

REF#	LOCAL AUTHORITY PLANS, POLICIES AND STRATEGIES Document type [e.g. document required by (if relevant to a particular geographic location/vicinity)]	Statutory origins [i.e. is the document required by law / does the document have the effect of a rule or regulation; etc?]	Who is responsible for document: (A) Preparation (B) Implementation	Timeframe for document review (if any)	What are document’s key themes / messages re coastal hazards?	Additional comments (if any)
	<b>Regional Policy Statement (RPS), included in HB Regional Resource Management Plan (RRMP)</b>	Mandatory under RMA	HBRC (A & B)	Commence review by August 2016 (i.e. 10 years after becoming operative). Some provisions are younger than 10 years so need not be reviewed (e.g. Urban development provisions in Chapter 3.1B).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To achieve integrated management of region’s natural and physical resources;</li> <li>Urban development avoids or mitigates increasing frequency or severity of natural hazard risks.</li> <li>Natural character of coastal environment is protected from inappropriate developments.</li> <li>Avoidance of further permanent development in areas prone to coastal erosion or inundation.</li> </ul>	<p>Policy content pre-dates 2010 NZ Coastal Policy Statement. Change(s) to RPS required so it gives effect to NZCPS.</p> <p>Regional plans and district plans must give effect to RPS.</p> <p>RMA consent authorities must have regard to relevant RPS provisions when making decisions on consent applications.</p>
	<b>Regional coastal plan (aka ‘HB Regional Coastal Environment Plan’ (RCEP))</b>	Mandatory under RMA	HBRC (A & B)	November 2024 (i.e. 10 years after becoming operative). Policy 15.1.5 refers to reviews of coastal hazard zones no less than every six years to coincide with sea level rise scenarios reviewed by the IPCC and any subsequent NZ Government guidance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoidance of new and further development in hazard areas.</li> <li>Natural values and features providing buffer against erosion and inundation are maintained and enhanced.</li> <li>Relocation and removal of existing uses for risky areas will be evaluated and implemented if appropriate.</li> <li>Soft-engineering options (eg: beach renourishment) may be evaluated and implemented if appropriate.</li> <li>Permanent coastal protection structures will be considered <i>inter alia</i> when it is the best practicable option, no other non-structural alternative is effective (i.e. evaluation of the above priorities).</li> <li>A precautionary approach will be adopted in assessment of areas at risk of erosion and inundation; and potential effects of coastal subdivision, use and development.</li> <li>A 100-year planning horizon should be used in coastal hazard assessments.</li> <li>Tsunami events are not within the RCEP’s meaning of a coastal hazard.</li> </ul>	<p>Policy content pre-dates 2010 NZCPS. Change(s) are likely to be required so RCEP gives effect to NZCPS’s coastal hazard policies etc.</p> <p>RCEP is silent in terms of NZCPS’s inclusion of tsunami within meaning of ‘coastal hazard.’</p> <p>District plans must not be inconsistent with regional plans.</p> <p>RMA consent authorities must have regard to relevant regional plan provisions when making decisions on consent applications.</p> <p>Coastal hazard zones were typically based on a series of assessments by Tonkin &amp; Taylor Ltd. Key parameters applied by T&amp;T in those assessments were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sea level rise 1999 to 2060 = 0.2 m</li> <li>Sea level rise 1999 to 2100 = 0.5 m</li> <li>(where 1999 sea levels used as ‘baseline’)</li> <li>Sea level rise beyond 2100 – n/a</li> <li>Storm event probability for inundation assessments = 2%AEP (i.e. 1 in 50 chance of a storm event occurring in any given year)</li> <li>Storm surge for inundation assessments = 0.9 m</li> <li>Future tectonic movement = nil</li> </ul>
	<b>Regional plan (included in RRMP)</b>	Optional under RMA, but common	HBRC (A & B)	Commence review by August 2016 (i.e. 10 years after becoming operative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to RCEP above</li> </ul>	<p>District plans must not be inconsistent with regional plans.</p> <p>RMA consent authorities must have regard to relevant regional plan provisions when making decisions on consent applications.</p>

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	<b>2010 Heretaunga Plains Urban Development Strategy (HPUDS)</b>	Optional. LGA as basis	(A) HBRC; HDC; NCC (B) HBRC; HDC; NCC via HPUDS Implementation Working Group	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sequencing of land use, infrastructure in funding is fundamental to successful growth management and integrated planning.</li> <li>HPUDS identifies a preferred settlement pattern based on several considerations.</li> <li>One consideration for suitability of growth areas was likelihood of natural hazards. For coastal locations, this included coastal erosion and inundation.</li> <li>Action 5.15.4.1 = "provide limited coastal development in the areas identified in the strategy already compromised by existing development and away from coastal hazard zones."</li> <li>Action 5.15.4.4 = "Consider the managed retreat of settlements affected by coastal erosion/inundation."</li> <li>Action 5.29.4.1 = "provide sufficient buffer zones to allow for natural coastal processes and inland migration of coastal ecosystems."</li> <li>Action 5.29.4.2 = "Promote the RPS, regional plans, district plans and development manuals to ensure new development proposals are subject to a hazard risk assessment."</li> </ul>	Key principles for settlement pattern, appropriate and inappropriate greenfield growth areas etc have been embedded into RPS. Some principles related to consideration of 'at risk' areas.
	<b>Hastings District Plan (operative)</b>	Mandatory under RMA		Currently subject to review (refer proposed Hastings District Plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	RMA consent authorities must have regard to relevant district plan provisions when making decisions on consent applications.
	<b>Hastings District Plan (proposed)</b>	Mandatory under RMA			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	Most rules in proposed district plan do not have immediate legal effect. Rules will have legal effect when plan becomes operative. RMA consent authorities must have regard to relevant district plan provisions when making decisions on consent applications.
	<b>Napier District Plan</b>	Mandatory under RMA			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	RMA consent authorities must have regard to relevant district plan provisions when making decisions on consent applications.
	<b>HB Conservation Management Strategy 1994</b>	Mandatory under Conservation Act	Department of Conservation (A & B)	Scheduled for review to commence 2014/15.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall vision for the 'coast' is "The natural character of the Hawke's Bay coastline, with its sweeping beaches, cliffs and important estuarine areas, is maintained and enhanced. Only sensitive uses and developments which are in harmony with nature will occur."</li> <li>Management objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect natural and historic values of areas managed by DOC</li> <li>Advocate protection and enhancement of areas and habitats of high natural or historic values on lands not managed by DOC</li> <li>Advocate maintenance and enhancement of legal public access to the coast</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ensure local authorities have regard for natural and other values when making plans, strategies and other decisions</li> <li>○ Advocate for protection of all areas of high natural or historic value in the Conservancy</li> <li>○ Opposing consent applications that are contrary to policies in the NZCPS.</li> </ul>	
	<b>Hastings Coastal Environment Strategy</b>	Optional. LGA as basis	HastingsDC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An objective to ensure that all subdivision, use and development has regard to natural hazards and the need to maintain and enhance natural systems for protection.</li> <li>• Policies to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Avoid development in areas subject to natural hazards.</li> <li>○ In areas where development has already taken place, to investigate measures to remedy or mitigate potential hazards, taking into account the value of the properties to be protected.</li> <li>○ To ensure integration of coastal protection methods with natural and physical resources of the coastal environment.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Specific policies for Tangoio, Whirinaki, Waitangi/Ngaruroro, Clive/Waipereku, Haumoana, Te Awanga and Clifton</li> </ul>	
	<b>HB Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Plan</b>	Mandatory under CDEM Act	Hawke's Bay Civil Defence Emergency Management Group (HBCDEM)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	
	<b>New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 (NZCPS)</b>	Mandatory under RMA	Minister/Department of Conservation (A & B)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• States numerous objectives and policies dealing with resource management issues in the coastal environment.</li> <li>• There is a risk-based approach to coastal hazard management in the <b>NZCPS 2010</b> (see policies 24-27). This reflects well-established international best practice for natural hazard management. This approach is reinforced by the requirement to apply a precautionary approach to address climate change and its uncertain, but potentially significant, adverse effects (NZCPS 2010, Policy 3). All coastal hazard policies flow from NZCPS Objective 5.</li> </ul>	
	<b>ISO 31000: 2009, Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines</b>	Optional	ISO (A)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provides principles, definitions and a process for managing risk. Key steps in the process include establishing context, risk identification, analysis, and evaluation.</li> <li>• The remainder of the guidance note focuses on ways to manage or treat natural hazard risks (including the RMA tools to manage specific hazards).</li> </ul>	

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	<b>Coastal Adaptation to Climate Change: Pathways to Change</b> (Nov 2011)	Optional	NIWA et al (A)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Coastal Adaptation to Climate Change project is a three year study undertaken by NIWA and partners, funded by the [then] Ministry of Science and Innovation (MSI).</li> <li>Pathways to Change is a synthesis of the overall programme's findings.</li> <li>The project had three key components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Building a national coastal vulnerability profile</li> <li>- Engaging communities and institutional decision-makers</li> <li>- Encouraging best practice planning.</li> </ul> </li> <li>A key outcome of this research is to enable more informed proactive communities and to assist local authorities to develop local adaptation plans that encompass community values.</li> </ul>	
	<b>Preparing for coastal change: A guide for local government in New Zealand</b> (March 2009)	Optional	Ministry for the Environment (A)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparing for Coastal Change is a summary of the Ministry's technical report, <b>Coastal Hazards and Climate Change – A Guidance Manual for Local Government in New Zealand (2<sup>nd</sup> ed)</b> released in July 2008.</li> <li>It highlights the impacts that climate change is expected to have on coastal hazards. It details the climate change impacts that are expected not only through sea-level rise but also through storm surge, wind and waves. The publication also discusses a risk management framework in which to consider the consequences of these hazards.</li> <li>MfE have published six Fact Sheets associated with this Guidance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Factsheet 1: Components of sea level</li> <li>Factsheet 2: Tides</li> <li>Factsheet 3: Storm surge</li> <li>Factsheet 4: Waves</li> <li>Factsheet 5: Coastal erosion</li> <li>Factsheet 6: Coastal inundation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

PRELIMINARY