



AGENDA FOR THE

MEETING OF THE

CLIMATE CHANGE & SUSTAINABILITY

SUBCOMMITTEE

TO BE HELD ON

WEDNESDAY 19 FEBRUARY 2025

COMMENCING AT 10AM

Climate Change & Sustainability Subcommittee - 19 February 2025

Attendees: Mayor S T Broughton; Councillors, N C Reid (Chair), P M Dean, L L Gliddon & E S Mundt & Ms M McKay

19 February 2025 10:00 AM - 12:00 PM

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

OPENING KARAKIA

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!



**Climate Change and Sustainability Subcommittee
Terms of Reference**

For the remainder of the 2022-2025 Triennium

Adopted by Selwyn District Council on 14 August 2024

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.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABILITY SUBCOMMITTEE - TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Climate Change Subcommittee shall be a Committee of Council, established by Council for specific periods determined by the governing body, or until the 2025 local elections. The existence of the subcommittee does not remove from council any of its legal obligations or responsibilities.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Chair: | Councillor Reid |
| Deputy Chair: | Councillor Gliddon |
| Members: | Mayor Sam Broughton Councillor Mundt Councillor Dean Megen McKay (Te Taumutu Rūnanga representative) Vacant (Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga representative) Up to 2 x Subject matter experts |
| Quorum: | Half the number of elected and appointed members on the committee at the time, as per S.O 11.1(b). If it is an odd number, then the quorum is half plus 1. |
| Meeting Cycle: | Every second month |
| Delegations Powers: | As per section 5 of the TOR |
| Reporting Officer: | Executive Director Strategy and Engagement |

1. Purpose

The purpose of the Climate Change Subcommittee is to help raise the overall awareness and district wide support for the Council's strategy to reduce greenhouse gasses. It will also focus directly on Councils own emissions and reduction measures and performance.

2. Responsibilities

- To ensure the council's policy commitment to reducing greenhouse gases is given effect by the council and its departments.
- Assist, in partnership with others, in building a district wide consensus about the importance of reducing greenhouse gasses.
- To raise community awareness of the implications of climate change and its current and future impact on the district and its residents through monitoring the following key plans for Council and the wider District:
 - Sustainability Plan for SDC / District
 - Emissions Reduction Plan for SDC
 - SDC and District Climate Change Adaption Plan
 - SDC Biodiversity Workplan
- To promote the importance of resilience and the need to adapt infrastructure and development to meet the additional demands of more frequent extreme weather events.
- To direct and approve decisions that relate to key action plans related to climate change and sustainability.

3. Delegations

The Subcommittee will have delegated decision-making responsibilities to make:

- submissions to central and regional government on climate change and sustainability related issues
- decisions to endorse the Selwyn Biodiversity Strategy Workplan
- decisions to endorse the implementation and actions plans arising from the Climate Change Adaptation Plan, Emissions Reduction Plan, and Sustainability Plan.

4. Reporting

The Subcommittee will report to the Governing body and have linkages to relevant planning and policy initiatives, including any review of the District Plan.

5. Chairperson may refer urgent matters to the Council

As may be necessary from time to time, the Subcommittee Chairperson is authorised to refer urgent matters to the Council for decision, where this Subcommittee would ordinarily have considered the matter.

6. Terms of Reference Review Process

The Terms of Reference will be reviewed at the first meeting of the subcommittee and then again before the end of the triennium for advice to the next elected council.

TERMS OF REFERENCE REVIEW TABLE

| Date of review | Status / summary of changes made |
|------------------|--|
| June 2024 | TOR established |
| 14 August 2024 | Adopted by Council |
| 20 November 2024 | Adopted by Subcommittee (with amendments made) |
| | |
| | |

**MINUTES OF AN INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE
CLIMATE CHANGE & SUSTAINABILITY SUBCOMMITTEE
HELD IN THE TAUWHAREKAKAHO ROOM - SELWYN DISTRICT COUNCIL
ON WEDNESDAY 20 NOVEMBER 2024
COMMENCING AT 1PM**

PRESENT

Mayor S T Broughton, Councillors N C Reid (Chair), P M Dean, L L Gliddon and E S Mundt; and Ms M McKay

ATTENDEES

Messrs. R Love (Executive Director Growth & Development) and B Baird (Head of Strategy and Policy); Andy Spanton, (Environmental Team Lead, Strategy and Policy), Jo Gallop (Assistant to the Director Growth & Development and Director People, Culture & Capability), C Bennet (Governance Coordinator); and Ms T Davel (Senior Governance Advisor)

The meeting was opened with a karakia.

APOLOGIES

No apologies were received.

EXTRAORDINARY OR GENERAL BUSINESS

None.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Councillor Reid declared a conflict for noting. She is Chair of Waikirikiri Catchment group.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

For discussion.

REPORTS

Inaugural Meeting

Executive Director Enabling Service

The meeting cycle was discussed and agreed bi-monthly with additional meetings if warranted or cancelled if not required.

It was noted that the Committee Meetings will be held in a smaller room with the option to meet at locations around the district.

The Terms of Reference was discussed and amended as below:

Section 2 Responsibilities

- Add in the SDC Biodiversity Workplan under the bullet point 'To raise community awareness'.
- Add an additional bullet point 'To direct and approve decisions that relate to key action plans related to climate change and sustainability'.

Section 3 Delegations

- Add 'and sustainability' in the first sentence
- Add bullet point 'decisions to endorse the Selwyn Biodiversity Strategy Workplan'
- Add bullet point 'decisions to endorse the implementation and action plans arising from the Climate Change Adaptation Plan, Emissions Reduction Plan, and Sustainability Plan'.

It was noted that the regular chairs meetings, which will be held monthly, will address any overlap in portfolios.

Moved – Councillor Reid / **Seconded** – Councillor Mundt

'That the Climate Change and Sustainability Strategic Priority Subcommittee:

- (a) Elects Councillor Gliddon as Deputy Chairperson;*
- (b) Adopts the Terms of Reference for the Subcommittee as confirmed by full Council on 14 August 2024; with amendments noted and noting it would need to go back to full Council.*
- (c) Adopts the Council Standing Orders as adopted by full Council at its Inaugural Meeting on 2 November 2022, and as amended in September 2024, to allow remote participants to be counted as quorum;.*
- (d) Adopts the Council's Code of Conduct as adopted by full Council at its meeting of 23 November 2022;.*
- (e) Notes the meeting schedule for 2025 approved by full Council at its November 2024 meeting.'*

CARRIED

GENERAL BUSINESS

Chairperson's report which was emailed separately, was presented by Councillor Reid, and noted.

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

'That the Subcommittee notes the Chairperson's report, for information.'

CARRIED

The meeting closed with a karakia at 1.25pm

DATED this day of 2025

CHAIRPERSON

REPORT

TO: Climate Change and Sustainability Subcommittee
FOR: Subcommittee Meeting — 19 February 2025
FROM: Councillor Nicole Reid – Chairperson Climate Change and Sustainability Subcommittee
DATE: 13 February 2025
SUBJECT: CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT TO SUBCOMMITTEE

RECOMMENDATION

'That the Climate Change and Sustainability Subcommittee receive the Chairperson's Report to the Subcommittee for information.'

1. PURPOSE

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

2. RECENT ACTIVITIES RELEVANT TO THIS COMMITTEE

2.1 IOD Climate Change Governance Essentials Course

I have taken this course end of last year which was delivered online in modules that you do when suits you. For the last part of the course there is a two-hour online discussion where you are split into different groups to discuss various scenarios. I have found the course informative, and I am still working through some things raised and where we are at with these at SDC. I am happy to discuss further with anyone interested. For more information about the course: <https://www.iod.org.nz/governance-courses/climate-change-governance-essentials>

2.2 Canterbury Climate Partnership Plan officially launched on 13 December 2024 by the Canterbury Mayoral Forum

The Plan was officially launched by Minister for Climate Change Simon Watts and Canterbury Mayors and Chair. Dr Rod Carr, former chair of the Climate Change Commission also spoke: *"The plan shows risks and opportunities for our businesses and communities. The technologies to reduce energy costs,*

improve health outcomes, manage down agricultural emissions and build resilience in our region exist today.

“The plan shows the contribution local leaders can make by working with communities to achieve an inclusive and affordable transition. We can make this great region better by phasing out the combustion of fossil fuels in the open air as soon as possible.”

(copied from: <https://www.canterburymayors.org.nz/canterbury-climate-partnership-plan-officially-launched/>)

Watch video introduction about the plan and read the plan here: <https://itstimecanterbury.co.nz/climate-partnership-plan>

Regional Climate Actions (copied from the plan):

- 1) Understanding climate risks and improving resilience
- 2) Emissions reduction
- 3) Adaptation planning
- 4) Nature-based solutions
- 5) Climate change education and advocacy
- 6) Supporting Papatipu Rūnanga
- 7) Integrating climate change considerations into council processes
- 8) Climate funding and financing
- 9) Monitoring and evaluation
- 10) Implementation

2.3 Greater Christchurch Public Transport Hearings and Deliberations

Two days of hearings were held on 18 and 25 November 2024 for the Greater Christchurch area. <https://www.greaterchristchurch.org.nz/meetings> . The deliberations are due to be held in March 2025.

For Canterbury PT wider than GCP area then Canterbury Regional Transport Committee are hearing those submissions and more information is here: [Regional https://haveyoursay.ecan.govt.nz/regional-public-transport-plan](https://haveyoursay.ecan.govt.nz/regional-public-transport-plan)

2.4 Lincoln house demolition/resource recovery

I was aware of questions raised about the recovery and/or reuse of house demolition items in Lincoln as part of the Lincoln Town Centre development. The response I received was the following:

‘The contractor has been prioritising recycling as much as possible prior to commencing demolition work’ but unfortunately the second-hand market is saturated at the moment which narrowed options.

From both properties:

- Concrete – crushed at the quarry and reused
- Steel – taken to metal recyclers

House one:

- Bricks – crushed and used as bulk hardfill
- Windows – reused
- Kitchen – reused
- Vanity – reused
- Cupboards – reused
- Oven – reused
- Light fittings – reused

House two:

- Gates – reused
- Cupboards – reused
- Dishwasher – reused
- Tub – reused
- Cupboard doors – reused
- Heatpump – reused

3. CURRENT CONSULTATIONS

3.1 Climate Change Commission ‘Call for evidence: National Climate Change Risk Assessment (NCCRA) 2026’

From CCC website: <https://haveyoursay.climatecommission.govt.nz/comms-and-engagement/call-for-evidence-nccra2026/>

The CCC is wanting evidence ‘to help Aotearoa New Zealand adapt to the impacts of climate change’. This will be used to inform their work on the ‘second national climate change risk assessment’.

‘The assessment will look at all the climate risks the country faces and identify priorities to focus on.

‘We are particularly looking at the risks to Aotearoa New Zealand’s economy, society, environment and ecology that stem from the physical impacts of climate change such as rising sea levels and more frequent and intense storms. We are not looking at risks related to emissions and efforts to reduce them.

‘This risk assessment is due to be delivered to the Minister of Climate Change by August 2026 and will inform the government’s national adaptation plan. We are calling for evidence now to ensure we have sufficient time to carefully consider a wide range of information and insights.’

There is more information on the CCC website.

4. UPCOMING EVENTS

4.1 Kim Hill Hot Topic

Powering our future: our social and environmental responsibility

Thursday 27 March: Lincoln University Stewart Hall - Theatre 1
Doors open at: 6:30 pm
Event starts at: 7.30 pm

Panellists:

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Wim de Konig | Director of Strategic Partnerships <i>Lincoln University</i> |
| Claudia Schneider | Environmental Psychologist <i>University of Canterbury</i> |
| Pip Newland | Sustainability and Risk <i>Orion</i> |
| Nathan Surendran | Energy Consultant <i>Schema Consulting Ltd</i> |

Koha: \$5 with refreshments and nibbles provided; with a cash bar.

5. NEWS

5.1 New Zealand is working with other countries for an international treaty on plastic pollution (25 November 2024)

Copied from MfE website (<https://environment.govt.nz/news/towards-an-international-treaty-on-plastic-pollution/>): *'In March 2022, 193 nations endorsed a historic decision to negotiate the treaty. UN member states established an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee with the aim of agreeing the treaty by the end of 2024.'*

'The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Ministry for the Environment are attending the fifth round of negotiations that started today in Busan, South Korea, and conclude on 1 December.'

'In negotiations, our country is advocating for a treaty to take a full lifecycle approach to plastic, addressing issues from the extraction of raw materials through to disposal and pollution impacts on ecosystems.'

'In November 2022, Aotearoa New Zealand also joined the High Ambition Coalition to End Plastic Pollution. Members of the High Ambition Coalition share a common vision to end plastic pollution by 2040.'

5.2 Climate Change Commission (CCC) released report on reviews of the 2050 target and international shipping and aviation emissions (November 2024)

Copied from CCC website: <https://www.climatecommission.govt.nz/our-work/advice-to-government/topic/review-of-the-2050-emissions-target/2024-review-of-the-2050-emissions-target/final-report/executive-summary-2050-target-and-isa/>

Submissions close 31 March 2025

'Summary for decision makers

'Significant changes since 2019

'Many comparable countries have by now set targets that are more ambitious than the current target of Aotearoa New Zealand.

'Also, scientific evidence is increasingly clear that global action is insufficient to limit global warming to 1.5°C outright. This implies that even greater reductions are needed in the near and longer terms to limit as much as possible the amount by which the world exceeds 1.5°C, and then to potentially bring the temperature back down again.

'The impacts of global warming are greater, in both severity and scale, than was understood by the global science community when the target was set.

'The increased risks and impacts of climate change have implications for Aotearoa New Zealand's future. Delaying action transfers costs and risks to future generations.

'Our 2050 target recommendation

'We are recommending that the target be amended to require:

- *'net emissions of all greenhouse gases other than biogenic methane to reach at least net negative 20 MtCO₂e by 2050*
- *'emissions from international shipping and aviation to be included in this net negative 20 MtCO₂e target*
- *'gross emissions of biogenic methane to reach at least 35–47% below 2017 levels by 2050*
- *'there are further reductions and removals of greenhouse gases beyond these levels after 2050.*

'Why amend the target?

- *'The significant changes since 2019 all point to Aotearoa New Zealand moving further and faster to reduce emissions than the current 2050 target provides for.*
- *'The recommended target responds to these changes and reflects Aotearoa New Zealand's commitment to global action on climate change.*
- *'The recommended target also takes account of what is realistic and feasible for the economy and communities.*

'Why include emissions from international shipping and aviation?

- *'Emissions from Aotearoa New Zealand's international shipping and aviation are equivalent to about 9% of Aotearoa New Zealand's net domestic greenhouse gas emissions.*

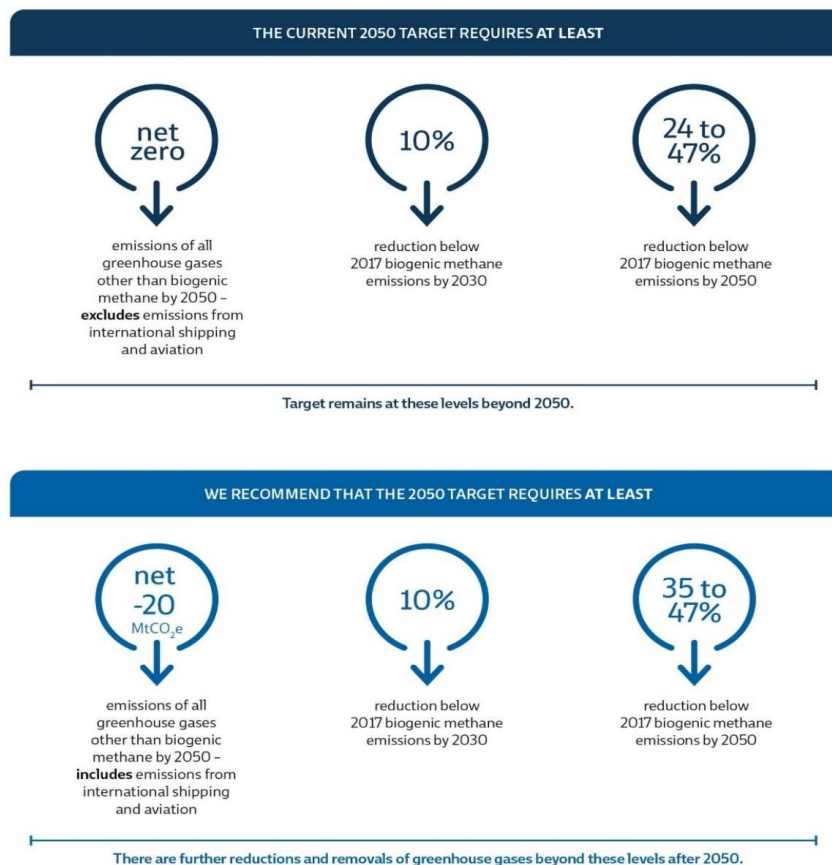
- *'Including these emissions in the target is feasible and would mean these sectors become part of Aotearoa New Zealand's emissions reduction planning. This would increase certainty, transparency and accountability in Aotearoa New Zealand's efforts to limit warming.*
- *'Including these emissions in the target would also align Aotearoa New Zealand with trading partners and international industry efforts to reduce these emissions.*

'Impacts

'The recommended target:

- *'is consistent with an emissions pathway in which the country causes one third less warming by 2100*
- *'is compatible with ongoing economic growth*
- *'would bring Aotearoa New Zealand's target closer to other countries*
- *'has potential co-benefits such as improved energy security, better health outcomes and closer alignment with international market preferences*
- *'would reduce the risk of a harsher and costlier future transition.*

Figure ES.1: The current 2050 target and the recommended target



5.3 Government release New Zealand's second emissions reduction plan 2026-30: At a glance (11 December 2024)

Copied From MfE: <https://environment.govt.nz/publications/new-zealands-second-emissions-reduction-plan/#executive-summary-whakarapopoto-matua>

Extract from Executive summary | Whakarāpopoto matua

'The Government is committed to delivering on our climate change commitments while growing the New Zealand economy. New Zealand can have prosperous communities, affordable and secure energy, increasing primary production and exports, and a thriving economy while meeting our climate change commitments.'

'This second emissions reduction plan (ERP2) is the Government's plan to meet the second emissions budget (EB2) for the period 2026–30. This final plan incorporates feedback and insights from New Zealanders, including the Ministry for the Environment's youth, climate business, and local government advisory groups, iwi and Māori groups, sector groups, ENGOs, climate scientists and Aotearoa Circle's Rangatahi Advisory Panel. As a result of that feedback, new sections on technology and innovation, and on building and construction have been added to the plan. We've also provided more information about how we'll monitor our progress and ensure we stay on track.'

'The first emissions reduction plan ends and ERP2 formally comes into effect on 1 January 2026. However, work on ERP2 initiatives is already underway.'

'New Zealand is on track to meet the first two emissions budgets'

'ERP2 confirms that we are on track to meet the first emissions budget (2022–25) and EB2 (2026–30) (figure 0.1).'

'Figure 0.1: Emissions budgets and projections'



5.4 MfE update on waste policies

<https://environment.govt.nz/news/update-on-waste-policies/>

5.4.1: Kerbside collection

‘Standardising the materials collected in household recycling’ is the only policy of the five originally proposed which was implemented. The others are not going ahead ‘to reduce additional costs to councils, and to allow more choice around the timing for introducing new services’. Those as follows are not progressing:

- introducing a council household recycling service to all urban areas
- introducing a council household food scraps service to all urban areas
- data reporting for private household recycling providers
- a performance standard for household recycling and food scraps diversion.

Through the Waste Minimisation Fund councils can be supported “to introduce recycling and food waste collections”.

5.4.2: Third tranche of plastic phase outs

The deadline for third tranche of plastic phase outs has been removed ‘to enable the Ministry to carry out more work to more work to help decide the next steps for these products’.

5.5 Urban development public preferences research that ‘people want green space and local shops’

Link to article: <https://www.waikato.ac.nz/news-events/news/nature-and-shops-heres-what-people-told-us-they-want-most-from-urban-planning/>

Waikato University research looked at the 15-minute city concept which has gained traction all over the world but they realised that little research has been done around what people amenities people actually want easy access to the most in New Zealand. The results were as follows:

Nature, parks and gardens: 25.4%

Local shops and services: 24.7%

Employment: 12.7%

Others* 12.2%

Larger shopping complexes 10.0%

Public transport stops 8.2%

Education facilities 6.8%

**include ‘recreational facilities’ (4.8%), ‘entertainment or cultural amenities’ (3.6%), ‘healthcare services’ (2.3%), ‘government services’ (0.7%), ‘places of worship’ (0.3%), and ‘marae’ (0.3%)*

Therefore, the top performers were ‘nature, parks and gardens’, and ‘local shops and services’. ‘Nature, parks and gardens’ are a focus for this council

through 'the blue-green network' which is currently being looked at through the Future Selwyn work.

In closing, I have been listening to an interesting audiobook (downloadable from Borrowbox at Selwyn Libraries): "The Great Greenwashing: How brands, governments, and influencers are lying to you" and this quote stuck with me: *'Protecting the planet is a team sport'*.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of stylized, flowing letters that appear to read 'NR'.

NICOLE REID

CHAIRPERSON CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABILITY SUBCOMMITTEE

REPORT

TO: Climate Change and Sustainability Subcommittee

FOR: Meeting on 19 February 2025

FROM: Environmental Team Leader, Andrew Spanton and Climate Change Lead, Joe Gentilcore

DATE: 07 February 2025

SUBJECT: **COUNCIL SUSTAINABILITY AND EMISSIONS REDUCTION PLANS**

RECOMMENDATION

'That the Climate Change and Sustainability Subcommittee supports progressing work on these key initiatives:

- i.C201 Climate Change Policy - to be reviewed and updated,*
- ii.Finalising the Sustainability Plan,*
- iii.Finalising the Emissions Reduction Plan.'*

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to detail the proposed next steps to be undertaken by Council regarding Climate Change and Sustainability. The report will provide background to previous related work that has been carried out, and where the new Climate Change Lead, Joe Gentilcore (CCL), may focus his efforts, in the near future. This includes the completion of Council's Sustainability Plan and Emissions Reduction Plan, and a refresh and review of the existing C201 Climate Change Policy, (last reviewed in 2020).

This report will also refer to the upcoming Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation plan (to be completed in the next LTP cycle), and possible near-future initiatives including identifying and planning best practice changes for energy reduction initiatives at the Council HQ and other major Council sites.

2. SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT/COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The decisions and matters of this specific report are assessed as of low significance in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. However, this report is part of a broader process that is, or may be in future, assessed as being of medium/high significance.

3. HISTORY/BACKGROUND

Council's previous Sustainability Lead, Keith Tallentire, finished working at Council in June 2024 after 2 years in that role. The new Climate Change Lead Joe Gentilcore began working at Council on the 27 January 2025.

Climate Change Policy C201 (Appendix 1)

Council has committed to sustainability and climate related actions through various plans and initiatives. In 2020, Council released its first Climate Policy, C201. The purpose of this policy is to outline a blueprint and to acknowledge climate change in the district, aiming for Council functions, businesses, and our community to be responsive, resilient, and ready for a carbon-neutral future. This policy is due to be assessed and evaluated, as it was last reviewed in 2020.

Following on from the release of the Climate Policy, the Sustainability Plan and Council Emission Reduction Plan (CERP) were initiated. These (draft) plans were created to guide Council on sustainable practices and emission mitigation efforts. A critical review is required to ensure these plans are comprehensive, actionable, and aligned with emerging best practices.

Sustainability Plan (Appendix 2)

The draft Sustainability Plan has been prepared for Council. It establishes a new Sustainability Policy based on four key principles:

- Integrated decision-making
- Intergenerational equity
- Upholding Te Tiriti o Waitangi
- The precautionary principle

The Plan includes five key approaches:

1. Bold leadership
2. Holistic action
3. Collaboration
4. Transparency
5. Evidence-based decision-making

The plan aims to integrate relevant UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into existing Council initiatives, as part of the "Future Selwyn" initiative, and various strategies for economic development, water management, waste reduction, biodiversity, climate change, and cultural relations. The plan outlines a framework for monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on progress toward Council achieving its sustainability goals.

Council Emissions Reduction Plan (Appendix 3)

The draft Council Emission Reduction Plan (CERP) (under review) was endorsed by ELT and will be Council's first Emissions Reduction Plan; it is a three-year plan aiming for net-zero emissions (excluding biogenic methane and nitrous oxide) by 2040, and a

25% reduction in biogenic emissions by 2050. The plan will report upon Council's carbon emissions (fleet, services, energy, processes) and set interim targets for reducing Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions by 2030 and 2036. Scope 1 and 2 30% reduction by 2030, 50% by 2036. Scope 3 15% reduction by 2033, and 30% by 2036.

Data is being gathered by "Carbon-ESS" and then analysed. Energy efficiency, procurement practices, and collaboration with contractors are key, whilst acknowledging challenges, such as the districts growth. The Plan's ultimate purpose is to fulfil Council's Climate Change Policy within its operations. Council is also looking at ways to reduce staff commuting emissions through promoting active travel and the use of electric vehicles, along with other related initiatives.

In the 2022/2023-year Scope 3 emissions were the most significant contributor to Council's overall carbon footprint:

- Scope 1 emissions (direct) totalled 1,428 tCO₂-e. These are emissions from sources owned or controlled by Council, such as wastewater treatment plants.
- Scope 2 emissions (indirect) totalled 954 tCO₂-e. These result from the generation of purchased electricity used by Council.
- Scope 3 emissions (indirect) totalled 30,124 tCO₂-e. This is by far the largest portion of Council's emissions and includes emissions from purchased goods and services, capital works projects, and employee commuting.

Carbon EES is the primary tool responsible for monitoring and preparing Councils annual greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories, holding a "Toitū Net Carbon Zero Organisation" certification. ISO 14064-1 2018 standard. (*Toitū Envirocare, 2024*).

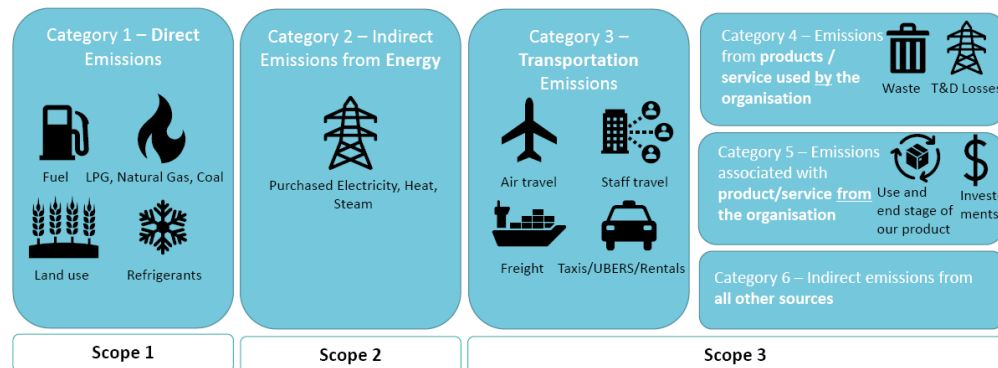


Figure 1 - Scope 1, 2 and 3 (*Toitū Envirocare, 2024*)

4. PROPOSAL

The Proposal is that the committee supports the review and update of C201 Climate Change Policy, along with finalisation and Council adoption of the Sustainability and Emission Reduction Plans.

A structured review of the draft plans is underway, ensuring alignment with the Council's policy C201 and recognised best practices. Completion timeframes for the Plans are not set as from today and are to be discussed.

It is suggested that action plans focusing on measurable outcomes to drive sustainability initiatives and emission reduction at Council will be included in the two Plans. A measuring key tool is the utilization of Carbon EES e-bench for assessing data - energy, carbon equivalent emissions, and cost, through real-time tracking. Additional analytical tools may be integrated to enhance data accuracy and decision-making (if required).

The purpose of the Plans is to help enable energy efficiency measures, emissions reduction strategies, and cost-saving opportunities with quantifiable outcomes. A supply chain and procurement review can help to ensure that purchasing aligns with Council's emissions reduction targets, while EV and low-emission fleet conversion follows the vehicle replacement policy and incorporating EV charging infrastructure. Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs) will be expected to actively support emissions reduction goals.

Staff engagement will be strengthened through periodic travel surveys to assess and reduce carbon footprints. The internal Sustainability Portal will also be expanded, serving as a hub for staff and community participation in emission reduction projects, awareness and collaboration.

Before the May Committee meeting staff will undertake analysis and review of the two draft Plans and report back to the Committee regarding suggested changes. It is suggested that possible action plans (to be added to the two Plans) are workshopped with the committee in the May meeting.

ADDITIONAL WORK

Below is a summary of some of the current and intended work to be undertaken by the Climate Change Lead.

- Enhancing building efficiency using e-bench real-time insights (energy, carbon, and cost).
- Exploring renewable energy integration for Council sites.
- Aligning the vehicle replacement policy with emission targets, including consideration of an EV fleet and charging infrastructure.
- Environmental certifications are being considered with NZGBC and Toitū.
- Investigating Green Hydrogen applications, particularly Hydrogen-Diesel blending for heavy goods vehicles (HGVs).

- Expanding the Council's internal Sustainability Portal, including for live climate data tracking, with quarterly benchmark reports planned.
- Co-leading Section 4 of the Christchurch Climate Partnership Plan (Blue-Green Networks) and representing Council at various climate-related forums.

Adaptation and Mitigation Plan (LTP 2026/2027)

A Key Performance Measure in the 2024 LTP requires the preparation of a climate Adaptation and Mitigation Plan by FY2026/2027. It is anticipated that the Plan assess and identify key climate related risks across the district and outline Council's adaption and mitigation responses, aligning with the National Adaptation Plan (MfE, 2022, amended 2025). It will clarify strategic outcomes and enable a proactive, risk-based approach.

The National Adaption Plan 2022 states:

"Councils should use their existing powers now to drive climate-resilient development in the right places. As a minimum, they should use the climate scenarios recommended by the national adaptation plan when exercising their resource management functions." (MfE, 2022)

5. OPTIONS

The Subcommittee has the following practical options available in respect to the proposal:

1. Approve the recommendations in this report to include a review of C201 Climate Change Policy, along with the critical analysis and completion of Council's Sustainability Plan and Council Emission Reduction Plan. These three draft documents are detailed in Appendices 1-3.
2. Do not approve the recommendations in this report.
3. Modify the recommendations in this report.

Discussion on options:

Option 1 is recommended as the preferred option as it supports and enables established best practices focusing on waste, resource, and emissions reductions, whilst helping to future proof the Council. Option 1 is consistent with C201 Climate Change Policy and aligns with Climate Canterbury Partnership Plan and associated wider Canterbury strategies. Completing and implementing the draft sustainability and emission reduction plans, are the next rational steps and will enable the council to make significant positive changes.

Option 1 will:

- Approve the review and update of C201 Climate Change Policy,
- Approve the continuation of finalising the Sustainability and Emissions Plan,
- Give Council opportunity to speak on priorities and focus

Option 1 has the potential for the greatest impact at Council on Climate related issues, emission reduction and mitigation, sustainable implementations and cultural wellbeing of communities in the present and future.

Option 2 is not recommended as it will not enable progress, and it does not align with the Council's Sustainability and Climate goals set out in C201 Climate Change Policy.

6. VIEWS OF THOSE AFFECTED / CONSULTATION

(a) Views of those affected and Consultation

To complete the Plans, internal consultation will take place with relevant stakeholders (primarily Council staff), and where necessary community stakeholders, and industry experts.

(b) Māori and Treaty implications

Some Rūnanga engagement will be included, ensuring alignment with kaitiakitanga (guardianship) principles and iwi priorities in sustainability.

It should be noted that with regard to the future development of the Climate Change Adaption and Mitigation Plan Council will engage with our Iwi (Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu), the local hapū(s) and Tangata Whenua to exchange knowledge of Climate Change, develop understanding of Māori perspective in relation to climate risks/opportunities and collaborate on works related to Climate Change response and community resilience. This recognises the requirement to consult with Māori in relations to 'Te Tiriti O Waitangi (Selwyn District Council, C201, 2020).

(c) Climate Change considerations

The mahi to be undertaken is to have a core focus on Climate Change related planning and initiatives, primarily enabling sustainable practices and emissions reductions and mitigation at Council.

The decisions and matters of this report are assessed to have **low** climate change implications when considering worldwide climate considerations. The Sustainability and Emissions Reduction Plans will aim to reduce resource use at Council in line with best practices undertaken by other Government and non-government organisations in Aotearoa New Zealand and overseas. However, it should be noted that future work, including on the Adaption and Mitigation Plan may have medium/high climate change implications for the district.

7. FUNDING IMPLICATIONS

Budget is available in the current LTP period for the review / refresh of the Climate Change Policy, finishing and adopting the two Plans, and sustainability and climate change initiatives, including within Future Selwyn planning processes. Additional related budgets are also available for other Council sites such as community centres, pools, and office buildings.

Options for additional external funding for renewable energy projects at Council will be explored.

It is anticipated that actions identified in the Plans will have some financial implications which will be addressed in the next LTP, and through external funding options. It should also be noted that successfully undertaking emissions reduction and sustainability initiatives will likely see the benefit of expected reductions in Council expenditure in the future.

8. SUPPORTING INFORMATION

See Appendices for the:

- Draft Climate Change Policy in Appendix 1,
- Draft Sustainability Plan in Appendix 2,
- Draft Emissions Reduction Plan in Appendix 3,
- Community Engagement Survey 2024 in Appendix 4



Andrew Spanton
ENVIRONMENTAL TEAM LEAD



Joseph Gentilcore
CLIMATE CHANGE LEAD

Endorsed For Agenda



Tim Harris
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR STRATEGY AND ENGAGEMENT

9. REFERENCES

Selwyn District Council, (2020). *Climate change policy C201*. Selwyn District Council.

Toitū Envirocare. (2024). *Certified organisations*. Toitū Envirocare. [CarbonEES | Certification Overview](#)

Ministry for the Environment. (2022). *Aotearoa New Zealand's first national adaptation plan*. Ministry for the Environment. <https://environment.govt.nz/publications/aotearoa-new-zealands-first-national-adaptation-plan/>

10. APPENDICIES

Appendix 1 - C201 Climate Change Policy

Appendix 2 - Draft Sustainability Plan

Appendix 3 - Draft Emissions Reduction Plan

Appendix 4 – Community Survey



Climate Change Policy

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Category | Pan-Organisation |
| Type | Policy |
| Policy Owner | Murray Washington (Group Manager Infrastructure/ELT) |
| Approved by | Council |
| Last Approved Revision | December 2020 |
| Review Date | 2 years from sign off |

Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to outline a blueprint to achieve a cohesive and comprehensive response to Climate Change at Selwyn and take a leadership role to prepare the Council functions, businesses, and its communities, to be responsive, resilient and ready for a carbon-neutral future.

Organisational Scope

This policy applies to all Selwyn District Council staff, Councillors, and organisations interacting with the Council. Organisations performing services for the Council should align with the key principles in this policy to ensure all facets of our business operate in a way to promote and improve the Council's Climate Change response.

Introduction

It is indisputable that the Climate is changing. The accelerated growth of industrial, agricultural, and transportation activities have been increasing the level of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. This is causing the Earth to heat up at an unprecedented rate resulting in changes to the surface temperatures and weather patterns.

Many of these changes pose serious hazards such as extreme drought, heat, rainfall, floods, coastal inundations etc., thereby posing risks to properties, water services and road infrastructure, affecting livelihood, social and economic wellbeing of our communities and people. These changes also come with many opportunities for our communities and businesses to be explored.

Council has moral and legislative responsibility to work towards mitigation of the carbon emissions from its business and activities in line with the 'Zero Carbon' Act targets. Additionally, taking a leadership role in the assessment of the Climate Change impact on its communities and, planning and implementing adaptation action for the district.

The Policy

Climate Change Policy at Selwyn District Council

Climate Change response forms an integral part of the Council's decision-making process. This policy has been developed to encapsulate both the moral and legal responsibilities of the Council in relation to incorporating Climate Change response into its day to day business and the decision making for its communities and businesses.

To achieve a comprehensive Climate Change response at Selwyn District Council,

- *Council will align its activities to reduce carbon emissions across all its areas of influence to create the conditions for a smart, innovative, low-carbon economy that meet or exceed the targets set within the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act -2019.*
- *Council will carry out regular risk/opportunities assessment related to Climate Change and its impact/benefits to the Council's assets, businesses and its communities.*
- *Council will make Climate Change mitigation and adaptation a core component of its planning and decision making and mainstream it into the Council's function and activities.*
- *Council will provide consistent and timely information related to Climate Change across its key processes like long term financial planning, assets development and management, strategic planning, service delivery, emergency response, governance, communication, and other community engagement functions, and provide required resources to implement the actions planned to mitigate/adapt to the impacts, harvest the opportunities, and to increase long-term resilience to Climate Change.*
- *Council will engage with our Iwi (Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu), the local hapū(s) and Tangata Whenua to exchange knowledge of Climate Change, develop understanding of Māori perspective in relation to climate risks/opportunities and collaborate on works related to Climate Change response and community resilience. This recognises the requirement to consult with Māori in relations to 'Te Tiriti O Waitangi'.*
- *Council will engage with its communities to increase awareness of Climate Change impacts and opportunities and lead the community resilience planning and Climate Change adaptation.*
- *Council will engage with the regional and national level authorities, Climate Change forums, workgroups and other stakeholders to actively contribute to the Climate Change related understanding and work, at the local, regional and national level.*

Key Definitions

Climate Change

The Earth's atmosphere is made up of oxygen, a large amount of nitrogen, and a small percentage of so-called 'greenhouse gases' (GHGs) such as carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane (CH₄).

GHGs act like a blanket around the Earth. They trap warmth from the sun and make life possible. Without them, too much heat would escape and the surface of the planet would freeze. However, increases in the volume and concentration of emissions have caused the Earth to heat more and its climate to change.

This process is often called global warming but it's better to think of it as Climate Change. This is because while warming is the main effect, other aspects of the climate also change including more frequent extreme events such as floods, storms, cyclones, and droughts.

(Ref: *MfE website*)

Mitigation

Mitigation refers to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing forests and other "sinks" to remove greenhouse gases from the atmosphere, with the objective of limiting Climate Change for future generations.

(Ref: *MfE website*)

Adaptation

Adaptation is about an ongoing process of adjusting to the actual and expected changes in the environment resulting from greenhouse gas emissions which have already been released into the atmosphere, and those that may be released in the future.

(Ref: *MfE website*)

Adaptation includes planning for direct impacts on infrastructure, economy, health, safety and wellbeing, and indirect impacts such as potential food and water insecurity, and disrupted health services.

It also means adjusting the way we live and work to prepare for a zero-carbon future and being open to the opportunities this will bring.

Related Policies, Procedures and Forms

- Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019
- Local Government Leaders' Climate Change Declaration 2017
- Waste Minimisation Act 2008
- Building Act 2004
- Health Act 1956
- Resource management Act 1991
- P301 - Procurement Policy.

- S201 - Solid Waste Policy
- C504 - Vehicle Replacement and Procurement Policy
- C213 - Community Grants Policy
- H101 - Housing Policy
- All leasing policies
- All Infrastructure policies
- Sustainability Policy (Under development)

Contact for further information about this Policy

Group Manager Infrastructure

Keywords

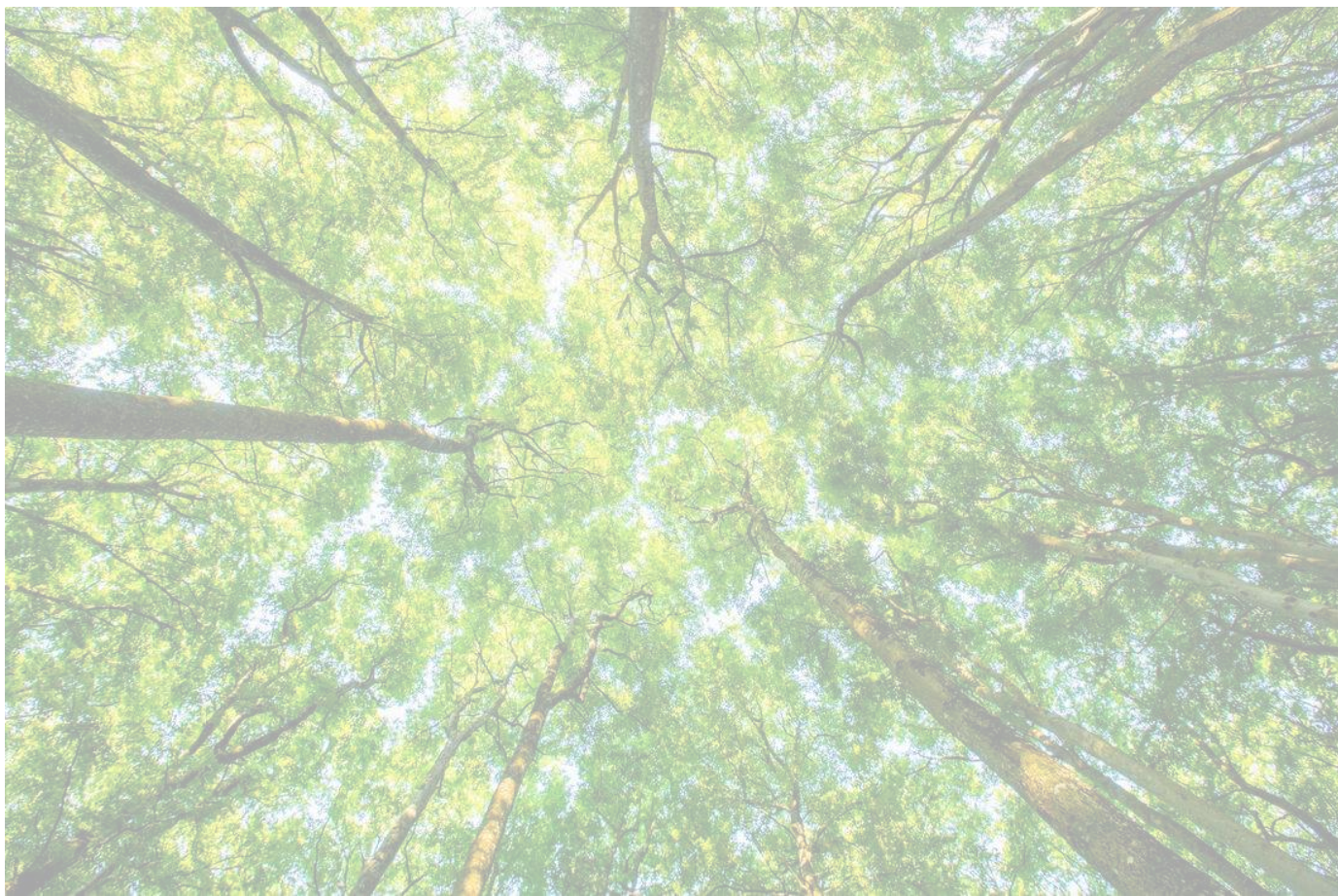
Climate Change Policy

Consultation

ELT and Sustainability group were consulted on this policy. Further consultation may not be required at this stage

Implementation Process

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Person responsible | <i>Chief Executive / Group Infrastructure Manager</i> |
| Communication strategy | <i>To be developed</i> |
| Other Actions/tasks | <i>Council/ELT buy in for Annual Plan and Long Term Plan</i> |
| Resources | <i>To be developed for LTP 2021-2031</i> |
| Completion Date | <i>March 2021</i> |



Selwyn District Council

Sustainability Plan

April 2024

Contents

- 1.0 Executive Summary and Purpose
- 2.0 Context
 - 2.1 Defining Sustainability
 - 2.2 National Direction
 - 2.3 Local Context
- 3.0 A Sustainability Policy
 - 3.1 Draft Sustainability Policy
 - 3.2 Embedding the Sustainability Policy across Council
- 4.0 Sustainability Work Programme
 - 4.1 SDG Prioritisation for Council Action
 - 4.2 Linking SDGs to key Council initiatives in progress
- 5.0 Sustainability Targets
- 6.0 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

1.0 Executive Summary and Purpose

This document represents the first Sustainability Plan for Selwyn District Council. It ensures Council is clear with respect to its understanding and local interpretation of sustainability and sustainable development and outlines how Council will embed sustainability within the organisation and as part of its functions and service delivery.

The concepts of sustainability and sustainable development have been extensively defined and promoted globally, most recently through the United Nation's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the associated adoption of 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

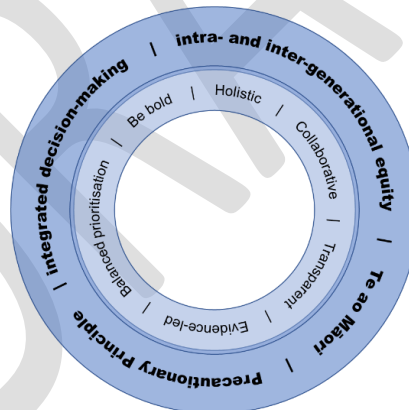
Sustainability is broadly synonymous with intergenerational wellbeing and, in an Aotearoa New Zealand context, Māori perspectives on waiora (wellbeing) and te taiao (the environment).

Although Aotearoa New Zealand is a signatory to international agreements relating to sustainable development its translation into legislation is limited. The clearest and strongest local government mandate is expressed in Section 10 (b) of the Local Government Act 2002 outlining the purpose of local government *"to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future"*.

Council has made significant progress towards a range of sustainability outcomes through its own activities and through the strategies and plans it has prepared for Selwyn District.

To better frame and strengthen such approaches this Sustainability Plan includes a new Sustainability Policy for the Council and identifies seven key strategy initiatives that are underway or planned that can demonstrate sustainability leadership for Selwyn.

The Sustainability Policy is centered on establishing agreed principles and approaches for sustainability to further embed within its own operations:



By prioritising the UN Sustainable Development Goals most relevant to local government the seven key strategy initiatives identified are: Future Selwyn; Economic Development Strategy; One Water Strategy; Waste Strategy; Biodiversity Strategy; Climate Change Strategy; Te Rautaki Tikaka Rua bicultural Strategy. While other strategies and plans will also support sustainability objectives these represent new and developing 'windows of opportunity' for Council to make a difference.

Further work to collate and establish clear targets for sustainability, derived through these strategies, and enable monitoring and reporting of progress is also outlined.

2.0 Context

2.1 Defining Sustainability

In its simplest terms 'sustainability' is the ability to endure. In the context of global and local systems it is commonly further described through the interconnected domains of environment, society and economy. Sometimes these domains are shown as equal components of a Venn diagram with sustainability at the confluence of the three parts. Other more progressive representations show the economy as a subsystem of human society which in turn exists within environmental boundaries. Some concepts of sustainability also expand the domains to more clearly identify culture or politics.

The associated term of 'sustainable development' refers to societal and economic advances that occur consistent with this systems view of the interdependencies and thresholds posed by our environment. It is most widely and simply defined as 'meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'. Again, this definition has sometimes been adapted and expanded, including referencing steps to rectify past practices.

'Restorative' or 'Regenerative' are also emerging terms that recognise that for some domains, particularly the environment, human activity needs not only to be rebalanced to 'do no harm' but also needs to return species and habitats to their previous levels.

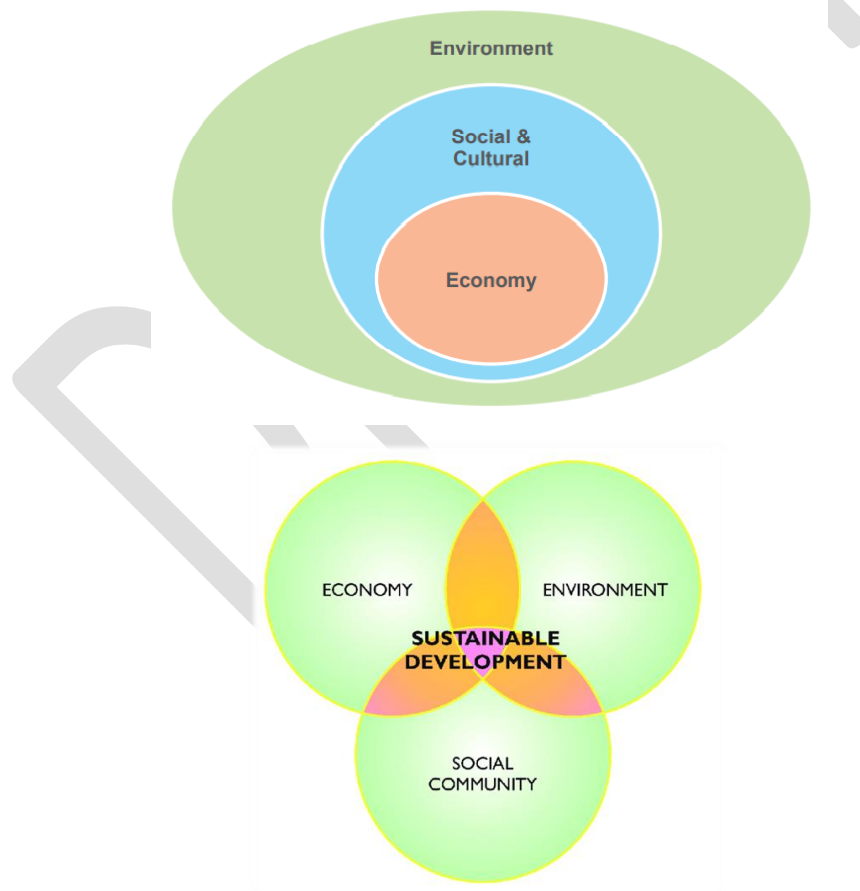


Figure 1: Visualising the components of sustainability

Wellbeing, quality of life, livability

Sustainability is broadly synonymous with other holistic terms used to capture the wide range of factors that contribute to an overall the state of being happy, healthy, and prosperous. While some of these concepts could be viewed as being more human-centered and perhaps less cognisant of global challenges or the needs of future generations they can be easily framed in a more expansive manner to more explicitly accommodate sustainability imperatives e.g. intergenerational wellbeing.

Wellbeing has become a prominent term in New Zealand since its inclusion in the Local Government Act 2002. This Act establishes the purpose of local government under two clauses - to enable democratic decision-making and to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future.

Te Ao Māori

Māori perspectives on waiora (wellbeing) and te taiao (the environment) flow from mātauranga Māori (knowledge) established over many generations and are incorporated within tikanga (practices and values) which have strong alignment with the principles of sustainability. Wairua (spirit) is central to waiora as it is the foundation or source of wellbeing. **Taurite** speaks to the reciprocal obligations and responsibilities of restoring and maintaining balance and harmony of those symbiotic whakapapa relationships between, nature, people and place, including past, present and future generations. Tiakitanga refers to the guardianship and stewardship obligation of mana whenua for important processes and systems that support wellbeing, such as kaitiakitanga in relation to the environment.

When developing a locally relevant framework for sustainability it is essential this is co-created with mana whenua to reflect Te Tiriti o Waitangi obligations.

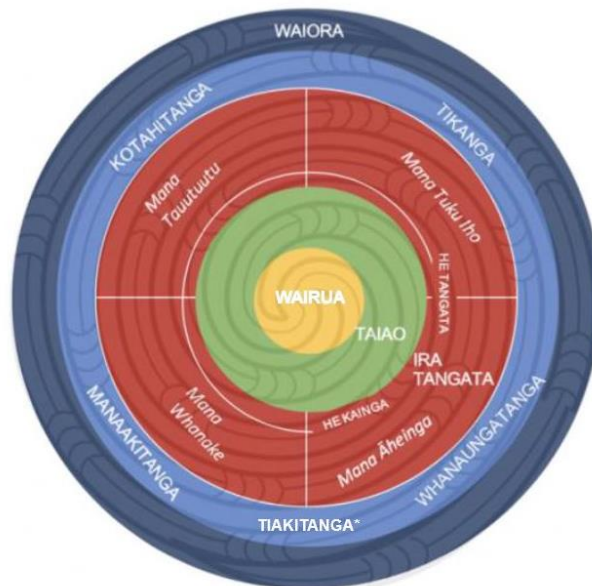


Figure 2: Example Māori wellbeing frameworks: (top) He Ara Waiora – Treasury

Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a suite of 17 interlinked global goals designed to be a "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all". The SDGs were developed as part of the United Nation's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Each goal has associated targets and indicators to guide implementation.

Local authorities are essential partners towards achieving the SDGs, however not all SDGs carry the same relevance in different nation states and the terminology describing the SDGs may not translate well at a local level. The SDGs do however provide a strong, consistent and recognisable starting point for locally developed sustainability frameworks.



Figure 3: SDGs associated to each domain

Wellbeing 'Capitals'

The 2018 NZ Living Standards Framework (LSF), developed by The Treasury, introduced the Four Capitals Framework to help describe the 'stocks' or 'resources' that contribute to intergenerational wellbeing. The four components are Natural Capital, Human Capital, Social Capital and Financial/Physical Capital. The underlying principle of this concept is that intergenerational wellbeing is advanced when these stocks are: sustained or enhanced, not eroded by current generations at the expense of future generations (sustainability); shared equitably in a way that sustains or enhances the capitals (equity); allow for a cohesive society, where people and groups respect others' rights to live the kinds of lives they value (social cohesion); are resilient to major systemic risks (risk management); generate material wellbeing (economic growth).

The LSF was updated in October 2021 to better reflect culture and children's wellbeing, including being more compatible with te ao Māori and Pacific cultures. The word 'capital' is now only used for financial and physical capital, which together with human capability, social cohesion and the natural environment are collectively now referred to as the Wealth of Aotearoa New Zealand. The change in language reflects that things like the natural environment, our health and skills are valued for more than their role as factors of production.

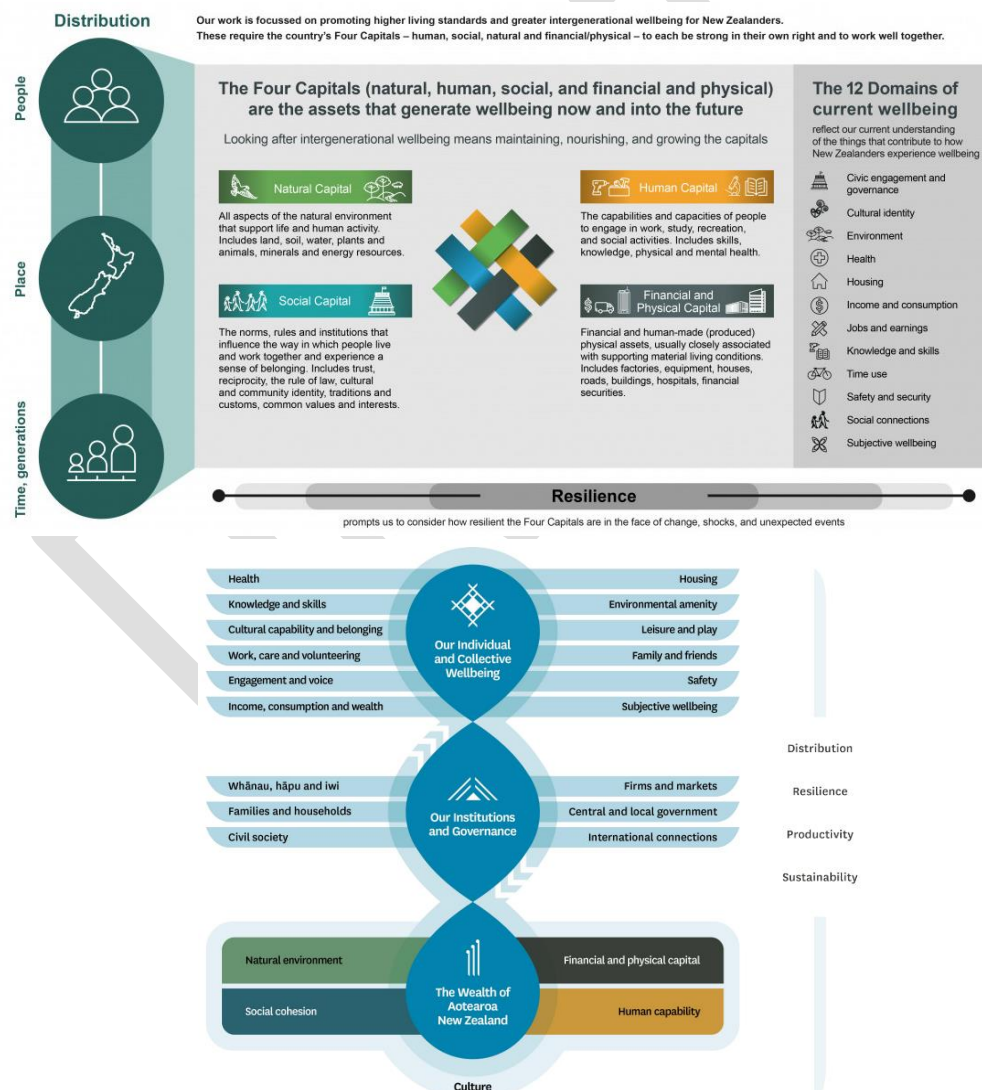


Figure 4: LSF 2018 (top) and Updated 2021 version (bottom)

2.2 National Direction

Although Aotearoa New Zealand is a signatory to the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development its translation into legislation and the role of local government in ensuring sustainable development is somewhat ambiguous.

As outlined above the clearest and strongest mandate for sustainability is expressed in Section 10 (b) of the Local Government Act 2002 outlining the purpose of local government:

“to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future.”

The purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991 addresses the more environmental aspects of sustainability, pertaining to the ‘sustainable management of natural and physical resources’. Outside of these Acts, legislation is more focused to particular sustainability themes, such as the Climate Change Response Act 2002, the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, Pae Ora (Healthy Futures) Act 2022, the Education and Training Act 2020, the Human Rights Act 1993, etc.

2.3 Local Context

A more sustainable Selwyn is often cited as a desired outcome by residents in the District but establishing greater understanding of exactly what communities mean by this is challenging without more detailed and robust engagement.

Pre-engagement on the 2024 LTP utilised focus groups to further explore community views and some of the underlying themes from this work were reported as being good connectivity, access to a wide range of goods and services locally, local employment opportunities and strong environmental protection.

Council’s existing strategies and plans that explicitly advance sustainability primarily relate to land use and development. Selwyn 2031, the current District Development Strategy, seeks to provide an overarching strategic framework for achieving sustainable growth across the district. It identifies five high-level Directions to guide Council’s future decision-making:

- A More Sustainable Urban Growth Pattern;
- A Prosperous Community;
- A Great Place to Live;
- A Strong and Resilient Community;
- Sustainably Managing our Rural and Natural Resources

Selwyn 2031, together with the District Plan, have guided and influenced a more sustainable urban growth pattern in the district but have largely been implemented through land-use planning mechanisms as opposed to Council decision-making more broadly.

Similar to national legislation, other Council strategies and plans advance particular sustainability themes relevant to core council services e.g. 5 Waters Strategy, Waste Minimisation Plan, etc.

Council is in the process of adopting a more holistic long-term vision and strategic planning approach through the Future Selwyn initiative. The intent of Future Selwyn is to provide an overarching, long-term and sustainable strategy and framework for Selwyn. It will help align and inform all other Council strategies, policies and plans and guide Council’s decision-making, planning and investment.

At a more organisational level, the clearest existing policy direction for sustainability was developed in for the purpose of strategic and asset management planning and implementation. Council adopted seven Sustainability Principles (as outlined in the insert below) to guide work in this area at its meeting on 27 February 2008. Over time explicit use and reference to these sustainability principles within asset management

documentation has dwindled, although reference was made to these adopted measures in the scoping material reported to Council for the emerging One Water Strategy.








| | |
|---|---|
|  | Principle 1: Make decisions based on the four aspects of well-being Integrate environmental, economic, social and cultural considerations within Council decision making. Consider both the short-term and long-term effects of the decision. |
|  | Principle 2: Observe the Precautionary Principle to provide contingency and enable adaptability of our community Err on the side of caution in the face of scientific uncertainty and a risk of serious or irreversible environmental damage. |
|  | Principle 3: Seek "intra-generational" and "inter-generational" equity Improve quality of life and create opportunity for all of the current generation, without compromising the quality of life and opportunity of future generations. |
|  | Principle 4: Internalise environmental and social costs Develop and adopt a system that recognises the true costs and benefits of protecting and restoring environmental/ecological, human, social and cultural resources affected as a result of the services that Council provides. |
|  | Principle 5: Foster community welfare Support and encourage the region to prosper socially and culturally. Our assets are not just our built assets but our people, their skills and the connections between them. |
|  | Principle 6: Act to halt the decline of our indigenous biodiversity and maintain and restore remaining ecosystems Conserve, and sustainably use and manage, the district's biodiversity, recognising the various services that ecosystems provide to humans as well as the environment's intrinsic value. |
|  | Principle 7: Consider, and promote the sustainability of our neighbouring communities and work with governing bodies for sustainable outcomes Recognise that we are part of a whole globe system whether we can physically see the impacts of our actions or not. |

Figure 5: Sustainability Principles adopted by Council in 2008 for asset management planning

3.0 A Sustainability Policy

It is recommended that Council adopt a corporate Sustainability Policy in conjunction with endorsement of this Sustainability Plan.

Given the lack of national direction, this would ensure Council was clear with respect to its understanding and local interpretation of sustainability and sustainable development. It would help re-establish and update the policy position previously adopted in 2008 and would give organisation-wide direction to future work and decision-making.

The aforementioned holistic nature of sustainability, and the strategic visioning already underway through Future Selwyn would suggest that a sustainability policy is best centered around key principles and approaches. Future Selwyn, and all other supporting Council strategies and plans, would therefore outline how such principles are to be given effect to in each circumstance.

3.1 Draft Sustainability Policy

A revised suite of sustainability principles has been formulated following a review of documentation from other Councils and incorporating aspects from current literature and best practice on the topic. These principles address the broad concept of sustainability, not just a narrower focus on environmental sustainability.

Sustainability Principles

- Principle 1: Integrated decision making for social, cultural, economic and environmental well-being
- Decisions consider all four aspects of wellbeing concurrently and seek to maximise co-benefits across these domains rather than settle for trade-offs.
 - Decision-making incorporates concepts such as circularity in our production and consumption systems and goes beyond just 'do no harm' but seeks restorative and regenerative outcomes.
 - Decisions consider both short and long-term impacts.
- Principle 2: Address both intra-generational and inter-generational equity
- Decisions do not compromise the wellbeing of future generations.
 - Short and medium-term action plans also incorporate measures that support achievement of long-term objectives.
 - Decision-making incorporates measures to provide additional support to our vulnerable communities and enable a just transition.
- Principle 3: Uphold Te Tiriti o Waitangi and reflect te ao Māori
- Decision-making reflects the role of mana whenua as a Treaty partner of the Crown.
 - Mana whenua are provided opportunities to share in decision-making processes in support of exercising rangatiratanga and acting as kaitiaki for their takiwā.
 - Incorporate te ao Māori perspectives and integrate tikanga and mātauranga Māori within decision-making.
- Principle 4: Follow the Precautionary Principle
- Decision-making, when faced with scientific uncertainty and a risk of serious or irreversible harm, will include sufficient preventative measures to reduce the potential consequences of inaction.
 - Precautionary considerations will be incorporated within planning for contingency, resilience and adaptability.

Key Approaches

Approach 1: Be bold

- Demonstrate proactive sustainability leadership.
- Achieve, and strive to surpass, legislative requirements by adopting and establishing best practice.
- Be prepared to accept managed risk and trial initiatives in order to achieve sustainability objectives.

Approach 2: Holistic

- Action utilises a comprehensive range of available approaches to effect desired change – regulation, financial, incentives, awareness raising, advocacy, etc.
- Benefit-Cost Assessments internalise environmental and social considerations and utilise methods including lifecycle assessment (LCA), whole-life costing and carbon accounting to inform decision-making, including council procurement.
- Funding and financing approaches consider methods such as cross-subsidisation, hypothecation, and 'polluter pays' methods to maximise impact and support equitable implementation.

Approach 3: Collaborative

- Assist staff in understanding, taking responsibility for and integrating sustainability within their roles.
- Seek to partner with other organisations to help achieve sustainability goals - including central government, other councils, iwi, tertiary institutions, sector-based groups, business and third sector organisations.
- Particular effort is given to engagement with mana whenua and youth to enhance how mātauranga Māori and an intergenerational voice inform action.
- Engagement methods integrate approaches to enable feedback from all sections of the community, particularly hard to reach, disadvantaged or vulnerable groups.

Approach 4: Transparent

- Council periodically reports progress regarding the implementation of its sustainability principles and includes related content within statutory reporting.
- Establish and communicate baseline performance and undertake comparative analysis with other councils and organisations.
- Set targets and indicators for prioritised sustainability objectives to guide implementation, track progress and assess the need for remedial action.
- Review this Policy in conjunction with long-term planning cycles and setting of community outcomes to ensure it remains fit-for-purpose and incorporates emerging issues.

Approach 5: Evidence-led

- Ensure sufficient information and knowledge is gathered to support evidence-based decision-making.
- Implement adaptive pathway approaches to enable planning and action for longer term objectives to adjust should thresholds be reached and/or in response to new information.

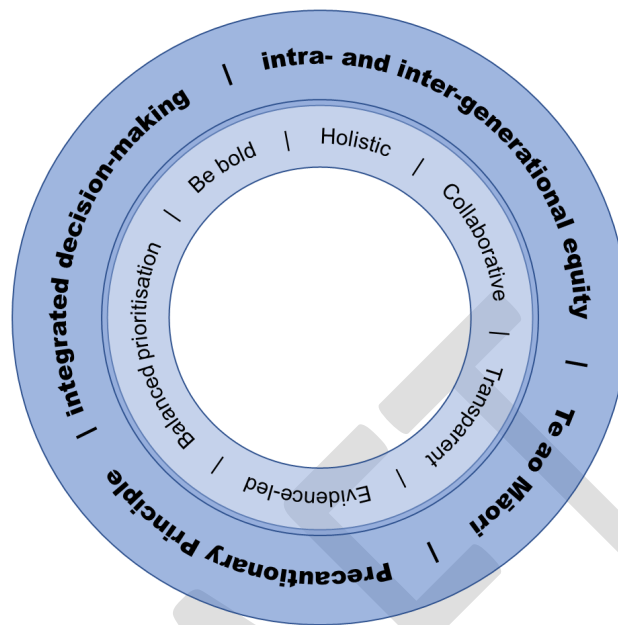


Figure 6: Sustainability Policy principles and approaches

Definition and interpretation

Sustainable development is most widely and simply defined as ‘meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs’. In an Aotearoa New Zealand context te ao Māori perspectives regarding waiora (wellbeing) and tiakitanga (guardianship) represent an equally important lens to help understand this underlying concept.

Sustainability recognises that the economy is a subsystem of human society which in turn exists within local and global environmental limits. It is broadly synonymous with the term ‘intergenerational wellbeing’, comprising economic, cultural, social and environmental domains linked to a long-term time horizon.

The Local Government Act 2002 incorporates sustainability objectives within the two clauses relating to the purpose of local government - to enable democratic decision-making and to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future.

The United Nations’ 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted 17 interlinked Sustainable Development Goals that are now widely used to further describe the constituent themes and associated targets that together form a global plan of action for a more sustainable future. Aotearoa New Zealand is a signatory to this agreement.

3.2 Embedding the Sustainability Policy across Council

Embedding the Sustainability Policy across Council will require its consideration at a range of levels as outlined below.

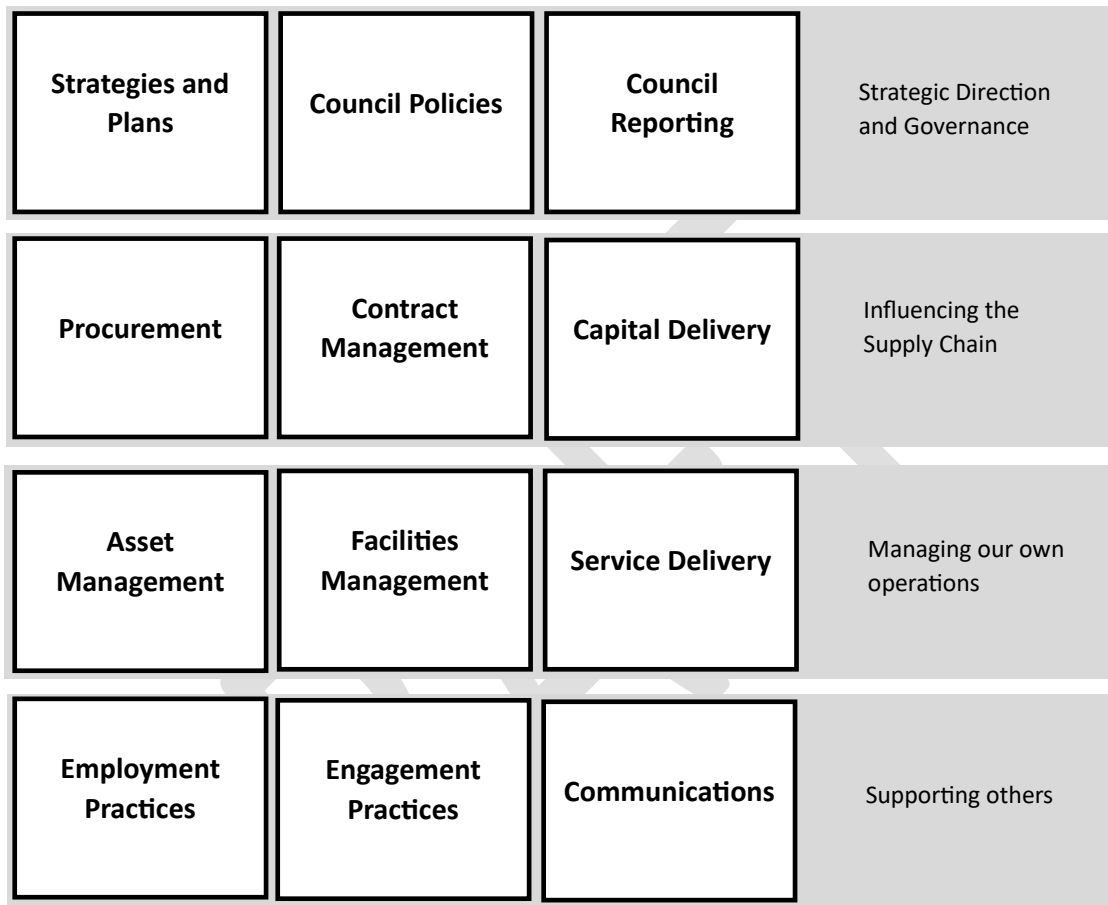


Figure 7: Embedding Sustainability Policy principles and approaches

Progress is already being made in a number of these areas and opportunities exist to develop existing practice to accommodate sustainability considerations. Examples include:

- **Strategies and Plans:** The Future Selwyn initiative aims to provide an overarching, long-term and sustainable strategy and framework for Selwyn. Proposed strategic outcomes for FS cover all four wellbeing's and strengthens existing directions through new sub outcomes relating to 'livable low carbon towns' and 'living within environmental limits'.
- **Council Reports:** Reports to Council and Council Committees are already required to include a section on climate change considerations. Although adherence to this requirement is variable and the level of robust assessment could be strengthened, this section could be expanded to refer to 'sustainability and climate change considerations'. Supporting guidance should be developed, including a triage mechanism to ensure reports with significant decisions provide a fuller assessment.

- **Procurement:** A revised Procurement Policy has been prepared for adoption and contains a stronger focus on delivering greater value through the supply chain in support of social, economic, cultural, environmental and ethical outcomes.
- **Capital Delivery and Asset Management:** The Infrastructure Strategy (IS) prepared for the 2024 LTP has a strengthened approach to sustainability, incorporating 'responding to risk, sustainability, and climate change' as a key assessment criteria. Associated asset management plans have considered how to implement the IS and integrate sustainability initiatives within asset planning and delivery, including proposing a new requirement to achieve certified NZGBC Green Building performance measures as part of new build capital programmes.
- **Communications:** A Sustainability Portal within the Council's intranet fosters employee understanding and engagement with regard to sustainability. This Portal contains sustainability themes relating to transport, waste and recycling, energy use, water use, building and renovation, biodiversity, environmental quality, healthy eating and lifestyles, and community. Each theme explores some key facts, what Government is doing, what's happening in Selwyn, and what staff can do to be more sustainable (at work and at home).

The Sustainability Lead will be responsible for maintaining momentum to further embed sustainability principles across the organisation, working with ELT, senior managers and staff.

4.0 Sustainability work programme

A Sustainability Policy will have an organisation-wide impact through its progressive integration into strategies and plans and how it informs future decision-making.

A complementary Sustainability Work Programme is recommended to help identify and advance prioritised UN SDGs that correlate most closely with Council's functions and responsibilities.

This work programme will help strengthen service area understanding and involvement in the Council's sustainability commitments and demonstrate how existing and planned initiatives align and combine to achieve this.

4.1 SDG Prioritisation for Council action

Agenda 2030 highlights that delivery of the SDGs requires concerted action by governments, businesses, not-for-profit organisations and others at a range of levels (global, national, regional and local spheres).

The UCLG network published an analysis of the SDGs and how they translate to the role and functions of local government¹. The guide notes that "All of the SDGs have targets that are directly or indirectly related to the daily work of local and regional governments. Local governments should not be seen as mere implementers of the agenda. Local governments are policy makers, catalysts of change and the level of government best placed to link the global goals with local communities".

Despite the interlinked nature of the SDGs, Council is best positioned to focus on SDGs that relate most to local government functions and where it can make a significant difference. This could be achieved using the control-influence-concern model shown below.

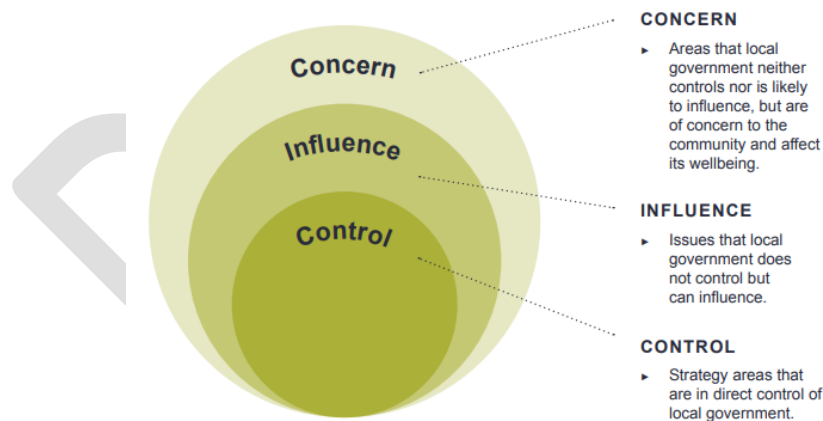


Figure 7: Control-influence-concern model for prioritising SDGs

SDGs directly related to Council functions and services include:

Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation (i.e. water supply and wastewater)

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure (i.e. horizontal and community infrastructure)

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities (i.e. spatial and district planning)

¹ United Cities and Local Governments: [SDGs and what Local Government needs to know](#)

SDGs where Council has a contributory role and ability to influence include:

- Goal 4: Quality education (e.g. library services)
- Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production (i.e. waste management and council procurement)
- Goal 13: Climate action (i.e. adaptation planning and emergency management)
- Goal 15: Life on land (i.e. district planning and biodiversity restoration schemes)
- Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions (i.e. partnerships, democratic processes and access to information)

In addition, SDGs that Council has responsibility as an employer for and can influence internally include:

- Goal 3: Good health and wellbeing (e.g. Wellbeing Portal initiatives)
- Goal 5: Gender equality (e.g. HR policies and talent strategy)
- Goal 10: Reduced inequalities (e.g. HR policies and staff inclusivity events)

4.2 Linking SDGs to key Council initiatives in progress

To maximise the effectiveness of a sustainability work programme, avoid duplication, and take advantage of 'windows of opportunity' it is recommended that Sustainability Plan delivery is targeted towards existing key Council initiatives already in progress or planned to commence in the short-term.

From the initial SDG prioritisation list above, the following initiatives stand out as key opportunities to ensure sustainability integration and demonstrate how Council is working towards SDGs:

- ❖ Future Selwyn
- ❖ Economic Development Strategy
- ❖ One Water Strategy
- ❖ Waste Strategy
- ❖ Biodiversity Strategy
- ❖ Climate Change Strategy
- ❖ Te Rautaki Tikaka Rua bicultural Strategy

Future Selwyn

Future Selwyn aims to provide an overarching, long-term and sustainable strategy and framework for Selwyn. It will help align and inform Council strategies, policies and plans and guide Council's decision-making, planning and investment.

Strategic Outcomes in Future Selwyn cover social, cultural, economic and environmental wellbeing's translated into themes relevant for Selwyn. An associated monitoring framework enables measurement of progress across these wellbeing's. A comparison of Future Selwyn strategic outcomes with the SDGs has been completed and shows broad alignment and coverage, reinforcing the inclusion of this initiative as an underpinning component of Council's work to implement sustainability.

Economic Development Strategy

Council is finalising an Economic Development for Selwyn, the first of its kind, to identify future economic opportunities and areas of focus, including Council's role in its implementation.

Sustainability is one of the four identified outcomes sought through the Strategy and one of the 12 strategic priorities is for a 'Regenerative Economy – Designing Out Waste and Reducing Emissions'.

An identified catalyst project also relates to the promotion and development of a green energy network across the District, exploring renewable energy generation schemes and a more resilient energy network for Selwyn.

One Water Strategy

Council is developing a One Water Strategy to update and replace its current SW Strategy. This is being co-developed with mana whenua given the cultural importance of a sustainable environment through kaitiakitanga and in support of national direction with regard to te mana o te wai.

As well as addressing and incorporating environmental quality considerations the One Water Strategy includes Council's role in ensuring water conservation through an associated demand management plan.

Waste Strategy

Council will shortly need to update its Waste Minimisation Plan. This will need to reflect the increasing prominence of waste reduction as part of the waste hierarchy anticipated through a new national Waste Strategy.

Council has already made significant progress to upgrade its Resource Recovery Park through the new ReConnect facilities, including the ReDiscover Education Centre and associated current developments such as a ReUse Shop and ReNourish Garden hub.

Biodiversity Strategy

Council is finalising its Biodiversity Strategy following engagement and community feedback from a wide range of stakeholders. The Strategy provides an overarching view of how Council intends to achieve the protection, maintenance, and restoration of indigenous biodiversity within Selwyn. It establishes a strategic approach based on the concept of first protecting what remains and then restoring what has been lost, and it identifies priorities accordingly.

Climate Change Strategy

Council is working with Canterbury councils to prepare a Canterbury Climate Partnership Plan (CCPP). The CCPP focuses on mitigation and adaptation action best addressed at a regional level and where greater efficiencies and consistent approaches can be achieved through working collaboratively. It complements and supports local climate action by each council. To that end Council has prepared a Council Emissions Reduction Plan and has signaled preparation of a Climate Adaptation Plan as part of the 2024 LTP key performance measures through to 2027.

Bicultural Strategy

Council has adopted Te Rautaki Tikaka Rua, a bicultural strategy for Council, to build cultural confidence and competence for a bicultural, treaty-based future. The strategy outlines how Council will strengthen its engagement and relationship with mana whenua and Māori and fulfil its Te Tiriti obligations.

Such a strategy supports the Aotearoa New Zealand context for sustainability and cultural wellbeing (see context section above) and enables Council to learn from and integrate tikaka Māori and sharing of mātauraka and rakahau Māori, Māori knowledge and research.

5.0 Sustainability Targets

Without clear targets, the impact of this Sustainability Plan, and the associated policy and work programme, may be limited.

Some of the above strategies have already set clear targets for the District and Council. The 2024 LTP also includes a range of key performance measures that relate to Council services.

In conjunction with further development and implementation of the above strategies and in preparation for the 2027 LTP it is recommended that further research is undertaken to consider existing targets against sustainability principles and metrics. This will enable Council to better understand the extent to which existing targets across these areas will achieve sustainability thresholds and identify any areas requiring stronger direction and performance standards.

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6.0 Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

Monitoring, evaluation and reporting of progress in relation to this Sustainability Plan will ensure ELT and governance have clear oversight of implementation and the Sustainability Policy and work programme.

The Future Selwyn initiative has already begun development of an outcomes-based monitoring framework to track key metrics in relation to social, cultural, economic and environmental wellbeing. In addition, each of the identified strategies that combine to form the sustainability work programme will have their own monitoring and reporting arrangements.

The monitoring, evaluation and reporting focus for this Sustainability Plan is therefore centered on the application of the Sustainability Policy within Council.

An annual monitoring report will review where and how the Sustainability Policy has been used and the influence and impact it has made on decision-making.

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Selwyn District Council

Council Emissions Reduction Plan

April 2024

Executive Summary

This is the first Council Emissions Reduction Plan for Selwyn District Council. It outlines a three-year implementation plan to reduce organisational greenhouse gas emissions in line with the Council's Climate Change Policy. Adoption of the CERP and formal Council approval for the emission reduction targets outlined herein is a key performance measure in Council's 2024 Long Term Plan (LTP). This Plan has been endorsed by the Executive Leadership Team.

Council has measured its greenhouse gas inventory or 'carbon footprint' over five years (commencing in FY18/19). Council's organisational GHG emissions for the Financial Year 2022-23 totalled **32,506 tCO₂-e**. This is similar to the previous financial year however comparisons with earlier years are not easy due to the improved the methodology now being used to rectify data omissions from prior years.

Significant emissions arise through the goods and services the Council procures, including its larger operational contracts and its capital works programmes. Working with our contractors, particularly Corde, will therefore be a priority. More direct emissions relate primarily to emissions from its wastewater treatment plants, employee commuting and electricity used across its offices, community facilities and infrastructure networks.

Council's organisational footprint represents just over 1.5% of the total emissions arising in the Selwyn District. Nevertheless, Council has a significant leadership role in mitigating the severity of future climate change impacts by demonstrating action to reduce emissions within its direct control. A recent Selwyn community survey on climate change showed overwhelming support for Council's role in reducing its organisational emissions. This Plan also aligns with wider strategic direction set by Council and the kaitiaki aspirations of mana whenua, including the recently published climate strategy prepared by Taumutu rūnaka.

Council faces a number of challenges impacting its goal to reduce its organisational gross emissions, not least the continued strong population growth in the District that places increasing demands and expectations on Council's services.

Notwithstanding, the ultimate targets outlined in this plan to give effect to our Climate Change Policy are:

- ❖ **Net Zero emissions (other than biogenic emissions CH₄ and N₂O) by 2040**
- ❖ **25% reduction in biogenic emissions (CH₄ and N₂O) by 2050**

Interim targets (against a revised baseline year FY2021/22 and aligned to our three-year LTP programmes) necessary to drive momentum towards these goals are:

- ❖ **30% gross reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 and a 50% reduction by 2036**
- ❖ **30% gross reduction in emissions from major contracted services by 2033 and a 50% reduction by 2036**
- ❖ **15% gross reduction in all Scope 3 emissions by 2033 and a 30% reduction by 2036**
- ❖ **10% gross reduction in biogenic emissions by 2036**

The emission reduction actions included in this Plan ramp up our efforts over the next three years and set us up for more concerted action and development of a comprehensive emission reduction 'trajectory' to guide our work thereafter.

Costs to undertake these actions are included in the Council's 2024 Long Term Plan. Some actions will give rise to operational savings, for example energy efficiency measures identified through audits of Council facilities, while others may entail additional cost e.g. contracted services requiring emission reduction action. Council will also explore alternative funding options, including the LGFA Carbon Action Loans.

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 - 5.2 Setting Council's emission reduction targets
- 6.0 Transitioning to a Zero Carbon Council
- 7.0 Our Emission Reduction Action Plan 2024-2027
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 - 7.3 Emission Reduction Projects
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Appendices

- Appendix A: CERP implementation action plan 2024-2027
- Appendix B: FY22 and FY23 Selwyn District Council - Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report

1.0 Purpose

This document represents the first Council Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP) for Selwyn District Council's (SDC) organisational greenhouse gas emissions.

It is a three-year plan and follows on from previous work outlined in an Energy Management Plan 2019, which focused largely on energy efficiency measures to reduce Council's electricity use. The scope of the CERP is broader and addresses all Council activities that give rise to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

The CERP aims to implement the direction outlined in the Council's adopted Climate Change Policy with regard to climate mitigation through organisational emission reduction in line with or exceeding our national and international commitments. Adoption of the CERP and formal Council approval for the emission reduction targets outlined herein is a key performance measure in Council's 2024 Long Term Plan (LTP).

The Plan assists but does not seek to directly advance district-wide climate mitigation measures that would reduce Selwyn's 'community carbon footprint'. Nor does it consider any Council or district-level climate adaptation measures. These matters will need to be addressed through other Council and third-party plans and actions.

As outlined in the action table, this plan will be monitored annually and reviewed ahead of the 2027 Long Term Plan (LTP) to enable actions for the period 2027-2030 to be budgeted for as part of preparations for the next LTP.

The Executive Leadership Team (ELT) has endorsed this plan and are committed to implementation of the actions herein. The ELT Project Sponsor for the CERP is [the Executive Director, Development and Growth](#).

*Climate change is already impacting
our environment and disrupting our
lives and our economy.*

*We must take action to reduce our
emissions because the severity with
which we will experience climate
change can be lessened if we do all we
can to limit warming.*

2.0 Context

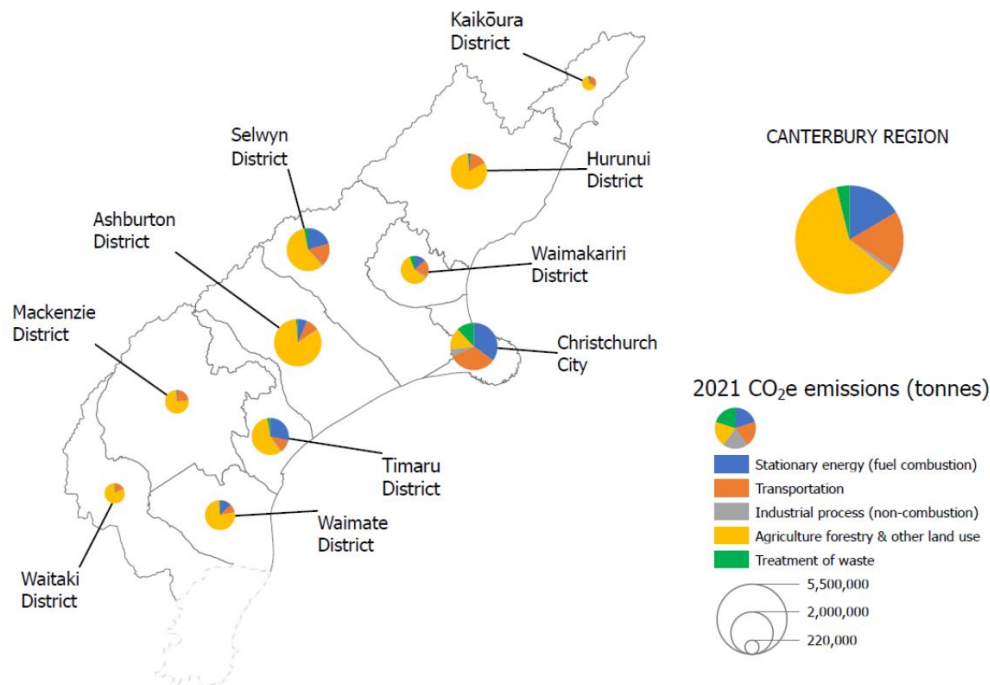
New Zealand has the 4th highest emissions per capita in the OECD, and New Zealand along with other smaller countries outside the seven largest emitting nations collectively make up nearly 40% of global emissions.

The *Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019* provides a framework by which Aotearoa New Zealand can contribute to the global effort under the Paris Agreement to limit the global average temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. It sets the following domestic emission reduction targets¹:

- all greenhouse gases, other than biogenic methane, to reach net zero by 2050.
- a minimum 10 per cent reduction in biogenic methane emissions by 2030, and a 24 to 47 per cent reduction by 2050 (compared with 2017 levels).

At a regional level, the Canterbury Mayoral Forum's adopted *Plan for Canterbury 2023-2025*² sets out three priority issues to guide its leadership, facilitation and advocacy. Climate change mitigation and adaptation is one of these three issues and measuring and reducing each council's carbon footprint is identified as a key tranche to this work.

Selwyn's District-wide emissions comprise just over 2,000 kilotonnes CO₂e per year (2021 data), representing around 15.5% of the region's total emissions profile. Emissions from Stationary energy (20.5%), Transportation (17%) and Agriculture (58.5%) are responsible for 96% of the District's total emissions. Council's organisational footprint represents just over 1.5% of the total emissions arising in the Selwyn District.



Source: Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Canterbury, 2018 and 2021 (Prepared for the Canterbury Regional by Enviser Limited and Emission Impossible Limited, November 2023)

¹ [Climate Change Response Act 2002 | Ministry for the Environment](#)

² [Plan for Canterbury 2023-2025 - Canterbury Mayoral Forum \(canterburymayors.org.nz\)](#)

Nevertheless, it has a significant leadership role in mitigating the severity of future climate change impacts by demonstrating action to reduce emissions within its direct control. A recent Selwyn community survey on climate change showed overwhelming support for Council's role in reducing its organisational emissions. [This Plan also aligns with wider strategic direction set by Council and the kaitiaki aspirations of mana whenua, including the recently published climate strategy prepared by Taumutu rūnaka.](#)

Although this Plan is focused on Council's organisational emissions and does not seek to tackle wider emissions reductions across the District, Council is making advances in this regard. Examples include:

- **Future Selwyn**
The Future Selwyn initiative aims to provide an overarching, long-term and sustainable strategy and framework for Selwyn. It will help align and inform Council strategies, policies and plans and guide Council's decision-making, planning and investment. Strategic outcomes have integrated climate change considerations, in particular outcomes covering 'low-carbon towns and communities' and 'living within environmental limits'.
- **Economic Development Strategy**
Council is finalising an Economic Development for Selwyn, the first of its kind, to identify future economic opportunities and areas of focus, including Council's role in its implementation. An emerging theme area relates to the promotion and development of a green energy network across the District, exploring renewable energy generation schemes and a more resilient energy network for Selwyn.
- **Destination Management Plan**
Working with Christchurch NZ and stakeholders across the tourism sector, Council has helped prepare a Destination Management Plan to promote sustainable tourism in Selwyn. A key element of the DMP relates to ensuring the sector works to decarbonise tourism activities.

Council is also working collaboratively with other territorial authorities and the regional council, through the Canterbury Mayoral Forum, to prepare a Canterbury Climate Partnership Plan. This Plan is due to be finalised and adopted in 2024.

3.0 Our Climate Change Policy

Selwyn District Council was an early signatory to the New Zealand Local Government Leaders' Climate Change Declaration in 2017³.

In 2020 Council, subsequently adopted a formal Climate Change Policy that directs our mitigation and adaptation work and guides the organisation's planning and decision-making (as shown in the extract below)⁴.

To achieve a comprehensive Climate Change response at Selwyn District Council,

- *Council will align its activities to reduce carbon emissions across all its areas of influence to create the conditions for a smart, innovative, low-carbon economy that meet or exceed the targets set within the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act -2019.*
- *Council will carry out regular risk/opportunities assessment related to Climate Change and its impact/benefits to the Council's assets, businesses and its communities.*
- *Council will make Climate Change mitigation and adaptation a core component of its planning and decision making and mainstream it into the Council's function and activities.*
- *Council will provide consistent and timely information related to Climate Change across its key processes like long term financial planning, assets development and management, strategic planning, service delivery, emergency response, governance, communication, and other community engagement functions, and provide required resources to implement the actions planned to mitigate/adapt to the impacts, harvest the opportunities, and to increase long-term resilience to Climate Change.*
- *Council will engage with our Iwi (Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu), the local hapū(s) and Tangata Whenua to exchange knowledge of Climate Change, develop understanding of Māori perspective in relation to climate risks/opportunities and collaborate on works related to Climate Change response and community resilience. This recognises the requirement to consult with Māori in relations to 'Te Tiriti O Waitangi'.*
- *Council will engage with its communities to increase awareness of Climate Change impacts and opportunities and lead the community resilience planning and Climate Change adaptation.*
- *Council will engage with the regional and national level authorities, Climate Change forums, workgroups and other stakeholders to actively contribute to the Climate Change related understanding and work, at the local, regional and national level.*

The Policy will be reviewed in 2024 to ensure it remains fit-for-purpose and encompasses the latest national direction for local authorities from Government.

To provide greater specificity and direction to Council's stated climate mitigation ambitions and to ensure this CERP is fully implemented, it is recommended that the emission reduction targets outlined in Section 5 of this Plan are included within the revised Climate Change Policy.

³ [Local Government Leaders' Climate Change Declaration 2017 - LGNZ](#)

⁴ [Climate Change Policy \(selwyn.govt.nz\)](#)

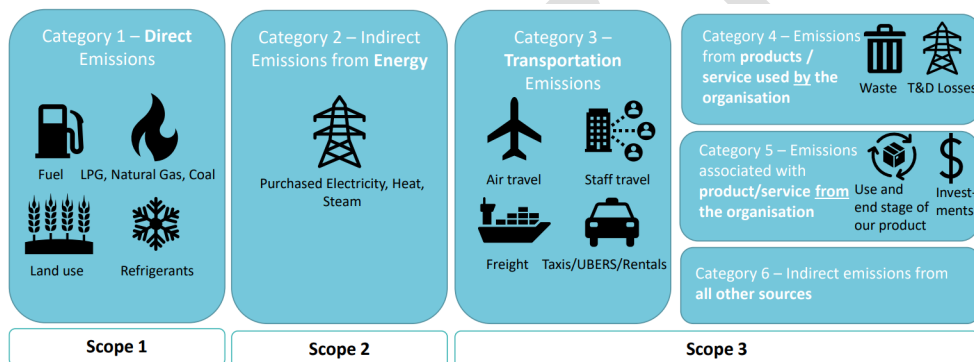
4.0 Our Carbon Footprint

Council has measured its greenhouse gas inventory or 'carbon footprint' over five years (commencing in FY18/19). Inventories translate all GHGs into a carbon equivalent measure (CO₂-e) using recognised emission factors provided by the Ministry for the Environment (MfE).

4.1 Understanding our carbon footprint

Good practice measurement of an organisational footprint includes all emissions generated directly and indirectly. This includes major contracted services (such as those provided by Corde, HEB and Waste Management NZ) as well as emissions generated through all the other goods and services purchased by Council.

Using the ISO14064:2018 standard, emissions are classified and broken down under three broad 'scopes' containing six emission 'categories' as shown below:



Inventories for FY18/19, FY19/20 and FY20/21 did not fully capture all 'in scope' emissions under categories 3 and 4 due to data gaps and the unavailability of alternative proxy methodologies at that time. For example, data on staff commuting has only recently been captured following the 2023 staff travel survey and to-date Council has not required GHG data from contractors undertaking capital works such as new community facilities builds or infrastructure upgrades or renewals.

A recent peer reviewed methodology, applying bespoke dollar spend emission factors for over 200 goods and services, has been included in updated guidance from the MfE. This methodology has been used by the consultants commissioned to prepare the Council's FY21/22 and FY22/23 inventories and provides a more complete picture, including previously 'unaccounted for' emissions.

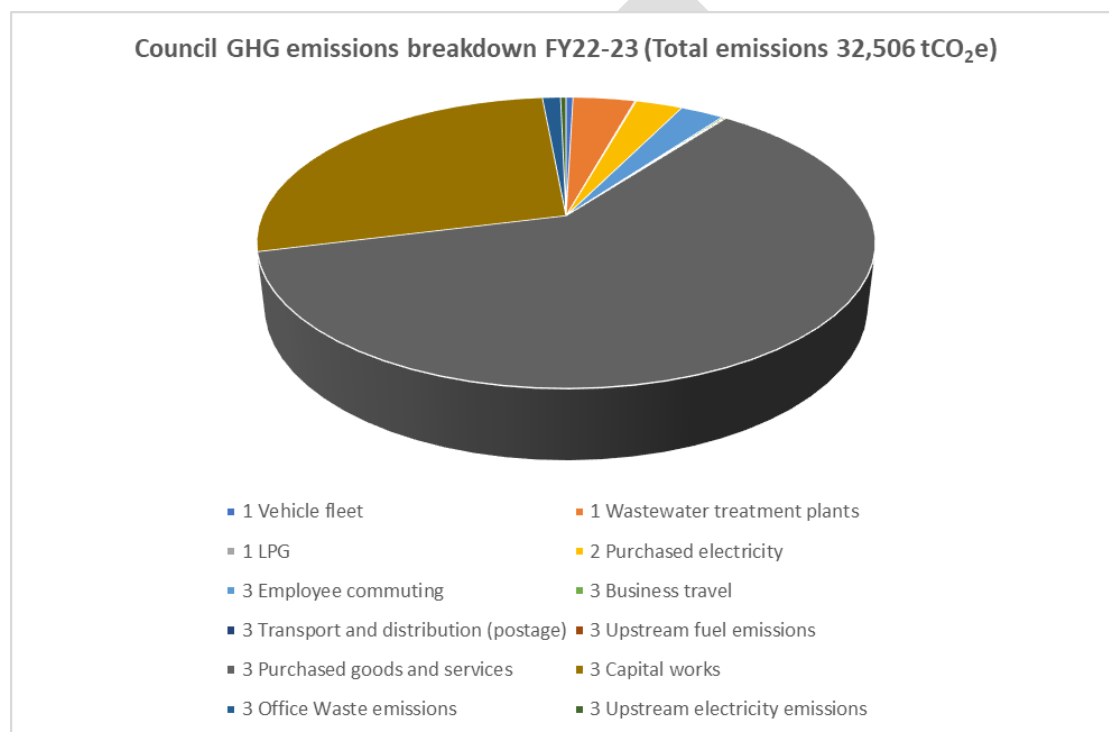
4.2 Our latest carbon footprint profile

Council's organisational GHG emissions for the Financial Year 2022-23 totalled **32,506 tCO₂-e**.

To help comprehend this figure it is approximately equivalent to:

- driving a petrol car 146,250,000 kms
- flying from Auckland (AKL) to Christchurch (CHC) 7,300 times
- heating 10,800 households for a year
- producing 1,500kgs of beef

Comparing SDC's carbon footprint with similar other councils is problematic due to differences in the size of the populations served, their geographical extent, the size of their workforce and the range of services provided by each authority.

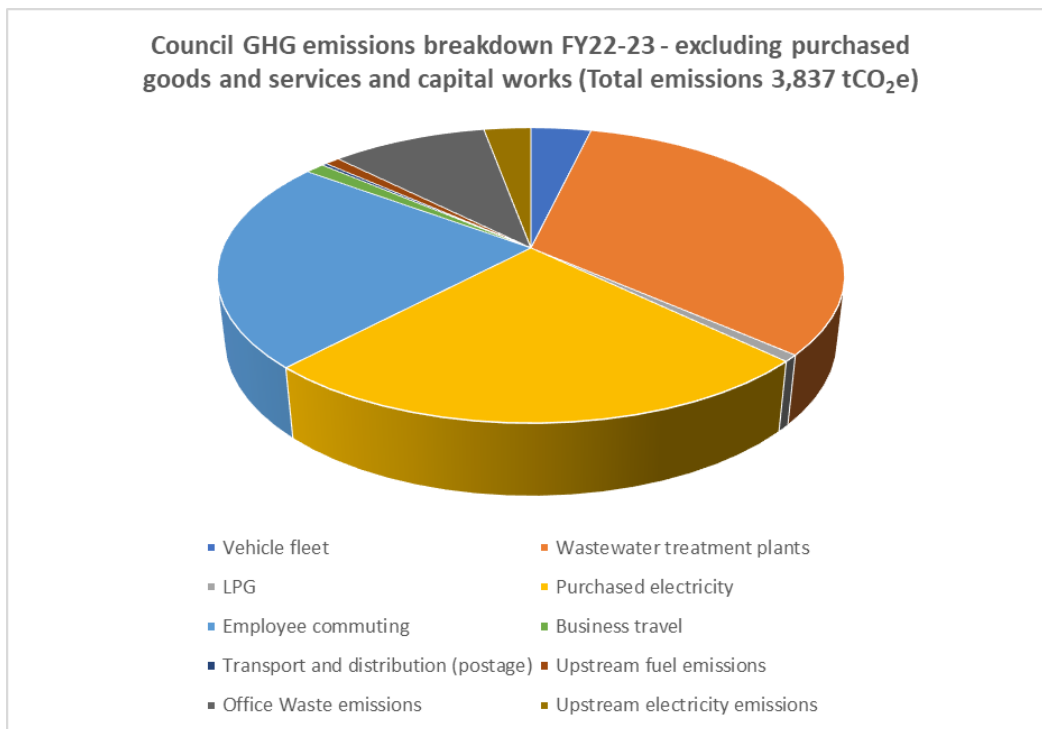


Source: Selwyn District Council Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report FY22 and FY23, prepared by Carbon EES (March 2024)

GHG Emissions by Scope 1, 2 and 3 are equivalent to:

- Scope 1 (direct) emissions 1,428 tCO₂-e
- Scope 2 (indirect) emissions 954 tCO₂-e
- Scope 3 (indirect) emissions 30,124 tCO₂-e

This highlights the significant contribution arising from indirect sources through the purchase of goods and services. (Note: Previous inventories accounted for emissions from the Council's wastewater treatment plants under Scope 3 emissions. However, as these facilities are owned and controlled by the Council (albeit involving contracted operations) the biogenic emissions from processing wastewater are more accurately captured as direct emissions under Scope 1).



Source: Selwyn District Council Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report FY22 and FY23, prepared by Carbon EES (March 2024)

The above chart removes the Scope 3 (Category 4) emissions (relating to purchased goods and services and capital works) to more easily display a breakdown of the remaining emission sources contained in the Council's GHG emission inventory. Emissions from wastewater treatment, purchased electricity and employee commuting dominate these sources, comprising 80% of the 3,837 tCO₂-e subtotal.

The full FY22 and FY23 Selwyn District Council - Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report is included in **Appendix B** to this report.

4.3 Council emission profile trends

As outlined above, looking across the five years of reported Council GHG inventories is challenging due to previous data omissions and the reallocation of wastewater emissions. In addition, there will likely be some impact on our annual emissions arising from service delivery changes and work from home arrangements in place during Covid-19 restrictions in place during 2020 to 2022.

Previously Council has reported the following total emissions (these reports cited excluded sources):

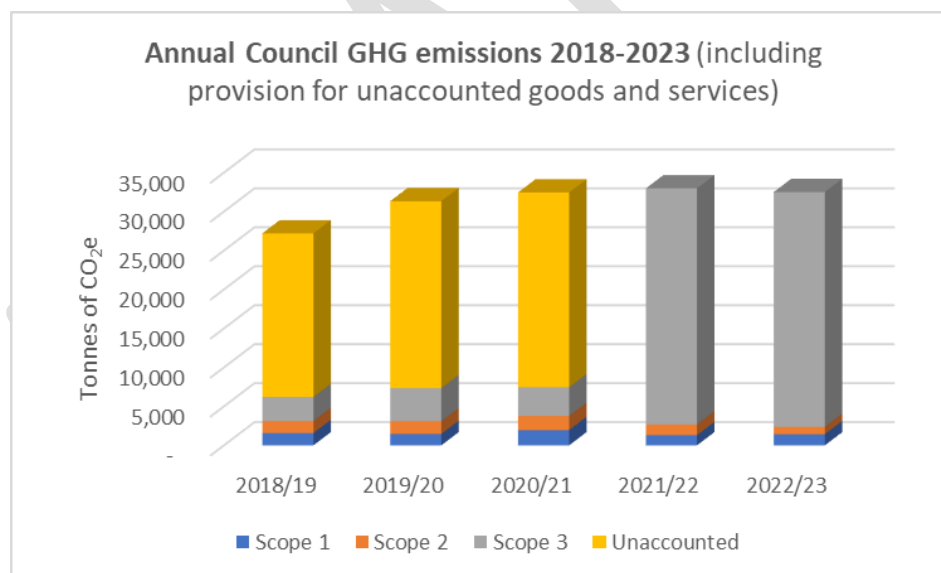
- FY 2018/19 **6,201 tCO₂-e**
- FY 2019/20 **7,331 tCO₂-e**
- FY 2020/21 **7,449 tCO₂-e**

The inventory for FY2021/22 was undertaken using the same methodology as FY2022/23 so is the most comparable previous year to consider. Total emissions for FY2021/22 were:

- FY 2021/22 **32,976 tCO₂-e**

For illustrative purposes only, the table below attempts to account for such changes and better align with the FY2018/19 baseline year. While reference to the table outside of this plan is cautioned a coarse assessment of previously unaccounted emissions suggests total emissions may have plateaued in recent years. Estimations of unaccounted emissions considered:

- employee growth during the period including associated staff commuting emissions
- 'standout' capital works that occurred in each year⁵
- the overall inflation-adjusted financial spend by the Council on goods and services each year



Realistically, greater certainty can only be achieved by undertaking a comprehensive recalculation of previous years inventories and this is not recommended. Instead, as recommended in the consultant's report for the FY22 and FY23 inventories, and in line with ISO14064-1:2018, Clause 9.3.1 (I), Council should consider resetting the Council's baseline year from which to monitor and establish targets moving forward.

⁵ As reported in Council's Annual reports: FY22/23: Total expenditure \$165.9m; Major Projects - ReDiscover waste and sustainability education centre; Kakaha Park; Darfield Pool Upgrade. FY21/22: Total Expenditure \$139.6m; Major Projects - Darfield and Kirwee wastewater pipeline connection; Foster Park artificial football and hockey turfs. FY19/20 and 20/21: Total expenditure \$113.5m and 120.6m; Major Projects - Construction of Te Ara Ātea library and community centre in Rolleston; Construction of the Selwyn Sports Centre; Selwyn Aquatic Centre extension and upgrade; Toka Hapāi Selwyn Health Hub. FY18/19: Total expenditure \$106m; Major project - Rolleston Council offices extension and park and ride facility.

4.4 Our significant emission sources

Purchased Goods and Services (Scope 3 – Category 4):

Council procures a wide range of goods and services as part of its service delivery. These include major operational contracts, such as parks maintenance and household waste collection, as well as large and small purchases e.g. professional services, cleaning services, stationary, etc.

Most emissions for this emission activity were calculated against SDC's financial data, using Market Economics (2023) dollar-spend emission factors, adjusting for inflation.

Primary fuel data was supplied by Corde, HEB and Waste Management. Diesel use by our main contractors continues to represent a significant contribution to overall emissions.

Future emission reductions in this area will be influenced by the extent to which Council's emission reduction targets are integrated within a renewed Council Procurement Policy, contract management performance practices, tender evaluation processes, and our advocacy and engagement with our supply chain.

Capital Works (Scope 3 – Category 4):

Council's capital works programme will vary annually and may be dominated by large one-off construction projects that give rise to emissions through the materials and construction activity associated with each project e.g. new builds, new pipeline infrastructure.

Emissions also result through more regular infrastructure repairs and maintenance, renewals and minor upgrade works.

Most emissions for this emission activity were calculated against SDC's financial data, using Market Economics (2023) dollar-spend emission factors, adjusting for inflation.

Future emission reductions in this area will be influenced by the extent to which Council specifies higher environmental performance standards within major projects, supports and enables innovation regarding the materials used within infrastructure maintenance, and instigates stricter waste management and circular economy approaches as part of capital programme delivery.

Wastewater Treatment Plants (Scope 1 – Category 1):

The Pines WWTP processes wastewater from the majority of the Council's reticulated network and disposes of treated wastewater to land. Smaller wastewater facilities across the District comprise around 10% of emissions from this activity (included in inventory calculations commencing FY2021/22).

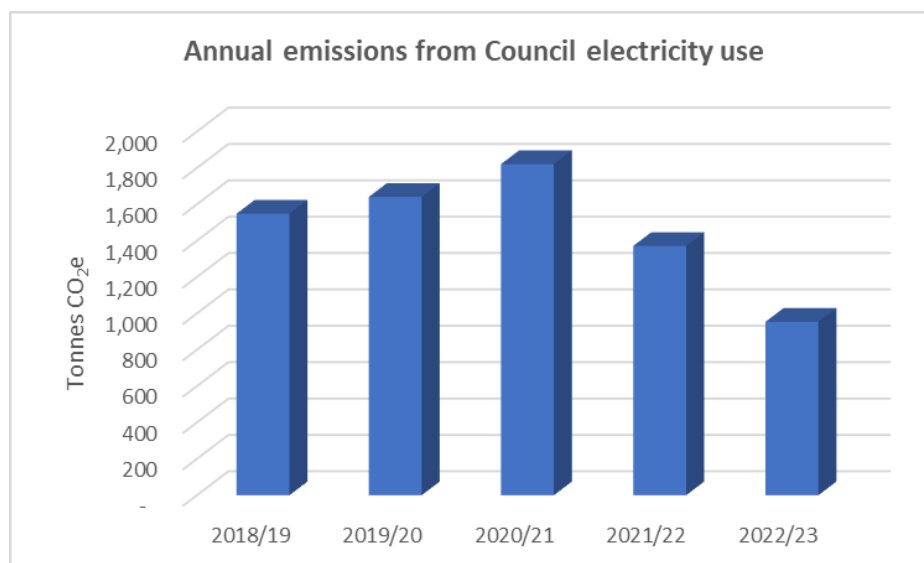
Greenhouse gas (methane and nitrous oxide) emissions are generated as part of the treatment process.

Future emissions from this activity will be influenced by the integration of emission reduction measures within the Pines 120 Upgrade project and associated projects to connect and centralise operations at the Pines.

Purchased Electricity (Scope 2 – Category 2):

Council's electricity use arises primarily from Council offices, community facilities and network infrastructure (e.g. pump stations, streetlights). Electricity use is the only emission source under Scope 2 (Category 2) and has been robustly and consistently measured across all five annual inventories. Usage data is automatically entered

by the utility company into the Council's 'e-Bench' energy monitoring software. As such the table below is a reliable representation of Council's emission trends since 2018.



Over the last five years Council has progressively undertaken a streetlight upgrade programme to install energy efficient LED bulbs across the network (part funded by NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi). Estimated savings at the project initiation phase were conservatively reported as 700,000 kWh/year, or around \$100,000/year.

This project was included as part of an Energy Management Plan prepared in 2019. Most other efficiency projects and initiatives contained in the plan were not progressed and have therefore been rolled into the implementation actions included within this CERP.

Future emissions from this activity will be influenced by the extent of Council's energy efficiency investments, the direct installation of renewable energy generation on Council's land and buildings, and delivery of a more effective energy management, monitoring and awareness programme. Council's emissions will also be influenced by the percentage of national grid electricity generated through renewable energy sources (and any improvements in the mitigation of grid transmission and distribution losses).

Employee Commuting (Scope 3 – Category 3):

Employee commuting generates emissions included within the Council total carbon footprint. In 2023, a staff travel survey provided the first robust analysis of employee commuting distances, mode choices and work from home practices.

Findings from this survey suggest around 90% of staff drive to work and 90% of these car journeys use petrol or diesel vehicles. Total vehicle kilometres due to staff commuting exceeded 1,000,000km for FY2022/23. Active mode users (walking, cycling, etc) were limited however just under half of employees live less than 15km from their work location. Public transport use was also low, despite around a third of employees living in Christchurch and so proximate to the City's Metro Service and its bus routes to Rolleston.

Future emissions from this activity will be influenced by the extent to which Council promotes and incentivises alternatives to commuting by private car, as well as their future adoption of electric and hybrid vehicle options. Carpooling arrangements could also offer opportunities to reduce the extent of single occupancy trips.

5.0 Our Emission Reduction Targets

Our Climate Change Policy provides long-term direction for our emission reduction goals, citing the need to meet or exceed targets outlined in the *Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019* as described above.

As part of preparing the 2024 Long Term Plan, in July 2023 ELT set 'challenge targets' to guide the investigations and development of Council's asset and activity management plans. These targets were:

- Interim target: 30% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030
- Ultimate target: Net Zero emissions by 2040

As reported to ELT in October 2023, feedback from LTP contributors highlighted that the detailed evidence base necessary to inform emission reduction opportunities and enable associated financial information to be provided was largely lacking across most service areas. As such, many of the emission reduction actions contained in the draft asset and activity management plans feeding into the LTP consultation phase were centred on undertaking further assessment and analysis over the next three years with more concerted investment phased for the subsequent period (2027-2034) of the LTP.

5.1 Challenges

A number of challenges are apparent when considering setting formal short and medium-term targets in this CERP that are achievable and aligned to our Climate Change Policy. These include:

- A Growing District: Selwyn's population continues to grow at a relatively high rate compared to other territorial authorities, placing increasing demands and expectations on Council's services⁶. Emission reduction targets locally and nationally must relate to a reduction in gross emissions and not per capita emissions. In effect, this means SDC must account for any business-as-usual growth in its organisational emissions as part of its emission reduction pathway.
- Competing priorities: Selwyn, along with other territorial authorities, is currently operating in a highly constrained fiscal environment with inflationary pressures and resident's ability or willingness to pay for Council services requiring Council to consider reducing or deferring investments across its portfolio.
- Timing of decarbonisation opportunities: Some technologies that could support emissions reduction are still in their relative infancy stages (e.g. electric heavy vehicle fleets) and a number of Council's larger operational contracts are not due for renewal during the period of this CERP. In addition, driving emission reductions through Council's procurement could create significant supply chain disruptions and/or unintended consequences unless appropriately phased and undertaken through a collaborative approach.
- Residual emissions: Some Council emissions are unlikely to be completely negated even with system-wide reform, particularly those where Council is operating a legislated service to the community but has limited ability to intervene e.g. methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) emissions arising from wastewater treatment. These residual emissions would need to be offset by carbon positive practices elsewhere (i.e. on-site renewable energy generation or carbon sequestration from Council-owned forestry or wetlands) to achieve longer-term carbon neutral ambitions.

5.2 Setting Council's emission reduction targets

Having a single emissions reduction target or goal for the Council makes it easy to communicate to stakeholders and the community. Establishing interim targets or milestones ensures that action is appropriately

⁶ Projections indicate the District's population will reach 109,664 by 2034, an addition of 43,696 residents over the next 10 years.

phased and reduction initiatives are considered and prioritised as part of ongoing Council decision-making and budgeting processes.

However, to reflect differences in an organisation's ability to control direct and indirect emission sources, some companies and councils choose to adopt differentiated targets relating to emissions scopes (e.g. direct and indirect sources) or specific to certain GHGs (e.g. to align with the separate national targets for biogenic methane).

Finally, Council needs to be clear about its starting point or 'baseline year' from which interim emission targets are set. As recommended by consultants in the latest carbon inventory report for Council, due to the new and more robust methodology used for calculating Council's carbon footprints from FY2021/22, SDCs baseline year for the following targets is now FY2021/22.

Proposed Council's Emission Reduction Targets

Following the strong direction provided by ELT, but accounting for the feedback and analysis undertaken as part of preparing the 2024 LTP, Council's proposed ultimate targets are:

❖ Net Zero emissions (other than biogenic emissions CH₄ and N₂O) by 2040

Key points for this goal:

- aligns with our stated policy to 'meet or exceed' national targets
- places SDC amongst the leading councils with regard to organisational climate mitigation ambition
- would require emission reductions across all emission scopes (direct and indirect)
- would be a recommended target for adoption by the Board of Corde Ltd (a 100% Council-owned CCO)
- would require a supporting climate positive and offsets approach to be developed and phased from 2030
- the implementation timeframe has proven to be an achievable delivery period for a medium-sized territorial authority (e.g. Kāpiti DC's emission reduction programme achieved a 65% reduction between 2009-2020)

❖ 25% **gross** reduction in biogenic emissions (CH₄ and N₂O) by 2050 (from FY2021/22 Baseline Year)

Key points for this goal:

- aligns with our stated policy to 'meet or exceed' national targets
- requires all aspects of the Pines 120 WWTP treatment process advances to be implemented by 2030 and relies on further technological advances to be identified thereafter to be able to address growth-related increases in biogenic emissions

The proposed interim targets (against the FY2021/22 baseline and aligned to three-year LTP programmes) necessary to drive momentum towards these goals are:

- ❖ 30% gross reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 and a 50% reduction by 2036
- ❖ 30% gross reduction in emissions from major contracted services by 2033 and a 50% reduction by 2036
- ❖ 15% gross reduction in all Scope 3 emissions by 2033 and a 30% reduction by 2036
- ❖ 10% gross reduction in biogenic emissions by 2036

These proposed emission reduction targets will be presented to Council for ratification and formal adoption in 2024 as part of a review of the Climate Change Policy.

6.0 Transitioning to a Zero Carbon Council

To successfully implement an emissions reduction plan, and achieve the proposed emission reduction targets, Council will need to better understand the emission reduction opportunities available across its service delivery. The identified actions included within the asset and activity management plans developed as part of the 2024 LTP will provide much of this information.

Each identified reduction opportunity will need to be modelled to assess the anticipated carbon equivalent reductions, the estimated upfront implementation costs and any subsequent year-on-year financial savings. These proposed initiatives can then be brought together to determine the optimal programme against a range of investment criteria (e.g. cost, timeframe, ease of delivery, public visibility, etc).

The resultant detailed emissions reduction programme will form the emissions reduction trajectory for the Council through to 2050 and can be reviewed periodically to account for issues such as technological changes, legislative change, improved return on investment and market readiness.

An example of such an emission reduction trajectory is shown below.

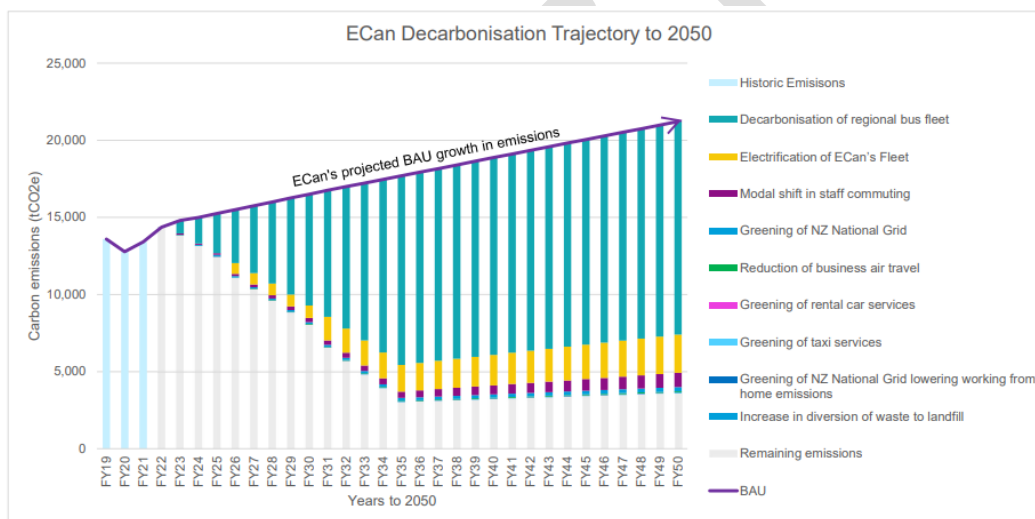


Figure 1-2: ECan's decarbonisation trajectory to 2050

Source: ECan Decarbonisation Trajectory Report prepared by Beca (July 2022)

Some key points to note in developing this CERP and future emission reduction action plans include:

- Whilst still important to show Council's commitment to climate action, on their own, some of the more recognisable emission reduction initiatives will not come close to achieving the interim or ultimate targets outlined in this plan (e.g. decarbonising Council's vehicle fleet, new and existing building energy efficiency measures) given the significance of Council's Scope 3 emissions to our overall carbon footprint.
- Ensuring emission reduction targets are fully integrated into the tender processes for renewed operational service delivery contracts is paramount to avoid these services areas becoming 'locked down' and inhibiting Council's emission reduction goals (without potentially costly contract variations).
- A high level of advocacy, championing and collaboration should form part of the overall emissions reduction plan given the extent of third-party emissions that contribute to Council's overall carbon footprint (e.g. supply chain emissions, employee commuting, etc).
- Council previously had a relationship with the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (EECA) which assisted with alternative funding streams for energy reduction measures. Adoption of this CERP would also enable Council to consider accessing the Climate Action Loan facility available through the Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA).

7.0 Our Emission Reduction Action Plan 2024-2027

This section outlines the agreed emission reduction actions for the next three years and identifies the delivery arrangements necessary to ensure its implementation.

7.1 Previous Actions

In recent years Council has made some important advances in its energy management and associated emissions reduction ambitions. This CERP therefore builds on the past work and establishes a more consolidated and comprehensive approach to organisational emissions reductions, including through the setting of clear and ambitious targets as outlined in previous sections.

Examples of Council's previous initiatives include:

- Implementing a network-wide programme of streetlight upgrades over five years to install more directional and energy efficient LED bulbs
- Commencing a sports field lighting upgrade programme to deliver both higher-quality lighting and improved energy efficiency
- Energy efficiency improvements to a number of drinking water pump stations
- Inclusion of an electric sideload collection truck within the kerbside collection contract in 2022 to trial its effectiveness for a future decarbonisation roll-out across the heavy vehicle fleet

7.2 Roles and Responsibilities

It is important to allocate responsibility to the implementation, monitoring and review of this CERP. As well as the specific responsibilities for actions contained in Appendix A of this plan the following roles have been identified:

| Role | Position | Responsibilities |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| ELT Project Sponsor | Executive Director TBC | Ensure ELT oversight and championing of the CERP |
| CERP Champion and Coordinator | Sustainability Lead | Ensure effective day-to-day coordination and annual implementation progress reporting of the CERP |
| Strategy and monitoring integration | Head of Strategy and Policy | Ensure the CERP is integrated within and influences wider Council strategy and monitoring programmes |
| Asset Management Lead | Head of Asset Management | Ensure identified emission reduction action in AMPs are implemented and further developed |
| Contract Management Lead | Head of Operational Delivery | Ensure existing and new contracts integrate emissions reduction opportunities |
| Energy Management Lead | Facilities Management Lead | Ensure effective energy monitoring through Council's e-Bench software in liaison with other staff and contractors |

7.3 Emission Reduction Projects

The action table in **Appendix A** provides a detailed breakdown of emission reduction projects by service area. These are primarily derived from the asset and activity management plans prepared for the 2024 LTP and supported by a range of corporate level actions.

Until some of the early investigative actions contained in the action plan are completed it is difficult to ascertain the anticipated emission reductions resultant from implementation of this action plan. Annual progress and monitoring reports will best determine the extent to which these actions will achieve stated targets and the scale and pace of action necessary for the period 2027-2030 and beyond.

7.4 Financial implications and decision-making

Costs to undertake these actions are included in the Council's 2024 Long Term Plan. Some actions will give rise to operational savings, for example energy efficiency measures identified through audits of Council facilities, while others may entail additional cost e.g. contracted services requiring emission reduction action.

As the programme develops a more refined multi-criteria approach can be applied to prioritising actions and specific initiatives. Return on investment will be an important consideration, alongside other criteria, to ensure balanced and efficient delivery aligned to the stated emission reduction targets.

Consideration will be given to reinvesting savings into further implementation and expansion of this programme of actions. Council will also explore alternative funding options, including the LGFA Carbon Action Loans.

7.5 Actions beyond the Plan period (2027-2034)

The Council's 2024 LTP looks out over a ten-year period and the associated Infrastructure Strategy adopts a thirty-year horizon through to 2054.

LTP Budgets for the period 2027-2034 contain the following activities that will be included in future CERP implementation action plans. These will be informed and refined by the scoping and investigations actions contained in this current CERP:

- Further energy efficiency programme CAPEX investments for:
 - Community Centres and Halls – totalling \$1,200,000
 - Property and Buildings – totalling around \$715,000
 - Aquatic Facilities – totalling around \$260,000
 - Reserves - totalling around \$260,000
 - Sports Lighting conversions – totalling \$1,270,000

APPENDIX A: CERP implementation action plan 2024-2027

DRAFT

| Project Title | Project Description | Timeframe | Budget | Lead area | Supporting notes |
|---|---|---------------------|---|--|--|
| Corporate | | | | | |
| Council carbon footprint reporting | Prepare annual carbon emission inventories for the organisation | Annually | \$10,000 annually – budgeted activity in draft 2024 LTP | Strategy and Planning | |
| Council's carbon emissions monitoring tool | Utilise existing 'E-Bench' carbon emissions data tool more fully | FY24/25 and ongoing | N/A – existing budgeted activity | Operational Delivery and Enabling Services | Link to third party contract procurement requirements |
| Carbon emissions monitoring tools | Advocate to Government for a consistent/supported tool for emissions measurement | Ongoing | N/A | Strategy and Planning | |
| Decarbonisation Fund | Establish a contestable decarbonisation fund to support carbon reduction initiatives | FY25/26 and FY26/27 | \$200,000 annually –new budgeted activity in draft 2024 LTP | Strategy and Planning | Potential to hypothecate and reinvest operational energy savings and/or be complemented by accessing LGFA Climate Action Loans |
| Procurement Policy review | Complete review of Procurement Policy and associated procedures to support supply chain emission reductions | FY24/25 | N/A – existing budgeted activity | Programme and Performance | |
| Corde Corporate Statement | Recommend that the Board of Corde Ltd adopt similar reduction targets to SDC | FY24/25 | N/A | Executive Leadership Team | |
| CCO Statements of Intent | Ensure CCOs, particularly Corde, support achievement of Council emission reduction targets | Annually | N/A – costs may arise through individual contracts | Executive Leadership Team | |
| Fleet conversion programme | Implement fleet conversion in line with Vehicle Replacement and Procurement Policy (C504) | By 30 June 2026 | N/A – existing budgeted activity | Operational Delivery | |
| Rolleston HQ EV infrastructure | Support fleet conversion needs and staff and commuter demand through EV charging facilities | FY25/26 | TBC – proposed budgeted activity in draft 2024 LTP | Operational Delivery | |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Electricity Supply Contract renewal | Ensure contract procurement requirements support carbon reduction targets | FY26/27 | N/A – increased KW/h costs may arise through resultant contract pricing | Programme and Performance | |
| Carbon neutral new build Policy | Adopt Policy to ensure specifications for new build Council buildings and facilities achieve performance standards | FY24/25 | N/A – increased upfront capital costs and/or reduced lifetime costs may arise through individual contracts | Infrastructure and Property | |
| <u>Financial expenditure tracking</u> | <u>Enable cross-departmental financial tracking through Council's financial systems</u> | <u>FY24/25</u> | <u>N/A</u> | <u>Enabling Services</u> | |
| Facilities Management Contract | Ensure new facilities management delivery arrangements incorporate supporting energy management functions | FY24/25 | N/A – existing budgeted activity | Operational Delivery and Programme and Performance | |
| Staff Commuting emissions reduction programme | Undertake periodic staff travel surveys and promote active travel campaigns | FY24/25 and ongoing | N/A – budgeted activity in draft 2024 LTP | Strategy and Planning | Physical works and financial incentives currently unbudgeted |
| Council reports decision-making guidance | Support existing requirement for Council reports to assess climate change impacts | FY24/25 | N/A – existing budgeted activity | Strategy and Planning | Linked to wider guidance relating to reporting climate adaptation implications |
| Emission Reduction Plan monitoring and review | Prepare annual ERP progress reports for ELT | Annually with full EPR review FY26/27 | N/A – existing budgeted activity | Strategy and Planning | |
| LTP 2027 decarbonisation priority | Undertake early LTP project planning and KPIs aligned to emission reduction targets | FY26/27 | N/A – existing budgeted activity | Programme and Performance | |
| Education and awareness raising | Expand on Sustainability Portal to engage staff in emission reduction projects | FY24/25 and ongoing | N/A – existing budgeted activity | Strategy and Planning | |
| Community Facilities | | | | | |
| Scoping and project planning | Investigate emission reduction opportunities across the portfolio | Fy25/26 | \$48,000 – budgeted activity in draft 2024 LTP | Asset Management | |
| Facility energy surveys | Undertake comprehensive energy surveys across the portfolio | FY24-27 | \$500,000 over three years – budgeted activity in draft 2024 LTP | Asset Management | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------|--|--|---|
| Selwyn Aquatic Centre initiative | Implement CAPEX emission reduction opportunities at SAC | FY24/25 and FY25/26 | \$200,000 – budgeted activity in draft 2024 LTP | Asset Management | |
| Reserves and Open Spaces | | | | | |
| Scoping and project planning | Investigate emission reduction opportunities across the portfolio | FY24/25 | \$40,000 – budgeted activity in draft 2024 LTP | Asset Management | |
| Sports Lighting conversion programme | Implement programme across priority sites | FY24/25 and FY25/26 | \$960,000 over two years – budgeted activity in draft 2024 LTP | Asset Management | Project driven by wider benefits but entails energy efficiency measures |
| Reserves Contract renewal | Ensure contract procurement requirements support carbon reduction targets | FY26/27 | N/A – budgeted activity in draft 2024 LTP | Asset Management and Programme and Performance | |
| Council Land Carbon Offset Investigations | Investigate surplus or underutilised Council-owned land for offset potential e.g. Brookside Restoration | FY25/26 | N/A – initial investigation phase only | Infrastructure and Property | |
| Trees management data | Integrate carbon sequestration potential into existing data project | FY24/25 | N/A - budgeted activity in draft 2024 LTP | Asset Management | |
| Water | | | | | |
| Pines 120 WWTP project | Implement emission reduction opportunities identified within Pines 120 WWTP consultants report | FY24-27 | \$12m of ten year \$80m project | Asset Management | Consultants report proposes 30% reduction in volumetric emissions |
| Wastewater Contract renewal | Ensure contract procurement requirements support carbon reduction targets | FY26/27 | N/A – budgeted activity in draft 2024 LTP | Asset Management and Programme and Performance | |
| Water supply asset management | Maximise network efficiency (incl. demand management) to minimise associated volumetric electricity costs | FY24/25 and ongoing | N/A – budgeted activity in draft 2024 LTP | Asset Management | |
| Waste | | | | | |
| Organic waste diversion | Implementation of a compulsory food waste collection scheme | From 2027 | N/A – budgeted activity in draft 2024 LTP | Operational Delivery | |
| Education programmes (incl. ReDiscover Education | Continue a range of waste education programmes to | FY24/25 and ongoing | N/A – budgeted activity in draft 2024 LTP | Operational Delivery | |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| Centre and kerbside contamination) | support achievement of NZ Waste Strategy targets. | | | | |
| Further developments as part of the ReConnect project at Pines RRP | Implementation of ReUse Shop and ReNourish garden hub to support achievement of NZ Waste Strategy targets. | FY24/25 and ongoing | N/A – budgeted activity in draft 2024 LTP | Operational Delivery | |
| RRP Construction Waste | Further development of construction waste diversion opportunities at Pines RRP | FY24/25 and ongoing | N/A – budgeted activity in draft 2024 LTP | Operational Delivery | |
| New or emerging technologies associated with collection services | Investigate and embrace new or emerging technologies associated with collection services | FY26/27 | N/A – budgeted activity in draft 2024 LTP | Operational Delivery | Linked to contract renewal in FY29/30 |
| Investigate and scope fortnightly kerbside residual waste collection (instead of current weekly) | Investigate and scope fortnightly kerbside residual waste collection (instead of current weekly) | FY26/27 | N/A – budgeted activity in draft 2024 LTP | Operational Delivery | Linked to contract renewal in FY29/30 |
| Kerbside Waste Collection Contract renewal | Ensure contract procurement requirements support carbon reduction targets | FY26/27 | N/A – budgeted activity in draft 2024 LTP | Operational Delivery and Programme and Performance | |
| Transport | | | | | |
| Supply Chain innovation programme | Adopt new material, technologies and methods that reduce emissions | FY24/25 and ongoing | N/A – costs may arise through individual projects | Asset Management | Linked to contract renewal |
| Road Maintenance Contract renewal | Ensure contract procurement requirements support carbon reduction targets | FY26/27 | N/A – budgeted activity in draft 2024 LTP | Operational Delivery and Programme and Performance | |
| District-wide walking, cycling and PT projects | Implementation of wider planned transport network improvements to support employee travel options | FY24/25 and ongoing | N/A – budgeted activity in draft 2024 LTP | Asset Management | |
| Large Employer TDM promotion | Include SDC in wider programme and adopt good practice approaches | 2024-2027 | \$165,000 over three years - new budgeted activity in draft 2024 LTP | Strategy and Planning | |

**APPENDIX B: FY22 and FY23 Selwyn District Council -
Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report**



Selwyn District Council

CLIMATE SURVEY - COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS AND ENGAGEMENT

Research report | April 2024





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Disclaimer:

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Section 1

Executive summary



AWARENESS AND ANTICIPATED IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE:

The community is highly aware of the factors contributing to climate change and a quarter feel they are already experiencing its impact.

- Participants identify emissions from vehicles and industries, deforestation and loss of habitats and using fossil fuels for producing energy as the main contributors to climate change.
- The key impacts the community feel it has already experienced include changes in seasonal patterns, increases in severe weather events such as storms and floods, and changes in water level and quality.
- Impacts are particularly keenly felt by residents, with higher proportions claiming to have been impacted by these **relative to businesses**.

Most of the community anticipates that it will be impacted to some degree by issues relating to climate change, and if they're not already experiencing its impact, they expect that they will within a decade.

- They expect to experience the most significant impact in the form of disruption to the supply chain and damage to their homes and infrastructure.
- They anticipate the least impact on a need to relocate or a reduction of productivity.
- Residents have a more pessimistic outlook on their likelihood to be impacted than the business community.

Climate change is a real and present threat for much of the community and frames their thinking on the immediacy with which action is required from the Council.



THE ROLE FOR COUNCIL IN ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT:

Council has an important role to play in addressing climate change in the community.

- The majority (70%) feel that the Council's role is important, with nearly half (44%) feeling it is extremely important.
- However, relatively few (19%) are aware of Council's current initiatives in this area.
- When people are aware of Council's existing initiatives, most are aware of a good range of these, particularly in the areas of water resource and waste management.

There is an opportunity for Council to demonstrate its commitment to climate change action in the short term by improving visibility on the work that is already underway in this space.



| | |
|--|---|
| | <p><i>Both mitigation and adaptation strategies should be an equally important focus for the Council.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority (45%) consider both areas to warrant equal focus from the Council. • Whilst the business community are less likely to have a preference, both businesses and residents agree that these should be a focus. |
| | <p><i>The vast majority of the community (residential and business) have some degree of willingness to support climate-related initiatives, but financial support has one of the highest levels of opposition (26%).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making personal lifestyle changes, and Council legislations to help mitigate and adapt to climate change see more support. • Fewer are willing to use public transport, volunteer for Council's initiatives and lend financial support. • Some initiatives, such as using public transport, have less support in rural areas. • Residents are more willing to support initiatives than businesses, which is likely a reflection of their enhanced concerns about the impact of climate change. |
| | <p><i>Among those who are willing to offer financial support for climate change initiatives in theory, when presented with two potential options for funding, only a third of people show a strong commitment to either option.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More (83%) support paying more for access to council services than accepting higher rates (74%), and fewer outright reject paying more for services (15%) than accepting higher rates (24%). |
| | <p><i>Paying more for access to council services appears to be a stronger potential solution than rates increases but with only a third of people having a strong degree of willingness to commit to this option, shifting the perceptions of those who have less conviction will be a priority focus.</i></p> |



CLIMATE ACTION **PRIORITIES:**

Enhancing road infrastructure is the only local concern the majority considers to be a more important focus for the Council than addressing climate change impacts.

- However, this is by a borderline majority (52%), and still close to one-third of the community (29%) believe roading infrastructure and maintenance is equally important as mitigating and adapting to climate change impacts.
- The residential and business communities are broadly aligned on the importance of climate change actions relative to other local concerns for the Council.

Whilst climate change action is accepted as a priority for Council, it will be key to ensure that focus on this isn't perceived to be at the expense of other local concerns which hold equal importance.



CLIMATE ACTION **FOCUS AREAS** FOR COUNCIL:

Water conservation strategies and the upgrade of infrastructure to better withstand extreme weather events should be the most immediate priorities for the Council.

- These potential actions have both a high level of support for Council implementation and are deemed to require immediate action.
- This is likely reflective of the climate change impacts that the community feels they are already experiencing, as opposed to those that are perceived to be a longer-term threat.
- The lowest relative priorities are setting up emission targets for businesses and households and community engagement to develop and promote shared initiatives.
- For most potential actions residents are in stronger agreement with Council implementation, again likely reflective of the more immediate experience of climate change impact within this group.



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Section 2

Introduction



RESEARCH CONTEXT

Selwyn Council requested Research First conduct a Climate Survey following indications from residents that they are strongly interested in a sustainable future for Selwyn, focused on environmental protection. This was revealed within the Long-Term Plan (LTP) pre-engagement process.

The Council recognised that specific questions were not asked of the community to guide emissions reduction and climate adaptation, including determining the desired pace and scale of such efforts.

This research, therefore, aims to understand what the public understands about climate change, what the community thinks Selwyn Council should be doing, and how people perceive the trade-offs associated with climate action, such as its impact on existing lifestyles and costs.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

This research aims to comprehensively understand the community's perceptions, priorities, and willingness to engage in climate action and focuses on the following key objectives:

1. **Assessing Climate Change Awareness:** To gauge the level of awareness among Selwyn community members and businesses regarding anticipated climate change impacts.
2. **Prioritising Climate Action:** To determine the importance of climate action in the context of other local matters, including the preferred scale and pace of action.
3. **Role of Council and Willingness to Pay:** To identify the desired role of Selwyn Council in addressing climate change and the community's willingness to support climate-related initiatives financially.
4. **Identifying Specific Areas of Focus:** To pinpoint specific areas of climate action that are considered most important and should be addressed by the Council.



SAMPLING AND DATA COLLECTION

MIXED-MODE SURVEYING METHOD

This research employed a two-phase mixed-mode survey method, beginning with face-to-face surveying throughout the region, and then moving into a telephone survey top up to target gaps in the sample framework, ensuring target demographics were met.

In total 550 responses were collected from 16/2/2024 to 22/03/2024. N=400 residential, allowing us to provide a statistically robust sample and N=150 business responses to provide an additional community viewpoint.

By combining targeted face-to-face surveys with telephone top-up, we captured diverse perspectives from the Selwyn community, encompassing urban and rural, business and residential. This approach provided multiple avenues for participation and robust and representative data that reflects the community’s desires and concerns regarding climate action.

Table 1: Survey method

| | Percent of respondents | Number of respondents |
|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Face to face | 53% | 294 |
| Telephone call | 47% | 256 |
| Total respondents | 100% | 550 |

RELIABILITY OF RESULTS

Margin of error (MOE)

The survey achieved a margin of error of 4.2% at a 95% confidence level. This is consistent with the industry benchmark for reliability in market research.



REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE

The sampling framework was designed to reflect the 2018 Stats NZ census data for residential distribution¹ and the 2023 census data for business units², with suburb's urban and rural classifications based on the 2023 Stats NZ Urban Rural population density data. This framework aims to capture a representative cross-section of community views.

An exception occurred in Rolleston ward where no rural residents were surveyed, despite an initial framework draw of 13. This was primarily due to Rolleston wards limited designated rural community, and the residents view of their 'rural' suburb as part of the urban community. To ensure a representative rural viewpoint, an additional 13 rural residents were surveyed across Malvern and Ellesmere—wards with substantial rural populations. This strategic adjustment ensures that our findings include genuine rural viewpoints, offsetting the absence of rural participants from Rolleston and maintaining the integrity of our sample.

DATA ANALYSIS

Any significant differences observed in survey responses across residents and businesses overall, residents and businesses split by rural and urban areas and by wards are highlighted in each section, and the corresponding data tables are shared in Appendix B and C.

THE FOLLOWING POINTS BE NOTED:

- Grouped percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.
- The results were tested for a significant difference across respondent types, i.e., resident or business, rural and urban divide for residents and businesses and for the four wards, at a 95% confidence level.
- No significant differences were observed for rural vs urban business and rural vs urban residential.
- **XX↑** denotes significantly higher differences in responses across variables.
- **XX↓** denotes significantly lower differences in responses across variables.

¹ Dataset: Age and sex by ethnic group (grouped total responses), for the census usually resident population counts, 2006, 2013, and 2018 Censuses (RC, TA, SA2, DHB)

² Dataset: Geographic units by industry and statistical area 2000-2023



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Section 3

Detailed findings



Awareness and anticipated impact of climate change

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- *Emissions from vehicles and industries, deforestation, and energy production from fossil fuels were considered the major contributors to climate change.*
- *Impacts mostly experienced include seasonal patterns, water levels and quality changes, and severe weather events.*
- *Residents (rural as well as urban) have felt the impacts more than businesses.*
- *Anticipated impacts (mainly)- disruption to supply chain and damage to homes and infrastructure.*
- *A quarter are experiencing impacts currently and one in ten expect they will within a year.*

AWARENESS OF FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE.

Selwyn residents and businesses are aware of and likely to identify a spectrum of contributors to climate change impacts, with emissions and deforestation being the strongest consensus.

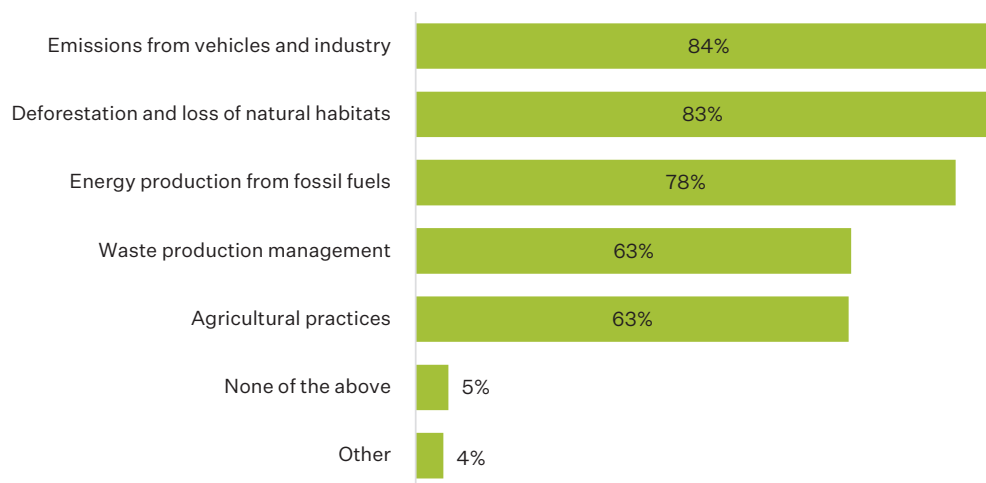
- Over 80 per cent of respondents believe **vehicle and industry emissions** and **deforestation** contribute to climate change impacts (Fig.1).
 - There is **stronger attribution** of these (as well as the use of fossil fuels and agricultural practices) as factors in climate change among the **resident** population than the business community (Table 12 in Appendix B).



Businesses being less likely to attribute climate change factors is linked to the fact they also are less likely to report their business has experienced the impacts of climate change. Residents, being more directly impacted in their daily lives, tend to attribute a wider range of factors to climate change than the business community.

- **Over half of the community** claim to have experienced changes in **seasonal patterns, increased occurrence of severe weather events** and **water levels changing** due to climate change over the last two years. (Fig.2).
- All climate change impacts have been **more keenly felt by the residential population**, in both urban and rural areas (Table 13 in Appendix B).
- **Significantly higher** numbers of **businesses claim not to have experienced** any impacts (29%) relative to the residential population (8%).

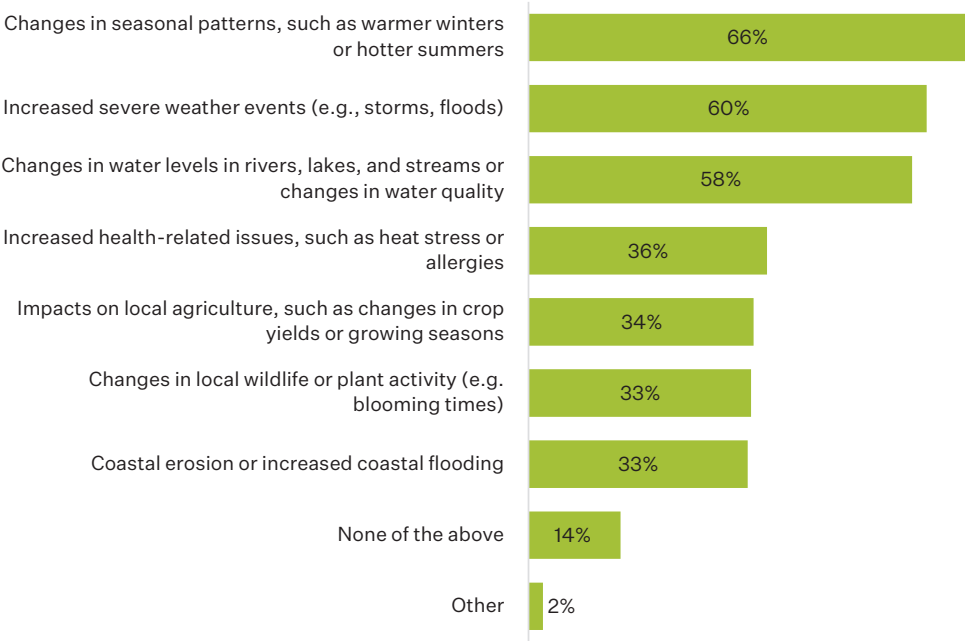
Figure 1: Factors contributing to climate change impacts



Q. Which, if any, of the following do you believe contributes to climate change impacts? Base size: n=550



Figure 2: Climate change impacts experienced over the last two years



Q. In the last two years, have you experienced an increase in any of the following impacts that can be associated with climate change? Select all that apply. Base size: n=550.

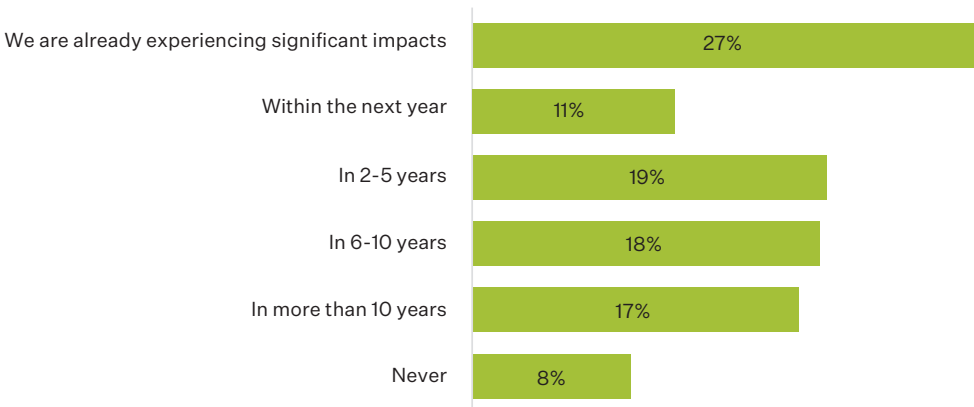


ANTICIPATED TIMEFRAMES FOR EXPERIENCING IMPACT

Selwyn residents have a strong sense of immediacy regarding climate change impacts, with a significant portion either already feeling the effects or anticipating them in the near future.

- **Very few** (8%) feel that they will **never be impacted** by climate change.
 - Particularly so for the resident population (Table 14 in Appendix B).
- A significant 37 percent feel they are **experiencing the impacts currently** or **will do so within the next year**.
- **More residents** feel that they are already experiencing significant impacts (30% residents vs 17% businesses).
- In Ellesmere, a third of respondents believe significant climate change impacts are more than 10 years away (Tables 20 and 21 in Appendix C).

Figure 3: Timeframe for experiencing significant impacts



Q. When do you think you will begin to experience significant impacts of climate change, such as extreme weather events, changes in agriculture, and climate-related health issues? Single response. Base size n=550.



ANTICIPATED EXTENT OF IMPACT

Disruption to the supply chain and damage to homes and infrastructure represent the key anticipated threats for the community, and therefore will shape their thinking around priorities for action.

- **Disruption to the supply chain**, resulting in a shortage of goods and access to services and **damage to homes and infrastructure** due to floods or fires are anticipated to have the **most significant impact**. Over a third of the community (34%) anticipate a significant or extreme impact in these areas.
- The **need to relocate** or a **reduction in productivity** are anticipated to have the **lowest impact** due to climate change.
- **Residents** are significantly more likely to anticipate a **significant impact on their physical and mental health, home and infrastructure damage**, and **community well-being** (Table 15 in Appendix B).
- Businesses in general are more likely to feel that climate change would have **little impact** in any of the stated ways (Table 15 in Appendix B).

Table 2: Extent of impact anticipated

| Row % | No Impact | Minor Impact | Moderate Impact | Significant impact | Extreme impact | Significant or extreme impact |
|--|-----------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| The necessity to relocate due to hazard risks and environmental change | 44% | 19% | 20% | 11% | 5% | 17% |
| Reductions in personal or business productivity | 34% | 25% | 24% | 12% | 5% | 17% |
| Physical health issues due to extreme weather conditions (e.g., hot days) and disease spread | 26% | 26% | 26% | 17% | 4% | 21% |
| Effects on mental health and emotional well-being | 26% | 26% | 26% | 15% | 7% | 22% |
| Ability to enjoy local nature and recreational areas | 21% | 25% | 30% | 18% | 5% | 24% |
| Overall impact on personal or community well-being | 20% | 24% | 33% | 18% | 6% | 24% |
| Damage to homes or infrastructure from floods, fires, rainfall, winds, etc. | 20% | 19% | 27% | 24% | 10% | 34% |
| Supply chain disruptions leading to shortages of goods or access to services | 17% | 22% | 27% | 23% | 11% | 34% |

Q. Thinking about the future, to what extent do you anticipate the following impacts of climate change will affect text? Base size: n= 543 to 549, excluding N/A.



The role for Council in addressing climate change and community support

KEY TAKEAWAYS

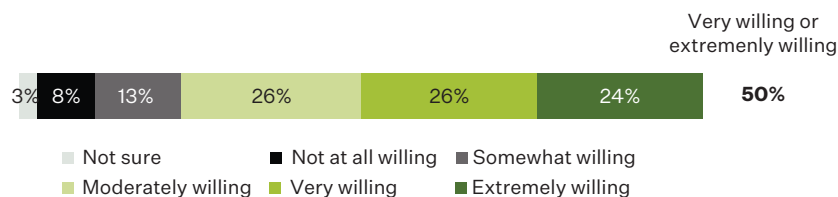
- Most are willing to support climate-related initiatives.
- Most are willing to make lifestyle changes and support Council's mitigation actions and introduction of policy.
- Although 72% of respondents are willing to some degree to support financially, 26% outright reject the possibility.
- Residents are relatively more supportive than businesses.

SUPPORTING CLIMATE CHANGE-RELATED INITIATIVES

Respondents more willing to support climate related initiatives are mostly those who perceive an imminent threat of its impacts. (Table 3).

- Most (89%) are **willing to support climate-related initiatives to some extent**, with 50 percent being highly willing (Fig. 4).
- Residents and businesses are similar on their willingness to support such initiatives.
- There is no significant difference in support across wards.

Figure 4: Willingness to support climate initiatives.



Q. How willing are you to support climate-related initiatives on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is not at all willing, and 5 is extremely willing? Single response. Base size n=550.

**Table 3: Willingness to support climate related initiatives by anticipated timeframe for the impact**

| Row % | Within the next year + We are already experiencing significant impacts | In 2-5 years | In 6-10 years | In more than 10 years | Never | Row total |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------|-----------|
| Very willing + Extremely willing | 48% ↑ | 20% | 18% | 12% ↓ | 2% ↓ | 274 |
| Moderately willing | 36% | 15% | 19% | 24% ↑ | 6% | 145 |
| Somewhat willing | 17% ↓ | 30% ↑ | 24% | 20% | 9% | 70 |
| Not at all willing | 7% ↓ | 9% | 13% | 22% | 50% ↑ | 46 |
| Not sure | 40% | 0% | 13% | 27% | 20% | 15 |
| Column total | 205 | 103 | 101 | 95 | 46 | 550 |

Q. How willing are you to support climate-related initiatives? When do you think you will begin to experience significant impacts of climate change, such as extreme weather events, changes in agriculture, and climate-related health issues? Base size n = 550



ENGAGING IN CLIMATE CHANGE-RELATED INITIATIVES

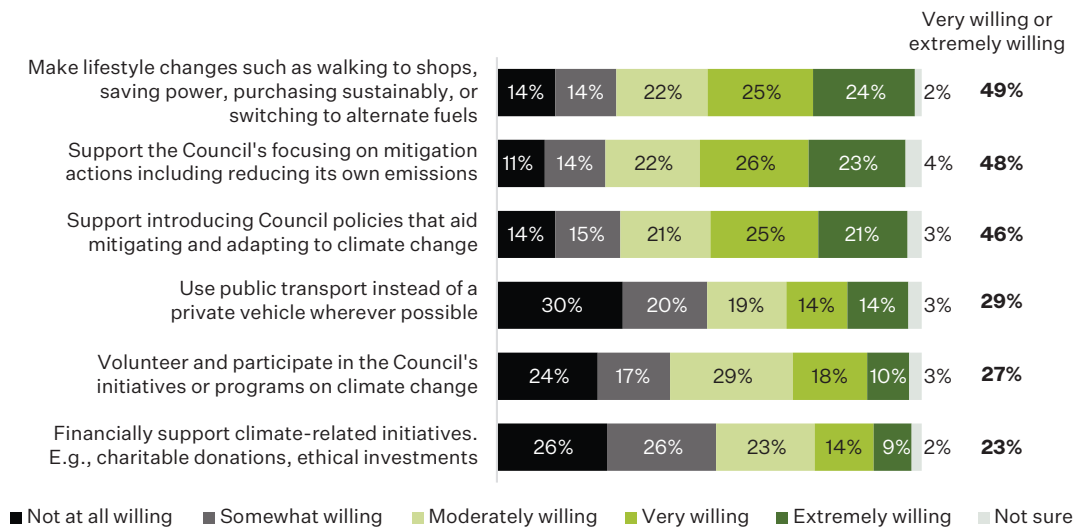
Overall residents are more willing to personally engage in climate change initiatives than businesses, likely as a result of their perceived greater impact from climate change (Table 16 in Appendix B)

- **Over two-thirds** are willing to some extent to engage in the listed actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change impacts.
 - **There is a significantly higher level of support for making lifestyle changes,** supporting Council's **actions** and **policy changes** that would aid mitigation and adaptation to climate change.
 - Close to half are **highly willing** to undertake these measures, with **only a few unwilling to do so**.
- A quarter of the community are unwilling to lend financial support to climate related initiatives.
 - The Business and Resident population are aligned on this.
- Other initiatives with a **relatively lower level of support** include using **public transport as an alternative to private vehicles** and **volunteering in Council's programs**.
 - The **rural resident** population particularly is unwilling to consider a swap to public transport.
- **Businesses are relatively less supportive** of climate-related actions generally than residents, significantly so for volunteering in Council's programs (77% residents, 64% businesses).
- Urban and rural businesses are not significantly different in their opinion.



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Figure 5: Willingness to take action to mitigate and adapt to changes



Q. Please rate your willingness to take the following actions to help mitigate climate change and adapt to its impacts. Scale of 1 to 5, 1 is not at all willing, and 5 is extremely willing. Single response. Base size n=537 to 548, excluding N/A.

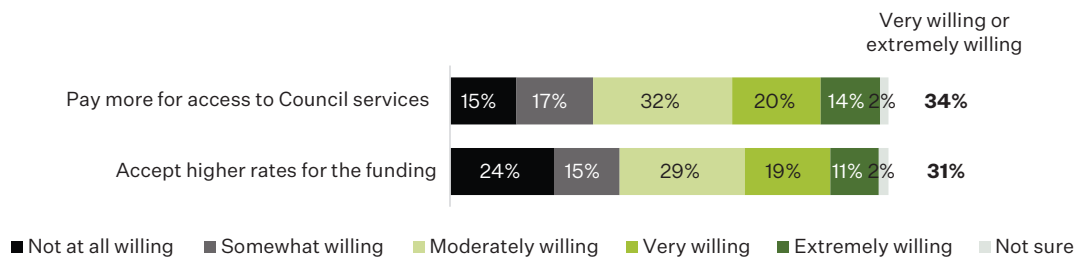


FUNDING CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVES

Of the **72%** who are willing to some degree to **support financially**:

- More are willing to support climate initiatives **by paying more to access Council's services (83%)** than through increased rates (74%).
 - A quarter **outright reject** accepting **higher rates**.
- **Businesses are relatively less willing than residents to offer financial support either way**, and this picture is consistent across wards, rural and urban areas, industry types and size of business.
- Both are, however, **more accepting of more charges to access services** than higher rates (84% residents and 78% businesses).
- Residents of the **Springs ward** are **more accepting of higher rates** than other wards (Table 22 in Appendix C).

Figure 6: Willingness for financial support to Council's climate initiatives



Q. Please rate your willingness to take the following actions to help mitigate climate change and adapt to its impacts. Scale of 1 to 5, 1 is not at all willing, and 5 is extremely willing. Single response. Base size n=354 to 362, excluding N/A. Includes only those willing to support climate initiatives financially



ROLE OF THE COUNCIL

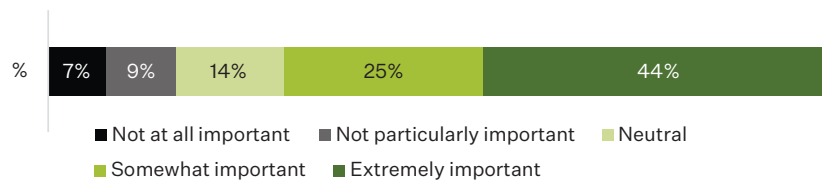
KEY TAKEAWAYS

- *Most agree that Council has an important role to play. For nearly half, it is extremely important.*
- *Most (81%) are however, unaware of Council's current initiatives.*
- *Participants who are aware are most likely to know about water resource management and waste management initiatives by the Council.*

COUNCIL'S ROLE IN ADDRESSING THE IMPACTS

- Most (70%) think **Council has an important role to play** in addressing climate change in the community.
 - Very few (16%) disagree.
- **More residents (74%)** consider Council's role important than businesses (60%).
- Residents and businesses in rural and urban areas show no significant difference.

Figure 7: Council's role in addressing climate change impacts



Q. How important do you think the Council's role is in helping address the impacts of climate change in your community? Base size n= 540, excluding don't know.



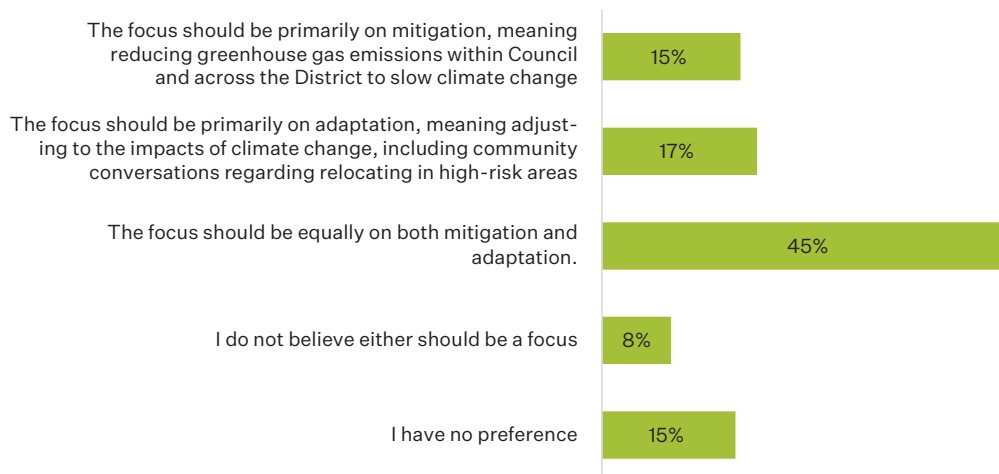
KEY TAKEAWAYS

- *The majority feel that the focus should be on both mitigation and adaptation to climate change impacts.*

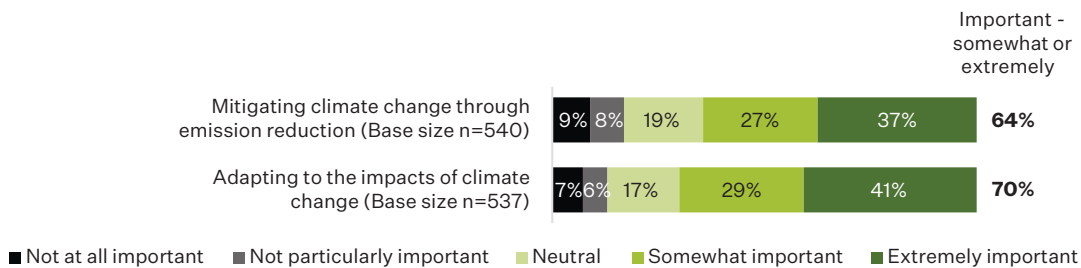
MITIGATION VS ADAPTATION – WHERE SHOULD THE COUNCIL FOCUS?

- A significant proportion of the community (45%) believes that the **Council should focus on both mitigation and adaptation.**
 - Residents are significantly more likely to believe so than businesses (49% vs 35%), with this group less likely to have a preference.
- Wards do not differ from each other significantly.

Figure 8: Where should the Council focus?



Q. When it comes to climate action, where do you think the Council's focus should be? Base size n=550.

**Figure 9: How important is it for the Council to take action?**

Q. Regardless of your previous answer, how important is it for the Council to take action on the following? Excluding Don't know.

- Over 60% thought that it is important for the Council to take action towards adapting to the impacts and mitigating climate change.
- Residents (41%) are significantly more likely to consider mitigating actions extremely important than businesses (27%). A significant proportion of businesses (27%) is neutral on it.
- Across wards no significant differences were observed in statistics.

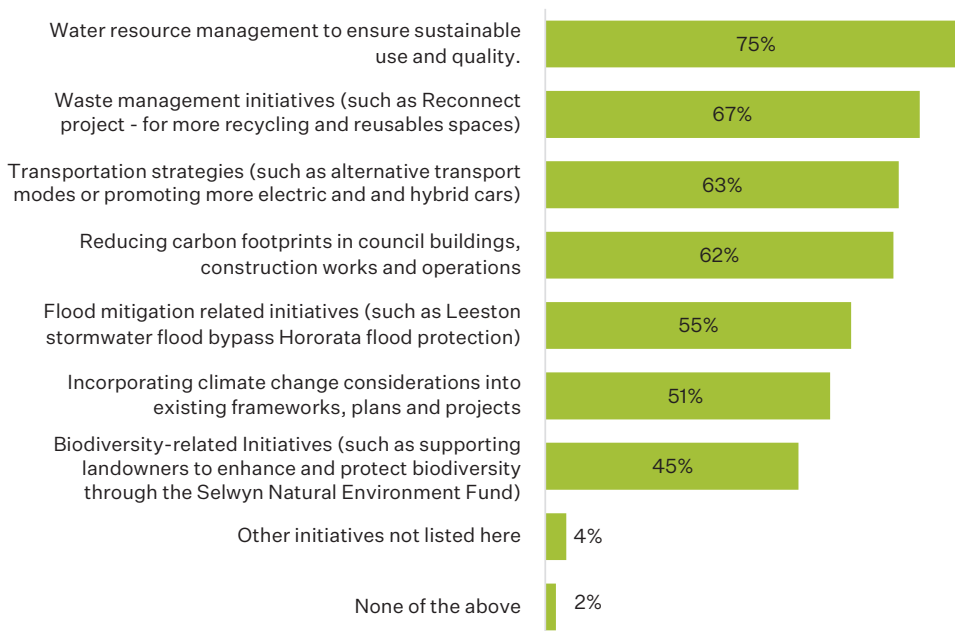
AWARENESS OF THE COUNCIL'S CLIMATE-RELATED INITIATIVES

- **There is low awareness of Council's climate-related initiatives** (19% aware)
- Across the wards, no difference is observed in awareness levels. Residents and businesses are not significantly different either.
- Those aware are familiar with a range of initiatives, but particularly **water resource management, waste management, transportation strategies and carbon footprint reduction**.

Table 4: Are you aware of the Council's initiatives?

| | % | n |
|-------------------|------|-----|
| Yes | 19% | 106 |
| No | 81% | 444 |
| Total respondents | 100% | 550 |

Q. Are you aware of any of the Council's current initiatives to address the impact?

**Figure 10: Awareness of Council initiative on climate change**

Q. Which of these existing Council climate change-related initiatives or programs are you aware of? Bas size n=106.



Climate action focus areas for Council

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- *Immediate priority - Water security with infrastructure upgrades also of high importance.*
- *Low priority - establishing emission targets, particularly for businesses.*
- *Residents are keener for measures to be taken sooner.*

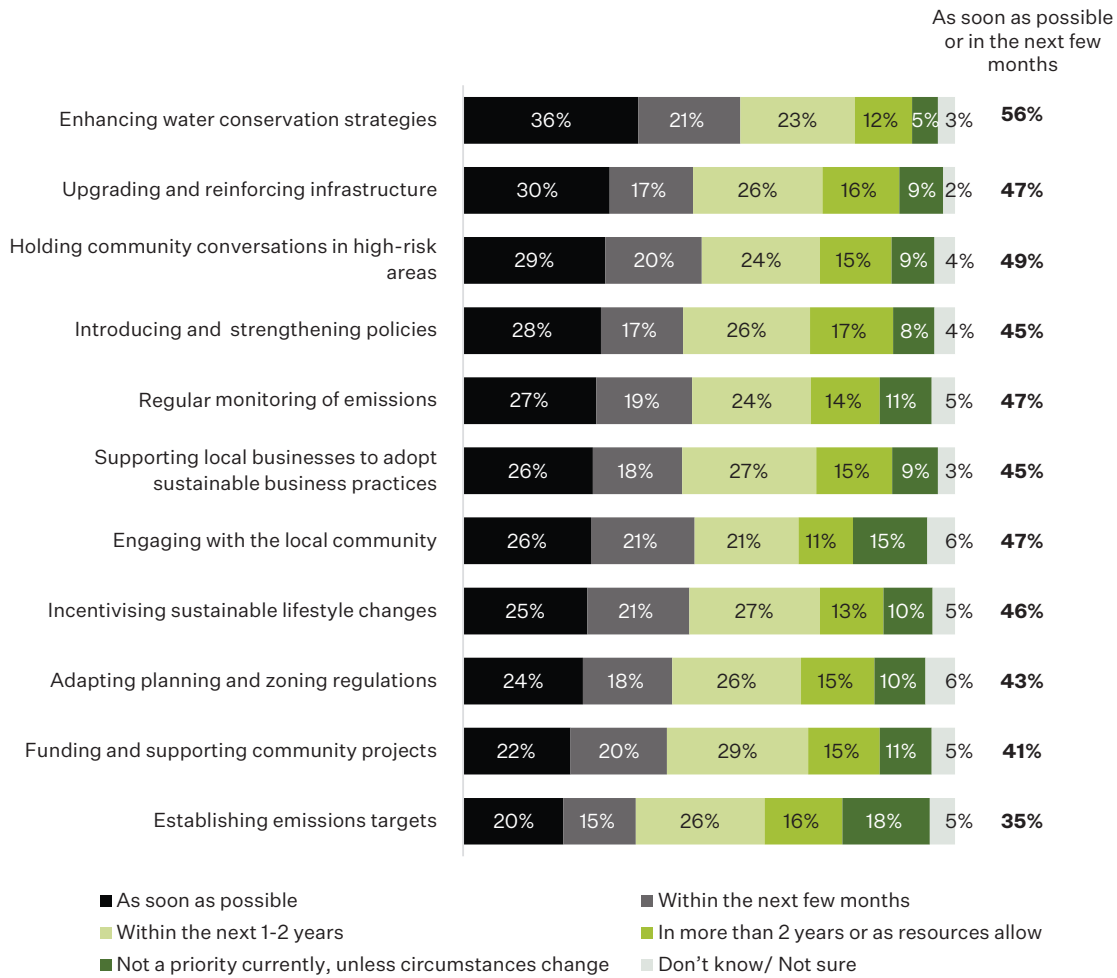
PAGE OF ACTION FOR THE COUNCIL

- In line with the high levels of agreement that council should implement **water conservation strategies**, a significant proportion (56%) felt that this should be **addressed immediately or within the next few months**.
- Although water conservation strategies are a clear priority, still for at least 40 percent, it was felt that **most of the actions put forward should be addressed immediately or within the next few months**.
- A **greater sense of urgency** was evident **for residents** than businesses with higher numbers wanting the areas addressed immediately or in the next few months (Table 18 in Appendix).
- **Establishing emission targets** was seen as the **least urgent priority**.
- No significant differences were observed across wards.



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Figure 11: Immediacy in addressing areas



Q. For each of the following areas of climate action, please indicate the level of immediacy with which you believe the Council should address them. Choose one option per area. Base size n=550

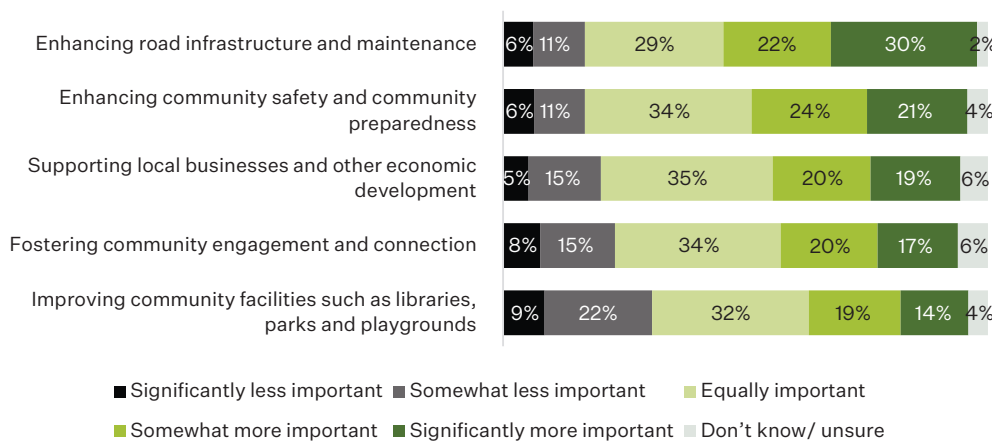


CLIMATE ACTION PRIORITIES

- *For a borderline majority, road upgrades and maintenance are more important than adapting to climate change impacts or its mitigation.*

- Over half (52%) **consider road infrastructure and maintenance** more important than addressing climate change impacts.
- A relatively less important area is **improving Council facilities**, such as libraries (31%).
- No differences were noticed across wards or within rural and urban residents and businesses. More businesses were however, unsure of or didn't know the answer, suggesting that residents were more clear about their priorities than businesses (Table 19 in Appendix B). This also goes with their higher willingness to support climate initiatives and keenness to act fast.

Figure 12: Climate initiatives relative to other focus areas



Q. How important are other local concerns the Council has some responsibility for compared to the mitigation of or adaptation to climate change impacts for you? Single response. Base size n =550.



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Section 4

Appendices



Appendix A - Sampling quota and demographics

DEMOGRAPHICS FOR RESIDENTS (N=400)

Table 5: Sampling quota targeted vs achieved

| | Percent of respondents (targeted) | Percent of respondents (achieved) | Number of respondents (achieved) |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Residential | 73% | 73% | 400 |
| Business | 27% | 27% | 150 |
| NET | | 100% | 550 |
| Quota: WARD (Residential) | | | |
| | Percent of respondents (targeted) | Percent of respondents (achieved) | Number of respondents (achieved) |
| Malvern | 27% | 22% | 86 |
| Rolleston | 32% | 34% | 137 |
| Ellesmere | 13% | 10% | 39 |
| Springs | 29% | 35% | 138 |
| NET | | 100% | 400 |
| Quota: WARD (Business) | | | |
| | Percent of respondents (targeted) | Percent of respondents (achieved) | Number of respondents (achieved) |
| Malvern | 19% | 18% | 27 |
| Rolleston | 37% | 33% | 50 |
| Ellesmere | 11% | 12% | 18 |
| Springs | 34% | 37% | 55 |



| Quota: WARD (Residential- Rural) | | | Quota: WARD (Residential-Urban) | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Percent of respondents (achieved) | Number of respondents (achieved) | | Percent of respondents (achieved) | Number of respondents (achieved) |
| Malvern | 39% | 34 | Malvern | 17% | 52 |
| Rolleston | 0% | 0 | Rolleston | 44% | 137 |
| Ellesmere | 24% | 21 | Ellesmere | 6% | 18 |
| Springs | 38% | 33 | Springs | 34% | 105 |
| NET | 100% | 88 | NET | 100% | 312 |
| Quota: WARD (Business-Rural) | | | Quota: WARD (Business-Urban) | | |
| | Percent of respondents (achieved) | Number of respondents (achieved) | | Percent of respondents (achieved) | Number of respondents (achieved) |
| Malvern | 40% | 12 | Malvern | 13% | 15 |
| Rolleston | 0% | 0 | Rolleston | 42% | 50 |
| Ellesmere | 27% | 8 | Ellesmere | 8% | 10 |
| Springs | 33% | 10 | Springs | 38% | 45 |
| NET | 100% | 30 | NET | 100% | 120 |

Table 6: Age demographics

| | Percent of respondents | Number of respondents |
|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 16-17 | 2% | 8 |
| 18-34 | 23% | 91 |
| 35-54 | 38% | 151 |
| 55+ | 37% | 148 |
| Prefer not to say | 1% | 2 |
| NET | 100% | 400 |



Table 7: Gender distribution

| | Percent of respondents | Number of respondents |
|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Male | 43% | 172 |
| Female | 56% | 224 |
| Another gender | 0% | 0 |
| Prefer not to say | 1% | 4 |
| NET | 100% | 400 |

Table 8: Ethnicity

| | Percent of respondents | Number of respondents |
|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| NZ European | 79% | 317 |
| European | 8% | 31 |
| Maori | 6% | 25 |
| Asian | 5% | 21 |
| MELAA | 2% | 8 |
| Pacific Person | 2% | 6 |
| Other | 2% | 9 |
| Prefer not to say | 2% | 7 |
| NET | 100% | 400 |



BUSINESSES (N=150)

Table 9: Industries of operation

| | Percent of respondents | Number of respondents |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Retail trade | 21% | 32 |
| Agriculture, forestry, & fishing | 12% | 18 |
| Accommodation & food services | 12% | 18 |
| Construction | 9% | 13 |
| Health care & social assistance | 7% | 11 |
| Rental, hiring, & real estate services | 4% | 6 |
| Education & training | 4% | 6 |
| Electricity, gas, water, & waste services | 3% | 5 |
| Transport, postal, & warehousing | 3% | 4 |
| Professional, scientific, & technical services | 2% | 3 |
| Manufacturing | 1% | 2 |
| Wholesale trade | 1% | 2 |
| Financial & insurance services | 1% | 2 |
| Arts & recreation services | 1% | 2 |
| Mining | 1% | 1 |
| Information media & telecommunications | 1% | 1 |
| Administrative & support services | 0% | 0 |
| Public administration & safety | 0% | 0 |
| Other services | 16% | 24 |
| NET | 100% | 150 |

Table 10: Business size (number of employees)

| | Percent of respondents | Number of respondents |
|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Less than 20 | 87% | 131 |
| 20 to 100 | 11% | 17 |
| More than 100 | 1% | 2 |
| NET | 100% | 150 |



Table 11: Assigning townships to wards and rural/urban

| TOWNSHIP | WARD | Rural/Urban |
|------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Burnham | Ellesmere | Urban |
| Doyleston | Ellesmere | Rural |
| Dunsandel | Ellesmere | Rural |
| Leeston | Ellesmere | Urban |
| Rakaia Huts | Ellesmere | Rural |
| Southbridge | Ellesmere | Rural |
| Arthurs Pass | Malvern | Rural |
| Castle Hill | Malvern | Rural |
| Darfield | Malvern | Urban |
| Glentunnel & Coalgate | Malvern | Rural |
| Hororata | Malvern | Rural |
| Kirwee | Malvern | Rural |
| Lake Coleridge | Malvern | Rural |
| Sheffield & Waddington | Malvern | Rural |
| Springfield | Malvern | Rural |
| West Melton | Malvern | Urban |
| Whitecliffs | Malvern | Rural |
| Rolleston | Rolleston | Urban |
| Lincoln | Springs | Urban |
| Prebbleton | Springs | Urban |
| Springston | Springs | Rural |
| Tai Tapu | Springs | Rural |
| Templeton | Springs | Urban |



Appendix B - Significant differences between residents and businesses

Table 12: Factors contributing to climate change

| Column % | Residential | Business |
|--|-------------|----------|
| Emissions from vehicles and industry | 87% ↑ | 77% ↓ |
| Deforestation and loss of natural habitats | 86% ↑ | 74% ↓ |
| Energy production from fossil fuels | 84% ↑ | 63% ↓ |
| Waste production management | 64% | 59% |
| Agricultural practices | 66% ↑ | 53% ↓ |
| Overpopulation / human consumption | 1% | 0% |
| Other | 4% | 5% |
| None of the above | 3% ↓ | 10% ↑ |

Q. Which, if any, of the following do you believe contributes to climate change impacts? Base size n=550.

Table 13: Climate change impacts experienced over the past two years

| Column % | Residential | Business |
|---|-------------|----------|
| Changes in seasonal patterns, such as warmer winters or hotter summers | 75% ↑ | 41% ↓ |
| Increased severe weather events (e.g., storms, floods) | 68% ↑ | 39% ↓ |
| Changes in water levels in rivers, lakes, and streams or changes in water quality | 66% ↑ | 35% ↓ |
| Increased health-related issues, such as heat stress or allergies | 41% ↑ | 23% ↓ |
| Coastal erosion or increased coastal flooding | 40% ↑ | 14% ↓ |
| Changes in local wildlife or plant activity (e.g. blooming times) | 39% ↑ | 20% ↓ |
| Impacts on local agriculture, such as changes in crop yields or growing seasons | 37% ↑ | 26% ↓ |
| Other | 1% ↓ | 5% ↑ |
| None of the above | 8% ↓ | 29% ↑ |

Q. In the last two years have you experienced an increase in any of the following impacts which can be associated with climate change? Base size n=550.



Table 14: Timeframe for experiencing impacts:

| Column % | Residential | Business |
|---|-------------|----------|
| We are already experiencing significant impacts | 30% ↑ | 17% ↓ |
| Within the next year | 12% | 7% |
| In 2-5 years | 19% | 17% |
| In 6-10 years | 17% | 22% |
| In more than 10 years | 16% | 21% |
| Never | 6% ↓ | 16% ↑ |

Q. When do you think you will begin to experience significant impacts of climate change, such as extreme weather events, changes in agriculture, and climate-related health issues? Base size n=550.

Table 15: Anticipated impacts of climate change

| Column % | No Impact + Minor Impact | | | Moderate Impact | | | Significant impact + Extreme impact | | | NET | |
|---|--------------------------|----------|-----|-----------------|----------|-----|-------------------------------------|----------|-----|-------------|----------|
| | Residential | Business | NET | Residential | Business | NET | Residential | Business | NET | Residential | Business |
| The necessity to relocate due to hazard risks and environmental change | 61% ↓ | 71% ↑ | 64% | 21% | 16% | 20% | 18% | 12% | 17% | 100% | 100% |
| Reductions in personal or business productivity | 58% | 63% | 59% | 25% | 20% | 24% | 17% | 16% | 17% | 100% | 100% |
| Physical health issues due to extreme weather conditions (e.g, hot days) and disease spread | 49% ↓ | 63% ↑ | 53% | 26% | 25% | 26% | 25% ↑ | 13% ↓ | 21% | 100% | 100% |
| Effects on mental health and emotional well-being | 48% ↓ | 63% ↑ | 52% | 28% | 22% | 26% | 24% ↑ | 15% ↓ | 22% | 100% | 100% |
| Ability to enjoy local nature and recreational areas | 42% ↓ | 58% ↑ | 47% | 33% ↑ | 20% ↓ | 30% | 25% | 21% | 24% | 100% | 100% |
| Damage to homes or infrastructure from floods, fires, rainfall, winds, etc. | 34% ↓ | 53% ↑ | 39% | 29% | 22% | 27% | 37% ↑ | 25% ↓ | 34% | 100% | 100% |
| Overall impact on personal or community well-being | 37% ↓ | 61% ↑ | 44% | 36% ↑ | 24% ↓ | 33% | 27% ↑ | 15% ↓ | 24% | 100% | 100% |
| Supply chain disruptions leading to shortages of goods or access to services | 34% ↓ | 53% ↑ | 39% | 30% ↑ | 20% ↓ | 27% | 36% | 28% | 34% | 100% | 100% |

Total sample; Unweighted; base n = from 543 to 549; total n = 550; 7 missing

**Table 16: Willingness to support initiatives by Quota: Business / Residential**

| Column % | Not at all willing | | Somewhat willing | | Moderately willing | | Very willing + Extremely willing | | Not sure | |
|--|--------------------|----------|------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|----------------------------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| | Residential | Business | Residential | Business | Residential | Business | Residential | Business | Residential | Business |
| Use public transport instead of a private vehicle wherever possible | 27% | 36% | 18% | 26% | 19% | 16% | 33% ↑ | 17% ↓ | 3% | 4% |
| Make lifestyle changes such as walking to shops, saving power, purchasing sustainably, or switching to alternate fuels | 13% | 15% | 13% | 19% | 21% | 23% | 52% | 40% | 2% | 2% |
| Volunteer and participate in the Council's initiatives or programs on climate change | 21% ↓ | 31% ↑ | 17% | 16% | 30% | 25% | 29% | 23% | 2% | 5% |
| Financially support climate-related initiatives. E.g., charitable donations, ethical investments | 25% | 30% | 23% ↓ | 34% ↑ | 26% | 17% | 26% ↑ | 15% ↓ | 2% | 5% |
| Support the Council's focusing on mitigation actions including reducing its own emissions | 10% | 15% | 11% ↓ | 22% ↑ | 22% | 23% | 54% ↑ | 34% ↓ | 3% | 5% |
| Support introducing Council legislation policies that aid mitigating and adapting to climate change | 12% | 19% | 13% | 21% | 22% | 20% | 51% ↑ | 35% ↓ | 3% | 5% |

Base size n = from 537 to 548; Excluding missing



Table 17: Council's focus areas

| Column % | Residential | Business |
|--|-------------|----------|
| The focus should be primarily on mitigation, meaning reducing greenhouse gas emissions within Council and across the Dis | 16% | 14% |
| The focus should be primarily on adaptation, meaning adjusting to the impacts of climate change, including community con | 16% | 20% |
| The focus should be equally on both mitigation and adaptation. | 49% ↑ | 35% ↓ |
| I have no preference | 13% ↓ | 21% ↑ |
| I do not believe either should be a focus | 7% | 10% |

Q. When it comes to climate action, where do you think the Council's focus should be? Base size n=550.

Table 18: Immediacy to act - Residents vs Businesses

| Column % | As soon as possible + Within the next few months | | | Within the next 1-2 years | | | In more than 2 years or as resources allow | | |
|---|---|----------|-----|---------------------------|----------|-----|--|----------|-----|
| | Residential | Business | NET | Residential | Business | NET | Residential | Business | NET |
| Introduce and/ or strengthen policies and plans to reduce emissions and promote renewable energy | 50% ↑ | 31% ↓ | 45% | 27% | 24% | 26% | 15% ↓ | 23% ↑ | 17% |
| Upgrade and reinforce infrastructure to better withstand extreme weather events | 50% | 39% | 47% | 26% | 27% | 26% | 15% | 17% | 16% |
| Incentivise residents' adoption of sustainable lifestyle changes, such as energy and water conser | 50% ↑ | 35% ↓ | 46% | 27% | 26% | 27% | 12% | 16% | 13% |
| Support local businesses to adopt sustainable business practices and reduce their carbon footprint | 50% ↑ | 30% ↓ | 45% | 29% | 23% | 27% | 13% ↓ | 23% ↑ | 15% |
| Establish emissions targets for households and businesses within the district | 40% ↑ | 22% ↓ | 35% | 26% | 27% | 26% | 17% | 13% | 16% |
| Implement regular monitoring of emissions and environmental health indicators across the district | 52% ↑ | 31% ↓ | 47% | 24% | 25% | 24% | 13% | 17% | 14% |
| Enhance water conservation strategies to ensure long-term water security | 61% ↑ | 43% ↓ | 56% | 24% | 22% | 23% | 9% ↓ | 19% ↑ | 12% |
| Adapt planning and zoning regulations to foster low carbon construction practices and promote sus | 47% ↑ | 30% ↓ | 43% | 26% | 27% | 26% | 13% | 19% | 15% |
| Fund and support community projects on emissions reduction, biodiversity enhancement, green space | 45% ↑ | 31% ↓ | 41% | 31% | 24% | 29% | 13% ↓ | 20% ↑ | 15% |
| Hold community conversations in high-risk areas to plan for improved resilience or consider optio | 54% ↑ | 33% ↓ | 49% | 24% | 23% | 24% | 12% ↓ | 23% ↑ | 15% |
| Actively engage with the local community and Iwi/ Māori to develop and promote shared climate-related initiatives | 53% ↑ | 33% ↓ | 47% | 22% | 19% | 21% | 9% ↓ | 17% ↑ | 11% |

Base size n=550.

**Table 19: Relative importance of climate change vis-s-vis other concerns - Residents vs Businesses**

| Column % | Significantly less important + Somewhat less important | | | Equally important | | | Significantly more important + Somewhat more important | | | Don't know/ unsure | | |
|--|--|----------|-----|-------------------|----------|-----|--|----------|-----|--------------------|----------|-----|
| | Residential | Business | NET | Residential | Business | NET | Residential | Business | NET | Residential | Business | NET |
| Enhancing road infrastructure and maintenance | 18% | 13% | 17% | 30% | 26% | 29% | 52% | 54% | 52% | 1% ↓ | 7% ↑ | 2% |
| Improving community facilities such as libraries, parks, and playgrounds | 30% | 33% | 31% | 34% | 27% | 32% | 34% | 31% | 33% | 2% ↓ | 9% ↑ | 4% |
| Fostering community engagement and connection | 21% | 28% | 23% | 36% | 29% | 34% | 39% | 31% | 37% | 4% ↓ | 12% ↑ | 6% |
| Supporting local businesses and other economic development | 21% | 18% | 20% | 38% | 30% | 35% | 38% | 41% | 39% | 4% ↓ | 11% ↑ | 6% |
| Enhancing community safety and community preparedness | 16% | 21% | 17% | 36% | 31% | 34% | 46% | 41% | 45% | 3% ↓ | 8% ↑ | 4% |

Base size n=550.



Appendix C - Significant differences between wards - Overall and for residents and businesses across wards

Table 20: When do you think you will experience impacts? BY Wards

| Column % | Malvern | Rolleston | Ellesmere | Springs |
|---|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| We are already experiencing significant impacts | 31% | 26% | 28% | 24% |
| Within the next year | 11% | 10% | 5% | 13% |
| In 2-5 years | 21% | 15% | 19% | 21% |
| In 6-10 years | 17% | 20% | 11% | 20% |
| In more than 10 years | 14% | 18% | 33% ↑ | 13% |
| Never | 6% | 11% | 4% | 9% |

Base size n=550

Table 21: When do you think you will experience impacts? BY Ward residents

| Column % | Malvern | Rolleston | Ellesmere | Springs |
|---|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| We are already experiencing significant impacts | 30% | 32% | 28% | 29% |
| Within the next year | 13% | 10% | 8% | 14% |
| In 2-5 years | 22% | 16% | 21% | 20% |
| In 6-10 years | 17% | 20% | 8% | 17% |
| In more than 10 years | 14% | 14% | 36% ↑ | 14% |
| Never | 3% | 8% | 0% | 6% |

Base size n=400



Table 22: Willingness to fund by Ward residents

| Column % | Not at all willing | | | | | Somewhat willing + Moderately willing + Very willing + Extremely willing | | | | | Not sure | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----|--|-----------|-----------|---------|-----|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----|
| | Malvern | Rolleston | Ellesmere | Springs | NET | Malvern | Rolleston | Ellesmere | Springs | NET | Malvern | Rolleston | Ellesmere | Springs | NET |
| pay more for access to Council services if the additional cost supports climate initiatives | 25% | 14% | 15% | 6% | 14% | 75% | 84% | 82% | 91% | 84% | 0% | 2% | 3% | 2% | 2% |
| accept higher rates for the funding of climate-related initiatives across Selwyn | 29% | 27% | 27% | 10% ↓ | 22% | 69% | 69% | 73% | 89% ↑ | 76% | 2% | 3% | 0% | 1% | 2% |

Base size n= from 269 to 276, excluding don't know.



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CLOSING KARAKIA

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