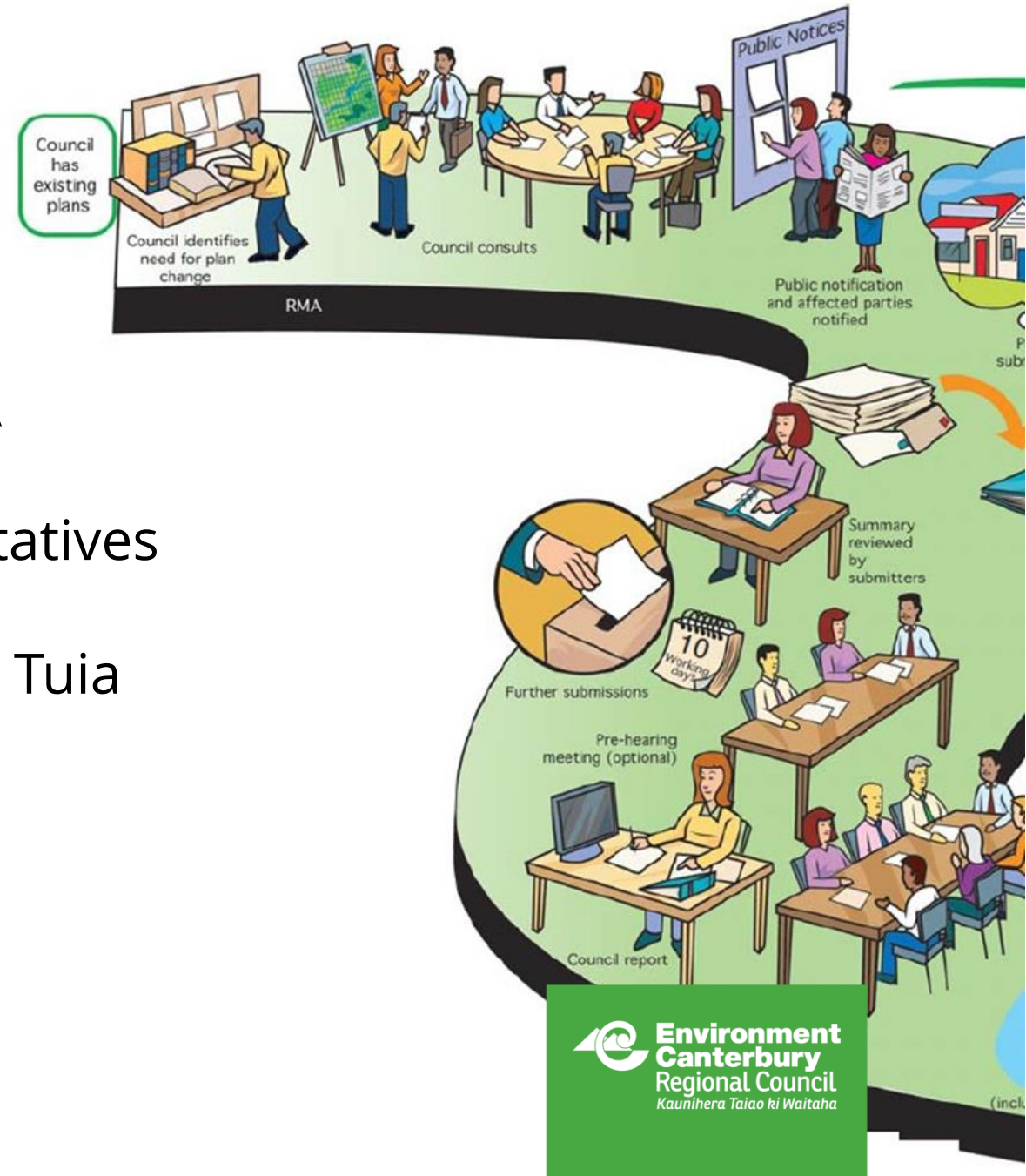


What is a Regional Policy Statement?

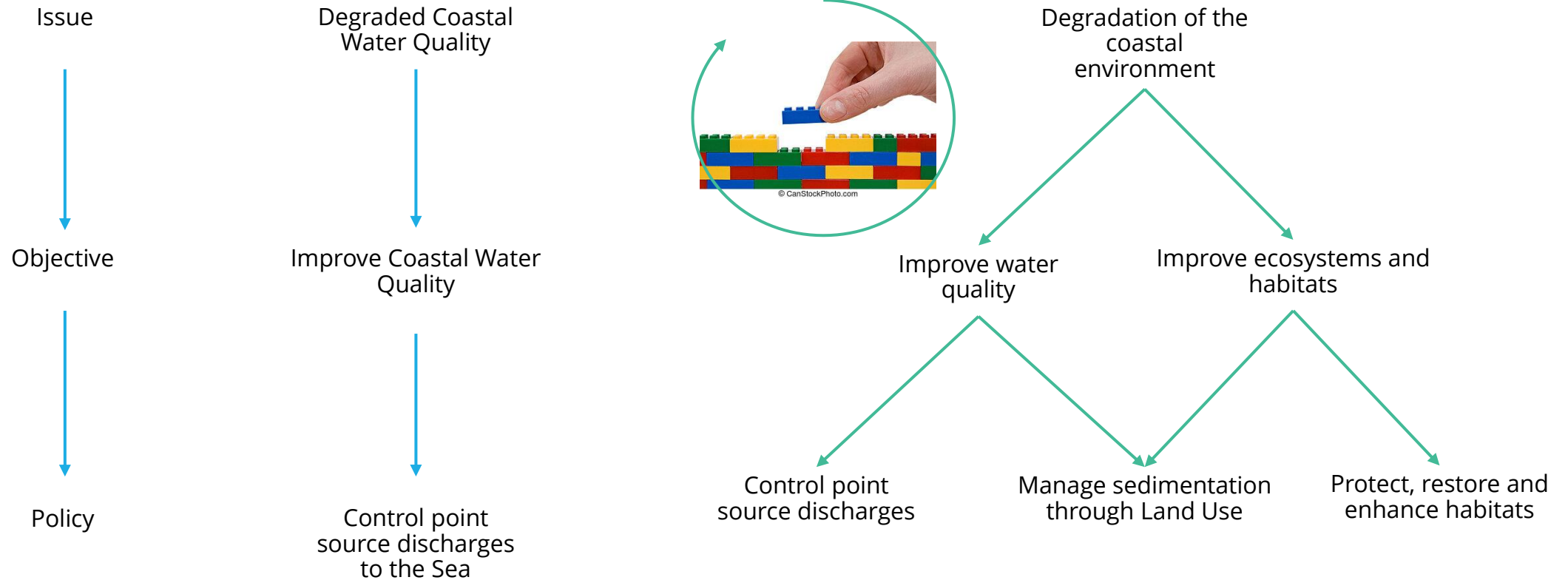


How we put it together

- Current state
- Community engagement including TA
- Working alongside rūnanga representatives
- Feedback and direction from Te Rōpū Tuia
- National direction

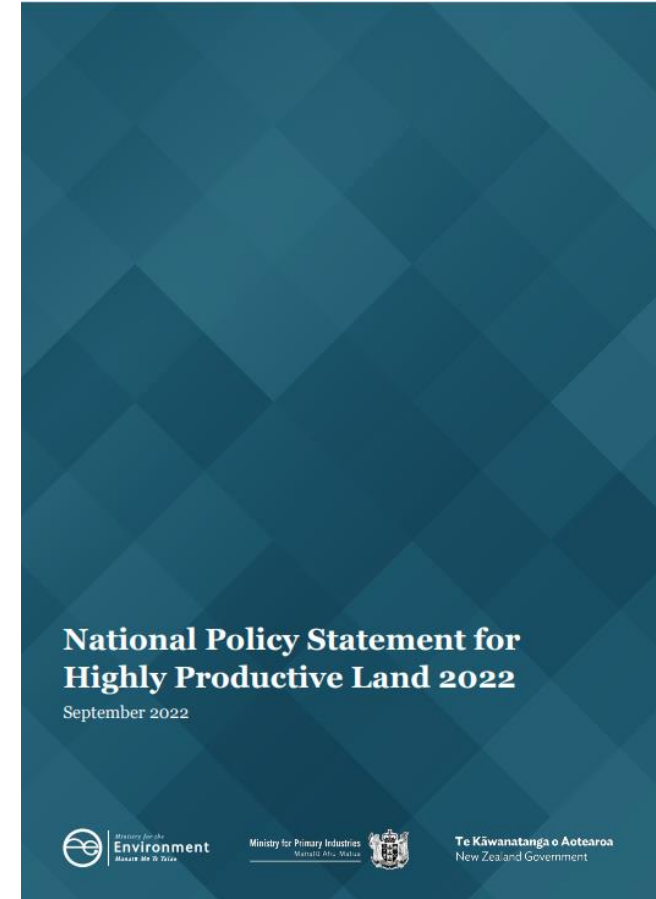


RPS Framework: Fitting it together

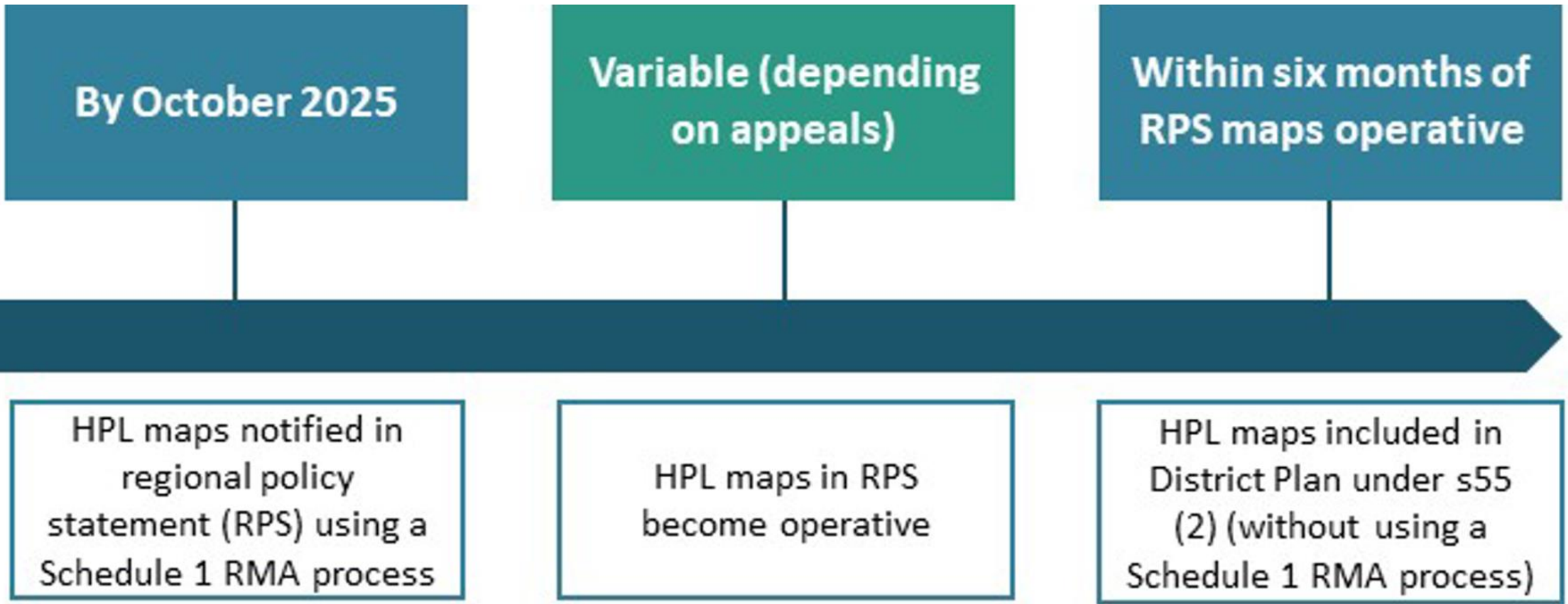


Highly Productive Land

- National direction contained in the NPS-HPL
- Contains policy framework
- Implementation takes place via
 - Managing land use on HPL (TA responsibility)
 - Mapping of HPL (ECan responsibility)



HPL mapping – timing for District Plans



How the RPS manages climate risks to communities + infrastructure

Why (issue)



What (objective)



How (policies)



Who (methods)

Climate change is driving risks to...

Communities
Kāinga + marae
Infrastructure
Rangatiratanga

Objective

New development doesn't make risk worse

Adaptation planning is enabled

Account for climate change effects

Mana whenua exercise rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga

Kāinga / marae are relocated

Account for climate change in natural hazard assessments

Identify and facilitate adaptation planning



Require new development to meet mitigation standards for natural hazards (incl climate change)

Avoid development in adaptation planning areas until this process has been completed

Local authorities work with mana whenua, communities, stakeholders to coordinate adaptation planning

District + regional plans respond to adaptation planning

District + regional plans implement natural hazards policies (incl climate change)

Local authorities should work together on climate action, e.g. through Canterbury Climate Partnership Plan

How the RPS manages Natural Hazards

Why (issue)



What (objective)



How (policies)



Who (methods)

Expectation of increased flooding risk – challenge for existing flood protection

Expectation of sea-level rise, coastal erosion & inundation

Expectation of increased weather-related fires

Landslide risk

Earthquake risk

Prevent exposure to unacceptable risk

Enhance flood resilience

Incorporate green infrastructure hazard mitigation

Costs of mitigating risks and adverse effects of mitigating risks important

Manage the following risks: to buildings in flooding areas

to life from flooding – e.g. egress routes

From coastal erosion e.g. relocatable buildings

From earthquakes e.g. building design/construction

Wildfire fuel sources

Climate adaptation

District and regional plans

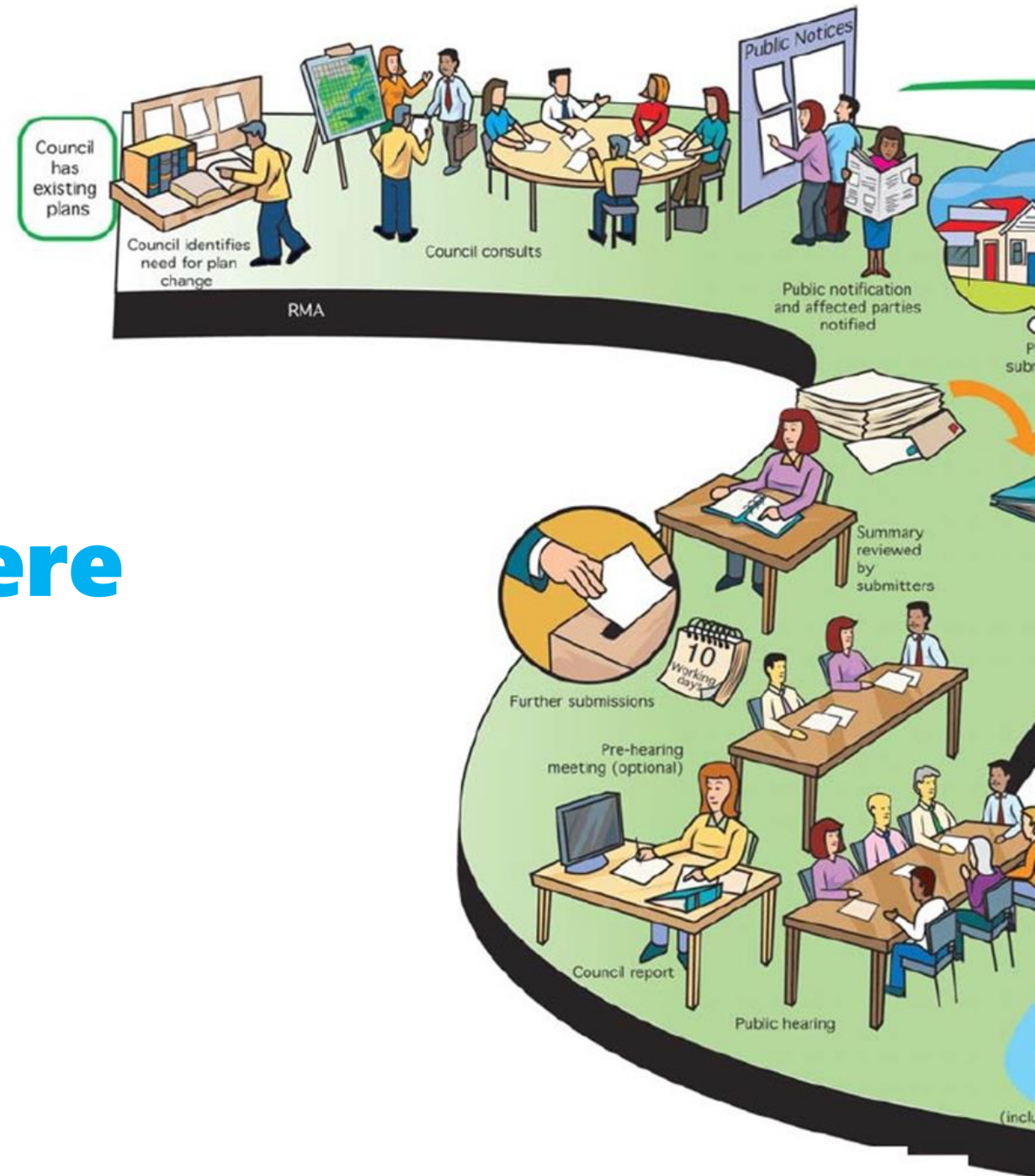
District and Regional Councils work together to investigate uncertain risk

CRC provides information to help identify risks and assist with district plans

Pātai



Where to from here



Where to from here

