



Implementing the new Resource Management reforms successfully

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Outline for today

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A message from the Local Government Steering Group

Nadeine Dommissé –
Deputy Secretary for the
Environment

Mayor Toby Adams, Hauraki
District

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Key elements of the new system

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Workshop

What can your council start
doing now to prepare for
change?

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Report back and summary



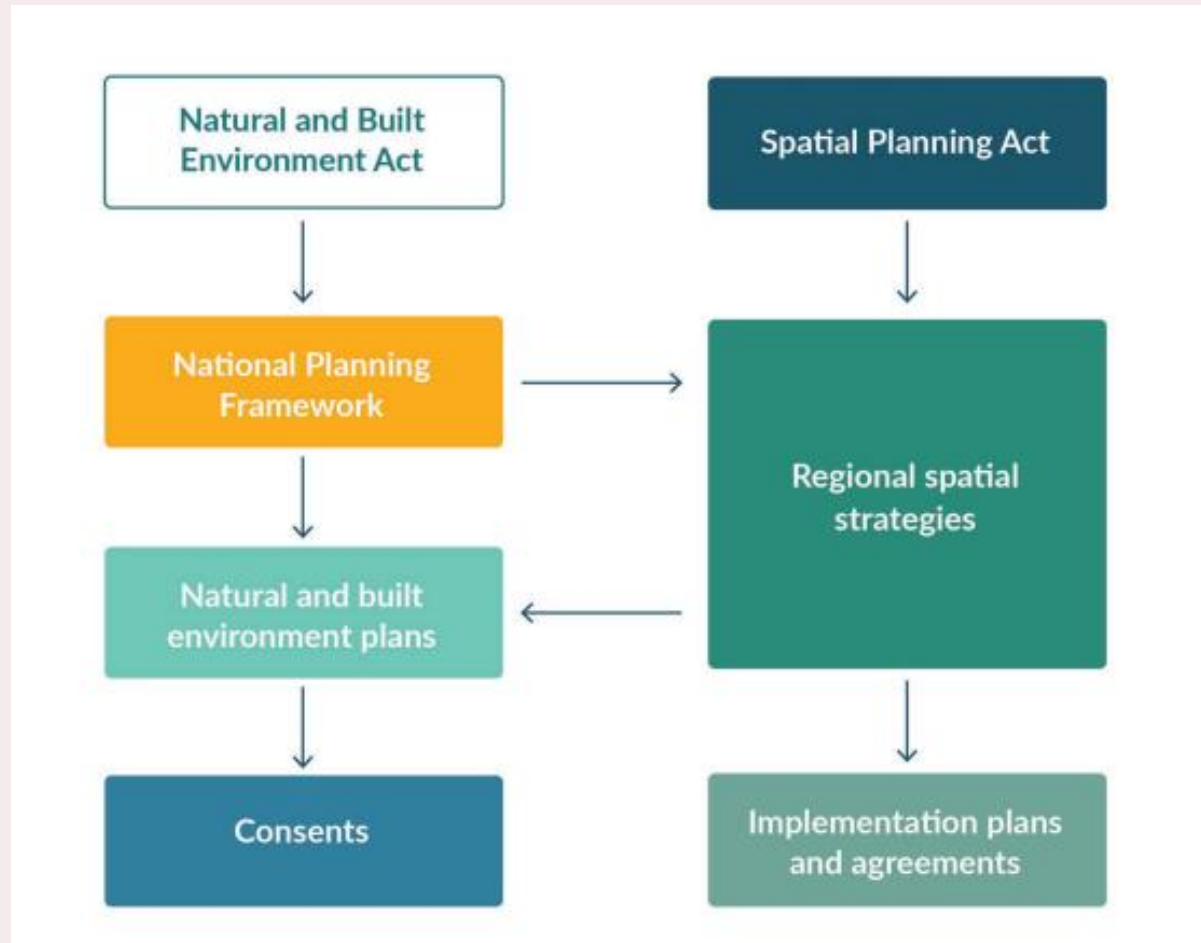
**A word from our the Local
Government Steering Group**

**Nadeine Dommissie and Grace
Hall**



**Key elements of the new
resource management system**

The new system at a glance





Strategic Framework - Purpose of new RM system

- Purpose (cl 3)

Purpose of this Act

(1) The purpose of this Act is to uphold te Oranga o te Taiao.

(2) The purpose must be achieved in a way that—

(a) protects the health of the natural environment; and

(b) subject to paragraph (a), enables the use and development of the environment in a way that promotes the well-being of both present and future generations.

(3) Te Oranga o te Taiao means all of the following:

(a) the health of the natural environment; and

(b) the relationship between the health of the natural environment and its capacity to sustain life; and 15

(c) the relationship between the health of the natural environment and the health and well-being of people and communities; and

(d) the interconnectedness of all parts of the environment; and

(e) the relationship between iwi and hapū and te Taiao that is based on whakapapa.



Strategic Framework – other key provisions

- **Means for achieving the purpose of the Act** (cl 3A) - outcomes, limits, targets, National Planning Framework (**NPF**), Regional Spatial Strategies (**RSS**), Natural and Built Environment Act plans (**NBE plans**), decision-making principles, protection of Places of National Significance and Areas of Highly Vulnerable Biodiversity, regionally significant features, manage effects)
- **Te Tiriti ō Waitangi** (cl 4) - “give effect”.
- **System outcomes** (cl 5) – “what must be achieved...to ensure that the purpose of the Act is achieved.”
- **Providing for Outcomes** (cl 5A) “When providing for outcomes, ... the health of the natural environment and its capacity to sustain life must be protected in accordance with the purpose of this Act”.
- **Decision-making principles** (cl 6) – integrated management, promote outcomes, manage effects etc.
- **Procedural principles** (cl 6A) – timely, efficient and cost-effective processes and promote collaboration between councils, communities and Māori.
- **Information principles** (cl 6B) – best available information



Statements of community outcomes and statements of regional environmental outcomes

Regional Planning Committees (RPCs) “must have particular regard to”:

Statements of community outcomes (SCOs)

- Developed by territorial authorities (optional).
- Purpose: Express the values of the community and its aspirations for the use, development, and protection of the environment; and the maintenance and enhancement of a community’s sense of a place.

• Statements of regional environmental outcomes (SREOs)

- Developed by regional and unitary authorities.
- Purpose: Express the values of the communities of the region and their aspirations for the use, development, and protection of the natural environment.



Statements of community outcomes and statements of regional environmental outcomes

Potential considerations for your council on transition/implementation

- What process will need to be followed?
- What previous or existing work or engagement with community and stakeholders can shape what these values are?
- What is common across a region and where there are unique or specific values
- How are documents to be best structured?



Regional Planning Committees and planning at the regional level

Key details

- RPCs will develop RSS and NBE Plans and can establish:
 - Sub-committees
 - Cross-regional planning committees
- Each region will have 12 months to set up their RPCs - 18 months if dispute resolution is required. Unitary councils can deem an existing committee to have these functions.
- Membership determined at the regional level and includes:
 - Representatives from each council in the region
 - Mana whenua representatives
 - A member appointed by the Minister
- RPCs are to aim for consensus decision-making
- Mechanics for establishing RPCs appointment and staff



Regional Planning Committees and planning at the regional level

Potential considerations for your council on transition/implementation

- Are there opportunities to build greater alignment or common understanding?
 - With Mana Whenua
 - With councils in the same region
 - With councils that share issues/interests with your community
 - Funding and resourcing (including staffing)
- Ongoing RMA planning compliance



Spatial planning with implementation plans and implementation agreements

Key details

- RSSs must be developed for the 15 regions.
- Cross regional spatial plans can also be developed for cross regional issues.
- Provides for the integrated management of the environment and supports a co-ordinated approach to infrastructure funding and investment.
- Must have particular regard to Government Policy Statements;
- Long Term Plans and annual reports must set out steps to implement and progress key actions under the RSS;
- NBEA Plans and Regional Land Transport Plans to be consistent with RSS;
- Water Service Entities key plans and strategies must take into account the RSS
- Encourages implementation agreements



Spatial planning with implementation plans and implementation agreements

Potential considerations for your council on transition/implementation

- What information do you need or already have for spatial planning?
- What are the opportunities to build relationships and greater alignment with infrastructure providers?
- What could be useful for the development of the next LTP and RLTP?
- How to efficiently and effectively identify and map all “key” matters?



Māori as decision makers and increased engagement

Enhanced recognition of iwi and hapu groups and cultural matters

Māori as decision makers

- Membership on RPCs
- Joint management agreements / Mana Whakahono ā Rohe

Increased Engagement

- RPCs 'must have particular regard to' iwi planning documents and statements prepared by an iwi or hapū to express their view on how te Oranga o te Taiao can be upheld at the regional and local levels.
- Local Authorities must engage with iwi authorities and hapū groups when developing a compliance and enforcement strategy

National Māori Entity – including collaborating with Minister

Takutai Moana Act and Māori land provisions

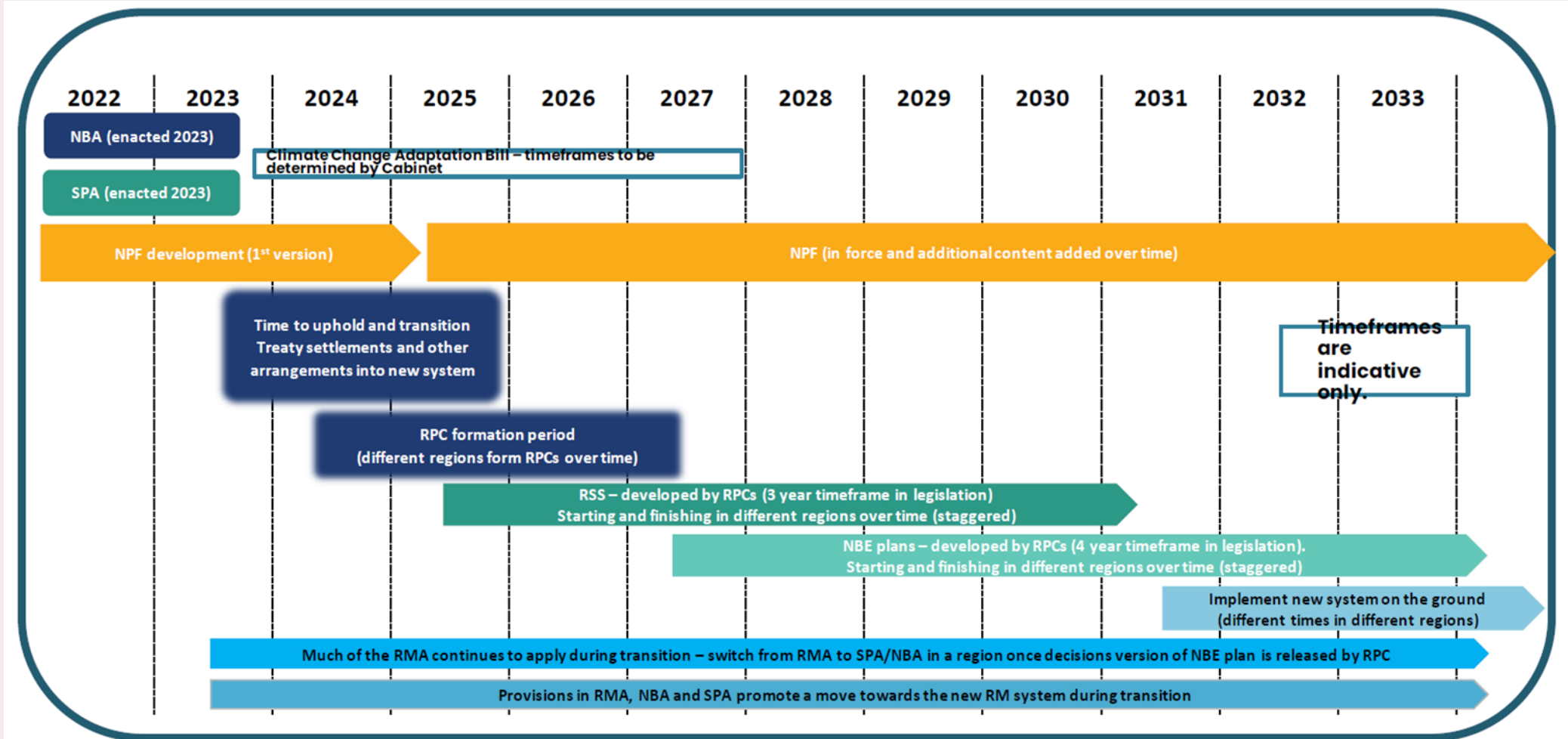


Māori as decision makers and increased engagement

Potential considerations for your council on transition/implementation

- Develop and build upon relationships with mana whenua to support these approaches in the new system
- Work with mana whenua to support development of capability and capacity for their roles in the new system
- Work with central government to obtain funding to support Māori participation in the new system

Timeline





Workshop

Workshop: key questions

1. What do these changes mean for your area?

2. What can your council be doing now to get ready for transition/implementation?

Building relationships e.g.:

- Other councils
- Minister
- Mana whenua
- Communities
- Infrastructure providers

Building capacity and capability, e.g.:

- Elected Members
- Council staff
- Māori
- The community

Resources, guidance from central government, research, and data:

- Existing work
- Upcoming programmes

Funding of the RPC and consideration in relevant council documents (LTP, RLTP)

Anything else?

3. What additional resources / support / planning will be needed to do the above?

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