



**AGENDA FOR A
MEETING OF THE
PLANNING AND CLIMATE CHANGE
COMMITTEE
TO BE HELD IN THE
COUNCIL CHAMBERS
SELWYN DISTRICT COUNCIL
ROLLESTON
WEDNESDAY 15 MAY 2024
COMMENCING AT 9AM**

Planning and Climate Change Committee - 15 May 2024

Attendees: Councillor N C Reid (Chair) & L L Gliddon (Deputy Chair), Mayor Sam Broughton, Councillors, P M Dean, S N O H Epiha, D Hasson, M B Lyall, S G McInnes, G S F Miller, R H Mugford & E S Mundt & Ms M McKay

15 May 2024 09:00 AM

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Public portions of this meeting are audio-recorded and livestreamed via the Council's YouTube channel.

The Severe Weather Emergency Legislation Bill has, until October 2024, suspended the requirement for members to be physically present to count as 'present' for the purposes of a quorum. Members attending by means of audio link or audiovisual link are therefore able to be counted as present for the purposes of a quorum and able to vote. The recently enacted Local Government Electoral Legislation Act has made these emergency provisions permanent, but this only comes into effect in October 2024. Standing Orders will be amended in 2024 to reflect any changes.

Whakataka te hau ki
te uru

Cease the winds from
the west

Whakataka te hau ki
te tonga

Cease the winds from
the south

Kia mākinakina ki uta

Let the breeze blow
over the land

Kia mātaratara ki tai

Let the breeze blow
over the sea

E hī ake ana te
atakura

Let the red-tipped
dawn come with a
sharpened air

He tio, he huka, he
hau hū

A touch of frost, a
promise of a glorious
day

Tīhei mauri ora!



**Council Committee
Terms of Reference**

For the 2022-2025 Triennium

Adopted by Selwyn District Council

14 December 2022

List of Committees

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INTRODUCTION

1. General Principles of Delegation

This document sets out the terms of reference and delegations for Selwyn District Council, and its committees and subcommittees. It also sets out the responsibilities of and delegations associated with certain roles, including the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chief Executive, Committee and Subcommittee Chairs and Deputy Chairs.

The Council's functions are wide-ranging, and it has obligations and powers under many statutes and regulations.

These terms of reference are intended to allow the Council to ensure that its powers and functions are exercised at a level commensurate with efficiency and effectiveness and the significance of the power or function.

2. Establishment of Committees

Procedures, responsibilities, and accountabilities

Subject to the following limitations, the committees of the whole shall have power to act in all matters concerning the functions listed in their respective delegations, provided they do not conflict with stated policy of Council. In respect of matters requiring financial input the committee's power is limited to the extent that provision has been made in the annual budgets and in the Long-Term Plan.

All Committees of the Whole:

- a) Shall be responsible for planning, reviewing and implementation of functions, duties, and powers in respect of their delegations
- b) Shall be responsible for monitoring performance (including budget and performance targets) for their areas of responsibility
- c) Have delegated power to appoint subcommittees and to delegate their powers to that subcommittee.
- d) May delegate their powers to an officer of the Council
- e) Can delegate any of its powers to any joint committee established for any relevant purpose under clause 32, Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA)
- f) Any committee of the whole has the power to adopt the Special Consultative Procedure provided for in Section 83 to 88 of the LGA in respect of matters under its jurisdiction. (This allows for setting of fees and bylaw making processes up to but not including adoption)
- g) All committees of the whole shall undertake such other functions as may be delegated by Council from time to time and are able to provide recommendations to council where appropriate

- h) When an Act or Regulation empowers 'the Council' to carry out a decision-making function, that decision must be made by way of resolution of the full council unless the Act or Regulation permits delegation to a committee, subcommittee or officer
- i) Council cannot delegate any of the following matters to committees, subcommittees or any other subordinate decision-making body (Clause 32(1)(a)- (h) of Schedule 7 of the Act):
 - a) the power to make a rate
 - b) the power to make a bylaw
 - c) the power to borrow money, or purchase or dispose of assets, other than in
 - d) accordance with the long-term plan
 - e) the power to adopt a long-term plan, annual plan or annual report
 - f) the power to appoint a chief executive
 - g) the power to adopt policies required to be adopted and consulted on under the Local Government 2002 in association with the long-term plan or developed for the purpose of the local governance statement
 - h) the power to adopt a remuneration and employment policy.
- j) The power to make or alter any council policy is limited to those instances where that power has been specifically delegated to the committee
- k) Any committee of the whole can approve submissions on legislation
- l) All Council committees will follow Tikanga and will open and close with a karakia

3. Committees

Committee includes, in relation to the Council:

- a) A committee comprising all the members of the Council;
- b) A standing committee or special committee appointed by the Council;
- c) A standing committee or special committee appointed by the Mayor;
- d) A joint committee appointed under clause 30 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002;
- e) Any subcommittee of a committee described in items (a) (b), (c) or (d) of this definition; or
- f) A subordinate decision-making body, including Subcommittees and Forums

The terms of reference and delegations to Committees and Subcommittees are set out in full in this document. In respect of committees and subcommittees:

- a) The committees have no decision making powers other than those set out in these terms of reference
- b) Any committee may request expert advice through the Chief Executive where necessary

- c) The committees may make recommendations to their governing committee or Council, or Chief Executive as appropriate

4. Working groups

Working groups may be recommended by committees and subcommittees for Council approval. Working groups are set up to investigate a specific issue within their area of focus and report back within a specific timeframe. Working groups are made up of members of the committee or subcommittee. Working groups do not have decision making power. Working groups enable Councillors to work constructively and collegially together to consider an issue and collectively work on solutions.

5. Quorum

Unless otherwise specified, a quorum is defined as a half, if the total number of members is even or a majority, if the total number of members is odd. The quorum for committees and subcommittees are stated in the relevant terms of reference. The Mayor is included in calculating the quorum and is counted towards the quorum when present. Appointed members are included in calculating the quorum and are counted towards the quorum when present.

6. Ambiguity and Conflict

In the event of ambiguity or conflict between any of the provisions contained in these terms of reference, the Chief Executive can provide advice. If the ambiguity or conflict results in uncertainty or dispute as to which chairperson, committee or subcommittee has the delegation to act in respect of a particular matter, then the Mayor will decide in consultation with the Deputy Mayor and having received advice from the Chief Executive. The decision of the Mayor will be final and binding.

In resolving ambiguity or conflict in the allocation of matters to committees, the guiding principle is that the primary outcome of the decision required should determine which committee deals with the matter.

PLANNING AND CLIMATE CHANGE COMMITTEE - TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Planning and Climate Change Committee shall be a Committee of Council, established by Council and is a Committee of the whole. The existence of the committee does not remove from council any of its legal obligations or responsibilities.

Chair:	Councillor Reid
Deputy Chair:	Councillor Gliddon
Members:	All Councillors Ms Megen McKay (Te Taumutu Rūnanga) Representative from Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga
Quorum:	Six (being a majority of the members physically present where the numbers of members are uneven, as per S.O 11.1(b))
Meeting Cycle:	Eight weekly or as required
Delegations Powers:	The Committee has the powers necessary to perform its responsibilities within the approved Long Term Plan and Annual Budgets
Reporting Officer:	Executive Director Development and Growth

1. Purpose

The purpose of the Terms of Reference is to assist the Committee to discharge its responsibilities as outlined below:

- Set direction for the district, determine specific outcomes that need to be met to deliver on that vision, and set in place the strategies, policies and work programmes to achieve those goals.
- In determining and shaping the strategies, policies and work programme of the Council, the Committee will take a holistic approach to ensure there is strong alignment between the objectives and work programmes of the strategic outcomes of Council
- The Committee will review the effectiveness of the following aspects:
 - Trust and confidence in decision-making by keeping our communities informed and involved in decision-making
 - Operational performance including strategy policy and development, monitoring and reporting on significant projects
 - Consultation and engagement including submissions to external bodies / organisations.
 - Maintain an overview of climate change risk and impact across the district ensuring decisions of Council make reference to climate change impacts.
 - Continue to engage with neighbouring authorities and government agencies on the development of climate change policy and protocol

To allow it to undertake these responsibilities the Committee will request information and reports from staff on matters relating to its purpose.

2. Planning And Strategy Responsibilities

2.1 Strategy and Policy Development

- Oversee the strategic planning and policy work programme
- Develop and agree strategy and policy for consultation / engagement
- Recommend to Council, strategy and policy for adoption
- Monitor and review strategy and policy

2.2 Service Levels (non-regulatory)

- Recommend service level changes and new initiatives to the Long Term and Annual Plan processes

2.3 Policies and Bylaws

- Provide oversight on the development and review of Council's Policies and District Bylaws
- Recommend to Council new or amended bylaws for adoption
- Make any resolution where in a bylaw the Council has specified that a matter be regulated, or controlled or prohibited by the Council

2.4 Consultation and Engagement

- Provide oversight on any consultation processes required on issues before the Committee
- Act as a community interface (with, as required, the Community Board for consultation on policies and as forum

2.5 Fees

- Set fees in accordance with legislative requirements unless the fees are set under a Bylaw (in which case the decision is retained by Council and the Committee has power of recommendation) or set as part of the Long Term Plan or Annual Plan (in which case the decision will be considered by the Long Term Plan and Annual Plan and approved by Council)

2.6 District Plan

- Review and approve for notification a proposed District Plan, a proposed change to the District Plan, or a variation to a proposed plan or proposed plan change (excluding any plan change notified under Clause 25(2)(a), First Schedule of the Resource Management Act
- Make the following decisions to facilitate the administration of the proposed plan, plan changes, variations, designation and heritage order processes:
 - to authorise the resolution of appeals on a proposed plan, plan change or variation
 - to consider and approve Council submissions on a proposed plan, plan changes, and variations
 - to oversee the private plan change process
 - to accept, adopt or reject private plan change applications under Clause 25 First Schedule Resource Management Act (RMA)
- Authorise any one or more officers holding the positions listed below to participate in a mediation of any proceeding before the Environment Court arising out of the First Schedule to the Resource Management Act 1991
 - this authority shall include the power to commit the Council to a binding agreement to resolve the proceeding, provided it does not require any Council expenditure not authorised by a Council delegation

- any authority given under this delegation shall be on such terms and conditions as the Committee considers appropriate
 - Group Manager Development and Growth
 - Head of Resource Consents
 - Head of Strategy and Policy
 - Team Leader Resource Consents
 - Team Leader Policy
 - Principal Planner
 - Senior Planner

2.7 Regulatory and Compliance

- Ensure appropriate administration of legislation in the following areas:
 - Environmental health
 - General bylaw administration
 - Animal (dog and stock control)
 - Hazardous substances and new organism control
 - Parking enforcement (vehicles registrations and warrant of fitness)
 - Noise control
 - Food Act
 - Land Use consents

2.8 Building Control

- Oversight of Council's accreditation as a Building Control Authority
- Ensure appropriate administration of legislation and provision of applicable advice is received in the following areas:
 - Property Information and Land Information Memoranda
 - Consents and inspections

2.9 Resource Consents

- Ensure appropriate administration of legislation and provision of applicable advice is received in the following areas:
 - Subdivision, land-use and development control
 - Development contributions
 - to authorise the resolution of appeals on a resource consent
- Authorise any one or more officers holding the positions listed below to participate in a mediation of any proceeding before the Environment Court arising out of the First Schedule to the Resource Management Act 1991
 - this authority shall include the power to commit the Council to a binding agreement to resolve the proceeding, provided it does not require any Council expenditure not authorised by a Council delegation
 - any authority given under this delegation shall be on such terms and conditions as the Committee considers appropriate
 - GM Development and Growth
 - Head of Resource Consents
 - Head of Strategy and Policy
 - Team Leader Resource Consents
 - Team Leader Policy
 - Principal Planner
 - Senior Planner

3. Climate Change Responsibilities

- 3.1 Provide direction and oversight of the development and implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation activities by local government in Selwyn
- 3.2 Provide advice and feedback in advance of decisions, raising awareness about climate change issues, and supporting the development and implementation of action on climate change.
- 3.3 Monitor issues relating to Climate Change Risk Assessment work, Council's internal resource efficiency and greenhouse gas emissions programme and consideration of regional and national policy and actions, including advise on submissions to central government.
- 3.4 Act collectively as an advocate for climate change adaptation and mitigation generally and within the individual bodies represented on the Committee
- 3.5 Ensure the importance of and the rationale for climate change adaptation and mitigation is communicated consistently within Selwyn

4. Biodiversity Responsibilities

- 4.1 Provide oversight and assistance on council's biosecurity and biodiversity activities ensuring that accountabilities and responsibilities are fulfilled
- 4.2 Make recommendations to council on biosecurity and biodiversity matters
- 4.3 Advise council on any significant legislative changes, programmes, plans or reports affecting these activities.
- 4.4 Monitor and review progress towards council's objectives, the achievement of the performance targets and the delivery of work programmes in the relevant Term Plan, Annual Plan and operational strategies
- 4.5 To coordinate with other agencies on strategic matters concerning biosecurity and biodiversity in Selwyn

5. Greater Christchurch Partnership (GCP) Responsibilities

- 5.1 Receive information on current matters pertaining to GCP council discussions and consider implementation of those outcomes across Selwyn District

6. Submissions

- 6.1 The Council delegates the Committee to consider and approve draft submissions on behalf of the Council on topics within its Terms of Reference.
- 6.2 Where the timing of the consultation does not allow for consideration of a draft submission by
- 6.3 the Council or relevant Committee, the draft submission can be considered an approved on behalf of the Council

7. Chairperson may refer urgent matters to the Council

- 7.1 As may be necessary from time to time, the Committee Chairperson is authorised to refer urgent matters to the Council for decision, where this Committee would ordinarily have considered the matter. To exercise this authority:
 - 7.1.1 the Committee Advisor must inform the Chairperson in writing of the reasons while this referral is necessary
 - 7.1.2 the Chairperson must then respond to the Committee Advisor in writing of their decision

- 7.2 If the Chairperson agrees to refer the report to the Council, then Council may then assume decision-making authority for that specific report

8. Urgent matters referred from the Council

- 8.1 As may be necessary from time to time, the Mayor is authorised to refer urgent matters to this Committee for decision, where the Council would ordinarily have considered the matter, except for those matters listed in the limitations below. To exercise this authority:
- 8.1.1 The Committee Advisor must inform the Mayor and Chief Executive in writing the reasons why the referral is necessary.
- 8.1.2 The Mayor and Chief Executive must respond in writing with their decision.
- 8.2 If the Mayor and Chief Executive agrees to refer the report to the Committee, the Committee may then assume decision-making authority for that specific report.

9. Limitations

- 9.1 The general delegations to this Committee exclude any decision-making powers that are delegated to a Community Board, another Committee of Council or joint Committee
- 9.2 The Council retains the authority to adopt policies, strategies and bylaws
- 9.3 Council cannot delegate any of the following matters to committees, subcommittees or any other subordinate decision-making body (Clause 32(1)(a)- (h) of Schedule 7 of the Act):

10. Compliance with Legislation, Standards and Best Practice Guidelines

- 10.1 Review the effectiveness of the system for monitoring Council's compliance with laws, Council's own standards and best practice guidelines

11. Terms of Reference Review Process

- 11.1 On an annual basis the Committee will review its terms of reference to ensure all relevant legislation is acknowledged and incorporated
- 11.2 At the commencement of each calendar year the Committee will develop its work programme for the year ahead. The work programme will include linkage to Council's Long-term Plan and Annual Plan key activities and projects, the CEO's agreed KPIs and to risk assessment

TERMS OF REFERENCE REVIEW TABLE

Date of review	Status / summary of changes made
November 2022	TOR established
14 December 2022	Adopted by Council
1 March 2023	Adopted by Committee with minor change
11 October 2023	Amended and adopted by Council
	Adopted by Committee

**MINUTES OF AN ORDINARY MEETING OF THE
PLANNING & CLIMATE CHANGE COMMITTEE
HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER
ON WEDNESDAY 20 MARCH 2024 COMMENCING AT 1PM**

PRESENT

Councillor N C Reid (Chairperson), Mayor Sam Broughton, Councillors P M Dean, S N O H Epiha, L L Gliddon (Deputy Chairperson), D Hasson, M B Lyall, S G McInnes, G S F Miller, and E S Mundt & Ms M McKay

IN ATTENDANCE

R Love (Acting Executive Direction Development & Growth), B Baird (Acting Head of Strategy and Policy), K Tallentire (Sustainability Lead), George Sariak (Senior Strategy Planner) Mesdames D Kidd (Executive Director Community Services and Facilities), R Carruthers (Policy Team Leader), E Larsen (Head of Resource Consents), S Atherton (Head of Regulatory), T Van der Velde (Assistant to Executive Director Enabling Services) and C Bennet (Governance Coordinator)

The meeting was livestreamed.

The Chairperson commenced with a Karakia welcoming everyone to the meeting, also those listening online.

APOLOGIES

None.

IDENTIFICATION OF ANY EXTRAORDINARY BUSINESS

None.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

None.

PUBLIC FORUM

Brent Hopley – Parking Infringements

Brent said that he wanted to discuss Council's parking team's recent crackdown on berm parking. Brent commented that he has had previous experience in policy and regulation work which gives him insight into the matter. Brent recounted a neighbourhood barbecue he organised where parking infringements were extensively discussed. Brent shared that he had recently received a parking infringement from Selwyn District Council for parking on the Council owned berm. He explained that he had parked his vehicle on the berm due to a flat battery, and unfortunately, he received the infringement on the day he planned to move his vehicle.

Brent spoke of his surprise of receiving the parking infringement and voiced his preference on how he would have liked to have received a warning first or communication regarding parking on Council owned berms. He suggested that such information could have been included in the rates mail out as a notice. Brent also noted that he does not read the Selwyn Times newspaper. He further discussed how narrow some streets in the district were and understood it to be safer to park on the berm to allow adequate space for passing vehicles.

In summary, Brent expressed a desire for formal notification regarding Council's employment of a parking warden and improved communication regarding parking infringements, including the prohibition of using Council owned berms for parking.

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

- 1. Public minutes of the ordinary meeting of the Planning and Climate Change Committee held in the Council Chamber on Wednesday 25 October 2023**

Moved – Councillor Mundt / **Seconded** – Councillor Gliddon

'That the Planning and Climate Change Committee confirms the public minutes of the ordinary meeting of the Committee held on Wednesday 25 October 2023.'

CARRIED

REPORTS

- 1. Chairperson's Tabled Report**

The Chair circulated her chairperson report to the Committee last night.

Councillor Miller was interested in the depth of soil information and section development in the report and spoke of this being an issue in Lincoln. With the topsoil stripped back landowners are finding it hard to establish gardens and there are water retention issues as well. Councillor Miller spoke of this potentially being a workstream for staff to look into.

Mayor Broughton reminded the Committee that staff circulated Council's draft submission on the government's Draft Government Policy Statement for Land Transport (Draft GPS), for comment and feedback which is due to staff 26 of March 2024. He highlighted key parts of the submissions and encouraged the committee to provide feedback to staff. The Chair supported Mayor Broughton's comments and spoke of the importance of submitting on the Draft GPS as the focus on the Draft GPS has shifted from the last one.

The Chair wanted it noted that a letter was sent to Ministers in regards to an e-bike rebate scheme and a response it yet to be received.

Councillor Mundt thanked the Chair for a very good report and took the opportunity to highlight the upcoming Envirotown plastics panellist event. She shared her previous positive experiences attending the event and encouraged fellow councillors to participate, as she feels that plastic is one of Selwyn's biggest waste streams.

Clarification was sought of where staff were up to in regards to the Tree Replanting Policy which was listed in the actions table in the report. The Chair responded that she would put together a set of questions for staff in relation to the topics of tree canopy cover, soil, and the e-bikes for staff to address and bring back to the next Committee meeting.

Ms McKay commented on the NSP-IB (National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity) and signalled that Mana whenua will be submitting to have continuing monitoring of SNA's (Significant Natural Areas) across the district and added it would be worthwhile for Council to submit on the same thing.

Councillor Epiha noted the amendment to the Waste Minimisation (Tyres) Regulation came into force where the cost of disposals is now front-loaded which will help with responsible handling and disposal of tyres, he added this is a big win for the environment and Council.

Moved – Councillor Reid / **Seconded** – Councillor McInnes

'That the Planning & Climate Change Committee receives the Chairperson's verbal report.'

CARRIED

2. Acting Executive Director Development and Growth

Acting Executive Director's Report

Staff spoke to the Resource Consent Timeframes presentation.

Non-notified Resource Consent timeframe is 20 working days, however, given that the Resource Consent teams are working under two District Plans (Operative District Plan and Partially Operative District Plan), the timeframes have been extended to 40 working days. While January compliance to timeframe was high at 97% there was a dip in February down to 77%. Staff noted there is a provision in the RMA (Resource Management) Act that requires a refund to the applicant of up to 1% per day over, up to a maximum of 50%.

There have been challenges working under two plans with increased workloads and complexity of work which has led to insufficient capacity and growing demands for both the Development Engineering Team and Resource Consents Team.

Actions taken are resolving appeals and working towards one District Plan. Working towards improving digital systems and improving capacity. With these actions implemented, staff expect to be back up to 90% timeframe compliance by May-June.

The Chief Executive added that it was also important to note that under the Partially Operative District Plan, there is a new process for the requirement of flood assessment certificates which is a new requirement that did not exist before, this requires extra resources and time.

Discussion was held around the external consultant fees being charged to the applicant. This is a short-term solution and if needed Council will look at capacity for a full-time equivalent if needed in the future.

Clarification was sought around the 1% per day over refund, and whether this was budgeted for. Staff responded no and said the figures are around \$17,000 for the month of February.

Discussion was held around frustration in the community of those with difficult applications that take several years and lots of resource to resolve. Staff said they are actively looking at different ways of engagement with customers, identifying strategic partners and being more enabling to those with difficult applications. This could look like a case management style approach, particularly in complex cases.

Staff commented that for the District Plan appeals, the mediation timeline has changed slightly from when it was published in the report.

A minor error was noted in the report: Item 4 states on the 21 December 2024 Council lodged an appeal, this should read 2023.

There was discussion around the MDRS (Medium Density Residential Standards). Mayor Broughton and Councillor McInnes expressed that they like where the district is currently at with MDRS.

Councillor McInnes remarked that without MDRS across our townships we would be relegating Rolleston, Lincoln and Prebbleton to a state of being more of a backwater for another 10-20 years. She added that achieving amenities such as public transport, more facilities and shops is contingent upon townships get denser.

Concerns were raised about school builds and campuses being put on hold under the new government, alongside worries of growing roll numbers in schools across the district and the Ministry of Education not being able to cater for numbers and yet, Council have agreed through approved plan changes that houses will be built. Staff responded that the resource management process does not consider education or health but advised that the Ministry of Education were notified of the plan changes.

Councillor Mundt commented that she had feedback from property developers informing her that there is no market or demand for medium-density housing in the Selwyn District. Councillor Mundt sought clarification if there was anything in the works that had already been consented for medium-density building to start in the district. Staff responded there are consents in for multi-unit development which is more than one dwelling on a site in the medium density residential zone. Staff will look to see if there has been any medium density build consented for Selwyn and bring this information back to the committee.

Moved – Councillor Lyall / **Seconded** – Mayor Broughton

‘That the Planning and Climate Change Committee receives the Acting Executive Director’s report for information.’

CARRIED

3. Acting Head of Strategy and Policy

Greater Christchurch Partnership Joint Housing Action Plan

It was noted that Appendix 1 did not include a copy of the Greater Christchurch Partnership’s Housing Action Plan as noted in the report.

Clarification was sought around the term affordable living and if it can be quantified or defined. Staff responded that generally, it is working on a 30% income to support the home. It is usually working on the housing continuum that we are looking at as a scale for people who cannot afford private ownership of a home.

Moved – Councillor McInnes / **Seconded** – Councillor Gliddon

‘That the Planning and Climate Change Committee:

- (a) Receives this report;*
- (b) Adopts the attached Greater Christchurch Partnership’s Joint Housing Action Plan;*
- (c) Commits to implementing Phase 1 of the Action Plan; and*
- (d) Champions the implementation of Phase 1 of the Action Plan, creating the foundation for Phase 2.’*

CARRIED

DISCUSSION ON MATTERS RAISED IN PUBLIC FORUM

Councillors thanked Brent for bringing this topic to Councillors attention.

Brent spoke of how he did not know it was illegal to park on the berm and spoke of the importance of improved communication with communities.

Brent mentioned his unsuccessful experience with Snap, Send, and Solve App and website. Instead, he wrote a letter to the Council, which unfortunately did not reach the appropriate channels. The Chief Executive apologised for the lack of response to Brent's letter and discussed ongoing efforts within the Council's service team to address service requests. Staff will follow up on Brent's letter.

It was noted that the Council's communication team is highly attuned to the different levels of communication required in our communities.

With no further business being discussed, the meeting closed at 2.22pm following the closing karakia.

DATED this day of 2024

CHAIRPERSON

REPORT

TO: Planning and Climate Change Committee
FOR: Committee Meeting — 16 May 2024
FROM: Councillor Nicole Reid
DATE: 5 May 2024
SUBJECT: CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT TO COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDATION

'That the Planning and Climate Change Committee receive the Chairperson's Report to Committee for information.'

1. PURPOSE

To inform the committee regarding current items that may be of interest pertaining to Planning and Climate Change issues.

2. RESPONSE TO PUBLIC FORUM FROM LAST MEETING

This will be addressed in the Executive Directors report.

3. RECENT ACTIVITIES RELEVANT TO THIS COMMITTEE

3.1 Attended Lincoln Envirotown Kim Hill Topic

I attended the above event on 28 March. As always, this was an entertaining and worthwhile event. The event was recorded and can be accessed through Lincoln Envirotown's Facebook page.

3.2 Ministry for the Environment (MfE) released New Zealand's Gas Inventory (1990-2022)

From MfE website: It showed that gross greenhouse gas emissions decreased in 2022 by 4 percent. More information here: [New Zealand's annual emissions decreased in 2022 | Ministry for the Environment](#)

3.2 Ministry for the Environment (MfE) released new report highlighting 'importance of natural assets and infrastructure'

From MfE website: "This a combined report between MfE and Stats NZ and is their three-yearly report regarding the state of land in NZ, called 'Our land 2024'.

"The report shows how the ways we use land have wide-ranging effects on our diverse ecosystems and the biodiversity they support, with impacts on our economies, homes, resilience to disasters, cultural identity and public health." The report looks at natural infrastructure, soil, pressures on soils, loss of highly productive land, loss of urban green spaces, etc.

More information can be found on MfE's website: [New report highlights importance of natural assets and infrastructure | Ministry for the Environment](#) with both the full report or there is "A Snapshot" version which 'presents a selection of the report's key findings', which I have attached to Appendix one of this report.

3.3 Ministry for the Environment (MfE): Independent review of biogenic methane science and targets announced

Copied from MfE website: "*The Government is to appoint an independent Ministerial advisory panel to review New Zealand's biogenic methane science and targets.*

"The panel will be tasked with reviewing the latest science about biogenic methane to provide an up-to-date evidence base about methane's warming impact.

"The panel will also provide advice on what a biogenic methane target consistent with the principle of no additional warming would look like for New Zealand.

"The Government is expected to confirm terms of reference for the review and panel members in mid-2024.

"The Climate Change Commission is also reviewing the 2050 climate change targets (including the biogenic methane target) this year. The Commission launched public consultation on its draft advice on 8 April 2024. The Commission's final advice must be provided to the Minister of Climate Change by 31 December 2024. The Government must respond to the Commission's advice within 12 months.

"See Government announcement [Methane targets to be independently reviewed](#) on the Beehive website."

4. CURRENT CONSULTATIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES

4.1 Climate Change Commission reviewing the 2050 climate change targets (including the biogenic methane target)

Copied from Climate Change Commission's website ([Have your say: How can Aotearoa New Zealand best tackle greenhouse gases? » Climate Change Commission](#) (climatecommission.govt.nz))

"Between 8 April and 31 May 2024, we're seeking public feedback on three projects related to Aotearoa New Zealand's emissions reduction target and emissions budgets. Learn more about this work below, or find out where to [read the documents and make a submission](#).

"The consultation includes three pieces of work:

"The first piece of work [looks at what the emissions budget should be for the period 2036–2040](#). Emissions budgets are stepping stones towards the country's long-term emissions reduction target. They set a cap on the maximum amount of climate pollution that Aotearoa New Zealand can emit in a five-year period...."

"The second piece of work [looks at the country's 2050 climate target](#). When the Commission develops advice on the next emissions budget, it also does a sense check of that long-term target...."

"The third piece of work also relates to the 2050 target – but is focused on [whether emissions from international shipping and aviation should also be included in it](#), like emissions from domestic shipping and aviation already are...."

"To find out more and make a submission, go

to haveyoursay.climatecommission.govt.nz. Submissions close on 31 May."

There have been webinars and those are available on their website to watch/listen

here: [Webinars » Climate Change Commission \(climatecommission.govt.nz\)](#)

They have a webinar coming up as follows:

"Webinar: Emissions reduction target and emissions budget consultation

***"What:* A Zoom webinar presented by our Commission CE Jo Hendy and commission staff on the process taken to develop our latest consultation documents, before moving into break-out sessions where you'll be able to ask questions and focus in on one topic.**

***"When:* Tuesday 21 May, 12:00–1:30pm (NZ time, GMT+13)**

***"How:* Register for free to join us on the day: www.eventbrite.co.nz/e/847779901507 "**

5. UPCOMING EVENTS

5.1 Techfest Christchurch (weeklong event with Thursday being 'The Future of Environment and Sustainability Day') at Turanga

Thursday 23 May 2024 (sponsored by 'Invest Hong Kong')

"This day is all about the future of the environment and technology that help us to create a sustainable future and reduce impact on the environment. Come and hear from local and international speakers about tech that's good for the world!"

"Canterbury Tech Members free and \$35 for non-members for a day pass (or become a member today and get a free pass. Students need to sign up for a free student membership to get free passes"

Topics include: CCC's work on smart cities, Callaghan Innovation's work "with businesses to develop sustainable solutions to gnarly environmental challenges for society", food tech entrepreneur value-add to food exports, construction tech innovation, and a panel session about energy tech for reducing emissions."

Unfortunately it clashes with one of our LTP hearing days but I may follow up to see if they will have recordings to access after the event.



NICOLE REID

CHAIRPERSON - PLANNING AND CLIMATE CHANGE COMMITTEE

APPENDIX ONE

Ministry for the Environment report “Our land 2024: A Snapshot”



Our land 2024

A snapshot

New Zealand's Environmental Reporting Series



Ministry for the
Environment
Manatū Mō Te Taiao

StatsNZ
Tatauranga Aotearoa

Our land 2024: A snapshot

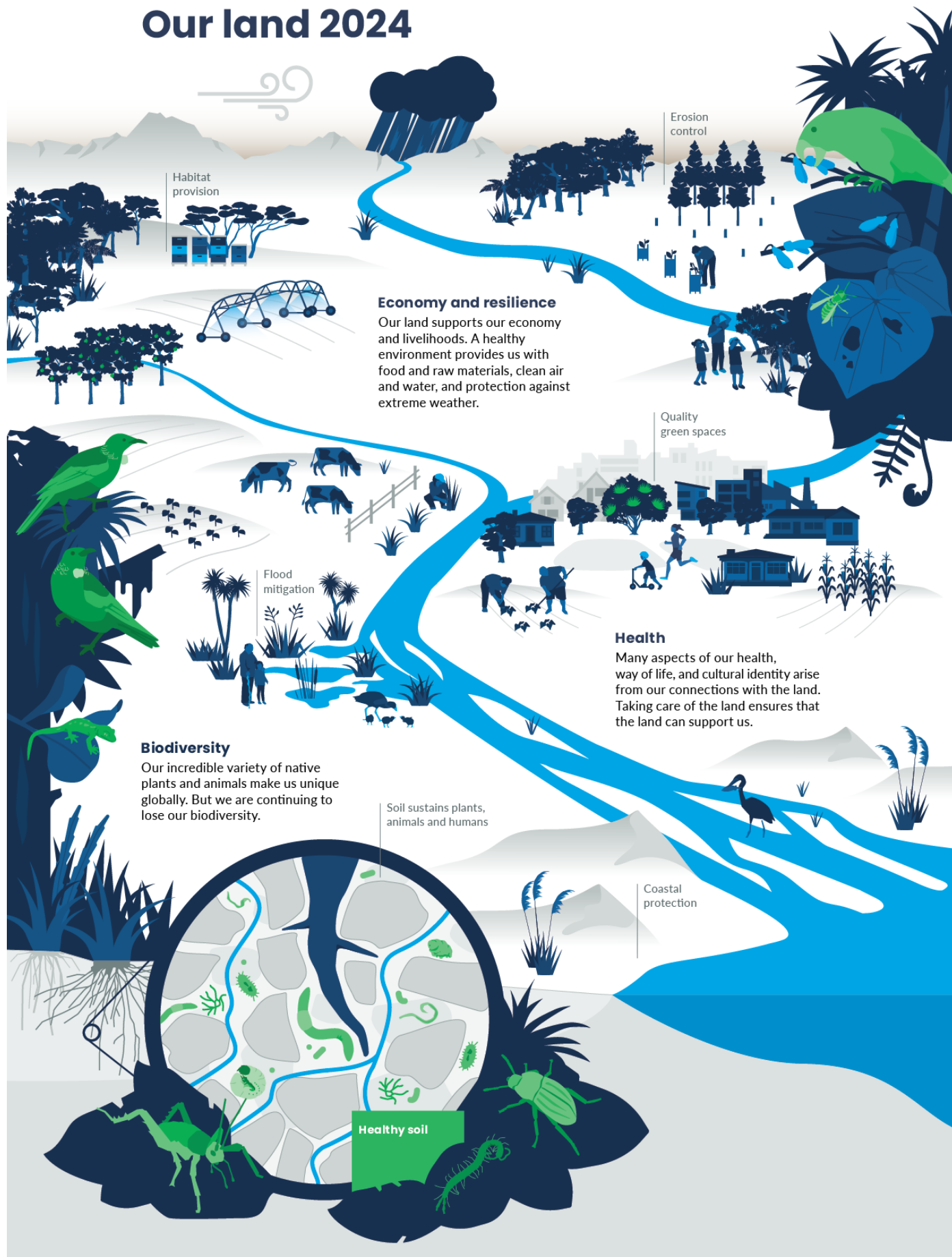
The land and ecosystems of Aotearoa New Zealand are globally unique and for many people our relationship with the land is a defining characteristic of life in Aotearoa. Today, New Zealanders benefit from the many contributions land makes to our lives.

In *Our land 2024*, we use the terms ‘natural assets’ and ‘natural infrastructure’ to describe natural or semi-natural structural elements of ecosystems and landscapes that are important to delivering benefits for the environment and people. Examples of natural infrastructure include our soils, forests and grasslands, urban green spaces, and wetlands.

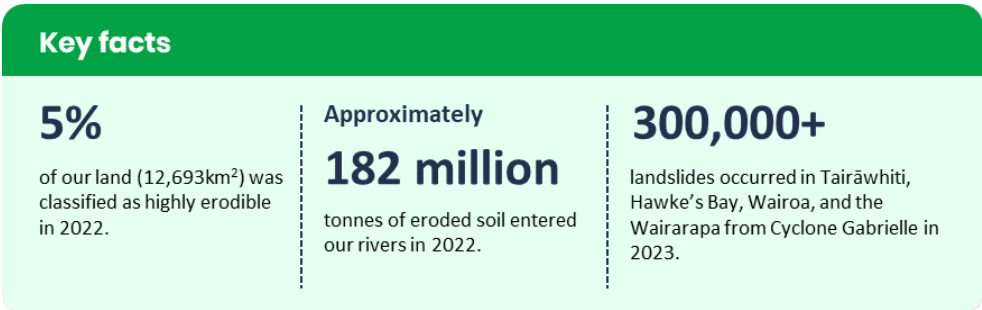
Functioning natural infrastructure provides us with a range of benefits, including improving water quality, absorbing atmospheric carbon, enhancing flood control, supporting biodiversity, and supporting our mental, cultural and physical health. Our natural infrastructure is also crucial to our economy. Our primary production and tourism sectors as well as our international brand and identity rely on our natural environment.

This snapshot of *Our land 2024* explores the current state of our natural assets and natural infrastructure, the benefits they provide us, and how we’ve placed them under pressure.

Our land 2024



Our soils



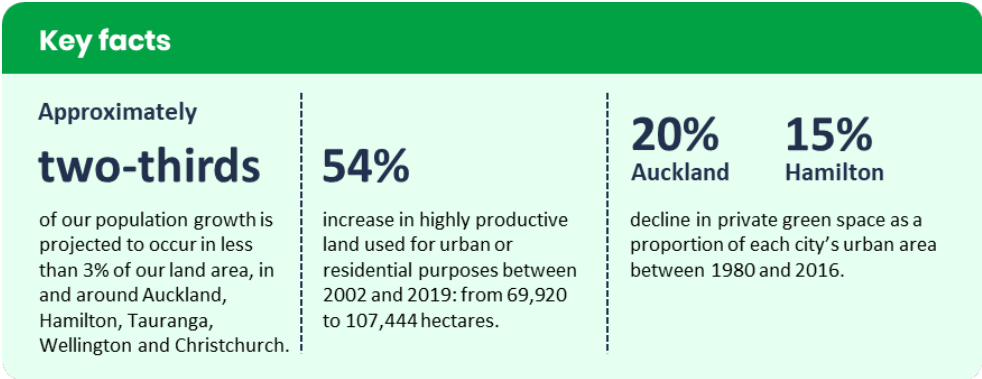
Our soils are a finite resource in our lifetime and yet a strategic natural asset. They play a critical role supporting biodiversity, purifying water, cycling nutrients, storing carbon, and underpin our agricultural and horticultural economy. In the year ending June 2023, the food and fibre sector (excluding seafood) accounted for \$55.3 billion in export revenue, which represented over 75 percent of Aotearoa New Zealand’s total in export goods.

For many Māori soil is also of great cultural significance, fundamental to māra kai (gardening, horticulture) and viewed as a living entity with deep connections to whakapapa (ancestral lineage).

But our activities on land have compromised both the quality and quantity of our soils through deforestation, urban sprawl and densification, and agricultural intensification. Climate change is adding to these pressures, exacerbating flooding, landslides and erosion.

The loss of soils through human-driven excess erosion, on top of our naturally high erosion rates, impacts the health of our indigenous land, freshwater and marine ecosystems. It also has significant consequences for the productivity and resilience of the food and fibre sector.

Our highly productive land and urban green spaces



Highly productive land is a vital form of natural infrastructure. Its unique characteristics make it particularly suitable for some forms of primary production such as market gardening and vegetable production.

Urban green spaces provide important places for interaction with nature, foster community cohesion, and provide critical services such as lowering ambient temperatures, reducing stormwater runoff, and supporting biodiversity.

But our population is growing and is heading for 6 million by 2050. Population growth has contributed to the expansion of our towns and cities, with the total urban area in Aotearoa growing by 15 percent between 1996 and 2018 (See indicator: [Urban land cover](#)).

This means that highly productive land, often on the fringes of our cities, comes under pressure from development and land fragmentation as cities grow outwards. Reducing the land available for horticulture can have consequences for food prices. The reduced availability of highly productive land in the Auckland and Waikato District could contribute, alongside other factors, to an increase in fruit and vegetable prices of up to 58 percent across the country by 2043.

Whilst urban densification provides a solution to housing availability, in some major cities, the availability of urban green space such as parks, green belts, and private gardens is not keeping pace with development. This has consequences for our physical and mental health and our ability to connect with nature.

Our indigenous forests

Key facts

A quarter

of remaining native vegetation is hosted on private land.

12,869 ha

of indigenous land cover was the net loss in Aotearoa between 2012 and 2018.

27%

of gross greenhouse gas emissions were offset by land use, land-use change and forestry in 2021.

Our forests are an important habitat for a high proportion of threatened species, many of which are considered taonga (treasured), as well as culturally significant sources of rongoā (medicine). They also reinforce and protect underlying soils from rainfall, reducing the risk of erosion and landslides, and function as carbon sinks, sequestering atmospheric carbon dioxide.

Following human settlement, our lowland indigenous forests were cleared in favour of agricultural landscapes. More recently exotic forestry, in particular species such as radiata pine, has expanded into pastoral hill country. Alongside international log demand, production forestry is incentivised as a tool for climate change mitigation.

While exotic plantation forests provide economic, climate and some biodiversity benefits, they can also cause challenges associated with slash production, wilding pine spread, and the loss of sequestered carbon and erosion during clear-fell harvesting.

Our floodplains and braidplains

Key facts

400,000+

residential buildings, an estimated 12% of our housing value, are exposed to flooding during extreme weather events.

11,630 ha

of riverbed and riparian margins, across 20 braided rivers in Canterbury, were converted to agricultural use between 1990 and 2012.

Damage from Cyclone Gabrielle and the Auckland floods may total between

\$9B to \$14.5B

in recovery costs.

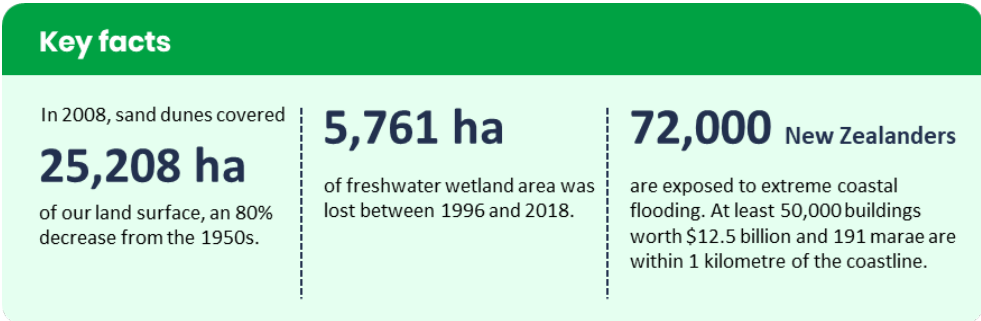
Our floodplains and braidplains are ecologically significant habitats. They also provide critical capacity for our river systems during floods and remove excess sediment and nutrients when inundated. Due to their flat and naturally fertile soils and proximity to water for irrigation, floodplains and braidplains are also desirable for urban and rural development.

However, development on floodplains has exposed communities and built infrastructure to flood and erosion risks and led to the need for engineered flood protection systems. Urban and agricultural development is also occurring alongside our braided rivers, constraining their

channel margins. Extreme rainfall associated with climate change is also likely to place increased pressure on these systems over time.

These pressures have resulted in a loss of habitat for indigenous species as well as a decline in cultural and recreational amenity. While measures that restrict the natural movement of river systems such as engineered channels and stopbanks are designed to protect communities, they also alter river systems’ natural capacity to provide flood and erosion benefits. Climate change is expected to increase risks to communities in flood-prone areas and there is growing recognition that existing structural flood protections are inadequately prepared for these pressures.

Our dunes and wetlands



Our coastal dunes protect coastlines from flooding and erosion while our wetland ecosystems filter nutrients, reduce flooding, and store carbon. Dunes and wetlands also provide opportunities for recreation and cultural connection and provide crucial habitats. For many Māori, wetlands are taonga, providing opportunities for mahinga kai (traditional food-gathering practices) and rongoā as well as providing insight into the health of ecosystems.

Urban development in coastal areas has limited the ability of our dune systems to migrate inland in response to sea-level rise and storms, reducing their flood protection benefits.

We have lost around 90 percent of our wetlands in the past 150 years. Between 1996 and 2018 freshwater wetland area decreased by 5,761 hectares, with 87 percent of this loss occurring through conversion into grazing grassland (see Indicator: [Wetland area](#)). Drainage of wetlands for agricultural purposes has released significant stores of carbon into the atmosphere and significantly diminishes their capacity to mitigate flooding or provide ecological and cultural value.

Our evidence base

Existing data and research show us how the pressure we're placing on our natural infrastructure impairs its function. However, gaps in our evidence base limit our ability to fully understand the ecosystem effects while taking full account of the value of our natural infrastructure.

Conventionally we monitor the abundance of species or extent of habitats such as wetlands. The health and condition of ecosystems are typically less well monitored. There is also a lack of a common terminology and typology for ecosystems. Without this, it is difficult to build an estimate of how nature supports our economy, resilience, culture and public health.

Quantifying the value of nature and natural infrastructure is also challenging, particularly as our relationship with nature changes over time. It is also a challenge to describe this value in ways that allow visibility within decision-making (eg in monetary terms). However, doing so is essential if we are to recognise natural infrastructure as a viable alternative to conventional infrastructure solutions and realise all the co-benefits it can provide.

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REPORT

TO: Councillors

FOR: Planning and Climate Change Committee – 15 May 2024

FROM: Acting Executive Director Development and Growth – Robert Love

DATE: 29 April 2024

SUBJECT: **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT TO COMMITTEE – 15 MAY 2024**

RECOMMENDATION

'That the Planning and Climate Change Committee accepts the Executive Directors report.'

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to update the Committee on key activities currently underway in the Development and Growth Group.

2. DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH GROUP ACTIVITY UPDATE

A series of dashboards providing information on the Groups current activities on a monthly basis has been previously supplied to the Elected Representatives. At the previous meeting it was reported that SDC is currently below our resource consent statutory timeframes requirements of 100% and was sitting at 77%. During the month of March this compliance has increased to 78%, as well as the average days taken to process an application declining.

Heads of Departments are available to answer any specific questions on the monthly statistics pack.

3. RESPONSE TO PUBLIC FORUM

At the public forum held on 10 April 2024, Susan Farmer presented her position related to anthropogenic climate change and there being a climate change crisis. Ms Farmer noted that she felt it was a 'scam' and a 'lie'. Additionally, Ms Farmer raised concerns about the how the questions in the recent Climate Change Questionnaire carried out by SDC were phrased, and that they did not allow for alternative opinions to be expressed.

Firstly, SDC's position is that anthropogenic climate change is occurring, and that it is resulting in significant effects both locally and globally. SDC is a signatory to the New Zealand Local

Government Leaders' Climate Change Declaration 2017. This being our commitment to develop and implement plans to reduce emissions.

Secondly regarding the questions used in the survey, I consider that there were sufficient opportunities to express a wide range of views including:

- If they had experienced any effects of climate change
- If there would be any future effects of climate change
- When (if ever) would we experience significant effects of climate change
- How willing a person would be to support climate related initiatives
- What the role of Council is in helping to address the impacts of climate change
- What Council's focus (if any) should be to climate action

To note we will be reporting back the results of this survey to Council at a later date.

4. RESPONSE TO QUERIES FROM THE CHAIR

These matters were raised by the Chair at the last meeting held on 20 March 2024:

1. That the Strategy and Policy Section review the *Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment (2024) Urban ground truths: Valuing soil and subsoil in urban development* report and specifically the recommendations.
2. The Strategy and Policy Section are then to determine how the findings of the report and recommendations fit within a TAs role and responsibilities and where within our current programme of work this may be addressed.

Officer's response:

The latest report of the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment (2024) Urban ground truths: Valuing soil and subsoil in urban development provided an insight on what happens to soil during the course of the urban residential land development process. There are five parts to this report, parts 1-3 provide insights on the nature of the problem and some of the drivers behind the choices made in the urban development process. Part 4 outlines how local authorities mitigate the impacts of urban development on soils. Part 5 outlines the Commissioner's recommendations in respect of the issues.

Part 4 details how territorial authorities have tools available and detailed specifications that can be applied during subdivision consenting to mitigate the harmful effects of development activities on soil. This is principally through imposing resource consent conditions, supported in some cases by engineering codes of practice for subdivisions. Part 4 focused on territorial authority specifications relating to the depth and volume of soil to support vegetation finding that they are highly variable, and in some areas insufficient. The depth and volume of soil limits the ability of vegetation and trees to thrive, limits the ability to retrofit blue-green infrastructure and limits the range of ecosystem services provided in these environments, including stormwater retention. The Commissioner found that there is insufficient integration between regional councils and territorial authorities, when it comes to considering and managing the effects on soil, from rezoning and converting rural areas into urban areas largely comprised of impervious surfaces. There is also on-going tension between the need to cater for the increasing demand for urban development and the need to preserve the diminishing areas of high quality soils.

Part 5 recommends some changes to current arrangements that could help to better protect urban soils and the services they support. The Commissioner categorised his recommendations by four categories;

1. *national direction on urban soil and catchment management plans*
2. *guidance to support Council's management of urban soils*
3. *incentives for developers; and*
4. *professional guidance.*

The recommendations are focused on the development of national direction or guidance under the Resource Management Act 1991 for addressing urban soil and the services it supports. In the meantime, recommendation 3 can be explored further irrespective of the development of national direction or guidance. This entails incentives for the conservation and protection of soil, sequencing of consents in the development process and the reuse soils on-site instead of disposal should be a principle focus.

3. That the Strategy and Policy Section provide an update on related work and actions, including an updated tree policy and blue-green work programme, as to how it addresses canopy cover and other concerns raised around trees.

Officer's response:

Council's Tree Policy T201 is being reviewed and updated to align with best practice and resolve issues with the current policy. A project team across Council was formed in November 2023 and will brief Councillors with the proposed amendments in the coming months when a Council Meeting slot becomes available. The Christchurch City Council Tree Policy is considered best practice and Council staff have reviewed this and worked with the Urban Forest Manager at Christchurch City Council on the review and update of the current Tree Policy T201.

Experience with the existing policy has shown a need to review how we manage trees on Council land, which are not being prioritised in line with their value, industry best practice and community expectations.

The Future Selwyn Blue-Green work will formulate the long-term strategic direction on trees. This includes using remote-sensing data already available to Council to quantify existing tree canopy cover.

4. That the Strategy Team outlines how ongoing monitoring of multi-unit development will be incorporated.

Officer's response:

In the last two years, Selwyn District has experienced a significant increase in the number of multi-unit buildings being constructed. At the start of this year, multi-units made up 38% of new dwellings constructed in the district, as shown in figure 1 below. This is a significant increase from the 12% at the start of 2023 and 8% in 2022. This increase, while significant and sudden, is largely reflective of a 'catching up' with other tier 1 councils. For comparison, in Christchurch multi-unit development has made up 61% of construction this year, while Dunedin is at 65%.

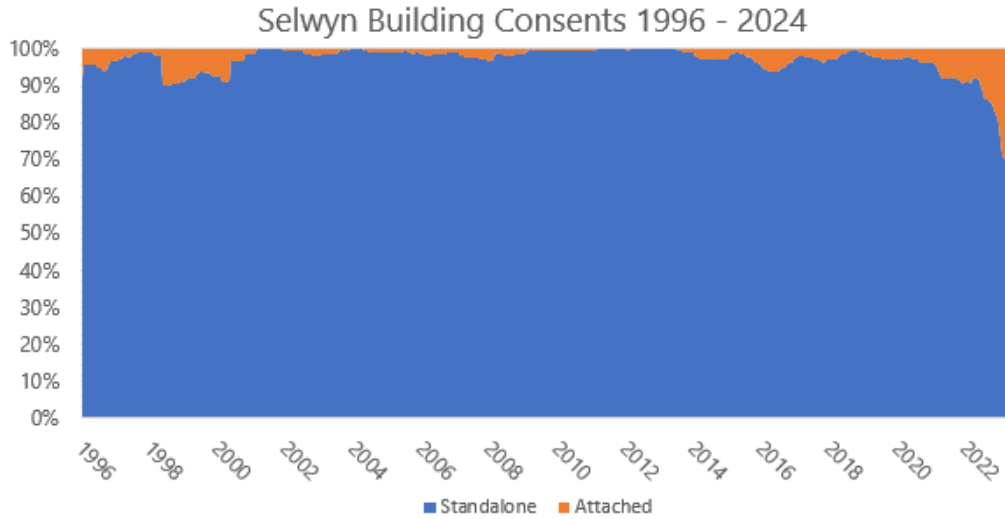


Figure 1

Multi-unit development monitoring is part of a larger programme, of monitoring development throughout the district. We currently monitor multi-unit development as part of the overall net new dwelling tracking. We also track subdivisions and business land use to give an overall picture of housing and business development capacity in Selwyn.

Currently the development of a Development Activity Monitor (DAM) is being progressed in collaboration with the Data and GIS teams. The DAM will bring together the different development tracking elements and consolidate them into a single dashboard. This dashboard will be largely automated and regularly updated to ensure an accurate picture of the district's development and ensure council can respond to the emerging trends.

5. That the E-bike correspondence to the Minister be refreshed and re-submitted.

This action is on our work plan and will be reported back to Council when this occurs.

5. GREATER CHRISTCHURCH PARTNERSHIP UPDATE

Please see below for a GCP work programme update.

Greater Christchurch Partnership Work Programme Update

Project status summary as at 18 April 2024

On Track At Risk Off Track

Priority	Project / Initiative	Project lead	Timeframe	Key milestones	Project status and comments	At Risk / Off Track response
High	Joint Housing Action Plan - To deliver a collaborative, effective and achievable Housing Action Plan that increases the provision of housing that matches demand of a type, at locations and prices that people can afford in Greater Christchurch.	Lucy Baragwanath	December 2023	Phase 1 to be completed by December 2024 - Underway	The Plan has been adopted by all partner Councils. A working group with representatives from each Council is overseeing the implementation of the Phase 1 Actions, which are all under way. A progress report will be provided to CEAG prior to the GCPC meeting in June.	
High	Kāinga Nohoanga Strategy - The development of self-governing kāinga nohoanga on Māori Reserve land enabling and providing for kāinga nohoanga within urban areas .	Mana Whenua	TBC	Kāinga Nohoanga Strategy Developed - Underway Support by partners for the implementation of the strategy	Mana Whenua to provide an update on anticipated completion timeframe.	
High	Greater Christchurch 2050 - Set a vision and strategic plan for Greater Christchurch to achieve intergenerational wellbeing	Secretariat	TBC	Committee endorsement of GC2050 framework - Review of draft to be commenced	Separate paper provided to CEAG to consider options. CEAG have asked SOG to work with mana whenua to consider what is needed to finalise GC2050 that appropriately reflects rangatiratanga. Alongside a general refresh/update of the document, report back to the committe for their consideration as expediently as possible.	
Medium	PT Futures - Implementation of the endorsed investment programme for improving the public transport network	Matthew Noon	TBC	October 2023: GCP briefing on the PT Future Acceleration - Completed October 23 onwards: Technical work for both infrastructure and PT service improvements for core routes is progressed and are considered for inclusion in draft 2024-27 LTP's - Completed Early 2024: PT Futures improvements to be included in Council LTPs and NLTP funding bids, PT Futures Infrastructure detailed business case for CCC finalised, Route 7 Single Stage Business Case submitted to Waka Kotahi. Mid 2024: LTP's are approved. September 2024: Funding approved through NLTP (in principal funding for service improvements as detailed business case required). The consideration and potential approval of Route 7 funding confirmed through NLTP.	Partners are progressing with the delivery of their respective work programmes. CCC has a current focus on delivering PT priority through Low Cost Low Risk (LCLR) funding with the proposed programme to be submitted by end of March. In parallel, ECan is will submit the Route 7 SSBC lite (frequency improvements) also by the end of March as well develop the point of entry documents for Route 1 and Route 5 SSBC lites.The release of the draft Government Policy Statement on Transport has indicated some significant changes to public transport funding and activities. Partners are currently considering their responses as part of the consultation process. Consultation has also commenced on their respective LTPs.	On-going commitment to funding and investment from all partners is required.
Medium	Mass Rapid Transit – Detailed Business Case	Haroun Turay (Transport Planner) Stephen Carruthers (Project Manager)	Pre-DBC investigations to end of 23/24	Dates tbc: Land use and staging analysis Dates tbc: Governance and funding arrangements Dates tbc: PT Futures integration - Underway 2024: Ongoing Interim work on Mass Rapid Transit, including corridor protection. Underway.	Land use and staging work is progressing on track to be drafted at the end of March and finalised in April. The project has been included in the RLTP, SHIP and LTPs. However, the release of the GPS does not show a clear priority for MRT. The impact of this will become clear over the next couple of months. Integration with PT Futures is on going, with encouragement to invest early on the MRT route to build patronage. Scoping is currently considering when the right to select a preferred mode is.	
Medium	Regional Public Transport Plan - Set out the objectives and policies for delivering public transport and describes the services provided in the future to meet the needs of new and existing customers and the policies which those services will operate by	Len Fleete	March 2025	December 2023: Draft Greater Christchurch chapters to Partners for feedback to develop a final draft for consultation - Underway Mid 2024: RPTP will be released for public engagement and consultation October/December 2024: RPTP Hearing Process and adoption by ECan early 2025	The Draft of Part A Canterbury RPTP 2024-34 was provided to partners for feedback between 2-26 February. Part B and Part C content will be the next sections for partners to review. An update will be presented to the GCPC in June 2024 which will address the process, timeline for the RPTP process. Consultation on the RPTP is due to be around August with Hearings taking place in October 2024.	
Medium	Greater Christchurch Transport Plan - Set the strategic case and transport interventions required to give effect to the strategic direction for transport in the Spatial Plan and other transport objectives	Jesse Burgess	Late 2024	March 2024: Rescope of the Greater Christchurch Transport Plan. Complete Mid 2024: Finalise the Greater Christchurch Transport Plan	A project team has met to discuss the revised scope to complete the GCTP. This was endorsed by TMG and approved by SOG.	
Projects to give effect to implementation of the Greater Christchurch Spatial Plan						
Medium	Priority Development Areas (PDA) and Priority Regeneration Areas (PRA) - To enable aligned and coordinated action across multiple agencies to inform and prioritise investment to achieve change and growth that will not be delivered by the market on its own.	TBC	TBC	June 2024: Key projects identified for each PDA	Initial workshop planned for 24 May to progress prioritisation and approach to advancing PDAs/ PRAs	
Other	Blue-Green Network Strategy - To develop an integrated blue-green network strategy reflecting the blue-green network principles and environmental directions. This strategy will also include investigating options to establish a Green Belt Action Plan.					
Other	Economic Development Plan - To ensure there is a comprehensive approach to economic development that integrates and coordinates existing strategies and plans to realise the Spatial Plan's aspirations for economic prosperity					
Other	Spatial Plan Implementation – statutory tools - To assess, propose and implement the suite of statutory tools that will give effect to the Spatial Plan and enable delivery of the joint work programme.					
Other	Spatial Plan Implementation non-statutory tools - To assess, propose and implement the suite of non-statutory tools that will give effect to the Spatial Plan and enable delivery of the joint work programme.					
Watching Brief: New Government Policy Direction, 3 Waters and RMA legislation changes, City/Regional Deals						

6. DISTRICT PLAN APPEAL MEDIATION UPDATE

Please see below for an update on the unresolved appeals on the Partially Operative District Plan.

TOPIC	APELLANTS	PROGRESS	NEXT STEPS
03 Rural Business Precinct	Cockram Premises (formerly Gulf Central Properties)	Consent order documents lodged	Consent order issued
04 Helicopter landing areas and airfields	Aviation New Zealand	Agreement reached	Prepare consent order documents
05 Creyke Rd and SH73 upgrade	Murray Boyes and Kersey Park	Agreement reached	Prepare consent order documents
06 Cockburn rezoning – Izone	CSI Property and iPort Rolleston Holdings	Mediation attended	Await update from appellants
07 Policy framework for important infrastructure	Christchurch International Airport Ltd Chorus, Spark and One NZ Fonterra Horticulture New Zealand Orion New Zealand Transpower New Zealand	Mediation attended	Await outcome from other topics
08 West Melton Rifle Range	New Zealand Defence Force Selwyn District Council	Prepare for mediation	Attend mediation
09 Christchurch International Airport-specific	Christchurch International Airport Ltd	Prepare for mediation	Attend mediation
10 Fonterra-specific	Fonterra	Prepare for mediation	Attend mediation
11 Horticulture New Zealand-specific	Horticulture New Zealand	Prepare for mediation	Attend mediation
12 National Grid, Significant Electricity Distribution Lines and telecommunication infrastructure-specific	Chorus, Spark and One NZ Horticulture New Zealand Orion New Zealand Transpower New Zealand	Prepare for mediation	Attend mediation
13 Indigenous biodiversity	Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society	Prepare for mediation	Attend mediation

TOPIC	APELLANTS	PROGRESS	NEXT STEPS
	Transpower New Zealand		
14 Irrigation infrastructure	Dairy Holdings	Prepare for mediation	Attend mediation
15 Rural density – West Melton	Saunders Family Trust	Prepare for mediation	Attend mediation
16 Rezone – West Melton	Mark Brown P Rhodes, S Rhodes and C Rhodes	Prepare for mediation	Attend mediation
17 Rezone – Darfield	AJD Cameron	Prepare for mediation	Attend mediation
18 Rezone – Dunsandel	PB Nahkies and JC Nahkies	Prepare for mediation	Attend mediation
19 Rezone – Prebbleton	Birchs Village Blakes Road Kingcraft Group	Prepare for mediation	Attend mediation
20 Rezone – Lincoln	Townsend and Stewart	Prepare for mediation	Attend mediation
21 Rezone – Rolleston	Four Stars Development and Gould Developments	Prepare for mediation	Attend mediation
22 Rezone – Rolleston	CSI Property and Rolleston West Residential	Prepare for Court	Expert conferencing



Robert Love
ACTING EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR - DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH

REPORT

TO: Chief Executive Officer

FOR: Planning and Climate Change Committee – 15 April 2024

FROM: Jocelyn Lewes – Policy Planner

DATE: 16 April 2024

**SUBJECT: CONSIDERATION OF PRIVATE PLAN CHANGE REQUESTS
TO THE PARTIALLY OPERATIVE DISTRICT PLAN**

RECOMMENDATION

'That the Planning and Climate Change Committee receives this report.'

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to outline council's approach to private plan change requests following the decisions on the district plan, which has the current status as partially operative.

2. SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT/COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

As decisions on private plan change requests are required to be made in accordance with the Schedule 1 of the RMA, Council's Significance and Engagement Policy states that those procedures are to be used instead of those contained in the Policy.

3. HISTORY/BACKGROUND

Decisions on the Partially Operative Selwyn District Plan (PODP) were notified on 19 August 2023. This was the culmination of many years of work by the Council, reviewing the district plan as a whole, including the zoning of land.

However, under clause 21 of the First Schedule of the RMA, any person may request a change (a private plan change request) to a district plan. The only limitation to the ability to request to a plan change is that a change can only be requested to *operative* provisions of the District Plan; private plan change requests cannot be made in respect of proposed plan provisions.

The procedure for private plan change requests is set out in Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the RMA. Clause 25 of Schedule 1 of the RMA places a statutory obligation on a local authority to consider a request for a private plan change and make a decision and make a decision on how to proceed.

Council must decide to either:

- adopt the request, in whole or in part, and proceed as if it were a Council-initiated change: clause 25(2)(a);
- accept the request, in whole or in part, and proceed to notify under clause 26: clause 25(2)(b);
- deal with the request as if it were an application for resource consent: clause 25(3); or
- reject the request, in whole or in part, on certain grounds: clause 25(4).

To make a decision on how to proceed, in whichever manner, Council only need to be satisfied that adequate information has been provided to ensure that the:

- nature of the request, including any effects it may have on the environment;
- ways in which any adverse effects may be mitigated;
- benefits and costs, the efficiency and effectiveness, and any possible alternatives to the request; and
- nature of any consultation undertaken or required to be undertaken.

It is important to note that deciding how to proceed with a private plan change request is not the same as deciding on the merits of a private plan change request, nor is it the time to consider the substantive merits of a request. This step in the process has been described in case law as a 'coarse filter' – a screening exercise to determine that there are no 'drop dead' issues that prevent further consideration of the request. Further, unless one of the limited rejection grounds in clause 25(4) exists, the case law suggests that the presumption is that request will, in some form, proceed to public notification, submissions, and hearing in accordance with the procedures in the RMA.

A full merits assessment of a request would be required to be undertaken if the request was not rejected (i.e. if it is adopted, accepted, or treated as a resource consent application) and the RMA process would require the request to be subject to appropriate consultative processes.

4. PROPOSAL

The key consideration for council is the application of Clause 25 (4) (e), which allows council to reject a request in whole or in part on the grounds that the proposed change to a plan that has been operative for less than 2 years.

A decision to reject a request is essentially a decision that prevents any consideration of the substantive merits of the request. A two-step process is involved when making a decision to reject a request under this clause. First, Council must determine whether one or more of the grounds to reject can be established, and then the Council must decide whether to reject the request on that ground (or those grounds).

Council may reject a plan change request if the relevant plan has been operative for less than two years. Some provisions of the PODP were made operative on 19 August 2023 and therefore have been operative for less than

two years, while others are not yet operative as they are currently subject to appeal.

However, Council does not have an unfettered statutory power to reject a request for a plan change where plan provisions have been operative for less than two years. This stems from case law which considered that, as the drafting of the clause provides that Council '*may*' not '*must*' reject a request within this period, there is an element of discretion to be exercised.

The Court has further considered that the presence of a right of appeal against a decision to reject a request under clause 25(4) provides a strong indication that the legislature did not intend to confer an unfettered discretion, or a blanket rejection. Further, balanced against the other limited grounds of clause 25, the Court has considered that there is no basis for holding that this portion of the clause introduces powers of a wide and unrestricted kind.

In considering if this is an appropriate ground on which to reject a request, Council should only consider whether the change requested has been specifically addressed in the district plan review, as long as it has been less than 2 years since the provisions were endorsed or if there have been any significant changes in the planning environment which would then make it inappropriate to reject the request.

5. OPTIONS

No options have been identified relating to the matters of this report

6. VIEWS OF THOSE AFFECTED / CONSULTATION

(a) Views of those affected and consultation

It is not necessary to seek the views of the public or any other party on this RMA process step.

(b) Māori implications

Implications on Māori have been considered through the RMA process to date, including iwi representation on the PDP Hearings Panel, and these matters will continue to be considered throughout processes associated with the resolution of appeals.

(c) Climate Change considerations

Given this is a procedural matter there are no climate change considerations.

7. FUNDING IMPLICATIONS

Any costs associated with processing and reviewing a private plan change are recoverable to the applicant.

8. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

There are no legal considerations.



Jocelyn Lewes
POLICY PLANNER



Rachael Carruthers
POLICY TEAM LEADER

Endorsed For Agenda



Robert Love
ACTING EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH

REPORT

TO: Chief Executive

FOR: Planning and Climate Change Committee – 15 May 2024

FROM: Policy Planner, Jocelyn Lewes

DATE: 29 April 2024

SUBJECT: **DECISION ON HOW TO CONSIDER THE PRIVATE PLAN CHANGE REQUEST FROM FOODSTUFFS (SOUTH ISLAND) PROPERTIES LIMITED AT 157 LEVI ROAD, ROLLESTON**

RECOMMENDATION

‘That the Planning and Climate Change Committee resolves to:

- a. accept the private plan change request from Foodstuffs (South Island) Properties Limited to rezone the property at 157 Levi Road, Rolleston from Medium Density Residential Zone to Large Format Retail Zone pursuant to clause 25(2)(b) of Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991, for the reasons set out in this report;*
- b. notify the private plan change request in accordance with clause 26 of Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991, once any further information requested has been received to the satisfaction of the Policy Team Leader; and*
- c. delegate to the Policy Team Leader any steps necessary to give effect to recommendation (a) and (b) above.’*

1. PURPOSE

To make a recommendation, pursuant to clause 25 of Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), on how to process the private plan change request to the Partially Operative Selwyn District Plan (PODP) from Foodstuffs (South Island) Properties Limited (Foodstuffs/the proponent) at 157 Levi Road, Rolleston.

2. SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT/COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

Where decisions on private plan change requests are required to be made in accordance with Schedule 1 of the RMA, Council’s Significance and Engagement Policy states that those procedures are to be used instead of those contained in the Policy.

3. HISTORY/BACKGROUND

Site and surrounding area

The land at 157 Levi Road, Rolleston, is a triangular shaped corner site of approximately 7.3 ha. The site is located approximately 500m south-east of the Rolleston town centre.

The site's northern boundary of approximately 270m abuts Levi Road and its south-western boundary of approximately 600m abuts Lincoln Rolleston Road, both arterial roads and part of the Council's Strategic Transport Network. The remaining boundary abuts undeveloped land to the east.

The site is currently zoned Medium Density Residential Zone (MRZ), as is the wider surrounding area. The site is included in DEV-RO1 – Rolleston 1 Development Area.

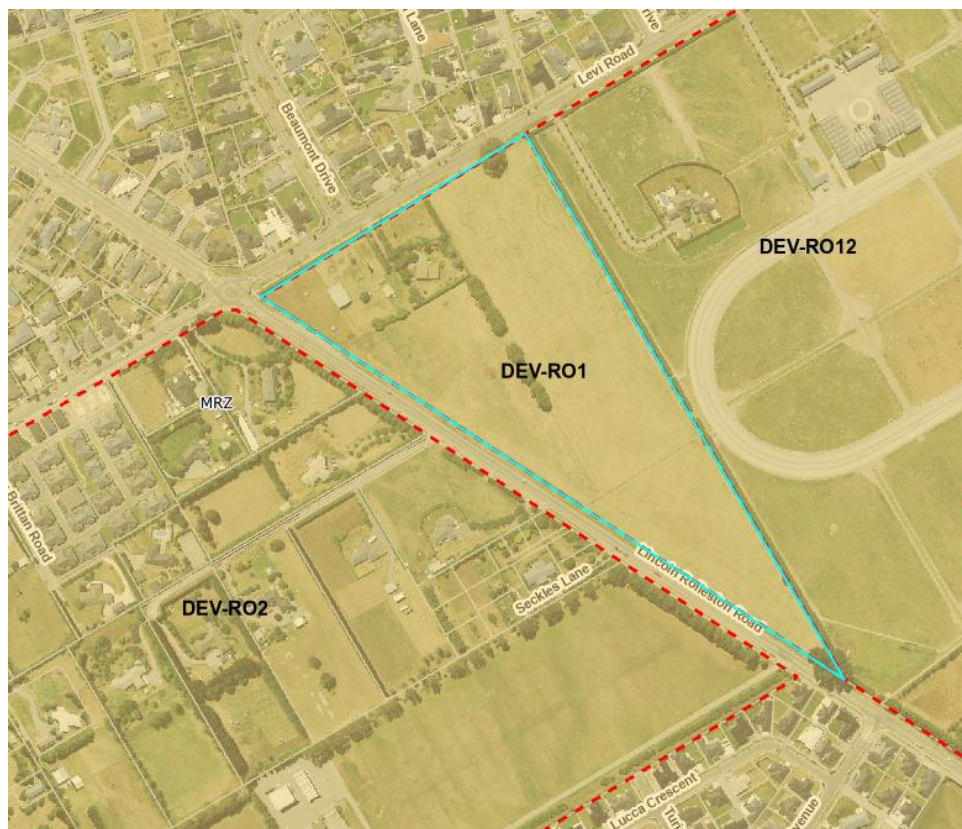


Figure 1: Aerial photograph indicating location of site (outlined in blue), current zoning and development areas (Source: Selwyn District Council Maps)

The site is currently undeveloped farmland; however, Foodstuffs are in the process of giving effect to RC216016, which authorises the development and operation of a PAK'nSAVE supermarket, with associated carparking, signage and landscaping, on the northern part of the site.

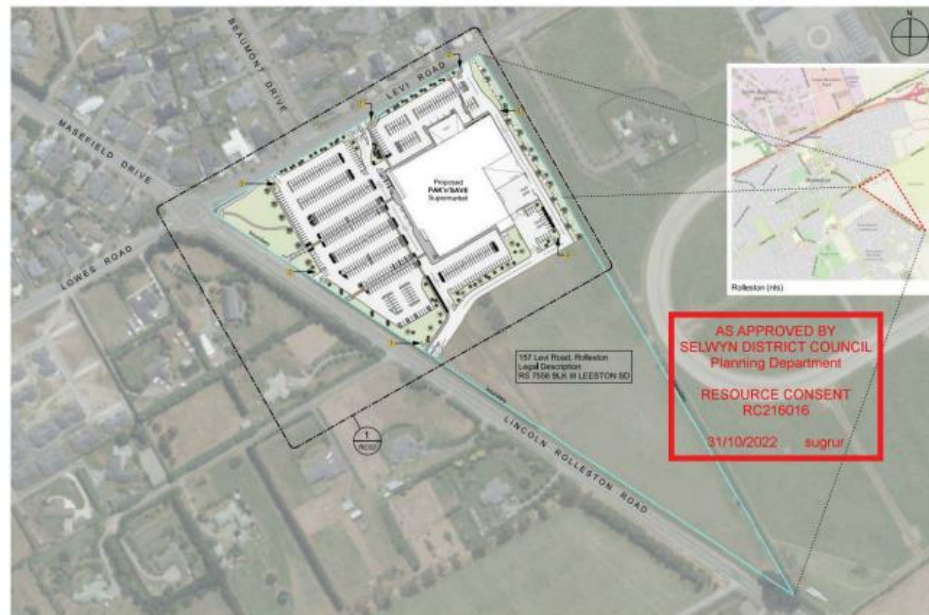


Figure 2: Consented PAK'nSAVE (RC216016)

The requested plan change seeks to:

- change the zone maps, to zone the site as Large Format Retail Zone (LFRZ) in its entirety;
- replace DEV-RO1 with a new outline development plan; and
- amend various provisions in the LFRZ and Commercial and Mixed Use Zones (CMUZ) chapters, as well as minor amendments to other parts of the PODP.

The purpose of the request is to rezone the site to an appropriate commercial zone to reflect the intended and desired future use of the site, being the establishment of PAK'nSAVE in accordance with RC216016 on the northern part of the site and, on the southern part of the site, a trade retail and trade supply activity. While there are no confirmed plans for the southern portion of the site, Foodstuffs have advised that they are working with Smiths Hardware Limited who would like to establish a Mitre 10 in this location.

The proponent considers that, of all the commercial zones identified within the PODP, the LFRZ is the most appropriate zone to accommodate the future and intended use of the site, and that the request would provide for retail activities that require a large floor area and support the overall retail offering in the district without detracting from core commercial activities in the Rolleston town centre.

The proponent has provided a section 32 evaluation report to support the plan change request, as well as the following specialist reports:

- Economic Assessment by Insight Economics
- Landscape and Visual Assessment by Rough Milne Mitchell

- Urban Design and Visual Impact Assessment by DCM Urban Design Ltd
- Integrated Transport Assessment by Stantec
- Noise Assessment by Marshall Day Acoustics

Access to the full request is available on Council's website.

Timeframes

Foodstuffs lodged the request with Council on 29 February 2024 and it was formally received on 15 March 2024.

The RMA requires that Council decide how a private plan change request is to be progressed within 30 working days of either receiving a request or receiving all required information. Should a decision be made to accept the request, Council is required to notify the request within four months of making that decision.

4. PROPOSAL

Any person may request a change to a district plan. The procedure for private plan change requests is set out in Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the RMA.

Council must decide under clause 25 which is the most appropriate processing option for each private plan change request it receives. In making this decision, Council may either reject, accept, or adopt the request, or process it as a resource consent.

In order to make a decision on how to proceed, in whichever manner, Council only need to be satisfied that adequate information has been provided to understand the:

- nature of the request, including any effects it may have on the environment;
- ways in which any adverse effects may be mitigated;
- benefits and costs, the efficiency and effectiveness, and any possible alternatives to the request; and
- nature of any consultation undertaken or required to be undertaken.

The options available to Council under clause 25 are evaluated in the next sections of this report.

5. OPTIONS

Option 1: Adopt the request, in whole or in part, as if it were a proposed plan change made by Council

Under clause 25(2)(a), Council may adopt the request, in whole or in part, as its own. Adopting a request means that the Council effectively takes over the request so that it becomes a council-initiated plan change rather than a private plan change.

The request does not address a gap in the provisions of the PODP and it is not a matter under consideration in Council's policy work programme. The proponent seeks to change the zone of a single property, to reflect their intended and desired future use of the site. While there may be some economic benefit to the wider community, through providing construction and employment opportunities and flow-on benefits of additional commercial activity occurring within the district, this request is a site-specific proposal and the most immediate or direct benefit, if any, is to the proponent.

It is also noted that the proponent did not request that council adopt the request.

It is recommended that the private plan change request not be adopted.

Option 2 – Reject the request, in whole or in part

Council can reject a private plan change request, in whole or in part, in reliance on one of the limited grounds set out in clause 25(4). A decision to reject a request is essentially a decision that prevents any consideration of the substantive merits of the request. The grounds for rejection under this clause are considered below:

Is the request frivolous or vexatious?

The objective of the plan change is to rezone the site to enable commercial development that reflects the intended and desired future use of the site by the proponent.

The request is not considered frivolous as the private plan change:

- is considered thoroughly in the request materials and is supported by specialist assessments on relevant matters, including transport, noise and urban design, and a section 32 analysis; and
- cannot be said to have no reasonable chance of succeeding.

Accordingly, the private plan change request is not considered to be vexatious.

It is recommended that the private plan change request not be rejected on this ground.

Has the substance of the request been considered and been given effect, or rejected by the council within the last two years?

The Proposed District Plan was notified on 5 October 2020, and proposed that the site be rezoned to General Residential Zone (GRZ). On 11 December 2020, Foodstuffs made a submission which, while not specifically referencing the site, supported business activities being enabled in appropriate zones and sought that supermarkets be provided for in a range of centres.

The Intensification Planning Instrument (Variation 1) was notified on 20 August 2022. Under this, the site was proposed to be zoned MRZ. On 16 September 2022, Foodstuffs made a submission on Variation 1 which stated that they intended to establish a supermarket on the site and considered that the zone did not reflect the intended and future use of this site, and as such it should be

rezoned to an appropriate commercial zoning. However, the submission did not indicate what zoning Foodstuffs considered appropriate. This submission was considered as part of *Hearing 7: Rezoning Requests – Rolleston*.

No specialist evidence was initially provided by Foodstuffs. However, they did later provide evidence to support their submission, but not with sufficient time for this to be peer reviewed by Council. In that evidence, Foodstuffs sought a LFRZ zoning for the site, a precinct, and bespoke provisions in the CMUZ and LFRZ chapters, similar to those in this request.

The Hearings Panel considered that none of that detail was specified in the original submission and that this raised issues of scope, with the Panel ultimately concluding that the rezoning of the site to LFRZ was not 'on' Variation 1. Variation 1 was primarily residential in focus and only proposed very limited commercial rezoning, being either amendments within existing commercial zones or recognising consented and/or developed commercial areas. As there was no rezoning to LFRZ proposed in Variation 1, the Panel considered that any person reviewing Variation 1 would not have appreciated that commercial or LFRZ zoning of the site was a potential outcome. The Panel also considered that the issue of scope could not be overcome as it was an issue of the scope of the Variation, not the scope of the submission itself.

Having resolved that consideration of Foodstuffs submission was out of scope, the Panel did not consider the substance of the request. On 16 August 2023, the Council accepted all recommendations of the Panel on submissions, including the recommendation that the rezoning of the site was not able to be substantially considered as it was outside scope of Variation 1.

Therefore, while the zoning of the site has been considered by Council within the last two years, it is considered that the substance of the request has not been considered within this period.

It is recommended that the private plan change request not be rejected on this ground.

Is the request in accordance with sound resource management practice?

Sound resource management is a legally high threshold to test. On the basis of this, it is better to test the plan change on its merits once accepted, rather than reject it outright in the first instance. A consideration could be around the timing of the request, but this is covered in other subclauses.

It is recommended that the private plan change request not be rejected on this ground.

Would the request or part of the request make the plan inconsistent with Part 5 of the RMA?

Similarly to above, the test here is a high threshold.

It is recommended that the private plan change request not be rejected on this ground.

Has the plan to which the request relates been operative for less than two years?

Clause 25(4)(e) states that the Council may reject a plan change request if the relevant plan has been operative less than two years. The provisions of the PODP relevant to this request were made operative on 19 August 2023 and therefore have been operative for less than two years.

However, as discussed above, while the zoning of the site has been considered by Council within the last two years, the substance of the request has not. Therefore, as outlined in a separate council report, there are no grounds for rejecting this proposal.

It is recommended that the private plan change request not be rejected on this ground.

Option 3: Decide to deal with the request as if it were an application for a resource consent

Under clause 25(3)(a), Council may decide to deal with a private plan change request as if it were an application for a resource consent.

It is considered that the plan change process, rather than a resource consent process, is the appropriate planning instrument to consider the future development of the site for the following reasons:

- The proponent seeks to develop the property commercially, which is currently discouraged through the relevant objectives and policies of the PODP, in particular MRZ-O1, MRZ-P1, RESZ-O2, RESZ-O3, RESZ-O6, RESZ-P1, RESZ-P2, and RESZ-P17.
- The request seeks to amend existing provisions and insert new provisions to guide the future development of the site, which are matters best addressed through a comprehensive plan change process whereas a resource consent would require complicated conditions to “override” the current PODP provisions in order to provide for “out of zone” commercial activities within the MRZ. This would be contrary to sound resource management practices.
- Rezoning, guided by an outline development plan, would provide some flexibility for future development within predetermined parameters, whereas a resource consent would generally permit a specific development proposal with limited flexibility.
- A resource consent lapses unless implemented within a limited timeframe, whereas a plan change would provide long-term certainty of the site’s development options both for the developer, and the community.

It is recommended that the private plan change request not be dealt with as if it were an application for a resource consent.

Option 4: Accept the private plan change request, in whole or in part (Recommended Option)

Council can decide to accept the request in whole, or in part. If accepted, the plan change cannot have legal effect until it is operative.

The private plan change mechanism is an opportunity for a proponent to have their proposal considered between a council's plan review cycle. The subject matter of this request is not a priority matter in Council's work programme and is not presently being considered given that decisions on the PODP were only issued in August last year.

Accepting the request would enable the request to be publicly notified and to be subject to the substantive assessment and public participatory processes provided under the RMA. This, in turn, would provide Council with a more informed understanding of the community's view on this specific request.

Accepting the request would also mean that the costs associated with the continued processing of the request would be the responsibility of the proponent and no direct costs would be incurred by the Council or rate payers, although the preparation of any Council submission could not be on-charged.

It is recommended that the private plan change request be accepted.

Recommended Option

It is recommended that the private plan change request from Foodstuffs at 157 Levi Road, Rolleston be accepted.

It is considered that:

- the request meets the statutory requirements for consideration as a private plan change;
- there are insufficient grounds to reject the plan change request;
- given the scale of the proposal, long-term nature of the proposed development, and the need to retain flexibility, a plan change, rather than a resource consent, is the appropriate way to deal with the request; and
- there are no public good reasons which would justify Council adopting the plan request.

Accepting the request does not imply that the Council or staff hold an opinion on the merits of the plan change. It does, however, indicate that the Council is satisfied that the request is in accordance with sound resource management practice so that it can be notified and considered on its merits by the public and Council in accordance with the RMA. The opportunity remains for Council to recommend that the request be supported, amended or opposed at a later stage, should it choose to do so.

6. VIEWS OF THOSE AFFECTED / CONSULTATION

(a) Views of those affected and consultation

If the request is accepted, then the content of the request will be subject to the statutory consultative provisions of the RMA where the opportunity for public involvement is mandatory.

(b) Māori implications

No wāhi tapu or wāhi taonga sites of cultural significance have been identified within the plan change area.

Mahaanui Kurataiao Limited who represent Tangata Whenua interests will be invited to review the request and provide comment. In addition, the submission process allows for a submission to be made by runanga.

(c) Climate Change considerations

The decision on how to proceed with the request is a procedural decision, rather than a substantive decision on the request itself. The potential impact of the request in relation to climate change, such as does it encourage car dependency, enhance connections to public transit, walking and cycling or support quality compact urban form, and whether the request elevates or alleviates climate risks, such as flooding and stress on infrastructure, can be considered in the future processes for the request.

7. FUNDING IMPLICATIONS

If the request is *accepted*, as recommended, the applicant would pay all reasonable costs associated with processing it on a user-pays basis.

Council would be responsible for the cost of defending both its decision on how to proceed with the request, as well as an eventual decision on the merits of the request, should either be appealed to the Environment Court.

8. INPUT FROM OTHER DEPARTMENTS

As discussed above, the contents of the request, including relevant technical reports, have not yet been circulated to Council's Asset Managers, or external experts, for review, however this is considered an essential part of the plan change process. Any queries arising from a peer review of the request will be included in a request for further information and any response received will be provided back to the relevant experts for their consideration prior to the notification of the request.

9. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

There are no legal considerations.



Jocelyn Lewes
POLICY PLANNER

Rachael Carruthers
POLICY TEAM LEADER

Endorsed For Agenda



Robert Love
ACTING EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH

Unuhia, unuhia
Te pou, te pou
Kia wātea, kia
wātea
Āe, kua wātea

Remove, uplift
The posts
In order to be
free
Yes, it has been
cleared

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CANTERBURY CLIMATE PARTNERSHIP PLAN (CCPP)

Briefing to Planning and Climate Change
Committee 15 May 2024



REGIONAL COLLABORATION ON CLIMATE ACTION PLANNING

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Waimakariri
District Council



Christchurch
City Council



Mackenzie
District Council



Waimate
District Council



Ashburton
District Council



Timaru
District Council



Waitaki
District Council



Hurunui
District Council



Selwyn
District Council



Kaikōura
District Council



Environment
Canterbury Regional
Council

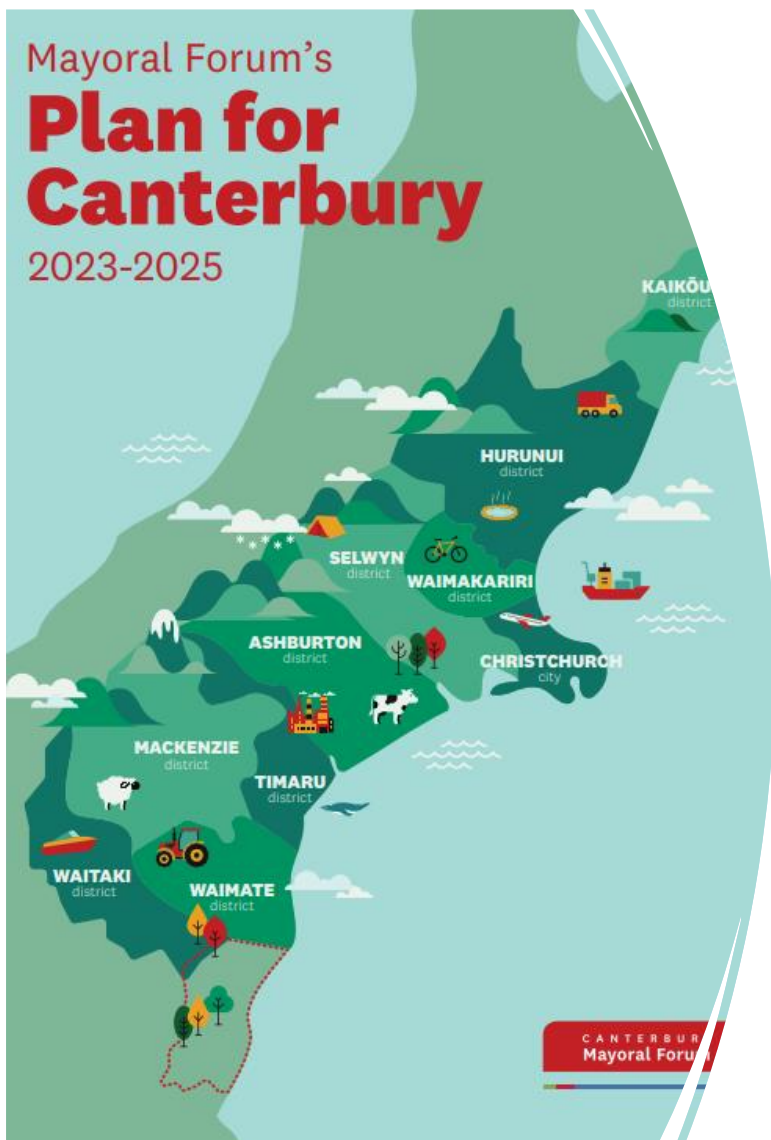
BENEFITS

- Regional Leadership & community focus
- A united voice & enhanced influence
- Leveraging collective resources, sharing knowledge & expertise
- Maximising efficiencies
- Fostering innovation
- Building Resilience



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THE CANTERBURY CLIMATE PARTNERSHIP PLAN...

- Collective climate actions best advanced on a regional level to maximise implementation efficiency and effectiveness, and value for money.
- Complements local climate strategies and plans developed by individual councils.
- Actions to address the priority risks identified within the Canterbury Climate Change Risk Assessment.
- Development aligned to councils LTP timeframes (\$ through LTPs – dependent on results of deliberations in June).
- Acknowledges the current financial pressures faced by local government and offers a pragmatic financial advantage.

PROJECT MILESTONES TO DATE



June 2023

Strategic framework agreed by Reference Group with subsequent council endorsements and feedback



November 2023

Stakeholder engagement through Environment Canterbury's "What's Our Future, Canterbury and Let's Pick a Path" initiatives, including climate summits in each district



November 2023

CMF endorsed in principle the recommended total investment of \$1.47m over 3 years for collaborative climate actions.



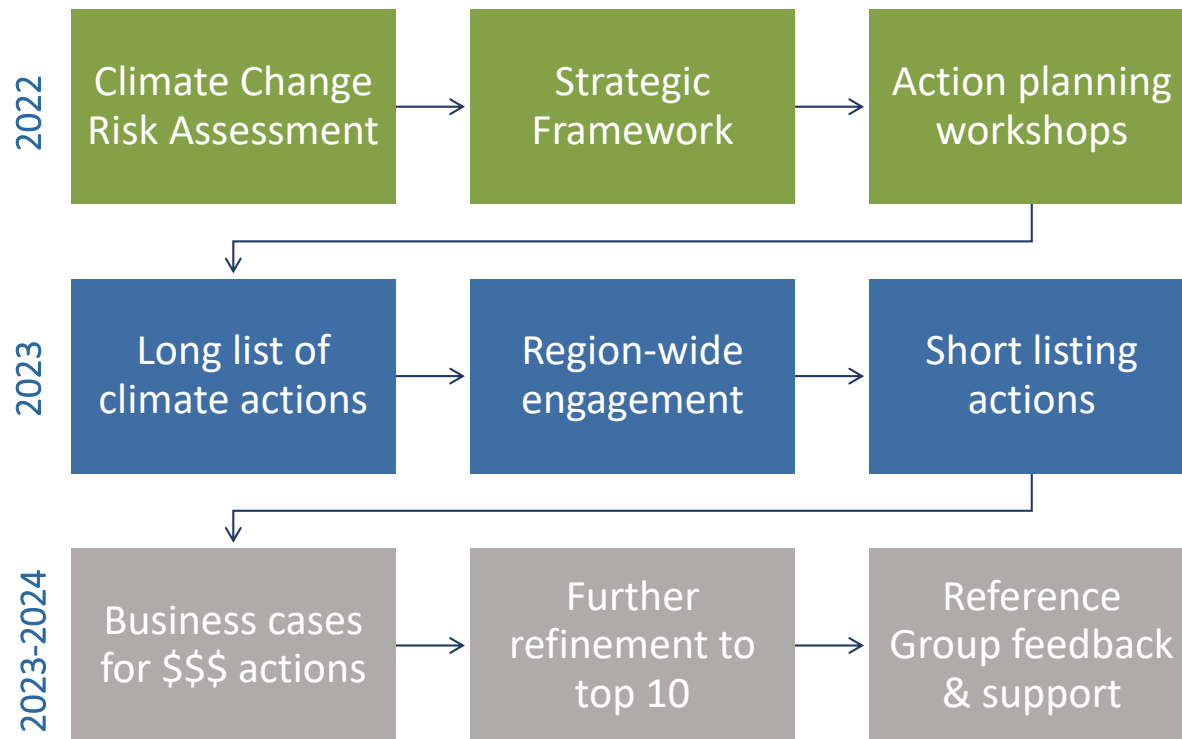
February 2024

Workshop held with Working Group & Reference Group. Actions agreed in principle by Reference Group.



April 2024

Plan being drafted and reviewed by Working Group & Reference Group.



ACTION DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Canterbury Climate Partnership Plan - Strategic Framework

Canterbury Mayoral Forum project - led by the Climate Change Working Group and Reference Group, December 2023

CANTERBURY
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A strong regional economy with resilient, connected communities and a better quality of life, for all.

Vision

Our collective purpose and guiding star for climate action in Canterbury

A thriving, climate resilient, low emissions Canterbury

Principles

The values by which we will approach climate action in Canterbury



Treaty based

Solutions focused



Collaborative

Equitable



Bold

Informed



Intergenerational

Inclusive

Outcomes

The desired future state for Canterbury in a changing climate

A healthy environment

Our healthy environment enables our communities to thrive.

An equitable and inclusive transition

Our communities are empowered through an equitable and inclusive transition to a low emissions and climate resilient future.

Prosperity

Our environmental, cultural, economic, and social wellbeing is improved by identifying and taking early opportunities to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

Adapted and resilient communities

Our communities are resilient and have the necessary infrastructure, knowledge, and tools they need to adapt to climate change.

Emissions reduction

Greenhouse gas emissions reductions are achieved in line with our national and international commitments at a minimum.

Climate action leadership

Canterbury is a leader in climate change mitigation, adaptation and inclusive climate action planning and promotes the four wellbeings.

Strategic Objectives

What we want to achieve through regional joint climate action

OBJECTIVE #1

To work with science, nature and Mātauranga Māori to reduce climate vulnerability and improve resilience.

OBJECTIVE #2

To enable transformational action in an inclusive and equitable way.

OBJECTIVE #3

To maximise co-benefits and identify opportunities for co-funding and financing climate actions.

OBJECTIVE #4

To inform and empower communities to be prepared, improve their resilience and adapt to climate change.

OBJECTIVE #5

To collaborate with communities to use available solutions and encourage behaviour change to achieve a smart, innovative, low emissions future.

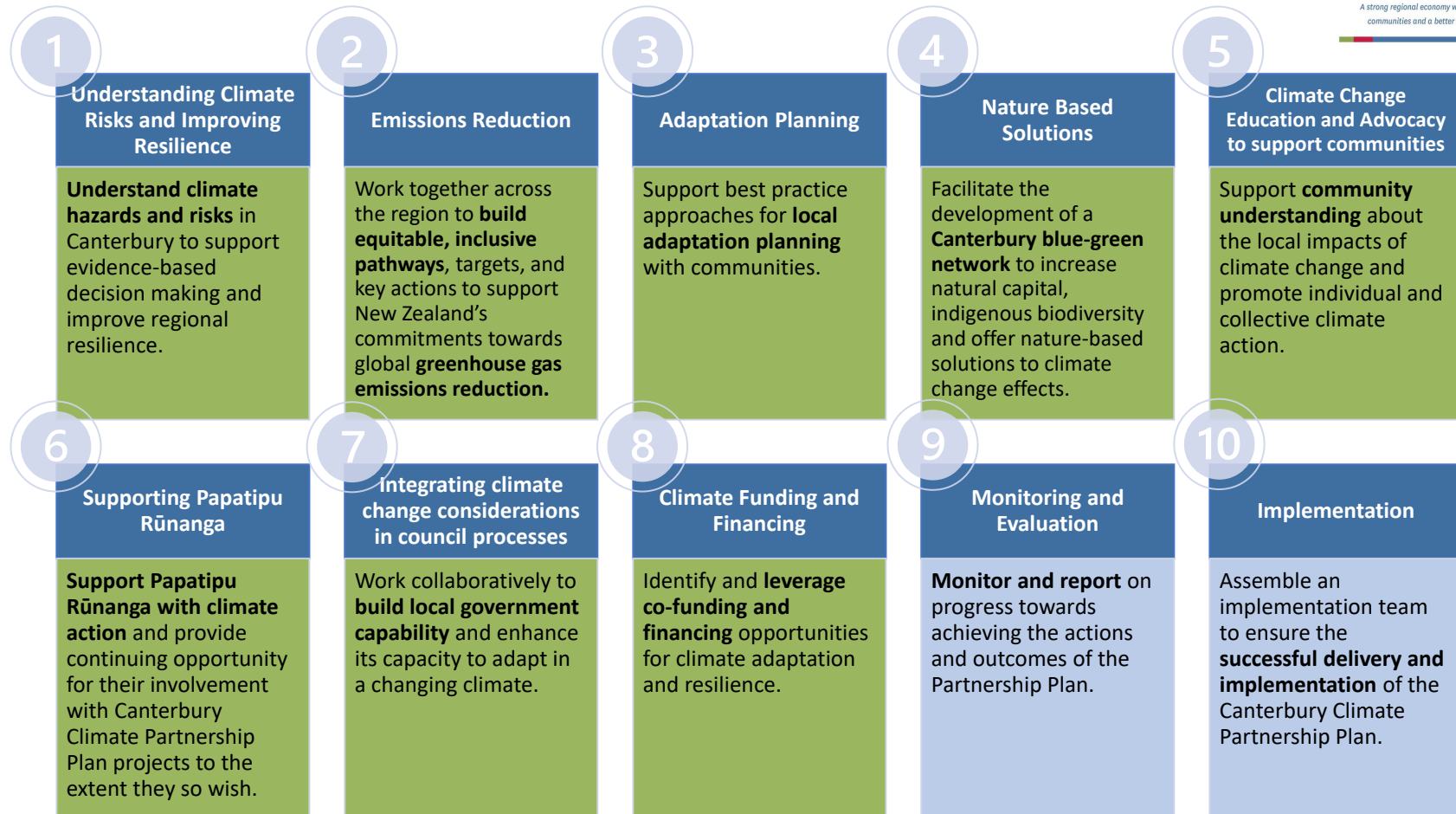
OBJECTIVE #6

To ensure climate change is prioritised in all local government decision making processes in Canterbury.

10 PRIMARY ACTIONS IDENTIFIED

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CCPP CLIMATE ACTIONS/SUBACTIONS

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Understanding Climate Risks and Improving Resilience

Understand climate hazards and risks in Canterbury to support evidence-based decision making and improve regional resilience.

- Scope and develop a Canterbury-wide visualisation tool for use by councils to support climate adaptation and resilience planning
- Update the Canterbury climate change risk and urgency assessment to ensure a comprehensive and up to date understanding of key risks and opportunities under different climate change scenarios at a regional and district level.

Emissions Reduction

Work together across the region to build equitable, inclusive pathways, targets, and key actions to support New Zealand's commitments towards global greenhouse gas emissions reduction.

- Collate data and develop models to develop carbon inventories and identify transition pathways for Canterbury to support New Zealand's national greenhouse gas commitments.
- Based on transition pathways identified for Canterbury, undertake a regional transition risk and opportunities assessment, including an economic impact assessment, to inform an equitable and inclusive transition to a low emissions region.
- Work with partners, communities, and key stakeholders to build a regional low emissions transition strategy that supports equitable, inclusive local pathways to a thriving, climate-resilient region meeting emissions reduction targets.

CCPP CLIMATE ACTIONS/SUBACTIONS

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Adaptation Planning

Support best practice approaches for local adaptation planning with communities.

- Develop and implement a best practice approach for councils in Canterbury to work effectively and efficiently together with communities on adaptation planning and implementation.

Nature Based Solutions

Facilitate the development of a Canterbury blue-green network to increase natural capital, indigenous biodiversity and offer nature-based solutions to climate change effects.

- Develop a Canterbury-wide ecosystem climate change risk and vulnerability assessment.
- Develop a blue-green network plan for Canterbury and accompanying guidance to support locally-led implementation.

CCPP CLIMATE ACTIONS/SUBACTIONS

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Climate Change Education & Advocacy

Support community understanding about the local impacts of climate change and promote individual and collective climate action.

- Continue to develop the “It’s Time, Canterbury” initiative into a comprehensive resource hub for climate education and collective action across Canterbury.
- Collaborate with Civil Defence and Emergency Management in Canterbury to produce communications materials that integrate climate action and resilience to natural hazards.

Supporting Papatipu Rūnanga

Support Papatipu Rūnanga with climate action and provide continuing opportunity for their involvement with Canterbury Climate Partnership Plan projects to the extent they so wish.

- Understand the climate action requirements of Papatipu Rūnanga and support councils to work with Papatipu Rūnanga individually and collectively to implement these actions.
- Work with Papatipu Rūnanga mātauranga Māori experts to understand and integrate indigenous knowledge into local climate action.

CCPP CLIMATE ACTIONS/SUBACTIONS

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Integrating Climate Change Considerations into Council Procedures

Work collaboratively to build local government capability and enhance its capacity to adapt in a changing climate.

- Integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation considerations across all council business including decisions, policies, projects, procurement, and infrastructure development.

Climate Funding and Financing

Identify and leverage co-funding and financing opportunities for climate adaptation and resilience.

- Advocate to central government for funding to be made available for the climate-related actions that need to be taken by local government to address the gap between current local government funding and what is needed for the comprehensive climate action that is required in the future.
- Explore the feasibility of a Canterbury Climate Commitment that inspires and unites businesses and communities to accelerate climate action.

CCPP CLIMATE ACTIONS/SUBACTIONS

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Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitor and report on progress towards achieving the actions and outcomes of the Partnership Plan.

- Develop and implement a monitoring and evaluation plan which includes the co-development of climate related indicators appropriate to Canterbury.

Implementation

Assemble an implementation team to ensure the successful delivery and implementation of the Canterbury Climate Partnership Plan.

- (Implementation options currently in development)

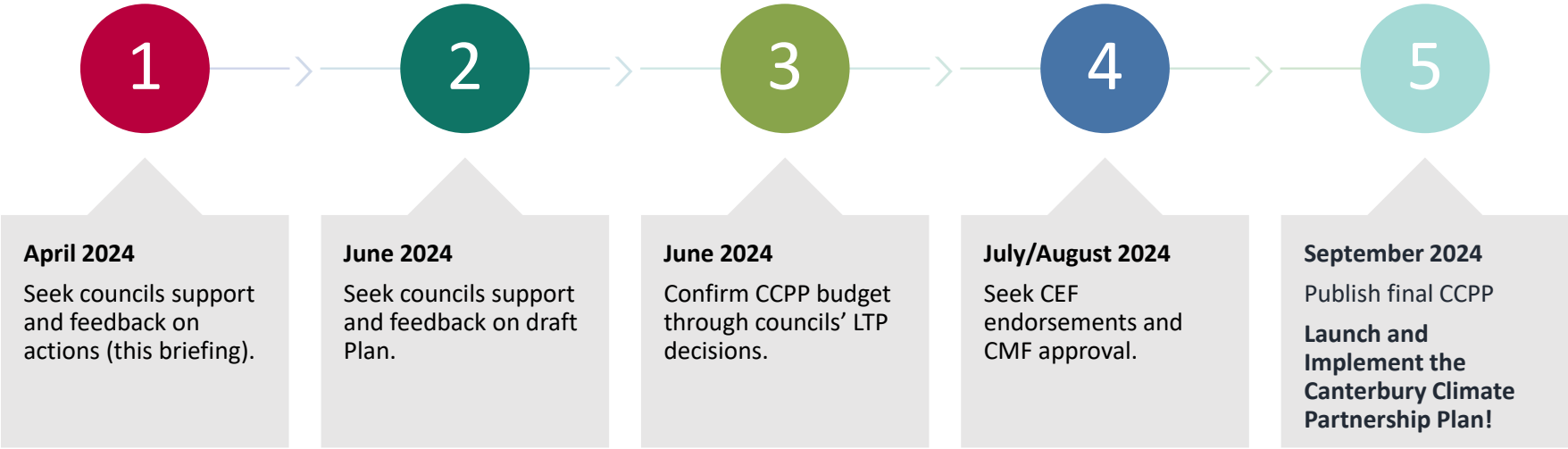
PROPORTIONAL COLLABORATIVE FUNDING

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	CMF contribution ratios (%)	Y1 LTP	Y2 LTP	Y3 LTP	Total Y1-Y3 LTP
Environment Canterbury	20.5	38,950	151,700	110,700	301,350
Christchurch	20.5	38,950	151,700	110,700	301,350
Selwyn	10.7	20,330	79,180	57,780	157,290
Waimakariri	10.7	20,330	79,180	57,780	157,290
Ashburton	9.8	18,620	72,520	52,920	144,060
Timaru	9.8	18,620	72,520	52,920	144,060
Hurunui	5.2	9,880	38,480	28,080	76,440
Waimate	3.9	7,410	28,860	21,060	57,330
Waitaki	3.9	7,410	28,860	21,060	57,330
Kaikōura	2.5	4,750	18,500	13,500	36,750
Mackenzie	2.5	4,750	18,500	13,500	36,750
TOTAL estimated costs for collective action	100	190,000	740,000	540,000	1,470,000

FINALISING THE CCPP - 2024



RECOMMENDATIONS

For council to

- note the information provided on the CCPP
- provide feedback on CCPP actions
- support CCPP actions.



MEMORANDUM

To: Chief Executive Officer

From: George Sariake – Strategy Team Leader

Date: 02/05/2024

Subject: Future Selwyn Strategic Framework

Executive Summary

This briefing is building upon the previous committee meeting workshop where we worked through the Future Selwyn Strategic Framework. This includes, the vision, spirit, district picture and primary outcomes. The final step is to review the outcomes and directions that sit underneath the primary outcomes.

The Strategic Framework sets out our aspiration, guided by strategic outcomes and directions. Our aspiration is in two parts, a vision and the Spirit of Selwyn. The vision encapsulates the overarching long-term aspiration for Waikirikir Selwyn and its people in one short statement. The Spirit of Selwyn is a detailed, clear and cohesive narrative of the future of Waikirikir Selwyn. Strategic outcomes express what our aspiration is and the directions set out what we all need to do to achieve our aspiration.

The full framework is presented here.

Vision

"A liveable, innovative and connected Waikirikir Selwyn filled with opportunity and prosperity"

Spirit

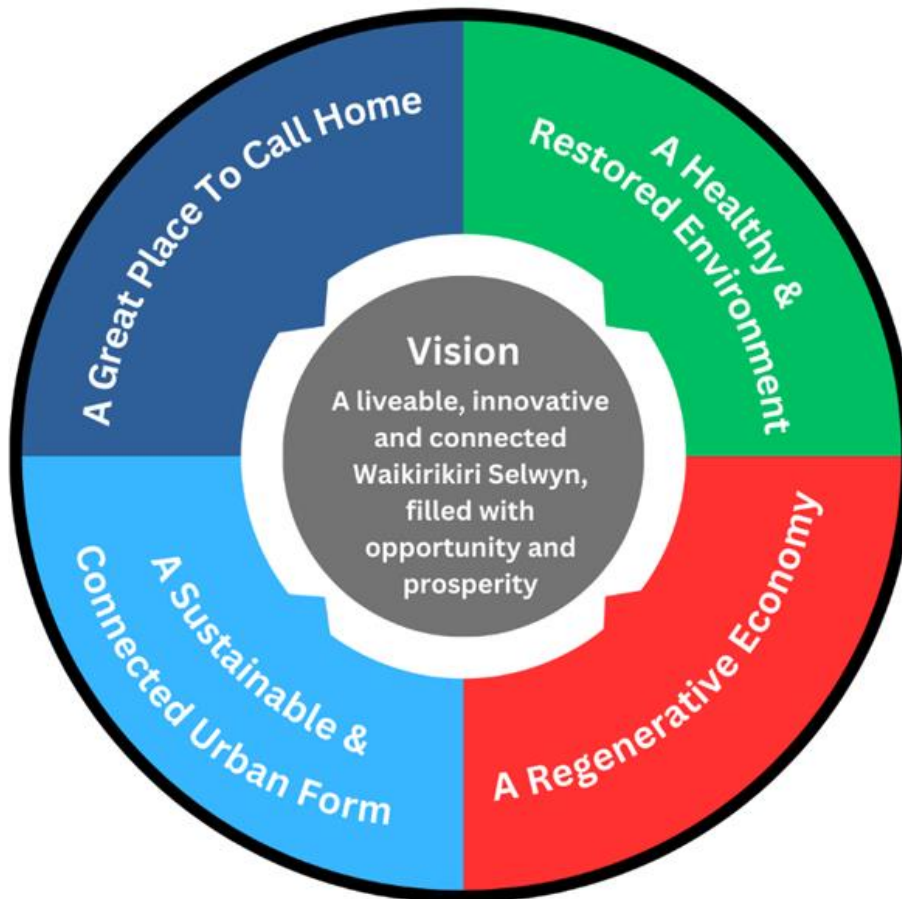
Our Future Selwyn is a Waikirikir Selwyn in balance, from the mountains to the sea, and everything in between. Our Future Selwyn is one of sustainable prosperity, where innovation, creativity and ambition ensures intergenerational wellbeing and opportunities for all. Our places are distinct, liveable, vibrant, resilient and connected; enriching our lives now and into the future. Our sustainable and connected urban form sees improved connections between towns, new opportunities and choices for how we live, work and get around. Our growth is in harmony with te taiao on which we depend and care for so that we and future generations can prosper. The mauri and health of Te Waihora is restored, there is an abundance of mahinga kai and other resources. Our big backyard, with all its mountains, lakes, forests, wetlands, rivers, estuaries, the coast, and our clear sky is a taonga on our doorstep which we all collectively care for.

Our Future Selwyn is a place where people feel they belong, are able to connect with one another, share experiences, celebrate our differences and value our heritage. Like the kahikatea the strength and resilience of communities comes from how we support and connect with one another. Our Future Selwyn is a place where we ensure that we can all prosper and lead fulfilling lives. Our economy is productive and resilient, driven by innovation and creativity. We embrace new technologies and get ahead of the curve, with infrastructure and investment unlocking the full potential of Waikirikir Selwyn.

Our Future Selwyn is a shared future, where enduring and collaborative relationships are built on trust, reciprocity, commitment and mutual respect. Te Tiriti o Waitangi guides our partnership with mana whenua where we work together to realise intergenerational wellbeing for our people

and te taiao. Our local voice is loud; we advocate and influence for our people and all of Waikirikiri Selwyn. Our communities are empowered to take action on the things they care about and are listened to when they call upon others for change.

Primary Outcomes



A Healthy and Restored Environment: Outcomes and Directions



A Rich and Diverse Land	Thriving Ecosystems and Biodiversity	Healthy Water	Living within Environmental Limits
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect highly productive land for land-based primary production 2. Protect important natural areas, features and landscapes 3. Integrate Nature-Based Solutions 4. Increase the extent, connectivity and accessibility of the green network 5. Green Our Urban Environment 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect and maintain indigenous biodiversity 2. Restore habitats and ecosystems 3. Protect and enhance the health and abundance of taonga species and mahinga kai 4. Enhance nature's contribution to wellbeing and the services of ecosystems 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prioritise the health and wellbeing of water 2. Protect and restore the mana and mauri of water 3. Protect and enhance Te Waihora and all tributaries 4. Protect sources of water and human health 5. Recognise the interconnectedness of the blue network 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2. Conserve Finite Resources 3. Promote the use of renewable resources over non-renewable resources 4. Protect the life supporting capacity of the natural environment 5. Reduce waste and promote circular practices

A Regenerative Economy: Outcomes and Directions



Prosperous People	A Productive, Low-Carbon and Diverse Economy
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote our unique economic identity and value proposition 2. Provide equitable access to employment and economic opportunities 3. Develop and prepare our people through education, training and lifelong learning 4. Promote opportunities to lift incomes 5. Support and Enable Local Business to Thrive 6. Promote A Just Transition Through Disruption and Change 7. Support Social Enterprise 8. Support Iwi Maori Economic Aspirations 9. Facilitate connections, collaboration and the sharing of knowledge 10. Attract and Retain Talent and Skills 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote economic diversification to build economic resilience 2. Decarbonise the economy 3. Support a high performance and sustainable rural economy 4. Support growth in industries with high innovation potential 5. Create the conditions for creativity, entrepreneurship and experimentation 6. Enable Sufficient Development Capacity for Business Land 7. Partner Widely To Create New Opportunities 8. Encourage Visitors to the District 9. Improve the efficient movement of freight and goods 10. Attract Spending and Inward Investment

A Sustainable and Connected Urban Form: Outcomes and Directions



Liveable Low Carbon Towns	Sustainable and Accessible Transport	Quality Infrastructure
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manage growth in accordance with the Township Network 2. Enable Kainga Nohanga 3. Promote and incentivise intensification in appropriate locations 4. Enable Sufficient Development Capacity for Housing 5. Promote quality housing 6. Provide housing choice and affordability 7. Strengthen the resilience of towns to natural hazards and climate change 8. Focus and incentivise growth in areas free from significant risks from natural hazards 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prioritise sustainable transport options 2. Enhance accessibility 3. Improve connectivity within and between towns 4. Provide a safe and efficient transport system 5. Support and develop connected public transport and active transport networks 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strategically plan and coordinate Infrastructure 2. Strengthen the resilience of infrastructure to shocks and stresses 3. Deliver timely and intergenerational infrastructure 4. Make efficient use of existing infrastructure 5. Maintain and operate infrastructure efficiently and affordably 6. Prioritise investments in infrastructure that deliver on multiple outcomes over generations 7. Reduce embodied and operational carbon of infrastructure

A Great Place to Call Home: Outcomes and Directions


Inclusive Communities	Thriving Communities	Resilient Communities	Recognised Communities
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Honour Te Tiriti and strengthen our partnership with Mana Whenua 2. Promote biculturalism, cultural knowledge and cultural competence 3. Focus our efforts on communities and areas that experience the greatest inequalities 4. Design safe and welcoming places for all 5. Foster a sense of belonging and connection 6. Value and celebrate our diversity 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Empower and support communities to enjoy and fully participate in community and civic life 2. Invest in and shape our public spaces 3. Provide community spaces and facilities responsive to the needs of present and future generations 4. Advocate for greater provision and accessibility of services and facilities that improve quality of life 5. Support and encourage our communities to lead healthy, active and fulfilling lives 6. Provide opportunities for social connection and building relationships 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focus on place-based solutions and the needs of local communities 2. Enable and enhance community resilience 3. Empower collective action, responsibility and community-led initiatives 4. Reduce risks faced by communities from natural hazards and the impacts of climate change 5. Increase our readiness for emergencies and disasters 6. Increase our ability to effectively respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect our culturally significant sites and areas 2. Protect and Promote Our Local Heritage and Notable Trees 3. Promote the unique identity of our towns and places 4. Promote our rural identity 5. Celebrate Our Local Arts and Traditions 6. Support community events and programmes

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'G Saria'.

George Saria
STRATEGY TEAM LEADER

Endorsed For Agenda

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'R Love'.

Robert Love
ACTING EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH