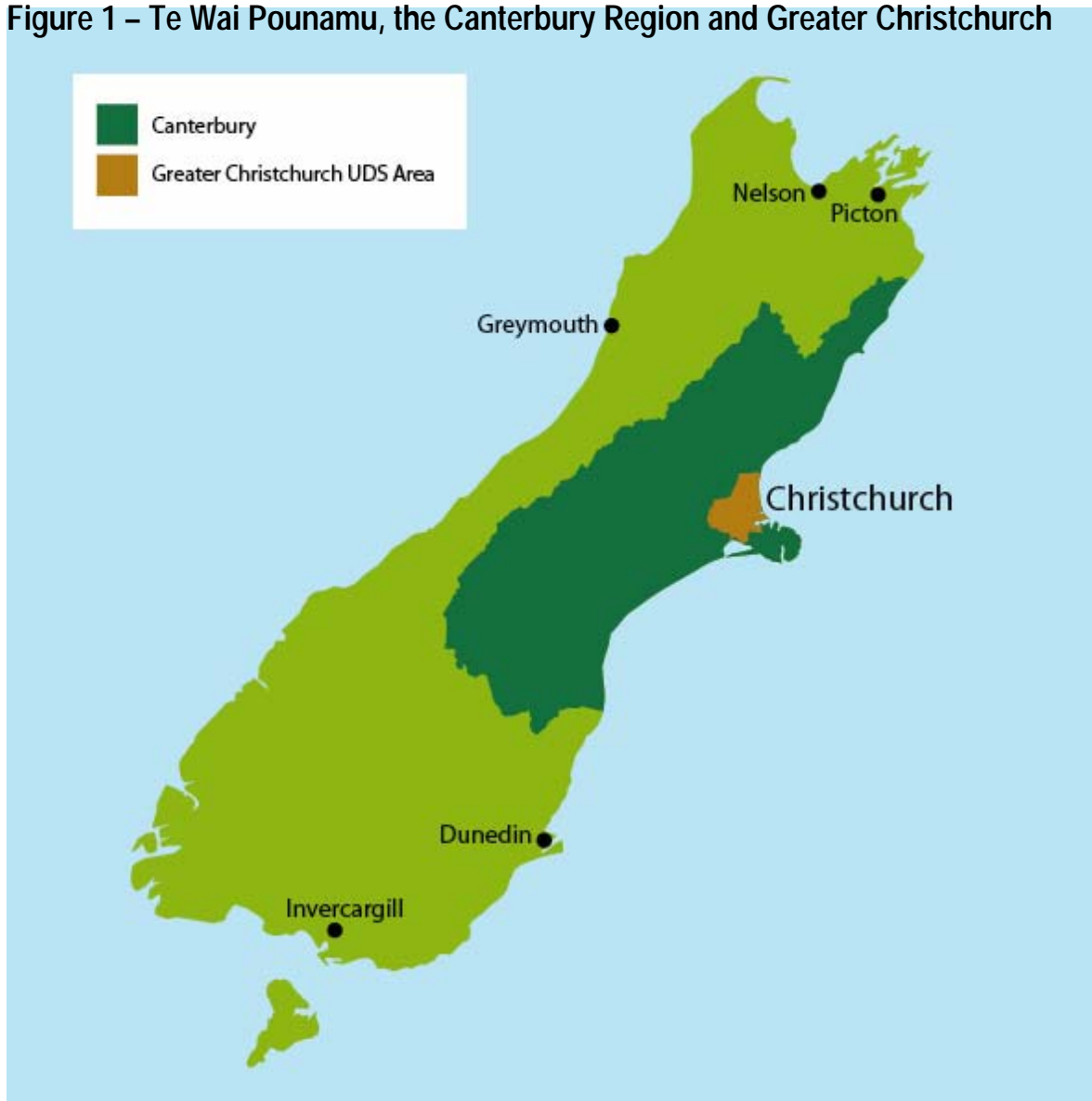# The Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy Action Plan (2010)

Figure 1 – Te Wai Pounamu, the Canterbury Region and Greater Christchurch

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6 Action Plan

Introduction

This document contains the implementation actions for the Urban Development Strategy. They are grouped under the four Strategic Direction areas: Enhance Environment, Enrich Lifestyles, Encourage Prosperous Economies, and Effective Governance and Leadership.

The aim is to clearly move beyond the ideals of the vision and strategic direction statements to a pragmatic programme of actions to implement the Strategy.

Format of Action Plan Chapters

Information provided in each implementation action area addresses:
- Context
- Key Approaches
- Growth issues
- Table of Actions

Each chapter contains a table of key actions to be undertaken by the Strategy Partners. The format of each chapter's action table is:

6.1.4 – Chapter Actions	Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing

Actions – are the specific tasks that need to be carried out to implement the Strategy. Actions fall into different types. Projects are those that are generally one off or occur over a period of time at specific dates. They may include research or policy development. Others may be actions to anchor Strategy implementation or physical development including services and infrastructure. A third type of action may be more about behaviour and working collaboratively over the longer-term such as setting up working groups to deal with a range of tasks.

Explanation – gives greater context for the action and should explain why the action is important if not self-evident.

Lead Agency – The lead agency is the organisation responsible for initiating and leading the action. It must be a Strategy Partner.

Lead agency responsibilities do not provide for unilateral action. Policy direction will result from the lead and support agencies working collaboratively. Carrying out tasks as a lead agency involves an effective partnership and a collaborative approach.

Support Agencies – can be one or more organisations that will help the lead agency deliver the Action.

Cost Estimate – is an estimate of the cost to implement the Action.

Costs are total project costs, unless otherwise stated (eg where a cost may be an on-going annual cost).

Costs are not necessarily additional costs as there may be a change of priorities within organisations to carry out actions. Often actions are already committed or being covered from current resources of an organisation. This is noted where it applies. Estimates may vary in the level of confidence.

The following table describes the ranges used.

Rating	Definition/Example
High	Over $500,000
Medium	$100,000 to $500,000
Low	Up to $100,000
Internal	Using internal resources within current funding

Implementation Tools – are the mechanisms or processes put in place to implement the Strategy actions.

Timing - sets the range by when the action needs to be completed. It also (in brackets) gives a year in which the action is expected to be begun.

Common Abreviations

All abbreviations used in the Action Tables can be found in the Glossary. The most common used are:

ECan	Environment Canterbury	LTCCP	Long-Term Council Community Plan
CCC	Christchurch City Council	AMPs	Asset Management Plans
SDC	Selwyn District Council	CWMS	Canterbury Water Management Strategy
WDC	Waimakariri District Council	ODP	Outline Development Plan
NZTA	New Zealand Transport Agency	NRRP	Natural Resources Regional Plan
RPS	Regional Policy Statement	CTP	Christchurch Transport Plan
RLTS	Regional Land Transport Strategy		

Statutory Compliance

The Strategy Partners are required to comply with New Zealand statute. Actions that are simply a restatement of such compliance are not included in this Action Plan. Some of the more common statues and compliance mechanisms that direct the Partners are:

- Civil Defence and Emergency Management Act 2002
- Land Transport Management Act 2003
  - Regional Land Transport Strategy
  - Government Policy Statement
- Local Government Act 2002
  - Long Term Council Community Plans
  - Consultation proceedures
- Resource Management Act 1991
  - Regional Policy Statement
  - District Plans
  - Natural Resources Regional Plan
    - Regional Coastal Environment Plan
- Waste Minimisation Act 2008

Priority Actions

Below are listed twelve priority actions. They are listed in the order that they appear in this Action Plan. Particular attention will be paid by the UDSIC and the Strategy Partners to the implementation of these actions as success of the UDS is contingent on successfully implementing these actions.

Priority Actions	Lead Agency	Timing	Action Plan Reference
1. Complete a stock take of ecological data for Greater Christchurch to identify key gaps and needed quality improvements. Develop a plan to rectify deficiencies and improve information accessibility.	CCC	10 years (2014)	6.1.1
2. Collaboratively manage the water resource across the sub-region through the Canterbury Water Management Strategy.	ECan	3 years (2011)	6.2.5
3. Work with CDHB to prioritise health and wellbeing issues that should be addressed in collaboration with local government through a Greater Christchurch Health and Wellbeing Plan.	CCC, SDC, WDC	3 years (2011)	6.9.1
4. Investigate and fund appropriate incentives, financial instruments and institutional arrangements to realise greater levels of higher density residential development with an emphasis on best practice urban design and sustainability	CCC	10 years (2011)	6.18.1
5. Develop a framework for centres that provides a consistent classification framework, defines the role of centres, and the level of Council investment in strategic infrastructure.	CCC, SDC, WDC	3 years (2011)	6.19.1
6. Ensure Transport Planning is undertaken in a timely and integrated fashion with land-use planning	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC, NZTA	Ongoing	6.21.1
7. Investigate, identify and recommend future changes to the public transport, cycling, walking and freight networks that will support the transport outcomes sought from the UDS and RLTS.	UDSIC	3 years (2011)	6.21.7
8. Undertake strategic land-use studies to clarify the potential for business land use in identified parts of Greater Christchurch	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC, NZTA	3 years (2011)	6.20.5
9. Work with Central Government to identify and source required additional funding to deliver significant initiatives.	UDSIC	As required	6.25.5
10. Monitor and assess actions undertaken as part of the Strategy to the impacts of longer-term social, economic and environmental change.	UDSIC	Ongoing	6.26.1
11. Make operative and then give effect to RPS PC1.	ECan	3 years (2011)	6.26.2
12. Identify and report to partner councils on partially funded/unfunded actions in Action Plan prior to 3 yearly LTCCP.	UDSIC	3 years (2011)	6.27.5

Enhance Environments

Context

The growth of urban and rural populations and their viability are directly dependent on the effective functioning of ecosystem services. It is the integrity of these services and our ability to live within our means generally and environmental limits specifically that will determine the quality of life for future generations.

Ecosystem services provide the fundamental processes necessary for sustaining life and the development of society; they can be classified under the four following key service areas:

▪ Providing services - The products obtained from ecosystems, such as genetic resources, food, fibre and fresh water.

▪ Regulating services - The benefits obtained from the regulation of ecosystem processes such as the stablisation of climate, water, and prevention of some human diseases.

▪ Supporting services - That are necessary for the production of all other ecosystem services. Some examples include biomass production, production of atmospheric oxygen, soil formation and retention, nutrient cycling, water cycling, and providing habitat.

▪ Cultural services **-** The benefits society obtains from the environment through spiritual enrichment, learning and development, reflection, recreation, and aesthetic experience, including, e.g., knowledge systems, social relations, and aesthetic values.

For the purposes of the UDS, the geographic settings and climatic influences on ecosystem services must be considered. This is to develop a holistic understanding of the key environmental approaches and actions necessary to maintain and enhance both urban growth but also primary production on neighbouring rural land supporting those urban communities.

6.1 Biodiversity and Ecosystems

Context

Biodiversity[1] and the ecosystems in which biodiversity exists contribute directly towards Greater Christchurch being a safe and pleasant place to live. Through careful planning, future development can protect and enhance the biodiversity of the area which in turn enriches the ecosystem services available to the community.

By looking after our indigenous biodiversity New Zealand makes a special contribution to conserving and enhancing global biodiversity. In Canterbury more than 300 species are threatened or endangered as a result of human activity[2].

The priority for Greater Christchurch is to safeguard (wherever possible) valued and / or threatened species and habitats that already exist. Most of these will be indigenous to the area[3] although there may be some internationally threatened species that survive here having been introduced.

Areas of high biodiversity value shown in <insert map> are protected under the RMA administered by Councils. In addition species of local, regional, national and international significance are protected under legislation administered by the Department of Conservation.

Ecosystems need to be maintained in a healthy functioning state to maintain the resilience of indigenous biodiversity to changes in the environment as communities develop and grow, and in the event of natural events such as flooding, earthquakes and sea level rise.

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[1] The complete variety of life on earth.

[2] *A Biodiversity Strategy for the Canterbury Region 2008*, figure based on DoC Threatened Species Classification List 2005.

[3] An indigenous taxon occurs naturally in New Zealand and somewhere outside New Zealand as well. It may have originated in New Zealand and spread to the other locations, or it may have arrived naturally from overseas, for example there are birds that have blown over from Australia.

Well-thought-out integrated planning and long-term management of roadside reserves, stormwater systems, recreational reserves and other landscape features all contribute to the development of coordinated and inter-related ecosystems. The value of this is significant for conservation and enhancement of biodiversity while at the same time gives a range of recreational, aesthetic and cultural experiences.

To effectively safeguard biodiversity for the long-term, the community should be engaged in the development and management of ecosystems. By involving the people who are living and working with the local biodiversity there is greater security for the long-term protection and enhancement of ecosystems, as they take ownership and feel responsible for their environment. Awareness-raising and informal education programmes, voluntary planting events, schools' engagement, promotion and publicity of specific biodiversity projects all contribute to an increased sense of pride in and care for the environment.

Key Approaches

- Develop residential and commercial areas integrating natural landforms and waterways so that development enhances indigenous species and allows for suitable expansion of remnant habitats.

- Protect and enhance green infrastructure, such as surface water initiatives, storm water retention basins, public open space and wildlife corridors, so that they contribute to overall ecosystem services and biodiversity health thus maximising mutual benefits.

- Provide effective wildlife corridors (including avian flyways) with suitable habitats that are protected, enhanced and expanded for breeding and foraging purposes.

- Utilise partnerships between local, regional, national government agencies and the community to maximise the input of resources towards protecting and enhancing biodiversity and to manage valued sites and ecosystems that cross Council boundaries.

- Promote public awareness and participation in biodiversity initiatives, such as informal awareness-raising programmes, participatory projects and the provision of incentives to community groups to undertake biodiversity enhancement.

Growth Issues

- Ecological records are fragmented and are held by a range of organisations.

- Research on understanding the impact of urban development activities on the status of ecosystem health and population trends of key biodiversity are uncoordinated and not well planned.

- Education on the management of indigenous species in modified environments including urban and lifestyle blocks are not readily available to Councils, community groups, landowners, developers or local businesses.

- Public awareness, understanding and support of biodiversity to promote shared responsibility and celebration of success needs to managed in a more coordinated way.

Achievements to date

- Adoption and implementation of the Biodiversity Strategy for the Canterbury Region (ECAN);

- Over $200,000 was provided to biodiversity projects through the Biodiversity Strategy, Environmental Enhancement Fund and Pest Management Strategy (ECAN);

- Commencement of the implementation of the Christchurch City Council Biodiversity Strategy 2008-2035 (CCC), including:

  o Purchase of Misty Peaks and Te Oka farm reserves on Banks Peninsula both of which have very high indigenous biodiversity value. (CCC);

- Resurveyed the ecological health of all District Plan listed indigenous biodiversity sites and initiated District Plan Changes to add to and delete from this listing (WDC);

- Undertaken education and awareness programmes in relation to funding available to private landowners for indigenous biodiversity conservation, and established a rates remission for landowners of listed sites in recognition of the benefits they provide (WDC);

- Surveyed significant indigenous biodiversity in road reserves and incorporated their protection into road reserve maintenance contracts (WDC);

- Continued to expand/enhance publicily reserved wild lands eg Silverstream Reserve (WDC);

- Established a management plan and bylaw regime for beach environment protection (WDC).

6.1 – Biodiversity and Ecosystems Actions		Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
1	**Complete a stock take of ecological data for Greater Christchurch to identify key gaps and needed quality improvements. Develop a plan to rectify deficiencies and improve information accessibility.**	Ecological information across Greater Christchurch is fragmented and of variable quality and this project will coordinate and collate one complete agreed data set to support management decisions.	CCC	SDC, WDC, ECan DOC	Project	Medium – High Unfunded	Canterbury Biodiversity Strategy, CCC Biodiversity Strategy, LTCCPs	10 years (2014)
2	**Identify and prioritise sites, habitats and species requiring conservation and enhancement through both regulatory controls and conservation measures.**	To enable protection, enhancement and restoration measures to be best targeted.	ECan	CCC, SDC, WDC DOC	Ongoing Programme	Medium – High Partially Funded	Canterbury Biodiversity Strategy, CCC Biodiversity Strategy, CWMS	Ongoing
3	**Develop, implement and maintain programmes to promote awareness, education and promotion of important ecological resources and programmes for initiatives.**	To ensure community understanding and support for the protection and enhancement of ecological resources	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC	-	Ongoing Programme	Low – Medium Partially Funded	Canterbury Biodiversity Strategy, CCC Biodiversity Strategy, CWMS	Ongoing
4	**Identify and implement opportunities for funding ecological initiatives on private land, including sponsorship, grants, partnerships, and purchase.**	It is important to recognise that a lot of indigenous resources are in private ownership and there are public benefits arising from their retention and enhancement.	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC	-	Ongoing Programme	Medium - High Partially Funded	Canterbury Biodiversity Strategy, CCC Biodiversity Strategy, CWMS	Ongoing

6.2   Freshwater, Estuaries and Coast

Context

Freshwater resources of Greater Christchurch include groundwater and surface waters: rivers, streams, wetlands and springs. All are linked: groundwater directly connects springs, wetland areas, streams and rivers such as the spring-fed Avon/Otakaro. Rivers such as the Waimakariri have a recharge effect on groundwater.

Groundwater and surface water resources are critical to the environment and the well-being of Greater Christchurch residents. Most activities in Greater Christchurch rely on this water and a portion of groundwater used for the public reticulated supply (see Chapter 6.8 Water Supply) is abstracted from the unconfined aquifers in the western edge of Greater Christchurch. Unconfined aquifers lack a natural barrier between the surface and the groundwater. They are covered by thin permeable soils underlain by gravels that provide little protection against contamination from activities on the surface.

Greater Christchurch's groundwater is of high quality and requires minimal or no treatment to meet drinking water standards. Special measures have been put in place through the NRRP[4]. Greater Christchurch has a relatively high per capita consumption of water. In Christchurch City the total amount of water abstracted per year equates between 430 and 450 litres per capita per day (median use of 435l)[5]. As the population grows this rate of consumption will put more pressure on groundwater resources.

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[4] Natural Resources Regional Plan
[5] CCC Water Supply Strategy: This proportion includes all "uses" of the Christchurch public water supply: households, commercial/industry, fire fighting, park and sports field, and system losses (leakage). This proportion is not the same as the approximate annual volume of water used by households.

Aquifers, springs and rivers are under increasing pressure from community behaviour, changes to land-use and climate. The quality of rivers and streams varies widely across Greater Christchurch and is driven by groundwater and stormwater run-off (see 6.6 Stormwater). Urban development increases the amount of stormwater run-off carrying contaminants into streams, rivers and then estuaries and the coastal environment. Sea level rise will also (see 6.5 Natural Hazard and Climate Change) impact on the ecology of rivers and streams as salt-water intrudes further upstream. Changes in weather patterns could also see changes in river levels and more demand on groundwater as the eastern South Island is expected to get drier.

Significant estuaries are found within Greater Christchurch and are the site of important physical and biological interactions between marine and freshwater. Estuaries are among the most productive ecosystems in the world and are part of Canterbury's unique coastal wetland system. They provide habitat for a variety of internationally, nationally and locally important bird species. Many of these ecosystems are degraded through habitat modification, increasing intensity of urban and rural land use and changes to flow regimes from stormwater.The frequency of sewer overflows is being addressed to reduce the impact on a number of rivers in Christchurch City that flow into the Avon-Heathcote Estuary/Ihutai.

Greater Christchurch has an appreciable length of coastline containing a rich variety of features and biophysical systems that provide it with a unique character, from the dune systems of Pegasus Bay, to the volcanic and steep Lyttelton Harbour. These coastal environments present significant management, development and conservation responsibilities and opportunities, directly connected to surrounding land-use and environments. Coasts are the location of business activities (such as Lyttelton Port), and are sought-after for residential development.

The Canterbury Water Management Strategy (CWMS) has been developed over the past six years to address the issues around water in the Canterbury Region.

These issues include the declining health of both surface water and groundwater, an ongoing loss of cultural value and recreational opportunities, as well as the declining availability and reliability of water for agricultural and energy users.

The CWMS establishes a collaborative framework for sustainably addressing these issues to enable present and future generations to gain the greatest social, economic, recreational and cultural benefits from Canterbury's water resources.

Key Approaches

- Implement well designed management approaches that have low impact on the environment and recognise the values of provide by water.
- Protect and restore the natural features and values of groundwater, freshwater, estuarine and coastal resources.
- Protect and restore indigenous vegetation along riparian margins.
- Manage land-use activities above unconfined aquifers to protect water quality and ensure the efficient use of groundwater.
- Recognise the importance of kaimoana and nursery fishery stocks within areas supporting mahinga kai.
- Improve the quality of coast and estuary environments.

Growth Issues

- Urban growth will continue to increase demand for groundwater, a limited resource with many competing demands.
- Unconfined aquifers used for public drinking water supplies are highly sensitive to contamination from land-uses.
- Residential and business development will increase the amount of stormwater run-off, especially sediments and other dissolved contaminants into aquifers, rivers, estuaries and coastal waters unless managed.

- Urban growth will continue to impact on the natural character of water resources without direct and coordinated management.
- Urban growth can impact the mauri of waterways.
- There is growing demand for coastal housing and for intensification of use on the coastline;
- At the same time, sea level rise is putting coastal communities at increasing risk from flood and inundation events.

Achievements to date

- CWMS agreed and implementation started;
- Living Streams partnerships established in rural communities and a comprehensive Living Streams Handbook produced (ECAN);
- Production of an Erosion and Sediment Control Guide to help minimise the adverse effects from earthworks (ECAN);
- Production of Northern Pegasus Bay Coastal Management Plan through multi-agency woking group (ECAN);
- Improving Urban Waterway Health (formerly River Guardians) programme commenced 2007, including a joint high-profile Clean Waterways public awareness campaign (ECAN/CCC);
- CCC Surface water strategy published (CCC);
- Christchurch Water Supply Strategy (CCC);
- Integrated Catchment Management Plans prepared for South West Area Plan and progressing for Styx and Lower Heathcote (CCC);
- Released "State of Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere" report to advance the integrates sustainable management of the resources of the lake and its catchment (CCC/SDC);
- Developed a Water Conservation Strategy finalised in 2010 to include increased leak detection, public education and monitoring (WDC);
- Continued to prepare information and systems for integrated catchment management planning (WDC);

- Completed State of the Environment / Community Outcomes reporting in relation to water quality / quantity (WDC);

- Undertaken investigations for key lowland stream restoration (WDC);

- Implemented the Eastern District Sewerage Scheme which has removed effluent discharges into inland streams and significantly improved their ecological health. (WDC).

6.2 – Freshwater Estuary and Coast Actions	Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
1 **Put in place integrated approaches to freshwater management including integrated catchment management plans across all asset management areas, and in greenfield and intensification area planning.**	Maintaining and enhancing the quality and quantity of freshwater is both a statutory imperative, but also a key community concern. This may include the naturalisation of waterways and connection riparian and terrestrial habitats. ICMPs reflect the best practise coordinated decision making for surface water management, as well as being a means of implementing NRRP requirements	CCC, SDC, WDC	ECan	Projects	Medium - High Partially Funded	ODPs, AMPs, CCC Surface Water Strategy, SDC 5 Waters Strategy Surface Water Mgmt Protocol, ICMP Guide, NRRP	Ongoing
2 **Promote good practise outlined in the Erosion and Sediment Control Guide**	Continued implementation of the Guide, improving process and roll-out as required	ECan	CCC, SDC, WDC	Approach	Low	District Plans NRRP	Ongoing
3 **Agree how the impacts of coastal hazards (including climate change) will be managed**	Includes risk assessment of hazards, implications for urban development, and identification of options for managing	CCC, SDC, WDC	ECan	Project	Low Unfunded	Regional Coastal MP, CCC Climate Smart Strategy	3 years (2012)
4 **Raise awareness, engage and support the community to identify and address surface water management issues, including the promotion of good land management practises and *Low Impact Urban Design* to maintain and improve water quality.**	To ensure community understanding and support for the protection and enhancement of freshwater resources. Low Impact Urban Design can provide for efficient water use and re-use and land use that is appropriate to the surrounding natural values.	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC	NZTA	Ongoing Programme	Low – Medium Partially Funded	CCC Surface Water Strategy, SDC 5 Waters Strategy, CWMS	Ongoing

6.2 – Freshwater Estuary and Coast Actions	Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
5 **Collaboratively manage the water resource across the sub-region through the Canterbury Water Management Strategy.**	Greater Christchurch covers four Zone Water Management Committees: Banks Penninsula; Christchurch-West Melton; Selwyn-Waihora; and Waimakariri. These need to be managed collaboratively including sharing information, and potential funding regimes.	Ecan	ECan, SDC, WDC, CCC	Approach	Low	CWMS LTCCPs	3 years (2011)
6 **Complete and implement the City Coastal Management Plan**	It is important to manage our coastal environment appropriately. This includes issues such as dune retention, planting, vehicle access, coastlal erosion etc.	CCC	ECan, SDC	Project	Medium Funded	CCMP AMPs	10 years (2011)

See also: **6.4   Natural Hazards and Climate Change**

6.3   Landscapes

Context

Greater Christchurch is set within a unique and diverse landscape[6] containing areas which are recognised as being regionally outstanding.[7] The rich and varied natural and cultural heritage of the landscape significantly contributes to the identity, environmental health and wellbeing of the Greater Christchurch Community.

The Greater Christchurch landscape has three dominant landscape types deriving from its geology: the flat plains; the volcanic crater rim to the south; and the Southern Alps to the west. The original vegetation patterns comprise a mosaic of swampland plants (flax and rushes), drier grasslands with shrubby vegetation and patches of forest, dominated by kahikatea. The Crater Rim is part of a series of eroded volcanoes and the Canterbury Plains were formed by glacial outwash and alluvial gravels. The majority of Christchurch City is built on a mosaic of shingles deposited by the Waimakariri River, terrestrial sediments, swamplands, waterways and sand hills.

The landscape of Greater Christchurch has been substantially modified since the arrival of human beings with removal of the forest cover, land drainage, the development and expansion of urban and rural infrastructure and settlements, and introduction of exotic flora and fauna.

Key Approaches

▪ The District Plan provisions adequately address the identification and protection of landscape and amenity values and that these provisions are effectively monitored and enforced.

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[6] Landscape**:** Landscape refers to the combination of traits that distinguish any particular area of land. It is determined by the inter-relationship of three components:
• landform - which reflects the geology, topography and attendant natural processes such as erosion, hydrology and weathering
• land cover - which includes vegetation and water bodies, and reflects the biological processes such as plant succession and soil formation
• land use - which reflects cultural and social processes such as farming, tourism and transport needs, and can also include spiritual and historical associations that give added meaning to places (The Impact of Development on Rural Landscape Values, (2000), Ministry for the Environment)
[7] Draft Canterbury Regional Landscape Study 2009, Prepared for Environment Canterbury by Boffa Miskell Limited

▪ The development of rural and urban areas are integrated with landscape values so that development enhances landscape character.

▪ Effective collaboration continues between Councils to manage landscape values that cross boundaries and responsibilities.

▪ Partnerships between local, regional, national government agencies and the community are used to maximise the input of resources towards identifying, protecting and enhancing landscape and amenity values.

▪ Public awareness and participation in landscape planning and design initiatives are improved, including the development of guidelines, awareness-raising programmes, participatory projects and the provision of incentives to community groups to undertake landscape enhancement.

▪ The natural character of the coastal environment and outstanding natural features are preserved through appropriate subdivision and development controls.

Growth Issues

▪ Regionally significant landscape values are poorly considered across councils' decision making processes.

▪ Local landscapes that do not fall into a category of significant land also need protection

▪ Landscape values are not adequately assessed within resource consent processes.

   Landscape protection methods need to be better developed and utilised more consistently.

Achievements to date

• Canterbury Regional Landscapes Study Review completed in 2009 (ECAN)

• Banks Peninsula Landscape Study completed in 2007 (CCC)

• Plan Change 3 to the Selwyn District Plan that identifies and sustainably manages the important landscapes of the Port Hills (SDC)

6.3 – Landscapes Actions	Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
1 **Establish a consistent cross boundary approach to identify, protect and manage landscape values.**	There are varying approaches to landscape protection across Greater Christchurch. These need coordination through the UDS Partnership.	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC,	-	Project	Low Funded	RPS, District Plans	3 years (2012)
2 **Adjust district specific policies and programmes arising from Action 1 to better promote and manage landscape values.**	This may include the continuation of purchasing land with high landscape values where other protection and enhancement methods are not appropriate.	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC	-	Project	Low – Medium Partially Funded	District Plans, Operational policies	3-10 years (2015)
3 **Raise awareness, engage and support the community to identify and address landscape issues.**	It is important to ensure community understanding and support for the protection and enhancement of landscapes.	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC	-	Ongoing	Low Partially Funded	Communications	Ongoing

6.4   Natural Hazards and Climate Change

Context

The location and form of any development must take account of present and future natural hazards to manage risks to people, property and the environment. Natural hazards such as earthquakes, tsunami, flooding, slope instability and erosion together with climate change must be considered when taking the long-term view.

It is essential that our built environment, natural heritage and communities are prepared (risk reduction and readiness) for, respond to, and able to recover from natural hazards.

The natural hazards most likely to impact on Greater Christchurch are: fire, earthquake, drought, flooding, sea-level rise, tsunami, strong winds and landslides. Improving our resilience to these hazards is vital to the long term well-being of our community.

Key Approaches

- Risk management and emergency management planning is employed to identify, avoid and/or mitigate the risks posed by natural hazards, incorporating risk reduction, readiness, response and recovery initiatives.

- Establish mitigation/ recovery systems and education programmes to help our community prepare for, respond to and recover from natural hazards.

- The use of land zoning and hazard mapping is available to avoid development in areas subject to a high level of risk from natural hazards.

- Regulations, standards, codes of practice and infrastructure design specifications are used to build safer and more resilient buildings and spaces.

- To support international efforts aimed at limiting the severity of climate change impacts move away from a reliance on carbon emitting fossil fuels

Growth Issues

- Growth in greenhouse emissions from fossil fuels associated with transport and burning coal from urban development continues to rise.

- Demand is increasing for development in areas that are more vulnerable to natural hazards.

- Population growth leading to a greater number of people and property potentially at risk from natural hazards.

- Reliable access to the required water pressure and volume for fire fighting is a challenge in some rural areas.

- Ensuring there is adequate capacity and preparedness of civil defence and emergency services can be difficult.

- Changes in the severity and frequency of extreme weather events is likely to impact on our community, economy and natural heritage;

- A projected sea-level rise of at least 0.5m within the next 80 years reduce the opportunity for new development in coastal areas and the redevelopment of some existing urban areas and will require managed retreat from low lying areas.

Achievements to date

- Development of the Canterbury Civil Defence Emergency Management Group that oversees a statutory planning framework for risk reduction, readiness, response and recovery to natural hazards (All);

- Design completed and consents granted for the Waimakariri Flood Protection Project that includes upgrading existing stopbanks and construction of a secondary stopbank system. Construction is scheduled to start in 2010/2011 (ECAN);

- Development of a Christchurch Climate Smart Strategy 2010-2025 that identifies Council and community responses to climate change (CCC);

- Variation 48 amendments to the City Plan to help manage development in identified flood management zones and provide an initial response to sea level rise (CCC);

- Continued to implement the Waimakariri District Flood Hazard Management Strategy including preparing District Plan changes in relation to major river breakout and localised flooding risks (WDC).

6.4 – Natural Hazards and Climate Change Actions		Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
1	**Ensure planning and strategy documents reflect Civil Defence Emergency Management planning and NZ Government advice on climate change response including green house gas emissions reduction.**	Climate Change and emergency planning needs to occur within a national framework for Greater Christchurch.	ECan	CCC, SDC, WDC	Approach	High Unfunded	RPS CDEM LTCCPs	Ongoing
2	**Assist communities to understand and respond to the effects of climate change and greenhouse gas emissions.**	Communities need to understand the amount of change that is required to respond to climate change. There is a range of responses by Councils on climate change.	ECan, CCC , SDC, WDC	-	Project	Low Partially Funded	Communications and community engagement	Ongoing
3	**Manage existing and future development in areas at risk from coastal flooding, flooding, earthquake risk, natural coastal processes and inland migration of coastal ecosystems.**	This is a required response to ensure the long-term sustainability of the sub-region's land-use pattern, especially in coastal areas.	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC	-	Approach	High Partially Funded	RPS, RCMP, District Plans, LTCCPs	Ongoing

See also: 6.2.3   **Freshwater Estuary and Coast**   Agree how the impacts of coastal hazards (including climate change) will be managed.

6.5   Stormwater

Context

The hard impervious surfaces associated with urban development result in increased runoff that significantly increases the amount of stormwater flowing into rivers, streams and estuaries. Increased stormwater raises the risk of flooding, erosion of stream beds and banks and carries contaminants (including sediment), into waterways, wetlands, harbours and beaches. Stormwater is the largest driver of surface water quality in urban areas. Stormwater needs to be effectively managed to reduce the flood risk to people and property and to ensure urban water quality is maintained for environmental and public health purposes.

Key Approaches

- Implement management approaches that reflect the multiple values of water, are water sensitive and use low impact urban design principles.

- Reduce erosion and sedimentation during the construction phase of urban developments through recognised best practice methods.

- Encourage the installation of stormwater mitigation devices to minimise run-off.

- Develop an understanding of and prepare best practice stormwater management mechanisms for dealing with stormwater in the built up environment especially where there is more intense living.

Growth Issues

- Urban growth will increase the amount of stormwater carrying contaminants into associated rivers, streams and estuaries.

- Urban growth and increasing stormwater will increase flood risk unless stormwater is well managed.

- Increasing stormwater run-off can erode the beds and banks of streams, affecting natural values and increasing sedimentation.

- Urban renewal and intensification can increase the amount of hard surfaces and therefore will require a better understanding and a broader range of ways in which stormwater is managed.

Achievements to date

See the Freshwater, Coast and Estuaries Section for associated achievements

- Production of application guidance documents for stormwater discharge resource consents (ECAN);

- Selwyn Districts Five Waters Strategy 2009 released (SDC);

- Integrated Storm Water Management Plan for Lincoln 2009 (SDC);

- Continued to implement naturalised approaches to surface water management (WDC);

- Prepared and upgraded its Drainage Asset Management Plan (WDC).

6.5 – Stormwater Actions		Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
1	**Prioritise and improve treatment of existing discharges targeting priority areas including dsischarges from landuse over the unconfined aquifer.**	Intergrated catchment discharge consents, where appropriate or necessary, are being developed to give effective management of stormwater discharges.	CCC, SDC, WDC	ECan	Project	High Partially funded	LTCCP AMPs	10 years (2012)
2	**Ensure Christchurch International Airport has effective stormwater protection plans and programmes.**	The airport is required to put in place measures that protect the pristine water quality of groundwater recharge zone 1	ECan	CCC	Approach	Internal Funded	NRRP	Ongoing
3	**Upgrade stormwater treatment systems to ensure capacity exists to cope with the increased volumes as a result of population growth without compromising quality.**	A continued programme of action that will improve stormwater quality and quantity of discharges into surface waters. These upgrades are part of the ICMPs.	CCC, SDC, WDC	ECan, NZTA	Project	High Partially funded	LTCCP AMPs	Ongoing

See also: 6.2.3 **Freshwater Estuary and Coast**

6.6   Wastewater

Context

Wastewater treatment and disposal services are provided by the partner councils to protect human health and the environment. Generally each council has sought to serve their communities with individually funded and located infrastructure.

Over the last ten years significant progress has been made in the treatment and disposal of wastewater. Ocean outfalls have been put in place in Waimakariri and Christchurch City. Plans are underway to expand the capacity of the eastern Selwyn wastewater treatment plant in Rolleston. Christchurch City has proposed an improvement in management of wastewater in the Lyttelton Harbour Basin, so that in the future wastewater from the Lyttelton, Governors Bay and Diamond Harbour will be pumped to the Christchurch Wastewater Treatment Plant in Bromley.

To maintain and improve environmental and social gains it is essential to continue to work towards more sustainable outcomes. This includes:

- Upgrading our major coastal and river outfalls, ensuring reliability and clean beaches and waterways;

- Avoiding and mitigating hazardous discharges into the wastewater system; and

- Continuing to reduce sewer overflows.

To avoid capacity constraint issues and demand for further zoning and potentially expensive upgrades intensification and development must be planned with future infrastructure provision in mind. The Strategy encourages a collaborative approach to funding and providing infrastructure to more efficiently facilitate the predicted growth.

Key Approaches

- An integrated, sustainable approach will be used for water supply, wastewater and stormwater so that the use or discharge of one does not impact on the other.

- Wastewater management is developed with the protection of ecological values a key outcome. An integrated system is based on ensuring the natural environment can assimilate waste without significant negative impact..

- All future growth areas meet acceptable health, safety and environmental standards for wastewater treatment and disposal.

- There is a proactive and effective trade waste management regime that includes waste minimisation and clean technologies.

- Long-term directions for wastewater treatment and disposal are considered such as centralised or satellite plants, new technologies, and disposal options.

Growth Issues

- Cultural objections by Tangata Whenua on discharges of wastewater to waterways and its potential impact on kai moana need to be addressed.

- Investigation of technology innovations are required that may enable future alternative methods of wastewater treatment and disposal.

- More sustainable approaches to integrating land use and wastewater infrastructure are needed.

- To manage increased future demand and improve the resilience of current systems, particularly for rural residential properties, a range of options need to be assessed for decentralised wastewater systems, including cost-benefit analyses.

- A more integrated approach by CCC/SDC/WDC to providing infrastructure is required to capitalise on the potential for efficiencies of scale arising from small independent piecemeal waste infrastructure.

Achievements to date

- Developed a programme to improve wastewater infrastructure in Banks Peninsula settlements within Greater Christchurch and significant capital works are currently underway (CCC);

- Studies on the infrastructure required to meet future growth needs in southwest Christchurch are underway, with the expectation that projects will be advanced to meet UDS time frames (CCC);

- Significant investment continues to be made to mitigate against sewer overflows to waterways in Christchurch City (CCC);

- Commissioning of the CCC Ocean outfall which takes effluent out of the Avon Heathcote Estuary Ihutai (CCC);

- Concerted steps have been taken to implement a centralised Rolleston based conveyance/treatment/disposal system for future generations (SDC);

- Implemented the Eastern Districts Sewerage Scheme – a comprehensive upgrade of the collection, treatment and ocean outfall disposal of wastewater that has removed bulk discharge into inland streams (WDC);

6.6 – Wastewater Actions		Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
1	**Consider long-term directions for wastewater treatment and disposal where approaching capacity.**	Christchurch Wastewater Treatment Plant is expected to reach capacity within the life of the UDS. Completion of modelling of current collection systems is a necessary prerequisite to this work.	CCC	SDC WDC ECan	Project	High Unfunded	LTCCP	10 yrs (2012)
2	**Continue infrastructure investment to reduce sewer overflows into stormwater and river systems.**	This investment is required by CCC and SDC to meet ECan resource consent requirements to work toward avoiding adverse impacts on water quality. This involves a prioritisation process.	CCC SDC	ECan	Ongoing programme	Medium Partially Funded	LTCCP	10 yrs (2012)

6.7   Water Supply

Context

The aquifers are a key natural feature of Greater Christchurch and are described in an earlier chapter - 6.2 Freshwater, Estuaries and Coast. The public water supply in urban Christchurch is sourced from groundwater abstracted from the extensive aquifer system located below and to the west of the city. The Lyttelton Harbour basin is also supplied via a pipe through the Lyttelton tunnel from wells in Heathcote.

Public water supplies in Rolleston, Prebbleton, West Melton and Lincoln rely on groundwater as their source. Groundwater from coastal aquifers is abstracted for public water supplies in Kaiapoi and Rangiora. Groundwater also serves as sources of private drinking water supplies as well as for other water uses within Greater Christchurch.

It is critical that to maintain and improve the quality of groundwater as a source of drinking water, that Councils continue to work towards more sustainable outcomes. Important components of this are putting in place demand management programmes so future generations continue to have access to adequate quantities of safe drinking water; and that planning for land use and development does not impact on drinking water quality.

Key Approaches

- Apply an integrated, sustainable approach to water supply, wastewater and stormwater so that the use or discharge of one does not adversely impact on the other.

- Enable water supply management with the protection of ecological values as a key outcome.

- Ensure land use does not impact on sensitive groundwater recharge zones established in the NRRP and recharge zones in other districts.

- Engage the community to sustainably and efficiently use water resources.

- Infrastructure planning and investment supports intensified growth in a sustainable and proactive manner.

- Monitor and research emerging issues and implement appropriate adaptive and responsive management to manage those issues.

- Monitor progress on agreed targets and performance standards.

Growth Issues

- A more collaborative approach is needed across the Council boundaries to manage land use pressures and future demand for public drinking water and other water uses puts additional pressure on groundwater as Greater Christchurch grows.

- Integrating land use and water supply infrastructure requires more sustainable and collaborative approaches than are currently used.

- Ensuring groundwater has strong regulatory protection from adverse effects on availability and quality from development and more intense land use.

- Public drinking water from groundwater requires a high priority focus while at the same time managing the competing public and private demands for use.

- Stormwater retention basins need to be designed and maintained so as to avoid introducing contaminants to groundwater.

Achievements to date

- Notification of Variation to enhance the NRRP provisions in relation to the Christchurch Groundwater Protection Zone (ECan);

- Adopted the Christchurch Water Supply Strategy in late June 2009, this addresses sustainable management of the Christchurch public water supply (CCC);

- Adopted a District Five Waters Strategy covering public water supplies, wastewater, water races, land drainage and stormwater in late August 2009 (SDC);

- Begun work on developing a district water strategy in 2008, and in 2010 confirmed a water conservation strategy and upgrading of the supply to Rangiora based on a new source (WDC).

6.7 – Water Supply Actions	Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
1	**Develop education programmes to engage the community in sustainable water supply initiatives, including households and urban and rural business and commercial sectors.**	The amount of water that residential and businesses are using needs to be reduced to ensure that future growth has access to sufficient water.	CCC, Ecan, SDC, WDC		Ongoing programme	Low	Communications	3 years (2011)
2	**A Risk Management Plan is put in place to self determine future water quality.**	A risk mangement plan will identify measures needed to reduce the risks to residents to protect the water quality.	CCC, Ecan, SDC, WDC		All putting in place PHRMP's	Low Internal	Partnership	3 years (2011)
3	**Undertake comprehensive conservation measures to reduce water use across the city.**	Christchurch City has very high water use. The per capita per day consumption level is, on average, between 430 and 450 litres. The medium term goal is to reduce this number to 375l by 2026	CCC	ECan, SDC, WDC	Ongoing Programme	High Funded	Water Supply Strategy	15 years (2016)

See also: 6.2.5   **Freshwater Estuary and Coast**   Collaboratively manage the water resource across the sub-region through the Canterbury Water Management Strategy.

6.8   Waste Minimisation

Context

Minimisation and management of waste directly contributes towards the health and wellbeing of Greater Christchurch community. At present waste generation is closely linked to the number of people, how much households spend, their consumption and uptake of waste minimisation services. Providing kerbside recycling and composting services, together with drop-off facilities that encourage the separation, reuse or recycling of materials are essential to help households and businesses reduce waste. Councils must also ensure materials that can not be reused, recycled or composted are safely disposed of in the regional landfill at Kate Valley.

Key Approaches

- Planning for waste management is in the order of priority: redesign, reduce, reuse, recycle, recover and safe residual waste disposal.

- Continue to provide quality and accessible reuse, recycling, composting and waste disposal services to residents.

- Residential and commercial developments allow space specifically for the storage and collection of recycling, organics and waste.

- The separation, reuse and recycling of construction and demolition materials is managed effectively.

Growth Issues

- Increasing population and urban development is placing pressures on waste minimisation and disposal services.

- Ensuring the public has access to and encouraging uptake of waste minimisation services especially in outlying communities and areas.

- Pressures on reverse sensitivity from neighbouring development on recycling, composting and waste handling facilities.

- Large amounts of waste and materials from construction and demolition activities are not being recovered for reuse or recycling.

Achievements to date

- The Canterbury Regional Waste Joint Committee cooperates regionally on waste minimisation (ECAN);

- Developed and implemented of the Towards Zero Waste Management Plan 2006 (CCC);

- Introduced a three wheelie bin collection service for the kerbside collection of recycling, organics and rubbish and campaign *Love your Rubbish* (CCC);

- Organic services now compost household and commercial food scraps and green waste (CCC);

- The Christchurch Clean-fill Licensing Bylaw 2008 now prohibits the disposal in clean fills of reusable and recyclable materials (CCC);

- Former landfills are no longer being used for waste disposal and are being capped (CCC);

- Biosolids from The Pines II are to be composted with a new Hot Rot Module to be built 2010/2011 (SDC);

- Completed a District wide programme of removal and safe disposal of large quantities of mainly agrricultural hazardous waste spanning several years of effort (WDC);

- Developed a comprehensive solid waste by-law (WDC).

6.8 – Waste Minimisation Actions		Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
1	**Consider options for requiring the recovery of resources from the waste stream, including construction and demolition materials.**	Large volumes of demolition and construction waste are disposed of annually, there are opportunities for the reuse of the material in other developments.	CCC, SDC, WDC,	ECan, NZTA	Project	Low

Partially Funded | Cleanfill By-law | 3 Years

(2011) |
| 2 | **Forward planning is completed for future waste facilities so they are located and managed in a sustainable way.** | Smells and odours are a problem for communities that have encroached on waste transfer stations. Also travel distances need to be appropriate. | CCC, SDC, WDC, | ECan, | Approach | Low

Unfunded | Area and Structure plans | Ongoing |
| 3 | **Continue to work collaboratively across the region on waste minimistion initiatives** | The UDS partners will continue to work with exisiting or future collaborative bodies like the Canterbury Waste Management Joint Standing Committee. | ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC, | NZTA, MFE, CECC | Approach | Low | LTCCP | 3 Years

(2011) |

Enrich Lifestyles

The heart of the Strategy is about people, what they value, and what's important to them in meeting their aspirations to live in a healthy and sustainable society. Communities that have an identity, offer opportunities for social connections to develop in an equitable way, and are seen and felt to be safe to live in offer the most.

To achieve the key principle of sustainable prosperity the Strategy will encourage the growing diversity of people within communities to be able to live healthily with ready access a range of culture, arts, and recreation activities and services.

A strong community is one in which people feel connected to each other, and who are involved. Strong and connected communities become, and are able to be, resilient and proactive in difficult times, take responsibility for shaping their own future and care for those who need support. Effective community development also underpins economic development.

A key feature of Greater Christchurch is one of an ageing population, and one which will bring added richness and opportunity. Embracing universally-designed housing, age and disability-friendly community facilities, information and services that are accessible to many are all challenges for local and central government. Positive attitudes about older adults to employment and the workplace is a challenge for all.

Other social and community aspects that are important include public and community health; education that provides people with knowledge and skills so they can contribute and be involved; as well as have a range of housing options; public open space; leisure, recreation and sporting opportunities. The design of the buildings, places, spaces that make up our towns and cities in urban and rural communities are also important for community wellbeing while also recognising the cultural heritage that promotes a sense of place and belonging.

6.9   Healthy Communities

Context

At the individual level, the ability to prevent illness, to stay healthy and to manage disability is largely an outcome of the settings in which people live their lives. Factors that determine health outcomes include diet, housing, safe neighbourhoods, clean air and water, access to transport, recreation, education, and employment. Most of the central and local government agencies whose actions affect these settings lie outside of the health sector.[8]

Local Councils are required under the Local Government Act (2002) to focus on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of their communities. These encompass the wider determinants of health, this means that, although organisations work in different ways, the over-arching goals of the district health boards, and Central and local government are aligned.[9]

Health related outcomes are supported by a range of council activities. These can be found in actions in other chapters of the Strategy and include but are not limited to:

- Air quality
- Energy and telecommunications
- Housing
- Leisure recreation and sport
- Public open space
- Transport
- Urban design
- Water supply

Public health has long been strongly associated with infrastructure such as water and wastewater services. The management of these and similar services has ensured that many infectious diseases are no longer serious threats to our health. Ensuring the maintenance of high quality drinking water, improving air quality, the collection of wastewater and other wastes and basic services such are all are essential for ongoing public health.

Emerging challenges for the population's health, however, lie in the area of chronic disease. An urban form that prioritises people walking and cycling help to combat obesity and diseases such as diabetes, cancer and heart disease.

There are also challenges at the societal level where socio-economic inequalities affect health at an individual and population level. [10] The aging of society will bring new challenges in providing suitable healthcare services, housing and transport.

A strong community is one in which people feel connected to each other, and are actively involved in community groups. Community involvement builds knowledge of, trust in, and respect for each other, and enables people to share/develop skills and work together to make things happen, using and leveraging off their own collective resources as much as possible.

Growth and development impact on the well-being of the people. Well thought out quality urban design, in conjunction social service initiatives and community services, helps to ensure that potential impacts are positive.

Key Approaches

- Planning incorporates the principles of people focused quality urban design to encourage and promote healthy and fulfilling lifestyles.

[8] Health is Everyone's Business - Public Health Advisory Committee, 2006, p 5.
[9] Health is Everyone's Business - Public Health Advisory Committee, 2006, p 27.

[10] Social determinants of health. The Solid Facts World Health Organisation, 2003

- Local and regional government policies are assessed for their potential impacts on health outcomes, and their suitability for formal health impact assessment.

- Encouraging and promoting accessibility for all including people with disabilities, youth, older people, and families with young children provides a society that supports everyone.

- Proposals are consistent with the Safe Waimakariri Strategy, and Safer Christchurch Strategy and maintain the WHO Safe City accreditation.

- Indicators of good community health are developed and accepted as indicators of successful growth management.

- The community has equitable access to resources, services and programmes through the provision of funding, facilities and infrastructure.

- Involve the local community in key decisions to avoid community displacement and severance.

- Research, monitor and review strategies that promote and support strengthening communities to ensure they meet their changing needs.

- Provide community support services to meet the growth and the changing needs of the communities.

- Ensure that schools, public spaces and other community services are well-positioned so to support the development of local identity, community spirit and social cohesion within neighbourhoods.

- Support and strengthen the capacity of community organisations

Growth Issues

- Data and information about demographic change and community health and wellbeing are collected and managed in a disconnected way across a range of agencies.

- Policies and actions that affect many areas of health are made by central and local government agencies all of which lie outside of the health sector[11] and often health is not explicitly considered by these agencies.

- The growth in the need for community services is putting increasing pressure on the voluntary sector.

- Maintaining and developing local social connectedness as communities grow is difficult unless greenfield development and associated services occurs and are provided early.

- Continued use of wood burners to heat houses contributes to poor air quality and respiratory illnesses and main transport routes and congestion can also contribute to poor air quality.

- Many existing and older houses do not provide adequate warmth in winter.

Achievements to date

- A Health Impact Assessment was carried out on the UDS. This was the first in Australasia on a large public policy and has received international endorsement (All);

- Staff capacity is being built on the use of HIA and Health in all Policies (All);

- Since 2007, under the Clean Heat project, over 12,000 homeowners across the sub-region were assisted to convert to cleaner forms of home heating and improve their insulation, contributing to cleaner air by reducing PM10 emissions (ECan);

- A Health Impact Assessment was carried out on impacts of transport planning (ECan);

[11] Health is Everyone's business - Public Health Advisory Committee 2006 p 5.

- Health Promotion and Sustainability through Environmental Design published (CCC);

- Healthy Christchurch City Health Profile underway (CCC);

- Development of Selwyn District Social Wellbeing Strategy 2009 – 2015 (SDC);

- Re-accredited as a World Health Organisation Safe Community (WDC);

- Continued to facilitate a range of health promotin, safe communities, rural safety, injury prevention and road safety programmes based in the community and support by a range of government grants and contracts (WDC).

6.9 – Healthy Communities Actions		Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
1	**Work with CDHB to prioritise health and wellbeing issues that should be addressed in collaboration with local government through a Greater Christchurch Health and Wellbeing Plan.**	Many health outcomes are influenced by areas under the management of local government such as alcohol, transport and housing.	CCC SDC, WDC,	ECan CDHB	Project	Medium Funded	City Health Plan	3 years (2011)
2	**Review the profiles/outcomes of GC Health Plan to prioritise every 3 to 5 years.**	Keeping the Health Plan up to date is imperative to achieve good alignment between local government and health agency activity.	CCC, SDC, WDC	ECan	Project	Medium Funded	Community outcomes LTCCP	10 years (2014)
3	**Work with the Canterbury Clinical Intiative to plan for equitable distribution of primary care services across Greater Christchurch.**	Access to preventative and primary health care services should be equitably distributed. Currently local services mapping is carried out by MSD only in rural areas. Also the focus is on service gaps that exist now and not the future needs. It also covers more than health.	CCC, SDC, WDC, ECan	Partnership Health, Pegasus Healthcare	Ongoing Programme	Low Part funded	Canterbury Clinical Initative	Ten years (2011)
4	**Use Health Impact Assessments and Health Promotion through Sustainable Transport and Environmental Design to promote the health and wellbeing of communities when plans are being developed.**	Health issues should be included in all our policy and planning approaches, use of HIA and HPSTED in Area Plans, Key Activity Area planning.	CCC, SDC, WDC	ECan	Approach	Low Internal	HIA	3 years (2011)
5	**Continue the Clean Heat Programme to improve air quality in Christchurch, Kaiapoi and Rangiora.**	This programme includes the insulation of homes that also helps contribute to healthier warmer homes as well as improve air quality.	ECan	CCC, WDC	Project	High Funded	Clean Heat	Ongoing

See also: **6.23.10** **Governance, Collaboration, Partnership and Community Engagement Actions**   Establish a health sub-group reporting to the IMG and set formal links to monitor health issues.

6.10   Education and Information

Context

Education provides people with knowledge and skills that enable them to contribute and be involved in the community socially, culturally and economically. Education contributes to the well-being of families, communities, and the growth of the city.

For many people the opportunity to learn happens in informal settings in self-directed ways over their lifetime. A range of opportunities (resources and places) will encourage higher levels of participation in lifelong learning so people have educational and training opportunities that support their literacy, reading, knowledge and skill development through association with agencies such as libraries and learning centres via community-based and online learning.

Demographic, social and economic change means new directions for informal learning programmes, and the provision of support for individual learning.   It will be important that education providers involve industry, employers, research organisations, businesses, communities, targeted population groups and other education providers in education planning and decision-making processes.

Education's contributes to a skill-based economy, and it is recognised that tertiary education providers have expertise and key strengths so tapping into limited resources and specialist education and research in specific fields is important. Tertiary education and research facilities has flow on effects for the region in terms of investment and a more highly skilled and paid workforce.

Key Approaches

- Work with the Ministry of Education so that from the outset new schools are established in new developments and they keep pace with population growth in the relevant catchments and the range of services needed.

- Provide opportunities for all families and disadvantaged groups to access education opportunities.

- Education providers and councils plan with the community for the integration of shared facilities such as schools and libraries.

- Education and research facilities meet the needs of the community and reflect the community's unique character.

- Continue to support local early childhood education centres and ensure that their value is recognised.

- Public libraries are provided by Councils to best meet the needs of their local communities and to support learning to meet personal goals.

- Public libraries take advantage of opportunities to work collaboratively with other providers, organisations, and businesses, to developing high quality learning materials for the information age.

- Continue to improve employers' knowledge and uptake of skills development for improved business capacity.

- Use the provision of quality education opportunities to attract and retain overseas students to help contribute to a long-term future demand and skilled workforce.

- Partner with education providers to deliver targeted programmes such as the CCC Sustainable Living Programme

Growth Issues

- Demographic and social changes, around growth, aging, ethnic diversity and disparities that exist for some populations (including ethnic groups, people with disabilities, migrants, refugees and low socio-economic groups), indicate the changing needs for education services at all levels: early childhood, primary, secondary and tertiary.

- Education opportunities need to keep up with trends in local services, and contribute to the economy by lifting skills, qualifications attainment and productivity.

- People need to be prepared for changing economic trends so as to give them the skills to be able to adapt to a changing economy

- To attract students and understand student needs monitoring of national and international trends is required.

- Local industry and commerce is competing in an international market that is short of skills so to attract suitably educated staff will be increasingly difficult.

- The provision of childcare centres and services will need to meet future demands for working families.

- With changing social trends, public libraries will need to change to continue to play a significant role in supporting the aspirations of the community.

- The role of Councils needs to clarified and agreed about providing and locating suitable infrastructure to caters for increasing community needs, for example, affordable housing and transport links, early childhood education and care providers for adult students/parents returning to further education or employment.

Achievements to date

- Refurbishment of Spreydon Library to reflect community needs (CCC);

- New libraries are planned for Halswell, Hornby, Aranui, Linwood and Belfast are budgeted for in the LTCCP (CCC);

- Libraries 2025 strategy adopted (CCC);

- Continued to advocate for and assist in the planning of new school facilities to meet rapidly growing population eductional needs in the District (WDC);

- Expanded the range of public library services. Planned and budgeted for new library facilities at Pegasus and extentions to the base library at Rangiora (WDC).

6.10 – Education and Information Actions	Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
1	**Investigate the potential for shared community and school facilities.**	As existing urban areas continue to develop facilities are needed to support community needs.	CCC, SDC, WDC	MOE	Ongoing projects	Low Internal	LTCCP AMPs	Ongoing from 2011
2	**Ensure planning for and/or provision of additional and expanded education facilities and libraries to meet growth demands in affected areas growth and intensification areas.**	Facilities include early childhood education, state primary and secondary schools, and public libraries.	CCC, SDC, WDC	MOE	Ongoing programme	Low Internal	LTCCP Intensification Plans	Ongoing from 2011
3	**Promote and support tertiary education institutions to support economic development strategy actions.**	By combining the lifestyle offered by Greater Christchurch to get good staff that in turn can promote quality education and lifestyle to attract and retain students from overseas.	CCC, SDC	WDC, TEC	Approach	Low Internal	Strengthening communities planning CEDS	Ongoing from 2011
4	**Develop a Greater Christchurch skills strategy that forecasts future labour skills needs and identifies the means to meet those needs.**	Improving our understanding of future needs of local businesses to help close skill gaps within the community.	CCC	SDC WDC DOL CECC	Project	Low Internal	Strengthening communities planning CEDS Canty Labour Market Strategy	3 years (2011)

6.11 Housing

Context

A primary outcome of this Strategy is for a greater range of housing to meet more diverse needs of the community. A key part of achieving this is having a clear understanding what future house types are needed for a population that is ageing and with increasing single and two person households. An additional 74,800 households are forecast to be required by 2041. In some cases, the type of home will need to change to meet this change in demographics.

Although levels of home ownership have been falling, it is still an aspiration held by many New Zealanders, and stable housing tenure remains a key contributor to wellbeing in retirement. Given these trends the security and viability of the residential rental market also needs to be addressed. The ability of people to access affordable long-term housing has implications for social well-being, community development, wealth accumulation, and economic development. Demand for social housing is forecast to increase from a range of groups with housing specific needs. More social housing and planning for support services to allow people to live long-term in such accommodation is essential.

To achieve housing outcomes that are both socially equitable and sustainable requires a number of considerations. It is essential that existing housing stock is maintained and the quality improved. At the same time ensuring that a diverse range of new housing is high quality and energy efficient that is better integrated and linked to transport, employment, and services and activities.

Key Approaches

- Ensuring that there is appropriate quality housing mix that promotes public health and reflects a range of size, price, density and locations.
- Improving the amount of passenger transport within walking distance to where medium density housing is located.
- Recognise and provide for Papakainga housing.

- Recognise the importance of social and community networks and providing community services close to where people live.
- Good sub-division and section design guidelines are adhered to.
- Promote housing for multi-generational and extended families as well as an ageing and ethnically diverse population and that integrates all socioeconomic groups.
- Continue the redevelopment of and renewal of public housing stock to better meet the needs of existing and future clients.
- Advocate for greater diversity in housing for the elderly that includes retirement villages, accessible communities, apartment as well as suburban housing.
- Provide investor education and advocate for restrictions on property solely on loss acquiring trust investment vehicle.

Growth Issues

- The current range of housing types does not adequately fulfil current demand particularly housing types and tenures to allow people to continue to live in their community as their life circumstances change.
- Housing currently does not meet the needs of an ageing population especially for those who wish to remain in their local area.
- Currently only limited affordable housing options of different types of tenure is available.
- There will be increasing long term demand for a limited supply of social housing due to declining levels of home ownership.
- Maintaining the condition of the current housing stock and improving the energy efficiency of future housing is a challenge for Councils.
- Many of the new more compact urban could be better designed and in locations that provide adequate services and amenities.
- Currently the lending practises of financial institutions do not support the purchase of apartments.

Achievements to date

- Living 3 and Living 4 Plan Change notified, this will improve the quality of medium density housing (CCC)

- Completed a needs analysis that identified housing for older people as the most pressing need in the District (SDC);

- Supporting the development of older persons housing in Lincoln and Rolleston (SDC);

- Developed a social housing policy to guide Council involvement in this area (SDC);

- Medium Density Housing Guide and Subdivision Design Guide ensures a high quality living environment is maintained (SDC);

- Upgraded elderly persons housing stock and added affordable family rental homes to its social housing portfolio (WDC);

- Continued to monitor the supply of affordable housing in the District and advocate for increased public housing in key under-supplied locations and market segments (WDC).

6.11 – Housing Actions	Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
1	Publish sustainable and energy efficient housing design guides specific for Canterbury and incorporate these in planning provision and building controls.	The building code does not adequately cater for colder conditions, and poor housing stock in Greater Christchurch.	CCC, SDC, WDC, ECan		Project	Low Unfunded	Comms	3 years (2011)
2	Support improvements to existing older housing stock while ensuring heritage and character values are protected where necessary.	A good portion of the Christchurch housing stock is old and due for refurbishment or replacement, this needs to be done that respects heritage of our built environment.	CCC, SDC, WDC, ECan		Ongoing programme	High Partially Funded	Grants LTCCP	10 years (2012)
3	Investigate opportunities to upgrade relocate and expand social housing stock as central city and centres grow.	The current social housing stock is aging and in sub optimal locations needs to be integrated better into the urban fabric.	CCC	WDC	Project	Medium Unfunded	LTCCP Intensification plans	10 years (2012)
4	Identify and evaluate means to promote the long term stability of the rental sector, e.g. encouraging institutional investment into the rental market.	With falling home ownership and a dominance of private investors often with relatively short term interests, greater security of rental tenure is needed to ensure sound healthy community outcomes	CCC, SDC, WDC		Project	Medium Unfunded	-	10 years (2012)
5	Encourage non-bank investment in mortgage products, including longer term ones, to foster medium density and/or affordable housing.	Dominance of high short term fixed rates results in borrowing short and lending long. Developing stable long term mortgage products could improve affordability and certainty for households and increase their disposable income	UDSIC	Ngai Tahu Treasury RBNZ	Project	Medium Unfunded	LTCCP	10 years (2012)
6	Investigate drivers of housing supply and demand in the aggregate and with regard to housing type	It is essential that we understand what drives the GC housing market particularly the issues surrounding different housing types and a changing population	UDSIC	CCC, SDC, WDC	Project	Medium Unfunded	Area Plans Intensification Plans	10 years (2012)

6.12   Public Open Space

Context

Open space makes a major contribution to the quality of life of residents and contributes to the region's character and attractiveness for visitors.

Open space underpins many aspects of urban and rural living. It includes civic squares and parks, formal and informal areas for sports, places for organised and informal recreation, natural and cultural heritage, water supply management, nature conservation, and space and corridors for surface water and indigenous biodiversity. It also provides access to outstanding natural and scenic landscapes in a range of environments from the mountains to the sea.

Community expectations about open space are changing. Social and demographic changes, such as an increasing elderly population, changes in household composition, leisure patterns and increasingly sedentary lifestyles are altering both the need for and demands placed on open space. The open space network and associated facilities need to change to remain relevant in meeting the change of more urban living.

Councils, private trusts and other organisations such as the Department of Conservation provide a wide range of accessible open space, offering more than 16,000 ha (CCC) of land for nature based recreation experiences and conservation initiatives. Urban areas within the Greater Christchurch are generally well endowed with local and sports parks. Iconic parks such as the Christchurch Botanic Gardens and Mona Vale are an amenity, botanical and recreation attraction for the entire region and are important destinations for visitors.

A large proportion of the uplands in the Waimakariri District are in the public conservation estate. On the plains, Regional Parks assist in the conservation of the Waimakariri and Ashley/Rakahuri River lower reaches / estuaries while the Waimakariri District Council maintains several other wetland reserves apart from plentiful urban parks and reserves.

A challenge around more intense living is to ensure there is a continued development and maintenance of public green spaces to provide relief from, contrast to and separation from the hard surfaced and built environments that dominate urban areas.

Key Approaches
- Quality public open space is provided in areas of higher density residential development including central Christchurch.
- Open space provision is equitable, evenly distributed and of sufficient size to be useful for its intended purpose while also ensuring that there is good access that takes advantage of views, high quality landscapes, waterways and the coast.
- In the Central City and its fringe the demand for green open space needs to be balanced with the demands for recreational uses associated with urban living.
- Ensure an active planting programme continues especially the growing of large trees in civic areas and parks to maintain liveability, and urban and rural character contributes to biodiversity.
- Continue engagement with landowners, Ngāi Tahu and developers to facilitate public open space initiatives in rural and urban development areas.
- Advice, guidance and incentives are provided so that open space corridors and buffers separates urban land from rural environments.
- Protecting outstanding natural features and landscapes of the region and providing a wide range of recreational opportunities that build on the features of the landscape.

Growth Issues
- Land defining the contrast between urban and rural areas is under constant pressure for development.
- Protecting and providing for appropriate sized and quality open space networks requires good long term planning processes particularly for intensification areas . This requires more novel ways of integrating space into buildings and creating new spaces such as roof gardens.

- Stormwater management, public open space, and biodiversity initiatives are not always effectively designed and integrated to maximise mutual benefits around recreation, public use and environmental outcomes.

- Using open space to both manage urban growth and provide a multi-purpose urban edge including recreational, ecological, landscape and surface water drainage opportunities is a challenge.

- Acquiring and protecting strategic open space at a reasonable price around the urban settlements and in coastal areas is becoming increasingly more difficult as land values escalate.

- Access to public open space, particularly to the Banks Peninsula coastline and along the major rivers raises issues of private ownership and access across private land.

- Leisure and recreational facilities need to be sufficiently adaptable and multi-purpose so as to meet changing lifestyle patterns and expectations, and need to be in the right location and at the right time.

- The community has continually indicated a desire for large trees in public spaces but this has become more difficult as public spaces get smaller and have a more hard surface look and feel.

- The value of 'green/open-space' provided by the existing network of schools is not always seen as valuable community assets that will need to be preserved and utilised especially in regeneration areas.

Achievements to date

- Extensive recreational enhancements as part of the ongoing development of the Waimakariri River Regional Park (WRRP) (ECan);

- Adopted a comprehensive management strategy for the Ashley/Rakahuri River (ECan);

- Preparation of the Public Open Space Strategy 2010-2040 (CCC);

- Purchase of around 1400 ha of land for conservation and recreation purposes on Banks Peninsula (CCC);

- Purchase of 33ha freehold land for a recreation precinct in Rolleston as part of the Rolleston Structure Plan Regional Park (SDC);

- Trees and Vegetation in Selwyn District Policy Manual (SDC);

- Review of Reserve Contributions Policy in LTCCP (2009-19) (SDC);

- Developed a comprehensive Parks and Reserves Asset Management Plan (WDC);

- Continued to improve and extend its Reserves Development Contributions Policy as new growth demands have arisen and growth areas have been confirmed (WDC);

- Continued to extend and develop network of Parks and Reserves (WDC).

6.12 – Public Open Space		Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
1	Prepare policy and plans that provide standards and guidelines for public open space provision in urban and rural areas that meet the needs of increasing populations and urban intensification.	Currently there are variable standards and approaches for the provision of public open space.	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC	-	Approach	Low Partially Funded	CCC Public Open Space Strategy AMPs	10 years (2011)
2	Identify and prioritise areas, where land can be acquired for parks where there is a shortage within Greater Christchurch.	Studies show that some urban areas are deficient in local open space and sports parks provision	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC	-	Project	Low Partially Funded	LTCCP	Ongoing
3	Develop and implement policy and programmes to promote community, landowner and Māori engagement and partnership in open space initiatives	Greater partnership will enable open space initiatives to occur in more cost effective way.	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC	-	Approach	Low Partially Funded	LTCCP	Ongoing
4	Prepare a policy to help facilitate public use of unformed legal roads and waterway margins for recreation, amenity and access.	A policy is needed to provide greater certainty for Councils and land owners about how where and what level of development will be needed for public access on unformed legal roads	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC	-	Project	Low Partially Funded	CCC Open Space Strategy AMPs	10 years (2012)
5	Initiate a co-ordinated approach to the identification, planning provision and maintenance of regional strategic open spaces including regional parks.	Open spaces add to the quality of life of residents for visual and recreational purposes. It is important to foster links between large open spaces and coordinate the contributions of the different partner councils.	ECan	CCC, SDC, WDC	Project	Low Unfunded	LTCCP DPs AMPs	10 years (2011)

6.13   Leisure, Recreation and Sport

Context

Participation in leisure activities is a major contributor to personal health and wellbeing, and helps to develop lifelong physical and social skills. It is also a key way to help build strong and safe communities with active healthy people and families. Leisure includes active and passive recreation, cultural and art activities, and formal and informal sports.

Community expectations about leisure are changing with changing social structures. There is a need to understand these changes so as to provide for leisure and recreation associated services, facilities and organisational infrastructure.

Key Approaches

- Design and provide quality open space for social and leisure activities in intensification areas

- Encourage children to take part in active recreation and sports, in order to promote healthy lifestyles and reduce obesity.

- Encourage co-location of leisure and recreational facilities with other community facilities such as libraries, community halls and schools to support multiple uses at less cost.

- Design future leisure and recreation facilities in ways that enable multiple uses and that allow adaptation to meet changing demands.

- Carefully consider the location and timing of leisure and recreation facilities to meet current and future needs.

- Recognising and building on the identity of new and existing neighbourhoods and towns.

Growth Issues

- Ensuring land is secured early so facilities are provided quickly in new growth areas.

- Protecting outstanding natural features and landscapes of the region while at the same time providing a wide range of recreational opportunities around features or specific landscapes.

- How to provide leisure and recreational facilities and spaces that are sufficiently adaptable and multi-purpose to meet changing lifestyle patterns and expectations, in the right location and at the right time.

- As the population grows and diversifies making sure there is a diverse range of formal and informal leisure options available that best meets the needs of the community and individuals.

- Organised recreation and sport and the viability of sports club structures are under increasing financial pressures.

Achievements to date

- A number of aquatic centres and pools have been upgraded or built including Jellie Park and Dudley aquatic centres and others are planned for Rolleston and North Christchurch (All);

- Early planning for council facilities in Halswell as part of SWAP (CCC);

- Developed Sport Facilities Strategy (CCC);

- Developed Aquatic Strategies (CCC and SDC);

- Community Centre Lincoln under construction (SDC);

- Planning for the Rail Trail through Lincoln Township (SDC);

- Accessible, and affordable recreational and entertainment activities have been developed for children and young people (SDC);

- The Rangiora Town Hall has been upgraded, funding confirmed for the extension of the Woodend Community Centre and arrangements for community facilities at Pegasus, subject to residential development occurring (WDC).

6.13 – Leisure, Recreation and Sport Actions	Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
1 Ensure there is a range of equitably distributed high quality public recreation provision across Greater Christchurch.	Access to public recreation space is a vital ingredient for community well-being, particularly in new growth areas while recognising and ensuring quality and distribution in existing areas	CCC, SDC, WDC	ECan	Approach	High Partially Funded	ODPs LTCCP DPs	Ongoing
2 Ensure active and passive recreational and leisure provision to meet the future urban growth needs of the region.	Leisure and recreational facilities have a strong role to play in developing strong communities.	CCC, SDC, WDC	ECan	Ongoing programme	High Partially Funded	Strategic Land Protection Policies, LTCCPs, ODPs	Ongoing
3 Ensure appropriate planning and engagement across the sub-region involving strategic recreation provision.	Provision should avoid duplication and should result in a coherent approach to regional facility planning.	CCC, SDC, WDC	ECan	Approach	Low Internal	Engagement and consultation processes	10 years (2011)

See Also: **6.12   Public Open Space**

6.14   Tangata Whenua and Maori

Context

Ngāi Tahu holds manawhenua and kaitiakitanga over most of the South Island. Ngāi Tahu are the iwi comprised of Ngāi Tahu whānui, or the collective of the individuals who descend from the five primary hapū of Ngāi Tahu, Ngāti Māmoe and Waitaha, namely Kāti Kurī, Ngāti Iraheku, Kāti Huirapa, Ngāi Tūāhuriri and Ngāi Te Ruahikihiki.

The tribe has both resource protection and resource development roles. As part of its resource protection role, Ngāi Tahu as kaitiaki has a duty to ensure that the mauri and the physical and spiritual health of the environment is maintained, protected and enhanced. This is partly addressed through *Ngāi Tahu 2025*, which provides the guiding vision for Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu. It is a 25-year future road map that clearly identifies and details the specific areas of importance for Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu to impact and influence.

The settlement negotiated with the Crown, has allowed the tribe to establish a sustainable economic base. Ngāi Tahu currently has interests in fishing, tourism, and property as well as a diversified equities portfolio, all of which are managed through Ngāi Tahu Holdings Ltd.

Ngāi Tāhu has the potential, given its resources and right of access to former Crown lands, to be a significant partner in the implementation of the Strategy.

Many Maori call Greater Christchurch home. The most common tribal affiliations for Iwi other than Ngāi Tāhu descent in Christchurch are Ngāpuhi, Ngati Porou, Ngāti Tūwharetoa and Waikato.[12] The Strategy is a non-statutory document prepared under the Local Government Act and as such must take into account issues relating to all Maori.

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[12]   Statistics New Zealand, 2001 Census of Population and Dwellings.

Key Approaches

- Acknowledge the aspirations outlined in *Ngāi Tahu 2025* and align to the Strategy where possible.

- Engage Ngāi Tāhu as a key implementation partner as a strategic partner and promote and support hapu and iwi management plans.

- Establish mutually agreed protocols, additional resources, and a process in district plans to support and complement the resource management and development principles of Tangata Whenua.

- Address issues that are important to Tangata Whenua and Maori in addition to issues facing the wider community.

- Recognise the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi provide a basis for relationships with Tangata Whenua and Maori.

- Recognise and provide for the customary relationships and practices of Tangata Whenua as kaitiaki over their land, waahi tapu and other taonga.

- Recognise the cultural importance of water to Maori and the wider community.

Growth Issues

- The fragmented (with non-Maori) and multiple ownership of Maori land make it difficult to fulfil the potential for papakainga housing.

- Ensuring that cultural heritage management, both physical and natural is incorporated into assessments for development is complex.

- Protecting significant indigenous ecological habitats can conflict with individual development desires.

- How to integrating Hapu and Iwi Management Plans with City and District Plans.

- Taking account of cultural heritage in all infrastructure planning for the area.

Achievements to Date

- Entered into agreements with the combined Runangas owned resource management consultancy, Maahaniu Kurataiao Ltd, to improve the capacity for Rununga to contribute to relevant decision making and ensure Maori values and aspirations are better reflected in local government planning and management (All).

6.14 – Tangata Whenua Actions	Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
1 **Investigate the development of housing on MR873 land adjoining Woodend through the preparation, consultation and adoption of an agreed Outline Development Plan for that area.**	This project is schedculed for the 2010/11 year to provide an integrated and agreed plan for future residential use within the reserve area.	WDC	ECan	Project	Internal	WDC District Plan	3 years (2011)
2 **Improve and maintain Tangata Whenua contact database for consultation on RMA processes and LGA for land and significant bodies of water. .**	A database is required to ensure resource consents, heritage values and environmental impacts are able to be consulted on by Tangata Whenua.	Ecan CCC WDC SDC	TRONT MKT	Project	Low Unfunded	Engagement and consultation	3 years (2011)
3 **Develop partnerships with Ngai Tahu to explore sustainable use and enhancement of biodiversity, particularly Ki Uta Ki Tai and 2025 Ngai Tahu**	An approach that informs other biodiversity projects.	CCC	ECan, SDC, WDC, DoC	Project	Internal	LTCCP	***

See Also:　　**6.1**　　**Biodiversity**
　　　　　　　6.15　　**Culture and Heritage**

6.15   Culture and Heritage

Context

The identity of Greater Christchurch is derived from its unique qualities, of which its cultural heritage is a distinctive part. Cultural heritage is the tangible and intangible values of the community which help to promote a sense of place and belonging. A comprehensive, coordinated approach to the protection and conservation of cultural heritage is an important part of growth for Greater Christchurch.

The Strategy builds a platform for a collaborative approach to the identification and conservation of heritage by linking Councils, Tangata Whenua, the local community and the private sector to actively participate in identifying items of heritage value and finding solutions for their retention and reuse.

At present a range of heritage places have been identified in city and district planning documents relating to both Maori and European heritage. These include archaeological remains, houses, churches, municipal buildings, industrial complexes, and rural clusters. Some archaeological sites are of considerable significance for Tangata Whenua and can be a significant positive factor, or constraint to local level planning.

Further research and description of cultural heritage needs to be carried out, especially to understand the intangible values cherished by the community. Character precincts are distinct residential neighbourhoods that contain a mix of buildings of a similar scale and styles with common elements that make them unique.

The relationship of Maori and their cultural traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wahi tapu and other taonga provide turangawaewae, or sense of place to Tangata Whenua. Places of cultural heritage significance to Tangata Whenua need to be identified and acknowledged to protect their values.

Over the life of the Strategy new heritage items will be identified and added to plans and need to be incorporated into the planning for future growth particularly as a broader approach is taken to the identification of cultural heritage.

Key Approaches

- Working partnerships, particularly between Tangata Whenua, the Historic Places Trust, territorial authorities and the local community, are promoted to draw together resources and focus conservation efforts. Heritage protection is a shared responsibility with owners of heritage places, local authorities, the Historic Places Trust, Tangata Whenua, heritage groups and the wider community all having a role to play.

- Outstanding or significant heritage places that have been identified are protected through district plan policies and rules.

- The significance of potential heritage places is assessed by appropriately experienced and qualified persons.

- Regard is given to the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) NZ Charter when assessing proposed changes to heritage places.

- The provisions of the Historic Places Act 1993 (HPA) relating to archaeological sites are given regard when planning new developments in areas likely to contain archaeological remains.

- Encourage voluntary protection options for heritage buildings, to supplement statutory protection mechanisms.

- Consultation and engagement with Maori continues to identify Maori heritage that has cultural and traditional significance.

- Commit to, and promote accessibility to heritage while ensuring that access does not jeopardise site integrity.

- Develop the use of information and communications technologies to better manage and communicate heritage values.

- Consideration is given to the appropriate balance between retaining heritage buildings and seismic and fire safety standards.

Growth Issues

- Heritage places are constantly being placed under threat of damage or removal as more intensive uses of land are sought in response to development pressures. Greater Christchurch can only be the poorer for the loss of such buildings and features. The need for growth and new development must be balanced against the need for the retention of significant heritage places.

- In rural areas of Greater Christchurch, urbanisation and changing farm practices can destroy features of early farm settlement.

- In urban areas, redevelopment can result in the loss of the original settlement patterns in suburbs, town centres and industrial areas.

- Carefully managed change can enhance heritage townscape while allowing for the necessary level of redevelopment, however, the cumulative impact of poorly planned change can adversely affect heritage, and compromise the diversity and quality of urban environments.

- Seismic strengthening requirements, which seek to ensure that all buildings are robust enough to withstand an earthquake, can reduce the viability of reusing and retaining heritage buildings.

- Archaeological remains occur in both urban and rural areas. While some are identified in planning documents, and by the New Zealand Archaeological Association, many archaeological sites are unrecorded.

- Archaeological sites are vulnerable to any activities involving earthworks, so loss of archaeological heritage can be significant when growth is occurring rapidly.

Achievements to date

- A Heritage Review is underway that focuses on the Council's approach to managing built heritage (CCC);

- Review undertaken of the Dangerous, Insanitary and Earthquake Prone Buildings Policy during 2010 (CCC);

- Numerous heritage buildings have received Council grants for conservation works, with an annual Heritage Incentive Grant fund of around $800,000 (CCC);

- Character Housing Maintenance Grant Fund has continued to support maintenance of character homes with a review of the Policy conducted in 2010 (CCC);

- Heritage research and documentation of listed items completed for Christchurch. Research currently being undertaken for Banks Peninsula listed items working towards completion of all sites by 2015 (CCC);

- Heritage Week successfully held each year with extension to the UDS partners in 2010 (CCC);

- Numerous heritage buildings received Council grants for upgrading (CCC);

- Provided grant funding to owners of District Plan listed buildings and places to assist with their conservation (WDC);

- Initiated review of its District Plan listings with a view to extending such protection (WDC);

- Continued to acknowledge and celebrate heritage buildings and places through the Landmarks partnership with District historical Societies and in 2010 launched the landmarks website to this end and to enable recording of oral heritage (WDC);

- Undertaken a seismic assessment of the condition of key town centre buildings and structures (WDC);

- Reflected in town centre strategies for Kaiapoi and Rangiora ways and means of conserving cultural heritage (WDC).

6.15 – Culture and Heritage Actions		Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
1	**Manage growth in a way that recognises and enhances the value of the historical character of our built environment.**	Character describes a wider group of issues than heritage. Where the wider built environment contributes value to our city this should be acknowledged and worked with, rather than put at risk through new development.	CCC WDC SDC	Ecan	Approach	Medium-High Unfunded	Intensification plans ODP's LTCCP	3 years (2011)
2	**Develop regulatory and non-regulatory measures to recognise the importance of and encourage the retention of groups of heritage and character buildings**	Identification and recognition of heritage and character areas would recognise their strategic value and provide an improved framework for balancing protection with development	CCC, SDC, WCC	-	Project	High Partially Funded	LTCCP Heritage Grants and Incentives	3 years (2011)
3	**Adopt clear policies and align incentives to assist in identifying the balance between cost-effectiveness, Building Code compliance and protection of the heritage fabric and value.**	Meeting the requirements for seismic strengthening, fire safety, and accessibility place a financial burden on heritage building owners. These requirements can act as a disincentive for retention of heritage and character buildings and impact on the heritage values. A process and approach is required that enables the impact of these requirements on the heritage fabric to be a key consideration in decision making.	CCC SDC WDC	Ecan	Project	High Partially Funded	LTCCP, Building Consents, Heritage Grants and Incentives	3 years (2011)

6.15 – Culture and Heritage Actions		Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
4	**Communicate and engage with the public regarding the role and value of our built heritage and character in terms of both its historical value and also its role in the development of the city into the future.**	Community awareness and support is critical to the success of efforts to recognise, retain and conserve heritage places whilst enabling appropriate forms of development. We need to find a balanced way forward to enable development while protecting what matters to the community. Education and Advocacy may take the form of 1) general information aimed at the community as a whole and 2) more targeted information and support for building owners.	CCC SDC WDC		Ongoing programme	Low Partially Funded	Engagement and Communications	3 years (2011)
5	**Demonstrate leadership and model best practice in heritage protection**	Local authorities have an opportunity to demonstrate and promote best practice through their own heritage asset management and through case studies of partnerships with building owners/developers. Support through advice and assistance to owners of heritage places.	CCC SDC WDC		Ongoing programme	Low Partially Funded	Communications	3 years (2011)
6	**Improved identification and protection of historic heritage**	Since 2003 historic heritage has been identified as a matter of national importance. The historic heritage of Greater Christchurch consists of much more than built heritage and improved identification is required to support protection.	CCC SDC WDC	ECan	Ongoing programme	Low Partially Funded	Research and Documentation, Engagement and Communications	3 years (2011)

See also: 6.11.2   **Housing**   Support improvements to existing older housing stock while ensuring heritage and character values are protected where necessary.

6.18.3   **Urban Revitalisation, Central City and Intensification**   Develop a programme of adaptive reuse of buildings to foster the retention of character and heritage buildings.

6.16   Urban Design

Context

Urban design is concerned with the design of the buildings, places, spaces and networks that make up our towns and cities, and the ways people use them. It ranges in scale from a metropolitan region, city or town down to a street, public space or even a single building. Urban design is not only concerned with appearances and built form but with the environmental, social and cultural consequences of design.[13]

The New Zealand Urban Design Protocol identifies seven essential design qualities:

- **Context**: Seeing that buildings, places and spaces are part of the whole town or city

- **Character**: Reflecting and enhancing the distinctive character, heritage and identity of our urban environment

- **Choice**: Ensuring diversity and choice for people

- **Connections**: Enhancing how different networks link together for people

- **Creativity**: Encouraging innovative and imaginative solutions

- **Custodianship**: Ensuring design is environmentally sustainable, safe and healthy, and

- **Collaboration**: Communicating and sharing knowledge across sectors, professions and with communities.

- To implement the desired urban form the partner councils have a range of tools that fall into four broad categories:

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[13] New Zealand Urban Design Protocol, Ministry for the Environment, 2005.

i.   Championing and raising awareness

ii.   Regulating private developments

iii.   Investing in infrastructure

iv.   Integrating management

The actions in the urban design section are primarily directed toward investing and regulating and are intended to ensure that the quality of urban development is in line with the principles of good urban design that can meet expected outcomes.

Figures 14 and 15 - Principle elements of MfE protocol for good urban design - see back of document.

Key Approaches

The key approaches underpin the urban design philosophy of the Strategy are derived from People Places Spaces, the Ministry for the Environment's design guide for urban New Zealand.

- Promote quality urban environments that are responsive to natural systems, where water quality, reduced energy usage and waste minimisation are considered at the building design and construction stage.

- Urban design is incorporated into activity centres, so increased residential density both supports and is supported by community facilities and public passenger transport, cycling and walking facilities and commercial and retail activities.

- Development plans for intensification areas and activity centres where provision is made for a variety of uses.

- Councils invest in the high quality public spaces associated with town or activity centres.

- Private investment is encouraged to provide higher levels of amenity and environmental quality in the areas where increased density is proposed.

- Urban design considerations are incorporated into district plan variations and changes to help prevent poor quality developments.

- Environmental responsiveness is encouraged. Good urban design approaches are used for greenfield and intensification types of development.

- Promote and encourage comprehensive development and redevelopment to achieve good urban design outcomes.

- Promote efficient multi-modal connections between activity centres

Growth Issues

- While the Strategy is largely based on the principles of good urban design, there is a significant risk that poor quality urban development will undermine the outcomes even where the development broadly conforms to the directions of the Strategy.

- In general, higher densities associated with consolidation require a higher quality of urban design than lower density developments.

- At lower densities the negative effects of poor quality development can generally be absorbed more easily within the individual sites without negatively impacting neighbours or adjacent public spaces.

- At higher densities not only are the effects of poor quality design significantly greater, but they are also more likely to negatively impact on neighbours and adjacent public spaces.

Achievements to date

- Urban Design Panel convened to review the design of CCC developments (CCC);

- Living 3 and Living 4 Plan Change notified, this will improve the quality of medium density housing (CCC);

- Selwyn Design Guides for Subdivision and Medium Density completed (SDC);

- Selwyn Design Guides for Infill and Town Centres are in development (SDC);

- Selwyn Plan Change 12 that implements road widths and block depths (SDC);

- Reflected good urban design principles in the development of structure plans for new Greenfield growth areas in Rangiora, Woodend and Kaiapoi and in the development of its new preferred Rural – Residential Development Area Plan (WDC);

- Input professional urban design advice to the development (in progress) of strategies for the Rangiora and Kaiapoi town Centres (WDC);

- Commenced the development of Urban Design guidelines for new rural – residential areas (WDC).

6.16 – Urban Design Actions	Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
1 **Work collaboratively with strategy partners to develop a consistent urban design approach to ensure all greenfield development conforms with the principles of good urban design.**	Good and consistent urban design will reduce the risk of poor quality greenfield development that will not deliver expected outcomes.	CCC, SDC, WDC	ECan, NZTA	Approach	High Partially Funded	ODPs Area Plans Structure plans LTCCPs	1-3 yrs (2011)
2 **Ensure Outline Development Plans for are prepared for intensification and greenfield areas at a neighbourhood scale, and provision is made for a variety of uses based on the principles of good urban design.**	Outline Development Plans provide a means of establishing a sound overall framework for new subdivisions, providing certainty for developers while setting the parameters within which they have flexibility and choice.	CCC, SDC, WDC	ECan	Ongoing programme	High partially funded	ODPs Intensification plans LTCCP structure plans	Ongoing
3 **Prepare Structure Plans for Key Activity Centres based on the principles of good urban design.**	Key activity centres are a key component of the Strategy providing the focus for areas with increased residential density as well as community facilities, public transport, and commercial and retail activity. Structure Plans establish a framework for these centres and will ensure quality living spaces with good amenity.	CCC, SDC, WDC	ECan, NZTA	Ongoing programme	High partially funded	Intensification plans LTCCP structure plans	Ongoing
4 **Carry out independent design reviews of significant new developments to ensure that they conform with the principles of good urban design.**	Independent design reviews are an internationally recognised method of improving the quality of design and encouraging new developments to meet best practice. CCC has convened an urban design panel.	CCC, SDC, WDC	Ecan	Project	Low partially funded	DP	3 years (2011)
5 **Prepare appropriate design policies and procedures to promote the inclusion of Low Impact Urban Design and Development (LIUDD) features in new developments.**	LIUDD approaches may include energy efficiency, stormwater detention and reuse, solar orientation, reuse of existing buildings and materials or environmental improvements.	CCC, SDC, WDC Ecan	NZTA	Project	High partially funded	ODPs Intensification plans LTCCP structure plans	3 years (2011)

See Also: 6.9.4   **Healthy Communities**   Use Health Impact Assessments and Health Promotion through Sustainable Transport and Environmental Design to promote the health and wellbeing of communities when plans are being developed.

6.17   Greenfield Residential and Rural Residential

Context

The Strategy aims to maintain a supply of greenfield residential development to ensure a range of housing choice while accommodating population growth. The majority of housing within the first part of the Strategy is for continued growth of family type housing in new suburbs.

The location of these new greenfield residential areas has been established through Proposed Change 1 to the Regional Policy Statement, this was a priority action for the 2007 Action Plan. The development of the greenfield areas will be phased to ensure that new development has the most economically efficient infrastructure in place and communities develop quickly.

The community has expressed a desire to maintain the contrast between urban Christchurch, the towns and townships in Selwyn and Waimakariri Districts, and surrounding rural land. At the same time opportunities for rural residential living are desired. In Selwyn and Waimakariri Districts, rural residential lots up to 1 ha are provided around some towns and small settlements. As with other parts of the land and housing market, the demand for rural living operates across local authority boundaries, making it important there is a coordinated approach.

The minimum rural lot size for subdivision and dwellings in Waimakariri District, Christchurch City, and for most of Selwyn District within the sub-region area remains as 4 ha. These lots are also popular for rural living although there is evidence that at least some buyers would prefer a smaller lot, but are unable to purchase because of a shortage in supply. Around 200 new 4 ha lots are created each year in the sub-region.

Rural residential living creates a dispersed settlement pattern with large volumes of traffic movements also potentially changing rural character as new houses and plantings alter the open vistas typical on the Canterbury Plains. It may also make it difficult to return the land to full agricultural production, should economic changes make this more desirable in the future.

Key Approaches

- The careful alignment of LTCCPs with the preferred timing and location of greenfield development ensures the provision of infrastructure by Councils is in place at the right time and meets desired levels of service.

- Outline development plans are prepared for all proposed greenfield growth areas including rural residential clusters of less than 0.5 ha to maintain rural character and ensures infrastructure is provided as it is needed.

- Retain the 4 ha subdivision standard in the rural zones in Waimakariri and Selwyn Districts and Christchurch City, for the short to medium future but monitor the number of new 4 ha blocks being created yearly, and assess how much new development that is occurring in the rural zone.

- Ensure the provision of rural residential lots less than 1 hectare in size within Christchurch City are suitable locations.

- Manage adverse effects on nationally and regionally important research centres and farms.

- Manage adverse effects on strategic transport infrastructure of rural residential development.

- Clustering rural residential lots of less than 1 hectare in selected locations adjacent to townships where they can be fully reticulated with existing public urban wastewater systems so consistent with PC1.

Growth Issues

- Staging the release of rural residential lots to ensure that while choice is maintained, while also ensuring that rural residential does not jeopardise the development of planned greenfield growth areas or the uptake of intensification.

- Maintaining a steady rate for release of greenfield land to meet growth needs so as to maintain supply and provide housing choice while at the same time not putting in place unnecessary infrastructure.

- Outline Development Plans may be complex to develop where there are multiple land owners with different visions for their land.

- The current trends in rural living in the rural zones in Selwyn and Waimakariri Districts, if sustained, are considered to present a moderate risk to achieving the Strategy.

- As land is developed for rural living, options for future productive agricultural use of the land are reduced, particularly where this occurs on versatile soils.

- There is some evidence that the lack of available lots between 0.5 and 1.5 ha is encouraging people to buy 4ha lots for their rural living activities thus taking up more land than is need and leaving some purchasers with land they find difficult to manage. These blocks also risk the creation of areas with housing densities closer to levels in lower density urban areas.

- Constraints to rural residential development within the UDS area could encourage inappropriate development in rural zones outside the UDS boundary.

- Clusters of Rural Residential units away from established water and sewage reticulation require private systems. This creates the risk of adverse impacts on the environment if not properly constructed or maintained. There are potentially high costs to district authorities if failing private systems have to be taken under public control in order to avoid adverse effects.

- Rural residential development on the outskirts of towns, if not well located and designed, can constrain future urban growth.

Achievements to date

- South West Area Plan and component parts including the ICMP and the Implementation Plan are completed (CCC);

- Adopted the Belfast Area Plan (CCC);

- Initiated the Living G Plan Change to insert objectives and policies around density and urban design for Greenfield residential areas (CCC);

- Selwyn District Plan Change 7 (rezones 585ha of land in Rolleston and Lincoln) subject to PC1 and the Structure Plans) has been notified (SDC);

- Structure Plans adopted for Rolleston and Prebbleton (SDC);

- The Development of Plan Change 17, provides a statutory framework for the management of rural residential development (SDC);

- Developed structure plans for new residential development areas in West and East Rangiora, Woodend and Kaiapoi and confirmed a Rural Residentail Development Plan for new rural residential areas, applying RPS Change No 1 criteria (WDC).

6.17 – Greenfield and Rural Residential Actions	Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
1	**Develop a collaborative and consistent approach across Councils to the preparation of outline development plans for all identified greenfield growth pockets.**	This will ensure that land developers meet the same standards and expectations across the council boundaries and that facilities and service planning occurs in new greenfield developments so to build and strengthen communities early.	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC	NZTA	Project	Low Partially Funded	RPS District Plans ODPs	3 years (2011)
2	**Implement consistent approaches to outline development plans for all Greenfield growth pockets.**	Developing a standard (as above) is a start but ensuring that as development takes place this is implemented in a consistent manner is paramount.	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC	NZTA	Approach	Low Partially Funded	RPS DPS ODPs	10 years (2012)
3	**Develop a rural residential zoning policy and assessment criteria for use by all the Strategy partners.**	Outline Development Plan guidance developed to help give effect to RPS PC1 will also need to cover best practise for Rural Residential lots.	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC	NZTA	Project	Low Funded	RPS, District Plans, ODP	3 years (2011)
4	**Reflect in the City and District Plans the preferred locations for rural residential lots.**	District Plans should give some indication to property owners where communities feel Rural Residential lots should most appropriately be located.	CCC, SDC, WDC	ECan, NZTA	Project	Low Funded	District Plans	10 years (2011)
5	**Investigate the provision of rural residential within Christchurch boundaries.**	A review of rural residential provision within CCC boundaries. Christchurch City to review policy on rural residential living including Banks Peninsula.	CCC	ECan	Project	Medium Funded	Change 1 RPS, District Plan	3 years (2011)

6.18   Urban Revitalisation, Central City and Intensification

Context

Strong communities are cleaner and safer, have higher economic activity and democratic participation, have healthier environments and are more attractive places to live and visit. The strength of a community depends on the extent to which people are able to participate and contribute. The quality of the built environment and diversity of the people who live there all contribute to strengthening communities.

The urban revitalisation objectives seek a more diverse range of housing within towns, suburbs and Central City Christchurch. Realising the potential redevelopment of derelict, under-utlised or vacant land, and focusing resources to provide lasting improvement to the local environment, with help achieve viable uses for heritage and character buildings, and foster quality private investment.

A key to successful revitalisation involves focusing public investment toward the existing urban areas, the Central City and larger towns where there are opportunities for growth and redevelopment. Working toward improved urban revitalisation involves local communities helping to determine outcomes for their neighbourhoods.

Any revitalisation initiative or plan will ensure that infrastructure and facilities are provided to cater for increases in population, existing character is protected and that parts of a community are not excluded. Where urban areas have suitable attributes for higher density residential development, a considered approach will be taken that addresses the physical and social aspects of the revitalised community.

Urban areas need to be resilient to the challenges of climate change and changing population demographics, therefore, the emphasis is on ensuring developments are done sustainably and directed to those people who will settle there.

The success of the Strategy is largely tied to the successful revitalisation of the Central City. The Central City is the focal point for the city and the sub-region being home to many cultural and recreational activities, iconic buildings and public spaces. For many Greater Christchurch residents too their connection is through employment or with these places and experiences. Tourists often start their South Island journey in the Central City.

Currently about 8000 people live in the Central City, people who live there enjoy the proximity to work, facilities and entertainment. The Central City contains the largest concentration of businesses with 1.7 million square metres of commercial floor area and over 51,000 employees. It contains about one third of Christchurch's retail space making it the largest retail centres in the region.

The revitalisation programme was initiated in 1999, Stage II adopted by Christchurch City Council in 2006. Stage III is currently in preparation. It will set out the actions for the next five years and will include key approaches to redevelop underutlised land, improvements to public spaces and partnerships and retain businesses.

Rangiora, Lincoln, Rolleston and Kaiapoi allprovide services for their communities and the rural catchments that surround them.

The Key Activity Centres in Rangiora and Kaiapoi function as major service centres for Waimakariri District communities and present opportunites for revitalisation and intensification.

Key Approaches

- Consideration is given to building and sustaining a sense of local community.

- The Central City remains the cultural, economic and social hub of Greater Christchurch and for much of the South Island.

- New apartments, terrace houses and studio units built in the Central City provide quality housing for people on a range of incomes and household types.

- The character of the Central City maintains high urban design standards and has the look and vibe that provides a contrast to the look and feel of rest of the City and surrounding towns.

- Character and heritage buildings are retained and reused.

- Pedestrian priority is established so people can walk and cycle safely around the Central City.

- Local communities and stakeholders are supported so as to develop skills to work together with public and private agencies to achieve the best regeneration plans and initiatives for their neighbourhoods.

- Quality higher density housing is developed in selected locations to provide greater choice of housing while respecting existing character.

- Vacant and/or derelict brownfield sites in suitable locations are redeveloped for medium to high density residential and mixed use development.

- Best practice urban design and sustainability initiatives are part of the regeneration packages delivered.

- Public and private investment is coordinated in regeneration areas to ensure lasting short and long term commitment to communities.

Growth Issues

- Increasing the size of a community can put pressure on exisiting social networks and organisations.

- Regeneration can exclude existing residents.

- The dispersal of retail and business activity and employment away from the Central City threatens its vitality and prosperity.

- Central City streets are currently designed with a greater focus on moving vehicles rather than the needs of pedestrians and cyclists.

- The majority of people are still travelling to the Central City by car and there are significant expectations around the provision of abundant and cheap car access and parking.

- Currently there is a lack of diversity of quality housing particularly in the medium to high density and medium cost range.

- Some parts of the Central City are deficient in quality public space which can detract private investment and is expensive to provide.

- The uncertainty of council consent approvals and development contributions is often cited as a deterrent to redevelopment, especially quality affordable housing.

- Public investment in infrastructure and facilities can be piecemeal and not necessarily targeted to selected areas to realise quality regeneration outcomes.

- Fragmented land ownership makes it difficult to achieve coherent redevelopment. A large number of brownfield sites exist within the City but remain vacant and/or derelict.

- There is limited integration between public improvement programmes particularly of public transport improvements, public space investment and adaptation of surrounding land uses.

- Without innovative mechanisms in place, the current stormwater system cannot cope with additional volumes created by development and does not meet improved water quality requirements of urban receiving waters.

- Difficulty, or perceived difficulty, in navigating Council consents and approvals for projects particularly for adaptive reuse of character and heritage buildings.

- Significant costs are involved in adaptive reuse particularly in strengthening for earthquake standards.

- Private developments particularly those of lower cost in many cases do not achieve good urban design or incorporate best practice principles

Achievements to date

- Projects outlined Stage II Central City Revitalisation are mostly underway or completed (CCC);

- Purchase of Central City South properties (CCC);

- City Mall upgrade completed (CCC);

- A City for People Action Plan completed and implementation started (CCC);

- New CCC Civic Offices achieve 6 star Green rating (CCC);

- Avon River MasterPlan completed and implementation started (CCC);

- Initialed major revitilisation and intensification strategies for the Rangiora and Kaiapoi Town Centres to incorporate comprehensive programmes of public realm improvements and seeking public / private partnering to achieve beneficial improvements (WDC);

- Make interim improvements to the public spaces along the key retailing precinct of Rangioras' high street (WDC);

- Supported to (re)formation and activities / events programmes of town business / promotsions associations (WDC);

- Assessed the outurn of recent residential development in higher density zone areas and prepared for future district plan changes to improve the planning framework in these locations (WDC).

6.18 –Urban Revitalisation, Central City and Intensification		Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
1	Investigate and fund appropriate incentives, financial instruments and institutional arrangements to realise greater levels of higher density residential development with an emphasis on best practice urban design and sustainability	Incentives, financial instruments and institutional arrangements should be investigated, and where appropriate put in place, to deal with the issues of demand and supply of higher density housing, dealing with difficulties with the consent processes, land fragmentation and affordability of housing	CCC,	ECan, SDC, WDC	Project	High Partially Funded	LTCCP, Incentive and grants schemes	10 years (2011)
2	Complete implementation of Stage II of the Central City Revitalisation Strategy and develop and implement Stage III	Stage II is due for completion June 2011. The vast majority of the projects are either underway or have been completed. The preparation of the Stage III Strategy for 2011 to 2016 is on target for adoption and implementation. Stage III reinforces the objectives of Stage I and II and is expected to strengthen effectiveness of revitalisting the Central City already initiated.	CCC		Ongoing Programme	High Partially Funded	LTCCP Incentive and grants schemes	10 years (2011)
3	Develop a programme of adaptive reuse of buildings to foster the retention of character and heritage buildings.	Understanding and determining what needs to be done to overcome the barriers for the reuse of heritage and character buildings. Difficulties have been highlighted around consent processes, development contributions, earthquake strengthening, car parking and fire egress as barriers to redevelopment.	CCC		Ongoing Programme	High Unfunded excluding heritage grants	LTCCP, Incentive and grants schemes	10 years (2011)

4	Prepare Neighbourhood Regeneration Plans in areas where revitalisation opportunities exist and where greater diversity of housing is needed,	Neighbourhood Reneration Plans prepared with public and private interest will help determine the options for their community, including community connectedness and types of housing, coordination of public investment, using best practice urban design and sustainability principles.	CCC, SDC, WDC	ECan	Ongoing programme	High Partially Funded	LTCCP, Incentive and grants schemes	10 years (2011)
5	Develop a brownfield redevelopment programme to foster regeneration on certain large derelict or vacant sites.	Working with land owners to develop comprehensive development plans for the future use of identified sites including investigating potential incentives to stimulating comprehensive development on these sites.	CCC, SDC, WDC	ECan	Ongoing Programme	High Unfunded	LTCCP, Incentive and grants schemes	3 years (2011)

Encourage Prosperous Economies

A prosperous economy is one that is dynamic and forward thinking for a sustainable future. It is an economy that strives to be self-reliant, resilient and resource efficient. To achieve this goal the Strategy addresses population and labour force, business land, activity centres and corridors and business

Greater Christchurch is a great place to live and do businesses. The Strategy actively encourages ongoing infrastructure investment; research into changing demographic and educational patterns; and works with the regions' economic development agencies to ensure that Christchurch continues to attract high-value added, leading edge businesses. For Greater Christchurch to remain a prosperous economy, the Strategy encourages efficient use of resources, labour, transport, business and residential land, and financial markets; that is dynamic, flexible, and self-reliant.

The region possesses high-quality business infrastructure – including the Lyttelton Port; Christchurch International Airport, a 24-hour airport; high-speed fibre-optic broadband; high-quality tertiary institutions; a vibrant, high-value added business sector; and outstanding lifestyle advantages. Closer coordination between the private and public sectors, and the continuing provision of world-class infrastructure is critical to increasing community wealth and well-being.

It is important to the economy overall that the costs of doing businesses and living in Christchurch are as low as possible. Costs are lowest for residents and businesses when efficiencies predominate. When people and goods move on efficient transport networks that take into account the social and environmental costs of their operation, they reduce costs for businesses and reduce costs on society. When the labour market is efficient, opportunities and choices exist for the working-age population in terms of work-type, work-hours, and lifestyle; and businesses can create more jobs. When the land and housing market is efficient businesses locate in areas that maximise their profits, and take advantage of spatial opportunities to be more productive, and housing choice for residents to make the living decisions that are right for them.

These outcomes do not always occur naturally. Market led solutions are often the answer, but greater market efficiency can be derived by coordinating markets and providing certainty and information. The UDS provides a plan that helps to provide certainty to developers and residents. It provides certainty and information regarding the future of our transport networks to businesses and residents; and it ensures that developers know where to build so that they maximise their opportunities to provide high-quality housing for a range of residents, and do so in a way that minimises costs to the public. It signals where population will be settled so that businesses can locate in areas where their productivity will be greatest, in areas that they can seize efficiencies that result from being in an area with a strong business culture that enables and values intellectual transfer and discussion, faster communication, and easier collaboration.

6.19   Key Activity Centres and Corridors

Context

Key activity centres range in size and diversity of activities. They are large and act as transport destinations offering some point of difference. Key activity centre are the more significant feature of the urban settlement pattern.

These key activity centres are located at strategic points along regional, area or district arterial roads and are generally well served by public passenger transport and surrounded by higher (low–medium and medium) density living zoning. They accordingly serve as focal points for important public and private services facilities by providing for the efficient grouping of mixed business and community activities.

Smaller centres provide for the day to day needs of the local or surrounding communities. Centres provide the focus for services, employment and social interaction as well as providing structure to the urban environment Although centres range in size and intensity of activities they are generally generically defined within a retail hierarchy. Generally the level of investment is related to the size of the centre.

The Central City is the main activity centre for both Christchurch City and region. Outside of the central city there is considerably less diversity in commercial and employment activities.

Key activity centres provide a focus for more intensive residential living as well as for ongoing commercial use.. They can be complemented by corridors of medium density housing, the assumption being that concentrating housing density along the regional and local arterial road and rail networks increases public passenger transport catchments.

Key Approaches

- Initiate revitalisation programmes for key activity centres

- Improve transport connections to and between key and existing activity centres

- Co-locate and integrate public facilities into activity centres

- Integrate activity centre streets into the local street network

- Discourage significant commercial activity outside KACs

- Provide a well-connected road network with co-located access for all users.

- Physically connect surrounding residential neighbourhoods to the activity centre.

- Provide and reinforce a focus and sense of place or identity for the local community

- Centres are designed in a way that enhances the surrounding environment and provides a destination for the local catchment..

- Equitable access is provided tocentres of varying types and size to ensure community and recreational needs are met.

Growth Issues

- How to provide certainty for existing activity centres to ensure sustainable investment and growth into the future.

- The location of public services and facilities in activity centres is not market driven and therefore requires planning and investment to achieve desired community outcomes.

- Ensuring local centres continue to enhance community character and identity as they develop and change.

- Providing effective multi-modal transport access to local activity centres.

- Providing quality higher density housing will be a challenge

- Centres currently are planned for and invested in in an ad hoc way not taking into account the subregional view.

- Growth has not been directed toward key nodes and centres where can meet their daily needs

6.19 – Key Activity Centres Actions	Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
1	**Develop a framework for centres that provides a consistent classification framework, defines the role of centres, and the level of Council investment in strategic infrastructure.**	This would bridge the gap between the wider policy direction set by the UDS and ensuring a framework for the detail project funding for each centre. This will help to ensure that existing new or expanded commercial areas are developed and defined in a consistent and integrated way.	CCC SDC WDC	Ecan NZTA	Project	Low-medium

Partially Funded | LTCCP Structure plans Intensification Plans | 3 years

(2011) |
| 2 | **Define through Master Plans the purpose and role of each activity centre and direct public investment including investigating opportunities for integrating public facilities.** | Directing funds specifically would recognise the unique role each key activity centres plays while strengthening and diversifying the mixed use role of each centres.
Supporting the growth of centres with public investment adds value for residents and businesses and signals the centres as having a unique position in the urban fabric. | CCC SDC WDC | ECan, UC, CIAL, LPC | Project | High

Unfunded | Master Plans Communications CEDS Christchurch Transport Plan / Centres Policy | 3 Years

(2011) |
| 3 | **Investigate the use of suburban Public Transport interchanges and corridors to reinforce activity centres.** | Directing commerce to identified activity centres and points of urban consolidation will support and enhance the aim of the UDS. | ECan NZTA CCC | SDC, WDC | Project | Medium | Christchurch Transport Plan / Centres Policy | 3 years

(2011) |

6.20   Industrial and Commercial Land

Context

Business land provides space for a broad range of commercial activities, including industrial, retail; research and office based commercial activities. The commercial sector is made up of retailing, administration, office, finance, commerce and ancillary leisure and entertainment activities. Most retail and office activity exists within activity centres including the Christchurch central city. The Central City will continue as the primary focus of commercial activity.

Industrial activities are typically grouped into six main sectors being manufacturing, transport and storage, construction, wholesale trade, agriculture, natural resources and utilities. Business land generally incorporates all of these activities; however, the majority of retail and new economy office space should be located within existing centres. New business land therefore deals primarily with industrial and low density office activity.

The UDS has fourteen core industrial nodes: Belfast, Harewood, Bishopdale, Burnside, Bromley, Heathcote, Sydenham, Middleton, Christchurch International Airport, Sockburn, Islington, Rangiora, Kaiapoi, Rolleston and Lyttelton. Middleton and Sydenham are the dominant nodes, employing 34% of the industrial sector workforce.

The total amount of industrial zoned land in Greater Christchurch is 2,700 ha an estimated 20% is vacant. Christchurch City has the largest amount of vacant land at 540ha; this includes 240 ha for the Special Purpose Airport Zone for airport related activities. Recent analyses indicate that not all of this vacant land is available for immediate use.

Analyses anticipate that around 490 ha of additional industrial land will be required over the next 40 years. Additional work will be carried out to determine the areas for industrial development and industry location based on access to employment centres and infrastructure needs.

For the regions economy to remain stable, local government and the business community need to understand and respond to long-term trends in the composition of trade, changing local and global demand for business activities, new and evolving business sectors and industrial employment. Work is needed soon how these trends impact on the supply and demand for demand.

Based on an additional growth of $1 billion per annum in retail sales in 2021 in comparison to the present level of spend, it is estimated that an additional 33 ha of retail land will be needed to satisfy growth demands. Existing commercial areas should largely absorb much of this forecasted growth over the next 11 years, although the planned areas of residential growth may require some additional discretionary retail.

Greater Christchurch has significant growth potential for commercial office space. Based on the existing 2005 employment structure in relation to *new economy* business activities, and projected population growth of 63,700 (based on medium-high projections), recent analysis[14] indicates a demand for some 290,000 sqm in gross office floor space for *new economy* activities. The term *new economy* describes high-value business services that are developed through information, knowledge and innovation to increase their competitive advantage. New economy workers include computer technicians, architects, fashion designers, pharmaceutical researchers and policy analysts.

Greater Christchurch also has a number of research centres and agricultural research farms that are of local and national strategic importance. Their retention and continued operation is important to the regional economy.

Key Approaches

- Council policies are revised to focus and intensify business activity where possible along key passenger transport corridors to improve business areas to meet changing needs and protect business activities

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[14] Derek Kemp *'Prosperous Places'* UDS Employment Report 2006

from incompatible activities; and that actively facilitate an increase in affordable commercial floorspace

- Provide business locations that offer certainty for business functions; and are located near to community services

- Industrial sites will be maintained for industrial activities.

- Manage adverse effects on strategic nationally and regionally important research centres and farms.

- When allocating business land the proximity to appropriate labour supply; location of suppliers; infrastructure availability, capacity and quality; land and property costs; location of customers/target markets; and access to major transport hubs and corridors as well as the effects on wider transport networks will all be considered.

- Ensure there is sufficient future industrial land in suitable locations to meet the needs of medium to heavy industrial sector across the UDS.

- The regulatory environment is conducive to growing and maintaining business activities.

- Greater Christchurch is marketed nationally and internationally as a key business destination.

Growth Issues

- Decentralisation of commercial activity will continue to impact on the economic viability of the central city.

- Large format retailing compete with the Central City and town centres, for retail expenditure.

- Disbursed business activity will continue to impact on the efficiency of the transport network.

- Large scale retail or offices impinge on industrial sites lessening their viability for industrial purposed.

- The meet the future needs of business, particularly to accommodate expected growth in 'new economy' business and key industrial sectors, such as freight and logistics operations requires more analysis.

Achievements to date

- The development of the industrial park at Izone Rolleston which provides for the growth and the development of a broad range of employment opportunities within the District (SDC);

- Completed / is completing the infrastructural servicing of the major new industrial / commercial area at Southbrook, Rangiora (WDC);

- Make planning provision for new business land at Woodend and Kaiapoi (WDC).

6.20 – Industrial and Commercial Land Actions		Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
1	**Develop a commercial study and implementation plan to provide adequate and appropriately located land for retailing, and office based activities**	CCC currently working toward a commercial strategy. Employment, with regard to attracting and maintaining a skilled workforce	CCC	WDC SDC CDC	Project	Low Funded	City and District Plans, LTCCP, Distribution Plans Visitor Strategy, CREDS	3 years (2011)
2	**Prepare an industrial management plan to provide the infrastructure needed to guide industrial development.**	Electricity supply, broadband, rail, water and industrial wastewater are all essential for medium to heavy industrial activity.	CCC	WDC SDC CDC	Project	Low		10 years (2012)
3	**Develop an office distribution plan that supports the Central City and provides direction to the location of all types of office activity and works to retain and attract business.**	Office distribution study has been completed and the next stage, a business retention and attraction programme is progressing. Alterations to the City Plan may be considered as part of the City Plan Review.	CCC	SDC, WDC CDC The Property Council	Project	Low Funded	City Plan, Stage II/III Central City Revitalisation Strategy	3 years (2011)
4	**Prepare neighbourhood and/or area plans to ensure new, changing and/or expanded industrial areas are developed in an integrated way.**	Priority areas are identified through existing planning processes and include those areas outlined within PC1	CCC WDC SDC	ECan NZTA	Projects	High Partially Funded	District Plans, LTCCP, Economic Development Strategy	10 years (2012)
5	**Undertake strategic land-use studies to clarify the potential for business land use in identified parts of Greater Christchurch**	The north-western edge of the city remains a possible location for business land. The potential yield from this area needs to be understood and integrated with wider business land strategy and transport planning.	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC, NZTA	-	Project	Medium Funded		3 years (2011)

6.21   Transport

Explanation

Transport includes all forms of movement and the infrastructure provided to facilitate that movement. Transport is the most significant area of infrastructure provision given its large public and private costs, contribution to economic performance of the region, influence on urban form, and other social and environmental effects.

Transport is fundamental to the quality of life in Greater Christchurch. It provides people with access to education, employment, services and recreational opportunities. It allows for the movement of freight, essential to economic well-being. How people travel and how often, affect the physical environment through emissions of pollutants, noise and greenhouse gases, congestion and community severance. It affects and is affected by where people live, work and the other places they spend their time.

Greater Christchurch's transport system is predominantly road-based. It is structured on a hierarchical basis with state highways and key arterial roads at the highest level, their function being to move large volumes of people and goods around the sub-region. Other roads lower in the hierarchy provide increasing emphasis on access rather than through movement functions. It is anticipated that road infrastructure will continue to be very important in the future, albeit there will be a change to better integrated development of corridors catering for all modes of travel and reflecting adjacent land uses.

One of the central tenets of this Strategy is the integration and parallel development of land use with the transport system. Projections indicate that traffic volumes may increase by 40-50% by 2021 and congestion levels in Christchurch City could approximately triple. This could have serious impacts on safety, health through reduced air quality and less physically active communities, social isolation and delay costs for freight, business and private travel. Making travel slower, less reliable and less convenient, traffic congestion adds significant costs to the economy and makes it difficult to access important destinations such as the city centre, port and airport.

Lyttelton Port and Christchurch International Airport are key import and export hubs for the area, region and the South Island. There is a need to ensure that efficient transport access to, from and between these two facilities is maintained and enhanced if possible. This includes both the roading and rail networks and the links beyond, to and from the sub region.

Threats to freight transport include network operational constraints; inadequate provision for freight access in some locations; maintaining and enhancing adequate road and rail network infrastructure; securing the future of services on the railway network and the need to maintain a viable and internationally competitive freight transport system.

Cyclists and pedestrians contribute towards meeting short distance travel needs. These modes are healthy, cheap and environmentally sustainable. The networks for these modes need ongoing and significant improvement and integration throughout and between our communities. They also help reduce congestion and provide mobility for the significant proportion of society without access to a private motor vehicle or those who choose to travel by walking, and cycling.

Public passenger transport use makes up a significant proportion of travel between activity centres and is most effective for longer distance journeys beyond walking and cycling distance. It should be encouraged through the provision of consistent, high quality infrastructure, excellent services and by ensuring easy, direct access through new and existing development and activity centres across the area. Policy requirements need to be developed to ensure public passenger transport routes are convenient and accessible for all passengers by travelling to the heart of activity centres and major trip generators. Priority measures should also be introduced to enable public passenger transport to avoid delays in traffic congestion so they offer reliable travel times and an attractive and sustainable alternative to private vehicle travel.

Transport planning at the regional level is guided by the Canterbury Regional Land Transport Strategy (RLTS). The RLTS takes into account the Government Policy Statement on Land Transport Funding (GPS), any National Land Transport Strategy (NLTS) and the Land Transport Management Act 2003

(LTMA). The guiding objectives of the LTMA, as described in the New Zealand Transport Strategy (NZTS), are to:

- Ensure environmental sustainability;

- Assist economic development;

- Assist safety and personal security;

- Improve access and mobility; and

- Protect and promote public health.

Every three years a Canterbury Regional Land Transport Programme (RLTP) sets out desired transport projects to implement the RLTS, NLTA and GPS. The RLTP must be consistent with the GPS for consideration of funding for transport projects.

The transport objectives of the Strategy are consistent with those of the RLTS, which includes an increased focus on land use and transport integration, a greater level of project information (including staging and priority) and a funding package for the sub-region. This includes the timing and combinations of packages for the south-west and northern transport corridors which are incorporated into the current RLTP.

Implementation requires a co-operative, integrated and collaborative approach between various organisations and the wider community.

Key Approaches

- Align and maintain consistent outcomes between the Strategy, RLTS, RPS, and LTCCP's through integrated land use and transport planning and funding through amendments to the RLTS and other planning documents.

- Ensure that the principles of sustainability, integration, safety, responsiveness and targeted investment underpin all activities in the transport system.

- Decision-making for the transport system will be founded on being forward-looking, collaborative, accountable, evidence-based, and progressively planned and implemented.

- Integrate future land-use development with transport planning to ensure that the land transport system is provided for and protected (and reverse sensitivity issues are addressed).

- Locate and provide facilities to minimize the need to travel and support sustainable travel modes , that is by providing walking, cycling and public transport infrastructure where these improvements can provide a viable and alternative travel option:

  - Higher residential density is within walking distance of transport corridors and activity centres; and

  - Development of modes must be selected based on their ability to meet functional objectives – to meet levels of demand and travel patterns in an affordable and sustainable manner. For example, there is no single best public passenger transport mode for cities.

- Ensure transport system funding processes are transparent, including financial contributions and development contributions.

- Source funding through negotiated cost sharing arrangements between private developers, local authorities and central government for transport infrastructure

- Raise public awareness of road pricing options in the area

- Protect and secure the future strategic transport corridors for the continued efficient operation of road and rail transport.

- Develop and manage key inter and intra-regional corridors to manage the transport network.

- Provide transport infrastructure and services to ensure a multi-modal transport system that enable a range of transport mode choices.

- Use behaviour management initiatives to facilitate modal shift and greater efficiency in meeting travel needs.

- Use district plans and other mechanisms, such as development plans etc to integrate public passenger transport routes and infrastructure, and walking and cycling infrastructure in all new developments.

- Implement passenger transport services early within growth areas to ensure effective integration with infrastructure and to influence travel choices.

- Use protection measures, such as noise contours and setbacks, to ensure the continued efficient operation of strategic transport activity hubs.

Growth Issues

- Development and management of the transport network in the area has not kept pace with the growing demand for travel, resulting in growing traffic congestion, and a compromised public passenger transport system and reducing walking and cycling numbers.

- Dispersal of urban growth has increased the travel distances to participate in community activities while reducing walking, cycling and, public passenger transport opportunities and increasing the cost of transport infrastructure.

- Relatively low rates of use of active modes of travel, such as walking, cycling and public passenger transport.

- High traffic volumes make use of alternative modes less pleasant, safe and reliable.

- The increased use of motor vehicles has consequences for the natural environment, through increased emissions and impacts on human health, and causes community severance and safety issues.

- Vehicle emissions are the largest and fastest growing source of greenhouse gases in NZ, having increased by 43% over the past 10 years. Growth in vehicle use is outstripping technological efficiency gains.

- Freight demand is growing resulting in increasing need for efficiency, growing asset maintenance costs, noise and vibration concerns in residential areas and intimidating environments for pedestrians and cyclists.

- Global demand for oil is increasing, leading to uncertainty over the future fuel supply, price volatility and rising costs.

- Funding for transport infrastructure has not kept pace with increased demand, and often lacks reliability and coordination as it is drawn from a number of sources and is difficult to secure.

- Development is encroaching on areas around the airport, port and major transport corridors raise issues of reverse sensitivity. Existing residential activities or future residential development or other activities, potentially sensitive to airport or port operations, can cause reverse sensitivity issues.

- Convenience of private vehicle use, such as free parking that reduces the incentive to use other transport modes.

Achievements to date

- Completed a detailed investigation of long term public transport options through a 'PT Futures' study and 'PT Corridors' Study (All);

- Adopted the Metro Strategy for public passenger transport including expansion to cover the Greater Christchurch area outside Christchurch City (All);

- Over 17 million public passenger transport trips are now made annually on the Metro network in the sub-region, the highest level since the early 1970s;

- Additional Government funding attracted through the RLTP and RONS programmes (NZTA);

- Adopted the Greater Christchurch Travel Demand Management Strategy (All);

- Amended the 2005-2015 Canterbury RLTS in 2008 to support the UDS and commenced work on the 2011-2041 RLTS;

- Implemented and commenced a review of the District Walking and Cycling Strategy (WDC);

- Undertaken Community Streets reviews in Kaiapoi, Rangiora and Woodend utilising best practice methodologies to support active transport modes (WDC);

- Continued to plan and managed an extensive road network for all roads and co-ordinate with Environment Canterbury in the expansion of public transport services (WDC).

6.21 - Transport Actions		Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
1	**Ensure Transport Planning is undertaken in a timely and integrated fashion with land-use planning**	Integrated planning is essential to ensuring land-use and transport outcomes align. It is no use planning roads without understanding the land-use implications or vice versa.	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC, NZTA	-	Approach	Internal	UDS, RLTS, RPS, DPs	Ongoing
2	**Develop the 2011-2041 Canterbury RLTS to support the adopted Strategy.**	The Regional Land Transport Strategy is the formal document through which all transport activities in the region are advanced. It is essential that the RLTS supports the UDS.	ECan	RTC, CCC, SDC, WDC, NZTA	Project	Low Funded	RLTS	3 years (2011)
3	**Develop a Network Plan for the Roads of National Significance (RoNs).**	The network plan will identify areas and priorities to ensure that the RoNs are integrated into the land use and local transport networks.	NZTA	RTC, CCC, SDC, WDC ECan	Project	Low Funded	LTMA/ RMA	6 months (2011)
4	**Develop the 2012 -22 Canterbury RLTP to implement the UDS transport projects that support achievement of RLTS.**	The RLTS and UDS provide a strong direction for transport and the RLTP framework should be utilised to best deliver on the outcomes sought – all transport activities must be reflected in the RLTP.	ECan	RTC, CCC, SDC, WDC, NZTA	Project	Low Funded	RLTP	3 years (2012)
5	**Implement the Greater Christchurch Travel Demand Management Strategy and Action Plan.**	TDM will become an increasingly important tool for achieving the objectives of the UDS in relation to transport.	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC, NZTA	-	Project	Low Partially Funded	LTCCPs, RLTP	Ongoing

6.21 - Transport Actions	Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
6 **Reinforce reverse sensitivity boundaries for the Christchurch International Airport, Lyttelton Port and other strategic transport corridors.**	Protecting major transport infrastructure from reverse sensitivity is as important as protecting surrounding residents from the impact of living near to such infrastructure. Both needs must be met in order to for the sub-region to continue to be well served.	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC,	NZTA, CIAL, LPC	Project	Low Partially Funded	RPS, District Plans	3 years (2011)
7 **Investigate, identify and recommend future changes to the public transport, cycling, walking and freight networks and facilities that will support the transport outcomes sought from the UDS and RLTS**	The growth of the various transport networks need to be carefully planned and implemented as the sub-region itself grows. As the scale of these networks increases new facilites may become desirable (e.g. Suburban Interchanges and/or Park and Ride).	UDSIC	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC, NZTA	Project	Low Not Funded	RLTP CTP	3 Years (2011)
8 **Ensure the protection of existing transport corridors for potential future use.**	As the sub-region grows we must ensure that future transport options are kept open and not foreclosed by short-term land use decisions. These options may include (Bus Rapid Transit, Trams, Light Rail, Heavy Rail).	UDSIC	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC, NZTA	Approach	Internal	RPS District Plan RLTS CTP	3 years (2011)
9 **Better manage parking in the Central City and Key Activity Centres by reviewing parking management options and implementing parking management studies.**	The availability and price of parking is a major determinant of how and when people travel. Parking is a tool that can enable the outcomes sought in the UDS to occur with the view to securing greater use of walking cycling and public transport.	CCC, SDC, WDC	ECan, NZTA	Programme	Low Partially Funded	CTP IPMSs	3 Years (2011)

See Also: 6.9   **Healthy Communities**
                 6.17   **Greenfield and Rural Residential**
                 6.18   **Urban Revitalisation, Central City and Intensification**
                 6.19   **Key Activity Centres**

6.22   Economic Development

Explanation

Economic development is required to create and maintain prosperous economies. Christchurch and Canterbury businesses compete in a global economy and in order to remain competitive businesses must be dynamic, adapt and develop to take advantage of opportunities and changes in consumer preferences and technologies. Christchurch and Canterbury businesses and local governments can not doing things the same way, with the same products and processes if we are to grow our economy and maintain and increase our quality of life.

Economic development contributes to good social outcomes as residents are able to engage in meaningful work which can result in improved mental and physical health, have access to quality goods and services, and earn incomes which support a high quality of life, with reduced reliance on government support.

Local government supports economic development by ensuring infrastructure is well planned and fit for use, that resources, such as land and water are utilised efficiently, and by providing clear planning and legislative requirements for businesses to operate in.

Local government also has a role in actively supporting and developing businesses to take advantage of growth opportunities and to overcome market failures, and when government decisions or processes have negative implications for businesses that need to be mitigated.

Key Approaches

- Integrate land and transportation planning process that incorporate the needs of businesses.

- Direct Council investment into creating high quality commercial centres which attract and retain businesses, especially within the Central City.
- Undertake business retention and attraction programmes within the Central City to create a strong commercial centre.
- Support the Canterbury Development Corporation to lead the Christchurch Economic Development Strategy which will focus on increasing exports, skill levels, business competitiveness, research, development and commercialisation and income levels in a sustainable manner.

Growth Issues

- An aging population will reduce the proportion of traditional working age population. This is likely to result in recruitment difficulties, skill shortages and a smaller proportion of the population engaged in paid employment.
- Residential and business growth will increase demand for water and land resources. Careful planning and efficient use of these resources is required to ensure maximum efficiency.
- Increased residential traffic will put pressure on roading infrastructure and may increase transportation time and costs for business freight and movement.

Achievements to Date

- Development of an economic model for the CWMS area to allow evaluation of the economic costs and benefits of infrastructure proposals (ECan);

- Research in collaboration with CDC on the key drivers of the Christchurch Economy (CCC);

- Endorsement of the Christchurch Economic Development Strategy (CCC);

- Completion of Stage I of the Central City Revitalisation Strategy (CCC);

- Further developed the programme and resourcing of its CCO "Enterprise North Canterbury" as an economic development and district tourism organisation (WDC);

- Developed plans for the key economic development opportunities including Rangiora Airfield as a general aviation airfield (WDC);

- Promoted plans for the development of Broadband infrastructure in the District in accordance with Government initiatives (WDC).

6.22– Economic Development		Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
1	**Implement regional and city specific economic development strategies, ensuring optimal coordination between districts to achieve maximum benefits.**	Economic development strategies that encompass areas of infrastructure investment, trade alliances, business support services and improving access to capital all of which are vital to implementation of the Strategy.	CCC, SDC, WDC	ECan,	Ongoing programme of projects	High Partially Funded	Economic development strategies Incentives	10 years (2011)
2	**Assist relevant organisations to promote Greater Christchurch nationally and internationally for business retention, development and attraction.**	GC needs to be properly promoted to potential investors, migrants and developers if it is to compete for business activity	CCC	-	Project	Medium Unfunded	Communications	10 years (2011)
3	**Work with businesses to encourage locational preferences that achieve agglomeration economies especially in the central city.**	E.g. Recognise the importance of the Central City in economic development planning	CCC	-	Project	Medium Partially funded	Central City Business Retention and Attraction Programme Funding and Financial Tools	10 years (2011)

6.23   Energy and Telecommunications

Explanation

Households in New Zealand are using increasing amounts of energy and are becoming more reliant on the delivery of high quality energy services. A secure and reliable electricity supply is essential for the area's economic well-being and for health and safety reasons. Electricity, petroleum and low propane gas are the primary forms of energy for Greater Christchurch.

The majority of electricity is produced from hydro-lakes and consumed in households although Councils are large users. Transport relies on imported oil. The growing consumption of energy for transport is an issue for urban development, particularly where there is reliance on non-renewal resources and non-sustainable practices and the long-term life transport costs for individuals is increasing.

Affordable and sustainable energy solutions are required to meet the future energy needs of the area and address climate change issues. The Strategy recognises that growth and development will increase the demand for energy and has identified several principles to encourage energy efficiency. These include promoting responsible land use practices, urban design, infrastructure and transportation policies to make the best use of existing energy resources.

Access to modern and reliable telecommunications systems is becoming increasingly important in terms of economic competitiveness, social cohesion and education. Compact forms of development and sequential, logical expansion promote more efficient provision of telecommunications infrastructure.

Telecommunication networks are not entirely dependent on physical urban growth. The wireless technologies can overcome many issues derived from location, terrestrial accessibility and planning (zoning).

Although the current level of network development is reasonably high, consolidation as an urban growth solution is obviously of great interest for suppliers, as it would reducing investment costs and increasing network efficiency.

Key Approaches

- Update asset management plans to provide to make the most efficient use of demand for electricity and telecommunications infrastructure.

- Co-operation between local authorities and service providers is required to enable the fast setting of services, network development and will minimise effects over urban amenities and streetscape/landscape.

- Partners will advocate and support standards for the provision of on-site energy generation such as solar power.

- Promote land use and transport planning that maximises energy efficiency.

- Encourage high capacity internet facilities throughout Greater Christchurch, particularly in for energy and telecommunications facilities that support industrial, commercial, and high-density residential uses.

- Attract low energy industrial consumers and/or high tech industries that contribute to sustainable energy solutions.

- Promote partnerships with research and development organisations, industry players and local business.

Growth Issues

- There is currently widespread concern in securing a reliable long-term energy supply especially as demand increases because of growth.

- At present the rate of consumption and population growth outstrips investment in infrastructure.

- The degree of remoteness of any urban development within the Greater Christchurch area, even under consolidation policy, will influence the speed of network investment.

- The cost of electricity and transport fuels continue to increase long-term life costs of individuals.

- There is uncertainty around changes to telecommunication regulations and their impact on future investment in the industry.

Achievements to date

- Completed a draft Regional Energy Strategy through multi-stakeholder engagement (ECan);

- Launched the Sustainable Energy Strategy (CCC);

- Established Enable Networks (originally Christchurch City Networks Ltd) in 2007 to create "open access" fibre infrastructure that would be required to catch up with the broadband capability and business productivity enjoyed in other countries (CCC);

- Utilization of land-fill gases to power a co-generator at QEII (heat and electricity) and a tri-generator at the news Civic Offices (heat, electricity and cooling) for an annual saving of 40,000 tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions and $1m (CCC);

- Energy efficient Council Buildings opened (CCC and SDC);

- Promoted plans for the development of Broadband infrastructure in the District in accordance with Government initiatives (WDC).

6.23 – Energy and Telecommunications Actions		Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
1	**Develop and implement sustainable energy strategies that promote demand-side energy efficiency measures for domestic and commercial users**	Reduction of demand for electricity is essential in lowering the need for more capital intensive infrastructure	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC	-	Project	Low	Energy Strategies	10 years (2011)
2	**Implement energy efficiency measures to reduce energy use by partner agencies**	It is vitally important that UDS partners are seen as leaders and practising what they preach regarding demand-side energy efficiency	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC	-	Project	Low	LTCCPs AMPs	3 years (2011)
3	**Investigate opportunities to encourage and reduce barriers to adopting micro-generation.**	Micro-generation will help meet electricity supply needs across the sub-region. It will be important to understand the different regulatory barriers across territorial boundaries.	CCC, SDC, WDC	ECan	Project	Low	District Plans	10 years (2012)
4	**Ensure the coordinated provision of high functioning telecommunications infrastructure equitably across the sub-region.**	Information and Communications Techonology is increasingly seen as a vital layer of infrastructure for a highly skilled economy.	UDSIC	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC, NZTA,	Project	Medium - High	LTCCPs	10 years (2011)

Effective Governance and Leadership

Part Four of the Action Plan, *Effective Governance and Leadership*, contains the chapters and actions that describe the UDS Partnership and the arrangements that will support the delivery of actions.

An enduring collaborative working relationship among the Strategy Partners is critical to achieving the Strategy Vision, and ensuring that a managed approach to growth is embedded in the sub-region.

6.24   Governance, Collaboration, Partnership and Community Engagement

Explanation

The success of the Strategy is directly related to the quality of the working relationships between the Partners. The essential difference between the Strategy and earlier growth management initiatives is the long-term, formal commitment to collaboration among the key partners.

A voluntary, cooperative approach built on understanding, agreement and commitment has been adopted in preference to a mandatory model built on compliance and coercion. The governance model maintains a link to constituent communities through its broad membership and partner forums. On-going engagement of the community is required to create awareness, understanding and a positive climate for participation and acceptance of the need for growth management.

While implementation of the Strategy is the sole responsibility of the Partners, non-government and government agencies, the private sector and Tangata Whenua all have particular roles to play in realising the Strategy vision.

Memoranda of agreement may support the respective roles where they are of critical significance to implementation.

Key Outcomes

- The Strategy provides the primary strategic direction for Greater Christchurch and is used by all organisations within the community sector to co-operatively manage growth.

- Policies and actions of the Strategy partners reinforce the agreed outcomes.

- Collaboration at the governance level continues so as to implement the Strategy and Action Plan.

- A voluntary cooperative and coordinated partnership to growth management and relevant community sector groups is continued and fostered.

- Memoranda of understanding and agreements provide a basis for action reached by the four partner council's and others, regarding the implementation of the Strategy, particularly beyond the Local Government triennium.

- Organisations that provide services, co-operate and co-ordinate their planning.

- The governance body has sufficient powers of delegation to oversee the implementation of the Strategy, including advice to the councils and other implementation partners on the actions and initiatives required.

- Partnerships between Tangata Whenua, the Crown and local authorities provide for the practical exercise of kaitiakitanga.

- The role and responsibility of Tangata Whenua in future governance is clearly defined.

- Tangata Whenua participation in Strategy implementation.

- An environment is created that encourages community interaction on growth management issues.

- The community has the full opportunity to participate and is participating in key-decision making processes in a partnership relationship.

- Community engagement takes into account the need to promote awareness and understanding of growth management issues as a platform for achieving agreement and commitment to action.

- Decision-making processes are developed that consider and determine the matters of significance that affect local communities.

- Key assumptions and growth triggers are anticipated and regularly monitored.

- Review and monitoring responsibilities as defined by the agreed Strategy are delegated.

- Adequate resources are provided to enable implementation of Strategy priority actions.

Growth Issues

- Failure to collaborate across district boundaries and between region and district will mean a continuation of unmanaged growth.

- Political change every triennium can needlessly undermine long-term community goals without a collaborative governance structure in place to ensure an ongoing effective commitment to the Strategy development process.

- Growth issues can only be addressed adequately if our communities have a degree of awareness and understanding of the risks of business as usual and the benefits of a managed approach.

- Lack of community engagement will lead to a failure to understand the growth needs of the community and an inadequate incorporation of these needs into the actions of growth management agencies

Achievements to Date:

- All UDS partners have maintained their commitment to and participation in the collaborative endeavour of giving effect to the Urban Development Strategy though such Groupings as the UDS implementation Committee and UDS Implementation Management Group.

6.24– Governance, Collaboration, Partnership and Community Engagement Actions		Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
1	**Maintain a sub-regional joint committee (UDSIC), at a governance level involving partner councils**	This is the political glue that maintains the collaborative partnership	Mayors and Chair	CCC, SDC, WDC, ECan, NZTA, Tangata Whenua	Approach	Low	LGA	Ongoing
2	**Appoint an Independent Chair to the sub regional joint committee on the recommendation of the Mayors and Regional Chair.**	A non-aligned chairperson is able to act as an impartial broker among the Partners.	UDSIC	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC, NZTA	Approach	Low	LGA	Ongoing
3	**Ratify a Memorandum of Agreement.**	(see Appendix v for terms of reference)	UDSIC	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC, NZTA	Approach	None	LGA	Ongoing
4	**Define and agree on the programme and resources to implement the Strategy and Action Plan including ongoing administration and review to give effect to MOA.**	Allocating adequate resources for successful implementation is fundamental to Strategy implementation.	CEAG	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC, NZTA, UDSIC	Approach	Medium	LGA	Ongoing

6.24– Governance, Collaboration, Partnership and Community Engagement Actions	Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
5	**Produce a Strategy Implementation Plan every three years as a basis for detailed growth management through agency planning (preceding the LTCCP).**	The actions continaed in the Action Plan must be reported on interms of meeting timing commitments and providing adequate funding in order to deliver on the UDS.	UDSIC	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC, NZTA	Approach	Low	LGA	Ongoing
6	**Develop and update Partner Agency communications strategies to maintain high levels of awareness of the UDS and growth management issues in the community.**	A communication plan will meet the needs of the partners so each can communicate with their own organisations and communities regularly. This must be done in a consistent way with the Strategy	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC, NZTA	UDSIC	Project	Med Part Funded	Communications	3 years (2011)
7	**Develop and update UDS communications to maintain awareness of the UDS Partnership and Strategy implementation.**	Some communication is necessary for the core UDS Partnership in order to develop and maintain awareness and understanding of the growth issues that are a foundation for agreement, commitment and action.	UDSIC	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC, NZTA	Project	Low Part Funded	Communications	Ongoing
8	**Develop a community engagement programme that enables interested and /or affected parties to have their say on the UDS and growth management issues**	A range of methods can be used that are fit for purpose around community engagement. A formal process is also included through three defined groups: Community stakeholders, Implementation Agencies, and Rununga.	UDSIC UDSIMG	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC, NZTA	Approach	Low Part Funded	SPF Communications	3 years (2011)
9	**Ensure that Statements of Intent of partner council owned enterprises are aligned to reflect the strategic directions and outcomes of this Strategy.**	While recognising these act as independent organisations there are times when their objectives conflict or support the Strategy.	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC	UDSIC CCHL	Approach	Low	LGA LTCCP SOIs	3 years (2011)

6.24– Governance, Collaboration, Partnership and Community Engagement Actions	Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
10 **Establish a health sub-group reporting to the Implementation Management Group and set formal links to monitor health issues.**	Work with other government agencies to identify and address key issues affecting the development of strong communities.	CCC, SDC, WDC, ECan		Ongoing Programme	low		
11 **Establish a culture and heritage sub-group of the IMG to enhance information sharing and sub-regional knowledge of culture and heritage**	Communication about heritage issues across the sub-region is important where the issues cross territorial boundaries. Sub-group should only meet as required.	UDSIMG	CCC, SDC, WDC, HPT, Tangata Whenua	Approach	Low	UDS	2010 3 years
12 **Maintain a strategy Transport Group of the UDSIMG to coordinate transport planning and funding, to consider and report on the impacts of transport planning for the UDS and identify necessary projects to achieve the objectives of the UDS**	Transport is both an opportunity and a barrier to the implementation of the UDS and such a group provides clear accountability and ownership for this	UDSIC	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC, NZTA	Partnership Behaviour	Low	UDS	Ongoing

6.25   Central Government Engagement and Commitment

Explanation

Central government engagement is primarily about continuing the development and implementation of long term relationships with government to assist with the realisation of the Strategy. Councils and strategic partners will be unable to fully implement many policy and funding programmes of the Strategy without these relationships. This joint approach is also necessary to further community and social well-being, a key aspect of the LGA.

Many areas that are the responsibility of central government have a direct bearing on achieving the UDS Vision. For example, central government legislation, policies and funding have a significant impact on the viability of sub-regional intensification. The partner Councils and strategic partners have little or no jurisdiction over these policies and funding areas and so engagement with central government is critical.

Key Outcomes

- United leadership in Strategy implementation with focus on ongoing collaboration and partnership on behalf of the sub-region is continued.

- Engagement and relationship building with Central Government at the senior ministerial and official level around Strategy implementation is continued and enhanced.

- Single sub-regional voice is used, particularly on the significant growth issues, to ensure the successful implementation of the Strategy.

- High levels of awareness of the growth related issues in the sub-region and the impact of central government decisions on the sub-region are maintained.

Growth Issues

- Lack of influence, or jurisdiction in some areas of policy development and delivery which are critical to delivering the Strategy Vision.

- Lack of understanding of sub-regional issues, particularly a poor recognition of the sub-regional differences and need for growth management, in Wellington.

- Lack of understanding of the collaborative approach adopted.

- Need for consistent message from agencies, otherwise we risk speaking at cross purposes and cancelling each other out.

6.25 – Central Government Engagement and Commitment Actions	Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
1 **Coordinate engagement with central government and advocate on behalf of Greater Christchurch to ensure that national policy and legislation meets local needs and provides a framework for local action.**	Some examples of areas for advocacy are: widening the existing funding base of local government where there are on-going growth related costs; and exploring an immigration policy that meets the future labour force needs of the South Island.	Ind. Chair Imp. Manager	All	Approach	Low Funded	LGA	3 years (2011)
2 **Ensure NZTA's 10-year plan (National Land Transport Programme) reflects the Strategy objectives.**	Partnership alignment to ensure consistency across organisations	NZTA	All	Approach	Low Funded	RLTS, RLTP	3 years (2011)
3 **Develop and implement an annual briefing and engagement programme for central government including key Ministers and advisers.**	Provide access to appropriate data and information for decision makers	Ind. Chair, Imp. Manager	All	Approach	Low Funded	LGA	3 years (2011)
4 **Brief Greater Christchurch MP's on implementation progress and issues of relevance**		Imp. Manager	All	Approach	Low Funded	LGA	3 years (2011)
5 **Work with Central Government to identify and source required additional funding to deliver significant initiatives**	Occasionally a significant initiative will require partnering with Central government for funding or agency support, examples might include Transport Packages, Housing Upgrades etc.	UDSIC	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC, NZTA, MOT, Treasury	Projects	Low Funded	RLTS AMPs LTCCPs Budget	As required
6 **Ensure briefing documents are kept up to date and are available for submission to relevant officials and elected representatives**	It is important that significant sub-regional issues, particularly those involving central government are seen in an appropriate UDS context.	Imp. Manager	All	Approach	Low Funded		Ongoing

6.26   Integrating Policy, Planning and Funding

Explanation

The Strategy provides the framework and processes to ensure that integration is treated as a high priority from the very inception of policy formulation. Opportunities for joint action need to be given serious consideration for any new policy initiatives.

The Strategy provides a single point of reference for the community to understand the approaches being taken to growth management across the area.

Key Approaches and Outcomes

- Common issues are addressed through joint plans or document alignment.

- Preparation, notification, hearing and decision-making in respect of changes and amendments to policy and planning instruments to align the Strategy are carried out jointly among the partner councils where there are issues of sub-regional significance.

- Integration is achieved between the LTCCP, RPS, AMPs, RLTS, RLTP, and regional and district plans.

- Integration is achieved between local government planning and plans of government and other agencies.

- Development incentives including bonuses and reduced impact fees are part of the regulatory approach.

Growth Issues

- A significant challenge, in particular for Christchurch City, is the linking of demand for land with infrastructure planning and equitable funding, in a timely manner. This has been critical part of successful growth management.

- Lack of consistency in planning documents leads to a lack of certainty and development direction.

- Compliance costs can be controlled through avoidance of duplication and conflicting approaches to development management.

- As growth occurs all councils have an obligation to align their strategies.

- Iwi and hapu management plans developed across the area are recognised and taken into account by the local and regional authorities as useful planning tools.

- Ensuring that rezoning, infrastructure provision and funding are coming together in a timely manner in order to meet future demands, and that planning for infrastructure and its funding occurs in parallel with future land use planning.

- Accepting the principle of growth paying for growth.

Achievements:

- Completion of Environment Canterbury hearings on Proposed Change No. 1 to the RPS (ECan);

- Commencement of a complete review of the Regional Policy Statement (ECan);

6.26 – Integrating Policy, Planning and Funding Actions	Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
1	**Monitor and assess actions undertaken as part of the Strategy to the impacts of longer-term social, economic and environmental change.**	Taking a very long term view, perhaps to 2100, will highlight some long-term trends which require our attention in the short-medium term.	UDSIC	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC, NZTA	Approach	Internal	UDS	Ongoing
2	**Make operative and then give effect to RPS PC1.**	Proposed Change 1 to the Regional Policy Statement is the key document which anchors the UDS in terms of the Resource management Act 1991.	ECan	CCC, SDC, WDC, NZTA	Project	High Funded	RPS	10 years (2011)
3	**Develop consistent approaches to policy and plan preparation including considering alignment and consistency with this Strategy and its Implementation Plan.**	Common review dates to facilitate alignment of Long-Term Council Community Plan's and NZTA State Highway Funding.	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC, NZTA		Ongoing programme	Internal Funded	LGA RMA LTMA	Ongoing
4	**Align LTCCPs and Annual Plans to ensure the provision of network infrastructure supports the preferred sub-regional settlement pattern, including staging and sequencing.**	Reference the adopted UDS as a strategic document in partner LTCCPs, noting that adoption of policies or actions which are inconsistent with the Strategy will need to be negotiated with other Strategy partners in terms of the Memorandum of Agreement guiding strategy implementation (appendix iv).	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC	NZTA	Ongoing programme	Internal Funded	LGA	3 years (2012)
5	**Ensure that development contribution policies support achieving the sub-regional settlement pattern, including staging and timing.**	Development contributions are a significant tool for paying for growth related costs, but care must be taken to understand the incentives that these costs impose on developers.	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC	NZTA	Project	Medium Unfunded	LTCCP	3 years (2012)

6.27   Resourcing

Each Partner organisation has its own way of working and organisational culture. The overarching aim is to provide for the efficient and effective delivery of outcomes while maintaining the strength that diversity brings.

Each Partner's governance and management must occur through the structures and systems of the partner agencies. The Strategy's intent is not to subvert these processes but to enhance their coordination.

Key Approaches

- Sufficient resources are directed to managing and delivering the Strategy actions.

- Partnership resources are put in place to implement, monitor and review Strategy outcomes.

- There is collaborative and timely implementation of agreed policy.

Growth Issues

- Lack of resources.

- Lack of effective coordination.

- Maintaining the bigger, long-term picture on short term political horizons.

6.27 – Resourcing Actions		Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
1	**Establish the capital needed to support large scale sub-regional infrastructure.**	Identifying the capital needs for the next decade and possible sources of funding as well as shortfalls is the key first step to determining larger scale growth-related costs	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC	NZTA	Ongoing programme	High Partially Funded	LTCCPs, RLTS	10 years (2012)
2	**Identify the costs of growth, in particular network infrastructure costs.**	Of particular importance is the costs associated arising from intensification at the neighbourhood level, and of greenfield growth.	CCC, SDC, WDC	ECan, NZTA	Ongoing programme	High Partially Funded		10 years (2012)
3	**Implement financial/development contributions and incentives policies for growth related expenditure – particular attention needs to be paid to sub-regional alignment across the partnership.**	There is a need to mitigate the effects of ongoing growth by recovering from developments the costs which fall outside the area being developed as well as cross boundary distortions and perverse incentives.	CCC, SDC, WDC	-	Project	High part funded	LTCCP	3 years (2012)
4	**Develop a position on the efficient and equitable funding for regional recreation resources.**	Funding for regional parks remains a priority	ECan	CCC, SDC, WDC	Project	Medium unfunded	LTCCP	3 years (2012)
5	**Identify and report to partner councils on partially funded/unfunded actions in Action Plan prior to 3 yearly LTCCP.**	Unless implementation is adequately resourced, recommended actions will not be implemented.	UDSIC	-	Ongoing programme	Medium high funded	LTCCP	3 years (2011)
6	**Agree an implementation funding formula between the Council partners.**	Equitable funding for the UDS is essential.	CEAG	-	Approach	Low funded	LTCCP	Ongoing

6.28   Monitoring and Review

Explanation

Monitoring provides a mechanism to inform decision-making bodies about the consequences of actions, and changes in society and the environment, in order to determine effectiveness and the need for further action.

For monitoring to provide meaningful information for decision-making, it needs to have good quality, robust data and a well-conceived data management system. The aim of many monitoring programmes is to recognise 'cause and effect' relationships and linkages – what has changed, what are the trends and how does this relate to any policy or action.

Developing indicators helps to focus monitoring efforts. The CCC already has well-developed indicator programmes, which will be integrated with the partnership council's monitoring information for the Strategy. Once indicators are developed it is important to re-check that the information generated will be directly useful for measuring the outcomes desired.

Growth Issues

- Ensure indicators are kept relevant through indicator feedback. If a desired outcome is achieved, then monitoring efforts might be transferred to something else that requires attention.

- Need cooperation between Environment Canterbury, Selwyn, Waimakariri and Christchurch Councils with ongoing communication.

Key Approaches

- The Strategy develops sound information on which to base growth management policy. It is important that the information used for growth management be kept up to date.

- Commit to establishing an on-going implementation of a sub-regional state of the environment monitoring approach by combining regional and territorial authority monitoring and reporting approaches, including economic, social, health, cultural and environmental monitoring.

- There is regional consistency in monitoring and integration of information.

- There is continuous improvement in understanding the drivers of growth to ensure informed planning occurs.

- Identify and manage risks effectively.

- Develop Key Performance Indicator reporting processes, to be identified as part of implementation plans.

Achievements:

- Comprehensive Regional Environment Report (RER) produced in 2008 documenting a range of environmental trend data (ECan);

- Undertaken integrated State of the Environment / Community Outcomes monitoring / reporting, as published in 2009 (WDC).

6.28 – Monitoring and Review Actions		Explanation	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Type	Cost Estimate	Imp. Tools	Timing
1	**Maintain the integrity of the strategy through regular update and review.**	This should occur every three-five years or at the discretion of the Strategy partners, when there is a substantial change affecting the assumptions that underlie the Strategy.	UDSIC	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC, NZTA	Project	Low Funded	UDS Monitoring	3 years (2013)
2	**Develop an integrated programme to monitor demographic, social data and growth management drivers across Greater Christchurch.**	To understand the changing nature of our communities data and information are required on how our communities are changing and their emerging needs. This should include: ▪ Uptake rates and land availability; ▪ Migration to determine its relationship to growth rates and growth impact in the area; ▪ Housing affordability; ▪ Rural subdivision; and ▪ Community well-being at a sub-regional level	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC, NZTA	-	Project	High Funded	UDS Monitoring Community outcomes LTCCP City Health Profile	10 years (2011)
3	**Monitor progress on implementing the UDS Action Plan**	Reports are to be on a cyclical basis. UDSIC will receive reports on the Top 12 Actions every two months. While fully one third of the Action Plan will be reported on every 4 months.	ECan, CCC, SDC, WDC, NZTA	-	Programme	Low Funded	UDS Imp. Manager	3 years (2011)

9   Glossary

Accessibility Access in simple terms, refers to the ability to reach a location or service within an acceptable amount of time, money or effort. Good accessibility depends upon a range of factors such as proximity to desired services or locations, travel alternatives available, speed of travel, cost of travel and so on. It does not equate to mobility, which refers to ease of movement.

Activity Centre Key commercial/business centres identified in as focal points for the transport network and suitable for more intensive mixed-use development.

Adaptive approach An adaptive approach is one using a structured, iterative process of optimal decision-making using a system of monitoring with the aim to reduce uncertainty over time.

Adaptive Management The integration of design, management, and monitoring to systematically test assumptions in order to adapt and learn.

Affordable Housing Secure accommodation for the wider population whose measurement is linked to the household's ability to meet their housing costs, while leaving sufficient income to maintain an acceptable standard of living. The Royal Commission on Social Policy adopted a rental affordability threshold based on rents being between 25% to 30% of gross income.

Agricultural Land Agricultural land includes four land cover/use categories from the National Resources Inventory (NRI): forestland, cropland, pastureland, and rangeland.

Amenity Value Those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to peoples' appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes. Amenity is important in both the public and private domain and includes the enjoyment of sunlight, privacy and quiet.

Biodiversity The variety of life forms; the different plants, animals and micro organisms, the genes they contain and the ecosystems they form. It is usually considered at three levels; genetic diversity, species diversity and ecosystem diversity.

Brownfield Development A piece of industrial or commercial property that is abandoned or underused and possibly environmentally contaminated, especially one considered as a potential site for redevelopment.

Business as Usual Baseline scenario that examines the consequences of continuing current trends in population, economy, planning, technology and human behaviour.

Central City The centre of Christchurch City bounded by Fitzgerald, Moorhouse, Bealey and Rolleston Avenues.

Central Business District (CBD) The CBD or downtown is the central district of a city, usually characterised by a concentration of retail and commercial buildings. Although applicable to any city, both terms usually refer to larger cities.

City Centre — City Centre is similar to CBD or downtown in that both serve the same purpose for the city, and both are recognisable by a higher-than-usual urban density as well as the tallest buildings in a city.

Cluster Development — Concentrating development on smaller lots on a portion of a larger site to protect the integrity of the green infrastructure, and provide more efficient provision of services.

Community Outcomes — Identified goals of communities in relation to the present and the future for the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the community.

Community Severance — What occurs when roads, rail corridors or poor accessibility create a barrier between parts of the community.

Concentration Option — A development Strategy that plans for more dense urban fabric starting from the Christchurch city centre, focal points, public spaces, and from there develop areas step by step. This approach sets a clear limit on development outside a demarcation line of the city's edge. It is designed to separate urban and suburban areas from rural and open space areas.

Congestion — Where travel time or delay is in excess of that normally incurred under light or free flow travel conditions. It occurs when travel demand approaches system capacity. Congestion has both a spatial and temporal component.

Consolidation Option — This development Strategy plans for future urban development to occur within existing built areas or with limited expansion of the existing cities and towns in the urban development study area.

Corridor — A geographical area usually defined by one or more motorways, roadways, waterways or other physical elements and the immediate surrounding area, including collector routes that have similar characteristics.

Cycleway — A portion of a roadway reserved for preferential or exclusive use by cyclists indicated by signage and pavement markings or an off road pathway constructed for cycle use.

Demand Management — Strategies to reduce the demand for a resource, such as water or road space, rather than supply more of the resource. Transportation demand management techniques include increasing transportation choices, adopting land-use patterns that encourage non-automobile forms of transportation, and trip reduction or carpooling programs. Water demand management techniques include water metering, on-site reuse water-efficient fixtures, and outdoor watering limits.

Density — The amount of residential, commercial or industrial development permitted on a parcel of land. It is usually measured in dwelling units per hectare or floor space/area ratio.

Dispersal Option — Development outside of compact urban and village centres along routes and in rural countryside in low-density development.

Districts   A territorial division (as of a nation, region or city) for administrative, judicial, electoral, or other purposes: as an administrative unit especially of a town or city established for the performance of a special governmental function.

Ecological sites   An area of land having a distinctive combination of soils, climatic, topographic and natural biotic (predominantly vegetation) features that may require special management.

Flood Plain   Low, flat, periodically flooded lands adjacent to rivers, lakes and oceans and subject to geomorphic (land-shaping) and hydrologic (water flow) processes.

Geographic Information System   GIS technology is used to develop overlay maps that depict resources or features such as soil types, population densities, land-uses, transportation corridors, waterways, etc.

Greenfield Development   Clean and undeveloped land on the urban periphery. A parcel of land not previously developed beyond that of agriculture or forestry use; virgin land.

Groundwater Recharge Zone   The area under which is shallow unprotected reserves of water that is the source Christchurch's pristine potable drinking water supplies.

Growth Area   An area of Greater Christchurch where residential growth will occur in the future.

High Density   A high number of housing units per hectare. In the

Residential   urban development Strategy area that is a range of 30-50 dwelling units; this leaves sufficient space for the development of roads, parks and other public facilities.

Housing Affordability   Broadly is defined as the mortgage affordability for housing in NZ. It is assessed by comparing the average weekly earnings with the median dwelling prices and mortgage interest rate.

Impervious Surface   Surfaces of land where water cannot infiltrate back into the ground such as roofs, driveways, streets and parking lots. Total imperviousness means the actual amount of surface taken up with impervious surfaces.

Industrial Development   Site or sites selected in order to locate and construct an industrial operation in facilities that accommodate its specific manufacturing, processing, or distribution needs and in accordance with a plan for its expansion, relocation, or start-up as a new venture.

Infill   Use of vacant property within a community to satisfy some of an area's development needs. In Christchurch in the 1990's infill occurred by subdividing single titles, often with less than desirable development and streetscape.

Infrastructure   The basic facilities, services, and installations needed for the functioning of a community or society, such as transportation and communications systems, water and power lines, and public institutions including schools, post offices, and fire stations.

Inner City

This is the area of Christchurch that lies within the four avenues of Bealey, Moorhouse, Fitzgerald and Rolleston. This serves as the core of Christchurch City providing for commercial, industrial and residential activities.

Intensification areas

Redevelopment of existing neighbourhoods, corridors or commercial areas at higher densities.

Key Access Routes

Those roads identified as significantly linking regionally important destinations such as ports, airports and towns.

Live, work and play

"Live, work and play" is a concept that seeks to provide opportunities for people to meet most of their daily needs within the local area that they live

Low Density Residential

The number of housing units per hectare. In the urban development Strategy area that is a range of 10 - 15 single-family homes, this leaves sufficient space for the development of roads and other public facilities.

Medium Density Residential

The number of housing units per hectare. In the urban development Strategy area that up to 30 dwelling units, this leaves sufficient space for the development of roads, parks and other public facilities.

Mixed Use Development

Areas where several uses are allowed in a pedestrian- and transit-friendly design. These zones usually include retail, residential, commercial and civic uses.

Mode

A particular form of travel, including airplanes, automobiles, buses, carpools, cycling, rail, single occupant vehicles, walking and waterborne vessels.

Neighbourhood Commercial Districts

Provides convenience shopping for nearby residents (i.e., within less than 10 minutes drive of centre). Services to reinforce the neighbourhood and community identity. May be associated with public facilities such as parks, schools and libraries to provide a focal point for community or neighbourhood.

New Economy

The New Economy describes the evolution from an industrial/ manufacturing based economy to a knowledge based economy

Nodal development

Concentrating new development into centres with existing infrastructure capacity and serviced by public transport.

Open Space

Open space is defined as protected lands and waters that are owned and managed by Banks Peninsula District Council, Christchurch City Council, Environment Canterbury, Selwyn and Waimakariri District Councils, Department of Conservation and any other Crown owned land, including non-profit land trusts. Open space consists of any parcel or area of land and water that is devoted to 1) the preservation of natural resources; 2) the managed production of resources (forest and farm land); 3) outdoor recreation; 4) preservation of historic and cultural property; 5) protection of scenic landscapes; and 6) protection of public health, safety and welfare.

Ponding Area

The process, occurring after a rainfall, when water

gathers in low-lying areas throughout a watershed. This is true for areas at that the base of the Port Hills in Christchurch.

Precautionary Principle
Where there is a lack of full scientific certainty a precautionary approach should be adopted towards proposed activities particularly where those whose effects are unknown or are not fully understood. See adaptive management.

Public Passenger Transport
Passenger transport service, including taxi services, to the public on a regular basis using vehicles that transport more than one person for compensation, usually but not exclusively over a set route or routes from one fixed point to another.

Regional Commercial Centre
A business and shopping centre with more than 100 offices, stores, entertainment and dining facilities, anchored by one or more department and grocery stores, and having 3,000 to 93,000 square meters of retail space.

River Catchments
The total area of land from which a single river collects ground water runoff.

Sedimentation
Sand and silt carried in and deposited by stream or rivers.

Stormwater Management
The management of runoff to provide controlled release rates to receiving systems, typically through the use of detention/ retention facilities such as ponding areas, swales and lakes.

Sustainable Development/ Management
Managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being and for their health and safety while:
sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations;
safeguarding the life supporting capacity of air, water, soil and ecosystems; and
avoiding, remedying or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.

Traffic calming
Physical structures on roads used to reduce vehicle speeds, and restore a safe route for pedestrians and cyclists, including kerb extensions, centre islands, speed bumps and roundabouts.

Traffic volume
The number of vehicles on a motorway, roadway or any other transportation route in a given time period.

Transport Network
Roads, rail, ports, airports, park and ride sites, bus stop shelters, walkways, cycleways and other physical elements used for the movement of people and goods.

Unconfined growth or sprawl
Low-density development that unfolds from the edges of cities and towns. It is primarily residential in use containing houses on large lots thereby consuming land, automobile-oriented, and designed without regard to its surrounding.

Urban Design
Urban design is about the overall structure and

function of a place, as well as how it looks and feels. The Ministry for the Environment describes urban design as being about making the connections between people and places, between public and private space, between the natural and built environment, between movement and urban form, and between the social and economic purposes for which urban space is used.

Urban Limit

Lines drawn on planning maps around developed areas showing where urban land ends and rural land begins. .

Urban, Town and Rural Areas

Broadly, the main factors determining whether an area is considered urban, town or rural are absolute population size, space (land area), the ratio of population and economic and social organisation.

Urban areas are characterised by relatively large, concentrated populations, which have access to elements of economic and social infrastructure.

Towns are small to medium sized areas with smaller concentrations of populations that have a comparative amount of economic and social infrastructure.

Rural areas tend to have smaller populations and greater land areas.

Versatile Soils

Versatile soils are soils of high quality (usually containing Class I and II soils) that have high value for intensive agricultural development, have high energy use efficiency for production and high pollution

buffering capacity.

Vision

A shared and aspirational statement and image of where we would like to be in the future.

Wastewater

Wastewater is the liquid product from a sewage treatment plant.

Wetland

Permanently or intermittently wet areas, shallow water and land water margins that support a natural ecosystem of plants and animals that are adapted to wet conditions.

Acronyms used in the Action Plan

AMPs	Asset Management Plans
CBD	Central Business District
CCC	Christchurch City Council
CCHL	Christchurch City Holdings Ltd
CDC	Canterbury Development Corporation
CDEM	Civil Defence Emergency Management
CDHB	Canterbury District Health Board
CEAG	Chief Executives Advisory Group
CECC	Canterbury Employers Chamber of Commerce
CIAL	Christchurch International Airport Ltd
CMA	Canterbury Manufacturers Assn
CREDS	Canterbury Regional Economic Development Strategy
CRETS	Christchurch, Rolleston And Environs Transport Study
DIA	Department of Internal Affairs
DCP	Development Contributions Policy
DoC	Department of Conservation
ECan	Environment Canterbury
ECE	Early Childhood Education
ENC	Enterprise North Canterbury
GCTIP	Greater Christchurch Transportation Implementation Plan
GCTS	Greater Christchurch Transport Statement
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
HNA	Health Needs Assessment
HPT	Historic Places Trust
ICOMOS	International Committee on Monuments and Sites
LA	Local Authority
LGA	Local Government Act
LTCCP	Long Term Council Community Plan
LTA	Land Transport Act
LTMA	Land Transport Management Act

MCH	Ministry for Culture and Heritage
MfE	Ministry for the Environment
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoT	Ministry of Transport
MSD	Ministry of Social Development
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NRRP	Natural Resources Regional Plan
NZCPS	NZ Coastal Policy Statement
NZTA	NZ Transport Agency
NZTS	NZ Transport Strategy
PHAC	Public Health Advisory Committee
PPPs	Private Public Partnerships
QoL	Qualify of Living
RLTS	Regional Land Transport Strategy
RMA	Resource Management Act
RPS	Regional Policy Statement
SDC	Selwyn District Council
SoE	State owned enterprises
SPARC	Sport and Recreation New Zealand
SPF	Strategic Partners Forum
TAs	Territorial Authorities
TLAs	Territorial Local Authorities
TRONT	Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu
UDS	Urban Development Strategy
UDSIC	Urban Development Strategy Implementation Committee
UDSIMG	Urban Development Strategy Implementation Management Group
WINZ	Work and Income New Zealand
WDC	Waimakariri District Council

Appendix One   Explanation of changes to the UDS Action Plan as adopted in 2007 and the current update

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.2.4.1	Health and Wellbeing	Develop an integrated monitoring programme	See 6.28 Moniotring and Review and also encapsulated in 6.9.1 regarding the City Health Plan
6.2.4.2	Health and Wellbeing	Continue to support and participate in local service mapping to identify and rectify local service gaps	See 6.9.3 regarding primary care services and 6.10.2 for education and library facilities
6.2.4.3	Health and Wellbeing	Assess local and regional government policies for their potential impacts on health outcomes, and their suitability for formal health impact assessment	See 6.9.4
6.2.4.4	Health and Wellbeing	Set formal links through a health action forum between the CDHB, Primary Healthcare Organisations and local government to monitor health issues.	See 6.9.1 regarding the City Health Plan and 6.24.10 for a formal health sub-group of the UDS IMG.

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.3.4.1	Education	Investigate the potential for shared community and school facilities.	Now 6.10.1
6.3.4.2	Education	Establish working group which includes education providers to research demographic knowledge and community and economic trends for providing education programmes	See 6.10.2 regarding education and library facilities
6.3.4.3	Education	Ensure planning for and/or provision of additional and expanded education facilities early childhood education, state primary and secondary schools and public libraries to meet growth demands in or affected by development of growth areas and consolidation areas.	Now 6.10.2
6.3.4.4	Education	Emphasise the importance of the role and support the tertiary education sector	See 6.10.3
6.3.4.5	Education	Work with school Boards of Trustees to protect and enhance school areas of open space for community use	Deleted – not a responsibility of UDS partners. Instead Action Plan focuses on provision of open space by local authorities.

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.4.4.1	Housing (inc. Housing Affordability)	Publish sustainable and energy efficient housing design guides specific for Canterbury and incorporate these in planning provision and building controls.	Now 6.11.1
6.4.4.2	Housing (inc. Housing Affordability)	Carry out study of housing affordability options to enable inclusive zoning, including the most efficient means for increasing the stock of social housing and partnerships with developers.	See 6.11.3 – Affordability Study completed, now focussed on investigating options for increasing social housing stock as centres grow.
6.4.4.3	Housing (inc. Housing Affordability)	Support improvements to existing older housing stock while ensuring heritage values are protected where necessary	Now 6.11.2
6.4.4.4	Housing (inc. Housing Affordability)	Monitor supply and demand of affordable housing at local and regional levels.	Now part of monitoring programme
6.4.4.5	Housing (inc. Housing Affordability)	Develop and implement initiatives to increase the supply of appropriately located affordable housing throughout the area	See 6.11.3

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.5.4.1	Open Space, Sports, Leisure and Recreation	Create a range of and the equitable distribution of high quality public spaces that are consistent with the Urban Design Protocol	See 6.13.1 which focuses action on equitable distribution of recreation provision See 6.12.1 for public space provision
6.5.4.2	Open Space, Sports, Leisure and Recreation	Initiate a co-ordinated approach to the identification, planning provision and maintenance of a regional strategic open space including a regional park network.	Now 6.12.5 with minor wording update
6.5.4.3	Open Space, Sports, Leisure and Recreation	Provide additional open space, active and passive recreational facilities and leisure facilities to meet the future urban growth needs of the region.	See 6.12.2 for open space provision See 6.13.2 for recreation provision

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.6.4.1	Community Development	Develop a health and social services plan to ensure health and social services are planned and located so accessible for client groups. Support Ministry for Social Development welfare and health mapping project	See 6.9.1 for Greater Christchurch Health Plan. Social Service provision will require a different approach to engage agencies through Stakeholder forum. See 6.24.8
6.6.4.2	Community Development	Develop an integrated programme for monitoring demographic and social change across the sub region investigating: How Communities are evolving; emerging needs; mapping of needs, services and resources, and; life-cycle - being supportive of critical of life stages	Now part of 6.28 Monitoring and Review
6.6.4.3	Community Development	Initiate a programme to share information across local and national networks for capacity building within organisations	Deleted

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.7.4.1	Tangata Whenua	Investigate the development of housing on MR873 land adjoining Woodend through the preparation, consultation and adoption of an agreed Outline Development Plan for that area	Now 6.14.1
6.7.4.2	Tangata Whenua	Facilitate the development of Maori Land where this aligns with the Strategy	See 6.14.1. This action was to be led by "Maori Land Owners" and has therefore been deleted.
6.7.4.3	Tangata Whenua	Complete the preparation of Iwi and Hapu Management Plans - This will allow for Tangata Whenua to meet both their protection and development aspirations.	This action was to be led by TRONT and has therefore been deleted.
6.7.4.4	Tangata Whenua	Establish and maintain an area Tangata Whenua and Maori contact database for consultation on resource consents, heritage values and environmental impacts.	See 6.14.2
6.7.4.5	Tangata Whenua	Develop an area cultural heritage framework. - This will include developing a robust cultural assessment process and undertaking a cultural and archaeological survey - Sets up a process of identification, consultation and engagement of Maori that have a cultural and traditional relationship as kaitiaki with a proposed growth area	This action was to be led by TRONT and has therefore been deleted.
6.7.4.6	Tangata Whenua	Undertake further investigation of Iwi demographics for the area to better understand future population growth, housing and employment needs	Now part of 6.28 Monitoring and Review

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.8.4.1	Cultural Heritage	Establish a cultural heritage technical working party to improve collaboration and approaches	Now 6.24.11
6.8.4.2	Cultural Heritage	Develop heritage overview that summarises cultural heritage knowledge, providing a basis for heritage Strategy development	Deleted – part of RPS update
6.8.4.3	Cultural Heritage	Develop a regional cultural heritage Strategy.	Deleted – part o fRPS update
6.8.4.4	Cultural Heritage	Investigate the potential for expanding existing heritage grant funds across Greater Christchurch. Trust funds should be investigated alongside Conservation and Open Space Covenants (and associated grants), financial and other incentives as alternative approaches to heritage protection.	See 6.15.2 and 6.15.3

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.9.4.1	Urban Design	Develop urban design strategies through collaboration and resource sharing among strategy partners to ensure all urban development conforms with the principles of good urban design. - Urban design strategies will reduce the risk of poor quality consolidation or greenfields development that will not deliver expected outcomes. The strategies will include appropriate implementation tools that ensure individual site developments are designed to fit into the local environmental and building context to promote sustainable urban form.	See 6.16.1
6.9.4.2	Urban Design	Prepare Structure Plans for key activity centres based on principles of good urban design. - Activity centres are a key component of the Strategy. They provide the focus for intensification areas where residential density is increased. Community facilities, public transport, and commercial and retail activity will be provided for and promoted in these key activity centres. Structure Plans provide the means of establishing a framework for these centres and will ensure quality living spaces with good amenity and a range of opportunities	See 6.16.3 and 6.19.2

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.9.4.3	Urban Design	Outline Development Plans for intensification and greenfield areas, are in place and provision is made for a variety of uses based on the principles of good urban design - Outline Development Plans provide a means of establishing a sound overall framework for new subdivisions, providing certainty for developers while setting the parameters within which they have flexibility and choice.	Now 6.16.2 with minor wording update
6.9.4.4	Urban Design	Develop a programme for planned intensification areas.	See 6.18.3, 6.18.4, 6.18.5 and 6.19.2
6.9.4.5	Urban Design	Prepare a prioritised activity centre capital investment programme for public spaces to support the proposed Strategy regional settlement staging - Council investment in the high quality public spaces associated with town or activity centres can act as a catalyst to encourage private investment and set a benchmark for private developments. It provides a signal to the market that the Councils are serious about Strategy outcomes and provides higher levels of amenity and environmental quality in the areas where increased density is proposed.	See 6.16.3 and 6.19.2
6.9.4.6	Urban Design	Prepare appropriate regulatory changes incorporating Low Impact Urban Design and Development (LIUDD) principles into building requirements for new low density developments	Now 6.16.5 with minor wording update
6.9.4.7	Urban Design	Prepare plan changes for the Central City and other activity centres, rural centres, and residential and rural areas to ensure future developments meet minimum urban design outcomes - Plan variations or changes to incorporate urban design considerations in district plans covering the main areas of development would go some way to preventing poor quality developments. Some consideration also needs to be given to ensure that any plan or variation changes do not make it harder to develop in the areas where the Strategy envisages development thereby encouraging development in other areas and encouraging integrated development.	See 6.16.5, and 6.26.2

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.10.4.1	City and Town Centre Revitalisation	Implement the Stage II Central City Revitalisation Strategy	Now 6.18.2 which includes development and implementation of Stage III
6.10.4.2	City and Town Centre Revitalisation	Advocate and facilitate Central City development	See 6.18.2
6.10.4.3	City and Town Centre Revitalisation	Identify sites for new visitor accommodation in the Central City.	See 6.18.2
6.10.4.4	City and Town Centre Revitalisation	Facilitate the development of visitor accommodation	See 6.18.2
6.10.4.5	City and Town Centre Revitalisation	Develop Master Plans for Precinct and redevelopment areas within the Central City	See 6.18.2
6.10.4.6	City and Town Centre Revitalisation	Acquire and redevelop strategic, under-utilised Central City sites and scope and launch commercial redevelopment incentives programme focusing on sustainability	See 6.18.2, 6.18.3 and See 6.18.5
6.10.4.7	City and Town Centre Revitalisation	Create incentives to produce affordable housing in the Central City - Examine options for creating affordable housing - Implement report recommendations for creating affordable housing	See 6.18.1
6.10.4.8	City and Town Centre Revitalisation	Amend the City Plan to improve the design of new residential developments in the Central City	Deleted, completed.
6.10.4.9	City and Town Centre Revitalisation	Monitor housing developments in the Central City and prepare a triennial housing monitoring report - Monitor for range of variable, housing design, people accommodated etc.	Part of 6.28 Monitoring and Review
6.10.4.10	City and Town Centre Revitalisation	Renovate the City Mall	See 6.18.2
6.10.4.11	City and Town Centre Revitalisation	To improve the lanes within the Central City develop a plan for improving Central City lanes - Upgrade one Central City lane per year	See 6.18.2
6.10.4.12	City and Town Centre Revitalisation	Improve Bus Exchange capacity	See 6.18.2
6.10.4.13	City and Town Centre Revitalisation	Implement bus priority corridors	See 6.21.5and 6.21.7

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.10.4.14	City and Town Centre Revitalisation	Investigate and establish, in partnership with others, a dedicated city revitalisation agency to develop and administer programmes; to assemble key redevelopment sites; and to tender land for specific redevelopment proposals. Benchmark framework of the agency against other related organisations in New Zealand and overseas	See 6.18.1
6.10.4.15	City and Town Centre Revitalisation	Better manage parking in the Central City - Review parking management options - Implement recommendations of parking management study	Now 6.21.9
6.10.4.16	City and Town Centre Revitalisation	Ensure Structure plans provide for activity centre development or redevelopment that enhance public space and facilities	See 6.19.2

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.11.4.1	Biodiversity and Ecosystems	Ensure the Regional Policy Statement adequately addresses regionally and nationally important indigenous biodiversity including enhancement and retention of key habitat areas.	See 6.1.2
6.11.4.2	Biodiversity and Ecosystems	Support the implementation of national and regional biodiversity strategies.	Statutory requirement - deleted
6.11.4.3	Biodiversity and Ecosystems	Promote provisions within the NZ Coastal Policy Statement to adequately address nationally and regionally important indigenous biodiversity, and key habitat areas.	Completed - deleted
6.11.4.4	Biodiversity and Ecosystems	Complete the inclusion of provisions in City and District plans for the promotion, protection and enhancement of indigenous biodiversity.	See 6.1.2
6.11.4.5	Biodiversity and Ecosystems	Identify, protect and create biodiversity sites as part of growth area, via outline development planning and subdivision processes.	Deleted. See 6.26.2 for implementation of RPS PC1 which mandates ODPs and their contents.
6.11.4.6	Biodiversity and Ecosystems	Develop partnerships with Ngai Tahu to explore sustainable use and enhancement of biodiversity, particularly Ki Uta Ki Tai and 2025 Ngai Tahu	This action was to be led by TRONT and has therefore been deleted.
6.11.4.7	Biodiversity and Ecosystems	Develop "Mountains to Sea" strategic concept plan	Deleted – unclear what this action was suppoed to achieve.
6.11.4.8	Biodiversity and Ecosystems	Ensure sufficient vegetation mass within urban areas to improve environmental, cultural and aesthetic outcomes particularly in intensification growth areas.	See 6.1.2 such that this actually relates to biodiversity

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.12.4.1	Freshwater, Estuaries and the Coast	Develop integrated approaches to water resource management, considering the water cycle: rainfall (and potential effects of climate change) aquifer and stream recharge, water supply, stormwater, wastewater and coastal effects.	See 6.2.1
6.12.4.2	Freshwater, Estuaries and the Coast	Develop a protocol for the integrated management of water through the system. - The strategy would provide a vision for freshwater and coastal water management. Based on the principles of Low-Impact Urban Design and integrated catchment management.	See 6.2.1
6.12.4.3	Freshwater, Estuaries and the Coast	Prepare Integrated Catchment Management Plans to assist with coordinated decision-making in relation to surface water management.	See 6.2.1
6.12.4.4	Freshwater, Estuaries and the Coast	Develop guidelines for controlled discharge of sediment to air and water, through controls on earthworks, vegetation disturbance, and stream crossings, construction and the provision of adequate riparian margins.	Now 6.2.2 with updated wording to note existence of guidelines
6.12.4.5	Freshwater, Estuaries and the Coast	Naturalise waterways and connect riparian and terrestrial habitats.	See 6.2.1
6.12.4.6	Freshwater, Estuaries and the Coast	Educate and inform the community and the private sector about good land management practices to improve natural waterways and ultimately estuary and harbour health.	See 6.2.4
6.12.4.7	Freshwater, Estuaries and the Coast	Provide information on sustainable planting, stream care and drought-tolerant landscaping to increase the occurrence of planting consistent with biodiversity actions	See 6.2.4
6.12.4.8	Freshwater, Estuaries and the Coast	Promote, collaborate, educate and encourage low impact urban design to provide for efficient water use and re-use and land use that is appropriate to the surrounding natural values.	See 6.2.4
6.12.4.9	Freshwater, Estuaries and the Coast	Provide incentives and mechanisms for efficient water use.	See 6.7.3
6.12.4.10	Freshwater, Estuaries and the Coast	Monitoring and adaptive management of aquatic ecosystems.	Now part of 6.28 Monitoring and Review

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.13.4.1	Outstanding Landscapes	Identify regionally significant landscapes and develop landscape protection policy in the Regional Policy Statement	Deleted, part of RPS review process and a statutory requirement.
6.13.4.2	Outstanding Landscapes	Develop a Lyttelton Harbour/Whakaraupo Landscape Protection Programme	Deleted. This action is a district specific action which falls below the level of the UDS coordination of Landcape protection. CCC may well pursue this action as part of meeting opbligations under the new action 6.3.2
6.13.4.3	Outstanding Landscapes	Establish a consistent cross boundary approach to protect and manage significant landscapes	Now 6.3.1
6.13.4.4	Outstanding Landscapes	Ensure Outline Development Plans address the protection of significant landscapes and where appropriate restore, natural/cultural/heritage landscape features	See 6.26.2
6.13.4.5	Outstanding Landscapes	Present to the NZ Coastal Policy Statement Review the relevant landscape issues at stake	Deleted - completed

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.14.4.1	Air Quality	Develop Air Plan provisions for Kaiapoi and Rangiora.	Deleted - completed
6.14.4.2	Air Quality	Resolve and implement a Clean Heat Strategy for Kaiapoi and Rangiora.	Now 6.9.5, updated to reflect existence of provisions.
6.14.4.3	Air Quality	Develop an industrial emissions programme.	Deleted

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.15.4.1	Natural Hazards and Climate Change	Develop an agreed scenario for Greater Christchurch of the scale, timing and effects of climate change as a basis for planning policy development.	Deleted – this is generated at a central government level. See 6.4.1
6.15.4.2	Natural Hazards and Climate Change	Advocate for and apply a national policy framework that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	See 6.4.1
6.15.4.3	Natural Hazards and Climate Change	Investigate options for managing existing and future development in areas at risk from coastal flooding, flooding and earthquake risk.	See 6.4.3
6.15.4.4	Natural Hazards and Climate Change	Provide sufficient coastal buffer zones to allow for natural coastal processes and inland migration of coastal ecosystems.	See 6.4.3
6.15.4.5	Natural Hazards and Climate Change	Upon adoption use this Strategy as a basis for Civil Defence Emergency Management planning.	Deleted – completed. See 6.4.1 for further CDEM actions.

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.16.4.1	Population and Labour Force	Undertake a skills gap analysis which anticipates changing labour force needs in the next ten years.	See 6.10.4
6.16.4.2	Population and Labour Force	Develop in conjunction with Central Government an immigration policy which meets the future labour force needs of the South Island.	Deleted – Central Government responsibility and properly resolved through new 6.10.4
6.16.4.3	Population and Labour Force	Investigate and quantify the benefits of opportunities necessary to retain the 'youth' component of the labour force.	See 6.10.4

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.17.4.1	Business Land	Develop Business Land Management Strategy for the sub region that includes strategic directions for: Commercial activity, with regard to the provision of adequate and appropriately located land for retailing, administration, office, finance, commerce and ancillary leisure and entertainment activities; Industrial activity, with regard to the provision of adequate and appropriately located land for manufacturing, transport and storage, construction, wholesale trade, agriculture, natural resources and utilities; and Employment, with regard to attracting and maintaining a skilled workforce.	See 6.20.1, 6.20.2 and 6.20.5
6.17.4.2	Business Land	Develop a central city commercial activity retention and facilitation programme targeting retail anchor activity, entertainment, leisure and tourist accommodation.	See 6.18.2 and 6.20.3
6.17.4.3	Business Land	Develop an office distribution plan that supports the central city and provides direction in regard to the location of all types of office activity, with the exception of large scale, high quality office development. In particular, providing direction as to the location of 'new economy' office space.	Now 6.20.3
6.17.4.4	Business Land	Develop a retail distribution plan to provide direction in regard to the location of additional retail floorspace, with a specific focus on population growth areas and activity centres.	See 6.20.1
6.17.4.5	Business Land	Prepare plans for consolidation of activity centres to ensure new or expanded commercial areas are developed in an integrated manner.	See 6.19.1, 6.19.2 and 6.20.1
6.17.4.6	Business Land	Investigate options for the downsizing, rezoning or promotion of mixed use activity for those activity centres no longer fulfilling a sustainable commercial economic role and function.	See 6.19.2
6.17.4.7	Business Land	Define the role and function of existing and potential industrial nodes with regard to locational criteria, growth projections and environmental constraints.	See 6.20.2

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.17.4.8	Business Land	Develop an industrial distribution plan to provide direction in regard to the location of new and/or expanded industrial nodes.	See 6.20.2
6.17.4.9	Business Land	Prepare neighbourhood and/or area plans to ensure new, changing and/or expanded industrial areas are developed in an integrated manner. Priority areas are identified as being: South-West quadrant of Christchurch; Sydenham; Eastern fringe of Central City; Belfast; Rolleston; Lincoln; and Rangiora	See 6.20.1, 6.20.2 and 6.20.4
6.17.4.10	Business Land	Promote and facilitate the revised role and function of industrial nodes.	See 6.20.2 and 6.20.4
6.17.4.11	Business Land	Assist relevant organisations in promoting the Greater Christchurch area nationally and internationally for business development.	Now 6.22.2 with minor wording update
6.17.4.12	Business Land	Review regulatory processes that control the establishment and operation of industrial activities.	Deleted
6.17.4.13	Business Land	Develop a staging programme for the release of industrial land based upon infrastructure constraints and achieving consolidation objectives.	See 6.20.5

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.18.4.1	Activity Centers and Corridors	Establish where and to what extent consumer demand exists in respect of existing activity centres and their public and private roles and functions.	See 6.19.1
6.18.4.2	Activity Centers and Corridors	In the Christchurch City Plan, review existing activity centres and consolidation focal points and retain or remove as appropriate.	Deleted - part of giving effect to RPS PC1 (6.26.2)
6.18.4.3	Activity Centers and Corridors	In the city and district plans, identify and rezone as appropriate further activity centres and consolidation focal points	Deleted - part of giving effect to RPS PC1 (6.26.2)
6.18.4.4	Activity Centers and Corridors	Identify and remove unnecessary impediments to business investment and growth.	Deleted – not relevant to activity centres
6.18.4.5	Activity Centers and Corridors	Defend appeals on Variation 86 to the Christchurch City Plan on retail distribution.	Completed - deleted
6.18.4.6	Activity Centers and Corridors	Finalise and adopt the draft Commercial Strategy.	See 6.20.1
6.18.4.7	Activity Centers and Corridors	Promote area nationally and internationally for business and living	See 6.22.2
6.18.4.8	Activity Centers and Corridors	Investigate the use of suburban railway stations and corridors to reinforce activity centres	Now 6.19.3 with minor wording update

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.19.4.1	Business Infrastructure	Form a partnership to sustain pressure on network utility operators and central government to develop, improve and maintain modern, cost-competitive electricity infrastructure for surety of supply.	Deleted - Security of supply is a statutory responsibility of central government.
6.19.4.2	Business Infrastructure	Develop a co-ordinated plan for the provision of high functioning telecommunications infrastructure for equitable access across the sub region.	Now 6.23.4 with minor wording update
6.19.4.3	Business Infrastructure	Co-ordinate an audit of current and planned sub regional infrastructure to highlight any issues of quality and resilience.	Completed by CDC - Deleted

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.20.4.1	Integrated Land Use, Infrastructure and Funding	Reflect within the LTCCPs the infrastructure costs required to support the long term sub-regional growth pattern, including staging and timing	See 6.26.4
6.20.4.2	Integrated Land Use, Infrastructure and Funding	Ensure that development contribution policies, and in particular units of demand, reflect the infrastructure costs arising from development - Ensure that development contributions as far as practical fund the infrastructure costs arising from growth in accordance with the sub regional settlement pattern.	See 6.26.5
6.20.4.3	Integrated Land Use, Infrastructure and Funding	Ensure that central government, in particular LTransit and Transit NZ, are aware of the critical timing for the transport funds necessary to underpin the key elements of the Strategy	See 6.25.2

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.21.4.1	Stormwater	Align stormwater discharges to land or water with the operative NRRP.	Deleted – statutory requirement
6.21.4.2	Stormwater	Prioritise and improve treatment of existing discharges to give effect to the operative NRRP	Deleted – statutory requirement
6.21.4.3	Stormwater	Ensure Christchurch International Airport has stormwater protection plans and programmes that protect the pristine water quality of groundwater recharge zone 1	Now 6.5.2
6.21.4.4	Stormwater	Upgrade Christchurch City's storm water treatment systems to provide for the consolidation anticipated by the strategy	See 6.5.1
6.21.4.5	Stormwater	Appropriate provision for protection from potential flooding, allowing for high ground water zones, within identified growth areas	See 6.4.3

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.22.4.1	Wastewater	Prepare a Wastewater Strategy for growth areas using a collaborative, cross boundary approach	Deleted – considered part of Greenfield Area/Structure Planning to give effect to RPS PC1 (6.26.2)

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.23.4.1	Water Supply	Develop a Water Supply Strategy across the area.	Deleted
6.23.4.2	Water Supply	Develop protocol for cross boundary water supply infrastructure management	Deleted
6.23.4.3	Water Supply	Develop Terms of Reference for a technical group involving the partner councils that: Comprises officers from each council; Includes shared funding of joint projects; Shares information; and has a shared funding regime where appropriate and cost effective to provide joint infrastructure.	Deleted

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.24.4.1	Waste Minimisation	All partner councils consult with communities on the goal of zero waste reduction targets in their waste management plans - Implement solid waste management plans of the Districts	See 6.8.3
6.24.4.2	Waste Minimisation	Proximity to Eco-Depots (refuse and recycling centres)	Deleted
6.24.4.3	Waste Minimisation	Ensure appropriate development surrounding the existing Eco-Depots (to protect against reverse sensitivity).	See 6.8.2
6.24.4.4	Waste Minimisation	Consider options for requiring the recovery of resources from the waste stream, including construction and demolition materials	See 6.8.3
6.24.4.5	Waste Minimisation	All partner councils establish effective waste minimisation strategies to reduce the waste disposed at the regional landfill at Kate Valley.	See 6.8.3

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.25.4.1	Rural Residential	Develop a rural residential zoning policy and assessment criteria for use by all the Strategy partners, incorporating best-practice development of rural residential lots, for example clustering, and the use of design and landscape controls.	Now 6.17.3
6.25.4.2	Rural Residential	Reflect in the City and District Plans the locations for rural residential lots identified in the Strategy Settlement Pattern.	Now 6.17.4 with minor wording update
6.25.4.3	Rural Residential	Monitor the creation of new blocks for rural living, and the percentage of growth within the Strategy area, which is occurring in the rural zone.	Now part of 6.28 Monitoring and Review
6.25.4.4	Rural Residential	Review the effectiveness of this aspect of the Strategy at the first full review.	Deleted
6.25.4.5	Rural Residential	At the first strategy review look at opportunities for rural residential to be provided within CCC boundaries	See 6.17.5 – investigation is now underway and action reflects this

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.26.4.1	Transport	Amend the 2005-2015 Canterbury RLTS to support the adopted Strategy	See 6.21.2 for new RLTS cycle
6.26.4.2	Transport	Develop an implementation plan to give effect to the RLTS	See 6.21.4 for new RLTP cycle
6.26.4.3	Transport	Investigate and implement appropriate funding and cost sharing mechanisms for sub regional transport projects, such as: National Land Transport Fund (national and regional funding), government grants, rates and other council revenues, Toll New Zealand's, development contributions, public private partnerships (through negotiated agreements), and funding support from local authority investments.	See 6.25.5
6.26.4.4	Transport	Develop and implement a Travel Demand Management Strategy and Action Plan for Greater Christchurch.	See 6.21.5
6.26.4.5	Transport	Further develop and implement walking and cycling strategies while continuing to implement existing strategies.	See 6.21.5 and 6.21.7
6.26.4.6	Transport	Complete integrated land use and transport studies for the South-Western (CRETS) and Northern Corridors (Northern Links Study) to examine intra-regional linkages.	Deleted
6.26.4.7	Transport	Set up a Strategy transport group of the Urban Development Strategy Implementation Committee (UDSIC) to coordinate transport planning and funding including opportunities for park and ride, public passenger transport, commuter rail, cycle and walkways.	See 6.24.12
6.26.4.8	Transport	Extending the public passenger transport strategy to encompass all of Greater Christchurch	Completed, see 6.21.7 for PT network upgrades

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.26.4.9	Transport	Develop a transport funding program to implement strategic transport projects.	See 6.21.4
6.26.4.10	Transport	Negotiate a transport funding package between the region, local authorities and central government.	Completed, see 6.25.5 for future opportunities
6.26.4.11	Transport	Reinforce reverse sensitivity boundaries for the Christchurch International Airport , Lyttelton Port and other strategic transport corridors.	Now 6.21.6

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.27.4.1	Energy and Telecommunications	Develop and implement a sustainable energy strategy that promotes energy efficiency and renewable energy for domestic and commercial users.	Now 6.23.1
6.27.4.2	Energy and Telecommunications	Lobby for infrastructure development that ensures security of electricity supply.	Deleted - Security of supply is a statutory responsibility of central government.
6.27.4.3	Energy and Telecommunications	Strategy partners adopt and advocate energy efficiency standards.	See 6.23.2
6.27.4.4	Energy and Telecommunications	Develop a coordinated plan for the provision of high functioning telecommunications infrastructure equitably across the sub region	Now 6.23.4 with minor wording update
6.27.4.5	Energy and Telecommunications	Emphasise, through the annual plan, what are the envisaged spatial directions for urban development and the main networks that will be upgraded/modernised/extended.	Deleted

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.28.4.1	Governance, Collaboration, Partnership and Community Engagement	Establish a sub-regional joint committee (UDSIC), at a governance level involving partner councils, to operate to September 2010	Now 6.24.1 with minor wording update
6.28.4.2	Governance, Collaboration, Partnership and Community Engagement	Appoint an Independent Chair to the sub regional joint committee on the recommendation of the Mayors and Regional Chairman.	Now 6.24.2 with minor wording update

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.28.4.3	Governance, Collaboration, Partnership and Community Engagement	Ratify a Memorandum of Agreement (see Appendix v for terms of reference).	Now 6.24.3 with minor wording update
6.28.4.4	Governance, Collaboration, Partnership and Community Engagement	Define and agree on the programme and resources to implement the Strategy. Allocating adequate resources for successful implementation is fundamental to Strategy implementation.	Now 6.24.4 with minor wording update
6.28.4.5	Governance, Collaboration, Partnership and Community Engagement	Adopt and implement a formal risk management Strategy for managing resourcing and conflict.	See 6.24.4 and 6.24.5
6.28.4.6	Governance, Collaboration, Partnership and Community Engagement	Develop a communications Strategy to maintain high levels of awareness of growth management issues in the community.	See 6.24.6
6.28.4.7	Governance, Collaboration, Partnership and Community Engagement	Establish a Strategic Partner Forum for on-going input to implementation	See 6.24.8
6.28.4.8	Governance, Collaboration, Partnership and Community Engagement	Partner councils ensure that Statements of Intent of council owned enterprises are aligned to reflect the strategic directions and outcomes of this Strategy	Now 6.24.9 with minor wording update
6.28.4.9	Governance, Collaboration, Partnership and Community Engagement	Produce a Strategy Implementation Plan every three years as a basis for detailed growth management through agency plans (preceding the LTCCP).	Now 6.24.5

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.28.4.10	Governance, Collaboration, Partnership and Community Engagement	Develop a community engagement programme to take into account the principles of collaboration and to develop awareness and understanding of issues as a foundation for agreement, commitment and action.	See 6.24.8

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.29.4.1	Central Government Engagement and Commitment	Advocate to central government on behalf of Greater Christchurch to ensure that national legislation meets local needs and provides a framework for local action.	Now 6.25.1 with minor wording update
6.29.4.2	Central Government Engagement and Commitment	Ensure LTNZ and Transit 10-year plans reflect the Strategy objectives	Now 6.25.2 with minor wording update
6.29.4.3	Central Government Engagement and Commitment	Develop and implement an annual briefing and engagement programme for central government including key Ministers and advisors.	Now 6.25.3
6.29.4.4	Central Government Engagement and Commitment	Brief Greater Christchurch MP's on implementation progress and issues of relevance	Now 6.25.4

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.30.4.1	Funding	Establish the capital needed to support large scale sub-regional infrastructure. Identifying capital needs for the next decade. Possible sources of funding as well as shortfalls is the key first step to knowing larger scale growth-related costs.	See 6.26.4 and 6.27.1
6.30.4.2	Funding	Identify the costs of growth, in particular the secondary network infrastructure costs arising from consolidation at the neighbourhood level. The aim of this exercise is to obtain more detailed costs of growth as well as a comparison between the costs of consolidation and greenfields development.	See 6.27.1 and 6.27.2

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.30.4.3	Funding	Implement a financial/development contributions policy for growth related expenditure. This may also include a sub-regional development contribution policy for key infrastructure and also ensure alignment across the area partner councils. There is a need to mitigate the effects of on-going growth by recovering from developments costs which fall outside the area being developed and which impact on district-wide and sub-regional infrastructure.	See 6.27.3
6.30.4.4	Funding	Develop a policy position in conjunction with the strategic Open Space Strategy on the use of targeted "green rate" for the purchase and protection of land for open space and the protection of ecological areas, heritage and significant landscapes. It is appropriate for to plan, fund and recover a yet to be agreed level of costs incurred in providing sub-regional open space. A sub-regional funding approach may be appropriate as opposed to the wider region.	See 6.27.4
6.30.4.5	Funding	Engage with and seek formal commitment from central government to widen the existing funding base of local government where there are on-going growth related costs. Engaging with central government to seek a broadening of current approaches is critical.	Deleted except as part of 6.25.5
6.30.4.6	Funding	Investigate the potential use of sub-regional funds held by various agencies, for growth related infrastructure provision. Identify current wealth in the area that can be used as a source of funding for growth-related infrastructure and research.	Deleted

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.31.4.1	Monitoring and Review	Monitor growth management drivers and trends in demographics, growth and development, including: Uptake rates and land availability; Migration to determine its relationship to growth rates and growth impact in the area; Housing affordability; Rural subdivision; and Community well-being at a sub-regional level	See 6.28.2
6.31.4.2	Monitoring and Review	Establish a joint research and shared information protocol between agencies playing a significant part in growth management.	Part of operationalising 6.28.2
6.31.4.3	Monitoring and Review	The outcomes of detailed investigations, central and local government policy decisions and Court decisions that may affect the assumptions underpinning the Strategy will be assessed on an annual basis and a decision made on the need for amendment to the Strategy. Maintaining the integrity of the plan can be achieved through regular review and updating	See 6.28.1

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.31.4.4	Monitoring and Review	The commencement review of the Strategy will occur in 2010 or at the discretion of the Strategy partners, when there is a substantial change affecting the assumptions that underlie the Strategy.	See 6.28.1

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.32.4.1	Resourcing Implementation	Identify the specific actions and operation budgets necessary to implement the Strategy, specifically for the 2008-2010 financial years. Unless implementation is adequately resourced, recommended actions will not be implemented.	See 6.27.5
6.32.4.2	Resourcing Implementation	Agree an implementation funding formula between the Council partners.	Now 6.27.6

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.33.4.1	Policy Instruments: Development and Integration of Plans and Policies	Integrate implementation policy instruments	See 6.26.3
6.33.4.2	Policy Instruments: Development and Integration of Plans and Policies	Prepare a Chapter 12A of the Regional Policy Statement. The RPS change will provide specific guidance on where growth and intensification will occur. Other mechanisms may be considered where the location or timing of urban areas cannot be as precisely determined, however, the Strategy Partners will collectively work towards the identification of growth boundaries as a preferred management mechanism. The Change will determine the overall extent of Greater Christchurch through setting metropolitan urban limits and working towards specific rather than indicative lines on the map: Greenfield growth areas – where council processes have established a clear boundary these will be included in the RPS change, otherwise indicative boundaries will be used; Rural residential – a list of criteria for assessing the location and form will be included; and Intensification areas – the central city within the four avenues is the priority area. A clear boundary using the existing L2, L3 and L4 zones from Christchurch will be shown. A two year programme of work will establish these more specifically for future inclusion in the RPS.	Now 6.26.2 with minor wording update

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.33.4.3	Policy Instruments: Development and Integration of Plans and Policies	Develop consistent approaches to policy and plan preparation eg common review dates to facilitate alignment of Long-Term Council Community Plan's and Transit State Highway Funding.	See 6.26.3
6.33.4.4	Policy Instruments: Development and Integration of Plans and Policies	When preparing or reviewing any strategy and planning document, consider alignment and consistency with the Strategy and its Implementation Plan.	See 6.26.3
6.33.4.5	Policy Instruments: Development and Integration of Plans and Policies	Each partner Council to reference the adopted UDS as a strategic document in their respective LTCCPs, noting that adoption of policies or actions which are inconsistent with the Strategy will need to be negotiated with other Strategy partners in terms of the Memorandum of Agreement guiding strategy implementation (appendix iv).	See 6.26.4

ID	Subject	Action	Comment
6.34.4.1	Resiliance and Adaptation	Assess the area's vulnerability to change factors, particularly climate change.	See 6.26.1
6.34.4.2	Resiliance and Adaptation	Undertake a risk assessment for the Strategy. This should be undertaken in year 2 of the Strategy's implementation. The assessment should cover mitigation, adaptation and resiliency where necessary.	Deleted