17: Sustainable Management

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17 Sustainable Management for our People, Environment and Economy

17.1 Introduction

Responding to risk, sustainability, and climate change is a critical component of planning and managing our infrastructure assets and ensuring reliable, cost effective, safe, resource efficient and resilient service delivery that meets the needs of current and future communities, while operating within environmental limits.

Sustainability refers to the potential positive and negative impacts our infrastructure can have on wellbeing in the district, in this case with particular regard for the resource and environmental consequences associated with infrastructure planning, construction, operation, renewal and decommissioning.

In taking a sustainable approach to asset management for its people, environment and economy, Council's decision-making criteria recognises the following:

i) The social, economic, and cultural well-being of people and communities; and

ii) The need to maintain and enhance the quality of the environment; and

iii) The reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations.

Selwyn District's evolving sustainability framework, including incorporation of community wellbeing and Council's sustainability principles are to be referred to and, as far as possible, built into the Community Facilities activities and asset management approach. As Council progress development of an integrated, corporate Sustainability Plan, this activity will incorporate relevant advancements.

This section sets out our approach to sustainable management of Community Facilities. It is supported by Section 6: Risk Management, including the close connection to climate change. It considers sustainability in each of the following realms: social and cultural considerations; economic; and natural environment.

Specific initiatives to make current operational energy consumption sustainable are listed in the 'Sustainable Management' sections of Chapters 7 to 23. The energy-sustainability aspect of renewed and new assets is an integral part of the Capital Investment Options process applied to renewal and new works options as described in Chapter 19, Asset Management Practices, where environmental and economic efficiencies are identified and form part of the multi-criteria analysis.

17.2 Sustainability Framework

17.2.1 Community Wellbeing

Council has a responsibility to enhance and maintain the balance of the **social**, **economic**, **environmental** and **cultural** well-being of our residents and communities, in accordance with section 14(h) of the Local Government Act, 2002. Council's Community Outcomes align to the four aspects of community wellbeing. These are described in Section 2: Community Facilities Activity.

17.2.2 Sustainability Principles

The Sustainability Principles adopted by Council are inherent in the Levels of Service developed for the Community Facilities Activity. The connections and interactions are many and complex, and occur on different levels.

> **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.*

17.2.3 Sustainable Development Goals

Developed by the United Nations, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) offer a shared framework for creating resilient societies. It serves as a global commitment to ending extreme poverty, reducing inequality, and providing planetary protection by 2030. As a member of the United Nations, New Zealand signed up to the attainment of 17 SDGs in 2015. These goals guide all sustainability actions to be taken. The Community Facilities Activity contributes to the following SDGs:

Sustainable Development Goals	3	8	9	10	11	13	15	17
Recreation Reserves	•		•	•	•	•	•	
Passive Reserves and Streetscapes	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Cemeteries			•		•	•	•	
Public Toilets	•		•		•			
Community Centres and Halls	•		•		•	•		•
Swimming Pools	•		•		•	•		•
Properties and Buildings		•	•		•	•	•	•
Rental Housing	•		•	•	•	•	•	•
Gravel Reserves			•		•	•	•	•
Forestry			•		•	•	•	

Table 17-1: Community Facilities Activity contribution to Sustainable Development Goals

17.2.4 One Planet Approach

A 'One Planet' approach can be used to frame sustainability measures which embrace the need for infrastructure to stay within socio-ecological limits. This involves recognition of planetary boundaries. Key components for infrastructure include:

- **Environmental**: Ensuring environmental quality can be preserved and that activities remain within the Earth's limits.
- **Societal**: Ensuring fair access to services
- **Economic**: Ensuring that services are provided at an affordable cost with fair distribution.

This aligns with the Community Wellbeings and Council's Community Outcomes approach.

Sustainable infrastructure management is part of the One Planet concept, supporting by the SDGs, with the environment being the overarching element. Within this resides the social, and then the economic requirements. The role of infrastructure is to provide for and protect both social and economic needs while ensuring a sustainable environment.

17.2.5 Statutory and Regulatory

In taking a sustainable approach to service delivery Council must also ensure that they and their contractors comply with relevant legislation and standards including:

- Local Government Act 2002;
- Resource Management Act 1991;
- Reserves Act 1977;
- Building Act 2004;
- Climate Change Response Act 2002;
- Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019;
- Environment Canterbury (ECan) Regional Policy Statement (2013 & reviewed 2020), Land & Water Regional Plan (2016);
- Council's own District Plan and policies.

Other acts and regulations also apply to these activities, including the:

- Health Act (1956);
- Health and Safety in the Workplace Act (2015);
- Climate Change Response Act (2002);
- Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (1996);
- Health and Safety at Work (Mining Operations and Quarrying Operations) Regulations 2016).

Council is also responsible for, as far as possible, ensuring that facility users and individuals comply.

17.3 Social and Cultural Considerations

17.3.1 Overview of Society and Culture

Activities associated with Council's community facilities have the potential to have both positive and negative environmental effects on community and individual health and wellbeing. This section provides a summary of those potential effects and a description of the management of current and likely future activities. The overall aim is to provide sustainable outcomes for the well-being of the district's communities and also, closely allied with our care of the natural environment, the physical health of each community.

Selwyn District has a mixture of societal characteristics which can be described in terms of the predominant occupations as follows:

‘Satellite towns’	‘Service towns’	Rural settlements or small farming communities
Residents typically work in Christchurch or within the local communities	residents are predominately employed in providing labour and services to farming and other businesses	more remote from Selwyn’s townships and Christchurch.

Some parts of the Selwyn District have cultural history and character that create diversity and result in support for various interests. Council recognise and celebrate the cultural diversity of communities within the district, which continues to change with ongoing migration into Selwyn. Community Facilities management is adaptative to the needs of the changing District demographics.

Further information on the demographics, and growth, of Selwyn District can be found in Section 4: Managing Growth. The sustained population growth and rapid expansion of townships within the Selwyn District Council area over the last ten years has seen Eastern Selwyn in particular, evolve from dispersed isolated rural communities to more populous and diverse urban populations.

This results in varied expectations of the Community Facilities provided by Council:

- Satellite towns with a high proportion of residents who commute to Christchurch are more likely to expect provision by Council or by businesses, of facilities and attractions comparable in activity and standard to those in the city;
- Some townships and small communities retain a pioneering background, with a strong desire and ability to create their own leisure opportunities, attractions and activities, making them almost self-sufficient with strategic support from Council;
- With changes in desired lifestyle and choice of places to live, new residents tend to ‘dilute’ these characteristics so that the existing modes of provision of recreational activities may become less viable;
- People who spend longer commuting and working may not have the time to contribute to volunteering within the community;
- Despite the differences between urban and rural perspectives, community engagement research confirms strong community interest in ‘community’ and ‘belonging’.

17.3.2 Social and Cultural Effects

The table below provides a summary of activities managed under the Community Facilities Activity with potential social and cultural effects, which may be positive or negative, as signified by ‘P’ or ‘N’ in the below table. Management of these effects is discussed in the following sections. The effect of activities on Public Health and Safety is discussed in Section 17.5.5 together with related natural environment effects.

Activity	Potential Social or Cultural Effects (‘N’ = negative; ‘P’ = positive)				
	Diversity	Pride in Community or District	Enrichment of Experience	Health (Physical, Mental)	Other/Comment
Recreation Reserves	P	P	P	P	
Passive Reserves & Streetscapes		P	P	P	
Cemeteries		P	P		
Public Toilets				P	
Community Centres & Halls	P	P	P		
Swimming Pools		P		P	
Properties & Buildings	P	P	P	P	P: Libraries – Education; Historic – Diversity, Pride, Experience; Medical Centre – Health. P: Offices – accountable & accessible staff
Rental Housing				P	
Gravel Reserves				P/N	Negative impact on society and possibly culture until restored.
Forestry				P	Where walking access is provided.

Table 17-2: Social and Cultural Effects

17.3.3 Demand Changes

A significant driver of change in demand is the significant growth that the District continues to experience, combined with the urbanisation of communities in Eastern Selwyn. While the district has a strong population growth in several areas, statistics also show that the population in some smaller communities will remain relatively static.

Changes in historical community activity use patterns have occurred, from localised and relatively informal uses to increasing numbers of organised events with more participants. Increased demand on local and centralised facilities is expected as population numbers grow and as increased urbanisation of townships occurs. Demand changes and increases will be managed by monitoring and planning to maintain and develop facilities which preserve the current service levels.

Cultural diversity changes also drive demand, e.g., preferences for burial vs cremation.
Changes in the level of interest for different social and cultural activities may also be expected as the district's population ages and a greater diversity of ethnic groups come into the District. This means that Council needs to manage its facilities to accommodate changing uses (declining use by some sectors of the community and increasing use by others). Council also needs to consider partnerships with other facility providers to jointly deliver a range of accessible spaces that suit an increasingly diverse population. These demand changes, arising from social and cultural drivers, must be incorporated into planning for the Community Facilities Activity.

17.3.4 Management for Social and Cultural Sustainability

Where compensating demand exists, the facilities may require reconfiguration to accommodate different activities. New buildings are designed as multi-use facilities, with such long-term variations in mind. In the absence of compensating demand, the need for some existing facilities may decrease to the point where they are no longer viable.

These changes are monitored as part of the core asset management discipline; however it may be expected that residents are reluctant to see any facility closed, until it is demonstrated that 'sustainability' includes a balance of both social and economic factors.

The Capital Investment Options process applied to renewal and new works options as described in Chapter 19, Asset Management Practices, includes cultural and social sustainability considerations as part of the multi-criteria analysis.

Examples of typical management initiatives that help to sustain the District's Society and Culture are given in the following table. Further initiatives specific to asset groups are given in similar tables, found in Chapters 7 to 16.

Wellbeing	Sustainable Approach
Social	Provide facilities and opportunities for people to engage in activities and social interaction to promote health and wellbeing and community connectivity.
Social	Develop attractive and safe open space areas that encourage use and help to create liveable environments that support stable and strong communities.
Cultural	Ensuring heritage features are preserved to provide ongoing representation of the social and cultural history of the district.
Cultural	Ensure that services and facilities respond to the changing cultural and ethnic needs of the community.

Table 17-3: Sustainable Management Initiatives - Social and Cultural Effects

17.4 Economic Considerations

17.4.1 Overview of Economy

The Selwyn District economy has historically performed well, both within the broader context of the Canterbury Region and nationally. The Selwyn economy was the best performing in New Zealand

according to the 2013 BERL Regional Performance Report[1], remaining within the top five districts since 2008. This has primarily been driven by strong population and employment growth during this period.

More recently, the global pandemic has slowed, but not stopped, Selwyn's extraordinary growth. The district was one of the few in New Zealand whose economy grew in the year to June 2020 according to economic profile figures released by Infometrics, with annual GDP growth peaking at 10.1% in the year to June 2021. While GDP growth has slowed, it continues to exceed national trends. Provisional estimates (Infometrics) show that Selwyn's GDP grew 1.2% over the year to December 2023 (Canterbury Region 0.8%, New Zealand 0.7%).

Local industries such as agriculture and food processing have buoyed the district's economy, particularly while international borders remain closed, and during the recovery. Business counts continue to grow, outpacing national trends with 4.1% increase in business units in Selwyn District for the year to December 2023 (1.1% national).

Tourism continues to recover, with tourism expenditure increasing 11.9% to $141 million in year to December 2023 compared to 9.2% increase nationally. At a national level, tourism recovery is slowing with arrivals from key markets including Australia and China stagnating, and anticipated reduction to the domestic market in response to recent inflation and cost of living challenges, while others consider the reopening of international markets.

A total of 327 new residential building consents were issued in Selwyn District in the December 2023 quarter, compared with 438 in the same quarter the previous year. On an annual basis, the number of residential consents decreased by 30.4% in the year to December 2023, compared with 24.8% decrease nationally. While this demonstrates a slowing in current market conditions, growth remains at a high level in Selwyn.

Activities associated with Council's community facilities have the potential for both positive and negative economic effects on the community. The provision of excellent community facilities will attract people to live in the district, and additional facilities required to service growth may be provided by developers through Council's financial contributions process. If contributions are too onerous, new dwellings and businesses may not eventuate at the same level. The cost of operating, maintaining, and renewing the facilities developed and vested to Council also has to be met by the district's ratepayers on an ongoing basis.

This section provides a summary of the potential effects. The overall aim is to provide sustainable outcomes for the economic well-being of the district's people and communities, through keeping costs within what is affordable in the long term.

17.4.2 Negative Economic Effects

The tables below provide a summary of activities managed under the Community Facilities Activity with potential economic effects, which may be positive or negative, as signified by 'P' or 'N' in the below table. Management of those effects is discussed in the following sections.

Activity	Potential Economic Effects (N = negative; P = positive)				
	Attract Population	Affordability for Ratepayers	Attract Employment	Attract Tourism	Other/Comment
Recreation Reserves	P	N		P	
Passive Reserves & Streetscapes	P	N	P	P	N: may also limit parking and affect retail business.
Cemeteries					
Public Toilets		N		P	
Community Centres & Halls	P	N			Potentially unsustainable by community directly served.
Swimming Pools	P	N			
Properties & Buildings		P	P		Depots optimise operational costs.
Rental Housing			P		Staff houses encourage people to move and try working for SDC.
Gravel Reserves			P		P: Support for Infrastructure

[1] BERL (Business and Economic Research Ltd) is a leading economics consultancy based in Wellington that publishes an annual report ranking New Zealand's 72 Territorial Local Authority's (TLA) by nine key performance indicators.

Activity	Potential Economic Effects (N = negative; P = positive)				
	Attract Population	Affordability for Ratepayers	Attract Employment	Attract Tourism	Other/Comment
Forestry		P			Assumes positive cash flow.

Table 17-4: Economic Effects

17.4.3 Demand Changes

The different community types (satellite and service towns, and rural settlements) that exist within the Selwyn District result in a degree of disparity around the ability to pay for Community Facilities provided by Council. For example:

- Residents who commute to Christchurch for regular employment are more likely to want to, and be able to afford to, pay for attractions comparable in activity and standard to those in the city.
- Smaller rural communities, which have a higher tendency to experience variable incomes due to seasonal and economic changes, may have difficulty affording the funding of public facilities or difficulty affording transport to (as increases in fuel costs continue) and entry costs for centralised facilities. They are also more likely to have less of a need or dependence on facilities provided by Council (e.g. for recreation).

A funding change (in 2018/19) to a district wide rate for public facilities such as Recreation Reserves, Community Centres and Halls, Libraries and Swimming Pools more closely aligns costs with those who receive the benefit and alleviates concerns that previous funding policies were not sustainable in the long term, particularly in smaller rural communities where the cost of provision was distributed over a small number of households. This recognises the contribution of Community Facilities to Community Wellbeing.

17.4.4 Infrastructure Management for Economic Sustainability

Future Initiatives (Growth/Decline)

The population growth in some areas of the district and nil growth in others provides an opportunity, and possibly an imperative, to rationalise facilities (remove, replace or build new where there is sufficient demand). Rationalisation of assets must, however, consider the economic factors for ratepayers mentioned in 17.4 above as well as those for the asset management financials, while balancing other components of community wellbeing.

Clarity for Future Development and for Developers

The public and private economy of the district, the long-term financial sustainability of the infrastructure, and the financial impacts on individual ratepayers must all be analysed and balanced by Council in order to provide the optimum climate for continued growth. The scope of this is beyond that of an AcMP, however, this Plan provides the information on the long-term costs of infrastructure as an input to high level analysis. Factors that need to be considered include:

- The build standard of Community Facilities is established to optimise whole of life costs. The Council intends, in most cases, to provide the facilities for the long term, and will manage them to preserve them indefinitely. This means that the quality of public buildings will typically be higher than that of residential builds;
- Council is expected to show leadership. For infrastructure management, this may mean that some facilities are designed to combine and exemplify environmental and cultural sensitivity, energy-efficiency; sustainable building practice, flexibility of use; and other intangible sustainability features which may be difficult to fully justify solely on an economic basis;
- Conversely, Council understands that the economics of property development are shorter-term and that development will not flourish, providing the ratepayer base that makes the district economically sustainable, if development contributions, or the required standard are set at a higher level than elsewhere. In effect, Council is competing with its neighbouring districts for the investment of developers;
- It is imperative that the standard of public infrastructure contributed by developers is adequate and comparable to the existing assets, so that the lifetime costs of operation and maintenance are also comparable to costs for existing infrastructure;

- This Plan forecasts the required additional Community Facilities infrastructure to service growth to 2034, on the basis of existing service levels, forecast population changes, and development in accordance with the District Plan. Given that most developer-funded Community Facilities are procured by Council, it is considered that the developer's costs are quite clearly indicated. Council has the task of providing additional assets that meet its specifications, within the funding available from developer contributions.

Impact of other Activities

The co-location of storm-water detention or treatment areas within reserves, with maintenance generally undertaken as part of parks asset management, reduces the maintenance cost for these assets.

Alignment of active transport (managed by Transportation) and active recreation (walking and cycling) presents opportunities for local communities.

Funding – equity and district approach

The means of funding each group of Community Facilities is covered in sections 7 to 16. Where previously, local facilities were, at least in part, funded locally, Council has, since 2018/19 funded these facilities via a district wide rate. With the change in use patterns and broadening of user catchments, a district wide funding approach recognises any benefits provided by these facilities that accrue to others beyond the local catchment, ensuring a more equitable match between those who benefit and those who pay.

If a facility becomes uneconomical and unsustainable for the community or catchment served, this will trigger consideration for disposal of the asset and the transfer of any activity still hosted by the facility, to an alternative venue. Ongoing reviews of assets and facilities identify where a population is decreasing, and/or use of the facility declining, highlighting a need for assessment of facilities.

This planning includes establishing a process for deciding when disposal is necessary. It is noted that in practice, these decisions are often triggered by the need for maintenance or renewal of an asset component whose failure renders the facility inoperable or exposes further components to risk of deterioration. A decision to fund the repair results in the deferment of a decision on disposal until the next failure, and so on, while the facility as a whole continues to be economically unsustainable. Appropriate asset management of the whole lifecycle and whole of life costs can be used to reduce this risk.

Intergenerational equity is a higher-level issue, considered by Council when setting depreciation funding and borrowing policies. This approach is detailed in Council's Revenue and Financing Policy.

Changes to Procurement

There is the potential for the voluntary operation and maintenance of some recreational reserves and community facilities to revert to Council-managed provision, due to diminishing voluntary involvement, inconsistent levels of service, an increased need for skilled inputs, and Council's, and volunteers/organisations, potential exposure to liability (e.g. Health and Safety). The existing arrangement has been a means of keeping costs down as well as a potential source of social wellbeing through the community working together. Council is aware that a change will result in additional costs and must balance the social and economic sustainability and service/liability issues.

Examples of typical management initiatives that help to sustain the District's Economy are given in the following table. Further initiatives specific to asset groups are given in similar tables, found in Chapters 7 to 16.

Wellbeing	Sustainable Approach
Economic	Look for opportunities with other agencies/businesses for provision of facilities to consolidate supply.
Economic	Look for opportunities to meet multiple demands to reduce the likelihood of duplication.

Table 17-5: Sustainable Management Initiatives - Economic Effects

17.4.5 Economic Sustainability within Council

In addition to managing the assets in an economically sustainable way, Council also manages its internal operations to optimise their cost, efficiency and effectiveness, so that in the long term, the costs of administering the infrastructure are sustainable. While the overall view of this is not a subject for this AcMP, the function of Council's operations and maintenance is relevant.

Human Resource Management – Staffing Levels vs Asset Inventory

Currently Community Facilities services are managed from an internal perspective between the Infrastructure and Property Group and the Community Services and Facilities Group. Infrastructure and Property Group staff are focused on management and maintenance of the assets and the Community Services and Facilities Group are responsible for operating the facilities network as well as providing strategic level planning. Currently there are 13 FTEs assigned to manage the maintenance and renewal programmes and asset planning for this activity. Significant increases in population and associated facility and property infrastructure have been occurring with population forecast to continue growing at a high rate. Because of this, assessment of staffing requirements will be required on an annual basis to ascertain the appropriate requirements for the increased workload. Assessment needs to consider the level of staffing coverage required to implement all of the Community Facilities related functions including internal management, information systems management, project management, design, supervision, construction, operations and maintenance.

Human Resource Management – Skills

In addition to staffing numbers, assessment of staffing levels needs to consider the skill requirements to meet the demands of the infrastructure that Council does and will own and operate.

Increases in the complexity of facilities such as event centres, aquatic centres, indoor sports courts, and council's own accommodation are occurring. This will require skilled and trained staff for operation, maintenance and supervision. A review of Council policy on resourcing the operations and maintenance is required to ascertain the most appropriate method for delivery of the required levels of service.

Key changes to structure and resourcing have been made across the wider organisation to support improvements to asset management, project planning and capital delivery. These include:

- Establishment of a core 'cross-organisation' Asset Management team to focus on the Asset Management Planning, in support of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan;
- Establishment of a Project Management Office (PMO) to provide guidance and support for project work;
- Establishment of a Capital Delivery Team to ensure the Council's large capital programme can be delivered within the requirements, timing and funding constraints;
- Improved operational delivery input into programme management and planning, including cross-Council involvement and inclusion of Community Services and Facilities.

Where necessary, consultants and contractors are used to provide specialist skills, or support in capacity constraints. This complements the skills of internal staff. Refer Human Resource Management – Specialist and Peak Workload Approach below.

Human Resource Management – Training

Training of staff is presently on an ad-hoc basis with no structured long term development plans for the individual staff members in the asset management field. The link between asset life, and the ability to deliver levels of service with the skills of the people who plan, design, install, operate and maintain the assets is inevitable. It is crucial that the skill gaps of staff, contractors and service providers are identified; that there are structured training programmes to close these gaps; and that the effectiveness of the training provided is evaluated. Training programmes should be designed and reviewed for each individual – not for a business unit, contractor or service provider as an entity.

Asset management and planning training received is recorded, staff development needs programmed, and a succession plan is to be developed.

Human Resource Management – Succession Planning

Succession planning is considered critical to reducing the risk associated with staff leaving the organisation, and the loss of experience, and institutional knowledge. This discipline ensures that institutional knowledge

is passed on, and assists in ensuring continuity, both within the organisational culture and in the long-term asset management and planning.
Succession planning techniques that Council has considered appropriate are:

- Sourcing suitable replacement staff from within the organisation wherever possible;
- Developing personal career development plans for all relevant staff. This can include identifying weaknesses in training and experience, and attempting to address those weaknesses by use of mentoring, involvement with relevant projects and continuing a professional development programme;
- Identifying likely staff retirements, promotions, resignations or position changes on an annual basis, or as arising;
- Ensuring recruitment timing supports maximum available handover time when staff positions change;
- Identifying potential internal staff to fill positions becoming vacant, and providing those staff with projects that extend them and give them relevant experience for filling these positions.
- Providing required support to ensure that staff experience and institutional knowledge can be transferred or recorded.

Human Resource Management – Specialist and Peak Workload Approach

External consultant and contractor services are procured where Council expertise or resources are not available, either in the required time or to the required degree. It is not sustainable to engage permanent specialist staff where there is no on-going requirement for this specialist expertise or for intermittent peaks in workload. In these circumstances, Council seeks additional temporary assistance at rates which are economic giving consideration to the intermittent duration and/or specialist knowledge required.

Procurement of consultants is by professional services brief. Procurement of contractors is by contract conditions of engagement.

Energy Management – General

Energy is identified as one of most significant costs to the organisation and increased energy consumption is expected to be driven by population growth in the district over time.

The Community Facilities and Property activity is energy intensive, accounting for a high proportion of Council's total energy consumption. This consumption impacts on economic sustainability as well as on the natural environment, and effective management of building energy consumption is essential to achieving a commitment made by Council to reduce its energy consumption. Development of an energy management strategy and policy was undertaken in early 2019 as part of a long-term Energy Management Programme to identify opportunities to reduce utility consumption and cost. The strategy and policy provides close alignment with the Energy Management Standard: ISO50001.

Carbon emissions (GHGs) for many current energy sources contribute to climate change. The direct use of fossil fuels is generally limited to repetitive maintenance of facilities, intermittent construction projects, and staff transport. Electrical energy is consumed in the heating, ventilating, air-conditioning and lighting of buildings, and the treatment of swimming pools. Indirect use of energy occurs during the manufacture of materials used in construction, operation and maintenance of assets.

Energy prices have increased significantly over recent years, impacting on operational costs for Community Facilities. This trend is expected to continue.

Energy efficiency programmes are including in the ten-year AcMP for Community Centres and Halls, Property & Buildings and Aquatic Facilities. This may include the following management of energy consumption options:

- Monitor current and forecast fossil fuels prices and associated effects on its asset management and operation annually;
- Identify effective and efficient opportunities to reduce usage and reliance on this energy source;
- Seek reliable and sustainable alternatives as they arise. New buildings may be provided with energy-efficient systems where affordability and an acceptable return in the short to medium term can clearly be demonstrated for the additional investment;

- Look for opportunities through procurement of energy resources to deliver appropriate savings and benefits;
- Minimise use of and conserve energy, as far as practicable while still meeting agreed levels of service, including review of sports lighting requirements/options;
- Identify and reduce carbon emissions where a benefit is shown, through more efficient use of materials and services;
- By factoring 'Green Star' or other applicable principles into facility and open space design to minimise energy consumption.

Energy Management - Electrical

Power to all Council's services is supplied via Orion. Selwyn District Council is included with Christchurch City Council's electricity supply contract.

An initial electricity tariff review was completed in 2005. This made a number of recommendations for electricity tariff changes. Some of these have been implemented. A further review of these was carried out in 2008 confirming that further costs savings could be achieved by tariff and time of use changes. This exercise was again repeated in 2017 which resulted in further annual savings (of more than $145,000) being achieved.

The potential for future changes to electricity procurement based on renewable energy preference has been identified from 2027. This will be considered in future LTP cycles, once further information on contract options is known.

In addition, 'Green Star' or equivalent principles are being factored into the design, fixtures and fittings of facility new builds, particularly in respect to efficient electricity demand for heating, cooling, insulation, and lighting. Type 2 Energy Audits have been completed for the following facilities:

- Rolleston Headquarters - expected energy savings are 24,400 kWh (worth $6,900/year);
- Selwyn Aquatic Centre - expected savings from the project are 47,300 kWh (worth $8,700/year) A budget has been included in financial programmes to undertake energy efficient improvements at SAC which includes consideration of PV solar arrays.

Changes to the building code saw the introduction (May 2023) of H1 energy efficiency requirements for new buildings and alterations to existing buildings. This related to insulation standards and HVAC installation. All planned building work will be compliant with this standard. New, larger builds such as the Rolleston Headquarters, Selwyn Aquatic Centre, and Te Ara Ātea are equipped with building management systems (BMS) which allow control and monitoring of equipment such as HVAC. These systems allow for significant energy savings through analysis of a BMS, and provides a site with greater control of the utilities on site and allows for early identification of failing equipment.

In 2016 a business case was developed for the use of LED lighting on Foster Park. The technology was introduced as a trial and has proven to be successful both from a user point of view (quality) and cost of operation outcome. As a result LED lighting will continue to be included as an option in park development projects. This is part of an ongoing programme to review lighting requirements including a prioritised renewal, upgrade and new installation programme over the life of this AcMP.

Renewable generation (typically by installing solar PV) is a good way to visibly display SDC's commitment to sustainability to all employees and the general public, leading by example. Some preliminary work has been undertaken to identify and evaluate alternative energy sources. This initially focussed on the potential to use solar panels and wind turbines to power low demand sites. Currently, capital costs far outweigh the very low annual energy cost savings and is unlikely to meet SDC's typical investment criteria, with a simple payback period in the range of 10+ years. This makes conversion of existing sites unattractive. Solar panels may be a viable option for new installations without an existing mains power supply. For example, there is potential for solar power to be used in remote public toilets. Limited solar capacity has been installed on the Selwyn Sports Centre, and is considered a 'trial' at this stage.

Council owns a number of diesel-powered generators installed as standby emergency power supplies. There is potential to utilise these systems during peak power demand periods and take advantage of lower tariff structures. Another option under consideration is to use the generation capacity to supply the main grid at peak times when the electricity spot price is high. Although these options may provide net cost

savings for SDC, this needs to be considered in a wider context for alignment with Council's sustainability principles, e.g. increased use of fossil fuels and greenhouse gas emissions, and significant capital investment.

Further investigation is required in the area of energy efficiencies (from a economic and environmental sustainability perspective) and detailed site audits will be required to review efficiency of specific items and identify improvements. Budget have been set aside for building surveys that will include energy audits. IP: 11-104 - A review of electrical energy efficiency is included in the Improvement Plan.

Energy Management – Petrol and Diesel

A brief analysis of liquid fossil fuel usage, including the component of Councils Service Delivery supervisory personnel travel related costs, is included in the Improvement Plan.

As discussed above, some facilities within the District have reserve diesel-powered generators. Other than maintenance running, the fuel use is ad hoc, on an emergency basis.

The Carbon Emissions Assessment Report identifies use of diesel in maintenance contracts for Parks and Reserves as being the 7 highest emissions for Council in 2020/21, accounting for 4.4% (refer Section **Error! Reference source not found.**: Carbon Emissions Section).

As per Council's Vehicle Replacement and Procurement Policy, replacement and new vehicles shall be selected using a multi-criteria assessment, including 'Green Fleet' principles, which includes looking at fuel economy, CO2 emissions and pollutants as an input to ranking vehicles. Council is shifting the fleet to more energy efficient options (hybrid and EV) and currently has 22% of vehicles are either hybrid or EV.

17.5 Natural Environment Considerations

17.5.1 Overview of Natural Environment

Activities associated with Council's community facilities have the potential to have both positive and negative environmental effects on air, land and water resources, with results that may also affect physical health. This section provides a summary of those potential effects and a summary of the management of current and likely future activities to provide sustainable environmental and community health outcomes.

17.5.2 Activity Summary and Negative Environmental Effects

Table 17-7 and Table *17-8* below provide a summary of activities managed under the Community Facilities, and details the potential environmental effects, which may be positive or negative, as signified by 'P' or 'N'. Management of those effects is discussed in the following sections.

17.5.3 Demand Changes

Changes in historical community activity use patterns have occurred, from localised and relatively informal uses to increasing numbers of organised events with more participants. Increased demand on local and centralised facilities is expected as population numbers grow, and as increased urbanisation of townships occurs. Increased local demand may also result from changes in travel patterns, as increases in fuel costs continue. Demand changes and increases will be managed by monitoring and mitigation to manage local environmental effects at sustainable levels.

Council has completed a Physical Activity Strategy (2014) and an Open Space Strategy (2015). Additional requirements and management decision-making guidance for recreation and other reserves are identified through this strategy work.

As communities grow, stormwater treatment systems including wetlands, rain gardens, and planted flood storage areas are being extended. These areas offer passive recreation opportunities and so fit within the township reserves and streetscapes service group.

Gravel extraction is an activity historically undertaken by Council over a very long period, with many pits now dis-used. Aftercare and end use of extraction areas as passive or recreation reserves will require careful design and management.

17.5.4 Climate Change

Climate change impacts on Community Facilities Assets are discussed in Section 6: Risk Management.

17.5.5 Carbon Emissions

While not within the life of this AcMP, New Zealand is transitioning to net zero carbon by 2050. This transition will require steps and intervening targets/reductions. In support of this, Council have established interim targets of 30% reduction by 2030, and a focus of reaching net zero by 2040.
The first step towards a low emissions future, is understanding the impact of our activity on carbon and greenhouse gases emissions. We have begun to quantify the carbon footprint of our some of our activities which will help us to monitor the success of mitigation measures.

Council have commissioned reporting of Council's carbon emissions, compared to the 2018/19 financial year, which was audited by Toitū, as a baseline. Emissions detailed in this IS are from the 2020/21 financial year. Assessment includes activities contracted out (taking an enlarged supply chain approach).

The top 10 emissions identified account for 84.9% of Council's total tCO2e, with Community Facilities contributing to these through:

- **Community Facilities and Service Centres:** electricity consumption as the largest contributor. Waste, mixed recycling and LPG are minor contributors.

- **Property:** Parks and reserves contractor diesel use is the largest contributor, followed by mixed waste from rubbish collection and organic waste generated directly from reserves maintenance. Electricity, petrol, oil and LPG are minor contributors.

Rank	Emissions source	Total tCO_2e	% of tCO_2e
1	Wastewater (CH_4 and N_2O) at Pines WWTP	1,521	20.5%
2	Diesel used by Roading contractor	1,088	14.6%
3	Electricity used for service centres	842	11.3%
4	Diesel used by 5Waters contractor	737.7	9.9%
5	Diesel used by kerbside collection contractor	655.1	8.8%
6	Diesel used for waste transfer to Kate Valley	337.7	4.5%
7	Diesel used by Parks and Reserves contractor	330.6	4.4%
8	Unassigned electricity	302.1	4.0%
9	Electricity used for streetlights	269.8	3.6%
10	Electricity used for 5Waters network operation	247.7	3.3%

Table 17-6: Top ten emissions sources 2020/21. Carbon Emissions Assessment Report 2022

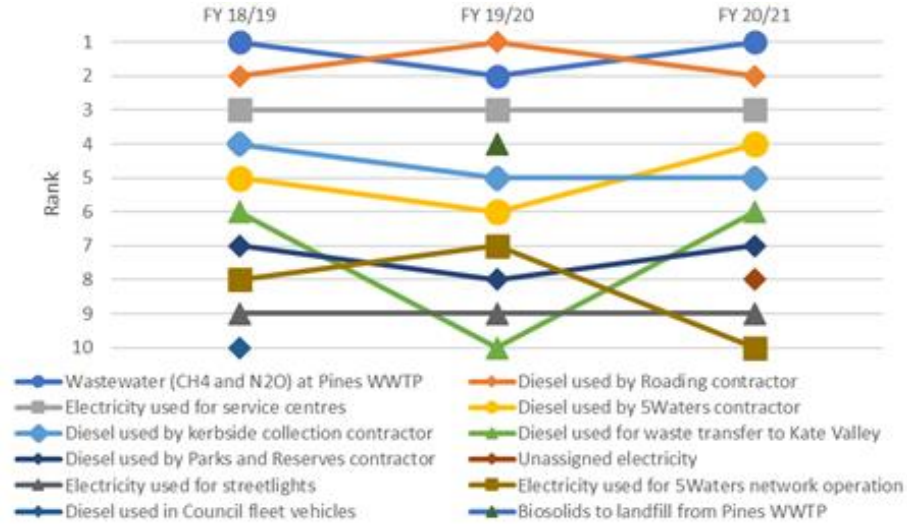

Figure 17-1: Top ten emissions sources per financial year. Carbon Emissions Assessment Report 2022

Key opportunities to reduce GHG emissions which are considered in Community Facilities planning include:

- Energy Efficiency Net Zero Carbon Programme: Assessment, options analysis, and recommendations for carbon reduction actions for various asset groups.

- Energy efficiency upgrades for buildings: Energy audit assessments and recommendations followed by lighting/heating conversion, installation of insulation and double glazing of existing buildings to reduce electricity consumption.
- Hot water heating conversions for change rooms: Conversion of gas water heating systems to heat pumps (may be in combination with solar panels).
- Sustainable and low carbon builds for new buildings/facilities: All new building and extensions to be built to principles of Green star or equivalent low carbon specifications Buildings to consider "whole life costs" and environmental impacts by including measures such as: rainwater harvesting; installation of solar panels to achieve net zero energy costs; construction to minimise carbon emissions and embodied carbon, waste generation and the use of harmful chemicals and materials in the manufacturing process
- Waste minimisation on reserves: Programme to install recycling stations on some reserves; Reduction of waste to the waste stream by recycling/re-using assets when at end of life and to be removed.
- Solar energy systems: Installation of solar panels on buildings/facilities to generate on-site renewable electricity.
- Maintenance contract incentives/requirements: Introduction of requirements/incentives in maintenance contracts to promote use of low emission machinery/vehicles for maintenance activities and ensure organic green waste is used for composting rather than to landfill.
- Management of end of life/disposal to incorporate reuse or repurposing of materials and assets, including relocation. As well as economic benefits, this will ensure minimisation of waste to landfill.

This AcMP includes planned programmes summarised in the following table:

Service Area	Project Description	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034	Total 10 Yrs
Operating Expenditure												
Community Centres & Halls	Planning & investigation	$ -	$ 27,200	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	**$ 27,200**
Property & Buildings	Planning & investigation	$ -	$ 15,520	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	**$ 15,520**
Aquatic Facilities	Planning & investigation	$ -	$ 5,440	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	**$ 5,440**
Reserves	Planning & investigation	$ 40,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	**$ 40,000**
Property & Buildings	Facility Surveys	$ 70,000	$ 60,000	$ 40,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	**$ 170,000**
Aquatic Facilities	Facility Surveys	$ 30,000	$ 30,000	$ 30,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	**$ 90,000**
Community Centres and Halls	Facility Surveys	$ 60,000	$ 120,000	$ 60,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	**$ 240,000**
Capital Expenditure												
Community Centres and Halls	Energy Efficiency Programme	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 171,430	$ 171,430	$ 171,430	$ 171,430	$ 171,430	$ 171,430	$ 171,430	**$ 1,200,010**
Property & Buildings	Energy Efficiency Programme	$ -	$ -	$ 37,060	$ 101,915	$ 101,915	$ 101,915	$ 101,915	$ 101,915	$ 101,915	$ 101,915	**$ 750,465**
Aquatic Facilities	Energy Efficiency Programme	$ 50,000	$ 150,000	$ 37,060	$ 37,060	$ 37,060	$ 37,060	$ 37,060	$ 37,060	$ 37,060	$ 37,060	**$ 496,480**
Reserves	Carbon Reduction Initiatives	$ -	$ -	$ 64,800	$ 64,800	$ 64,800	$ 64,800	$ 64,800	$ -	$ -	$ -	**$ 324,000**
Property & Buildings	Solar Panels	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 15,000	$ 15,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	**$ 30,000**
Reserves	Sports Lighting Conversion	$ 410,000	$ 550,000	$ -	$ -	$ 320,000	$ -	$ -	$ 450,000	$ 380,000	$ 120,000	**$ 2,230,000**
Total Programme		**$ 660,000**	**$ 958,160**	**$ 268,920**	**$ 390,205**	**$ 710,205**	**$ 375,205**	**$ 375,205**	**$ 760,405**	**$ 690,405**	**$ 430,405**	$ 5,619,115

17.5.6 Changes in Environmental Requirements

Changes in legislative and community environmental and health requirements are expected to continue. Activity environmental management will be updated and modified as these changes occur.

Activity	Potential Effects on Natural Environment (N – negative; P – positive)						
	Landscape and Visual	Fire	Pests	Water Contamination		Water Resources	Land Contamination
				Surface	Ground		
Recreation Reserves	P/N	N	N	N	N	P/N	N
Passive Reserves & Streetscapes	P/N	N	N				
Cemeteries	P/N	N	N		N		N
Public Toilets	P/N			N	N		N
Community Centres & Halls	P/N			N	N		
Swimming Pools	P/N				N	P/N	
Properties & Buildings	P/N			N	N	P/N	N
Rental Housing	P/N				N		
Gravel Reserves	P/N		N	N	N	P/N	N
Forestry	P/N	N	N	N	N		

Table 17-7: Activity Natural Environment Effects

Activity	Potential Effects on Public Health and Safety (N – negative; P – positive)												
	Recreation Water Contact	Drinking Water	Effluent Disposal	Light Spill	Noise	Traffic	Dust	Odour	Litter	Vehicles	Exercise	Hazardous Substances Release	Personal Environment Safety
Recreation Reserves	P/N	P/N	P/N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	P	N	P/N
Passive Reserves & Streetscapes	P/N			N					N	N	P	N	P/N
Cemeteries						N						N	P/N
Public Toilets		P/N	P/N					N				N	P/N
Community Centres & Halls		P/N	P/N	N	N	N			N		P		P/N
Swimming Pools	P/N	P/N	P/N	N	N	N			N		P	N	P/N
Properties & Buildings		P/N	P/N	N	N	N							P/N
Rental Housing		P/N	P/N		N								P/N
Gravel Reserves					N	N	N					N	
Forestry					N	N	N					N	

Table 17-8: Activity Public Health & Safety Effects

17.6 Resource Consents

A schedule of current resource consents issued to Council under the Resource Management Act is provided in Annex 17A. Additional consents will be sought as required for future activities, including continuing and upgrading existing services/assets.

There are gaps in consent coverage of all services covered under this AcMP. It is intended to develop a comprehensive set of consents relating to this activity as an improvement action.

17.7 Property Designations

Council's property designations, including those for Community Facilities, are issued under the Resource Management Act and are recorded in Council's District Plan. The Council may use designations to control activities in the following areas:

- Gravel Reserves (gravel extraction);
- Recreation Reserves;
- Swimming Pools;
- Cemeteries;
- Plantations;
- Halls;
- Council Buildings.

Detail of current designations can be found in the Selwyn District Plan.

Other activities are generally controlled under applicable rules in the District Plan.

Additional designations will be sought for new activity areas and where existing uses require designation. Variations or new designations will also be required if ownership, management and use of existing areas

is changed. The matter of continued use of designations or provision of zones is being considered as part of the District Plan review.

17.8 Management Initiatives

Section 7 to 16 of this AcMP sets out initiatives that SDC is implementing or considering managing the Community Facilities Activity sustainably. SDC is committed to undertaking business in a more environmentally sustainable manner and the following initiatives give an indication of Council's intention.

The Capital Investment Options process applied to renewal and new works, described in Chapter 19, Asset Management Practises, considers the sustainability of the natural environment as part of the multi-criteria analysis.

Annex 17A

Summary of Current Resource Consents and Future Requirements

Consents held from Environment Canterbury (Ecan)								
Unique:	**Granted:**	**Expires:**	**For:**	**Permit:**	**Site Description:**	**Location:**	**Conditions:**	**Comments**
CRC000818.1	19/11/01	19/11/34	To erect, reconstruct and use a structure across the LII River, for the purpose of capturing cut weed		LII River, Lincoln	Lii River, Lake Ellesmere	9 Conditions	Active
CRC010757	24/11/00	24/11/35	Discharge contaminants into land	Sewerage	Arthurs Pass Community Centre	School Terrace Road	9 Conditions	Active
CRC021084	23/4/07	19/4/42	Use land - excavation/deposition		Cemetery Pit	Leeston- Southbridge Road	18 Conditions	Active
CRC031429	19/3/03	14/3/38	to discharge treated sewage effluent to ground	Sewerage	Grainshed Reserve Toilet	North Terrace, Darfield	7 Conditions	Terminated - Surrendered
CRC054151	22/8/05	12/8/40	Discharge contaminants into land	Sewerage	Arthurs Pass Public Toilets	Arthurs Pass Village - Southern entrance	12 Conditions	Active
CRC060903	2/11/05	1/11/40	Discharge contaminants into land		Glentunnel Hall	Homebush Rd, Glentunnel	12 Conditions	Terminated - Replaced CRC060903A and B
CRC064061	21/9/06	21/9/41	Disturb river bed	Water	Coes Ford Public Toilets	Coes Ford, Leeston	15 Conditions	Active
CRC064355	2/11/06	2/11/41	Discharge contaminants into land	**Stormwater**	Rolleston HQ	Rolleston Drive, Rolleston	33 Conditions	Terminated - Surrendered - Combined with CRC064355A and CRC064355C and D
CRC064399.1	24/2/12	19/4/42	Discharge contaminants into land		Cemetery Pit	Southbridge Leeston Road	20 Conditions	Active
CRC070522	2/11/06	2/11/41	Discharge contaminants into air (Diesel generator)		Rolleston HQ	Rolleston Drive, Rolleston	10 Conditions	Active
CRC080003	30/10/07	25/10/42	Discharge stormwater to land x roof etc		Arthurs Pass Public Toilets	SH 73 Arthurs Pass	13 Conditions	Active
CRC084966.1	21/6/11	28/4/20	To discharge contaminants onto land in circumstances where they may enter surface water (e.g Herbicides).		Global Consent	Global Consent - Selwyn District Council	29 Conditions	Terminated - Expired
CRC090427	14/5/08	12/8/39	Take ground water		Lincoln Event Centre	North Belt, Lincoln	8 Condtions	Active
CRC092331			Realignment of water race.		Foster Dog Park	Goulds Road, Rolleston	0 Condtions	Active - No conditions…..
CRC101443.1	7/7/10	11/2/45	Discharge contaminants into land		Chamberlains Ford Public Toilets	Chamberlains Ford, Leeston	21 Conditions	Active
CRC101444	1/2/10	1/2/45	To undertake earthworks and to install structures within the bed and banks of the Selwyn River		Chamberlains Ford Public Toilets	Chamberlains Ford, Leeston	22 Conditions	Active
CRC101775.1	24/2/10	22/12/44	To undertake works in a river (Replace Footbridges)		Liffey Creek	Liffey Domain, Lincoln	23 Conditions	Active
CRC102907	9/6/10	8/6/45	Discharge of contaminants to surface water		Lincoln Event Centre	154 North Belt, Lincoln	51 Conditions	Terminated - Surrendered
CRC102940	22/6/10	22/6/45	Discharge contaminants into land		Kirwee Recreation Reserve	High St, Kirwee	15 Conditions	Active
CRC111066	28/1/11	Expired	To install two bores for recreational use.		Cemetery Pit	Southbridge Leeston Road, Southbridge	12 Conditions	Terminated - Expired
CRC120443	2/9/11		To install a bridge over an artificial water course, between Meijer Dr and Lincoln High School		Lincoln Event Ctr	Meijer Dr, Lincoln	0 Condtions	Issued - Inactive
CRC136795	1/6/07	21/9/41	Discharge contaminants into land	Sewerage	Coes Ford Public Toilets	Coes Ford, Leeston	16 Conditions	Active
CRC140812	27/9/13	Expired	To excavate and deposit material in the bed of a river, to place structures in the bed of a river		Coes Ford Public Toilet	Coes Ford Reserve, The Lake Road, Leeston	23 Conditions	Terminated - Expired
CRC140813	27/9/13	27/9/48	To divert surface water around a structure.		Coes Ford Public Toilets	Coes Ford Reserve, The Lake Road, Leeston	6 Conditions	Active
CRC142595	20/11/13	20/11/28	To discharge contaminants to land	Sewerage	Springfield Public Toilet	21-23 West Coast Road, Springfield	19 Conditions	Active
CRC144155	13/2/14	13/2/49	To erect a structure over the bed of a river, earthworks and vegetation disturbance within the riparian margin		Halswell River	Rhodes Park Taitapu	20 Conditions	Active
CRC146012	1/9/11	16/10/43	To plant trees within 24 feet of a watercourse		Halswell River	Taitapu	12 Conditions	Active
CRC152110	7/10/14	7/10/29	To discharge contaminants to land	Sewerage	WestMew Reserve Public Toilet	South Terrace, Darfield	19 Conditions	Active
CRC152641	29/10/14	29/10/17	To use land to install a bore		Foster Recreation Park	1092 Goulds Road, cnr Dynes Road, Rolleston	12 Conditions	Terminated - Expired
CRC154454	21/10/15	21/10/30	To take and use water	Water	Foster Recreation Park	1092 Goulds road, cnr Dynes Road, Rolleston	15 Conditions	Active
CRC174954	(lodged)		Land Use Consent, to use land for excavation activities (car park)		Foster Recreation Park	1092 Goulds Road, Rolleston	15 Conditions	Terminated - Expired
CRC157520	5/6/15	5/06/2018	To install a bore (monitoring)		Springston Cemetery	57 Weedons Rd	12 Conditions	Terminated-Expired
CRC171022	5/9/2016	5/9/51	To discharge contaminants to land	Stormwater	West Melton Recreation Ctr	1163-1167 West Coast Road, West Melton	26 Conditions	Active
CRC172368	26/10/2016	26/10/2031	To discharge contaminants to land	Wastewater	Dunsandel Recreation Centre	1456 Tramway Road, Dunsandel	21 Conditions	Active
CRC950636	23/12/94	20/12/29	To discharge septic tank effluent into land via a disposal system	Sewerage	Rakaia Huts Campground	Jollies Road, Rakaia Huts	6 conditions	Active
CRC980739	7/1/98	23/12/32	Take groundwater x irrigation-6 hectares	Water	West Melton Domain	Rolleston Rd, West Melton	5 Conditions	Active
CRC053162	17/6/98	Permitted Activity (s15)	To discharge contaminants to land - Human Effluent	Sewerage	Dunsandel Public Toilet	Corner Browns Road & Main South Road (SH1), DUNSANDEL	9 Conditions	Active
CRC940971.1	4/8/96	6/4/29	To discharge contaminants to land - Human Effluent	Sewerage	Halkett Pool (Old School site)	Halkett Road, Halkett	4 Conditions	Active
CRC941128.1	23/5/96	13/4/29	To take groundwater	Water	Halkett Pool (Old School site)	Halkett Road, Halkett	4 Conditions	Active
CRC011512	23/3/01		To take groundwater from a bore for domestic supply of the picnic area	Certificate of Compliance. Water	Coes Ford Recreation Reserve	The Lake Rd, Springston South	0 Conditions	Issued - Inactive
CRC011513	23/3/01		To take water for domestic supply purposes at the Lakeside Domain	Certificate of Compliance. Water	Lakeside Recreation Reserve	Timber Yard Road, Lakeside Domain	0 Conditions	Issued - Inactive
CRC020288	37239	Certif of Com	To discharge water to ground	Certificate of Compliance. Water	Darfield Pool	Cnr Ross And Cardale Streets, Darfield	0 Conditions	Certif of Compliance (s15)
CRC180362	21/08/2017	21/08/2022	To use land to install a footbridge over the Liffey Stream		Liffey Stream, Lincoln	Liffey Stream by Former Lincoln Country Club building	18 Conditions	Replaced by - CRC101775.1
CRC222369	27/07/2023	21/07/2038	To discharge on-site wastewater to land	wastewater	Hororata Domain	90 Hororata Road, Hororata	25 Conditions	Active
CRC200922	26/09/2019	26/09/2024	To carry out earthworks within 50m of a surface waterbody to facilitate the constru		L1 Creek	Southfield Drive, Lincoln	13 Conditions	About to expire
CRC212125	21/12/2020	10/07/2031	To take groundwater for irrigation of up to 22 hectares.		Kakaha Park	26 Hamptons Road, Prebbleton	10 Conditions	Varies CRC183129
CRC225037	22/07/2022	15/09/2026	To change conditions to CRC214465 - to use land for excavation.		Kakaha Park	27 Hamptons Road, Prebbleton	20 Conditions	
CRC225038	6/04/2022	15/09/2041	To discharge operational phase stormwater.		Kakaha Park	28 Hamptons Road, Prebbleton	21 Conditions	
CRC214464	15/09/2021	15/09/2026	To discharge construction-phase stormwater to land.		Kakaha Park	29 Hamptons Road, Prebbleton	6 Conditions	
CRC214465	15/09/2021	15/09/2026	To use land for excavation.		Kakaha Park	30 Hamptons Road, Prebbleton	20 Conditions	Altered by CRC225037
CRC220140	15/09/2021	15/09/2026	To discharge operational phase stormwater.		Kakaha Park	31 Hamptons Road, Prebbleton	21 Conditions	
CRC224116	18/07/2022	18/07/2027	To excavate land within 50m of a surface water body		Kakaha Park	32 Hamptons Road, Prebbleton	20 Conditions	
CRC224117	18/07/2042	18/07/2042	To discharge operational phase stormwater to land		Kakaha Park	33 Hamptons Road, Prebbleton	26 Conditions	
CRC221300	26/10/2021	26/10/2046	To discharge operational phase stormwater.		Foster Park	70 Broadlands Drive, Rolleston	16 Conditions	
CRC111698	1/10/2011	7/10/2046	Global Consent for Lincoln Waterways/Wier		Lincoln			

Future Resource Consent Requirements from ECan		
Location/ Description	**Project**	**Consent required**
Glentunnel Holiday Park	Effluent system upgrade	Discharge contaminants to land
Springfield Toilets	Effluent system upgrade	Discharge contaminants to land
Prebbleton Community Centre	New building - SW disposal	Discharge contaminants to land
Tai Tapu Community Centre	New building - SW disposal	Discharge contaminants to land
Lakeside Community Centre	New building - Holding Tank - Water take for potable supply	Water take, Discharge contaminants to land
Rolleston Town Square & Reserve Development	SW disposal	Discharge contaminants to land
Foster Park - Further Development	New buildings / carparking - SW disposal	Discharge contaminants to land
Cemetery Pit	Develop recreation facilities	Use land - excavation/deposition
Reids Pit	Develop recreation facilities	Use land - excavation/deposition
Gravel Pits (General)	Additional clean fill disposal areas	Use land - excavation/deposition
Leeston Park	Develop recreation facilities	Use land
Springston Cemetery	Develop extension	Cemetery activities
District Park (Rolleston)	Develop recreation facilities	Use land - excavation/deposition
Kakaha Park Stage 2 (Prebbleton)	Develop recreation facilities	Use land - excavation/deposition
Consent Transfers (Various)		
Hamptons Rd Reserve	Water Take	Water take
Morrish - Large Scale Park	Water Take	Water take