



**AGENDA FOR THE MEETING OF
DISTRICT PLAN COMMITTEE
TO BE HELD AT THE
SELWYN DISTRICT COUNCIL OFFICES,
COUNCIL CHAMBERS
ON WEDNESDAY 26 JULY 2017
COMMENCING AT 9.00AM**

Committee Members

Independent Chair

Tim Harris (Environmental Services Manager)

Selwyn District Council

Mayor Sam Broughton

Councillor Mark Alexander

Councillor Jeff Bland

Councillor Debra Hasson

Councillor Murray Lemon

Councillor Malcolm Lyall

Councillor Pat McEvedy

Councillor Grant Miller

Councillor John Morten

Councillor Bob Mugford

Councillor Nicole Reid

Councillor Craig Watson

David Ward (Chief Executive)

Te Taumutu Rūnanga

Hirini Matunga

Environment Canterbury

Councillor Peter Skelton

Project Sponsor

Jesse Burgess

Phone 347-2773

Project Lead

Justine Ashley

Phone 027 285 9458

Agenda Items

Item	Type of Briefing	Presenter(s)
Standing Items		
1. Apologies	Oral	
2. Declaration of Interest	Oral	
3. Deputations by Appointment	Oral	
4. Confirmation of Minutes	Written	
5. Outstanding Issues Register	Written	
Specific Reports		
6. Heritage Items and Protected Trees	Written	Andrew Mactier / Stephanie Styles
7. Indigenous Vegetation Stakeholder Engagement	Written	Andrew Mactier / Stephanie Styles
8. Update on Plan Framework	PowerPoint	Jessica Tuilaepa
9. Update on Draft Strategic Communications and Engagement Strategy	PowerPoint	Elliot Sim / Stephen Hill
10. District Plan Review Timeframes	Written / PowerPoint	Jesse Burgess
11. Work Programme Update and Forward Meeting Schedule	PowerPoint	Justine Ashley / Emma Hodgkin

Standing Items**1. APOLOGIES**

David Ward (CEO).

2. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as a member and any private or other external interest they might have.

3. DEPUTATIONS BY APPOINTMENT**4. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**

Minutes from the meeting of the District Plan Committee on 28 June 2017.



**District Plan Committee meeting
held on Wednesday 28 June 2017 at 10.00am
at Selwyn District Council Offices,
2 Norman Kirk Drive, Rolleston**

Present: The Mayor, Councillors M Alexander, J Bland, D Hasson, M Lemon, M Lyall, J Morten, B Mugford, N Reid, P McEvedy, G Miller, C Watson and Professor H Matunga and Mr D Ward (CEO SDC)

In attendance: Chairperson (Environmental Services Manager - T Harris), M England (Asset Manager Water Services), S Hill (Business Relationship Manager), J Burgess (Planning Manager), E Larsen (Strategy and Policy Planner), J Lewes (Strategy and Policy Planner), E Hodgkin (Project Manager, District Plan), A Mactier (Strategy and Policy Planner), J Ashley (District Plan Project Lead), M Washington (Asset Manager), G Wolfer (Urban Designer/Planner), J Gallagher (Chair - Malvern Community Board), E Sim (Communications Advisor – Engagement), M Chamberlain (Asset Engineer Transportation) and Ms Hunt (note taker).

Standing Items:

1. Apologies

Apologies had been received from Mr P Skelton and Councillor Hasson.

Moved: - Councillor Alexander / Seconded: - Councillor Morten

'That these apologies be accepted.'

CARRIED

2. Declaration of Interest

Nil.

3. Deputations by Appointment

Nil.

4. Confirmation of Minutes

Moved – Councillor Watson / Seconded – Councillor Mugford

‘That the Committee accepts the minutes of the 24 May 2017 as being true and correct’.

CARRIED

Councillor Reid raised a matter from the 24 May meeting. Had staff further investigated her comments around looser zoning options? Staff responded that the residential scope of works had just been released and this would address a range of zoning options.

Councillor McEvedy spoke to costs that would fall to council if rezoning was not developer led, and suggested it would be wise to quantify the costs so that Councillors were able to make a more informed decision. The Chair responded that costs can be difficult to quantify however staff had suggested that it could be around \$100,000 for each parcel of land. Further work on potential costs was being undertaken through the Area Plans Implementation Working Party.

Professor H Matunga joined the meeting at 10.05am

5. Outstanding Issues Register

Nil.

6 Strategic Communications and Engagement Strategy – Workshop facilitated by Maurice Hoban of GHD

Mr Hoban spoke to his powerpoint presentation.

This workshop is to develop a strategic communications and engagement framework for the District Plan Review, including the identification of risks and what tools can be put in place to mitigate those risks. Following this workshop, it is proposed that a draft high level strategy will be available for Council at the next Committee meeting.

Following brainstorming, a list of stakeholders was identified:

- Residents of the District
- Businesses

- Schools
- Military
- Prison
- Federated Farmers
- DOC
- ECAN
- Neighbouring Councils
- CDHB
- MOE
- All service providers for the Community
- Maori
- NZTA
- Community Groups
- Diverse groups of residents e.g. migrants

Discussion was held on meaning of stakeholder, and how this was defined. Mr Hoban responded that a stakeholder is any party that has an interest in decisions made. Noted that Council is also a stakeholder.

A discussion then followed on Maori and whether they are more than a stakeholder. It was agreed that both ECAN and Runanga are a higher level stakeholder/partner in the process.

It was suggested that a list of stakeholders will end up with some tier/grouping as some will be more affected than others.

Following brainstorming, success can be seen as:

- Active engagement both positive and negative.
- Those engaged feel comfortable when we speak to them.
- Community and businesses ownership of process and understanding and agreement of the process.
- Interaction with community - not us/them.
- Good communication reducing anger/annoyance in community, want negative and positive engagement from community. Noted lack of previous engagement by community.
- Taking communication/consultation out to the community. The District Plan Review has multiple issues, so would make consultation difficult in regards to the complexity. Each community will have different issues.
- Stakeholders engage in relation to Selwyn rather than as Ward or Township.
- Alay some of the rural urban divide.
- Go out with sound knowledge base of what community has been talking about previously, rather than starting again.
- People feeling included in process. Councillors need to be knowledgeable so can effectively communicate with community.
- Way we enter into dialogue matters, changing our stories to make them relevant.

- Principles of Treaty of Waitangi and what good consultation/engagement means, would be good to draw on those.

Following brainstorming, the below were suggested as risks:

- Risk of process being influenced by groups/lobby groups and time being spent on these groups.
- Over consultation. Noted Long Term Plan process and consultation and timeframes.
- Additional legislation (NPS UDC) and need to be flexible to include new legislation.

Discussion followed on timeframes for Long Term Plan and District Plan Review and potential over consultation and suggested that District Plan Review could be included in Long Term Plan consultation process.

Risks continued:

- Communicate in plain language.
- Lack of community engagement.
- Complexity of DP.
- Rural/urban divide.
- Changes in key staff.
- Not adequately capturing feedback. Ensure those wanting to have a say get full engagement such as whether comments on facebook counts as submissions?
- Taking complaints and moving forward changing these to make them positive.
- Maori alienation from process. Commented that MKT is assisting with engagement with Runanga.
- Not having fortitude to stand by decisions – not being influenced by lobby groups.

Discussion was held around hierarchy of stakeholder with a lot of entities at different levels, and whether there then should be a link to the level of risk. Suggested use of terminology is critical, some will see themselves as partners rather than stakeholders. Language being used needs to be thought out. Spoke to consistency around process and roles to manage risk.

Councillors were asked to take part in placing the risks they saw in a risk matrix, with discussion following on:

- Protection/identification of heritage. - Feedback from community that we should be looking after our heritage and cultural values.
- Land availability and use.
- Lack of zoned land for businesses and residential growth.
- Assumptions around growth.
- Natural hazards – climate change, sea-level, earthquakes, floods.
- Noise/reverse sensitivity.

Following some brainstorming, suggestions on how to go out and engage with community:

- Incentives to community to engage.
- Invite key stakeholders to meeting.
- Give scenario/options and let the community feedback on it.
- Social media. Community Page – Rolleston has 11,000 members.
- Need to target big events.
- Step by step engagement rather than giving them all at once.
- Ask the stakeholder what works for them.
- Don't confuse apathy with contentment.

Mr Hoban will report back in July in relation this workshop, with feedback from Councillors being incorporated. Suggested (January – June) timeframe as more people engaged, less apathy.

Councillors need to consider what role they want to play in this. Engagement is two way.

Moved - Councillor Lyall / Seconded - Councillor Reid

'That the Committee notes the presentation.'

CARRIED

7. Tree Shading Rules in the Rural Zone

Mrs Larsen spoke to her Presentation.

Noted that the rule is only in Rural Volume in relation to Operative District Plan Rule.

In relation to tree shading causing ice hazards, this only occurs approximately 20 days a year.

Councillor Watson questioned where our culpability is if there was a serious accident with our current methodology of placing warning signs rather than removing trees. Noted that in relation to Dunns Crossing Road, by the school, the footpath is permanently frosty which affects those walking/scootering to school. Therefore should we include footpaths and thoroughfares? Mrs Larsen responded that this is not an issue for District Plan Review, as it is an issue managed by the Assets department.

Councillor Miller spoke to Health and Safety legislation and whether the Council should be mitigating under this legislation. Requested some case law on this issue from NZTA. If a hedge is on private land, but causing ice on the road, where does the liability fall?

Councillor McEvedy spoke to trees on road reserve. Council should have some input as to whether to remove a tree/s or topping to certain level in order to minimise risk. First priority should be those on road reserve that we have not policed, then those on private land and topping trees. Mr Chamberlain responded that in regards to rural areas if they ask to plant trees on road reserve Council will decline. Mr Chamberlain advised that Council can remove trees on road reserve and have done so with a few trees. Owners have option to do maintenance themselves if they want to retain them, otherwise Council will remove offending trees.

Councillor Alexander commented that he felt that this should not be included in the District Plan. We should use another mechanism for managing tree shading.

Councillor McEvedy spoke to process in regards to the issue with fencing around subdivisions whereby Council put rules in place and retrospectively wrote to landowners. If we do not follow up on trees on road reserve, then that is our fault. We need to set clear action as to how we deal with the other issue around private land.

Councillor Morten commented that if on road reserve we have responsibility to manage these. However we do not appear to have ability to enforce removal on private property. Whether we should or not, is something for debate, but if we do, then where does resource come from to remove them?

Mrs Larsen responded that Council does have ability to require private owners to remove/trim trees on private land, there is a bit of process (via the Local Government Act) but it is a pathway. Mr Chamberlain responded we have not had to enforce this, as in the past Council has asked and people have removed trees. Mr Chamberlain commented that the biggest problem in relation to ice is not the tree shading but is overnight rain followed by a freeze and that it is not all the roads on the network that have issues.

The Mayor questioned if we were to remove rules, what teeth does policy have? He likes the Hurunui pamphlet, but unsure about going through the District Court. Noted issue with low sun over winter, so there will still be shade issues on road over winter. Need to be sensible about rule.

Mrs Larsen spoke to discretionary or non-complying consents and need to ensure that council does not impose a condition that conflicts with another Council policy or function.

Councillor Miller referred to NZTA submission on Plan Change 36 that was contained in Appendix 6 of Mrs Larsen's report where it was stated that Council has responsibility to mitigate natural hazards. Mrs Larsen responded that since Plan Change, the Resource Legislation Amendment Act had passed section 360D indicates that Council's should not duplicate powers available in other legislation in District Plans. NZTA has powers under the Transit Act to mitigate ice hazards on their roads caused by vegetation on private land.

The Chair summarised the discussion stating this is an issue that cannot be ignored, but in the officer's opinion, having a rule in the District Plan is not the best option which was evident to a degree by the lack of use of these rules in the last ten years. Suggested a discussion with Assets team and how they handle trees on reserves, and information going out to landowners with trees on private land would be appropriate.

Moved – Councillor Mugford / Seconded – Councillor Morten

'That the Committee:

- (i) Notes this presentation;*
- (ii) Receives the Issues and Options report on 'Tree Shading in the Rural Zone';*
- (iii) Endorses Option 2:
'That the effects of tree shading are managed through a combination of policies within the 2nd Generation District Plan and other methods outside of the District Plan.'*

CARRIED

8. New Plan Making Options Under RMA

Mrs Ashley spoke to her presentations.

Councillor Alexander questioned the Streamlined Planning Process as the District Plan Review does not seem to meet that criteria. Mrs Ashley responded that the standard or Collaborative Planning process may be more suitable.

Professor Matunga questioned in relation to the Collaborative Planning process how is this triggered? Mrs Ashley responded that a Local Authority could chose to establish that process, then look for representatives. But unsure that would work for the full District Plan Review. It was noted this planning process was modelled on the Zone Implementation Committee dealing with complex freshwater management issues.

Moved – Councillor Alexander / Seconded – Councillor Lemon

'That the Committee notes the presentation.'

CARRIED

9. Forward Meeting Agenda

Mrs Ashley spoke to the schedule for the July meeting, noting the item 'Endorsement of NPSUDC Market Indicators' may be included in the August agenda, rather than the July meeting.

Moved – Councillor Lemon / Seconded – Councillor Watson

'That the Committee notes the provisional items for July DPC meeting.'

CARRIED

Meeting ended at 12.08pm

UNCONFIRMED

5. OUTSTANDING ISSUES REGISTER

Subject	Comments	Report Date / Action	Item Resolved or Outstanding

Specific Reports

6. Heritage Items and Protected Trees

Author:	Andrew Mactier (Strategy & Policy Planner) & Stephanie Styles (Boffa Miskell)
Contact:	Andrew Mactier (03) 3472 802

Purpose

To provide the Committee with an overview and update on the Heritage Items and Protected Trees topic. Three issues have been identified for the Committee's consideration:

Issue A

Process matter relating to how the project team deals with 'new' heritage items that are not currently listed in the operative District Plan.

Issue B

How to identify settings associated with heritage items?

Issue C

Whether to have the schedule of heritage items split into two tiers?

Recommendation

- **That the Committee:**
 - **"Receives the report in relation to Issue A."**
 - **"Confirms that settings are identified and mapped for all heritage items (Issue B)."**
 - **"Confirms that there be one schedule with all heritage items listed equally and one set of rules that apply to all items listed (Issue C)."**

Attachments

- Report "Natural Environments Topic: Heritage Items and Protected Trees".

REPORT TO DISTRICT PLAN COMMITTEE

DATE: 27 June 2017

ISSUES AND OPTIONS: Natural Environments Topic: Heritage Items and Protected Trees

PREPARED BY: Andrew Mactier – Strategy and Policy Planner (Natural Environment Topic Lead)
Stephanie Styles – Consultant Planner

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<i>Issue</i>	A. Process matter in terms of how the team managing the Heritage Items and Protected Trees topic intend to deal with 'new' heritage items that are not currently listed in the operative District Plan.
<i>Recommendation</i>	That the committee receive the report on this matter
<i>Issues</i>	<p>There have been two key issues identified in the scoping process that would benefit from early decisions as they will impact on the way in which the work stream progresses. The key issues are:</p> <p>B. How to identify settings associated with heritage items.</p> <p>C. Whether to have the schedule of heritage items split into two tiers or not.</p>



<i>Recommendations</i>	<p>The Project Team recommends that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1 settings are identified and mapped for all heritage items2 that there be one schedule with all heritage items listed equally and one set of rules that apply to all items listed.
<i>DPC Decision</i>	

Introduction to Issues

The Council is required to undertake sufficient review and assessment for the Heritage Items and Protected Trees work stream to ensure that the Council is giving effect to the Resource Management Act (RMA) and Canterbury Regional Policy Statement (RPS). A number of options are discussed in this report which involve varying levels of cost as well as varying amounts of time for the investigations to be completed.

- A. The first part of this report is for information purposes and deals with the proposed process (and associated costs) the team managing the Heritage Items and Protected Trees topic intends to use when identifying 'new' heritage items that are not currently listed in operative District.

In addition, there have been two key issues identified in the scoping process that would benefit from early decisions as they will impact on the way in which the Heritage Items and Protected Trees work stream progresses. The key issues are:

- B. How to identify settings associated with heritage items.
- C. Whether to have the schedule of heritage items split into two tiers or not.

These three matters are addressed separately below.

It is also noted that the need to review historic heritage items (and protected trees) in order to confirm their inclusion on the District Plan schedule, as well as identifying the setting of each, will involve the preparation of assessment reports for each item. These reports will enable the recommendation for retention or removal from the relevant schedules to a level that can be robustly defended.

ISSUE A: NEW HERITAGE ITEMS OR PROTECTED TREES

1 Introduction

The intention for this work stream, as set out in the scope of works, was that there be an initial review of the assessment criteria and that the amended criteria would then be applied to the current schedules of heritage items and protected trees in the Selwyn District Plan. We anticipate this work will cost approximately \$63,500 (GST exclusive) for the assessment of 127 heritage items.

The Scope of Works also notes that:

Any recommendations to undertake assessments of additional properties, places or trees, (including engagement with those landowners), will require the approval of the District Plan Committee. Accordingly, any additions to the District Plan (arising either from the consultants Scope of Work above, or from a public engagement process) would require Council to either vary this Scope of Work or issue a new Scope of Work.

Staff and consultants are aware that there are a number of additional heritage items that have already been

identified as possible additions to the schedule and it is likely that once stakeholder engagement commences more may be identified. The historic overview that is being undertaken as part of the Heritage Items scope of works may also identify additional items, as will engagement with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (Heritage NZPT). It is considered less likely that the same issue will arise to any substantial degree in relation to protected trees, given that there was call for public nominations and subsequent plan change during 2010/2011.

2 Approach to address Issue A

Staff and consultants managing the Heritage Items and Protected Trees topic intend to initiate a public engagement process at the start of the work programme, inviting nominations of additional heritage items to allow these to be assessed early in the process.

Nominations and potential additions to the schedule that have been recorded by SDC previously or noted by Heritage NZPT are currently few in number (approximately 10) and therefore assessment of these would not represent a major cost at this stage, approximately \$7,000.00 GST exclusive.

As noted above, the heritage advisor contracted for the District Plan Review anticipates there may be additional heritage items that come to Council's attention through both the nomination process, through engagement with Heritage NZPT and as a result of the baseline *'Thematic Historic Overview Report'* being carried out as part of this review.

In total we expect a total of approximately 25 – 30 additional heritage items that require assessment (including the 10 currently on record). Anticipated costs for this number of assessments is approximately \$21,500.00 which includes a 7.5% contingency for any 'extra' heritage items that are nominated through the engagement over and above what is anticipated.

Effectiveness in Addressing Issue:

Where these have been previously identified by the public (since submissions closed on the operative District Plan circa 2001) it is our opinion that it is more appropriate and efficient to assess these early in the process rather than facing criticism for not considering them.

Dealing with additional items early will also enable control over the inputs needed. Where it is obvious to the heritage expert that a nomination will not pass the threshold for inclusion in the district plan, it is preferable to deal with this early in a way that allows this to be explained to the person nominating the site, rather than later through a formal submission process. Also, if nominations are to be solicited, this can be done in a manner that ensures that adequate information is provided to support a nomination (e.g. through the use of a form requiring sufficient information to enable informed assessment).

Dealing with a small list (up to approximately 30) of additional items (those currently known or indicated) is likely to be in the order of \$21,500 for the heritage expert to undertake sufficient assessment to understand if they should be scheduled in the Plan. The option of calling for nominations early in the review process has

upfront costs and may increase if more nominations are received than what is anticipated but is likely to save both time and money in the longer term, particularly through avoiding submissions.

It is also noted that a nomination/communication process has the potential to engender public awareness and engagement with the district plan review in a manner that could benefit other plan topics and also enhance council's public image in regard to open and transparent planning processes.

Risks

There is a possibility that, irrespective of any of the above options, additional items may be identified at the time of submissions on the notified District Plan, thus requiring them to be addressed later in the process. If known additions are dealt with early in the process, there is the potential to reduce the number of submissions received and to avoid dealing with them through s42 reports and hearings.

3 Conclusion

It is recommended that, as part of the current work programme, assessment be undertaken of any additional items that have already been brought to Council's attention and that Council initiate a nomination process to facilitate early identification and assessment of additional items, thus reducing the assessment of items at the submission phase.

ISSUE B: HERITAGE SETTINGS

1 Introduction to Issue

The District Plan schedule of heritage items simply lists the item (building, structure, etc.) but the protection afforded to the item does not include the setting in which the item is located. This is considered by heritage experts to be contrary to the RMA's definition of historic heritage (which specifically includes "and surroundings") and the s6 requirement for the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, development and use.

2 Summary of alternative management responses – Other Districts

Many other district plans incorporate identification and management of the setting in which the heritage item is located. In some cases, this extends to cover the whole legal parcel (usually those heritage items associated with smaller, urban properties) and in other cases it is limited to a defined area (garden, immediate curtilage, etc for large rural properties). It is now considered best practice to clearly identify the heritage setting in order to provide certainty for the owner, establish a comprehensive understanding of

heritage values, and to provide sufficient protection as required by law.

Christchurch City Council – Christchurch Replacement District Plan and Auckland Unitary Plan

Includes defined and mapped settings for each heritage item.

South Taranaki District Plan, Thames-Coromandel District Plan, Queenstown Lakes Proposed District Plan

Includes provisions relating to settings for each heritage item.

Waimakariri District Council and Ashburton District Council

Includes the setting for a few of the listed items.

Hurunui District Council – Hurunui Replacement District Plan

Does not include settings.

3 Options to address Issue B

Option 1: Status Quo

Continue to have a schedule of heritage items that simply lists (and protects) the item e.g. the building/bridge/gate.

Effectiveness in Addressing Issue:

This option is simple and would retain the status quo but would not achieve best practice in understanding and protecting historic heritage. It would also be inconsistent with approach (and expectations) of Heritage NZPT.

Option 2: Include Settings

Identification of settings for each heritage item. This would involve mapping the appropriate geographic area for each item within the background material that supports the listing, and developing rules to manage activity within the defined setting. In some cases, the assessment may show that an item does not need to have any particular setting identified, but this would only be determined through the assessment process when values are understood and assessed.

See Attachment 1 for examples of settings as applied in other plans and notes on the provisions that apply.

Effectiveness in Addressing Issue:

This would achieve best practice in identification of heritage values and in ensuring appropriate protection of historic heritage as a s6 matter. This would involve some additional work as part of the assessment of the heritage items in defining the appropriate setting, but this would be limited as understanding the setting is

part of understanding the item. There would be some additional consideration at the time of drafting provisions (not this work phase) in incorporating appropriate rules.

Overall there would be little to no additional time or budget costs for this option. This option would better address stakeholder expectations (e.g. Heritage NZPT) for best practice and provide greater certainty for property owners, especially where rural heritage items are concerned.

4 Conclusion

It is recommended that settings be identified and mapped for all heritage items.

ISSUE C: SCHEDULE – 1 TIER OR 2?

1 Introduction to Issue

The operative district plan has one schedule of heritage items, but within the rules there is differentiation between Category 1 historic places listed by Heritage NZPT and all other listed items. Demolition is discretionary for all scheduled heritage items, unless they are Category 1 historic places in which case demolition is a non-complying activity. This means the Plan has in effect a two-tier ranking system of scheduled items, even though this is not immediately apparent.

Council obligations in respect to management of heritage items is directed by the RMA 1991, while Heritage NZPT operates according to the HNZPTA. The two statutes define historic heritage resources / historic places differently, which gives rise to different assessment criteria at a territorial authority level, as opposed to the statutory assessment process HNZPT must observe for listing historic places and areas.

The scope of works identified a desire for streamlining and efficiency in the provisions of the proposed District Plan and it is necessary to make a decision on the approach to the schedule early in the process as elements of the work programme will be affected by the decision. The criteria to be used to assess heritage items would need to be tailored to deal with one or more tiers, and likewise the assessments themselves would need to be considered differently if there is to be more than one tier.

2 Summary of alternative management responses – Other Districts

Other district plans have a range of responses to the scheduling of heritage items.

Christchurch City Council – Christchurch Replacement District Plan

Two tiers – Group 1 Highly Significant and Group 2 Significant. Group 1 items include Category I and II Heritage NZPT items and additional items not listed by Heritage NZPT. Stronger rules for Group 1 items e.g. non-complying activity for demolition.

[Note: Christchurch City Council had four tiers of heritage items in the previous Plan.]

Ashburton District Council

Two tiers within the schedule – Group A and Group B. Group A items include Category I and II Heritage NZPT items and additional items not listed by Heritage NZPT. Stronger rules for Group A items e.g. non-complying activity for demolition, partial demolition or relocation to another property.

Waimakariri District Council

One schedule and one set of rules for all heritage items.

Hurunui District Council – Hurunui Replacement District Plan

One schedule but stronger rules for items listed by Heritage NZPT as Category 1 e.g. non-complying activity for demolition, partial demolition or relocation to another property.

Auckland Unitary Plan

Three tiers within the schedule – Category A, Category A* and Category B. Category A places are considered to be outstanding. Strongest rules for Category A places, with demolition as a prohibited activity.

Dunedin Second Generation District Plan

One (complex) schedule and one set of rules for all heritage items.

Queenstown Lakes Proposed District Plan

Three tiers within the schedule – with category 1 being the most significant and having the strongest rules (demolition is prohibited in the plan as notified).

3 Options to address Issue C

Option 1: One schedule

Have only one schedule with all heritage items listed equally and one set of rules that apply to all items listed.

Effectiveness in Addressing Issue:

This option is simple and streamlined, making it easier for all users to understand. It aligns with s6 of the Resource Management Act, which does not differentiate between degrees of significance. This ranks

everything that makes it over the significance threshold equally and avoids arguments around the degree of significance that an item achieves. A single, unified schedule also signals that all heritage items meeting the criteria for heritage significance are equally valuable to and valued by the Selwyn community.

This option allows for a simplified approach to the rules (a simplified and streamlined approach is a goal for the District Plan review), with one set of standards applying to all items. This may mean that the status of activities applying to existing scheduled items could change (for example demolition may be a non-complying activity for all items rather than just category 1 Heritage NZPT items) but this would be determined at the time of the assessment process and would be applied consistently across all items according to significance.

Option 2: Status Quo (one schedule but effectively two tiers)

Continue to have a schedule of heritage items that appears to be one list but provides differentiation at a rule level for the most significant items.

Effectiveness in Addressing Issue:

This option would appear simplistic but would be misleading with a two-tier approach coming through the rules rather than in the schedule. It would retain the current differentiation for the “most significant” items in the district, but only in as much as these have been listed by Heritage NZPT. This approach leaves it in Heritage NZPT’s hands to determine what are the most significant heritage items in the district. This may not accord with community understanding and expectations of heritage protection and may be subject to HNZPT’s budget and timeframes, meaning significant heritage items could be vulnerable until such time as they are added to the list, which may not align with council plan review or plan change timeframes.

Option 3: Two tiers

This would take the approach of establishing a set of assessment criteria that allows a differential ranking between all the items to identify which are the most significant. This is then clearly identified in the schedule, with different rules that apply to the two tiers.

Effectiveness in Addressing Issue:

This would effectively be the status quo approach, subject to whether any other items are assessed as being ‘highly significant’, but differentiated clearly at the schedule level rather than more subtly contained within the rules. It would continue to enable stronger rules to apply to the most significant items. However, second tier items can be more vulnerable to inappropriate additions, alterations or demolition, which can confuse members of the community, who believe scheduling secures protection, and involve property owners in protracted resource consent proceedings despite the likelihood of consent being granted.

Overall there would be little to no additional time or budget costs between options 1 and 2 (with assessment having to be undertaken irrespective of the tiers that would be allocated). More time would be required for option 3 as the criteria and assessment process would need to be tailored to a two-tier approach. It is unknown at this time what response would be received by stakeholders although Heritage NZPT may prefer a two-tier approach.

4 Conclusion

It is recommended that there be one schedule with all 'significant' heritage items listed equally and one set of rules that apply to all items listed.

Summary of Recommendations to DPC

The Project Team recommends that:

- 1 the committee receive the information relating to costs and proposed process to identify additional heritage items.
- 2 settings be identified for all heritage items.
- 3 there be one schedule with all heritage items listed equally and one set of rules that apply to all items listed.

ATTACHMENT 1: EXAMPLES OF HERITAGE SETTINGS AND APPLICABLE PROVISIONS

Example of provisions that apply to Heritage settings in the Christchurch Replacement District Plan:

P5	Temporary buildings or structures for events in a heritage setting.	a. The building or structure is removed within one month after the event.
P6	Sign/Signage. Advice note: 1. This rule applies to heritage items and heritage settings in addition to the rules for signage in Chapter 6. Where the rules in each chapter conflict, this rule will prevail.	b. For signs on heritage items: i. protective material must be used to prevent damaging the surface of the heritage fabric, or where fixing signs to the heritage item is necessary, the number of fixing points must be limited to the minimum necessary to secure the sign. b. For signs in heritage settings: i. any sign which is for the purposes of interpretation shall not exceed 1.2 m ² in size; and ii. where the road frontage exceeds 50 metres, the maximum sign area shall be 0.5 m ² per 50 metres of road frontage or part thereof, and the maximum area of any individual sign shall be 2 m ² . Any sign exceeding 0.5 m ² in area shall be separated from other signs by a minimum of 10 metres.
P9	Replacement of buildings, structures or features (which are not listed separately as a heritage item) in a heritage setting or a heritage item which is an open space, where the replacement building, structure or feature is required as a result of damage sustained in the Canterbury earthquakes of 2010 and 2011.	Nil.
RD2	New buildings in a heritage setting other than provided for in Rule 9.3.4.1.1 P9.	Alterations, new buildings, relocations, temporary event structures, signage and replacement of buildings – Rule 9.3.6.1
RD4	Relocation of a heritage item within its heritage setting.	Alterations, new buildings, relocations, temporary event structures, signage and replacement of buildings – Heritage items and Settings - Rule 9.3.6.1
D1	Relocation of a heritage item beyond its heritage setting.	

CHRISTCHURCH REPLACEMENT DISTRICT PLAN – SETTING EXAMPLES

Woolston Monument

			Angeles							
Ferry Road, between Radley Street and Richardson Terrace		Woolston	Woolston Borough Monument and Setting	190	399		Significant	1949 Category 2	345	40

Heritage

★A

●A

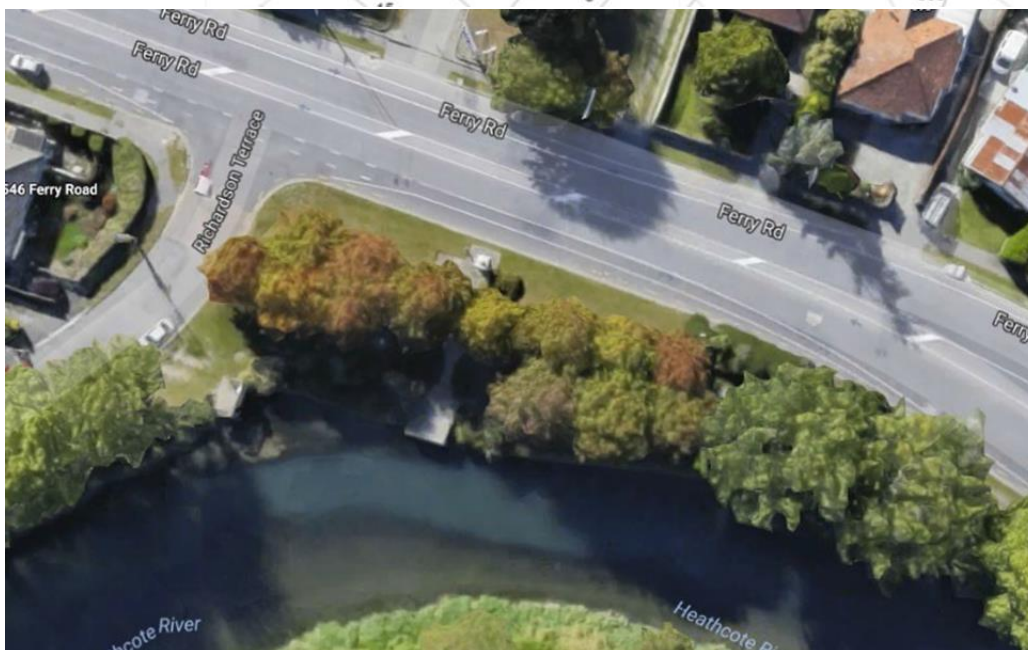
●A

Heritage Setting and Item (Please refer to the Heritage Item Schedule)

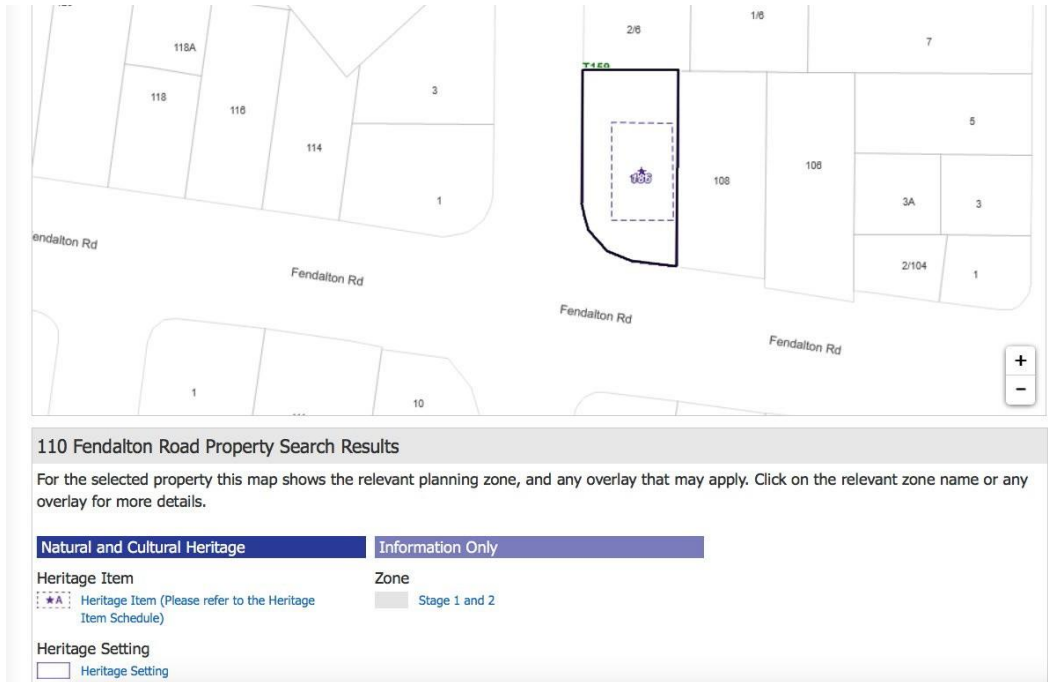
Significant Tree

Significant Group of Trees

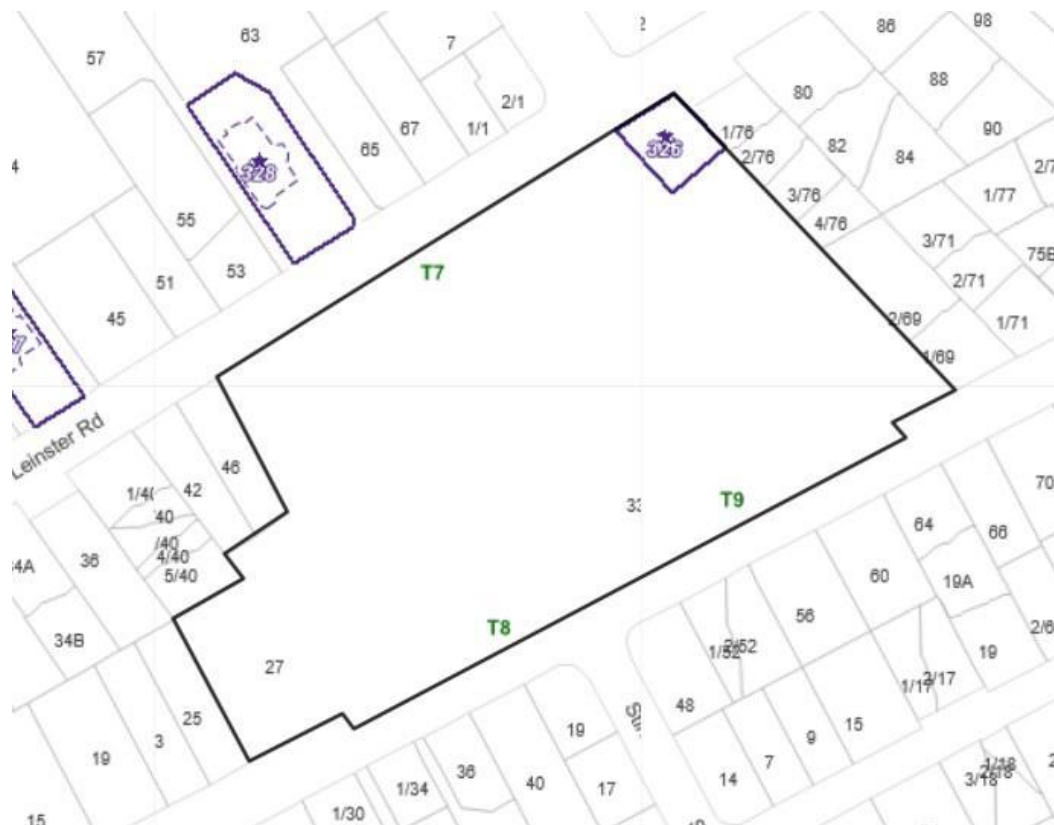
Significant Trees Area



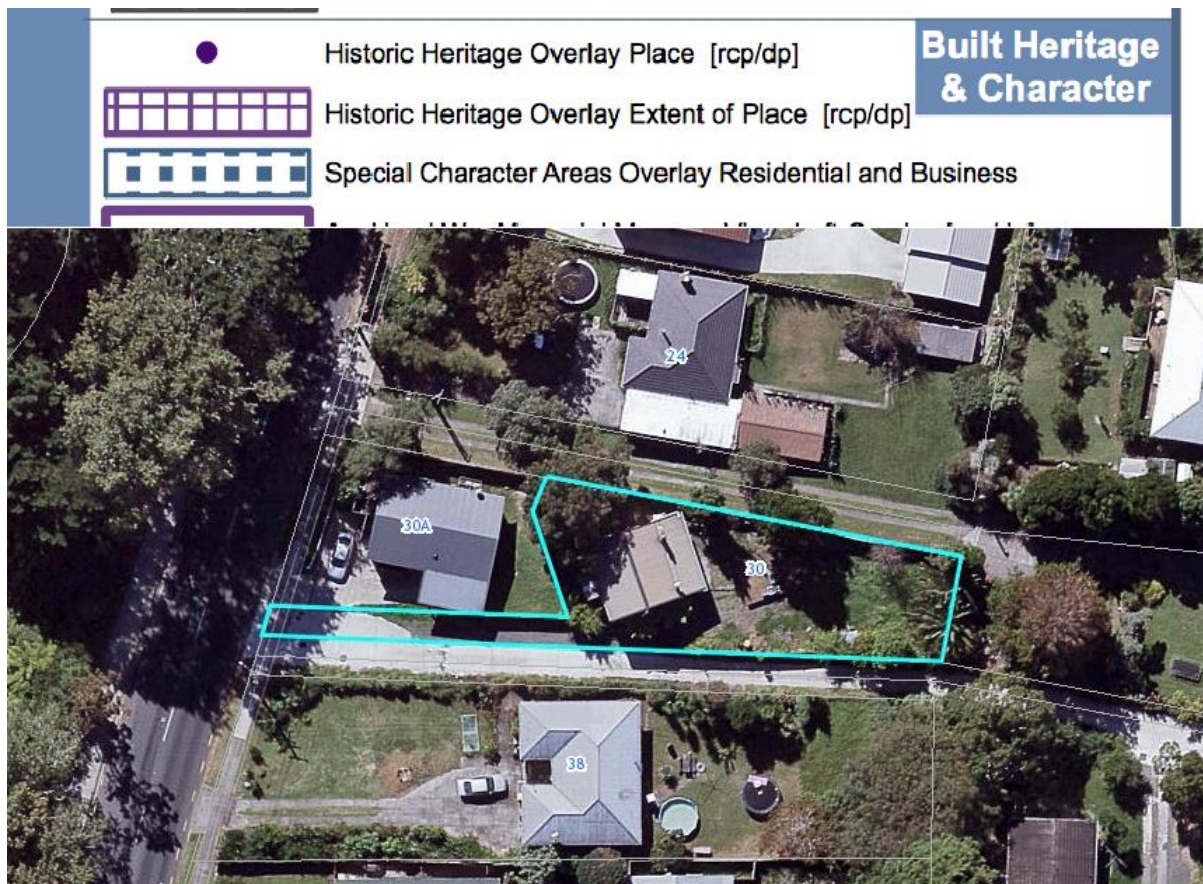
'Los Angeles' House, Fendalton Road



Elmwood School War Memorial



AUCKLAND UNITARY PLAN – SETTING EXAMPLES



Auckland Council **GEOMAPS** **Auckland Unitary Plan**
Operative in part (12 Nov 2016)

Address: 30 MILLBROOK ROAD HENDERSON

1: 500 Zoom

Property Summary
This summary lists searched address, legal description, Zone and other limitations that apply to the site.

Address
30 Millbrook Road Henderson

Legal Description
LOT 2 DP 420571

Appeals

Modification

Zone
Residential - Terrace Housing and Apartment Building Zone

Precinct

Overlays
Built Heritage and Character: Historic Heritage Overlay Extent of Place [rcp/dp] - 95, Residence

Controls
Controls: Macroinvertebrate Community Index [rcp/dp] - Urban
Controls: Stormwater Management Area Control - ORATIA 4, Flow 2

Designations

For other mapped information that may apply to the searched property please use the Data Discovery tool or check the main GIS viewer (GeoMaps).

[View full Unitary Plan text](#)

7. Indigenous Vegetation Stakeholder Engagement

Author:	Andrew Mactier (Strategy & Policy Planner) & Stephanie Styles (Boffa Miskell)
Contact:	Andrew Mactier (03) 3472 802

Purpose

To brief the Committee on issues associated with addressing indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems as part of the District Plan Review and to consider an alternative engagement process to foster enhanced community and stakeholder buy in, ensure efficient use of resources, and minimise or avoid negative stakeholder and public reaction to the issue.

Recommendation

- **That the Committee:**

“Endorses the establishment of a Vegetation and Ecosystems Working Group to provide a platform for strong stakeholder engagement.”

Attachments

- Report “Natural Environments Topic: Vegetation and Ecosystems”.

REPORT TO DISTRICT PLAN COMMITTEE

DATE: 13 July 2017

ISSUES AND OPTIONS: Natural Environments Topic: Vegetation and Ecosystems

PREPARED BY: Andrew Mactier – Strategy and Policy Planner (Natural Environment Topic Lead)
Stephanie Styles – Consultant Planner

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<i>Issues</i>	<p>Indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems issues are broad and varied and are of interest to a range of stakeholders. These issues traverse a range of matters but particularly relate to the identification and management of areas identified as having significance under section 6 of the Resource Management Act 1991. Associated issues relate to the protection of indigenous biodiversity outside those areas identified as being significant.</p> <p>For a number of Canterbury Councils these issues have proven extremely controversial and difficult to resolve, whereas some other Councils have been able to work collaboratively through past controversy to reach a position agreed to by the community.</p> <p>Given the background to this issue, it is appropriate to consider alternative methods available to deal with this issue. It is anticipated that the alternative process recommended in this report will foster enhanced community and stakeholder buy in, ensure efficient use of resources, and minimise or avoid negative stakeholder and public reaction to the issue.</p> <p>A decision from the Committee is required on their preferred process for this work-stream.</p>
<i>Recommendations</i>	<p>The Project Team recommends that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the Council establishes a Vegetation and Ecosystems Working Group to provide strong stakeholder engagement on the issues set out in this report.
<i>DPC Decision</i>	



1 Introduction to Issue

The intention for the Vegetation and Ecosystems work stream was that there be an initial planning analysis examining the efficiency and effectiveness of current operative District Plan provisions for this issue to determine their consistency with statutory requirements and current planning best practice. The Scope of Works anticipated that an engagement plan would be developed to set out a consultation process in parallel with the planning analysis.

It was then envisaged that a Stage 2 scope of works would be prepared to take the recommendations from Stage 1 and proceed to drafting of provisions for the District Plan. This would potentially also require further stakeholder engagement.

A decision needs to be made on the appropriate process for this workstream that will foster community and stakeholder buy in, minimise or avoid negative public reaction to the issues, and ensure efficient use of resources. There are other options for progressing this topic's Scope of Works that differ from that which was originally intended and that are anticipated to lead to enhanced community and stakeholder buy in, ensure efficient use of resources, and minimise or avoid negative stakeholder and public reaction to the issue.

2 Background to the Issue

The Resource Management Act 1991 ('the Act') is the key legislative driver for this topic; the Act identifies the protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna as a matter of national importance (section 6 of the Act). Relevant provisions of the Act that apply to this topic include:

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: ...

(c) the protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna.

Section 7 "other matters" to which particular regard must be had:

(d) intrinsic values of ecosystems

(h) the protection of the habitat of trout and salmon

Section 31 "functions of the District Council":

(b) the control of any actual or potential effects of the use, development, or protection of land, including for the purpose of—

(iii) the maintenance of indigenous biological diversity

The Canterbury RPS 2013, which the District Plan must give effect to, includes Chapter 9 Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity which sets the following objectives:

- *halting the decline of Canterbury's ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity;*
- *restoration or enhancement of ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity;*

- *protection of significant indigenous vegetation and habitats.*

The RPS provides the criteria for determining significant values and also sets methods for District Plans, including:

- *they **will** include objectives and policies to identify and protect significant natural areas;*
- *they **may** include methods to identify and protect significant natural areas;*
- *they are **will** include appropriate rule(s) that manage the clearance of indigenous vegetation.*

The issues associated with this topic traverse a range of matters, including the wider question of whether the operative District Plan framework for managing indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems are adequate, but particularly relate to the identification and management of areas identified as having significance under section 6 of the Act¹ and the protection of indigenous biodiversity outside those areas identified as being significant.

The issues are of interest to a wide range of stakeholders with some stakeholders placing a very strong emphasis on ensuring protection of biodiversity values. Other stakeholders recognise that the protection of indigenous biodiversity provides benefits to the environment and the community, but also recognise that protection can come at a cost for landowners.

For a number of Canterbury Councils these issues have proven extremely controversial and difficult to resolve (e.g. Hurunui District), whereas some other Councils in the region have been able to work collaboratively with the relevant stakeholders to reach a position agreed to by the community (e.g. Ashburton and Timaru Districts).

For Selwyn District there has been a degree of past debate over the issue, with the areas identified as significant in the District Plan when notified in the 1995 proposed District Plan being based mainly on desktop information and proving of concern to landowners. As a result, the Council decided to remove significant sites from the 1995 Plan (and ultimately withdrawing that District Plan) and include an ecological assessment process (and associated vegetation clearance rules) in the 2000/2001 re-notified Plan². Since then a number of ecological assessments have been undertaken of sites of significance across the District, mainly as a part of Council's 'Significant Natural Areas Assessment Programme', but also through resource consent applications.

As the wider operative District Plan framework for indigenous vegetation and ecosystems, associated ecological assessment process (set out in the District Plan Appendices), and vegetation clearance rules is dated and does not appear to fully align with the expectations of the Resource Management Act and RPS (especially in relation to the criteria used to determine significance) it is necessary to reconsider the planning framework as part of the District Plan review.

¹ In the Selwyn operative District Plan the term used is "Significant Sites" (see Appendix 8 of the Township volume). Many other plans use Significant Natural Areas (SNAs), whilst Christchurch City Council uses Significant Ecological Site (SES) and Ashburton District Council uses Area of Significant Natural Conservation Value (ASCV).

² Appendix 8 to the Township Volume and Appendix 12 to the Rural Volume. Both appendices are the same and are supported by appendices setting out threatened and uncommon plants and regionally significant plants on the Canterbury Plains.

3 Options to address the Issue

Given the background to this issue, it is considered appropriate to consider alternative methods available to deal with this issue. It is anticipated that the alternative process recommended in this report will foster enhanced community and stakeholder buy in, ensure efficient use of resources, and minimise or avoid negative stakeholder and public reaction to the issue.

Option 1: Proceed according to current topic scope

This approach would involve proceeding according to the scope of works; with the preparation of an initial planning analysis and recommendations, in parallel with generic consultation processes.

A later determination would still need to be made on how to deal with stakeholder interests and what approach to take to the issue (e.g. include significant sites in the plan or include general vegetation clearance rules).

Effectiveness in Addressing Issue:

This option is likely to raise concern with both landowners and stakeholder groups as it does not deal in an upfront manner with the historical issues around Significant Sites and biodiversity protection.

This option is expected to limit upfront costs but would likely require additional costs at a later stage of the process when dealing with expected community concerns.

This would maintain the time frames for the initial work programme, as scoped, in early stages but may increase time needed later in the process (e.g. a simple planning analysis could be undertaken within 2-3 months but the timing of dealing with drafting (stage 2 scope of works) and stakeholder engagement could be protracted).

Option 2: Biodiversity Working Group

This is the recommended approach, involving the establishment of a Vegetation and Ecosystems Working Group.

This group would be made up of representatives of all interested groups (landowners, ECan, Forest and Bird, DoC, Fish and Game, etc.) to address all relevant areas of concern. The group would operate according to agreed terms of reference and meet regularly for a defined period. The group would have the role of working through the relevant issues and recommending to the Council a preferred approach to managing the issues within the District Plan.

Effectiveness in Addressing Issue:

This process would show commitment to ensuring strong stakeholder engagement in the consideration of the issues and has the potential to improve public understanding of the issues facing the Council and also enhance Council's public image in regard to an open and transparent planning processes and genuine care for the community. A working group approach would be aligned with the successful approach being

undertaken by Timaru District Council on the same issues.

It is expected that this would have the same order of costs as running through the process in a staged approach, given the likely degree of community interest.

This approach would take longer to set up and proceed, but could reduce overall timing for the topic. It is estimated that setting up a Vegetation and ecosystems Working Group and running through the issues and drafting with them would take around 6-9 months. This would cover both the stage 1 scope of works and much of the stage 2 scope of works and would incorporate a degree of community engagement and information.

General Risks

There is a possibility that, irrespective of any of the above options, there could be public concern over this issue as has occurred in other Districts, which could lead to landowner dissatisfaction and submissions when the plan is notified.

4 Recommendation

It is recommended that the Council set up a Vegetation and Ecosystems Working Group to provide strong stakeholder engagement on the issue and show the Council's commitment to working with the community on this contentious issue.

8. Update on Plan Framework

Author:	Jessica Tuilaepa (Strategy & Policy Planner)
Contact:	Jessica Tuilaepa (03) 3472 974

Purpose

To provide the Committee with an update on progress relating to the development of the Plan Framework for the new Proposed District Plan.

Recommendation

- “That the Committee notes the presentation.”

Attachments

- PowerPoint presentation “Plan Framework Update”.

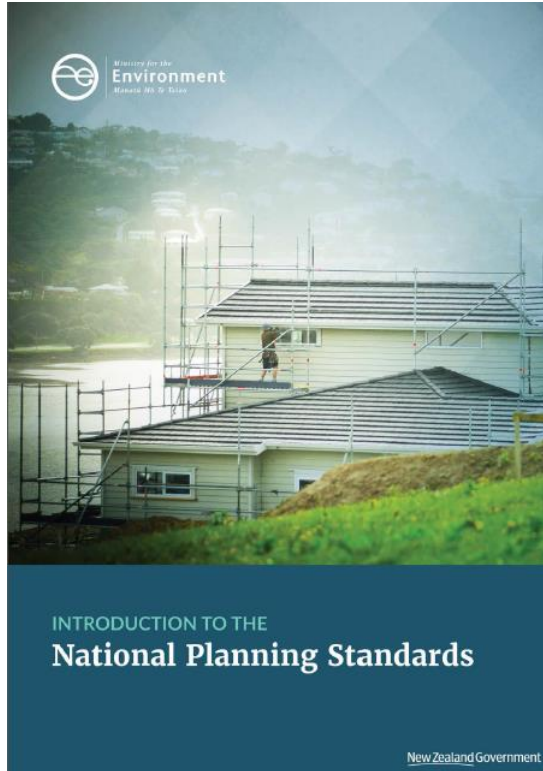
The proposed Selwyn District Plan

36



Plan Framework Update
Presentation by Jessica Tuilaepa

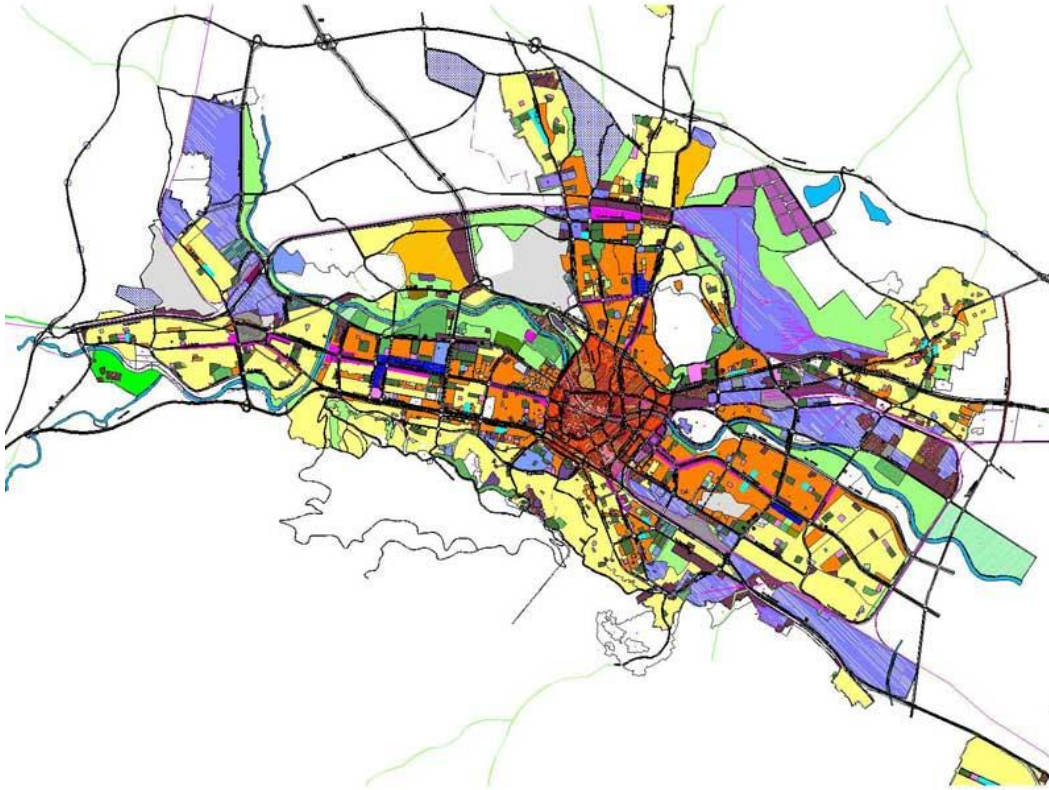
What this presentation will cover:



1. National Planning Standards
2. Preferred Option
3. Proposed Plan Framework
4. Next steps



Plan Structure Update



Zone Based?
Topic Based? or
a Combination?



National Planning Standards

What are the National Planning Standards?

- Structure and Form
- Definitions and Metrics
- Electronic functionality and accessibility

What effect will they have on the District Plan Review?



National Planning Standards



Preferred 'Option 2'

Combination zone and topic-based plan with integrated objectives, policies and rules



Proposed Plan Framework



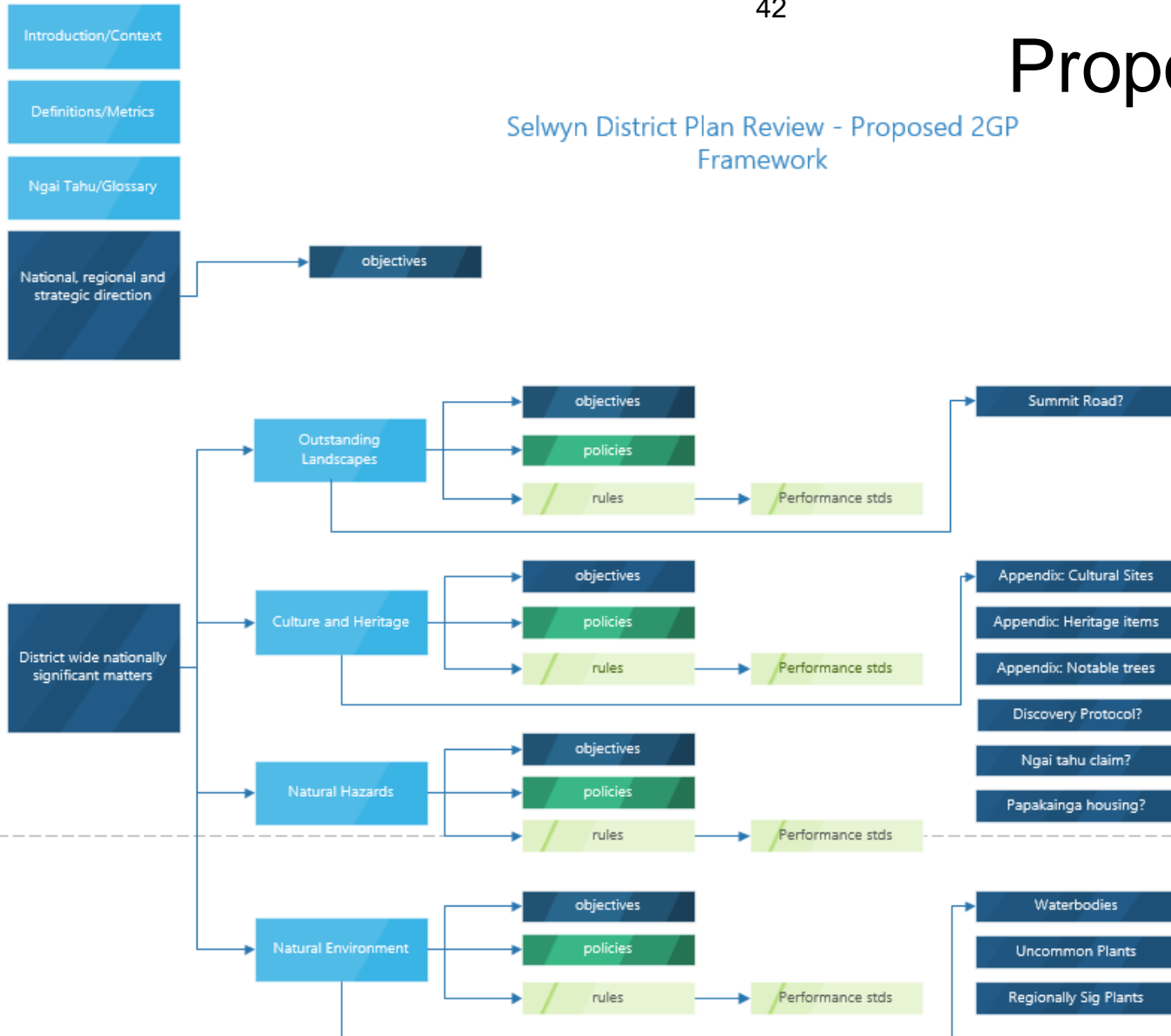
Underlying Principles of Plan Structure

- User Friendly
- E-Plan
- Positive Planning
- Enabling Kaitiakitanga
- Implement Strategic plans
- Best Practice

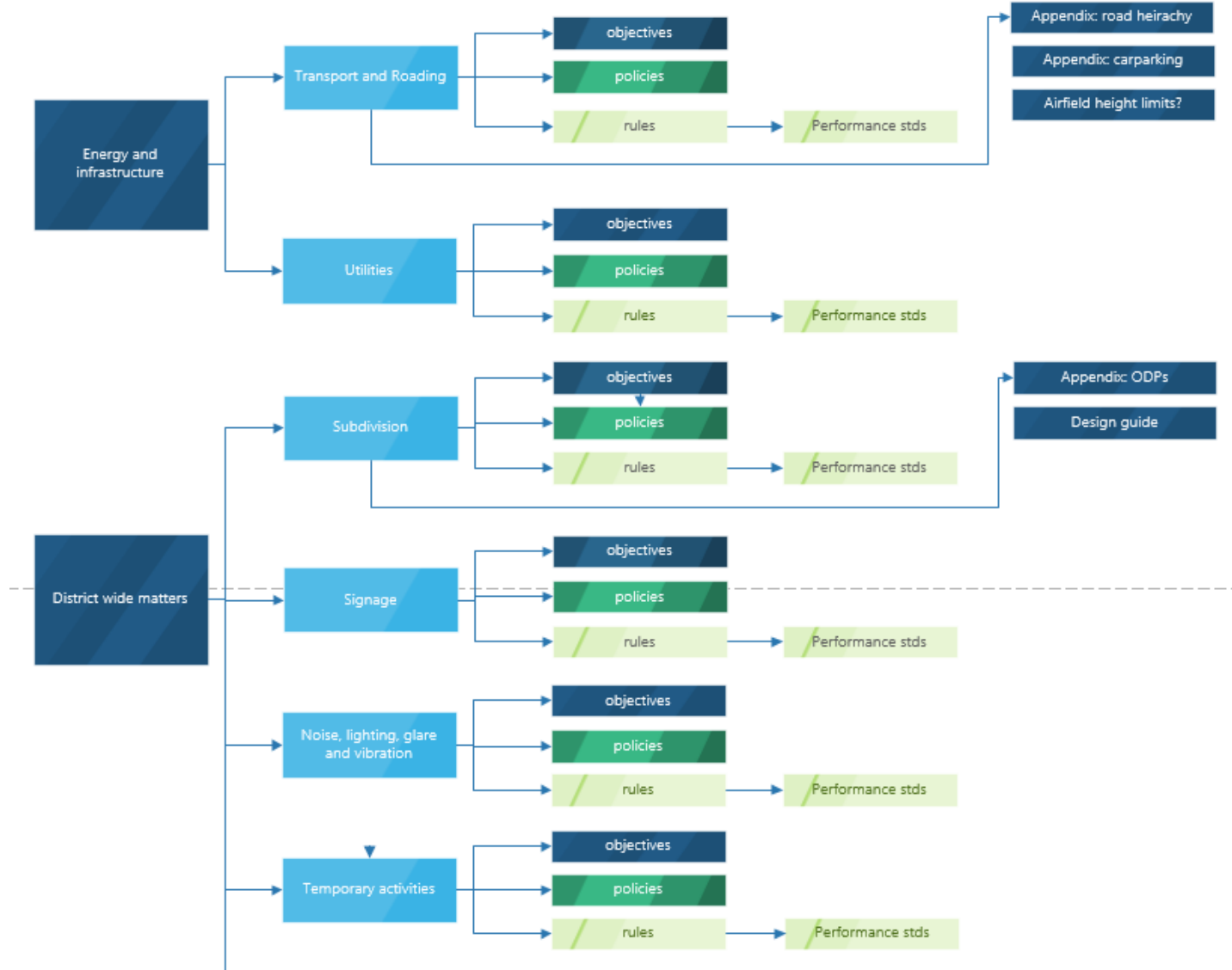


Proposed Plan Structure

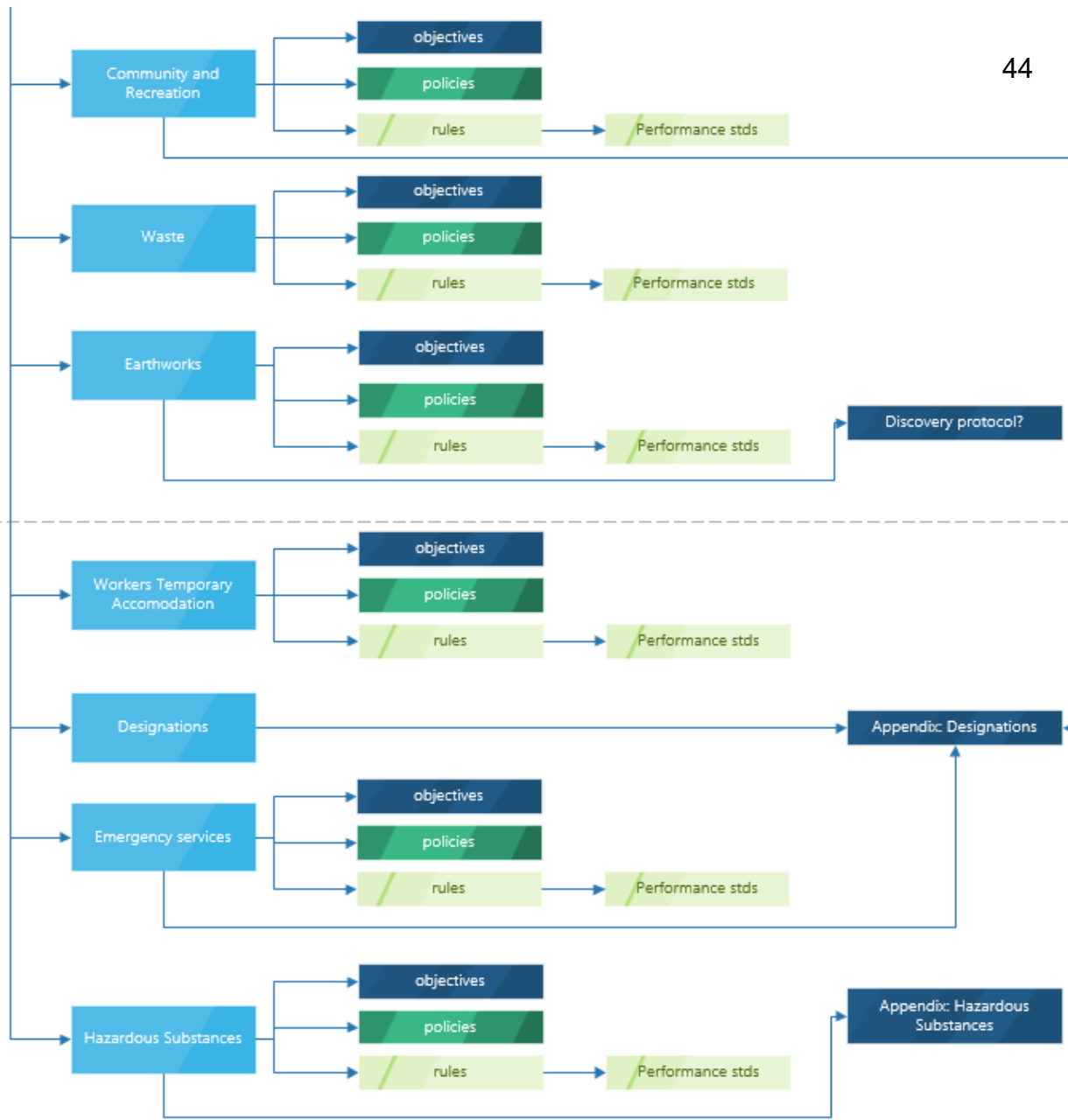
Selwyn District Plan Review - Proposed 2GP Framework

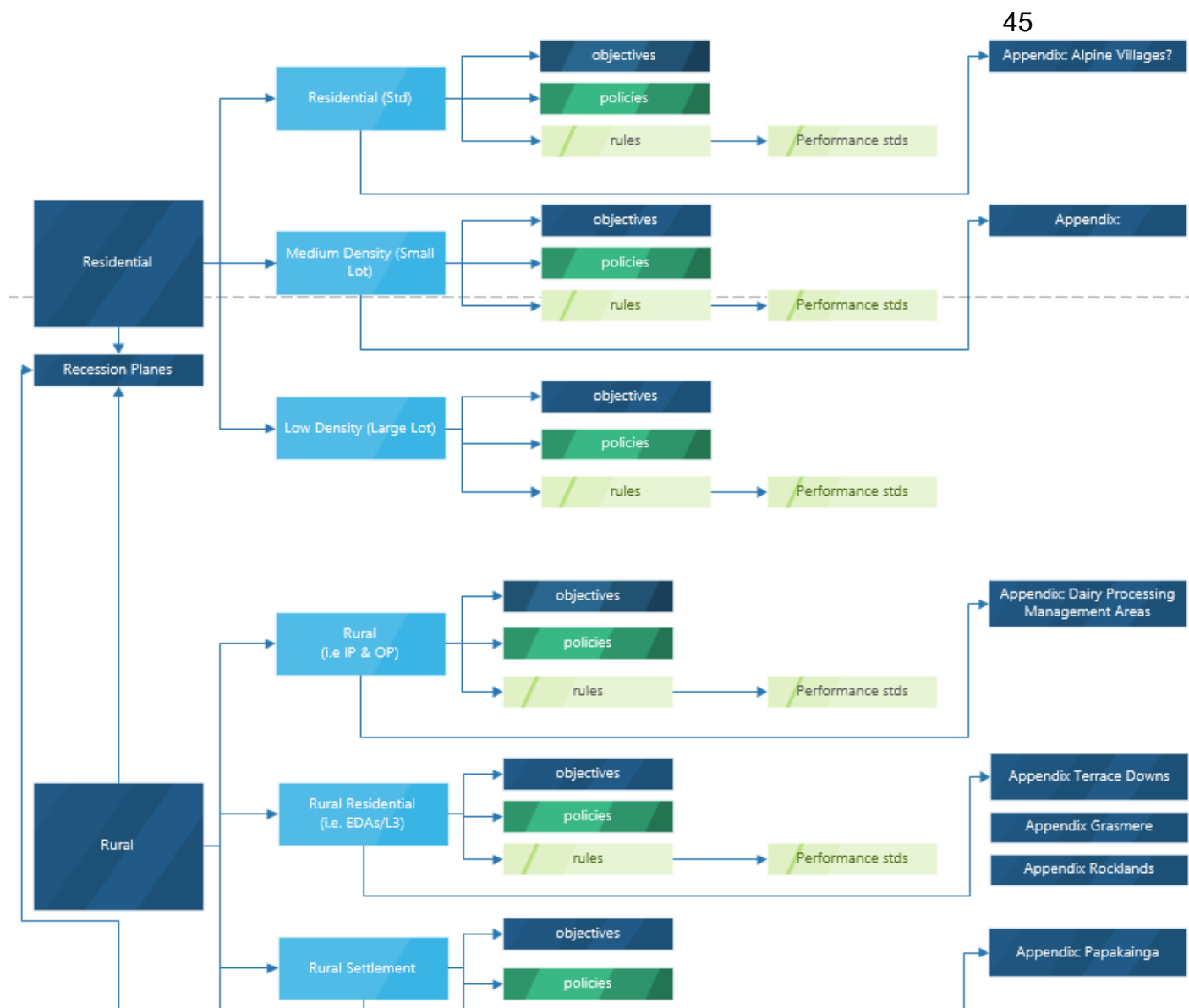


Proposed Plan Structure



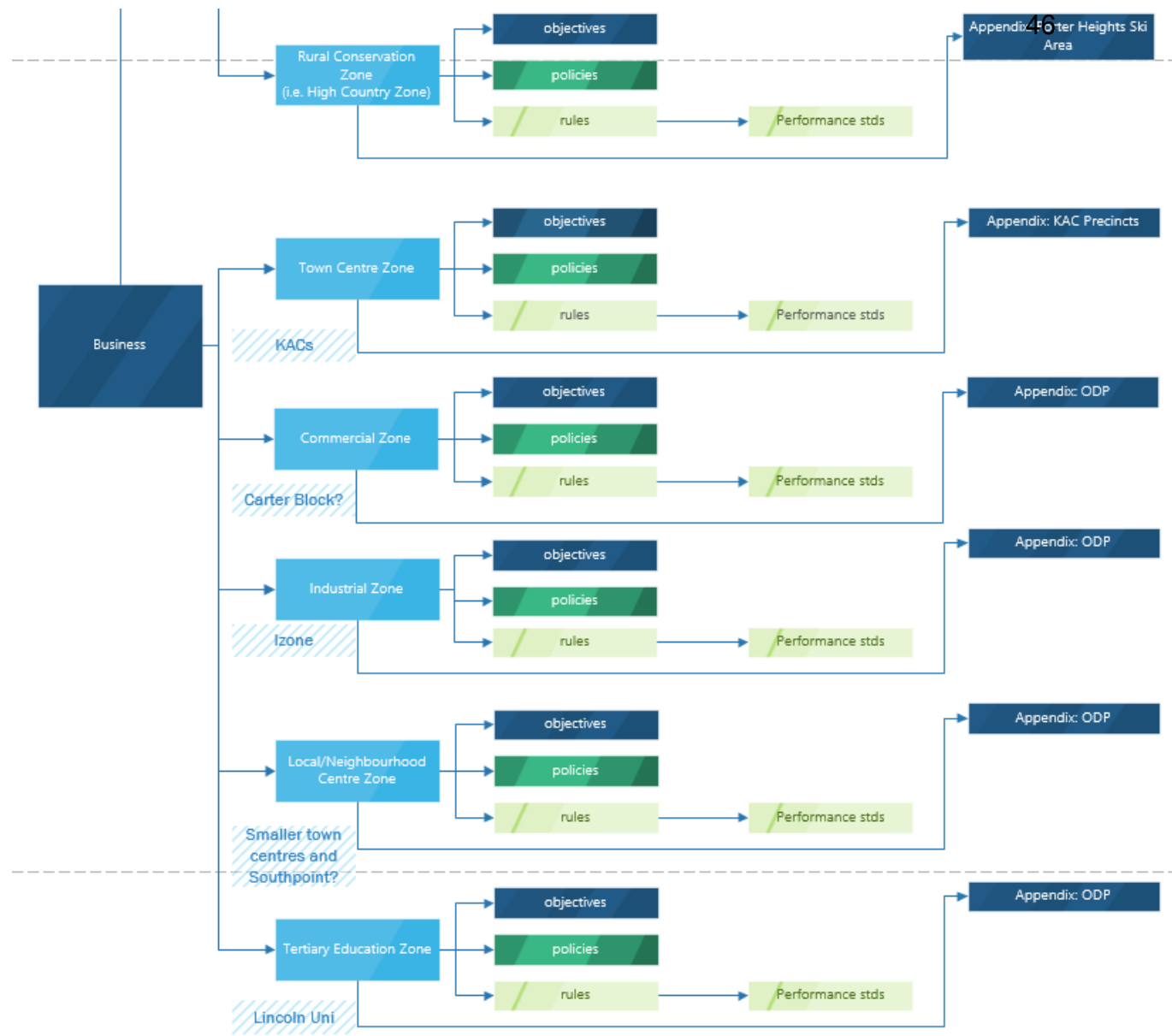
Proposed Plan Structure





Proposed Plan Structure





Proposed Plan Structure



Next steps



- Developing a set of drafting protocols
- Putting the proposed framework in ePlan format
- Submitting feedback on the MfE discussion documents – due 31 July 2017



Thank you!

Any Questions?



9. Update on Draft Strategic Communications and Engagement Strategy

Author:	Elliot Sim (Communications Advisor) & Stephen Hill (Business Relationship Manager)
Contact:	Elliot Sim (03) 347 1807

Purpose

To provide the Committee with an update on the development of the Draft Engagement Strategy for the District Plan Review following the workshop with Maurice Hoban of GHD at the June DPC meeting.

Recommendation

- **“That the Committee notes the presentation.”**
- **“That the Committee confirm and endorse:**
 - **Engagement with key stakeholders and collaborators**
 - **Engagement outcomes**
 - **Engagement principles, and**
 - **Structure and content of engagement plan.”**

Attachments

- PowerPoint presentation “Engagement Strategy Update”.

Selwyn District Council

Engagement Strategy Update. District Plan Review
July, 2017



Selwyn District Council
District Plan Review



Drafted by Maurice Hoban, GHD

Owned by Tim Harris, Environmental Services Manager SDC

Jesse Burgess, Planning Manager SDC

Stephen Hill, Business Relationship Manager SDC

Purpose of this update

The purpose of this update is to test assumptions and initial principles. Feedback will be used to continue to develop the engagement framework.

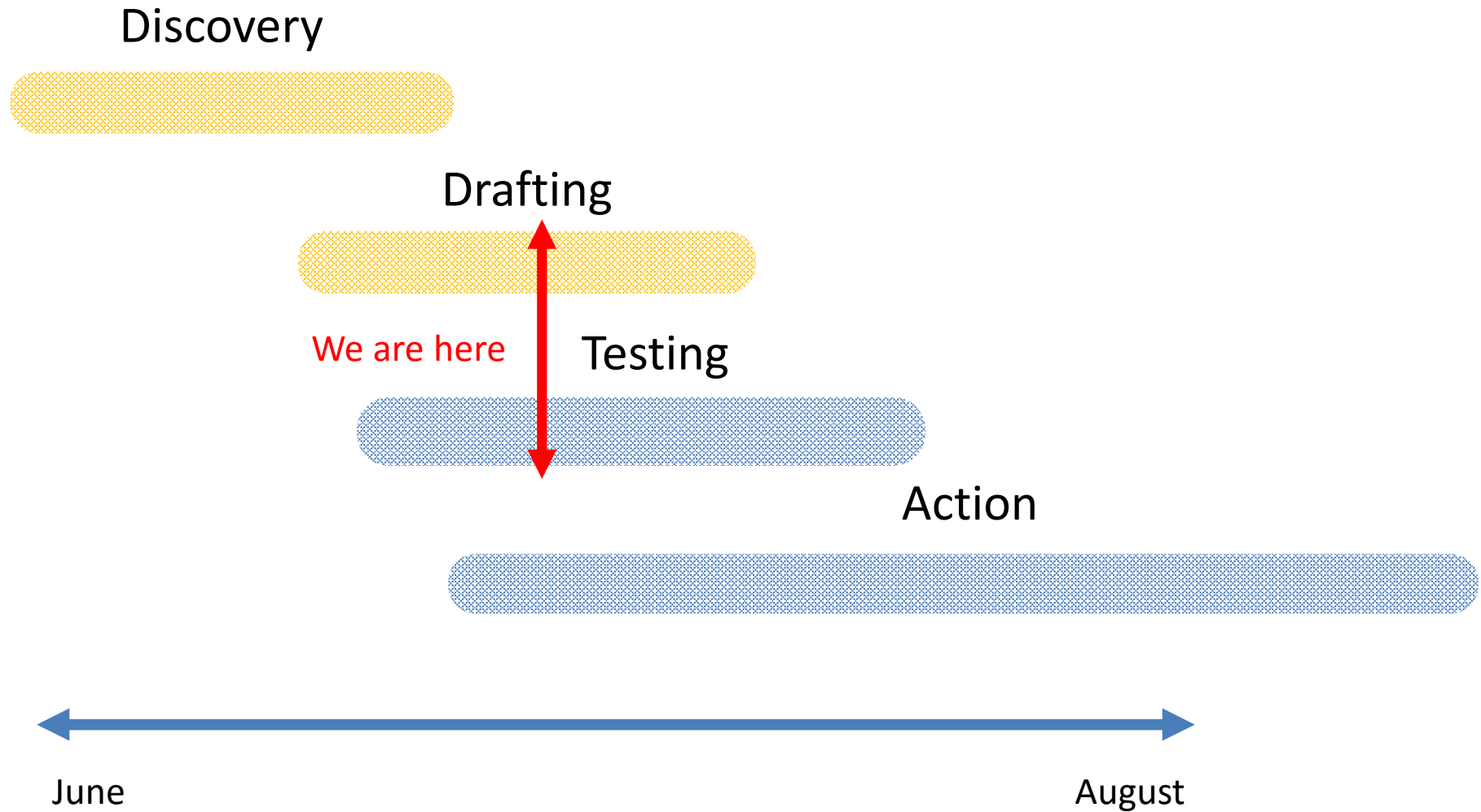
1. An update on progress on the development of an engagement framework for the review of the District Plan.
2. Test who will own engagement and the role of different groups
3. Present high level risks identified
4. Test the Engagement Outcomes and Principles, that will drive all plan engagement activity going forward.
5. Report on the structure and content of the engagement plan, what it will include.

Please note that **guidance and areas to test with you are highlighted in red through this update.**

What we are seeking from you:

- A. Comments are sought on any of the content presented.**
- B. Your sign off of the Outcomes and Principles as set out on pages 11 to 13**

1. Progress in developing an Engagement Framework



2. Testing who will own engagement and engagement planning

Engagement plan owner

The role of the owner is to maintain and continuously review the engagement plan, ensure any changes are communicated more widely and manage risks in delivery of the plan e.g. links or crossover with other council engagement or communications with stakeholders. It is also the role of the engagement strategy owner to guide anybody who will have an active role in planning for and engaging with stakeholders.

- Stephen Hill – Communications and Engagement
- Elliot Sim – Communication Advisor, Engagement.

Plan decision group

The role of the decision group is to agree and review the ongoing budget spend around engagement and to identify and take action on any significant engagement risks that might arise

- Tim Harris – Environmental Services Manager
- Jesse Burgess – District Plan Review Sponsor
- Stephen Hill – Communications and Engagement
- Emma Hodgkin – District Plan Project Manager

Ongoing review of engagement risks

It is proposed that the District Plan Committee will review and agree actions on significant risks for the District Plan Review, this includes engagement risks identified in the risk section of this update). The District Plan Committee includes key collaborators who have a shared interest in the engagement process and outcomes of the District Plan. This includes representation from Maori and Environment Canterbury.

- The District Plan Committee

Intended users of the engagement plan

The intended users of an engagement strategy who's role it is to undertake engagement in a planned and purposeful way.

- District Plan Committee
- Key collaborators to share and input into the engagement plan e.g. Maori, Runanga, Environment Canterbury
- District Plan team including Justine Ashley (Project Lead), Emma Hodgkin (Project Manager) and Council officer topic owners.
- All SDC employees or consultants involved in the District Plan review

3. Engagement risks identified

Below are engagement risks that have been identified during interviews held with Council staff, topic leads and in a workshop with the District Plan Review Committee. All of these risks will need to be understood and managed by all parties undertaking engagement. Engagement Principles described under point 4 of this paper reflect the risks identified.

On the right are high level risks that we (GHD) have identified for consideration and action. Detail on each of these risks (A to E) has been provided in the pages to follow. We are seeking your feedback on the actions required to manage each risk.

Risks identified by Council staff and Councillors

- Decisions will need to be made and there is fortitude to make decisions
- Existing relationships with key stakeholders.
- DP dealing with lots of issues, complexity over consultation.
- Urban and rural divide.
- Change in key people during process – staff, elected members, stakeholders.
- People don't want to engage with Council on the District Plan review.
- Process hijacked by individuals or groups.
- Geographic nature of Selwyn.
- People feeling over consulted.
- Availability of Councillors and key decision makers to be involved in community consultation.

Risks identify by GHD to consider

- A. A lot of engagement next year that could create confusion.
- B. Time to engage communities on the District Plan is short.
- C. Relationships and the current level of involvement with Maori and Environment Canterbury as key 'collaborators'.
- D. Shared understanding of the topics that pose a risk to the review process.
- E. How Selwyn manages engagement records.

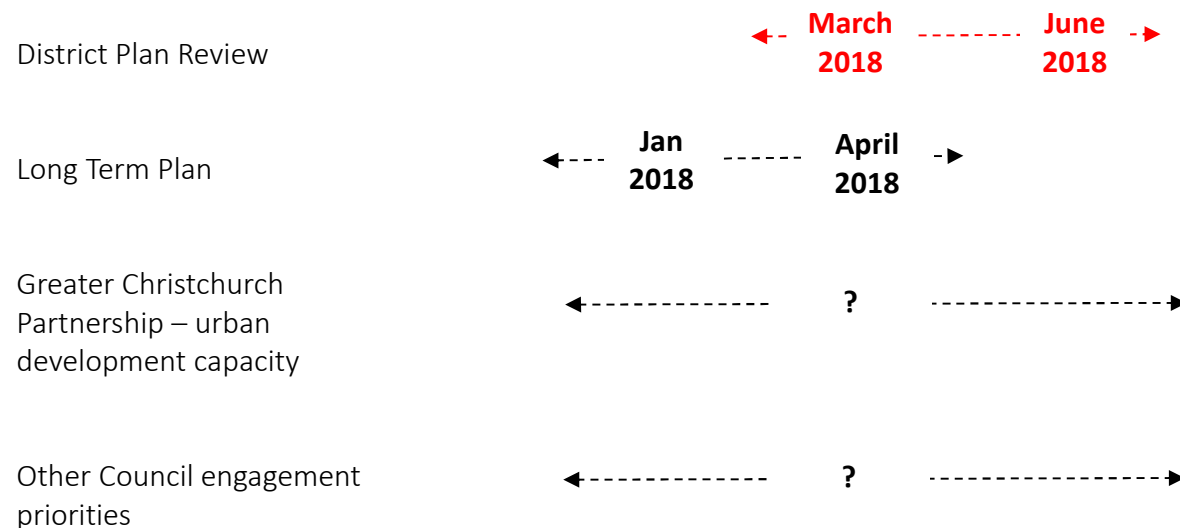
A. Lots of engagement next year that could create confusion.

Risk of stakeholder and community confusion between the engagement on different statutory processes.

The opportunity is to take a more holistic view to engagement going into 2018 to identify the opportunities to bring engagement messaging together and to turn this into a positive engagement experience. There is also an opportunity to 'upskill' the community on the role of Council, the tools available to 'get things done' and how the community can input into councils decision making.

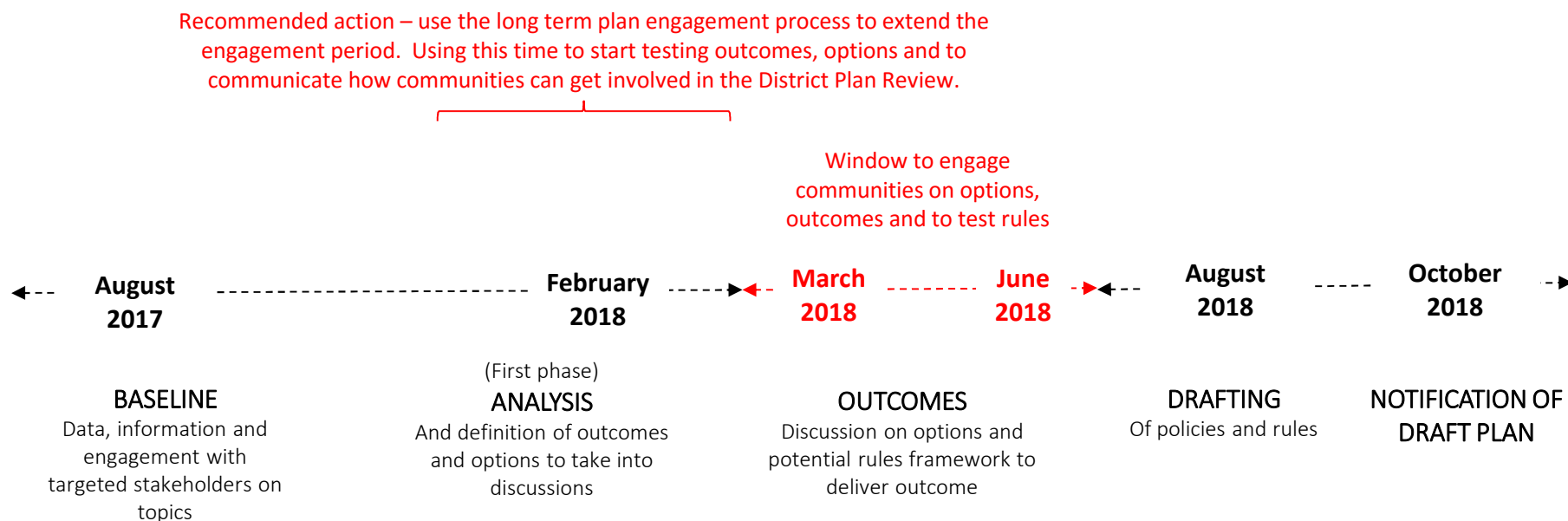
Communications and Engagement team will own this risk in consultation with the Executive Leadership Team

Potential Community Engagement Timeframes



B. Time to engage communities on the District Plan review is short.

The window of time to engage the wider community on options and outcomes is small. *Good planning, targeted messaging and discussions and pre positioning of communications are all areas to be explored to manage this risk. The Communications and Engagement team will own actions against this risk.*



Other immediate engagement actions to be taken

- Review records of previous stakeholder consultation
- Draft stakeholder map against each topic in place
- Early engagement with targeted stakeholders to test map, assumptions and process.
- Agree with relevant stakeholders their willingness to be involved in broader community discussion
- Agree timing and messaging of District Plan engagement alongside other engagement activity in 2018
- Establish process to capture relevant information from long term plan engagement into the District Plan Review

C. Relationships and the current level of involvement with Maori and Environment Canterbury as key collaborators

Maori and Environment Canterbury are key collaborators and stakeholders that have a shared interest in the outcome of the District Plan Review. The approach taken to engage with both parties will have a significant risk (threat and opportunity) on how the District Plan Review progresses and the potential for conflicting views or issues to arise at the later stages of the review.

Both of these stakeholders will have a view on how they would like to be involved and what a good engagement process would look like for them. This view will be influenced by the perceived 'health' of the existing relationship that you have with both parties (whether this is good or not so good).

It is recommended:

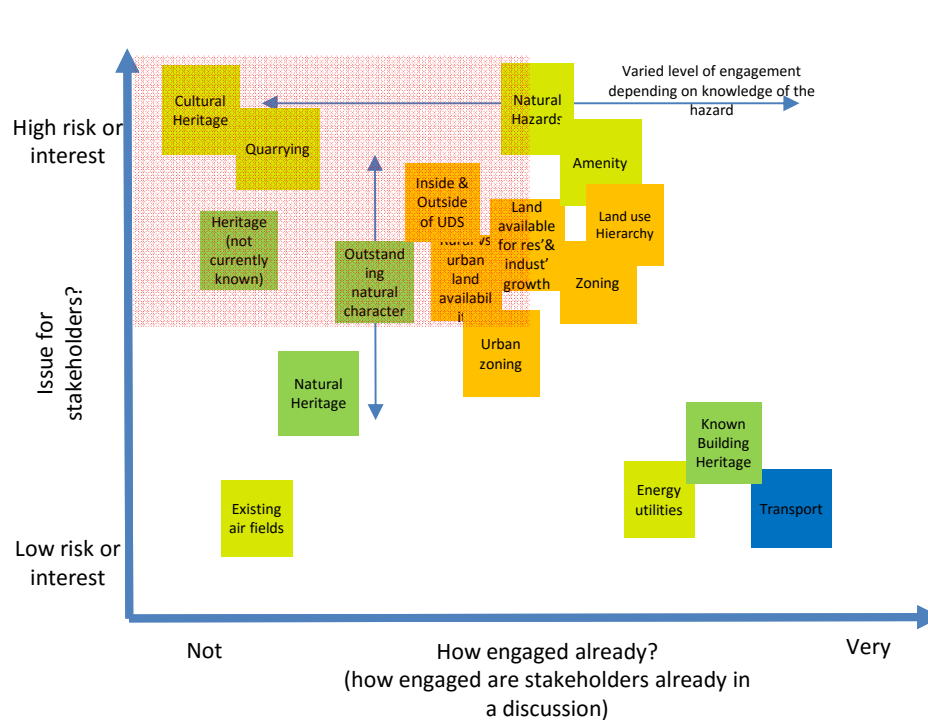
- That steps are taken to engage with Maori and Environment Canterbury on how they would like to be involved in the District Plan Review. This should recognise the shared interest that they will have in both the process and outcomes of the District Plan Review.
- The committee recognise the different approaches often taken to engagement by each party. For example the importance that Maori place on relationships and discussion over written dialogue.
- That Selwyn Council work with both parties to build a shared understanding and commitment to the Principles you want to take into engagement of the District Plan review (referring to the draft Principles)

It is noted that steps have already been undertaken to engage both parties on the District Plan review. To consider, is the nature of the conversation had to date, and if there is a desire from all parties to take a 'collaborative' role to review the District Plan. How each party defines the word 'collaborative' (or other chosen word) also needs to be considered.

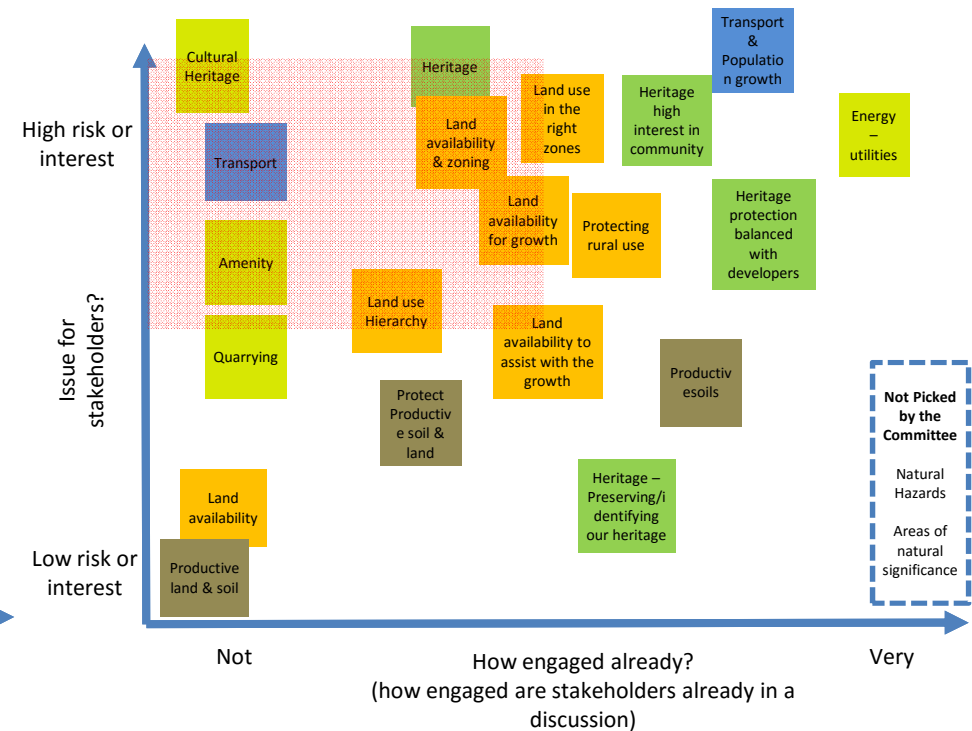
D. Shared understanding of the topics that pose a risk to the review process.

There is a shared understanding of engagement risk for many of the District Plan topics – but not all. It is recommended that staff and Councillors look for opportunities to develop a shared understanding of the engagement risks for topics to be covered in the District Plan. This should start with high risk topics (those shaded in red).

Council Staff



Councillors



Suggested topics to explore and develop a shared understanding of engagement risks:

- Cultural heritage
- Natural hazards
- Land zoning and availability
- Amenity which is seen by both as high risk
- Heritage protection where there are currently varying views (including areas of outstanding natural character)
- Quarrying which is seen as a high risk for staff and not so high for Councillors
- Transport, why are the views of Councillors and staff different.

E. How Selwyn manages stakeholder records.

Selwyn Council does not have a council wide method of recording and managing stakeholder engagement records. This can result in:

- Records being lost.
- Stakeholders being over consulted or consecutively consulted on similar topics.
- Inability to recognise previous decisions or discussions had with specific stakeholders.
- Council not being able to demonstrate the actions and decisions made in relation to issues raised by an individual or stakeholder group.
- Frustrated stakeholders.
- Council not being able to refer to conversations had or decisions made in discussions with stakeholders.

It is recommended:

- Selwyn investigate options to manage stakeholder records for the District Plan Review. The opportunity is to consider how Council manages its records for engaging all stakeholders on all Council matters.
- Records from previous engagement with stakeholders and the community are captured and used as a starting point for discussions on the District Plan Review.

4. Testing engagement outcomes

This section describes the outcomes, or what success would look like, in delivery of the engagement plan. The agreed outcomes set the scene for how and what we will engage on.

Outcomes described have been developed with Council staff and Councillors. These are available below for testing.

Outcome being sought through engagement actions

- a) Stakeholders and the community have felt able to engage in the District Plan review.
- b) District Plan changes are known and have been accepted by those potentially impacted.
- c) We have heard from those that have both positive and negative views on rules proposed to achieve broadly accepted outcomes.
- d) We have heard from the full cross section of our community.
- e) The community feel comfortable to talk with Council outside of the formal statutory or hearings process.
- f) That stakeholders engage in Selwyn as a whole, not just the specific issue that relates to them.
- g) Potentially impacted communities are more aware of the matters affecting them, and can make informed decisions.
- h) The community are more informed and knowledgeable about:
 - Their role in the community
 - The role of Council(s)
 - The role of the District Plan.
 - The decisions they can make.
 - How they can engage in the process.

How we will measure success

(How do we want to measure success?)

- The number of submissions to the plan (aiming for a high number of quality submissions)
- High number of submissions in support of the plan. *What does high mean for Selwyn Council?*
- Avoidance of new big issues being raised during formal submissions and hearings. No costly issues of plan changes, appeals in later stages.
- No surprises re submissions in opposition to the plan.
- *Feedback survey? Is there an existing mechanism to survey the community e.g. satisfaction surveys? Or focus groups?*
- *Councillors feedback on the level of angst in the community.*

4. Testing engagement principles

This section sets out the principles that will guide engagement when reviewing the District Plan. These principles should be high level and often reflect the organisations stance, culture, and at it most basic level - statutory requirements for engagement.

These principles have been developed by Selwyn District Councillors and Council officers. They reflect key risks that have been identified by staff and Councillors. Testing the principles – we are seeking your feedback on the full set of draft principles. Please consider the implications of each as they should be used to guide all engagement activity going forward.

A. We will be open and honest in all communications. Information will be available to any stakeholder throughout the development of the District Plan. It is recognised that there is no reason for not disclosing or making available information that can help stakeholders or communities to make informed and considered input.

B. We will engage with all parties that want to participate with the aim of responding to or entering into a dialogue with any individual or group that is seeking to be engaged.

C. ‘Involve’ stakeholders early in the process.

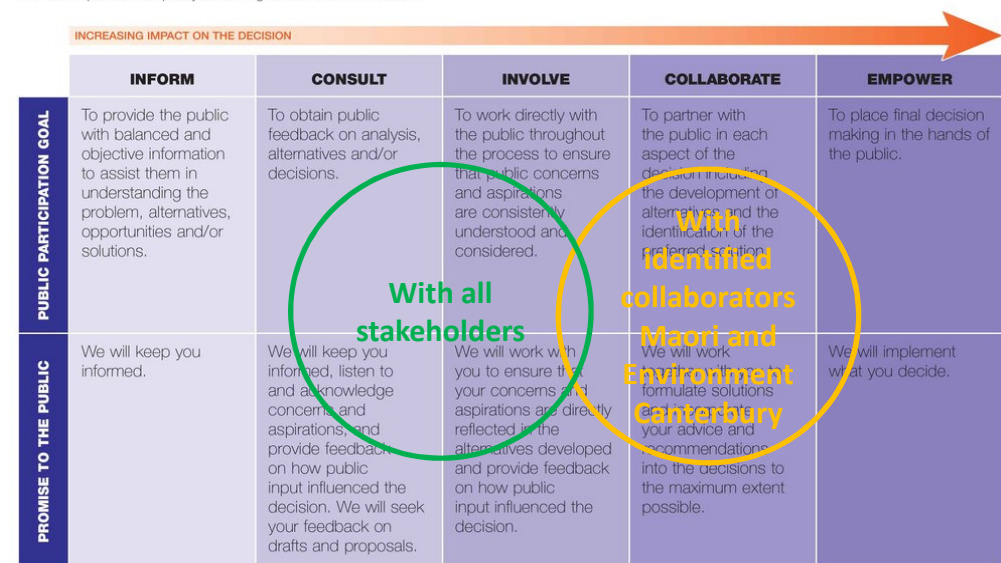
There is a statutory requirement to ‘consult’ communities and stakeholders in the development of objectives, policies and rules within the District Plan. Consultation can occur after a draft plan has been developed, with feedback received through written submissions and a hearing process.

The engagement approach we want to take is to ‘involve’ stakeholders as early as possible in the review. This means taking early steps to work directly with stakeholders and the public throughout the process to ensure that concerns and aspirations are understood and considered before rules are developed.

IAP2'S PUBLIC PARTICIPATION SPECTRUM



The IAP2 Federation has developed the Spectrum to help groups define the public's role in any public participation process. The IAP2 Spectrum is quickly becoming an international standard.



D. Collaborate with Maori and Environment Canterbury as key collaborators on process and inputs used to inform decisions.

It is recognised that Maori and Environment Canterbury have a statutory role, obligations or shared interest in the process and outcomes of the District Plan Review. Selwyn District Council also has a statutory requirement to collaborate with Iwi as part of your section 32 review (Section 32 (4a)). The intent is for Selwyn District, Maori and Environment Canterbury to work collaboratively on the process used to undertake the review and on inputs used to inform decisions made.

E. We won't start from first principles or a blank sheet. There has already been discussion had with stakeholders and the community on the strategy for Selwyn and plans for specific areas across the district. Engagement will be positive and forward looking, building on discussions already had.

F. Avoid consultation fatigue. We will take the opportunity to combine engagement on the District Plan, Long Term Plan and any other significant decisions over the coming two years. Ensuring stakeholders are aware of the role and purpose of different tools available to Council to deliver outcomes.

G. Keep engagement simple. Using simple language, visuals and stories in a way that will capture interest and make it simple for all stakeholders to participate.

H. We will listen to all points of view, but will openly communicate the need, process and timeline to make decisions. All points of view must be received with an open mind and be given due consideration, but decisions must be made. The timeframes for engagement will be made clear including anticipated timeframes to make decisions.

I. One team mentality. We will work as one team across Council to ensure messages are clear and consistent.

F. Push information out to communities. We will not expect stakeholders or communities to come to us for information. We will be proactive, seeking opportunities to take information out to communities and making it easy for communities to gain access to the information they need.

G. Decision makers will be involved in the discussion early (panel members, councillors, elected members).

H. We will demonstrate how input from stakeholders has been used to shape decisions. We will keep records of decisions and the justifications for the decisions made. Justifications will reflect feedback that has come from stakeholders or provide sound response to reasons why suggestions or feedback is not being taken forward.

This is a key decision that impacts how you will engage on the district plan. For example:

- Discussion and agreement with 'partners' on how you all want to work together and expectations of each party.
- Getting agreement from all partners on the principals of engagement (as drafted in this plan).
- Makeup of the District Plan committee
- How could this process be used to build stronger relationships?

6. Proposed structure and content of the engagement plan, what it will include.

Below is the proposed structure of the draft engagement plan that will be tabled at the District Plan Committee in August for sign off. Content for sections 5 to 9 will continue to be developed and tested throughout August.

What you will find in the engagement plan

Section 1	Engagement outcomes
Section 2	Engagement principles
Section 3	Stakeholder identification
Section 4	A toolbox of methods
Section 5	Methods of recording the feedback.
Section 6	Engagement protocols to be developed
Section 7	Risks
Section 8	Implementation timing
Section 9	Engagement team (includes council and partners)

Appendix

- Topics worked through to date with council staff and the District Plan Committee
- Diagrams from page 9 enlarged

Topics worked through in development of the engagement plan

The following areas have been explored with the Selwyn District Plan Team (including communications), topic owners and the District Plan Committee.

With everybody

- The role of engagement
- Why engage? What value or outcomes expected from good engagement? What outcomes could we expect from poor engagement?
- Examples of good or poor engagement? What did this look like? What was the outcome?
- Where is Selwyn Council at generally around engagement.
- What recent engagement (consultation or wider engagement) activity should be considered or referenced when undertaking any future engagement e.g. Plan changes, history, court / hearings decisions. This is specific to geographic locations or topic owners.
- Already known issues that are constantly being raised by communities in Selwyn. For example Christchurch urban development towards Selwyn, providing for all communities within the District.

With specific with topic owners

- Specific issues, problems or topics of contention that are expected to come up and with who.
- How had they considered tackling these with stakeholders
- Which stakeholders?
- Assumptions around what stakeholders (including land owners) already know / don't know.
- Testing engagement principles

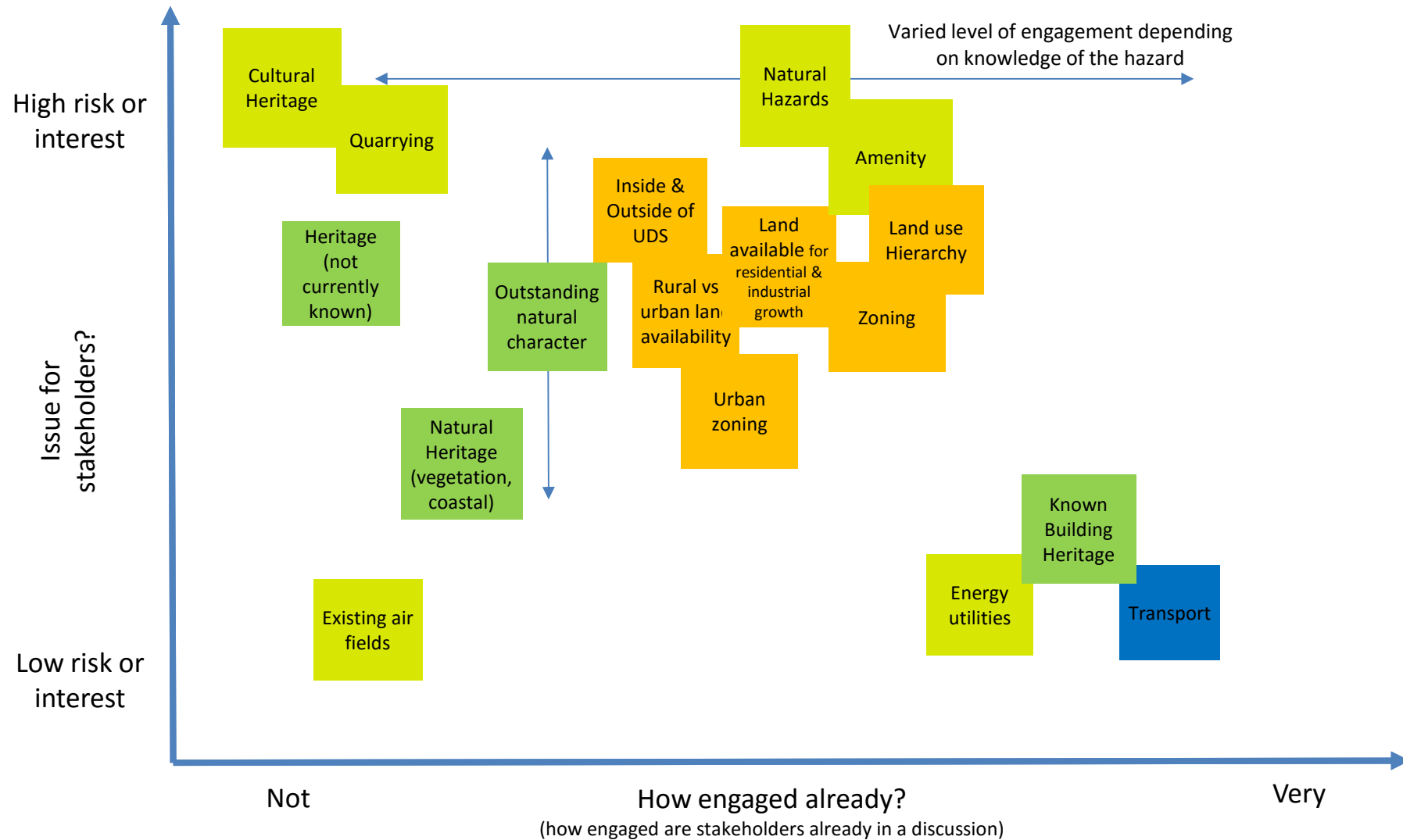
With the District Plan Committee including Mayor, Councillors, Chief Executive

- What does good engagement look like?
- What is appropriate for a District Plan (starting with statutory basics through to community lead policy development – pro's and con's)
- The cost and value of engagement. To test the level of investment you want to make and what to expect in return from this investment.
- Engagement risks, what can go wrong
- What is your role throughout the development of the District Plan

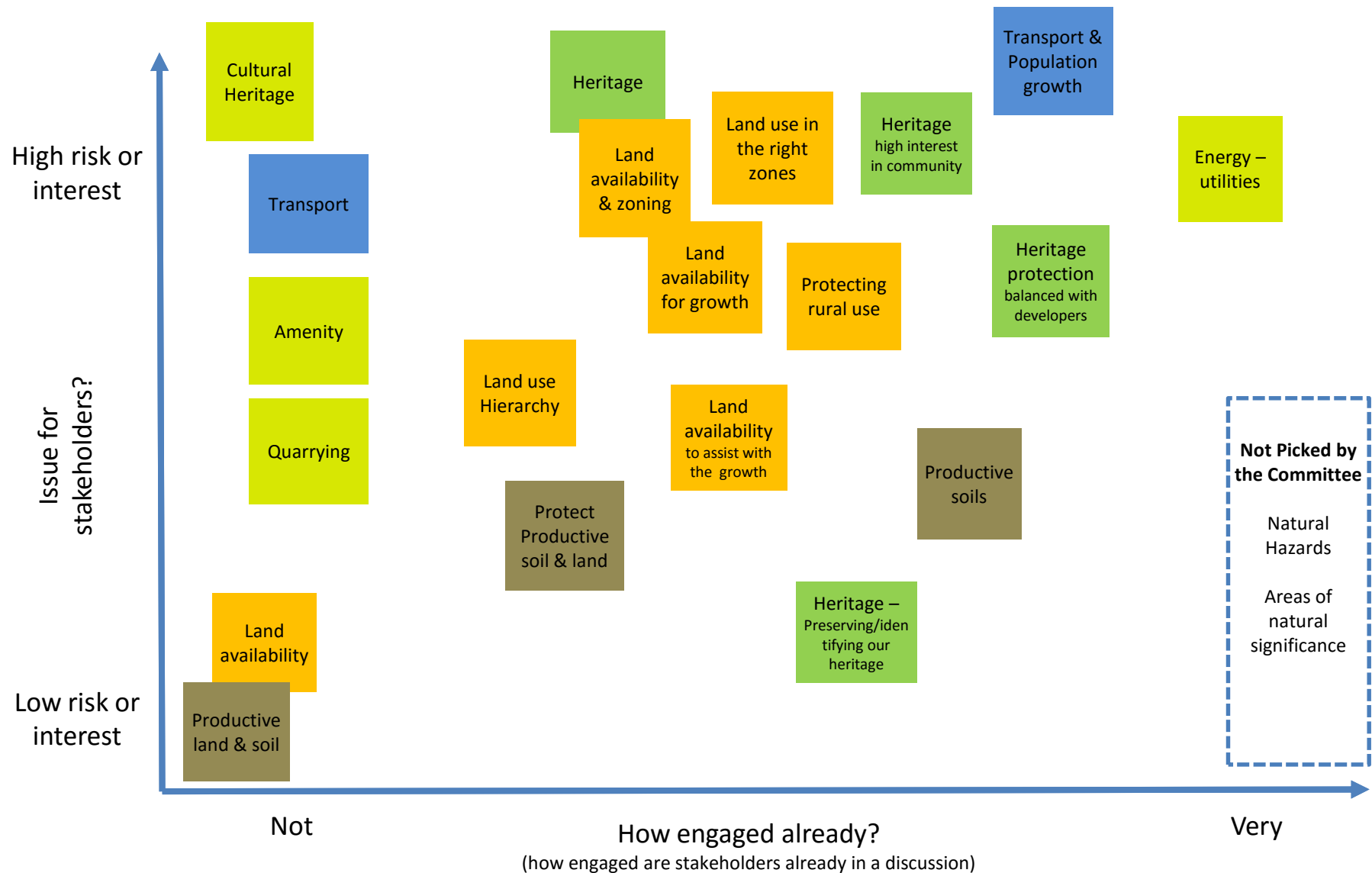
With the Communications team and District Plan Review team

- Where is Selwyn Council at generally around engagement. IAP2 framework.
- Communications or engagement policies or commitments already adopted by the Council
- Other engagement activity to continue to consider that might be relevant to District Plan Engagement
- What plans are already in place to make it simple and easy for people to engage in the plan and process. E.g. Website, How the plan will be structured, usability of the plan, tools such as property searches... around what any provisions will mean for them, how we use Section 32 analysis within engagement... push vs pull

Council officers – risks arising by topic



District Plan Review Committee - Risks arising topics



Summary of recommendations

That the DPC confirm and endorse:

- Engagement with key stakeholders and collaborators
- Engagement outcomes
- Engagement principles, and
- Structure and content of the engagement plan.

Next steps

- Approval of draft engagement strategy at August DPC meeting
- Implementation of engagement strategy (next 5-7 weeks or from when GHD's high-level framework is finalised).

10. District Plan Review Timeframes

Author:	Jesse Burgess (Planning Manager)
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Purpose

To brief the Committee on District Plan Review timeframes and the impact of new legislative requirements and concurrent planning processes.

Recommendation

- **“That the Committee confirms:**
 - **that the notification of the second generation Selwyn District Plan should be delayed until February 2020 to encompass the new legislative requirements of the NPS-UDC, the National Planning Standards, as well as consultation around the 2018-2021 LTP.”**

Attachments

- Report “District Plan Review timeframes”.
- PowerPoint presentation “District Plan Review timeframes”.

REPORT TO DISTRICT PLAN COMMITTEE

DATE: 17th July 2017

ISSUES AND OPTIONS: District Plan Review timeframes

PREPARED BY: Jesse Burgess – Planning Manager

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<i>Issue</i>	<i>The timeframes as agreed in the District Plan Review Project Brief 2015 are no longer achievable due to the introduction by Central Government of the new legislative requirements of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity and the incoming National Planning Standards. This now creates additional complexities with the timeframes associated with the Selwyn District Council Long Term Plan 2018-2021 and the triennium of local government in October 2019.</i>
<i>Recommended Option</i>	<i>The notification of the second generation Selwyn District Plan should be delayed until February 2020 to encompass the new legislative requirements of the NPS-UDC, the National Planning Standards, as well as consultation around the 2018-2021 LTP.</i>
<i>DPC Decision</i>	



1.0 Introduction to Issue

- 1.1 There are a number of complex planning processes underway at the moment. These include the various timeframes associated with the Selwyn District Plan Review (DPR), the Selwyn District Council Long Term Plan (LTP), the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity (NPS-UDC), the Urban Development Strategy (UDS) Review (including Settlement Pattern Review (SPR)), National Planning Standards and any subsequent changes to the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement (CRPS).
- 1.2 These are all significantly complex, interdependent and overlapping work streams in terms of the various consultative and decision-making processes. Given these complexities, the current timeframe for notification of the second generation Selwyn District Plan by October 2018 is no longer achievable.
- 1.3 For the reasons as explained in this memo, the notification date of the proposed Selwyn District Plan should be delayed until February 2020 to allow for concurrent processes of the LTP, NPS-UDC/SPR, a potential review of Chapter 6 of the CRPS, and the National Planning Standards to occur. These work streams would be undertaken in a collaborative and strategically planned way and would represent best planning practice, the best outcomes for Council and the community, the best utilisation of budget and resources, as well as meeting Council's legislative obligations as required by statute.

2.0 Election Cycle

- 2.1 The local government triennium ends in October 2019 with elections to follow. It is unlikely that any significant decision will be made by Councillors from around June 2019 prior to the elections. This will impact upon the timeframes of the DPR in so far as Council making significant decisions around notification of the DPR. It is therefore appropriate to delay the notification of the DPR until after the elections are completed.

3.0 Various processes underway (or likely to get underway)

Selwyn District Council – District Plan Review

3.1 The DPR project brief was signed off in May 2015. It is a legislative requirement that Council's undertake a review of all operative provisions of a Plan every 10 years. This can either be a full review or part (rolling) review). The Council has opted for a full review. The table below sets out the Milestones, Deliverables and Indicative timeframes as agreed by Council in the DPR Project Brief.

Milestones	Deliverables & Key Project Tasks	Indicative Timeframe
Stage 1	Establish governance structure and Project Team	June 2015 to June 2016
	Consultation – Phase 1	
	Information gathering / SWOT analysis of existing District Plan	
	Develop framework for new Proposed District Plan	
	Prepare guidelines for plan drafting and s32 reporting, including templates	
Stage 2	Commission technical reports, where necessary	January 2016 to September 2017
	Prepare Issues and Options reports	
	Consultation – Phase 2	
	Drafting of Proposed District Plan and s32 evaluation	
	Legal review and 'road testing' by consent planners	
Stage 3*	Consultation – Phase 3	October 2017 to September 2019
	Release of Draft District Plan for comment (TBC)	
	Notify Proposed District Plan	
	Submissions / hearings / decisions	
Stage 4	Environment Court Appeals	January 2020 To December 2021

* Stage 3 is to be completed within one election cycle (i.e. prior to October 2019)

Selwyn District Council – Long term Plan

3.2 The Council's Long Term Plan process and involves all departments of Council. This is a significant, time consuming project with its own statutory processes under the Local Government Act 2002. It has been identified by Council staff that pre-consultation on the LTP may occur in November 2017, however formal consultation is expected to occur in March/April 2018 with hearings following in May 2018. The LTP is to be adopted by Council no later than 30 June 2018.

National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity

3.3 The NPS-UDC was released by Central Government in December 2017. Councils at both a regional and local level must give effect to the NPS-UDC through their Policy Statements and Plans. This is a legislative requirement.

3.4 The NPS-UDC directs all local authorities to provide sufficient development capacity for housing and business growth to meet demand in the short (3 years), medium (10 years) and long term (30 years).

3.5 The NPS-UDC adopts a tiered structure that establishes additional requirements for local authorities with high-growth and medium-growth urban areas within their district or region.

3.6 The Christchurch Urban Area, as identified by Statistics New Zealand includes the town of Prebbleton, which establishes that Selwyn District forms part of the Christchurch High-Growth Area. The NPS-UDC specifies that the application of policies to ensure development capacity is not restricted to the boundaries of the identified urban area. The NPS-UDC also states that local authorities that share jurisdiction over an urban area are strongly encouraged to work together to implement the NPS-UDC. This has occurred through the Greater Christchurch Partnership.

3.7 Key deliverables and timeframes required under the NPS-UDC are:

- Quarterly monitoring of a range of market indicators commencing from June 2017;
- Preparing a Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment every three years, with the first assessment required by December 2017;
- Setting minimum targets for housing in regional policy statements and district plans by December 2018; and
- Preparing a Future Development Strategy to demonstrate sufficient, feasible development capacity in the medium and long term. This strategy is required within a year of the adoption of the Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment, with the first strategy required by December 2018.

- 3.8 The intent of the UDS partners is to try and deliver this work quicker than the required timeframes of the NPS-UDC, however consultation with the community on the FDS is unlikely to occur until at least June 2018.

Canterbury Regional Policy Statement

- 3.9 The FDS delivered by the work undertaken to satisfy the NPS-UDC may require some changes to the CRPS. In order to do this a legislative process under the RMA must be followed. This could be undertaken via a proposed change to the RPS under Schedule 1 of the RMA or via a new Streamlined Planning process made available under the recent Resource Legislation Amendment Act 2017 (RLAA) changes.
- 3.10 A normal Schedule 1 process to enact any required changes to the greenfield priority areas within Selwyn District to accommodate future growth could potentially take a number of years and would likely result in Environment Court appeals. This would also hold up any changes to the Selwyn District Plan to accommodate growth as the Selwyn District Plan is required to give effect to an operative RPS (which at the present time would be the current CRPS without any proposed changes).
- 3.11 By following a new streamlined planning process, the changes to the CRPS (including consultation, hearings and decisions) could largely be undertaken alongside the development of the FDS with subsequent Ministerial sign off to follow. This process could be far more expedited within a 9-12 month timeframe as opposed to multiple years under Schedule 1 of the RMA. There is also reduced appeal rights under a streamlined planning process as these are limited to points of law only.

National Planning Standards

- 3.12 The recently enacted Resource Legislation Amendment Act 2017 (RLAA) introduces National Planning Standards which all Councils across the country will need to address in their District and Regional Plans. The first National Planning Standard is being developed by the Ministry for the Environment and is to be gazetted in April 2019.
- 3.13 Council Planning staff are currently working with MfE staff to align as much as possible the planning framework of the new Selwyn District Plan with the direction that the National Planning Standards may take to ultimately reduce the scope for any changes required to align the new Plan to the standards and in order to reduce the subsequent time, cost and resources to undertake that work. This is an on-going conversation with MfE staff to align the new Plan with the standards as much as possible.

4.0 Timeframe issues

- 4.1 This section discusses the various timeframes associated with the LTP, DPR, the NPS-UDC, the UDS Review (including SPR and any subsequent changes which may require the CRPS to be reviewed) and the National Planning Standards.
- 4.2 As consultation with the community on the DPR and the LTP are intrinsically linked, it would make sense that given the urgency of the LTP for the funding arrangements for the various projects to underpin the DPR that the LTP occurs first. In order to not confuse the community, the DPR consultation should then occur subsequent to LTP process. The DPR team are currently developing the evidence base to identify the various issues and options to consult the community on and these will be largely ready by December 2017 to launch into consultation mid-2018. While the LTP consultation is occurring the DPR issues and options to consult the community on can be refined taking account of the feedback from LTP submissions such that one process benefits the other.
- 4.3 The LTP is likely to be scheduled for consultation in March/April 2018, with subsequent hearings and decisions, therefore consultation on DPR issues and options would not occur until June 2018. Feedback from the DPR consultation would then inform the drafting of the new Plan and s.32 development through to June 2019, taking account of a number of other processes and timeframes outlined below.
- 4.4 The work required by the NPS-UDC between now and December 2018 has been adopted as the base work for the settlement pattern review so hence the NPS-UDC work is intended to be absorbed largely at a UDS level as part of the UDS Review. This collaborative approach is encouraged by the NPS-UDC.
- 4.5 Included within these work streams are a number of public consultative processes. In particular, notification of the DPR under Schedule 1 of the RMA, LGA Part 6 Special Consultation or Schedule 1 RMA for the NPS-UDC Future Development Strategy, and a potential change to the CRPS would also require a RMA Schedule 1 or Streamlined Planning Process. The Council's LTP also follows a LGA consultative process.
- 4.6 In the DPR Project Brief the new Selwyn District Plan was scheduled to be notified towards the latter part of 2018 with submissions, hearings and decisions completed by September 2019.
- 4.7 The Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessments of the NPS-UDC are required to be completed by December 2017. The Future Development Strategy (FDS) / Settlement Pattern Review (SPR) is required to be completed by December 2018.

- 4.8 One of the main concerns for the DPR is the timing regarding the notification of the new Selwyn District Plan.
- 4.9 With a potential requirement for additional land to be rezoned outside of the current identified greenfield priority areas in Chapter 6 of the CRPS in order to allow for any additional capacity requirements required by the NPS-UDC work/SPR, and this work potentially not being completed until December 2018, an issue arises in terms of both notifying a partially completed new Selwyn District Plan i.e. doesn't take account of growth related changes in the UDS area, and potential conflict with Map A in the CRPS, which may result in staged notification process.
- 4.10 Whilst a new Selwyn District Plan could be largely completed by the latter part of 2018, it would not make sense to notify the new Plan at that time, and then have to undertake a variation to the new Plan to include the NPS-UDC additional zoning work, and then notify the variation.
- 4.11 The DPR Project Lead has sought advice from a Senior Planning Advisory Panel set up to advise on strategic planning issues associated with DPR. The advice with respect to the notification of the new Plan is that even if the new Plan was notified and then a variation undertaken, all hearings and decisions on the new Plan would likely be delayed in any case to consider it in its entirety due to the complex inter-dependencies between the various chapters.
- 4.12 To complicate this further, the new National Planning Standards would come into effect in April 2019 with a number of mandatory requirements to be included in the new Plan. This would potentially require a significant re-write of the new Plan to give effect to these provisions. If the new Plan has already been notified this could get extremely confusing if the new Plan is placed on hold to then make a raft of changes to introduce this legislative requirement.
- 4.13 If the new Plan was largely prepared by December 2018, Council Planning staff anticipate that the additional work required by the NPS-UDC would take a further 6 months to address within the new Plan such that it could be ready for notification by approximately June 2019. This would also provide an opportunity between April and June 2019 to have the new National Planning Standards incorporated into the Plan.
- 4.14 By pushing the notification date out to at least June 2019 this would also allow for a number of consultative processes for the LTP, DPR, NPS-UDC/CRPS change to occur independent of one another and so as to not confuse matters for the public, who are already experiencing consultation fatigue post-earthquake.

- 4.15 Of significance however is the timeframes outlined above would be nearing the end of the Council triennium (October 2019) so there is serious concern that the Council would not be willing to notify the new District Plan prior to completing the Council term.
- 4.16 In order to avoid the new District Plan becoming a political issue at election time, Council staff recommend that the new Plan be drafted and largely ready to go by June 2019. No key decisions would then be made after that time and the Plan could be placed on hold (internally) at staff level until such time that the elections are completed and the new Council put in place. Staff would continue to work on preparing for the next phases of the project. The draft of the new Plan could then be introduced to the new Council in November and any subsequent changes made to address any concerns of the new Council in December/January with the decision by Council to notify the new Plan made in February 2020 (post-Christmas period).
- 4.17 By notifying the new Plan in February 2020 this would allow around 4-5 months for the submissions and further submissions periods to occur with hearings likely to commence around June/July 2020. Hearings and decisions would likely take a further 12-24 months so completed around June/July 2022. Appeals would be addressed after that, if required.
- 4.18 With the significant on-going changes in the resource management space as a result of Central Government decision making, and multiple RMA and LGA processes occurring at the same time, there will never be an opportune time to undertake notification of the new Plan. The timeframes outlined above would appear to be the most appropriate and pragmatic to ensure a timely, continuous, efficient and cost effective process, and to ensure robust public participation and engagement.
- 4.19 In addition to the significant difficulty in aligning the timeframes of the various legislative processes, there are also other reasons the timeframe of the DPR has been delayed.
- 4.20 The first year of the DPR timeframe outlined in the Project Brief was dedicated to staff completing a number of internal projects including: the LURP A27 Amendments, the Ellesmere and Malvern Area Plans, LURP Review, UDS Update, Lincoln Town Centre Plan, Canterbury Air Plan changes, as well as a number of private plan changes. These projects were largely completed by end of June 2016. Staff involved in these projects were then directed into the District Plan Review project.
- 4.21 Also, the Council has not had a wider procurement process which the DPR Project team could rely on for the DPR. The Project Manager for the DPR has developed a specific procurement process for the review to allow for an efficient, timely and robust procurement process however with the flexibility, adaptability and auditability required of such a significant project. This has taken some significant time and resource to prepare and

execute, and is still evolving. The lack of a procurement process to date has contributed to time delays and cost. It has also highlighted the absence of a formal contract management system and specialised procurement expertise within the organisation. It is worth noting however that the new DPR procurement process could be used in a varied form across the organisation going forward for other projects.

- 4.22 The DPR project team with the assistance of the Council's IT team have also had to develop a document management system (BARI) specific to the DPR, as well as a project management system in Microsoft Project, as these did not exist within the organisation. This has again taken some significant time and resource from the team and contributed to time delays and cost.

OPTION 1 (preferred)

- 4.23 This is Council staff's preferred option which is to extend the current DPR timeframe of notification to February 2020, with submissions, hearings and decisions completed by the end of the next Council triennium in October 2022.
- 4.24 In order to achieve this timeframe, Council Planning staff recommend that the following steps should be taken:
- Public consultation on Issues/Options for the DPR shall commence in May 2018 following the LTP consultation process
 - The NPS-UDC/SPR work should be given high priority to be completed by the latter part of 2018.
 - If required, the CRPS Ch6 review should commence alongside the NPS-UDC/SPR work following the Housing and Business Capacity Analysis and be finalised no later than December 2018.
 - A new Selwyn District Plan should be largely drafted, including the SPR work and National Planning Standards, by June 2019.
 - The draft new Plan shall be placed on hold (internally) in June 2019 prior to the Council elections in October 2019.
 - The new Plan be discussed with the new Council in November/December 2019 and subsequently notified in February 2020.
 - The submissions, hearings, decisions and appeals would be held and completed within the next Council triennium.

Effectiveness in Addressing Issue:

- 4.25 This option allows for the concurrent processes of the DPR, LTP, NPS-UDC/SPR, and a potential review of Chapter 6 of the CRPS to occur, as well as inclusion of the National Planning Standards into the new District Plan framework. This work would be undertaken in a collaborative and strategically planned way and would represent best planning practice, the best engagement and consultation outcomes for Council and the community, the best

utilisation of budget and resources, and would meet Council's legislative obligations as required by statute.

- 4.26 These are all significantly complex, interdependent and overlapping streams of work in terms of the various consultative and decision-making processes. Given these complexities, the current timeframe for notification of the District Plan by October 2018 is unachievable and therefore the notification date of the proposed Selwyn District Plan should be delayed until February 2020.

Risks:

- 4.27 This option raises a number of risks including:
- Overlapping of multiple processes of the DPR, NPS-UDC/SPR, CRPS Review and National Planning Standards may result in consultation fatigue and lack of engagement or resultant confusion within the community.
 - Consultation and engagement if extended over a longer period may result in difficulty to sustain interest within the community.
 - Robust evidence developed at the beginning of the review process to support the direction of the new Plan may become dated towards the end of the process.
 - Notifying the new Plan after the elections could see the review process becoming a political issue for the new Council as they may not agree with the previous Council's direction in developing the Plan. This could require further work by Council staff
 - A lengthened timeframe and multiple processes occurring at the same time may result in lack of interest and fatigue in the Mayor, Councillors and staff.
 - Council and staff turnover could occur during a lengthened timeframe, particularly with the election cycle.

Budget or Time Implications:

- 4.28 This option allows the DPR to proceed on the basis that the notification date for the new Plan would be pushed out by approximately 18 months. This would allow for all of the legislative requirements of the NPS-UDC, CRPS and the National Planning Standards to be incorporated or given effect to in the new Plan.
- 4.29 This timeframe reduces the risk of the DPR becoming a political issue during Council elections as well as spreading the cost of the DPR over multiple financial years, including allowing some of the cost (appeals) to be discussed through the 2021-24 LTP. To address all of the new legislative requirements the current DPR budget and timelines would be impacted however this is commensurate to the significantly complex, interdependent and overlapping streams of work in terms of the various consultative and decision-making processes. It is appropriate to consider this all within the DPR rather than undertaking separate and staged processes.
- 4.30 Many of the recent changes to legislation to introduce the NPS-UDC and the National Planning Standards in particular, were introduced 18-24 months after the DPR was agreed

by Council and were never anticipated within the DPR Project Brief. These require a rethink of the DPR timeframes to ensure a robust, timely and well executed process is undertaken.

Stakeholder and Community Interests:

- 4.31 Partners, stakeholders and the wider community have varying degrees of interest and expectation in the District Plan Review. There is a risk that the overlapping processes of the DPR, NPS-UDC/SPR, CRPS Review and National Planning Standards may result in consultation fatigue and lack of engagement or resultant confusion within the community whether this is undertaken in a shortened or lengthened timeframe. There is always going to be difficulty in sustaining community interest over a longer period. However on the flip side by allowing for an extended timeframe to complete these workstreams, meaningful consultation and engagement can occur and may also result in less confusion around the various processes and will likely result in less submissions, hearings and appeals further down the track if the wider community feels they are engaged in the process and their views are being heard and considered.

Recommendation:

- 4.32 That Option 1 is adopted since the benefits of this option far outweigh the risks. It is recognised that there is a willingness of the Mayor, Councillors and staff to expedite the District Plan Review wherever possible but this view must be cognisant of the multiple complex, time consuming and costly processes all occurring at or around the same time. The DPR, NPS-UDC/SPR, CRPS Review, LTP and National Planning Standards are all legislative, legal requirements and must be undertaken. It is best that these are undertaken in a logical, planned way with appropriate consultation, engagement, budgeting and resources. This represents best planning practice and will achieve the best outcomes for Council and the community.
- 4.33 By delaying notification of the new Selwyn District Plan until February 2020 the new date would also avoid the District Plan Review becoming a political issue in October 2019 if the review is carried over two trienniums of Council.

OPTION 2

- 4.34 This is the current process Council staff are following which is to continue with the DPR timeframe of notification towards the latter part of 2018, with submissions, hearings and decisions completed by the end of the Council triennium in October 2019.

Effectiveness in Addressing Issue:

- 4.35 This option adheres to the timeframes as agreed by Council in the DPR Project Brief in July 2015 however this timeframe is now unachievable due to the complex issues associated with the DPR, NPS-UDC/SPR, CRPS Review, LTP and National Planning Standards, all of which are legislative, legal requirements and must be undertaken, and many of which were introduced post agreement of that timeframe.
- 4.36 Consultation on a number of processes would occur concurrently which would be significantly difficult, confusing and resource hungry and within an extremely expedited timeframe, and also requiring other partner organisations to bring forward the NPS-UDS/SPR workstreams within their organisations. Meaningful community engagement would be difficult, if not impossible, given the multiple processes occurring concurrently.
- 4.37 It is extremely unlikely that submissions, hearings and decisions would be completed prior to the elections.

Risks:

- 4.38 This option raises a number of risks including:
- Mayor, Councillors and staff burnout and fatigue due to a much shortened timeframe and multiple processes occurring at the same time.
 - Overlapping multiple processes of the LTP, NPS-UDC/SPR, CRPS Review may result in consultation fatigue and lack of engagement or resultant confusion in the community.
 - An expedited review process to complete the review within the triennium of Council would likely lack sufficient evidence to support the new Plan provisions, would lack meaningful community consultation and engagement, which incur significant increased costs in delivering a new Plan, and would likely result in numerous appeals in the Environment Court.
 - Not undertaking some of the legislative requirements outlined such as the NPS-UDC and National Planning Standards due to a shortened timeframe may result in central government intervention in Council processes i.e. statutory management which has its own reputational, cost, resourcing and community expectation risks.
 - It is also unlikely that submissions, hearings and decisions would be completed prior to the elections despite best efforts.
 - Mayor, Council and staff fatigue, stress and burnout would likely result from a rushed process.

Budget or Time Implications:

- 4.39 This option provides for the majority of the DPR process to be completed by October 2019 within the Council triennium, with the exception of appeals, and would meet the timeframes outlined in the DPR Project Brief. This timeframe also reduces the risk of the DPR becoming a political issue during Council elections. However it is noted that Council would unlikely make any decisions beyond June 2019 prior to the elections which further reduces the length of time to have decisions completed.
- 4.40 This option would likely see a significant overspend of the budget allocated over the next two financial years although this would decrease the financial spend within the next triennium. Option 1 sees the budget spent over multiple financial years decreasing the financial spend of the Council within this triennium and spreading it across two trienniums.
- 4.41 This is an ineffective option to address the complexities associated with the DPR timeframes.

Stakeholder and Community Interests:

- 4.42 The community has an interest and expectation regarding the District Plan Review. It is noted that there is a risk that the overlapping processes of the DPR, NPS-UDC/SPR, CRPS Review and National Planning Standards may result in consultation fatigue and lack of engagement or confusion within the community. This would be significantly exacerbated if the current DPR timeframe in the Project Brief is followed. To complete these workstreams within this timeframe would likely result in reduced, or if any, meaningful consultation and engagement and would likely result in significantly more submissions, hearings and appeals further down the track if the wider community, including stakeholders and partner organisations, feel they are not engaged in the process and their views are not being heard and/or considered.

Recommendation:

- 4.43 That this option not be continued. It is not considered a pragmatic or realistic option to deliver the second generation Selwyn District Plan within this timeframe given the new complexities introduced by central government with the NPS-UDC/SPR, potential CRPS Review, and National Planning Standards. These are all legislative and legal requirements however they simply cannot be undertaken within the timeframe allocated. It is recognised that there is a willingness of the Mayor, Councillors and staff to expedite the District Plan Review as much as possible, however this must be cognisant of the multiple, complex, time-consuming and costly processes all occurring at or around the same time. An expedited timeframe would not represent best planning practice, the best outcomes for Council and the community, nor the best utilisation of budget and resources.

OPTION 3

- 4.44 Another option is a staged or subsequent process, where the new Selwyn District Plan notification is delayed until such time that the NPS-UDC/SPR work would be completed by December 2018, the CRPS chapter 6 review is then completed subsequent to that work, if required, and then the new Selwyn District Plan would be updated to reflect any changes as a result of these work streams, as well as including the National Planning Standards. This would be a staged, sequential type process.

Effectiveness in Addressing Issue:

- 4.45 This option would see the timeframes of the DPR extend out similar to Option 1 or more likely even further over two trienniums of Council if the CRPS review occurred post the NPS-UDC/SPR work being completed, particularly if this were to follow a normal Schedule 1 process under the RMA as opposed to a streamlined planning process under the RMA.
- 4.46 This is not an effective solution to the timeframe for the DPR as the subsequent processes in a sequential manner would potentially extend the timeframe quite significantly, would result in costs being spread over many financial years and would see the evidence base Council is currently gathering potentially being quite out of date by the time hearings and decisions stages of the DPR are reached. Community engagement and consultation would also be difficult to maintain and manage over such a lengthy timeframe.

Risks:

- 4.47 Similar to option 1, this option raises a number of risks including:
- Sequential processes of the DPR, NPS-UDC/SPR, CRPS Review and National Planning Standards may result in consultation fatigue and lack of engagement or resultant confusion within the community if extended over a longer period and may result in difficulty to sustain interest within the community.
 - Robust evidence developed at the beginning of the review process to support the direction of the new Plan may become dated towards the end of the process given the even lengthier process than Option 1.
 - Similar to Option 1, notifying the new Plan after the elections could see the review process becoming a political issue for the new Council as they may not agree with the previous Council's direction in developing the Plan. This could require further work by Council staff.
 - A lengthened timeframe and multiple, sequential may result in lack of interest and fatigue in the Mayor, Councillors and staff.
 - Council and staff turnover could occur during a lengthened timeframe, particularly with the election cycle in the middle and potential change in elected members.

Budget or Time Implications

- 4.48 This option allows the DPR to proceed on the basis that the notification date for the new Plan would be pushed out significantly. This would allow for a pause in the DPR process until all of the legislative requirements of the NPS-UDC, CRPS and the National Planning Standards can be incorporated or given effect to in the new Plan.
- 4.49 This timeframe reduces the risk of the DPR becoming a political issue during Council elections in October 2019 as well as spreading the cost of the DPR over multiple financial years, including allowing some of the cost to be discussed through the 2018-2021 LTP.
- 4.50 This timeline would be commensurate to the significantly complex, interdependent, workstreams in terms of the various consultative and decision-making processes, as a result of sequential planning.

Stakeholder and Community Interests:

- 4.51 The community has an interest and expectation regarding the District Plan Review. It is however noted that sequential processes of the DPR, NPS-UDC/SPR, CRPS Review and National Planning Standards may result in consultation fatigue and lack of engagement or resultant confusion within stakeholders, partners and the wider community, as well as difficulty in sustaining interest over a longer period.
- 4.52 On the flip side however by allowing for an extended timeframe to complete these workstreams in a sequential manner, meaningful consultation and engagement can occur and may also result in less submissions, hearings and appeals further down the track if the community feels they are engaged in the process and their views are being heard and considered.

Recommendation:

- 4.53 That Option 3 is not adopted. It is recognized that this option is similar to Option 1 and does bring some benefits that outweigh the risks. It is again recognised that there are multiple complex, time consuming and costly processes all occurring at or around the same time and that these are all legislative, legal requirements and must be undertaken.
- 4.54 However there is a willingness of the Mayor, Councillors and staff to expedite the District Plan Review where possible and by undertaking this in a sequential manner would not meet this expectation. By delaying notification of the new Selwyn District Plan beyond the timeframe being considered by Option 1, this may to some degree represent best planning practice in that sequential planning processes occur independent of one another, however it would not necessarily be the best outcome for Council and the community in terms of engagement and consultation, nor the best utilisation of budget and resources.

- 4.55 Option 1 follows processes which are able to be accommodated within best planning practice under the RMA and within a lesser timeframe than Option 3, with the positive benefits of increased community engagement, best use of staff and resources, and lesser financial spend over multiple years compared with Option 3.

OPTION 4

- 4.56 This option is to cease the District Plan Review and continue with the existing District Plan in its current two volume format (Township and Rural). The NPS-UDC work stream would need to be incorporated into the existing District Plan by December 2018 and the National Planning Standards would need to be incorporated into the existing District Plan once they are gazetted in April 2019.

Effectiveness in Addressing Issue:

- 4.57 This option would not address the existing reasons as to why a District Plan Review was undertaken in the first place, being:
- The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) requires all operative provisions of a plan to be reviewed every 10 years.
 - The current Selwyn District Plan (the Plan) was notified in two volumes (Rural Volume in 2000 and Township Volume in 2001) and remains in this two-volume format. There are large parts of the Plan that have not changed since 2004 when decisions on submissions were released.
 - The existing District Plan has become unwieldy, with a total of 1500 pages and an excessive number of zones and appendices, including zones within appendices. A number of plan changes have led to various approaches to different issues within the Plan, most notably being the way in which urban growth is managed within and outside the Greater Christchurch area.
 - In addition, the resource consent team have identified a range of issues in administering specific parts of the Plan that could be improved through a District Plan Review.
- 4.58 To incorporate the National Planning Standards would also likely require a re-write of the existing District Plan in any case, with the associated time, cost and resources expected to be considerable to do that. Similarly the NPS-UDC work stream would require significant time, cost and resources.
- 4.59 This would all contribute to an overly complex District Plan which has not been robustly examined, developed and tested, and would not address any of the issues with the existing District Plan.

Risks:

- 4.60 This option raises a number of risks including:
- Council has an out of date District Plan which has not been reviewed as required by the RMA.
 - The District Plan continues to be poorly integrated and inconsistent in its approach to resource management issues across the two volumes of the Plan.
 - The Mayor and Council has already publicly committed to a review of the District Plan with associated budget within the LTP.
 - Potential for poor resource management outcomes due to an out of date Plan.

Budget or Time Implications:

- 4.61 The Council has already committed funding to the DPR through its 2015-18 LTP and staff have already commissioned significant evidence based work from a range of consultants to support writing the s.32 analysis for the new Plan.
- 4.62 The Strategy & Policy team has up-resourced over the past year to accommodate the significant workload of the DPR. By ceasing this piece of work, staff would be left with minimal projects to continue with which may result in a downsizing of the team. This would save on salary budget but would not be a good look for the Council and not good for Council staff engagement and morale.
- 4.63 This option would result in deferment of the District Plan Review and would only see those elements of the NPS-UDC and National Planning Standards work streams continued with and incorporated into the current District Plan over the next two years.
- 4.64 Whilst the current financial year budget and subsequent budgets would not be as significantly impacted by this option compared with the other options, it may see all of the work undertaken thus far wasted as this would soon become out of date as no new date for a review has been set.

Stakeholder and Community Interests:

- 4.65 By ceasing to undertake a District Plan Review, stakeholder and community interest in Selwyn could wane. It is recognised within the wider community, particularly amongst stakeholders and partner organisations that there are a number of issues with the current District Plan and the expectation is that these would be addressed in the near future. To cease the review now would send the wrong signal to stakeholders, partners and the community that the Council is not interested in having a robust planning document for the District's growth and development going forward.
- 4.66 There is also a risk that central government may become involved in the planning processes of the Council given Selwyn is the second fastest growing District Council in the country and is

expected to continue to grow and support the recovery of the greater Christchurch and Canterbury region.

Recommendation:

- 4.67 That Option 4 is not adopted. This option is simply not palatable to stakeholders, partners and the wider community. There is an expectation under the RMA that the District Plan be reviewed, as most Council's around the country are currently doing. The Council has already planned for this in its current LTP. The community is expecting that the current plan will be reviewed to bring it up to best planning standards. Central government also has the expectation that the NPS-UDC and National Planning Standards will be incorporated in the Selwyn District Plan, whether that is a new Plan or continuance with the current Plan. In any case, a substantial re-write is required.

OPTION 5

- 4.68 Revert to a rolling review with no particular stated timeframe for completion of the whole Plan, rather each individual chapter of the Plan could be reviewed within an agreed timeframe. This does however create a range of issues with respect to Plan structure, National Planning Standards, consistency and integration throughout the Plan, budget, resources, consultation fatigue, and community engagement.

Effectiveness in Addressing Issue:

- 4.69 This option would not address the existing reasons as to why a District Plan Review was undertaken in the first place, being:
- The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) requires all operative provisions of a plan to be reviewed every 10 years.
 - The current Selwyn District Plan (the Plan) was notified in two volumes (Rural Volume in 2000 and Township Volume in 2001) and remains in this two-volume format. There are large parts of the Plan that have not changed since 2004 when decisions on submissions were released. A rolling review over multiple years going forward would not see the provisions of the current plan reviewed within 10 years as required under the RMA.
 - The existing District Plan has become unwieldy, with a total of 1500 pages and an excessive number of zones and appendices, including zones within appendices. A number of plan changes have led to various approaches to different issues within the Plan, most notably being the way in which urban growth is managed within and outside the Greater Christchurch area. A rolling review would not easily address this issue and would see a distinct, lack of integration across the Plan as chapters are reviewed independent of one another, and given the significant lack of integration to start with.

- In addition, the resource consent team have identified a range of issues in administering specific parts of the Plan that could be improved through a District Plan Review.

- 4.70 To incorporate the National Planning Standards would also likely require a re-write of the existing District Plan in any case, with the associated time, cost and resources expected to be considerable to do that. This would be considerably difficult, nigh on impossible to do in a rolling review given the likely mandatory requirements of the National Planning Standards, namely around definitions, structure etc. Similarly the NPS-UDC work stream would require significant time, cost and resources and would be difficult to incorporate dependent on which parts of a rolling review are being completed at different times.
- 4.71 A rolling review process would contribute to an overly complex District Plan which has not been robustly examined, developed and tested, and would not address any of the issues with the existing District Plan, particularly around integration.

Risks:

- 4.72 This option raises a number of risks including:
- Council has an out of date District Plan which has not been reviewed as required by the RMA.
 - The District Plan continues to be poorly integrated and inconsistent in its approach to resource management issues across the two volumes of the Plan.
 - The Mayor and Council has already publicly committed to a review of the District Plan with associated budget within the LTP.
 - Potential for poor resource management outcomes due to an out of date Plan.

Budget or Time Implications:

- 4.73 The Council has already committed funding to the DPR through its 2015-18 LTP and staff have already commissioned significant evidence based work from a range of consultants to support writing the s.32 analysis for the new Plan. Some of this work may support a rolling review however much of the work undertaken thus far wasted as this would soon become out of date as various parts of the Plan would be reviewed at any given time.
- 4.74 The Strategy & Policy team has up-resourced over the past year to accommodate the significant workload of the DPR. By ceasing a full review and instead reverting to a rolling review, staff would be left with minimal projects to continue with which may result in a downsizing of the team. This would save on salary budget but would not be a good look for the Council and not good for Council staff engagement and morale.
- 4.75 This option would only see select parts of the District Plan reviewed first along with those elements of the NPS-UDC and National Planning Standards work streams continued with and incorporated into the current District Plan over the next two years as required by legislation, but in a very difficult manner, if achievable at all.

Stakeholder and Community Interests:

- 4.76 By reverting to a rolling review, stakeholder and community interest in Selwyn could wane. It is recognised within the wider community, particularly amongst stakeholders and partner organisations that there are a number of issues with the current District Plan and the expectation is that these would be addressed in the near future, not over multiple years, even multiple Council trienniums which would be expected under a rolling review of the Plan. This would send the wrong signal to stakeholders, partners and the community that the Council is not interested in having a robust planning document for the District's growth and development going forward and that the Council is willing to undertake a piecemeal review of the Plan.
- 4.77 There is also a risk that central government may become involved in the planning processes of the Council given Selwyn is the second fastest growing District Council in the country and is expected to continue to grow and support the recovery of the greater Christchurch and Canterbury region.
- 4.78 Selwyn District Council has been very forward thinking in its strategic planning to date which is placed it well post the Canterbury earthquakes to deal with the significant growth moving west. To revert to a rolling review would be a backward step and in the eyes of stakeholders, partners and the wider community would likely be seen as poor strategic planning.

Recommendation:

- 4.79 That Option 5 is not adopted. Similar to Option 4, this option is simply not palatable to stakeholders, partners and the wider community. There is an expectation under the RMA that the District Plan be reviewed, as most Council's around the country are currently doing. The Council has already planned for this in its current LTP. The community is expecting that the current plan will be reviewed to bring it up to best planning standards. Central government also has the expectation that the NPS-UDC and National Planning Standards will be incorporated in the Selwyn District Plan, whether that is a new Plan or continuance with the current Plan. In any case, a substantial re-write is required, a rolling review would not achieve that.

5 Conclusion

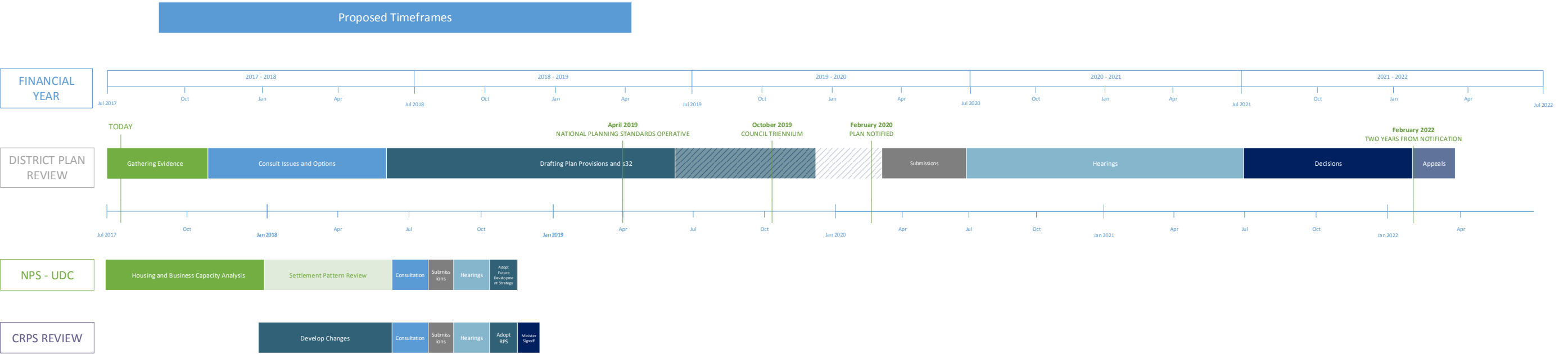
- 5.1 It is recognised that there is a willingness of the Mayor, Councillors and Council staff to expedite the District Plan Review as much as possible, however this must be cognisant of the multiple complex, time consuming and costly processes all occurring at or around the same time.
- 5.2 The DPR, NPS-UDC/SPR, CRPS Review, LTP and National Planning Standards are all legislative, legal requirements and must be undertaken at various times and through various RMA and LGA processes.
- 5.3 Many of the recent legislative changes to introduce the NPS-UDC and the National Planning Standards in particular, were introduced 18-24 months after the DPR Project Brief was agreed by Council and were never anticipated initially. These require a rethink of the DPR timeframes to ensure a robust, timely and well executed process is undertaken.
- 5.4 Council Planning staff recommend the best approach is to delay notification of the new Selwyn District Plan until February 2020 to allow for the concurrent processes of the NPS-UDC/SPR, a potential review of Chapter 6 of the CRPS, and the LTP to occur. This would also allow for the National Planning Standards to be addressed in the new Plan.
- 5.5 The new notification date would also avoid the District Plan Review becoming a political issue in October 2019 if the whole review is carried over two trienniums of Council.
- 5.6 In the opinion of Council Planning staff the preferred Option 1 represents best planning practice, the best outcomes for Council and the community, and the best utilisation of budget and resources.

6.0 Recommendation to DPC

1.1 It is recommend that the District Plan Committee agree to the following:

1. Public consultation on Issues/Options for the DPR shall commence in May 2018 following the LTP consultation process;
2. The NPS-UDC/SPR work should be given high priority to be completed by the latter part of 2018;
3. If required, the CRPS Ch6 review should commence alongside the NPS-UDC/SPR work following the Housing and Business Capacity Analysis and be finalised no later than December 2018;
4. A new Selwyn District Plan should be largely drafted, including the SPR work and National Planning Standards, by June 2019;
5. The draft new Plan shall be placed on hold (internally) in June 2019 prior to the Council elections in October 2019;
6. The new Plan be discussed with the new Council in November/December 2019 and subsequently notified in February 2020; and
7. The submissions, hearings, decisions and appeals would be held and completed within the next Council triennium.

Appendix 1: Proposed District Plan Review timeframes



The proposed Selwyn District Plan



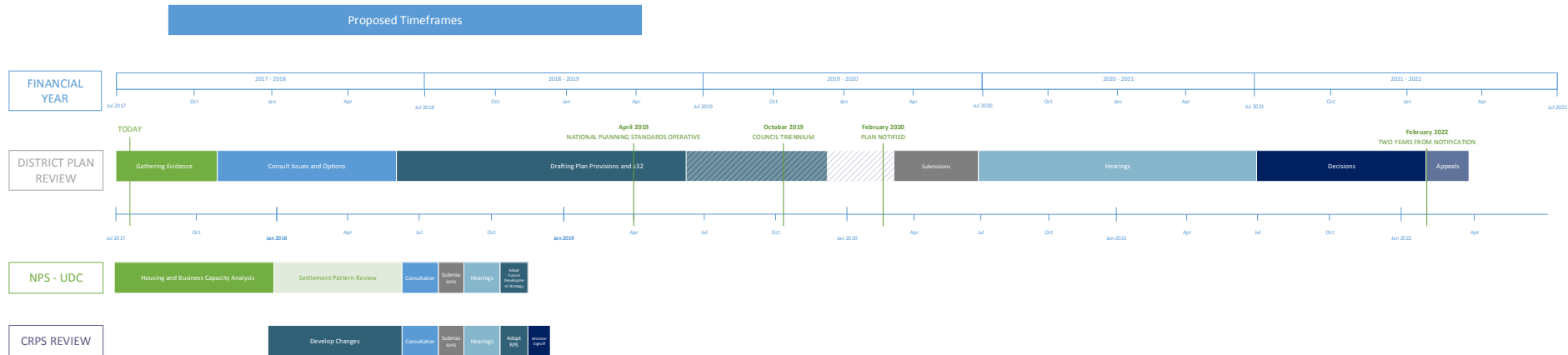
District Plan Review timeframes

Work streams

- Selwyn District Plan Review
- Long Term Plan
- National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity
- Urban Development Strategy Review (including Settlement Pattern Review)
- Potential changes to the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement
- National Planning Standards (April 2019)
- Council triennium (October 2019)



Timeframes



Recommendations

- Delay notification until February 2020
- Allocate additional budget to the District Plan Review to ensure various workstreams are completed
- Note the legislative requirements introduced by Central Government post DPR commencing
- Carry out DPR over two trienniums to avoid it becoming a political issue



11. Work Programme Update and Forward Meeting Agenda

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Purpose

To provide the Committee with a Work Programme Update and provisional items for the August DPC meeting agenda.

Recommendation

- **“That the Committee notes the presentation.”**

Attachments

- PowerPoint presentation “DPR Work Programme Update”.

The proposed Selwyn District Plan



DPR Work Programme Update

26 July 2017

Key achievements

Evidence Gathering (Baseline Assessments)

- First wave of procurement process complete with 26 Scopes of Work successfully executed, evaluated and Suppliers offered agreements:
 - Business (multiple workstreams), Growth Model, Natural Hazards, Energy and Infrastructure, Outstanding Natural Landscapes & Features, Vegetation & Ecosystems, Historic Heritage, Protected Trees, Cultural Landscapes, Papakainga, Transport, Noise & Vibration, Lighting & Glare, Signage, Community & Recreation facilities, Emergency services, Designations, Communication and engagement



Key achievements

Evidence Gathering (Baseline Assessments)

- Second schedule for procurement developed with a further 16 Scopes of Work released during June and July:
 - Residential (multiple workstreams), Rural (multiple workstreams), Earthworks, Hazardous Substances & Contaminated Land
- Third schedule of Scopes of Work to be finalised:
 - Coastal Environment, Alpine Villages, Water, Relocated Buildings, Aircraft movements (and any other identified 'gaps')
- Internal Project Team
 - All DPR team members are either continuing to work on Scopes of Work (internal and external) relevant to their topic(s), undertaking briefing meetings with consultants, and/or confirming contract details.



Current Work Programme

Internal Systems

- Updating and refining the tasks and resources in MS Project and BARI
- Strategic Communications and Engagement Strategy development and Phase 2 Communications Planning in conjunction with GHD NZ Ltd and SDC Communications Team
- Developing and finalising 2017/18 DPR Budget
- Development and refinement of Risk Management and reporting including implementation of MS Issues Tracker software to support MS Project



Current Work Programme

Technical progress

- Topic Leads are ensuring that each of their Topics is progressing in a timely and cost effective manner.
- Each Topic has different workstreams, overlaps, information requirements, complexities, stakeholders, risks, budget and timeframe implications.
- Issues and Options reports are to follow Baseline Assessment phase.
- Stakeholder engagement is to occur throughout the development of each Topic area.



August DPC Agenda

- Provisional topics for August DPC Agenda include:
 - Update on Strategic Objectives
 - Approval of draft Engagement Strategy
 - Feedback on National Planning Standards
 - Update on Rūnanga Engagement
 - Matters arising from technical reporting (TBC)



Any Questions?

