

# SECTION 32 INTRODUCTION

## 1 PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this document is to provide a summary of the rationale for selecting the provisions proposed for the review of the Christchurch District Plan. This Introduction chapter sets out the context and issues of general relevance for the chapter-specific analysis reports that follow, including a summary of the statutory requirements of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA).

## 2 CONTEXT

- 2.1 The Canterbury Earthquakes of 2010 and 2011 have resulted in unprecedented change for the district, creating urgency to provide for recovery needs in the short to medium term. In particular, the needs of households and businesses displaced by the Canterbury earthquakes and the demands for additional housing for recovery workers and for households while their homes are repaired or rebuilt. There are also huge demands on public funding for the repair of infrastructure and facilities, as well as providing services to new areas catering for those business, housing and community needs.
- 2.2 In response to the earthquakes a number of new statutory planning documents have been prepared at national, regional and local level. These include the Recovery Strategy for Greater Christchurch, the Land Use Recovery Plan (LURP), the Christchurch Central Recovery Plan (CCRP), Chapter 6 of the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement (CRPS), and the Greater Christchurch Transport Statement. In addition, Ngāi Tahu have prepared the Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan. Such documents have changed the statutory imperatives for the District, so also lead to a need to update and review the current district plan.

## 3 FORM OF THE DISTRICT PLAN REVIEW

- 3.1 The need for an urgent response to the earthquakes led to a decision to review the district plan in two parts, starting with the most urgent issues. This document covers the first stage of the review, covering the following chapters;
  - Introduction
  - Definitions
  - Strategic Directions

- Natural Hazards
- Transport
- Subdivision, Development and Earthworks
- Designations (Requiring Authorities other than the Council)
- Contaminated Land
- Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial

3.2 The Strategic Directions chapter provides the strategic context and overarching direction for the more specific chapters in the Plan, with high level objectives and policies. Those high level objectives and policies are refined further in the specific chapters, although some of those chapters also contain objectives and policies of relevance to other chapters, e.g. Natural Hazards and Transport. This document includes a summary for each chapter of the evaluation made for selecting the provisions proposed in that chapter. The exception being Designations, which come from requiring authorities, and the Definitions and Glossary Chapter, as evaluations relating to definitions are included within the relevant chapter where that definition is used. Where a chapter relies on higher order or complementary objectives and policies from other chapters, the evaluation of those objectives and policies are contained in the evaluation of those other chapters. For such issues it will be necessary to refer to those other chapters, and the evaluations for those other chapter, to obtain the full picture of what is proposed and why.

3.3 Work on the second stage of the district plan review has already begun, but will be publicly notified in 2015. This document does not cover the issues to be dealt with in the second stage of the review. The chapters in the second stage of the review will cover the following;

- Tangata Whenua and Papakainga Areas
- General Rules and Procedures
- Heritage and Natural Environment
- Utilities, Energy and Infrastructure
- Hazardous Substances
- Central City
- Rural
- Open Space, Conservation and Recreation
- Coastal
- Future Urban Development Areas
- Specific Purpose Areas
- Designations (CCC)

- 3.4 There are also a limited number of matters that will eventually sit within the chapters that are in the first stage of the review, which will not be dealt with until the second stage. Notably provisions for residential areas on the Port Hills and for some of the new greenfield residential areas.
- 3.5 The second stage of the review will also cover the area covered by the Christchurch Central Recovery Plan, which the District Plan cannot be *inconsistent with*, and the “Residential Red Zone” identified by the government.
- 3.6 The form of the district plan review has been developed in consultation with the Canterbury Regional Council, Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority, NZ Transport Agency, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, and the adjoining Selwyn and Waimakariri District Councils.

#### 4 STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

- 4.1 The RMA contains a number of requirements when preparing a district plan (refer to Appendix 1). A summary of those requirements follows (reflecting principles set out in court cases such as Long Bay and Rational Transport).

##### 4.1 Section 32

- 4.1.1 The Council is required under Section 32 of the RMA to carry out an evaluation of whether the proposed provisions are appropriate. This includes whether any particular objective is the most appropriate means of achieving the purpose of the Act, which is the sustainable management of natural and physical resources (Section 5). In respect to any policies, rules and other methods, the evaluation must consider whether they are the most appropriate means of achieving the objectives. The evaluation of policies, rules or other methods must identify other reasonably practicable options, assess efficiency and effectiveness, and summarise the reasons for deciding on the proposed provision. This must include identification, and where practical quantification, of environmental, economic, social and cultural benefits and costs, including those relating to economic growth and employment, and also the risk of acting or not acting if there is uncertain or insufficient information. The level of detail in the evaluation must correspond to the scale and significance of the effects anticipated.

4.1.2 This document contains a separate Section 32 evaluation report for each chapter. As noted earlier, some chapters have higher order objectives and policies that influence the direction in other chapters. For such issues the Section 32 evaluations need to be read together.

#### 4.2 Other RMA sections and higher order planning documents

4.2.1 Other sections of the RMA that are particularly relevant include;

- Section 6 *Matters of national importance*
- Section 7 *Other matters*
- Section 8 *Treaty of Waitangi*
- Section 31 *Functions of territorial authorities under this Act*
- Section 73 *Preparation and change of district plans,*
- Section 74 *Matters to be considered by territorial authority,* and
- Section 75 *Contents of district plans.*

4.2.2 In particular, the RMA requires that the district plan;

- must *give effect to* the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement, National Policy Statements and the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement
- must *not be inconsistent with* Regional Plans,
- must *have regard to* management plans and strategies prepared under other Acts, entries in the Historic Places Register, and the extent to which the district plan needs to be consistent with plans of adjacent territorial authorities,
- must *take into account* any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority, and
- must *not have regard to* trade competition or the effects of trade competition.

4.2.3 Of particular relevance to this review is Chapter 6 of the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement (*Recovery and Rebuilding of Greater Christchurch*), which was specifically introduced through the Land Use Recovery Plan, and provides very specific directions on the future development of the Christchurch district (as well as portions of Selwyn and Waimakariri Districts within the Greater Christchurch area).

4.2.4 The district plan must also *not be inconsistent with* the Recovery Strategy for Greater Christchurch, the Land Use Recovery Plan, and the Christchurch Central Recovery Plan. The Land Use Recovery Plan contains a number of *Actions* that are specifically required to be undertaken in respect of this review of the district plan. Many of these

relate to environmental outcomes that the district plan is to achieve, many of which overlap with those in Chapter 6 of the CRPS. Those outcomes are covered, to the extent that they are relevant, in the Section 32 evaluations for each of the chapters. Other *Actions* relate to processes and procedures used to achieve those outcomes. These included the following;

- *reducing consenting and notification requirements*
- *address the efficiency and effectiveness of urban design provisions*

4.2.5 A number of the *Actions* contained in the Land Use Recovery Plan cannot be achieved through the district plan, or can only be achieved in part. In particular, those *Actions* that require the Council to consider the use of financial tools, development contribution policies, funding of public facilities, services and amenity improvements.

4.2.6 A number of other existing strategic and statutory documents provide direction to the Council in addressing key issues and opportunities relevant to the district plan. Those relevant to each chapter are identified in the section 32 evaluation for the specific chapter.

## 5 REVIEW PROCESS AND TIMING

5.1 Due to the urgency to review the district plan, particularly for the purposes of earthquake recovery, an Order in Council (*awaiting final details*).

## 6 CONSULTATION

6.1 The RMA requires the Council to consult with the Minister for the Environment, other Ministers of the Crown who may be affected by the plan, local authorities who may be affected, the tangata whenua of the area affected, and any customary marine title group in the area. The Council may also consult with anyone else during the preparation of the plan.

6.2 The Council has undertaken two public consultation exercises for the first stage of the review, one early in the drafting of the proposed plan in August and September 2013 and another on a draft of the proposed plan during February and March 2014. Summaries of those two consultation exercises are contained in Appendix 2 and 3 respectively.

- 6.3 Ongoing consultation has been undertaken in the development of the proposed plan through the Collaborative Advisory Group and the Christchurch Joint Officials Group. The former includes officers or representatives of the Canterbury Regional Council, Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority, NZ Transport Agency, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Selwyn District Council and Waimakariri District Councils. The latter involves various government officers including those from the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Treasury, New Zealand Transport Agency, Land Information New Zealand, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, Ministry of Culture and Heritage, Department of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Social Development, Te Puni Kōkiri, Housing New Zealand Corporation, the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority, and the Ministry for the Environment (in an advisory role).
- 6.4 A number of less formal individual meetings with stakeholders have occurred, and these are indicated in the Section 32 report for the relevant chapters.
- 6.5 A summary of the main issues raised through consultation, and the responses proposed, is included in the Section 32 report for each chapter.

## 7 RESEARCH

- 7.1 The Council commissioned monitoring reports on the efficiency and effectiveness of the provisions in both the Christchurch City Plan and the Banks Peninsula District Plan which were completed in 2011. Those reports have been used to inform the review of the district plan.
- 7.2 Also used was the Council's database/historical information on issues with, and recommended changes to, provisions in the existing district plan documents (built up by the Council since the decisions on the Christchurch City and Banks Peninsula District Plans were released in 1999 and from 2001 respectively) much of which has come directly from plan users, including both the development community and the general public.
- 7.3 Where further specific research has been undertaken for issues dealt within a chapter, this is recorded in the Section 32 evaluation for that chapter.

## 8 GENERAL REVIEW AIMS

- 8.1 In addition to the general aims mentioned earlier of improving consistency between the existing district planning documents, simplifying requirements, and reducing consenting and notification requirements, the review also seeks to achieve;
- best practice and up-to-date provisions
  - avoiding unnecessary duplication
  - rationalising the provisions in the district plan
  - make the district plan more user-friendly, including making it a highly functional online district plan that features ready identification and links to defined terms and other relevant information.

## 9 RULES AS A METHOD TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

- 9.1 The district plan covers a wide range of issues, a number of which are also managed and influenced to some degree under other Council functions and by other organisations, including through their planning documents. Achieving the desired outcomes can often be most appropriately achieved using a combination mechanisms. For example, dealing effectively and efficiently with natural hazards is likely to involve a mixture of protection or mitigation works, as well as provisions in the district plan.
- 9.2 However there are many issues covered by the district plan that the Council has no, or very limited, ability to manage through other mechanisms. In many cases those issues are not able to be managed by other statutory organisations and there are either no, or limited, other mechanisms for managing the achievement of the outcomes sought.
- 9.3 For example, ensuring that development on one property does not cause unreasonable shading of a neighbouring residential property is commonly managed through rules in the district plan. There are limited alternative mechanisms to achieve this. It could be left to neighbours to resolve through individual court action, but relying on this mechanism would create significant costs for all residents, particularly as such court action may be required in respect of all adjoining properties. It is also a difficult mechanism to use effectively, as a resident may not know what is being built next door until the

building is almost completed, at which stage there may be substantial costs involved in any modification of the development. Relying on such a mechanism is likely to be inefficient compared to a rule in the district plan, where everyone knows what is permitted beforehand, and the outcome less certain as it will be determined by individual decisions for each court case.

- 9.4 The situation is even more difficult when dealing with impacts on “public goods”. For example, the impact of developments having inadequate vehicle access onto the site, with delivery vehicles blocking roads, causing traffic delays for other road users, and reducing the efficiency of the road network. In such cases it is not just one person who is adversely affected, but all road users. It would be very difficult to manage such issues by other means as effectively and efficiently as having a clear rule in the district plan that requires all new developments to provide adequate vehicle access.
- 9.5 It is for these reasons of efficiency, effectiveness and certainty that rules are included in the district plan as the most appropriate method to achieve the policies and objectives in the Plan.

## Appendix 1: Resource Management Act Sections Particularly Relevant to District Plan Provisions

### Section 5 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of this Act is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.
- (2) In this Act, **sustainable management** means managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being and for their health and safety while—
  - (a) sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and
  - (b) safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and
  - (c) avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.

### Section 6 Matters of national importance

- In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall recognise and provide for the following matters of national importance:
  - (a) the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment (including the coastal marine area), wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins, and the protection of them from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:
  - (b) the protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:
  - (c) the protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna:
  - (d) the maintenance and enhancement of public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes, and rivers:
  - (e) the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga:
  - (f) the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:
  - (g) the protection of protected customary rights.

## Section 7 Other matters

- In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall have particular regard to—
  - (a) kaitiakitanga:
  - (aa) the ethic of stewardship:
  - (b) the efficient use and development of natural and physical resources:
    - (ba) the efficiency of the end use of energy:
  - (c) the maintenance and enhancement of amenity values:
  - (d) intrinsic values of ecosystems:
  - (e) [Repealed]
  - (f) maintenance and enhancement of the quality of the environment:
  - (g) any finite characteristics of natural and physical resources:
  - (h) the protection of the habitat of trout and salmon:
  - (i) the effects of climate change:
  - (j) the benefits to be derived from the use and development of renewable energy.

## Section 8 Treaty of Waitangi

- In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi).

## Section 31 Functions of territorial authorities under this Act

- (1) Every territorial authority shall have the following functions for the purpose of giving effect to this Act in its district:
  - (a) the establishment, implementation, and review of objectives, policies, and methods to achieve integrated management of the effects of the use, development, or protection of land and associated natural and physical resources of the district:
  - (b) the control of any actual or potential effects of the use, development, or protection of land, including for the purpose of—
    - (i) the avoidance or mitigation of natural hazards; and
    - (ii) the prevention or mitigation of any adverse effects of the storage, use, disposal, or transportation of hazardous substances; and

- (iia) the prevention or mitigation of any adverse effects of the development, subdivision, or use of contaminated land:
  - (iii) the maintenance of indigenous biological diversity:
  - (c) [Repealed]
  - (d) the control of the emission of noise and the mitigation of the effects of noise:
  - (e) the control of any actual or potential effects of activities in relation to the surface of water in rivers and lakes:
  - (f) any other functions specified in this Act.
- (2) The methods used to carry out any functions under subsection (1) may include the control of subdivision.

### Section 32 Requirements for preparing and publishing evaluation reports

- (1) An evaluation report required under this Act must—
  - (a) examine the extent to which the objectives of the proposal being evaluated are the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of this Act; and
  - (b) examine whether the provisions in the proposal are the most appropriate way to achieve the objectives by—
    - (i) identifying other reasonably practicable options for achieving the objectives; and
    - (ii) assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the provisions in achieving the objectives; and
    - (iii) summarising the reasons for deciding on the provisions; and
  - (c) contain a level of detail that corresponds to the scale and significance of the environmental, economic, social, and cultural effects that are anticipated from the implementation of the proposal.
- (2) An assessment under subsection (1)(b)(ii) must—
  - (a) identify and assess the benefits and costs of the environmental, economic, social, and cultural effects that are anticipated from the implementation of the provisions, including the opportunities for—
    - (i) economic growth that are anticipated to be provided or reduced; and
    - (ii) employment that are anticipated to be provided or reduced; and
  - (b) if practicable, quantify the benefits and costs referred to in paragraph (a); and

- (c) assess the risk of acting or not acting if there is uncertain or insufficient information about the subject matter of the provisions.

(3) If the proposal (an **amending proposal**) will amend a standard, statement, regulation, plan, or change that is already proposed or that already exists (an **existing proposal**), the examination under subsection (1)(b) must relate to—

- (a) the provisions and objectives of the amending proposal; and
- (b) the objectives of the existing proposal to the extent that those objectives—
  - (i) are relevant to the objectives of the amending proposal; and
  - (ii) would remain if the amending proposal were to take effect.

(4) If the proposal will impose a greater prohibition or restriction on an activity to which a national environmental standard applies than the existing prohibitions or restrictions in that standard, the evaluation report must examine whether the prohibition or restriction is justified in the circumstances of each region or district in which the prohibition or restriction would have effect.

(5) The person who must have particular regard to the evaluation report must make the report available for public inspection—

- (a) as soon as practicable after the proposal is made (in the case of a standard or regulation); or
- (b) at the same time as the proposal is publicly notified.

(6) In this section,—

**objectives** means,—

- (a) for a proposal that contains or states objectives, those objectives;
- (b) for all other proposals, the purpose of the proposal

**proposal** means a proposed standard, statement, regulation, plan, or change for which an evaluation report must be prepared under this Act

**provisions** means,—

- (a) for a proposed plan or change, the policies, rules, or other methods that implement, or give effect to, the objectives of the proposed plan or change;
- (b) for all other proposals, the policies or provisions of the proposal that implement, or give effect to, the objectives of the proposal.

### Section 73 Preparation and change of district plans

- (1) There shall at all times be 1 district plan for each district prepared by the territorial authority in the manner set out in Schedule 1.

(1A) A district plan may be changed by a territorial authority in the manner set out in Schedule 1.

(1B) A territorial authority given a direction under section 25A(2) must prepare a change to its district plan in a way that implements the direction.

(2) Any person may request a territorial authority to change a district plan, and the plan may be changed in the manner set out in Schedule 1.

(3) A district plan may be prepared in territorial sections.

(4) A local authority must amend a proposed district plan or district plan to give effect to a regional policy statement, if—

- (a) the statement contains a provision to which the plan does not give effect; and
- (b) one of the following occurs:
  - (i) the statement is reviewed under section 79 and not changed or replaced; or
  - (ii) the statement is reviewed under section 79 and is changed or replaced and the change or replacement becomes operative; or
  - (iii) the statement is changed or varied and becomes operative.

(5) A local authority must comply with subsection (4)—

- (a) within the time specified in the statement, if a time is specified; or
- (b) as soon as reasonably practicable, in any other case.

#### Section 74 Matters to be considered by territorial authority

• (1) A territorial authority must prepare and change its district plan in accordance with—

- (a) its functions under section 31; and
- (b) the provisions of Part 2; and
- (c) a direction given under section 25A(2); and
- (d) its obligation (if any) to prepare an evaluation report in accordance with section 32; and
- (e) its obligation to have particular regard to an evaluation report prepared in accordance with section 32; and
- (f) any regulations.

(2) In addition to the requirements of section 75(3) and (4), when preparing or changing a district plan, a territorial authority shall have regard to—

- (a) any—
  - (i) proposed regional policy statement; or

- (ii) proposed regional plan of its region in regard to any matter of regional significance or for which the regional council has primary responsibility under Part 4; and
- (b) any—
  - (i) management plans and strategies prepared under other Acts; and
  - (ii) [Repealed]
  - (iia) relevant entry in the Historic Places Register; and
  - (iii) regulations relating to ensuring sustainability, or the conservation, management, or sustainability of fisheries resources (including regulations or bylaws relating to taiapure, mahinga mataitai, or other non-commercial Maori customary fishing),—

to the extent that their content has a bearing on resource management issues of the district; and
- (c) the extent to which the district plan needs to be consistent with the plans or proposed plans of adjacent territorial authorities.

(2A) A territorial authority, when preparing or changing a district plan, must take into account any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority and lodged with the territorial authority, to the extent that its content has a bearing on the resource management issues of the district.

(3) In preparing or changing any district plan, a territorial authority must not have regard to trade competition or the effects of trade competition.

#### Section 75 Contents of district plans

- (1) A district plan must state—
  - (a) the objectives for the district; and
  - (b) the policies to implement the objectives; and
  - (c) the rules (if any) to implement the policies.
- (2) A district plan may state—
  - (a) the significant resource management issues for the district; and
  - (b) the methods, other than rules, for implementing the policies for the district; and
  - (c) the principal reasons for adopting the policies and methods; and
  - (d) the environmental results expected from the policies and methods; and
  - (e) the procedures for monitoring the efficiency and effectiveness of the policies and methods; and

- (f) the processes for dealing with issues that cross territorial authority boundaries; and
  - (g) the information to be included with an application for a resource consent; and
  - (h) any other information required for the purpose of the territorial authority's functions, powers, and duties under this Act.
- (3) A district plan must give effect to—
- (a) any national policy statement; and
  - (b) any New Zealand coastal policy statement; and
  - (c) any regional policy statement.
- (4) A district plan must not be inconsistent with—
- (a) a water conservation order; or
  - (b) a regional plan for any matter specified in section 30(1).
- (5) A district plan may incorporate material by reference under Part 3 of Schedule 1.

## Appendix 2: Consultation August –September 2013

1. At the outset of the District Plan Review project an engagement, communications and marketing programme was developed to:
  - Increase the level of awareness and understanding of the role of the District Plan
  - Invite stakeholders and the community to be involved in the review
  - Listen to and consider their views in the drafting of and decision-making on the plan
  - Build confidence in the review process, and the final new District Plan.
2. A campaign - *Finding the Balance* - was created to help engage the community by informing them and encouraging their involvement in the review. An online conversation was run through the Future Christchurch website, alongside information on the District Plan Review on the Council's site [www.ccc.govt.nz](http://www.ccc.govt.nz). Designed to engender a continuous conversation with the community, the first stage ran in August / September 2013.
3. To introduce the District Plan Review, an eight page booklet was delivered to 147,000 households across the city and Banks Peninsula, and made available in libraries, service centres and cafes.
4. At the end of August we held two general stakeholder presentations at Civic Offices which were attended by 120 people. Invitees included community representatives, government agencies and NGOs, developers, lawyers and planners. We also held community drop-in sessions in eight locations, including Akaroa.
5. Promotion of the campaign during this time included extensive advertising in the Press, Star and community papers, plus radio to let people know about the community sessions.
6. The *Finding the Balance* site had more than 4700 page views, and more than 500 comments on the District Plan Review were received.

## Appendix 3: Consultation February – March 2014

1. A second round of consultation was held from 24 February to 30 March with the community and other stakeholder groups and organisations, as part of the preparation of the priority draft chapters.
2. The comprehensive, five week programme of community engagement built on the *Finding the Balance* branding introduced in the earlier round.

### Channels and information

3. Information about options being considered in drafting the first set of chapters, and how people could participate in the development of the District Plan at this stage, was made available through the following channels:
  - Council website [www.ccc.govt.nz/districtplanreview](http://www.ccc.govt.nz/districtplanreview), including chapter drafts and associated maps
  - Letters to potentially affected property owners around commercial centres (14,860 plus 1101 following postponement for Riccarton due to flooding); around industrial areas (Hornby – 57, Cookie Time Templeton – 41 and Memorial Ave / Russley Road – 153) and to applicants and agents of District Plan changes underway – 212. Total letters: 16424.
  - Info sheets on the District Plan Review in summary, for each of the eight draft chapters and 13 specific commercial or industrial locations
  - Public and stakeholder meetings (see details following) including customised Powerpoint presentations
  - Online surveys (see details following)
  - A Natural Hazards forum (see details following)
  - Print advertising in Press, Star and community papers, Akaroa Mail (outlining the District Plan Review and chapters, and promoting meetings and feedback)
  - Online advertising in Facebook, TradeMe Property, Press online (directing to the surveys)
  - Radio advertising on More FM and Radio Live placements on breakfast, drive and primetime (promoting meetings)
  - Media release and briefings (see details following)
  - Ongoing Facebook and Twitter updates

- District Plan Review e-newsletter, and stakeholder and community emails ( four messages inviting to upcoming meetings)
  - Posters at libraries and service centres (two sets, promoting meetings and feedback)
4. More than thirty presentations and public meetings were held across the city and Banks Peninsula to inform people about the chapters being developed, and for planners to hear their concerns and get local input. More than a thousand people attended these meetings. Areas of focus included:
- Ward-based community meetings covering all eight chapters
  - Residential properties around the commercial centres of Barrington, Church Corner, Papanui, Hornby, Linwood, Bishopdale, Shirley, Merivale and Riccarton, and the Sparks Road development in Halswell
  - Properties around industrial areas of Hornby, Memorial Ave/ Russley Road, and Cookie Time Templeton.
  - General stakeholder presentations to community groups, sector interests, government and non-government agencies
5. Three online surveys were also carried out:
- One for Affected Areas Survey (for property owners living in defined areas directly affected by changes - key commercial centre locations)
  - One was a Public Survey (self-selected sample, open to the public living in any location)
  - One focussing on the Natural Hazards chapter (self-selected sample; open to the public living in any location).

The first two were open from late February until 30 March 2014. The Natural Hazards one started in the third week of March and is still open.

6. A forum focussing on natural hazards was also held on Saturday 15 March. Titled “Our Changing Environment – the risks and challenges of living with natural hazards”, the event was attended by over 150 people. Topics covered included hazards and risks, the science behind measuring risk and probabilities, land instability and flooding and how the District Plan Review might help address these issues.
7. Media activities included an interview by The Press on the topics of land instability in the Port Hills and Flooding, and with the Sunday Star

Times on climate change and rules in the District Plan Review. A radio interview was held with Radio NZ on the topic of restricting commercial and retail in industrial zones, and a TV interview was done with CTV on the topic of parking. Lastly a combined media briefing was undertaken on natural hazards.

### **Feedback**

8. Engagement feedback has been recorded through comments and notes at the public meetings, email and telephone, and via Survey Monkey.
9. To date, more than 900 comments had been received through the first two surveys (i.e. not including the Natural Hazards questions). A similar number have come through the meetings, email and telephone.