

1.3 Administrative processes

1.3.1 Cross boundary processes

Cross-boundary issues involving the jurisdictions of Environment Canterbury and one or more other local authorities or other agencies can arise from:

- (a) differences in plan provisions; and
- (b) adverse effects of activities in one jurisdiction transferring/occurring in another.

For the following reasons there is potential for such issues to arise:

- (a) territorial authority boundaries usually do not match river catchment boundaries;
- (b) Waitaki District Council has territory in both the Otago and Canterbury regions;
- (c) the northern neighbours Tasman and Marlborough district councils, are unitary authorities with both district and regional responsibilities. Their approach to resource management issues will necessarily be different from that of Canterbury. In addition Canterbury shares boundaries with the Otago and West Coast regional councils;
- (d) there is a need for a joint relationship between territorial authorities and Environment Canterbury in managing the coastal environment;
- (e) the region includes the Canterbury and part of the Nelson-Marlborough Department of Conservation conservancies;
- (f) several Ngai Tahu hapu may have interests across regional and district council boundaries. These include Ngati Kuri in the north, Kati Huirapa in the south and the boundary with Tai Poutini on the West Coast;
- (g) utility operators have systems that cross territorial and regional boundaries;
- (h) differences in responsibilities under different legislation, for example, Te Runanga O Ngai Tahu responsibilities for Te Waihora (Lake Ellesmere);
- (i) shared interest for major issues, for example, Christchurch City Council air quality responsibilities versus Environment Canterbury responsibilities.

Approaches that Environment Canterbury may use to resolve cross-boundary issues include:

- (a) forming inter-agency committees, working parties or other liaison mechanisms. As appropriate this may include representation from non-statutory organisations such as runanga or sector interest groups;
- (b) establishing inter-regional and regional/territorial committees at councillor and staff level;
- (c) using joint processes or consent hearings when other local authorities have an interest in consent applications;
- (d) promoting joint investigations where appropriate;

- (e) Clarifying policies in the RPS and the Proposed NRRP to territorial authorities. This may include formal and informal participation in their planning processes;
- (f) Presenting submissions when necessary on the annual plans of territorial authorities seeking an appropriate allocation of resources to give effect to resource management policies in district and/or regional plans;
- (g) Using the statutory processes of the RMA;
- (h) Meeting with papatipu runanga and Te Runanga O Ngai Tahu.