

TOPIC – Natural Hazards	TRMP Chapter 13
ISSUES	
<p>The overall intent of the TRMP’s natural hazards framework is to manage areas subject to natural hazards and to ensure that development is avoided or mitigated depending on the degree of risk. There is a broad and thorough approach to hazard management across the TRMP (primarily located in Chapter 13), and the framework has largely achieved the outcomes sought in the objectives and policies (albeit some policies are repetitive). There are, however, some key issues with the natural hazard provisions, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inefficient and ineffective rules where they rely on outdated or incomplete spatial representation of known hazards, which are either mapped as overlays in the plan and/or inform zone or specific rule provisions (e.g. slope instability risk, fault rupture risk, inundation). 2. Lack of public access to district-wide hazard information. 3. Inconsistent requirements for the management of similar hazard risks such as overland flow paths; and risks at the coastal margin, e.g. coastal risk areas; coastal defence structures; overland flowpaths. 	
MANDATORY STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS	
<p>Since the Plan was first proposed, there have been a number of reasonably substantive changes to legislation, national guidance, and Council work programmes focusing on climate change and natural hazards. These changes include more recent changes to Part 2 of the RMA 1991, New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS), Coastal Hazards and Climate Change Guidance (2017), Planning and Engineering Guidance for Potentially Liquefaction Prone Land (2017), and environmental management plans recognized by iwi authorities. Additionally, existing Council work programmes including the implementation of the Future Development Strategy (under the NPS Urban Development Capacity), and the ‘Coastal Management Project - Responding to Sea Level Rise’ (under the NZCPS and Coastal Hazards Guidance) are relevant. The TEP will need to be updated to incorporate these statutory requirements and existing work programmes.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that in addition to RMA 1991 requirements, natural hazard management is also heavily influenced by the Building Act 2004 and Building Code which provides a pathway for management of natural hazards in relation to new buildings. Recent changes to the Building Code require councils to map liquefaction prone land by November 2021 and require specifically designed foundations for buildings in these areas. Land Information Memoranda (Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987) and Project Information Memoranda (Building Act 2004) also assist in property purchases and resource/building consent processes. Council also has other functions in relation to the Civil Defence and Emergency Management Act (2002) that could be delivered via the TEP.</p>	
RECOMMENDATIONS	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and update natural hazard technical information and mapping, where required, to enable more accurate and comprehensive hazard management. 2. Consider if natural hazards should be mapped in the Plan with a specific rule framework, or sit outside the plan as information only (e.g. a webmap) and rely on a generic rule framework to manage risks. 3. Implement the planning outcomes of the ‘Coastal Management Project – Responding to Sea Level Rise’ once completed to provide a District-wide approach to coastal hazards; and to improve public access to information about sea level rise. 4. Apply consistent planning rules to similar hazard risks – e.g. stormwater flow paths and fault rupture locations. 5. Plan for impacts of climate change and how these may influence natural hazard management. For example, the management of wild fire hazards, storm frequency and severity, and droughts. 6. Strengthen links to the Nelson Tasman Civil Defence Group Plan and the ‘reduction’ aspect of the “4Rs”. 	