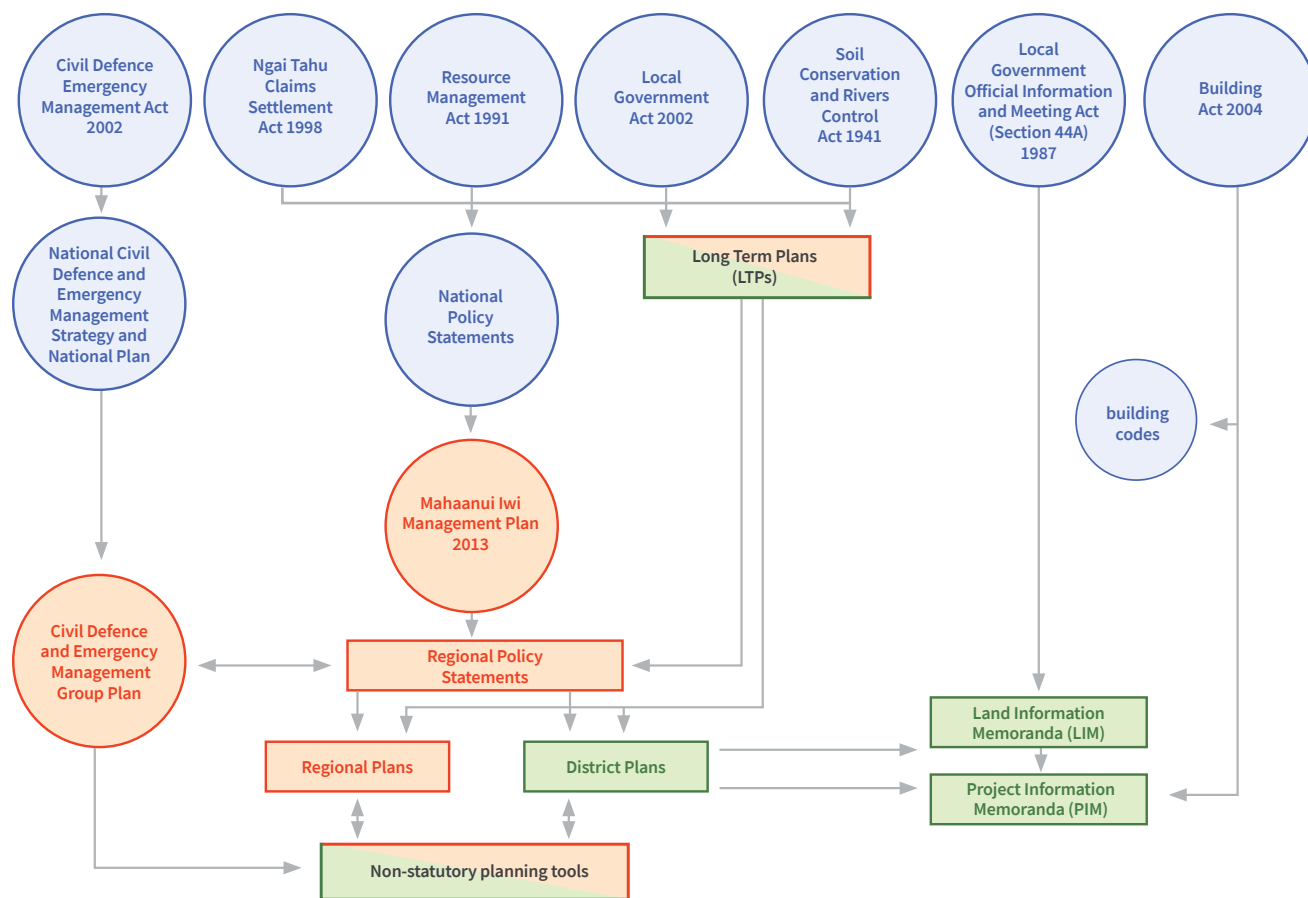


Legislative and policy influences for district planning

This factsheet provides a summary of the key legislative and policy influences that inform and guide the development of a District Plan Change for Coastal Hazards. It's a start point for understanding the broad management framework that exists for addressing coastal hazards¹.

International Agreements and Programmes

National Legislation



¹Christchurch City Council's Management Framework for Coastal Hazards Adaptation Planning provides a broader overview of the existing international context, national direction, guidance and statutory framework, and the tools and jurisdictions for management as it relates to climate change and coastal hazards adaptation planning, including a more in-depth discussion of the relevant RMA document provisions.

International agreements and programmes

Pan-national matters such as climate change are recognised and addressed through a series of collective state agreements and research initiatives. These include the Paris Agreement 2015 which established a legally binding international treaty on climate change, and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). These provide a structure within which individual nations are able to develop their own approaches in a more holistic and integrated manner.

National legislation

There are a number of parliamentary Acts that establish the law with respect to coastal hazards within New Zealand. The principal legislation regarding the District Plan is the Resource Management Act 1991. Other national level statutory instruments influence coastal hazard planning including the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS) 2010. Policy 25 of the NZCPS specifically addresses subdivision, use and development in areas of coastal hazard risk. Together these establish the legal framework within which coastal hazard planning must take place.

Regional policy

Cascading down from the national level, Regional Councils, in our case Environment Canterbury, are responsible for establishing strategic plans and policies that provide the regional approach to resource management. This includes the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement (RPS) 2013 & Canterbury Regional Coastal Environment Plan. Objective 11.2 of the RPS addresses avoiding new subdivision, use and development of land that increases risks associated with natural hazards.

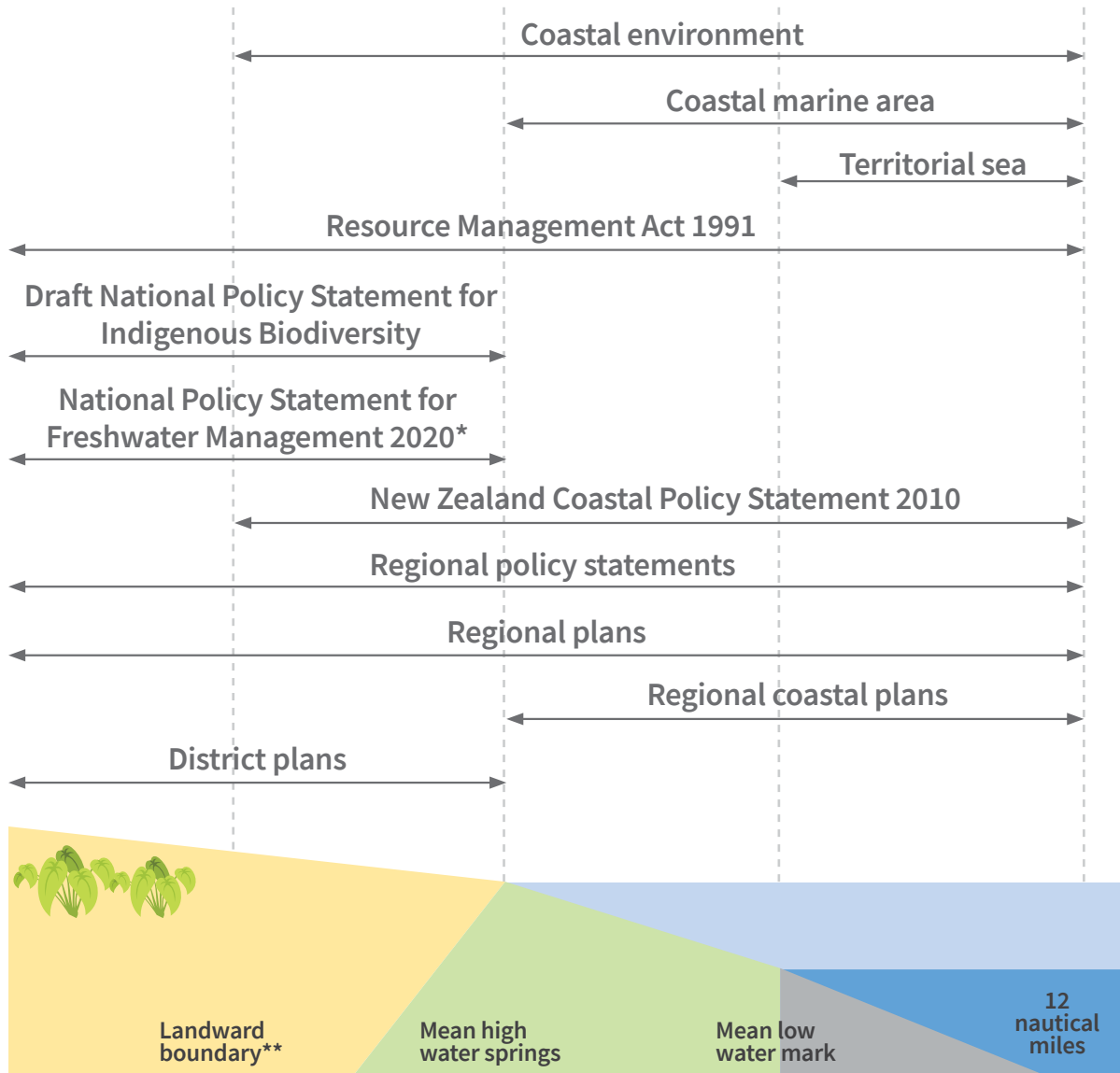
The Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan 2013 expresses the kaitiakitanga values of the papatipu runanga and includes policy direction on a range of matters including climate change.

Local plans and programmes

At the district level Christchurch City Council is responsible for developing and maintaining the District Plan. It is also responsible for a range of other statutory functions including managing the city's infrastructure networks. The Council's Long Term Plan sets out its priorities and programmes for the next 10 years. This is supported by other strategies, plans and programmes such as the Infrastructure Strategy 2021-31 and Coastal Hazards Adaptation Planning Programme.



Coastal hazard spatial roles and responsibilities



*The application is variable as regional councils can decide whether to manage lakes and lagoons that are intermittently open to the sea and coastal wetlands as coastal or freshwater.

**The landward boundary of the coastal environment varies according to local geography