

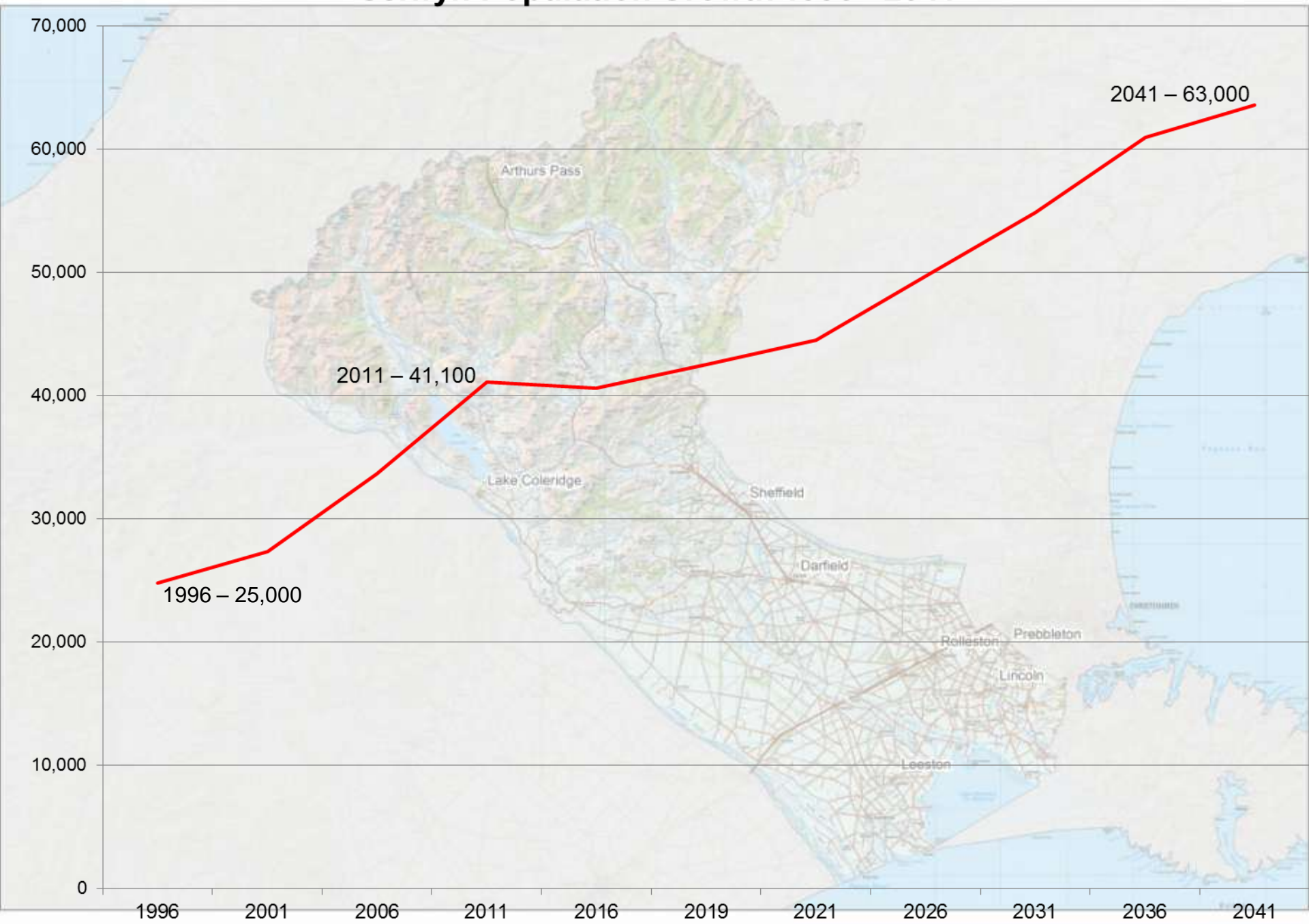
Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere

Catchment Land Use Stats & Trends

SELWYN DISTRICT

- 650,000 hectares
- Diverse Range of Environments – Alpine to Coastal
- Farming dominant land use & economic driver
 - 28% economic output
 - 26.4% employment
- Fastest growing District in NZ
 - 4% growth 2001-2006
 - 3.9% growth June 2010 – June 2011

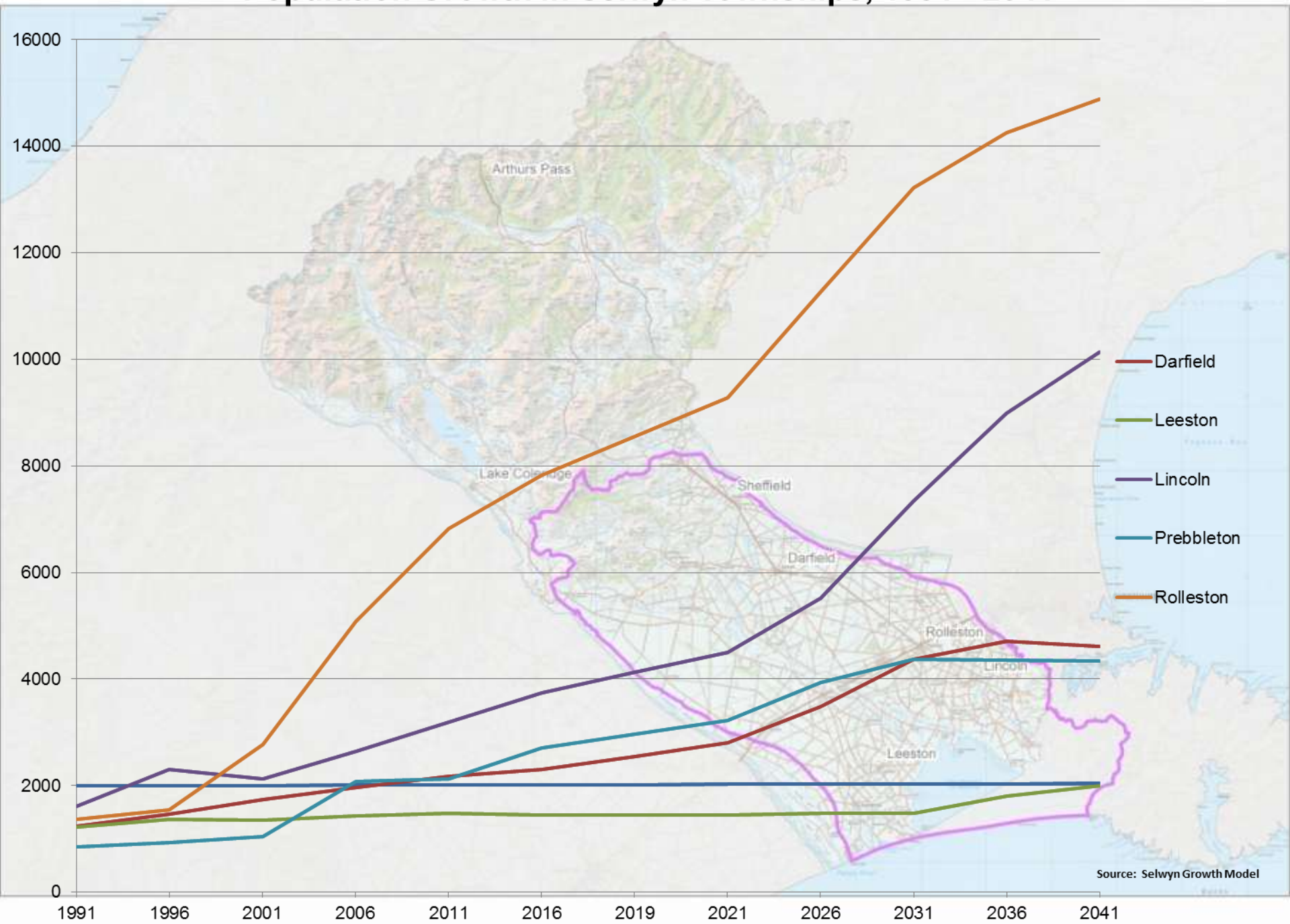
Selwyn Population Growth 1996 - 2041



Te Waihora Lake Ellesmere Catchment

- 276,000 hectares
 - Banks Peninsula
 - Selwyn District and Christchurch City
- Malvern Hills, Alluvial Plains & Port Hills
- Population
 - Large Proportion of District's Population
 - 57% Live in Towns & Villages

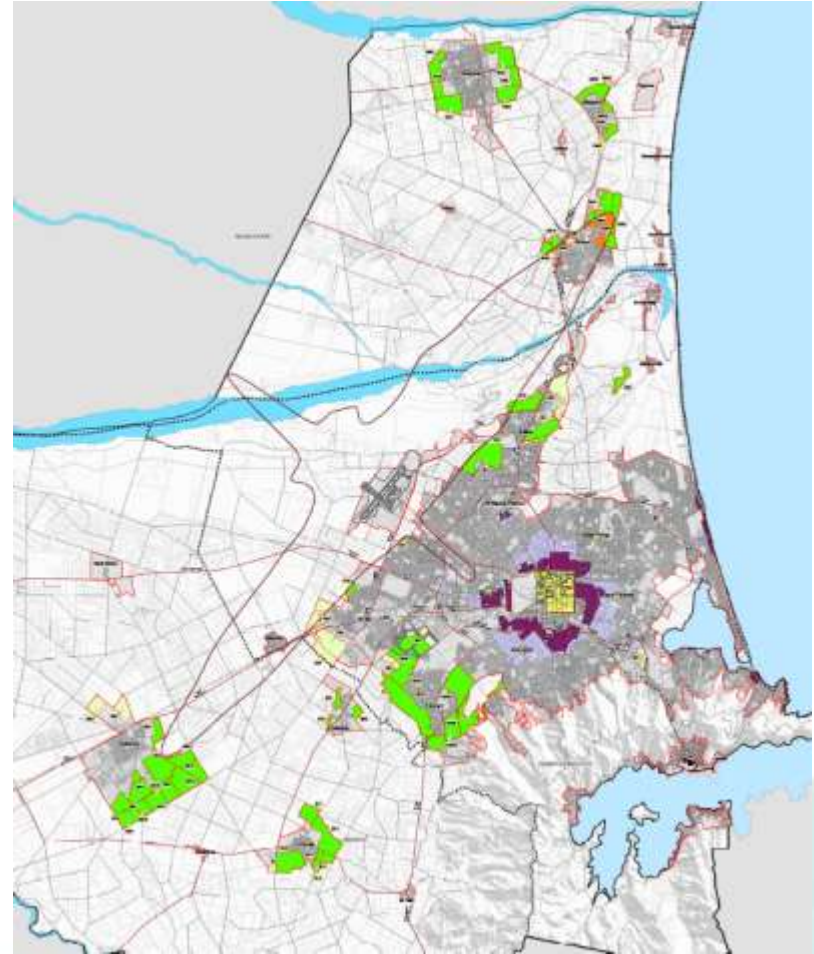
Population Growth in Selwyn Townships, 1991 - 2041



Source: Selwyn Growth Model

Urban Development Strategy

- Growth Management Strategy to consolidate future growth
- Commenced mid 2003, approved June 2007
- Non – Statutory but in accord with LGA
- On-going partnership between ECan, Christchurch City, Selwyn District, Waimakariri District and NZ Transport Agency.
- Implemented through Proposed Change 1 to RPS



Proposed Change 1 to RPS

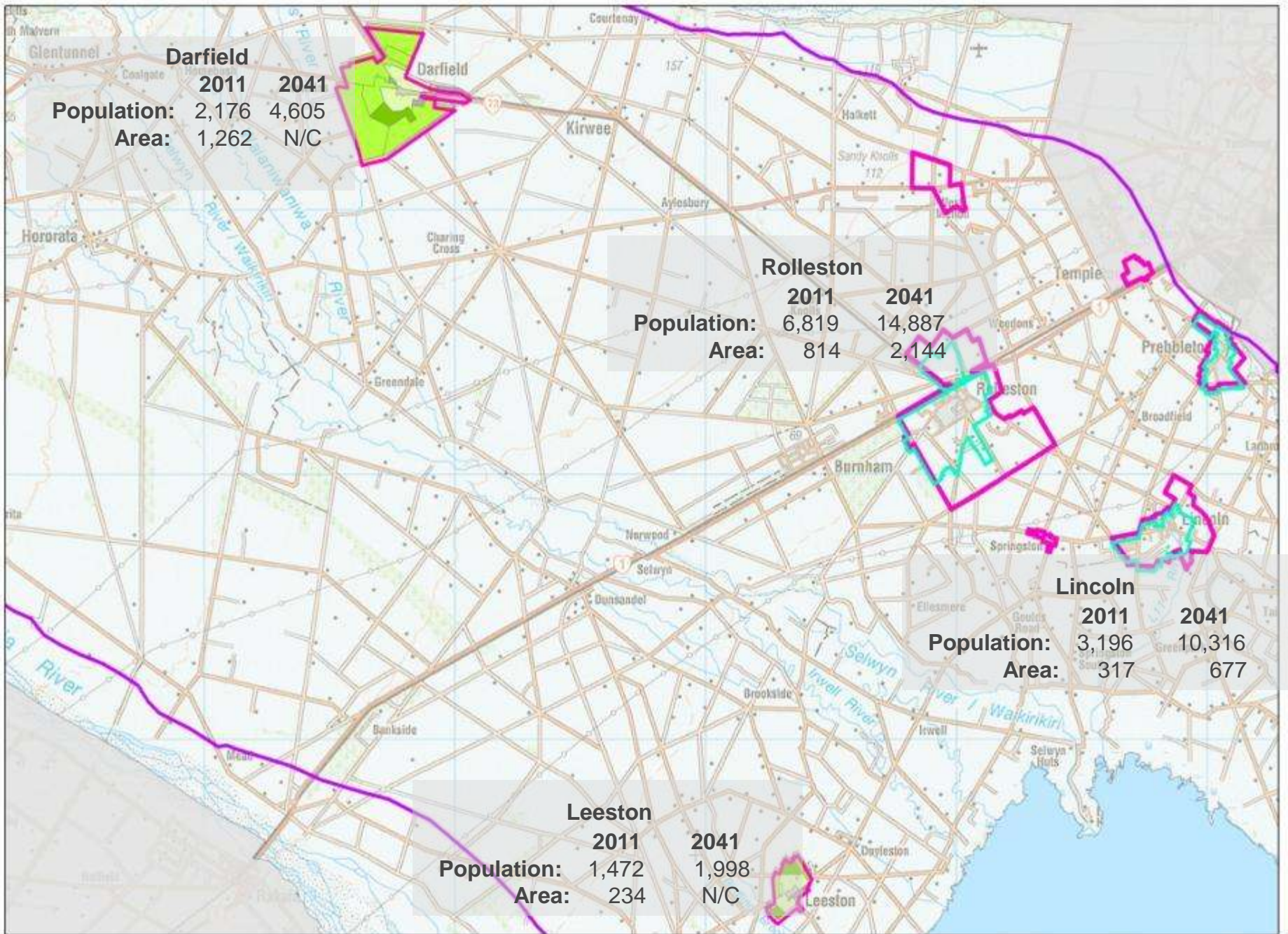
- Statutory, top-level regional RMA doc.
- Directive, specific objectives & policies with maps showing Urban Limits
- Provides for residential and business land for next 35 years for Greater Christchurch.

Proposed Change 1to RPS

- Integrated land use, transport and infrastructure and consolidation as relevant post earthquakes as prior.
- Some 150,000 households in Greater Christchurch – c.8,500 not to be rebuilt in Red Zones.
- Operative by use of CERA provisions 17 Oct 2011

UDS Partners and CERA

- Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Strategy
- Recovery Plans
- Housing Supply Interventions – use of CERA provisions to speed up land supply.
- Maintain quality and design of urban land development
- Improve quality of infrastructure including stormwater and sewer.



Urban Trends

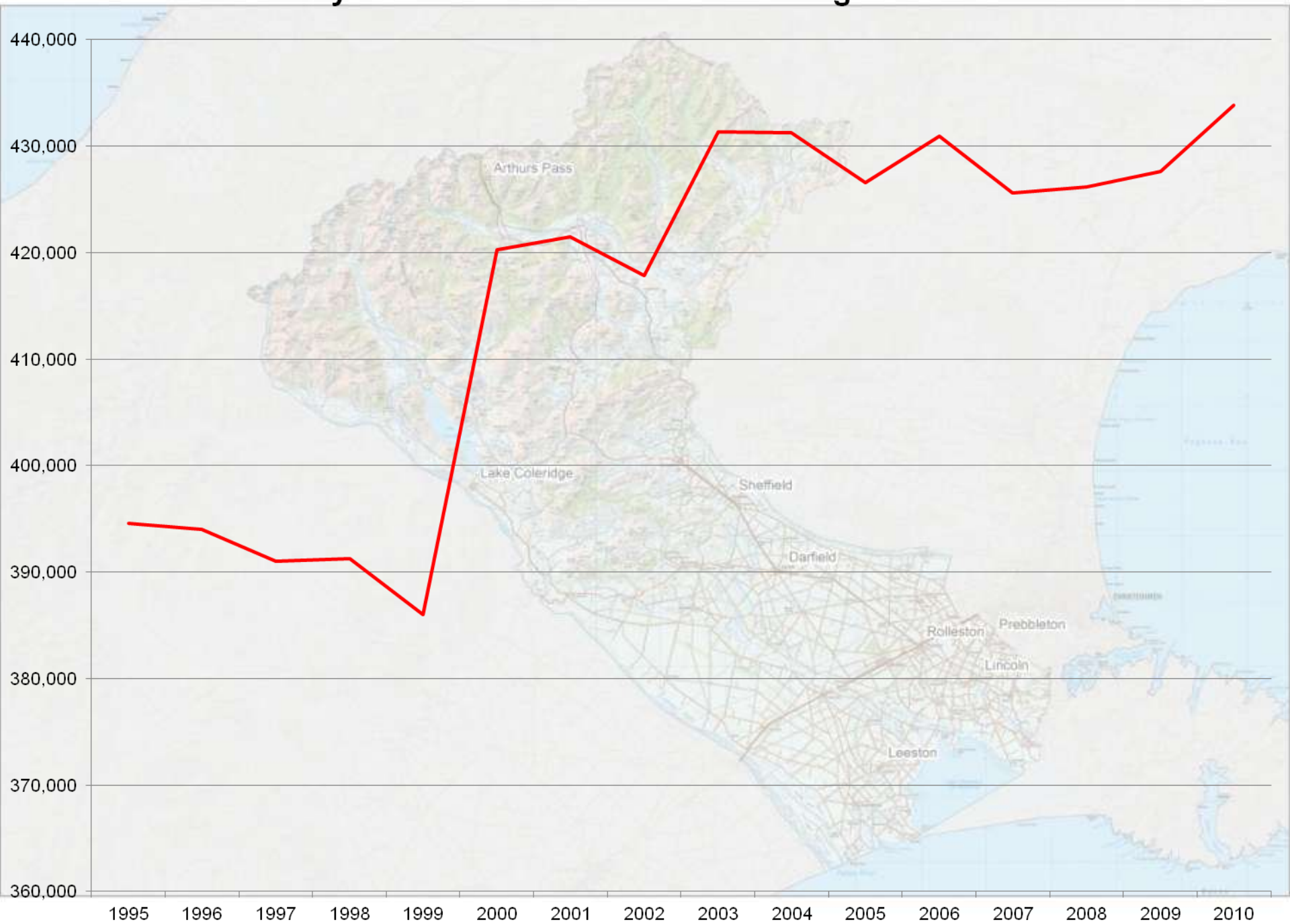


- Significant population increase; but
- Less urban sprawl/more urban consolidation
- More sustainable communities?
- Faster uptake of available land?
- Improved urban design?
- Improved sewerage and stormwater infrastructure

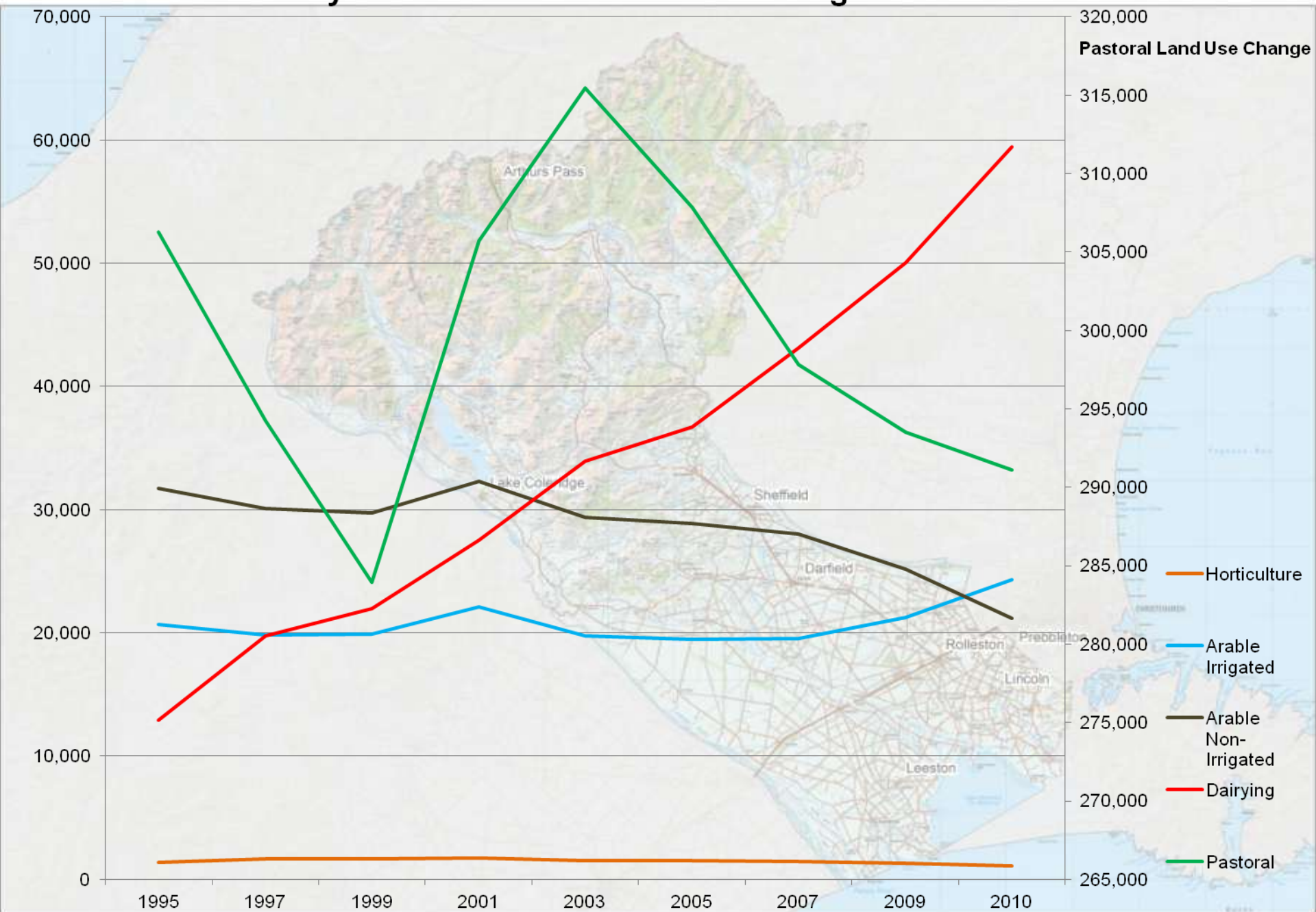


RURAL

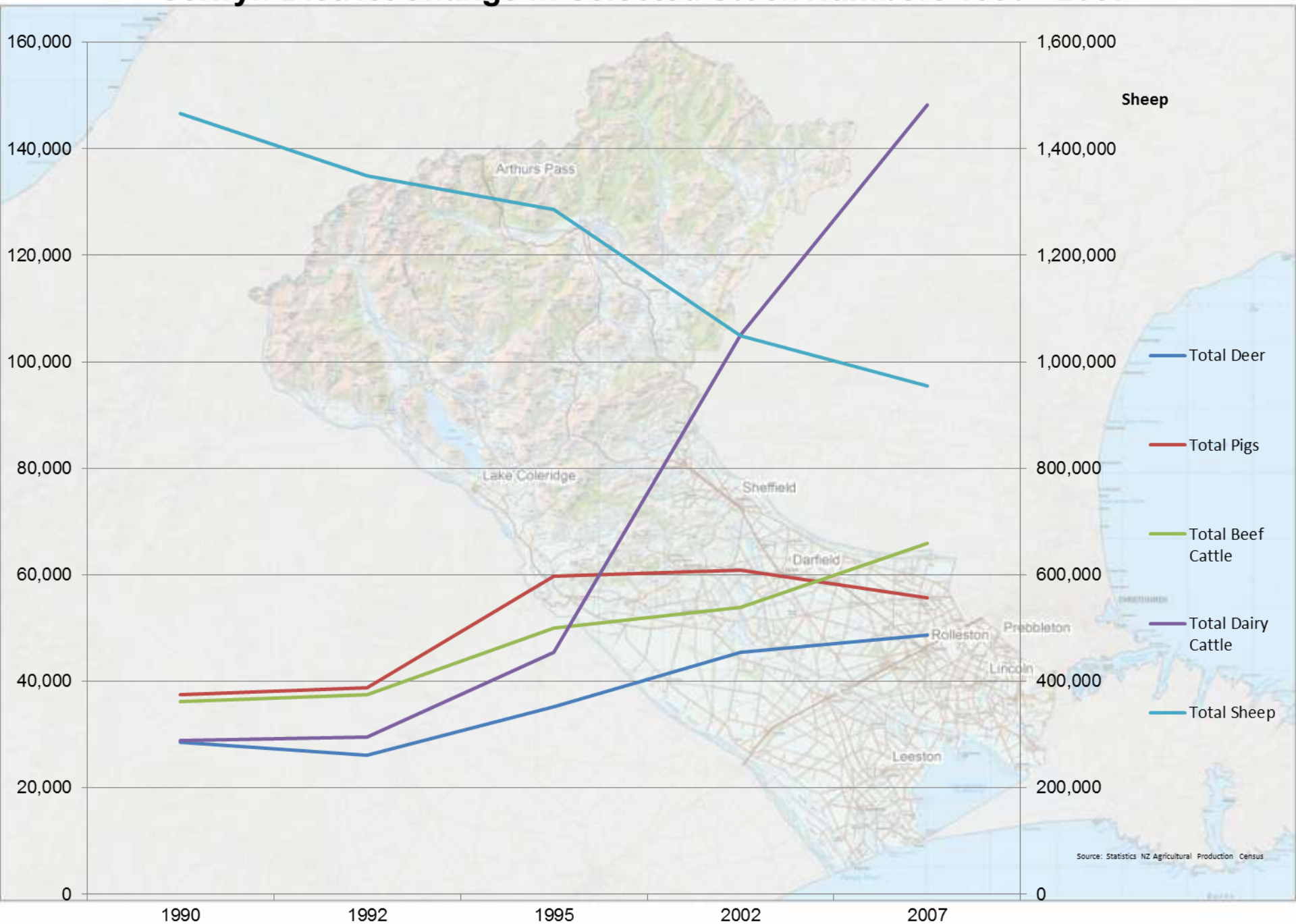
Selwyn District - Area of Productive Agricultural Land



Selwyn District Rural Land Use Change 1995 - 2010

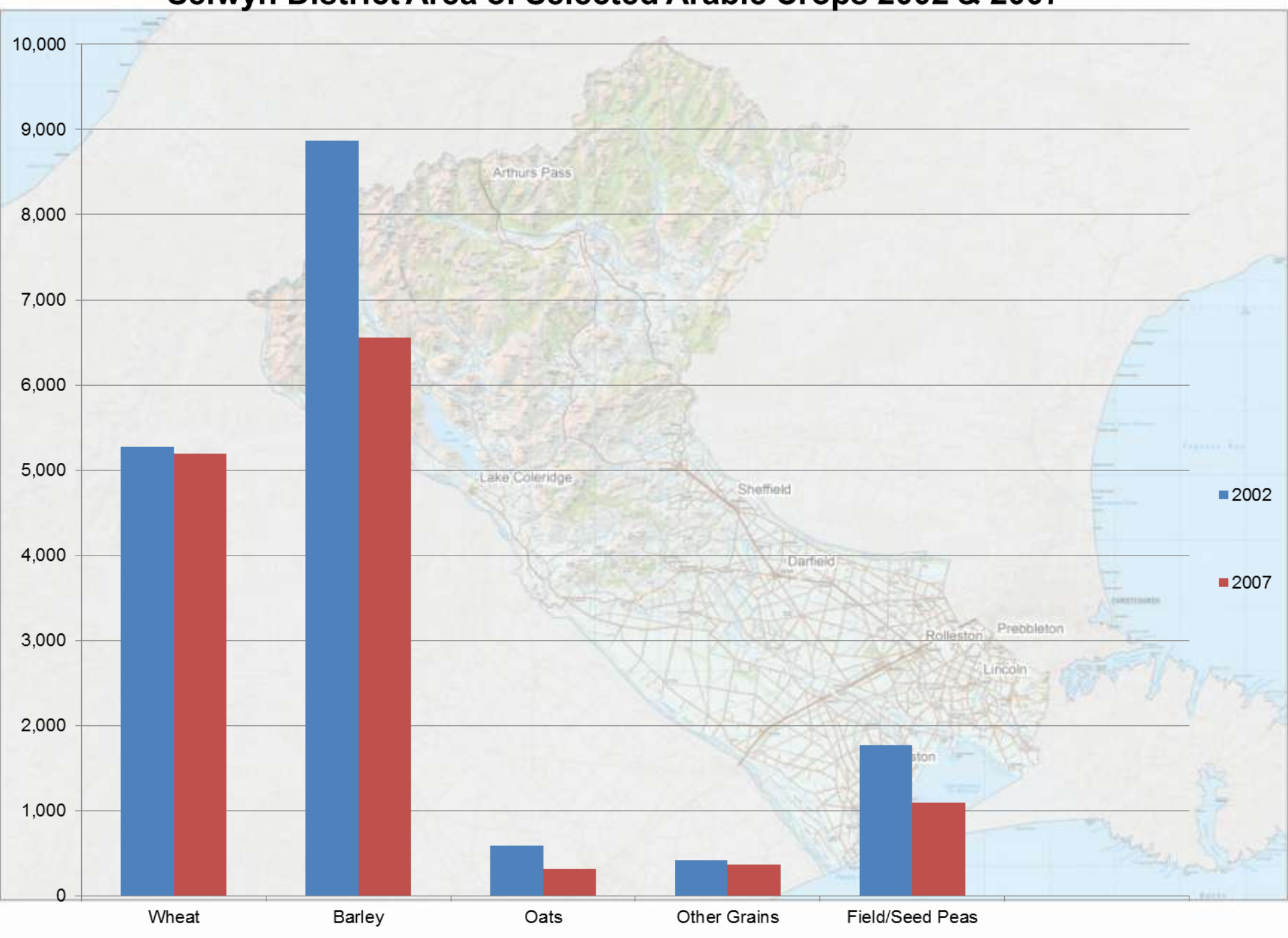


Selwyn District Change in Selected Stock Numbers 1990 - 2007

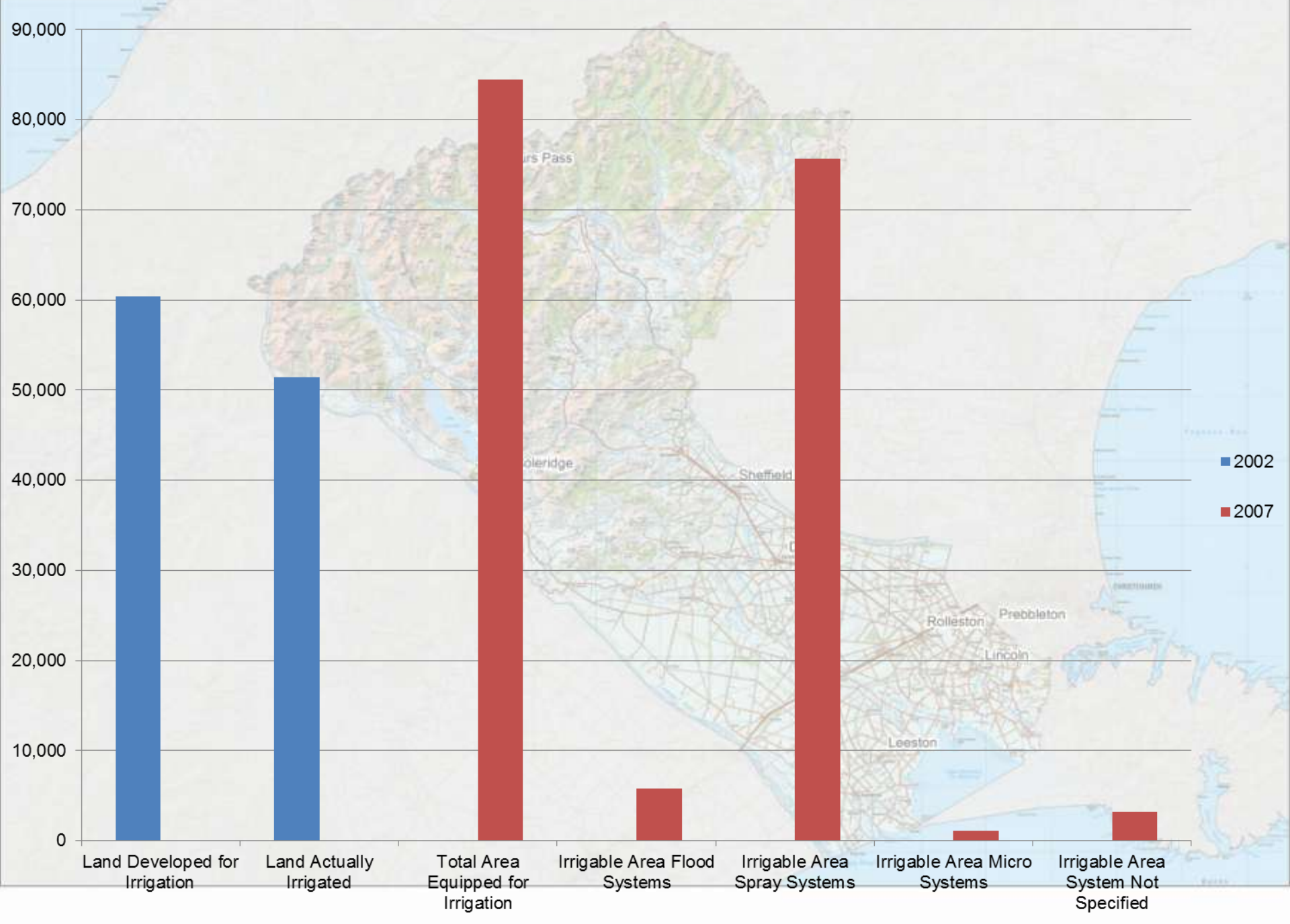


Source: Statistics NZ Agricultural Production Census

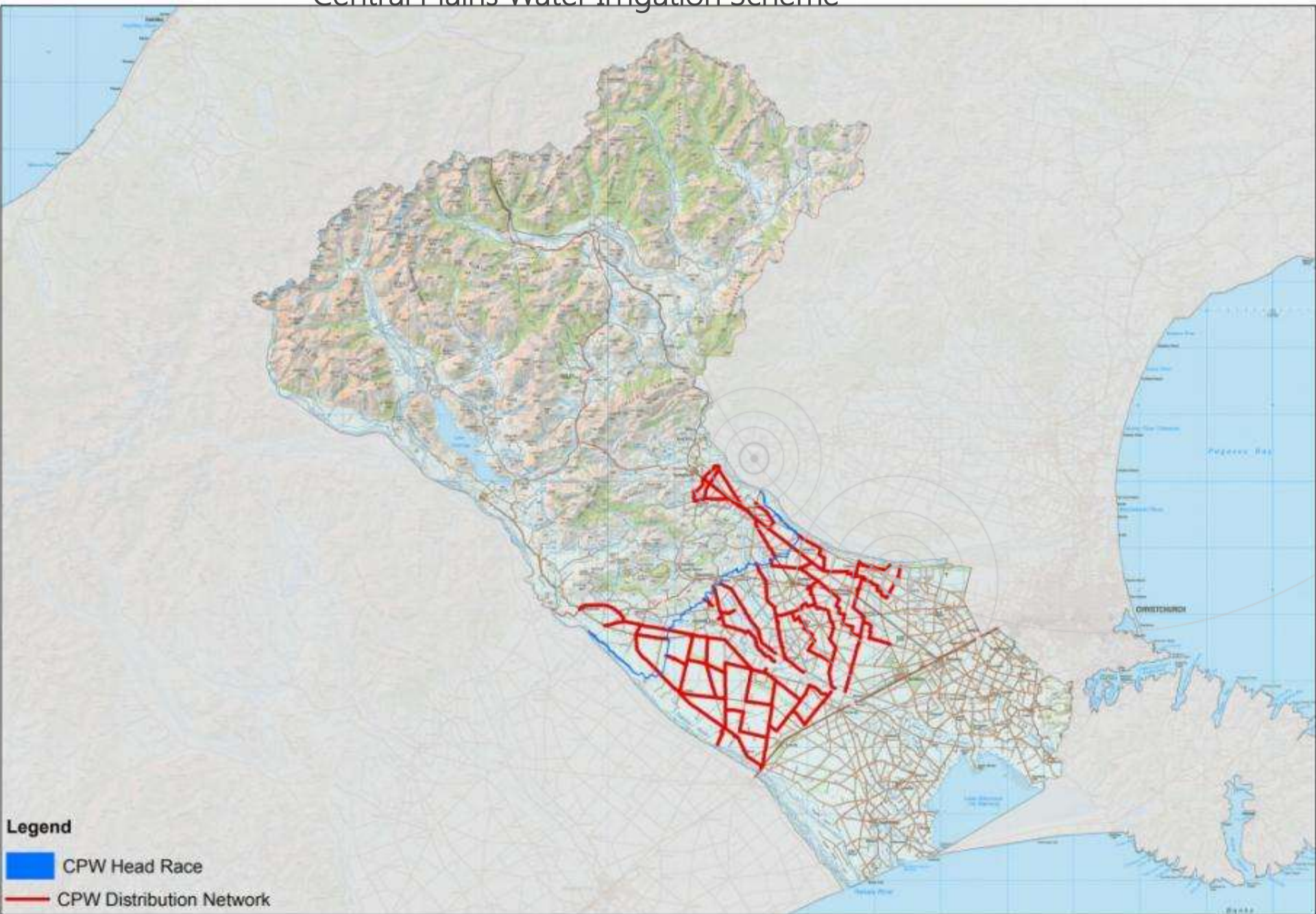
Selwyn District Area of Selected Arable Crops 2002 & 2007



Selwyn District - Land Developed for Irrigation 2002 - 2007



Central Plains Water Irrigation Scheme



Rural Trends

- Continued shrinking of the arable sector and increased movement away from 'traditional' pasture based farming systems (PCE, 2004)
- Moving towards farming systems that rely to a greater extent on external resource inputs (PCE, 2004)
- 1995 – 2007 Decrease in land used for pastoral use and increase in land used for dairying over the same period (Stats NZ)
- Decline in NZ's manufacturing share –except in relation to primary food production (Infometrics Ltd, 2011)
- Favourable outlook for wool processing industry over next 10-15 yrs (Infometrics Ltd, 2011)
- Short to Medium term (25yrs) benefits for forestry industry due to ETS (Infometrics Ltd, 2011)

References

- Statistics New Zealand – Agricultural Production Census
- Environment Canterbury – Rural Land Use Change in Canterbury 1995 – 2007
- Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment – Growing for Good: Intensive farming, sustainability and New Zealand's environment
- Infometrics Ltd – Mega Trends: Global and National Trends Affecting Regional Prospects – May 2011
- Selwyn District Council – Growth Model