SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL
Kia Reretahi Tātau

PLANNING AND REGULATORY COMMITTEE

Agenda

NOTICE OF MEETING

An ordinary meeting will be held in the Council Chambers, 18 Kitchener Street, Martinborough, on Wednesday 26 February 2020 at 11:30am. The meeting will be held in public (except for any items specifically noted in the agenda as being for public exclusion).

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE

Councillors Ross Vickery (Chair), Pam Colenso, Rebecca Fox, Leigh Hay, Alistair Plimmer, Brenda West and Mayor Alex Beijen.

Open Section

A1.   Apologies

A2.   Conflicts of interest

A3.   Public participation

As per standing order 14.17 no debate or decisions will be made at the meeting on issues raised during the forum unless related to items already on the agenda.

A4.   Actions from public participation

A5.   Extraordinary business

A6.   Minutes for Confirmation: Planning and Regulatory Committee Minutes of 11 December 2019   Pages 1-3

Proposed Resolution: *That the minutes of the Planning and Regulatory Committee meeting held on 11 December 2019 are a true and correct record.*

A7.   Notices of motion

B. **Decision Reports**

C. **Information and Verbal Reports from Chief Executive and Staff**

D. **Member and Appointment Reports**

Proposed Resolution: *To receive members' reports.*

SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL
Kia Reretahi Tātau

PLANNING AND REGULATORY COMMITTEE
Minutes from 11 December 2019

Present:	Councillors Ross Vickery (Chair), Pam Colenso, Rebecca Fox, Leigh Hay, Alistair Plimmer and Mayor Beijen.
In Attendance:	Russell O'Leary (Group Manager Planning and Environment), Godwell Mahowa (Planning Manager), Rick Mead (Environmental Services Manager), Hans van Kregten (Kaha Consultancy), Kendyll Harper (Planner), Honor Clark (Planning Consultant) and Suzanne Clark (Committee Advisor).
Conduct of Business:	The meeting was held in public except where expressly noted in the Supper Room, Waihinga Centre, Texas Street, Martinborough between 1:00pm and 2:36pm.

Open Section

A1. Apologies

PLANNING AND REGULATORY RESOLVED (PR2019/24) to accept apologies from Cr West.

(Moved Cr Hay/Seconded Cr Colenso) <u>Carried</u>

A2. Conflicts of Interest
There were no conflicts of interest declared.

A3. Public Participation
Sarah Gilles-Palmer was starting a horse business in Boundary Road, Featherston, and requested Council assistance to move forward.

A4. Actions from Public Participation
Council officers undertook to contact Ms Gilles-Palmer.

A5. Extraordinary Business
There was no extraordinary business.

A6. **Notices of motion**

There were no notices of motion.

B **Decision Reports**

B1. **South Wairarapa Spatial Plan**

The Group Manager Planning and Environment summarised work undertaken to date on the Spatial Plan Project and presented a timeline to complete the project.

Members expressed concern at the complexity of the consultation document and the low level of submissions received during consultation and put in place a recommendation to allow further consultation to refine ideas before moving to next steps. Members noted that by adding additional consultation the Spatial Plan final document may not be ready to inform the Long Term Plan.

PLANNING AND REGULATORY RESOLVED (PR2019/25):

1. To receive the South Wairarapa Spatial Plan Report.

    (Moved Cr Hay/Seconded Mayor Beijen)   Carried

2. To recommend to Council that the timeline for advancing the spatial plan includes further consultation with the public in conjunction with specialist advice from a research company.

    (Moved Mayor Beijen/Seconded Cr Fox)   Carried

3. To recommend to Council that the proposed programme to complete the Spatial Plan ideally by December 2020 be endorsed so that it can potentially inform the upcoming review of the 2021-31 Long Term Plan (LTP).

    (Moved Cr Plimmer/Seconded Cr Hay)   Carried

4. To recommend to Council that the proposed programme for community and stakeholder engagement and consultation on the Draft Spatial Plan be endorsed subject to any amendments form the Committee; and

5. To note that the Council is participating in the Wellington Regional Growth Framework and that this will also help to inform the Draft Spatial Plan and that Greater Wellington Regional Council also seeks to support the Council in its development of the South Wairarapa Spatial Plan.

    (Moved Cr Plimmer/Seconded Cr Hay)   Carried

C. **Information and Verbal Reports from Chief Executive and Staff**

C1. **Planning and Environment Group Report**

The Group Manager Planning and Environment discussed Greytown Main Street development, the proposed combined dog pound, resource management consent application compliance and the potential of shared Council services, the impact of the Wairarapa Dark Sky project on street lighting, and alcohol licencing renewals with members.

PLANNING AND REGULATORY RESOLVED (PR2019/26):

1.　To receive the Planning and Environment Group Report.

　　(Moved Mayor Beijen/Seconded Cr Fox)　　　　　<u>Carried</u>

2.　Action 276:　Make 'Proposed Combined Dog Pound Update' a regular agenda item for Planning and Regulatory Committee meetings; R O'Leary

C2.　Martinborough Southeast Growth Area

Mr van Kregten with assistance from Ms Clark updated members on the work carried out to date on the Martinborough Southeast Growth Area.

The consultants answered members' questions about engagement undertaken, numbers of residents in support of the proposed project, how the need for the development was ascertained, and future project stages including stormwater investigation and cost implications, wider consultation, and creation of a structure plan for the area.

PLANNING AND REGULATORY RESOLVED (PR2019/27):

1.　To receive the Martinborough Southeast Growth Area Update Report.

　　(Moved Cr Plimmer/Seconded Cr Colenso)　　　　　<u>Carried</u>

2.　To recommend that further stormwater investigations and consultation be undertaken by the consultants and officers of Wellington Water as part of addressing servicing urban growth, stormwater capacity, residential land provision for Martinborough.

　　(Moved Cr Plimmer/Seconded Cr Colenso)　　　　　<u>Carried</u>

Confirmed as a true and correct record

………………………………………..(Chair)

………………………………………..(Date)

PLANNING, REGULATORY AND WELLBEING COMMITTEE

26 FEBRUARY 2020

AGENDA ITEM B1

RUAMĀHUNGA STRATEGY – CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY FOR CARTERTON AND SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCILS

Purpose of Report

For the Committee to adopt the draft Climate Change Strategy which provides a high-level framework for Council to work towards, including an implementation plan

Recommendations

Officers recommend that the Committee:

1.   Receive the Ruamahanga Strategy – Climate Change Strategy for Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils Report.

2.   Recommends to Council the adoption of the draft Ruamāhanga Strategy and implementation plan.

1.   Background

In 2017, the Mayors signed the New Zealand Local Government Leaders' Climate Change Declaration and commit to 'Develop and implement ambitious action plans that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support resilience within our own councils and for our local communities. '

These plans will:

- promote walking, cycling, public transport and other low carbon transport options;
- work to improve the resource efficiency and health of homes, businesses and infrastructure in our district;
- support the use of renewable energy and uptake of electric vehicles.

The Ruamāhanga Strategy has been developed in order to reduce the carbon footprint of Carterton District Council and South Wairarapa District Council.

This strategy:

- presents the districts' contexts (socio-economic, environmental and cultural);
- explains what Climate Change is and what may be the impact for Wairarapa;

- presents the greenhouse gas inventories for the Wellington Region (lead by Greater Wellington), and for both councils (inventory of the emissions coming from the council's activities);
- sets up targets;
- presents an action plan (short term, medium term and long term).

This strategy will be updated every three years.

2. Next Steps

The draft strategy needs to be adopted by the two Councils that will provide the direction and to approve the actions to be undertaken.

3. Considerations

3.1 Tāngata whenua

Tāngata Whenua have been consulted in the development of this strategy and will continue to be included in the actions. Hurunui o Rangi Marae and the Māori Standing Committee have both contributed to this strategy.

3.2 Financial impact

The first years' actions will not require an operational budget; however the three year and long-term actions will need an operational budget. The two councils will need to determine, via the long-term plan what budget will be provided in order to undertake the actions.

Priorities will be determined by the council and then the plan adjusted, if necessary.

3.3 Community engagement requirements

Consultation with some community groups has occurred during the development of this Strategy.

4. Appendices

Appendix 1 – Ruamāhanga Strategy and Implementation Plan

Contact Officer: Euan Stitt, Partnerships and Operations Group Manager

Appendix 1 – Ruamahanga Strategy and Implementation Plan

RUAMĀHANGA STRATEGY

CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY

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Authors

	Established by	Verified by			
Name	Mélanie BARTHE	Carolyn McKenzie	Euan Stitt	Jane Davis	Harry Wilson
Title	Climate Change Advisor	Community Service Manager	Group Manager Partnerships and operations	Carterton District Council CEO	South Wairarapa District Council CEO
Date	05/02/2020				
Signature					

Document review

Version	Date	Review details
A	16/01/2020	Draft strategy
B	05/02/2020	Draft strategy

Disclaimer

The information in this strategy is true and complete to the best of our knowledge. All recommendations are made without guarantee on the part of the author or South Wairarapa District Council and Carterton District Council. The author and publisher disclaim any liability in connection with the use of this information.

1 Introduction

Climate Change is the biggest environmental challenge we are facing.

As Wairarapa is already experiencing the effect of Climate Change (especially sea level rise and erosion) Carterton District Council and South Wairarapa District Council are committed in doing their part in mitigating Climate Change (reducing the greenhouse gas emissions).

In 2017, the Mayors signed the New Zealand Local Government Leaders' Climate Change Declaration and commit to:

- Develop and implement ambitious action plans that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support resilience within our own councils and for our local communities. These plans will:
  - o promote walking, cycling, public transport and other low carbon transport options;
  - o work to improve the resource efficiency and health of homes, businesses and infrastructure in our district;
  - o support the use of renewable energy and uptake of electric vehicles.
- Work with our communities to understand, prepare for and respond to the physical impacts of climate change.
- Work with central government to deliver on national emission reduction targets and support resilience in our communities.

The Ruamāhanga Strategy has been developed in order to reduce the carbon footprint of Carterton District Council and South Wairarapa District Council.

This strategy:

- presents the districts' contexts (socio-economic, environmental and cultural);
- explains what Climate Change is and what may be the impact for Wairarapa;
- presents the greenhouse gas inventories for the Wellington Region (lead by Greater Wellington), and for both councils (inventory of the emissions coming from the council's activities);
- sets up targets;
- presents an action plan (short term, medium term and long term).

This strategy will be updated every three years.

2   Executive summary

Climate Change is the biggest environmental challenge we are facing.

As Wairarapa is already experiencing the effect of Climate Change (especially sea level rise and erosion) Carterton District Council and South Wairarapa District Council are committed in doing their part in mitigating Climate Change (reducing the greenhouse gas emissions).

The Ruamāhanga Strategy has been developed in order to reduce the carbon footprint of Carterton District Council and South Wairarapa District Council. This strategy will be updated every three years.

Socio-economic context

With a population of 19,770 person in 2018, South Wairarapa and Carterton Districts are attractive, and the population had a +23.6% growth between 2006 and 2018 (around +1.8% per year). With a density of 5.4 pers/km^2, South Wairarapa and Carterton Districts are rural districts.

The households in the districts own more motor vehicles than the average in Wellington Region. 54.4% of the households own 2 or more vehicles (42.5% for Wellington Region) and 41.9% own 1 or less motor vehicle (53.2% for Wellington Region).

In 2013, the main fuel type for the district's households are wood (77.7%), followed by electricity (66.9%). Bottled gas and coal respectively had a -44.1% and -25.5% decrease between 2006 and 2013. Solar power and electricity usage increased well (+103% and + 29.3% respectively between 2006 and 2013).

In 2018, the unemployment in South Wairarapa and Carterton Districts is lower than in Wellington region (4.4% compared to 6.2%). The main industry is agriculture, forestry and fishing (21.9% of the workforce) followed by manufacturing (10.7% of the workforce).

52% of the residents from South Wairarapa and Carterton Districts work within the districts. 61.7% of the residents drove a car, truck or van to travel to work. The public transports (trains and buses) are used by 9.2% of the residents to go to work and 5.3% of the residents walked, jogged or biked to go to work.

Almost 80% of the workers in South Wairarapa and Carterton Districts live within the districts.

Environmental context

Carterton and South Wairarapa Districts have dry and warm summers and wet and mild winters.

The districts are mainly covered by farmlands (55.7%, including 6.7% of planted forests), closely followed by natural areas (43.8%, including 35.7% of natural forests). The farmlands and the four settlements (Featherston, Greytown, Martinborough and Carterton) are mainly located in the Wairarapa plains and the Eastern Wairarapa. The Tararua Range and the Aorangi Range are the main natural areas of the districts.

Carterton and South Wairarapa Districts have a 142 kilometres shoreline. The coast presents a few settlements (Ngawi, Tora, Flat Point) but is mainly rural or natural areas.

Historical and cultural context

The Wairarapa has a strong mana whenua history with many important Māori heritage sites. The cultural landscape includes those places associated with ngā atua (deities), taniwha and kaitiaki (guardians and protectors of places), as well as places discovered, visited and or names by ancestors and explorers.

What is Climate Change and its impact for Wairarapa

According to the UNFCCC[1], Climate Change means a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.

The Climate Change impacts are global and affect Wairarapa. These impacts for Wairarapa could be:

- increased risk to coastal roads and infrastructure from coastal erosion and inundation, increased storminess and sea-level rise,
- increased risk to surface flooding. River flooding may also become more frequent and more intense.
- more frequent droughts are likely to lead to water shortages, increased demand for irrigation and increased risk of wild fires.
- warmer temperatures, a longer growing season and fewer frosts could provide opportunities to grow new crops. Farmers might benefit from faster growth of pasture and better crop growing conditions. However, these benefits may be limited by negative effects of climate change such as prolonged drought, water shortages and greater frequency and intensity of storms.
- biodiversity is suffering from Climate Change due to the rate of change. It is very fast compared to historic change species have experienced.
- because the ocean absorbs a huge quantity of CO_2 released in the atmosphere, it becomes more and more acidic. This affects negatively all the marine species, especially seashells.

Regional greenhouse gas inventory

GWRC Inventory – waiting for the results

Councils inventories

Two greenhouse gas inventories have been done for Carterton District Council and South Wairarapa District Council. The results are the following:

	t Co_2e - CDC	t Co_2e – SWDC
Corporate Services	14.22	35.36
Community Services	60.81	20.03
Operations	109.39	53.67
Water	517.28	613.1
Parks and Reserves	63.42	30.10
Regulatory	12.00	12.91
TOTAL GROSS	**777.12**	**765.18**
Forestry	-7,249.34	-2,414.41
TOTAL NET	**-6,472.22**	**-1,649.23**

Table 1: Emissions by business units in 2018

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[1] United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change

	t CO_2e - CDC	t CO_2e – SWDC
Scope 1	149.13	62.07
Scope 2	137.14	79.34
Scope 3	490.85	623.77
TOTAL GROSS	**777.12**	**765.18**
Forestry	-7,249.34	-2,414.41
TOTAL NET	**-6,472.22**	**-1,649.23**

Table 2: Emissions by scopes in 2018

	t CO_2e - CDC	t CO_2e – SWDC
Electricity	147.52	85.35
Transport	149.73	63.99
Waste Water	447.82	567.07
Water Supply	21.64	46.04
Waste	10.40	2.73
Refrigerant	0.00	0.00
TOTAL GROSS	**777.12**	**765.18**
Forestry	-7,249.34	-2,414.41
TOTAL NET	**-6,472.22**	**-1,649.23**

Table 3: Emissions by sources in 2018

Targets

Carbon targets have been set up. They are ambitious but also, achievable and realistic. Being small councils, we must be aware of our limits.

During the period 2020 – 2030, Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils aim to:

- Reduce their gross greenhouse gas emissions,
- Increase the reservoirs, therefore the amount of greenhouse gas sequestered every year,
- Reduce the biogenic methane by 10% below 2017 levels.

To be able to be able to achieve these targets, the councils set up an action plan. The actions are intended for:

- Councils: lead by example:
    - Council's activities
    - Optimise the fleet vehicle
    - Reduce the energy consumption
    - Reduce the use of non-renewable energy
    - Reduce water consumption, therefore wastewater
    - Reduce solid waste
    - Increase the carbon reservoirs
    - Communicate and educate
- Community and businesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy:
    - Reduce the use of combustion engine vehicles
    - Promote healthy homes
    - Promote local food and locally made goods and services
    - Reduce solid waste
    - Increase the carbon reservoirs
    - Engage the community and businesses in the carbon footprint reduction

For each action, we have a table with a quick description of the action, the project manager, the time frame and the key performance indicator.

3 Socioeconomic context

3.1 Carterton District - CD

3.1.1 Population

	2006	2013	2018	Change between 2006 - 2018	2043 (forecast)	Change between 2018 - 2043
Population	7,098	8,235	9,201	+29.6%	11,435	+24.3%

Source: id community, 2019

Table 4: CD's population

	Population 2018	Land area	Density (pers/km^2)
Population	9,201	1,180 km^2	7.80

Source: id community, 2019

Table 5: CD's population density in 2018

Between 2006 and 2018 Carterton District's population increased quickly (average: 2.2% per year) and passed from 7,098 in 2006 to 9,201 in 2018. The forecast shows that the population will keep increasing even though it is slower (average: 0.9% per year). The population in 2043 is estimated to be 11,435.

CD's density is low (7.80 persons per km^2).

3.1.2 Households

3.1.2.1 Households and dwellings

	2006	2013	Change between 2006 – 2013
Households	2,751	3,294	+19.7%
Dwellings	3,195	3,738	+17%

Source: id community, 2019

Table 6: CD's households and dwellings

CD had a 19.7% increase in households' number and a 17% increase in dwellings between 2006 and 2013.

3.1.2.2   Car ownership
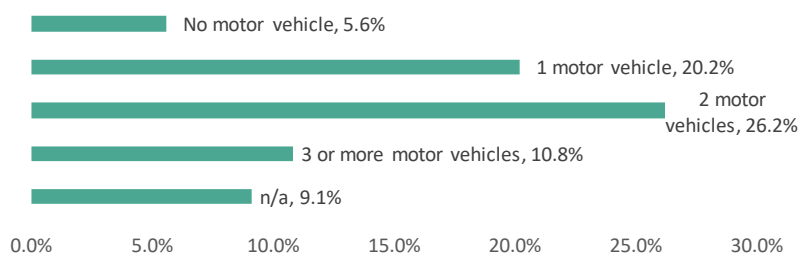
Source: id community, 2019

Figure 1: CD's households car ownership evolution between 2006 and 2013

Between 2006 and 2013, the total of households increased from 19.7% in CD.

The households with 2 motors vehicles increased from 26.2% which is quicker than the average. The households with 1 vehicle followed the average increase with just over 20%. The households with 3 or more vehicles or without motor vehicles increased less than the average with, respectively, 10.8% and 5.6%.

3.1.2.3   Household fuel type
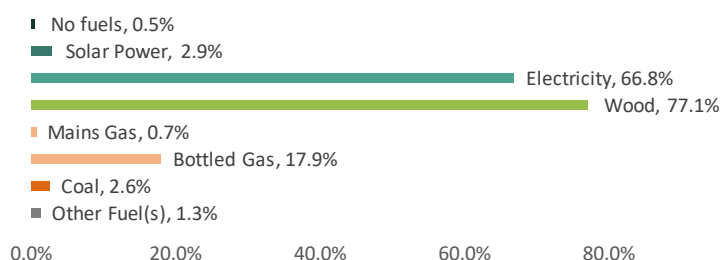
Source: id community, 2019

Figure 2: CD's households fuel type in 2013
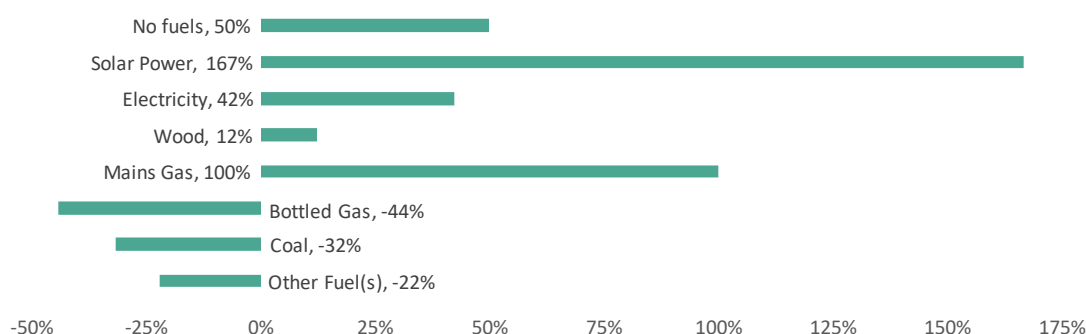
Source: id community, 2019

Figure 3: CD's households fuel type evolution between 2006 and 2013

We note that fuel type which are high greenhouse gas emitters are decreasing (-32% for the coal and -44% for bottled gas) while clean energies are increasing (+42% for the electricity and +167% for solar power).

3.1.3   Employment

3.1.3.1   Employment status

	2013		2018		Change between 2006 – 2013
	Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**	
Employed	4,062	94.4	4,734	93.8	+16.5%
Employed full-time	*3,015*	*70.0*	*3,492*	*73.8*	*+15.8%*
Employed part-time	*1,047*	*24.3*	*1,242*	*20.0*	*+18.6%*
Unemployed	243	5.6	240	6.2	-1.2%
Total labour force	**4,305**	**100.0**	**4,974**	**100.0**	**+15.5%**

Source: id community, 2019

Table 7: CD's residents employment status

The unemployment rate in CD is above the national rate (5.8% in 2018).

3.1.3.2   Workforce profiles
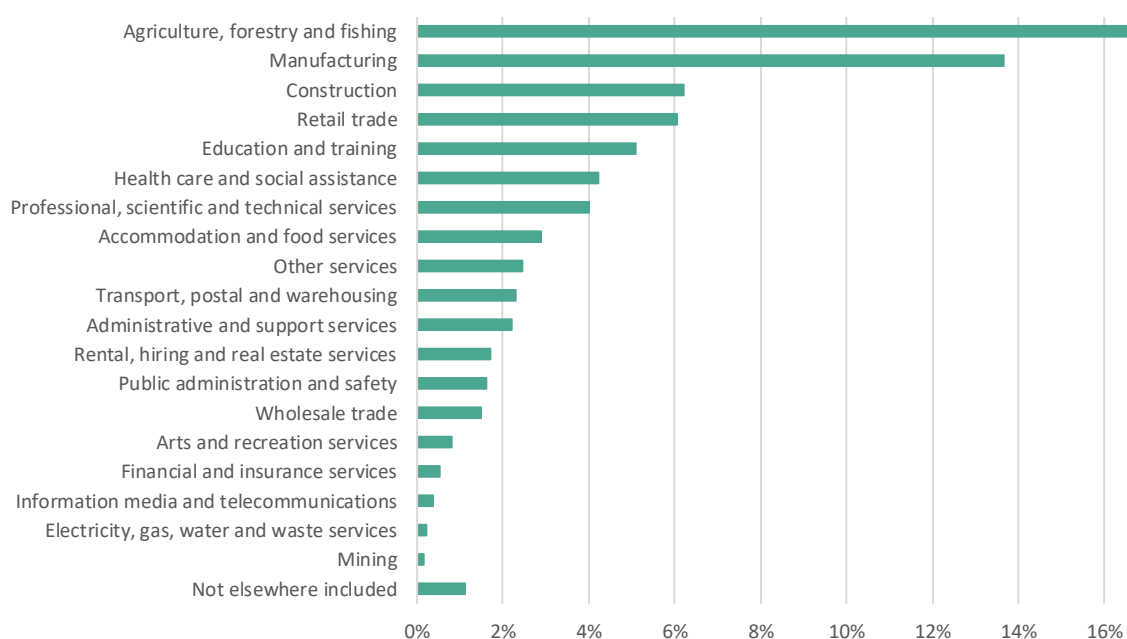
Source: id community, 2019

Figure 4: CD's workforce industry sector of employment in 2013

Agriculture is the biggest sector and represents almost 17% of the workforce profile. Manufacturing is the second biggest sector with 13.7% of the workforce.
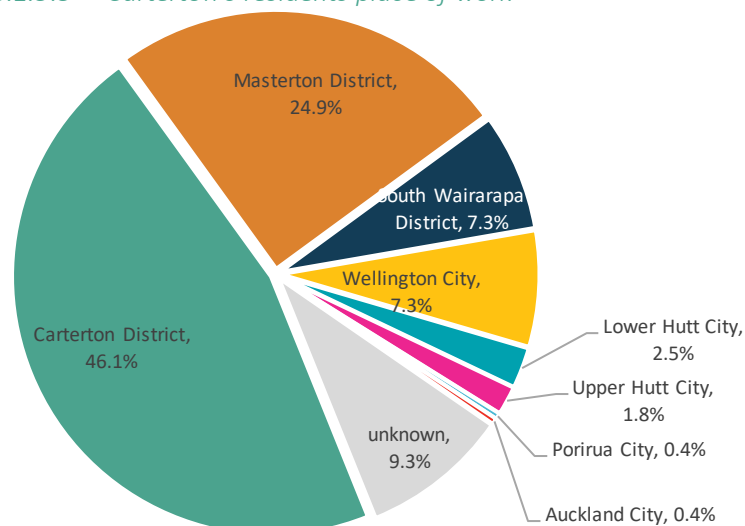
Source: id community, 2019

Figure 5: CD's residents place of work in 2013

Almost half of the CD's residents also works in CD and a quarter works in Masterton District. 7% of the CDC's residents works in South Wairarapa District and 7% in Wellington City. A small number of residents works in Hutt City, Upper Hutt City, Porirua City and Auckland City.

3.1.3.4   Method of travel to work
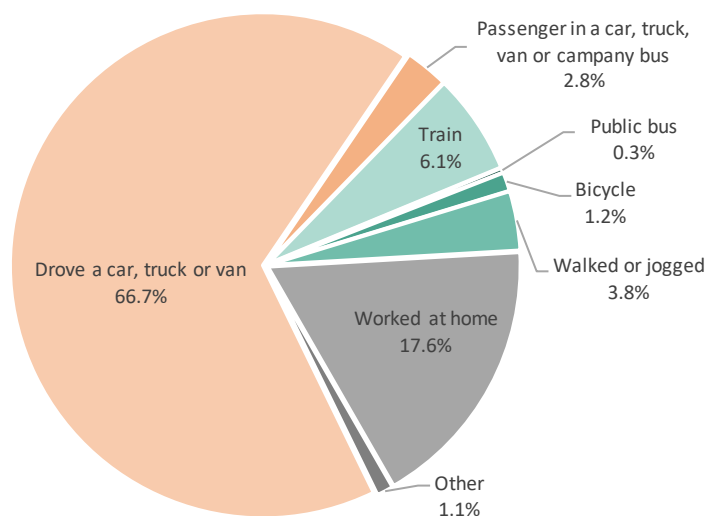
Source: id community, 2020

Figure 6: CDC's residents' method of travel to work in 2018

Almost 70% of the CD's residents use a high carbon emission way of transport to work (drive a car, truck or van or be a passenger, drive a motorbike or power cycle). 11.4% of the residents use a low carbon way of transport to go to work (train, walk or jogged, bicycle, public bus).

Drove a car, truck or van, 46.3%
Passenger in a car, truck, van or company bus, 2.3%
Train, 24.4%
Public bus, -37.5%
Bicycle, 0.0%
Walked or jogged, 17.7%
Worked at home, 39.0%

-40% -30% -20% -10% 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50%
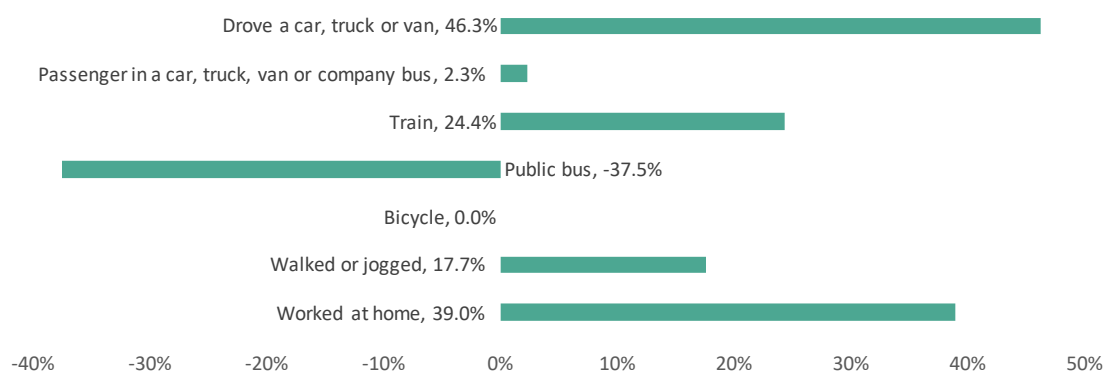
Source: id community, 2020

Figure 7: CDC's residents' method of travel to work evolution between 2013 and 2018

The low carbon way of travel (train (+24.4%) and walked or jogged (+17.7%)) increased between 2013 and 2018. However, the bicycle users stayed stable and the public bus users decreased (-37.5%). Moreover, the high carbon emission way of travel increased (+46.3% for the car, truck or van users).

3.1.3.5   Carterton's workers place of residence

Masterton District, 27.2%
South Wairarapa District, 7.3%
Tararua District, 0.6%
Wellington City, 0.6%
Auckland City, 0.6%
Upper Hutt City, 0.5%
Live and work within the District, 63.2%
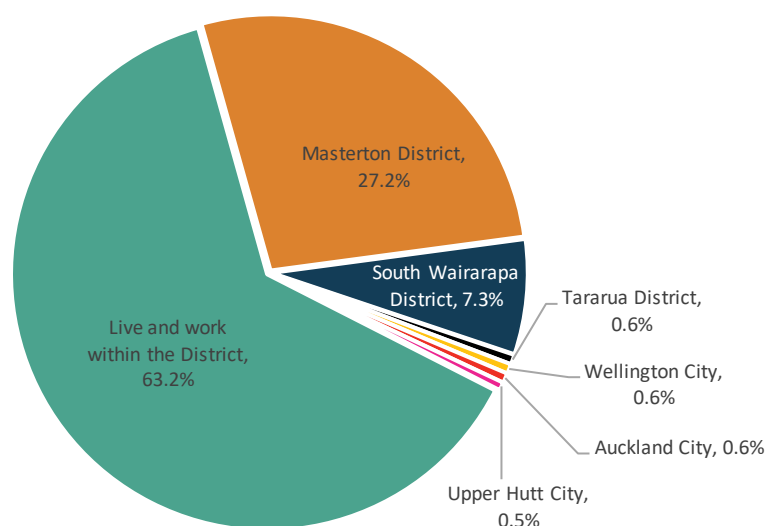
Source: id community, 2019

Figure 8: CDC's workers place of residence in 2013

Over 60% of the CD's workers also lives in CD and almost 30% lives in Masterton District. 7% of the CDC's workers works in South Wairarapa District. A small number of workers lives in Tararua District, Wellington City, Auckland City and Upper Hutt City.

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3.2 South Wairarapa District - SWD

3.2.1 Population

	2006	2013	2018	Change between 2006 - 2018	2043 (forecast)
Population	8,892	9,525	10,569	+18.9%	12,733
Featherston	2,340	2,250	-	-	3,127
Greytown	2,067	2,202	-	-	3,581
Martinborough	1,323	1,470	-	-	2,325
Rural areas	3,159	3,606	-	-	3,700

Source: id community, 2019

Table 8: SWD's population

	Population 2018	Land area	Density (pers/km^2)
Population	10,569	2,457 km^2	4.3

Source: id community, 2019

Table 9: SWD's population density in 2018

Between 2006 and 2018 South Wairarapa District's population increased quickly (average: 1.5% per year) and passed from 8,892 in 2006 to 10,569 in 2018. The forecast shows that the population will keep increasing even though it is slower (average: 0.7% per year). The population in 2043 is estimated to be 12,733.

SWDC's density is very low (4.3 persons per km^2).

3.2.2 Households

3.2.2.1 Households and dwellings

Number of persons usually resident	2006	2013	Change between 2006 – 2013
Households	3,624	3,939	+8.7%
Dwellings	4,806	5,334	+11%
Featherston			
Households	*963*	*990*	*+2.8%*
Dwellings	*1,077*	*1,149*	*+6.7%*
Greytown			
Households	*849*	*915*	*+7.8%*
Dwellings	*1,002*	*1,122*	*+12%*
Martinborough			
Households	*573*	*621*	*+8.4%*
Dwellings	*855*	*954*	*+11.6%*
Rural areas			
Households	*1,233*	*1,398*	*+13.4%*
Dwellings	*1,857*	*2,106*	*+13.4%*

Source: id community, 2019

Table 10: SWD's households and dwellings

SWD had an 8.7% increase in households' number and an 11% increase in dwellings between 2006 and 2013. The biggest increase happened in the rural areas (Kahutara, Tuturumuri, inland water – Lake Wairarapa) followed by Martinborough and Greytown.

3.2.2.2 Car ownership
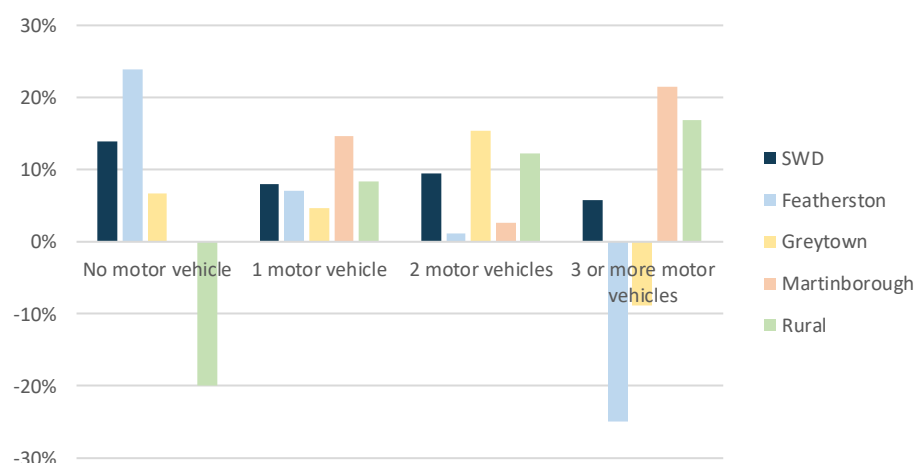
Source: id community, 2019

Figure 9: Car ownership evolution between 2006 and 2013

Between 2006 and 2013, the total of households increased from almost 9% in SWD.

The evolution of car ownership is correlated to the presence or absence of public transport:

- In Featherston, which is served by a train station and buses, the numbers of households without a motor vehicle increased (+23.8%). The number of households with two motor vehicles is stable (+1.1%) and the number of households with three or more motor vehicle decreased (-25%).
- In the rural areas, which are not served by public transport, the opposite trend is observed. The numbers of households without a motor vehicle decreased (-20%) and the number of households with three or more motor vehicle increased (+16.8%).

3.2.2.3   Household fuel type
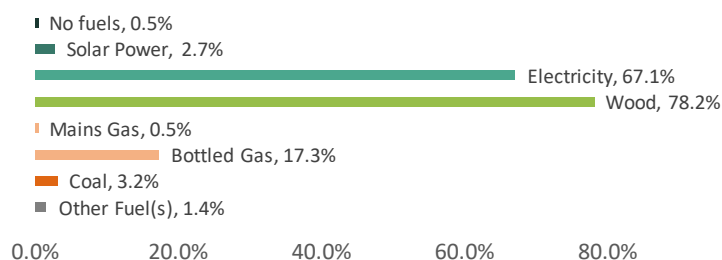
Source: id community, 2019

Figure 10: SWD's households fuel type in 2013
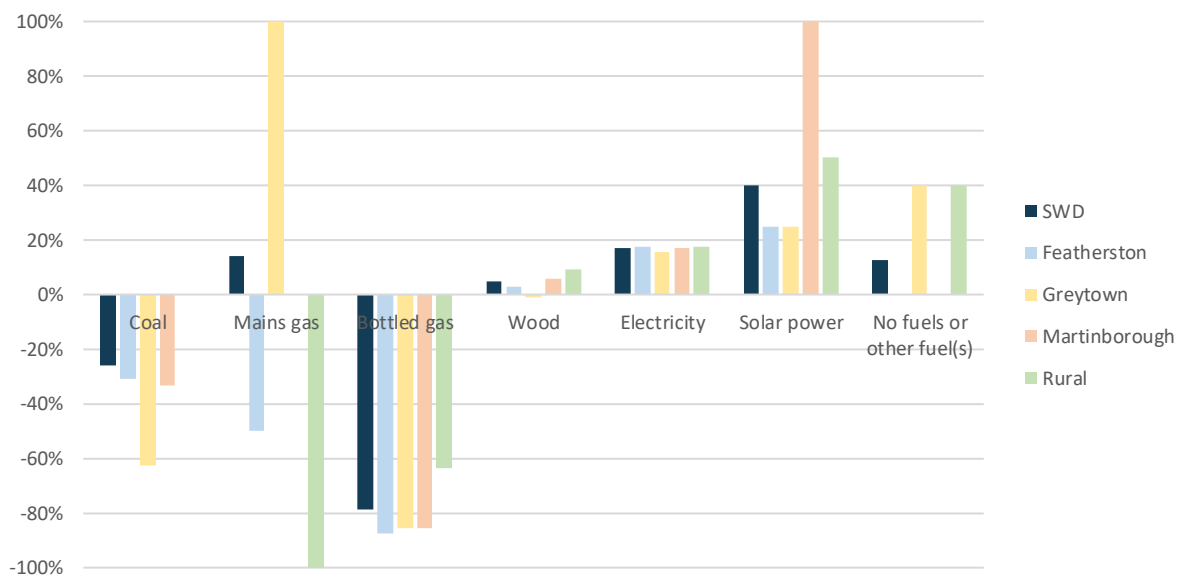
Source: id community, 2019

Figure 11: Households fuel type evolution between 2006 and 2013

We note that fuel type which are high greenhouse gas emitters are decreasing (coal and gas) while clean energies are increasing (electricity and solar power). All the towns and the rural areas follow roughly the same trend.

3.2.3 Employment

3.2.3.1 Employment status

Employment status	2013		2018		Change between 2006 − 2013
	Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**	
Employed	4,788	94.8	5,685	96	+18.7%
Employed full-time	*3,528*	*69.9*	*4,239*	*71.6*	*+20.2%*
Employed part-time	*1,260*	*25.0*	*1,446*	*24.4*	*+14.8%*
Unemployed	261	5.2	237	4.0	-9.2%
Total labour force	**5,046**	**100.0**	**5,922**	**100.0**	**+17.4%**
Featherston					
Employed	*1,002*	*89.5*	*1,191*	*91.7*	*+18.9%*
Unemployed	*117*	*10.5*	*108*	*8.3*	*-7.7%*
Greytown					
Employed	*1,044*	*95.1*	*1,251*	*96.8*	*+19.8%*
Unemployed	*54*	*3.2*	*42*	*4.9*	*-22.2%*
Martinborough					
Employed	*759*	*95.8*	*969*	*97*	*+27.7%*
Unemployed	*33*	*4.2*	*30*	*3.0*	*-9.1%*
Rural areas					
Employed	*1,986*	*97.2*	*2,274*	*97.6*	*+14.5%*
Unemployed	*57*	*2.8*	*57*	*2.4*	*0%*

Source: id community, 2019

Table 11: SWD's resident employment status

The unemployment rate in SWD is below the national rate (5.8% in 2018). However, Featherston is above the national rate (8.3% unemployment) but this rate has decreased since 2013. The district's employment increased a lot since 2013 (+18.7%), especially in Martinborough (+27.7%).
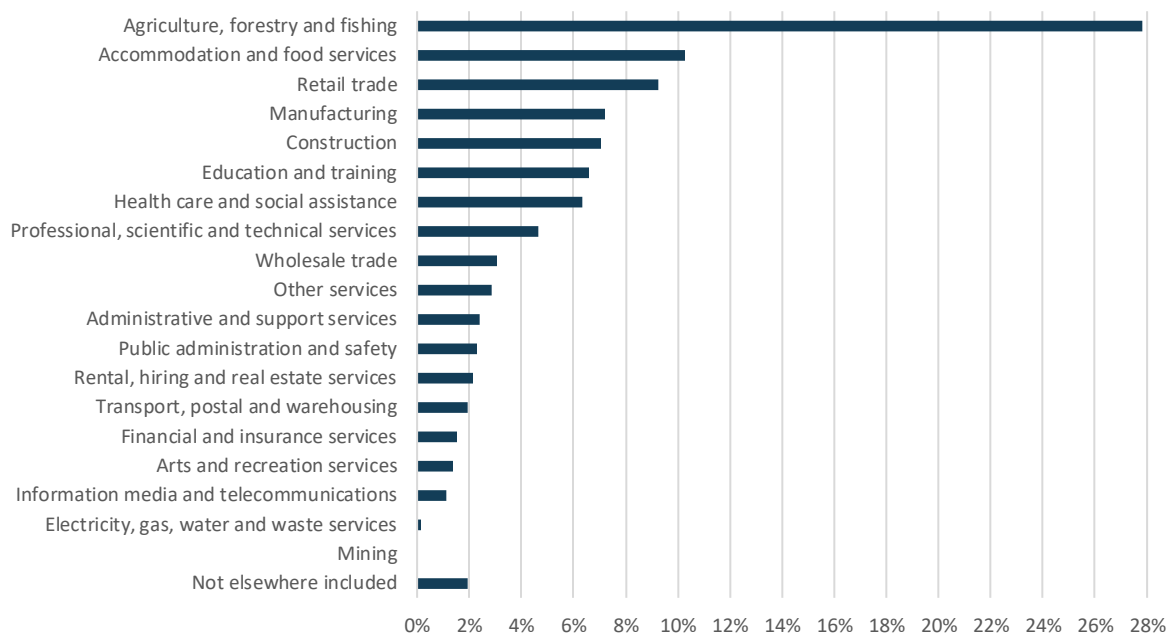
Figure 12: SWD's workforce industry sector of employment in 2013

Agriculture is the biggest sector and represents almost 28% of the workforce profile. Accommodation and food services is the second biggest sector with 10.3% of the workforce, followed very closely by retailed trade (9.2%).

3.2.3.3   *South Wairarapa's residents place of work[2]*
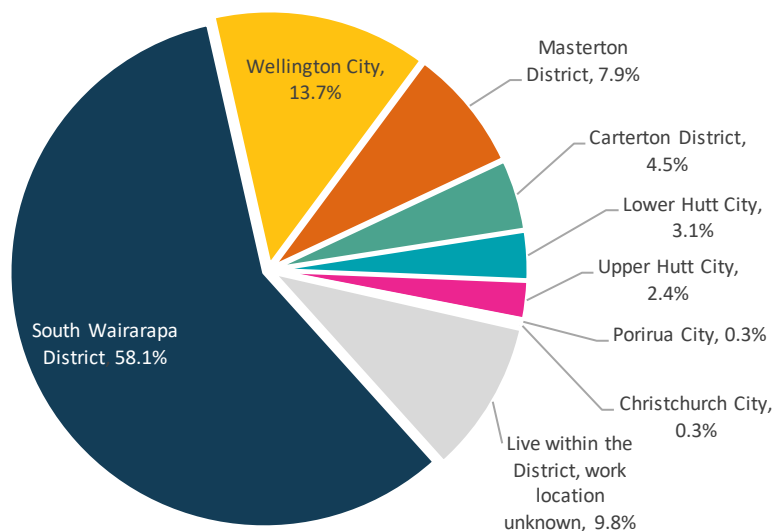
Figure 13: SWD's residents place of work in 2013

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[2] No data available for each town

Almost 60% of the SWD's residents also works in SWD. 13.7% of the residents works in Wellington City and 7.9% in Masterton City. 4.5% of the SWD's residents work in Carterton District. A small number of residents works in Hutt City, Upper Hutt City, Porirua City and Christchurch City.

3.2.3.4   Method of travel to work
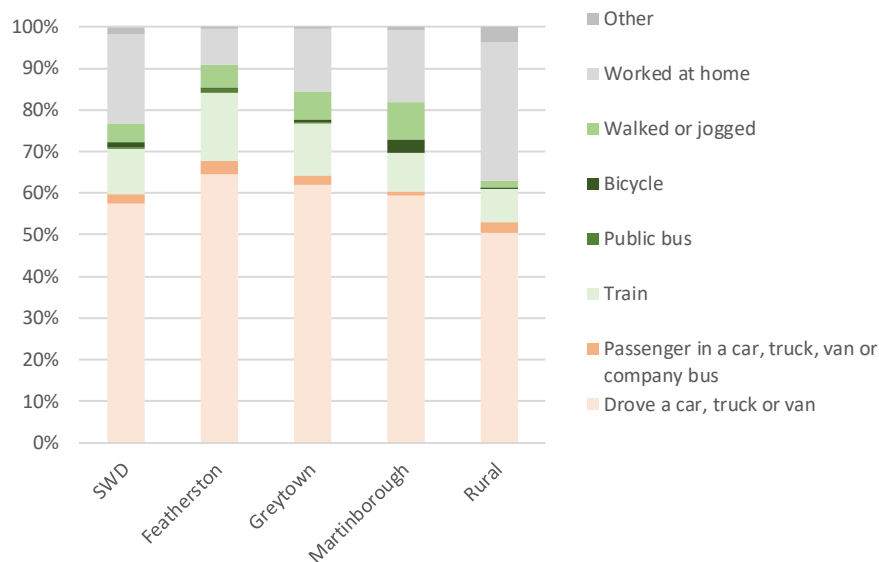
Source: id community, 2020

Figure 14: Residents' method of travel to work in 2018

Almost 60% of the SWD's residents use a high carbon emission way of transport to work (drive a car, truck or van or be a passenger, drive a motorbike or power cycle). 16.7% of the residents uses a low carbon way of transport to go to work (train, walk or jogged, bicycle, public bus).

These trends are about the same for the three towns. However, we note a higher usage of the train in Featherston (due to the train station) and of the bicycle in Martinborough. The rural areas' residents mainly use motor vehicles to go to work or work from home.
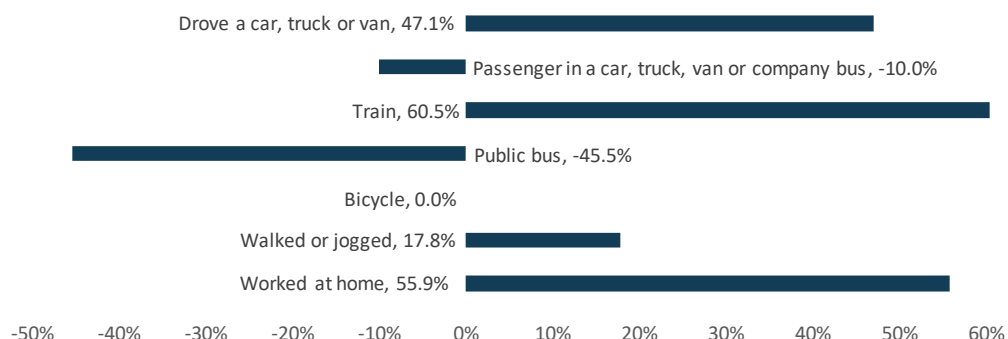
Source: id community, 2020

Figure 15: SWD's residents' method of travel to work evolution between 2013 and 2018

The train users (+60.5%) increased quicker than the car, truck or van users (+47.1%) between 2013 and 2018 and the walkers/joggers increased by 17.8%. However, the public bus users decreased by 45.5%.
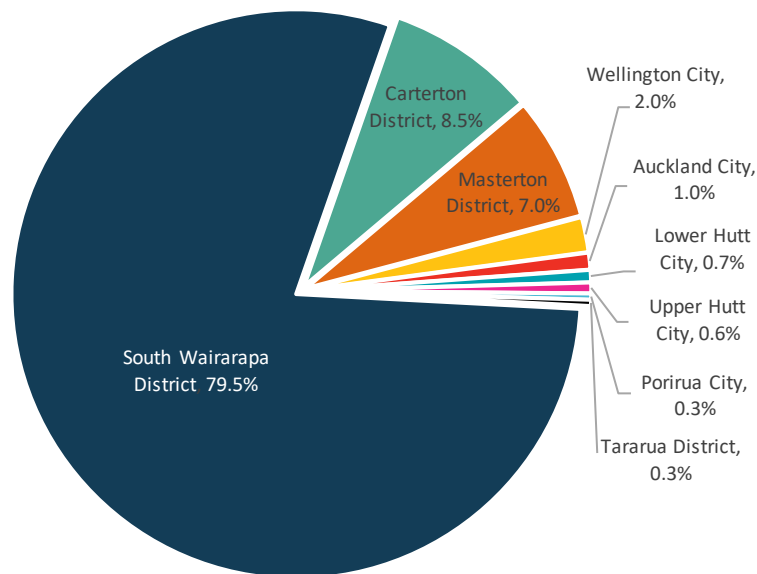
Source: id community, 2019

Figure 16: SWD's workers place of residence in 2013

80% of the SWD's workers also lives in SWD. 8.5% of the workers lives in Carterton District and 7% in Masterton District. A small number of workers lives in Wellington City, Auckland City Hutt City, Upper Hutt City, Porirua City and Tararua District.

4 Environmental context

4.1 Climate

The following data are provided by the NIWA[3]. They have been recorded between 1981 and 2010 in Masterton.

Temperature

See Figure 22, page 27.

Wairarapa enjoys warm summers and mild winters even though frost may happen.

In summer maximum air temperatures range from 20°C to 28°C, but temperatures above 30°C have been recorded. High temperature may be accompanied by a strong dry foehn winds from the northwest.

Winter is mild in the north of the region and cooler in the south. Typical winter daytime maximum air temperatures range from 10°C to 16°C.

Frost occurs mainly in winter even though frosts can happen occasionally all year around. July and August are the months with the most frosts recorded (12.9 and 13.2 days respectively).
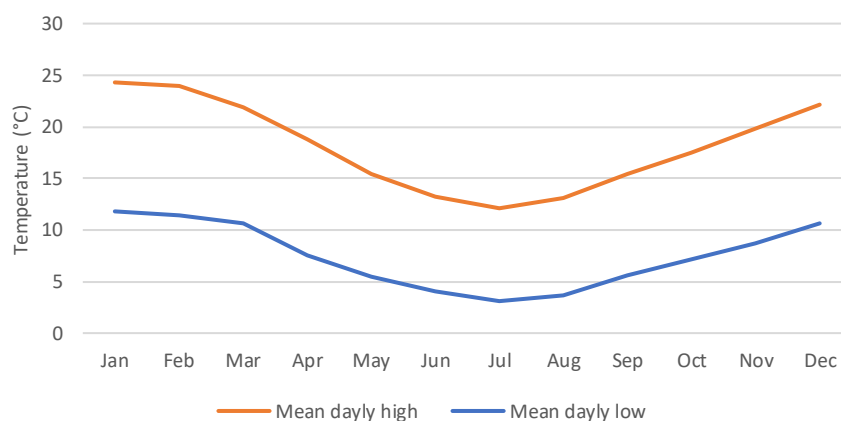
Source: NIWA 2012

Figure 17: Mean monthly temperature in Masterton for 1981 – 2010

[3] National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research
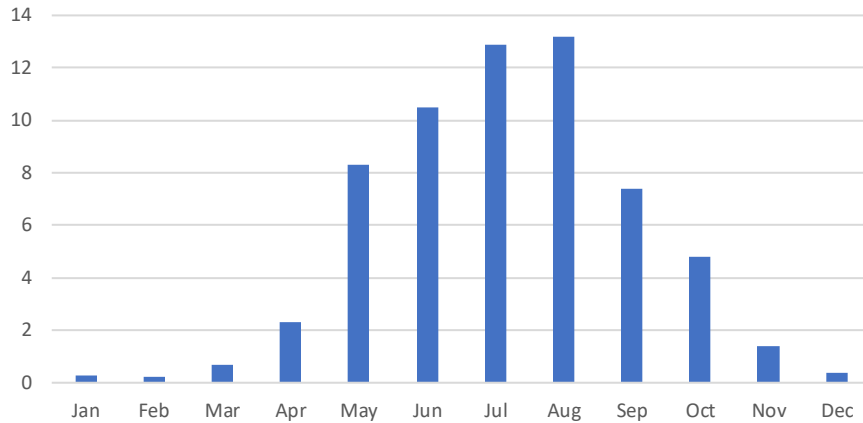
Figure 18: Mean monthly value in Masterton for 1981 – 2010, Numbers of days of ground frost

Pluviometry

See Figure 23, page 28.

Rainfall is influenced to a large extend by the Tararua Range that lie across the west to east movement of the weather systems.

The ranges are wetter than the plains. The Eastern Wairarapa is also slightly wetter than the plains:

- over 2,000 mm for the Tararua range and 1,800 mm of the Aorangi range,
- under 800 mm for Martinborough and the plains around,
- between 1,000 and 1,400 mm for the Easter Wairarapa.

Masterton receives 927.6 mm of water every year. January (44.4 mm and 7.1 wet days) and April (54 mm and 9.2 wet days) are the driest months when May (93.6 mm and 11 wet days), June (105.3 mm and 13.2 wet days) and July (90.9 mm and 14.1 wet days) are the wettest.
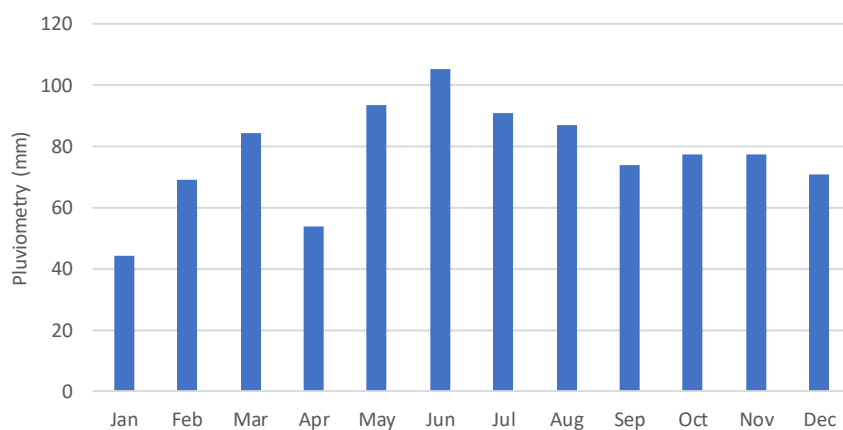
Figure 19: Mean monthly pluviometry in Masterton for 1981 – 2010

31
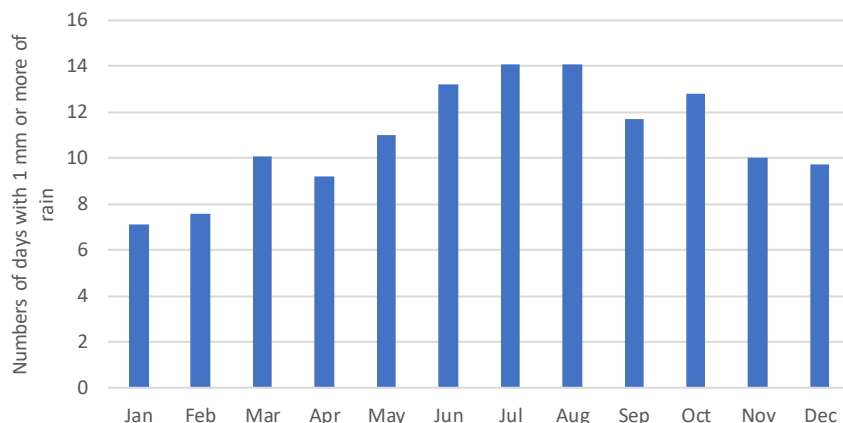
Source: NIWA 2012

Figure 20: Mean monthly value in Masterton for 1981 – 2010, Numbers of days with 1 mm or more of rain

Sunshine

See Figure 24, page 29.

Summer is the sunniest time of the year (238.6 hours of sunshine in January and 221.3 hours of sunshine in December) when winter is the least sunny time of the year (99.9 hours of sunshine in June, 114.9 hours of sunshine in July).
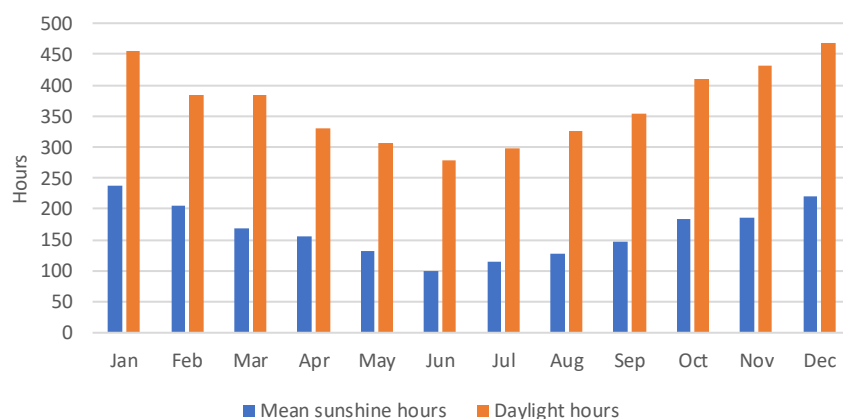
Source: NIWA 2012

Figure 21: Mean monthly hours of sunshine in Masterton for 1981 – 2010

Masterton receives 1,982.1 hours of sunshine every year. The Tararua range is the least sunny part of the region (under 1,750 hours of sunshine yearly) when the coast is the sunniest part of the region (2,100 hours of sunshine every year).

Wind

See Figure 25, page 30.

The strongest winds happen at the summit of the ranges (mean annual average between 8 and 9 m/s). The wind in the Wairarapa plains range between 2 and 3 m/s. The wind gets stronger and stronger as we move east and ranges from 5 m/s (west of Eastern Wairarapa) to 7 m/s (east of Eastern Wairarapa).

In summer the winds are mainly dry north-westerlies and in winter, they are moist south and south-easterlies.

Mean annual temperature in Carterton and South Wairarapa districts

0   7.5   15   22.5   30 km

Carterton

Greytown

Featherston

Martinborough

Temperature (degree Celsius)
- 7 to 8
- 8 to 9
- 9 to 10
- 10 to 11
- 11 to 12
- 12 to 13
- 13 to 14
- Lakes
- Rivers
- Territorial Authorities
- Towns

Sources:
NZ topo 250, LINZ
LUCAS NZ, Land use map 2016, MfE
NIWA 2012
Territorial Authorities 2019, Stat NZ
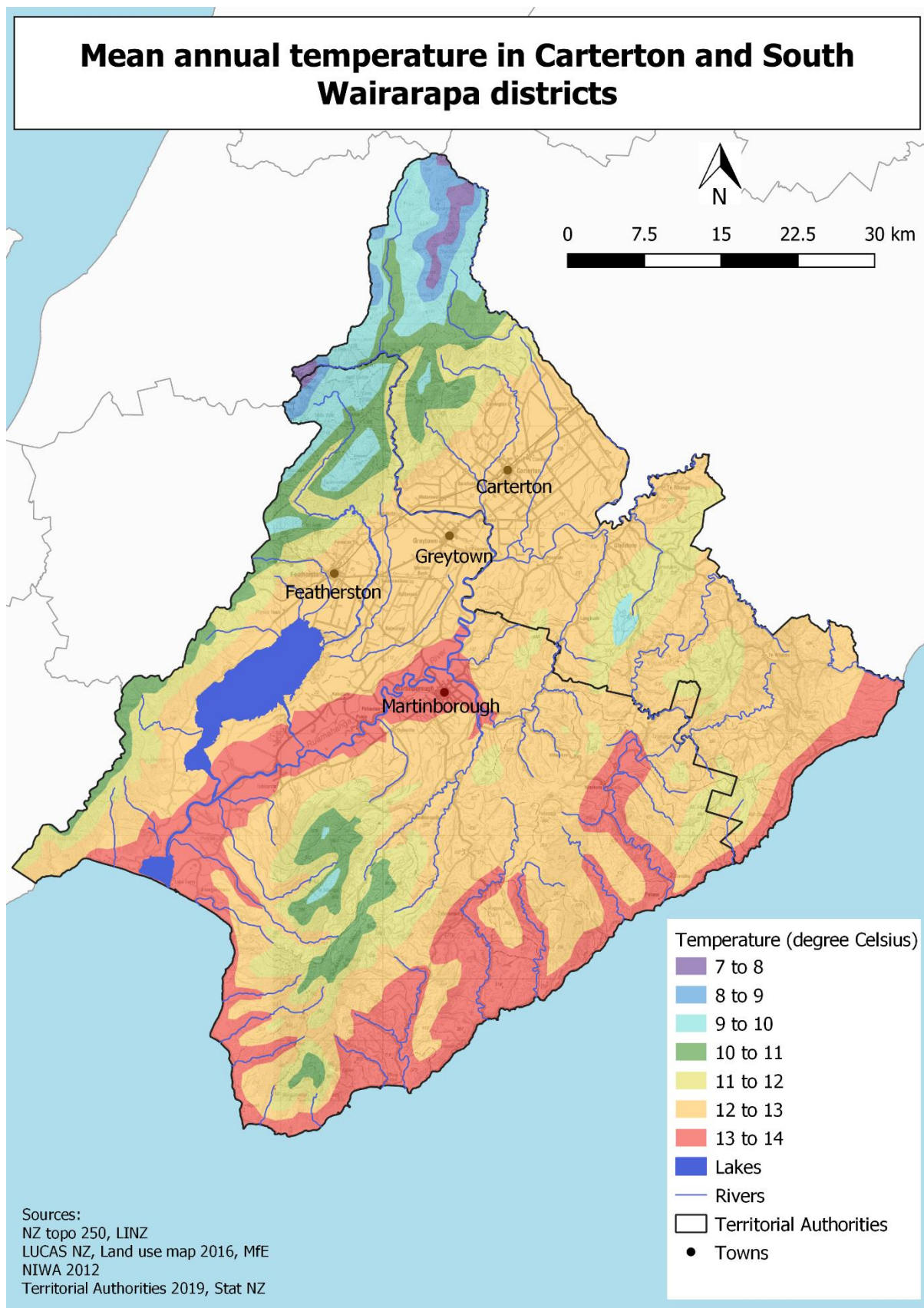
Figure 22: Mean annual average temperature for CD and SWD

Mean annual total rain in Carterton and South Wairarapa districts
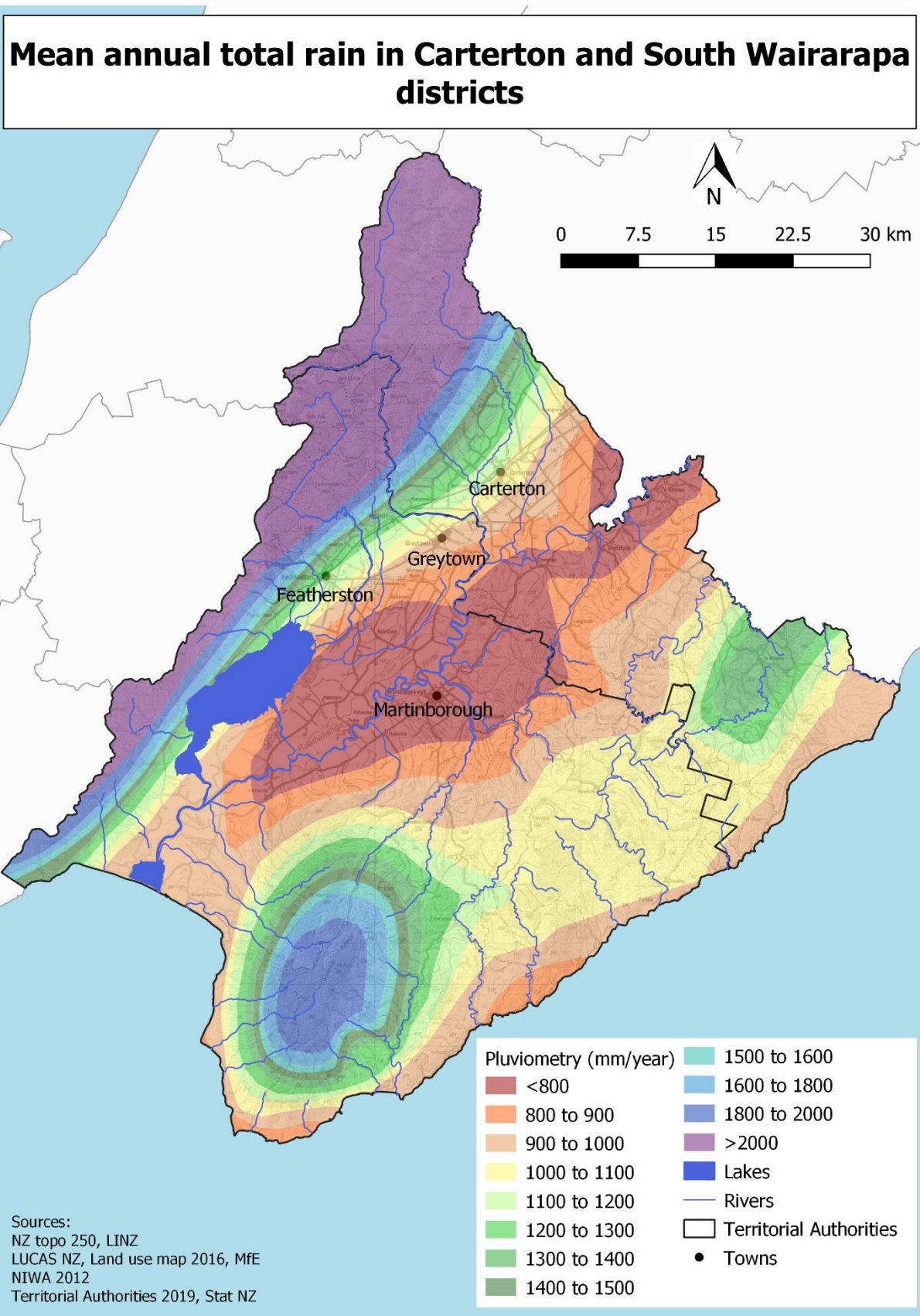
Figure 23: Mean annual total rainfall for CD and SWD

Pluviometry (mm/year)
- <800
- 800 to 900
- 900 to 1000
- 1000 to 1100
- 1100 to 1200
- 1200 to 1300
- 1300 to 1400
- 1400 to 1500
- 1500 to 1600
- 1600 to 1800
- 1800 to 2000
- >2000
- Lakes
- Rivers
- Territorial Authorities
- Towns

Sources:
NZ topo 250, LINZ
LUCAS NZ, Land use map 2016, MfE
NIWA 2012
Territorial Authorities 2019, Stat NZ

Mean annual hours of sunshine total in Carterton and South Wairarapa districts

Hours of sunshine per year
- <1750
- 1750 to 1775
- 1775 to 1800
- 1800 to 1825
- 1825 to 1850
- 1850 to 1875
- 1875 to 1900
- 1900 to 1925
- 1950 to 1975
- 1975 to 2000
- 2000 to 2025
- 2025 to 2050
- 2050 to 2100
- Lakes
- Rivers
- Territorial Authorities
- Towns

Sources:
NZ topo 250, LINZ
LUCAS NZ, Land use map 2016, MfE
NIWA 2012
Territorial Authorities 2019, Stat NZ

Figure 24: Mean annual sunshine hours total for CD and SWD

Mean annual average wind in Carterton and South Wairarapa districts

Wind (m/s)
- 3 to 4
- 4 to 5
- 5 to 6
- 6 to 7
- 7 to 8
- 8 to 9
- Lakes
- Rivers
- Territorial Authorities
- Towns

Sources:
NZ topo 250, LINZ
LUCAS NZ, Land use map 2016, MfE
NIWA 2012
Territorial Authorities 2019, Stat NZ
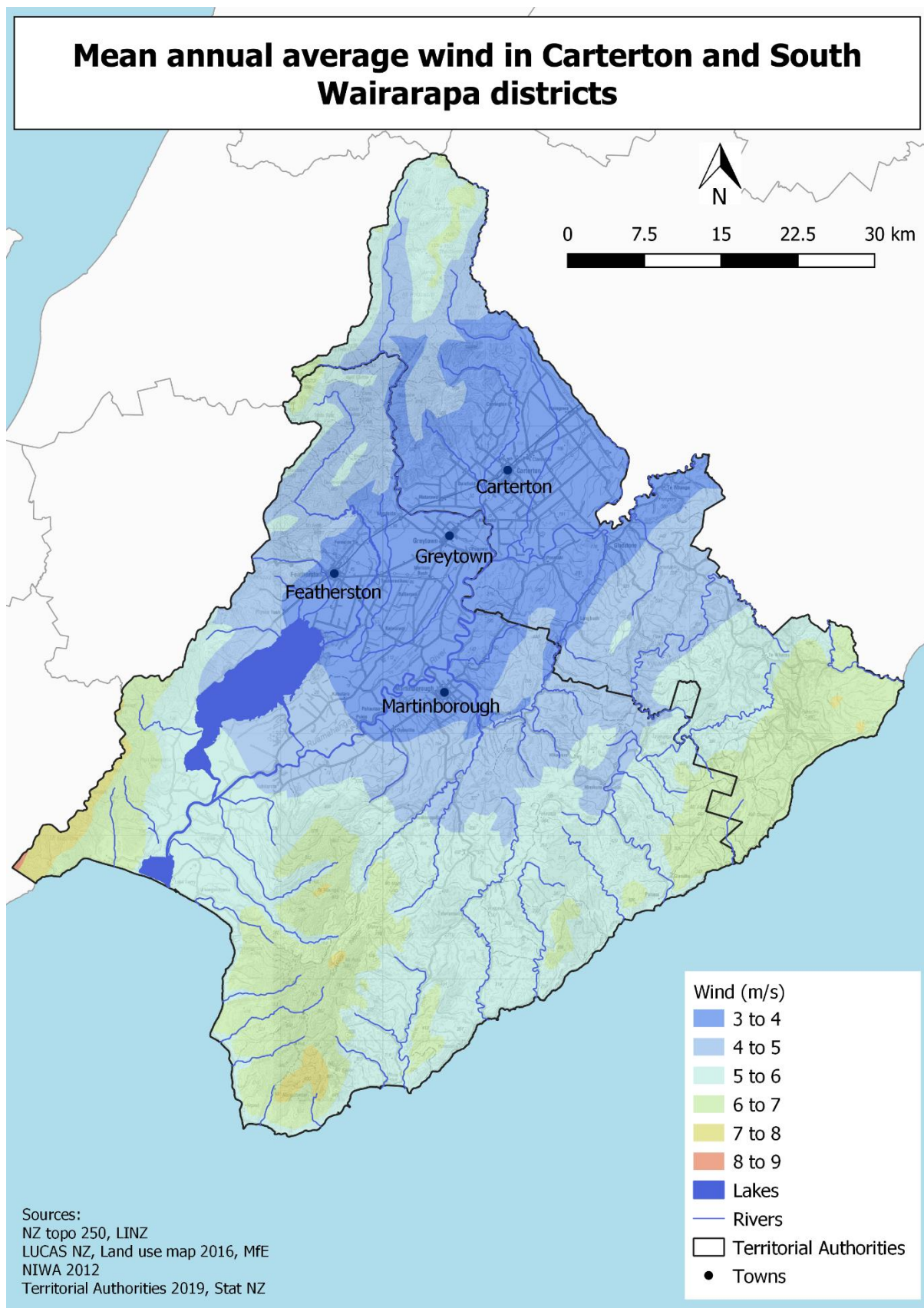
Figure 25: Mean annual average wind for CD and SWD

4.2 Landscape features

Carterton and South Wairarapa Districts are mainly rural districts. The main features in the landscape are:

- The Tararua range in the North-West: mainly native forest
- The Aorangi range in the South of SWDC: mainly native forest
- The plains between the ranges: mainly high producing exotic grassland but also wetlands around Lake Wairarapa and Lake Onoke.
- East of Wairarapa: this part is more rugged. The lowest part are mainly low producing grassland and the highest part are mainly forest (planted and native).

As shown in the Figure 26, page33 and Figure 27, page 34, the landscape and the landcover depends very much on the ground elevation.

4.3 Landcover

	Surface (km^2)	Percentage (%)
Agriculture and Forestry	2025	55.7%
Grassland - High producing	*1137*	*31.3%*
Grassland - Low producing	*595*	*16.4%*
Planted forest	*243*	*6.7%*
Cropland	*51*	*1.4%*
Natural areas	1594	43.8%
Forest - Natural	*1299*	*35.7%*
Grassland - With woody biomass	*176*	*4.8%*
Wetland	*120*	*3.3%*
Settlements	12	0.3%
Other	5	0.1%
TOTAL	**3636**	**100%**

Table 12: Landcover in 2016 for CD and SWD

4.3.1 Rural areas

The majority of Wairarapa's environment has a rural character, in which the environmental quality is largely determined by prevailing natural elements, whether the land is used for primary productive purposes or for conservation purposes.

Rural land is a significant resource due to the economic value of primary production activities to Wairarapa, and the associated processing and service industries. The use of this resource is constantly changing, in response to economic demands and conditions. The continued prosperity of Wairarapa as a whole is largely dependent on the use of rural resources adapting to changing economic opportunities.

The rural environment is typically characterised by the following elements:

- Open space, natural landscapes, and vegetation predominate over the built environment;
- Working productive landscape, with a wide range of agricultural, horticultural and forestry purposes;
- Large areas of exotic and indigenous vegetation, including pasture, crops, forest and scrublands;
- Place where people live and work, with low population density;

Significant areas of the Rural Zone are held in public ownership and managed for conservation purposes, with the key assets being the Tararua and Aorangi Forest Parks and Lake Wairarapa. Aside from their intrinsic ecological values, Wairarapa's conservation management areas also have important cultural, economic and recreational values. These areas are perceived to be part of Wairarapa's rural environment, although they differ from the primary production areas in their land use, environmental character and amenity values.

4.3.1.1 Agriculture and forestry

See Figure 28, page 35.

In South Wairarapa and Carterton Districts, agriculture, forestry and fishing represents 21.9% of the workforce industry sector of employment (2013). The land used for agriculture and forestry represents 55.7% of Carterton and South Wairarapa districts combined.

Most of the High producing grassland is located in the Wairarapa Plain when the low producing grassland is located in the East of Wairarapa. The planted forests are mainly in the East of Carterton district. Patches of planted forest can be found around the Aorangi and the Tararua ranges.

4.3.1.2 Natural areas

See Figure 29, page 36.

The natural forest covers 35.7% of South Wairarapa and Carterton Districts. It is mainly located in the Tararua and the Aorangi Ranges and in the Eastern Wairarapa.

South Wairarapa District presents 120 km^2 of wetlands, mainly located around Lake Wairarapa and lake Onoke. These wetlands are very important for the biodiversity.

4.3.2 Human infrastructure

See Figure 30, page 37.

Both districts contain a variety of residential areas, including those within the main urban communities of Carterton, Featherston, Martinborough and Greytown, and as well as smaller coastal and rural settlements.

Most of the infrastructures are located in the Wairarapa plain.

Featherston, Greytown and Carterton are connected by the State Highway 2 (SH2) and Martinborough is connected to Featherston with the State Highway 53 (SH53). Bidwills Cutting road is the link between Martinborough and Greytown and Ponatahi road is the link between Martinborough and Carterton.

Featherton and Carterton are linked with the railway. They both have a train station.

The settlements cover only 0.3% of the land of both districts.
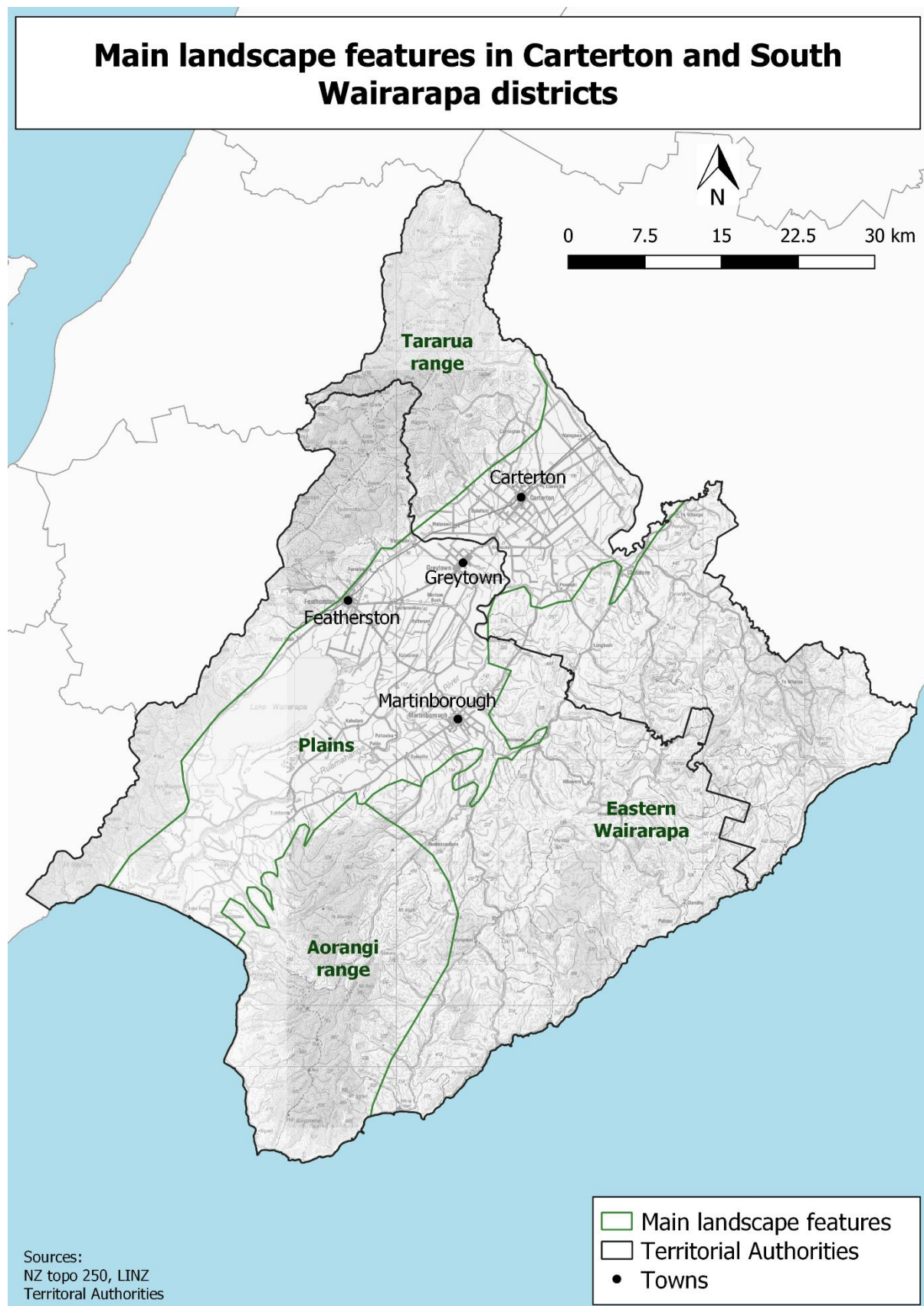
Figure 26: Main landscape features for CD and SWD
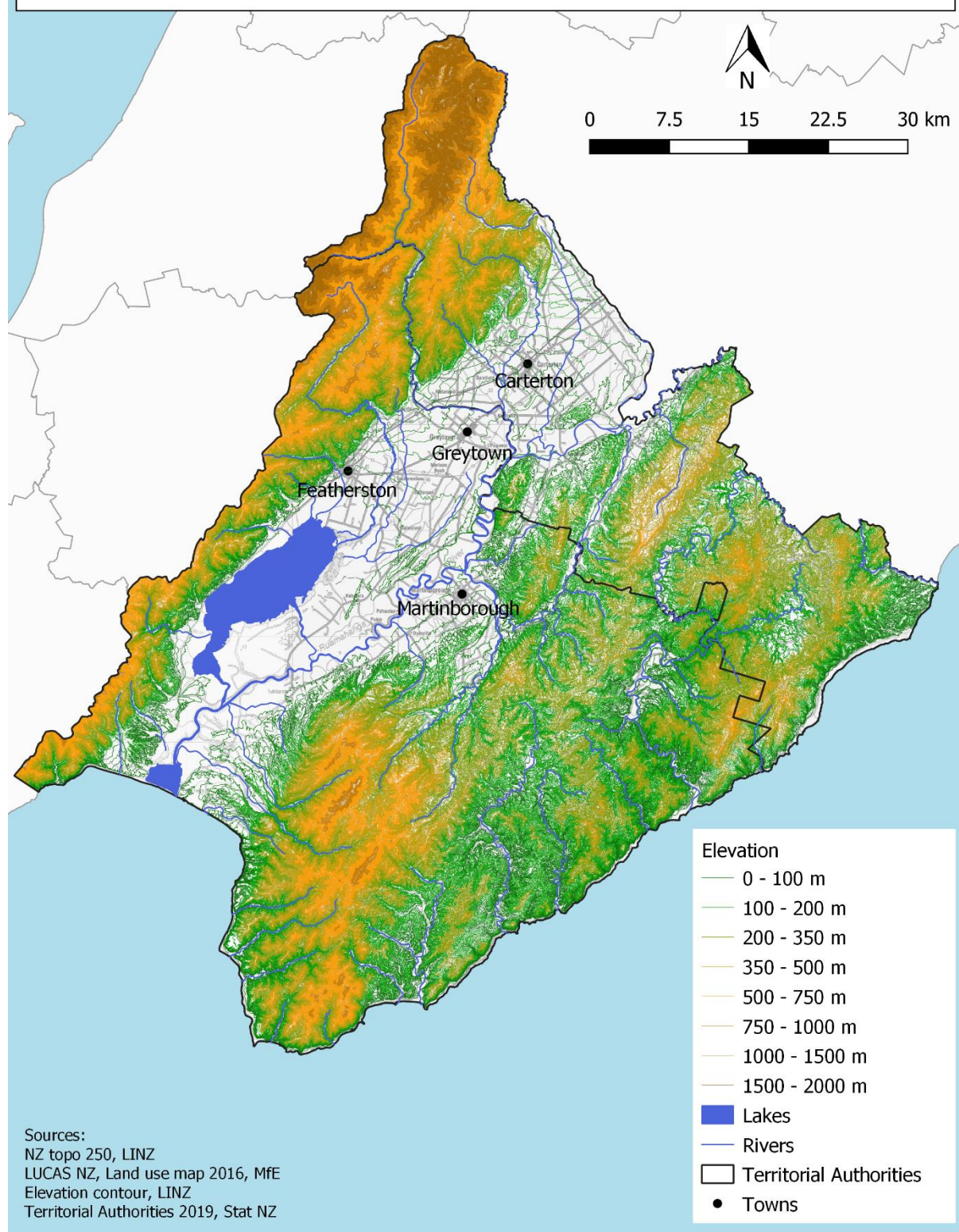
Figure 27: Elevation for CD and SWD

Agriculture and forestry in Carterton and South Wairarapa districts

Legend:
- Planted Forest
- Grassland - High producing
- Grassland - Low producing
- Cropland
- Lakes
- Rivers
- Territorial Authorities
- Towns

Towns labelled: Carterton, Greytown, Featherston, Martinborough

Sources:
NZ topo 250, LINZ
LUCAS NZ, Land use map 2016, MfE
Territorial Authorities 2019, Stat NZ
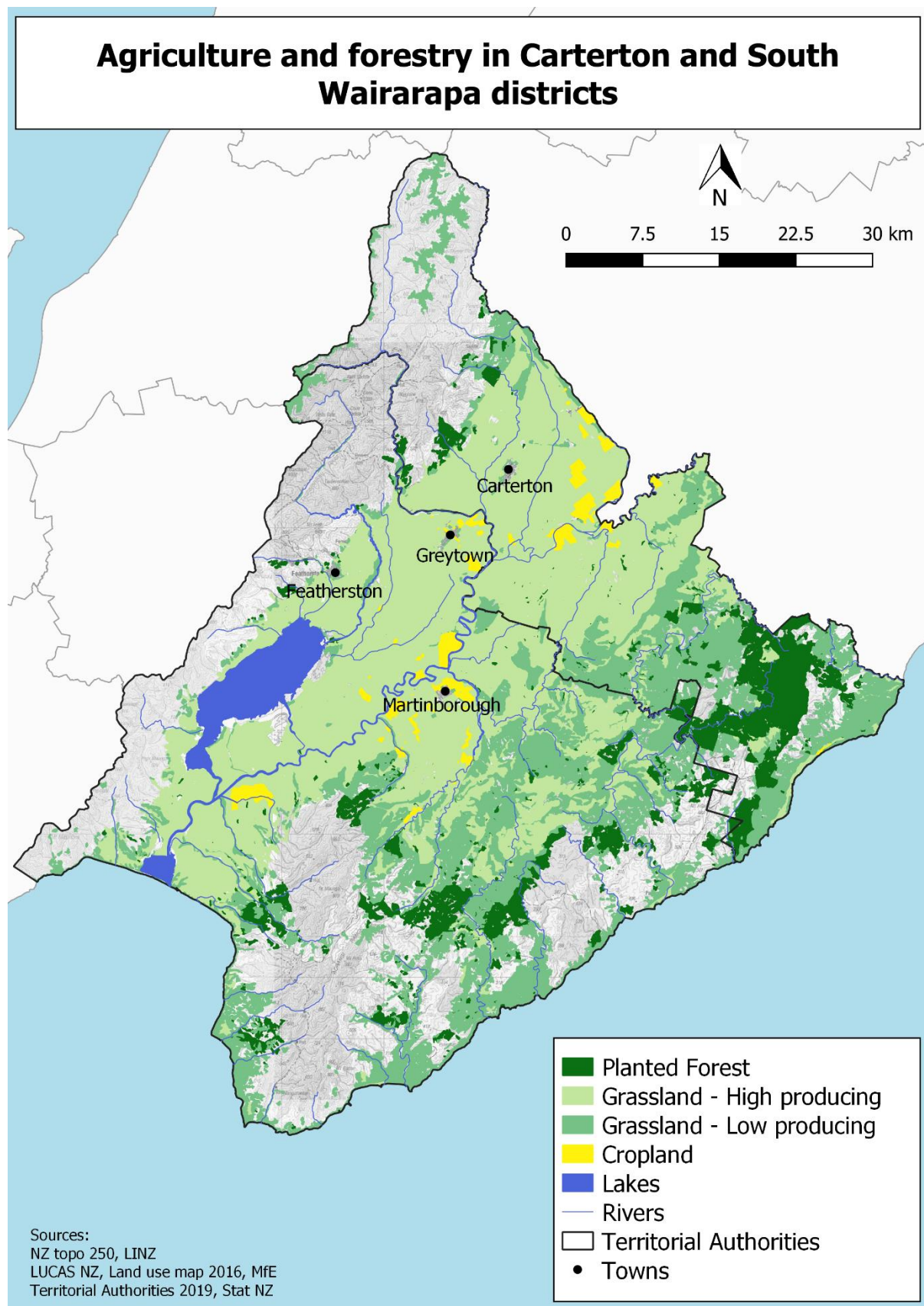
Figure 28: Agriculture in CD and SWD
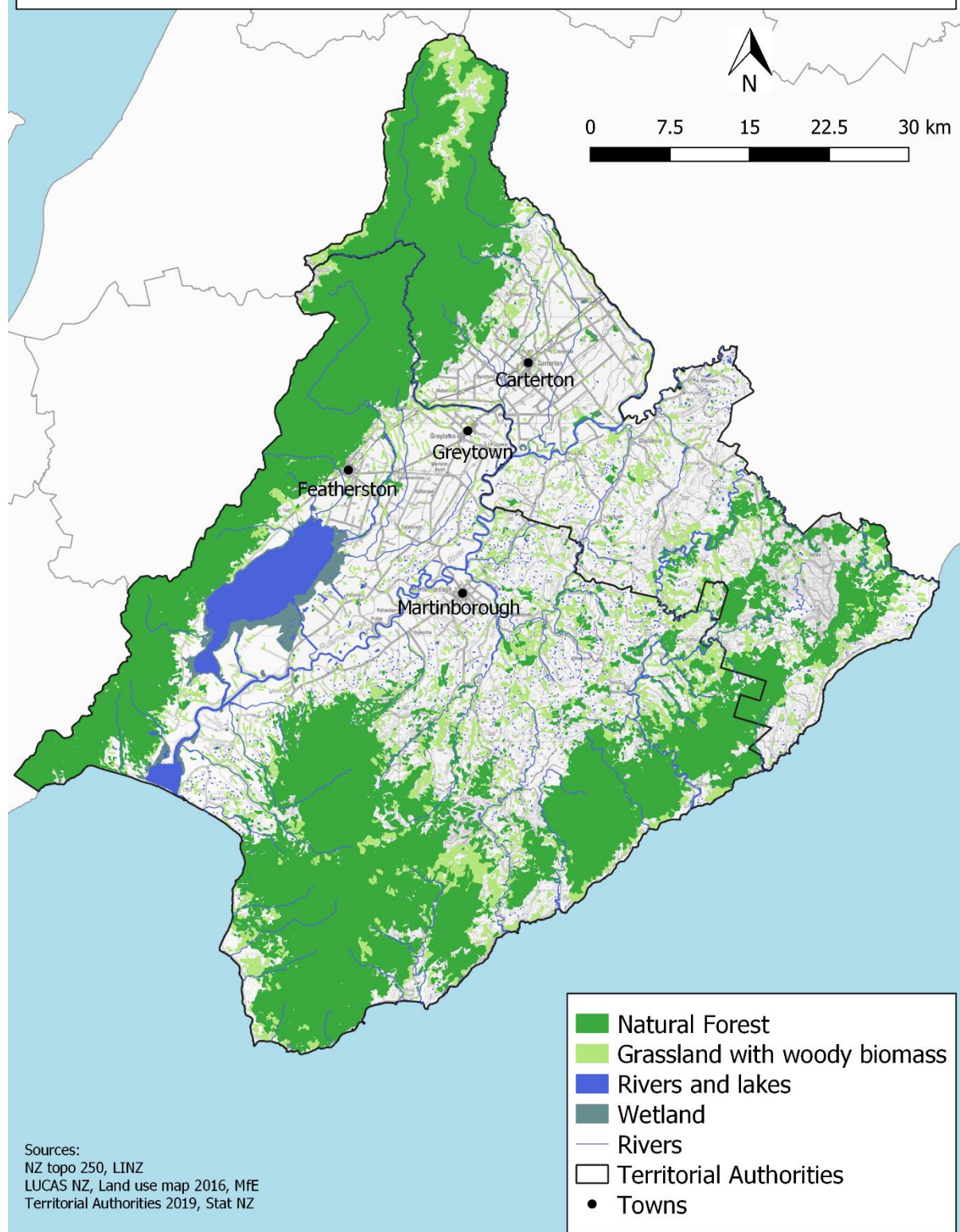
Figure 29: Natural areas in CD and SWD

Human infrastructures in Carterton and South Wairarapa districts

Carterton

Greytown

Featherston

Martinborough

0   7.5   15   22.5   30 km

N

Railway
Highway
Road
Settlements
Lakes
Rivers
Territorial Authorities
• Towns

Sources:
NZ topo 250, LINZ
LUCAS NZ, Land use map 2016, MfE
Territorial Authorities 2019, Stat NZ
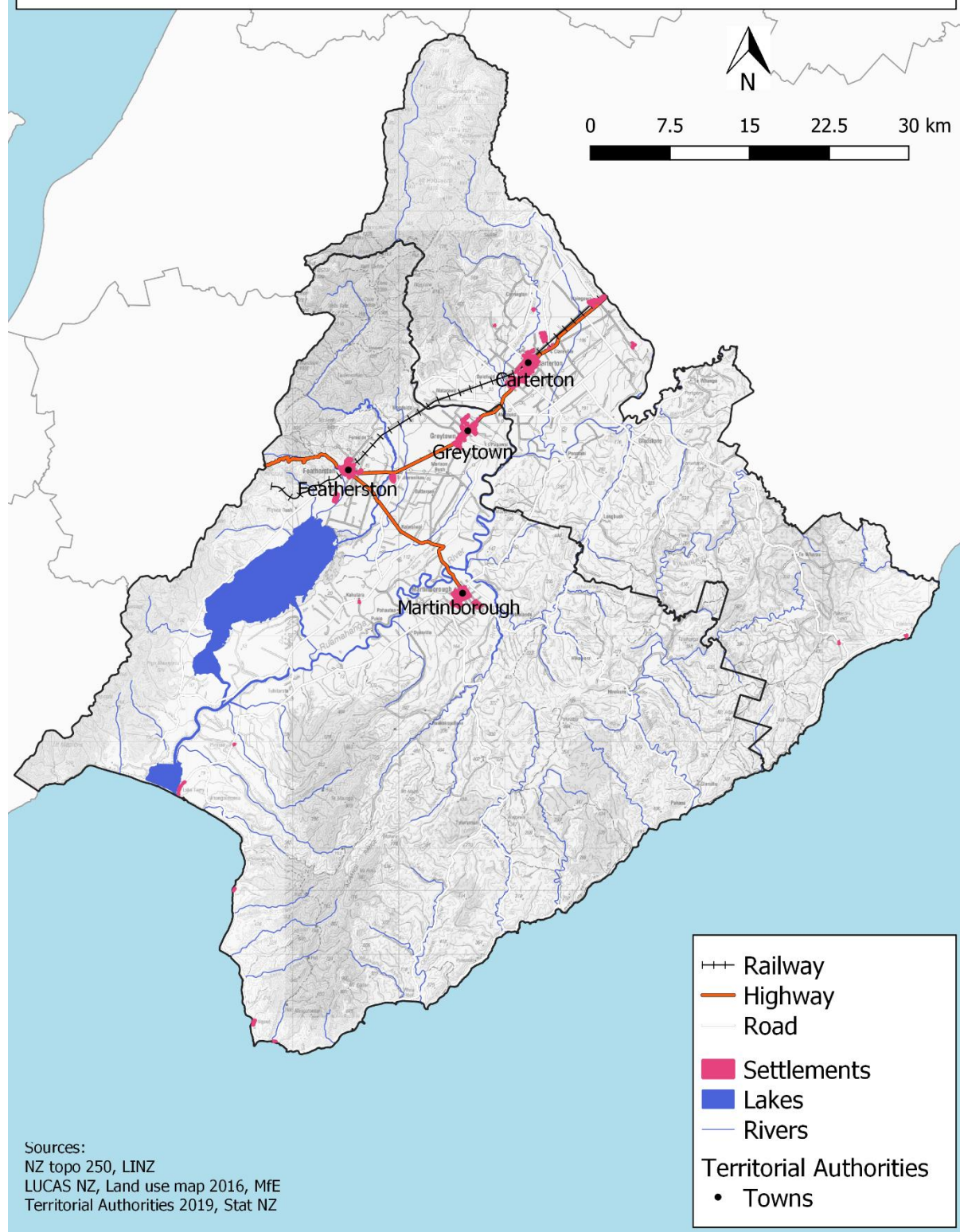
Figure 30: Human infrastructures in CD and SWD

5   Historical and cultural context

The Wairarapa has a strong mana whenua history with many important Māori heritage sites. The cultural landscape includes those places associated with ngā atua (deities), taniwha and kaitiaki (guardians and protectors of places), as well as places discovered, visited and or names by ancestors and explorers.

5.1   History

5.1.1   Pre-European era

Well established Māori communities lived in the southern Wairarapa since the 14th century. They were descended from a place of origin in the Pacific known to them as Hawaiki.

They were communities of people who:

- hunted and gathered food from the rocky shoreline, the coastal environment and the lakes, primarily harvesting tuna (eels) but also other native species including kokopu (whitebait) and piharau (lamprey)
- ventured into the interior to hunt for forest birds and gather other wild produce from the inland valleys, wetlands and hills.
- developed areas of land for the cultivation of kumara and probably also taro and gourd.

For centuries the natural environment has provided both material and spiritual sustenance for Māori communities. Lake Wairarapa and the South Wairarapa coastline are of immense cultural, spiritual and historic significance to Māori.

Wairarapa Māori regarded the lakes and their surrounding lands as an important source of physical and spiritual well-being, seeing it as a taonga, handed to them by their ancestors to be cherished. The land, the waters and all their inhabitants, human and non-human alike, were part of a wider world governed by gods and were tapu or sacred.

5.1.2   European colonisation

European settlers arrived on the margins of Wairarapa Moana in the early 1840s, bringing with them a completely different set of cultural values and a truly foreign way of looking at and assessing land.

For the early settlers, the land is a great opportunity to develop farming: *"The land is for the most part covered with fern and coarse grass, easily cleared and affording ample pasturage for cattle in its present state"* wrote the New Zealand Company's surveyor Robert Stokes in 1841. In 1844, the surveyor Henry Tiffen wrote that the soil is very fertile and up to six feet deep in places. He also said that the land around the bottom lake was prone to be flooded but if the lake could be kept at a lower level, 4,000 acres of rich watered meadow land would be available for graziers.

In 1844, the first stations were established around the shore of the lake. The Wharekākā farm was the first extensive sheep station in New Zealand. Then started the disagreement between Māori and Pākehā over the control of the lake Onoke outlet. Māori want a high-water level for tuna (eel) fishing when Pākehā want a low-water level for grazing.

In the 1850s, the Māori started to sell their land to the Pākehā after leasing was made illegal by the Crown. Māori made it clear the sale did not include the bed of the lakes and that they were selling to the tahakupu, the highwater mark. The failure to properly survey the land, and the disagreement over exactly what had been sold and what had been retained by Māori was to lead to tension over ownership of the land uplifted in the 1855 earthquake, and the ability to control the outlet to the sea.

This disagreement ended in 1896 when tangata whenua gifted the lakes to the Government. The settlers were then free to:

- Stop bank the Ruamāhanga river, the Lake Wairarapa Lake and the Lake Onoke.
- Drain the rich swamp pasture.
- Control the Lake Onoke outlet.

What has been gifted was the Native Land Court title the Crown had forced on Māori, and with it control of the outlet at Onoke. What had not been gifted, were the waters and fisheries of Wairarapa Moana. Premier Richard Seddon, who can take much of the credit for the gifting of the lakes said, *"The waters are still yours and so are the fish"*. However, after a few years, these words were forgotten.

The last major wetland destruction around the lake happened in 1974 when the Te Hōpai Lagoon has been drained and turned into pasture.

5.2   Cultural context

Kaitiakitanga

Kaitiakitanga encompasses guardianship, preservation, conservation and protection. In its simplest form kaitiakitanga is the responsibility to care for the physical, ecological and spiritual well-being of a place or resource to ensure harmony within the environment and protection against elements that cause permanent imbalances.

The primary kaitiaki or guardian were the Atua; Tāne is the kaitiaki of the forest and Tangaroa is the kaitiaki of the sea. A kaitiaki can be spiritual (such as a taniwha) or physical such as the tōtara log of Wairarapa Moana.

Lake Wairarapa

Lake Wairarapa is of immense cultural and spiritual significance to Māori.

Traditional fishing (such as tuna/eel fishing) was a major activity on the lake. "*Throughout the ages, the mouth of Wairarapa Moana has paid homage to its eel migration by obligingly closing its mouth at the end of February or the beginning of March. Legend records that Rākai Uru, the taniwha who is the caretaker of the lake, is responsible for this seasonal closing. Rākai Uru takes the form of a large tōtara log. When the migration is about to take place he makes a journey out to sea, and the mouth of the lake closes behind him*"[4]. Māori exported as many as ten tons of tuna/eels annually as far away as the Bay of Plenty.

With the changes to the Lake Wairarapa wetlands over the past 150 years many traditional fishing sites and sources of plant materials such as flax, ti (cabbage tree) and pingao have been lost or greatly reduced. With appropriate management and plantings, some of these sites could be restored specifically for the sustainable harvest of cultural materials, which would have the additional benefit of increasing habitat diversity for wildlife.

Guidelines for the management of the Lake Wairarapa wetlands have been produced and adopted by interested parties.

[4] T.V. Saunders 'The eels od Lake Wairarapa', Te Ao Hou, June 1965.

Nowadays, projects are being led in order to restore wetlands (therefore the important role to local iwi for gathering kai moana) around Lake Wairarapa. For instance, the Pou Aruhe Saltmarsh Freshwater Initiative near Lake Onoke is an ambitious project with Greater Wellington Regional Council, mana whenua and local conservation groups. Ra Smith[5] said Māori bring important values to these projects which could connect the whole region.

Ruamāhanga river and other rivers

Ra Smith says, "*We [Māori] think of rivers as a character, and the character of the river holds the mauri[6], often called the life force*".

"*On the opposite side from where the two rivers meet is the whare kōhanga, a place like a maternity ward. When babies were born they would take the whenua [placenta] and be buried in the ground, and they would take the baby down into the river and make up a lullaby. It was no rockabye baby, it was eight verses of very intense lullaby about the blessing of the baby and its life expectancy.*"

Ra Smith says the most important confluence was where the Ruamāhanga met Lake Wairarapa, a point that no longer exists.

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[5] Ra Smith is part of the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa iwi.

[6] According to the Māori Dictionary, Mauri is "life principle, life force, vital essence, special nature, a material symbol of a life principle, source of emotions - the essential quality and vitality of a being or entity. Also used for a physical object, individual, ecosystem or social group in which this essence is located".

6 Climate Change and impacts for Carterton and South Wairarapa Districts

6.1 What is Climate Change

According to the UNFCCC[7], Climate Change means a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.

6.1.1 Atmosphere composition

Earth's atmosphere is made up of nitrogen (78%), oxygen (21%), and a small percentage of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide and methane.

6.1.2 Greenhouse effect

Greenhouse gases trap warmth from the sun and make life on Earth possible. Without the influence of the greenhouse effect on our planet, the average surface temperature would be -18°C (average temperature on Earth with the greenhouse effect is 15°C).

Source: NIWA, https://www.niwa.co.nz/our-science/climate/information-and-resources/clivar/greenhouse
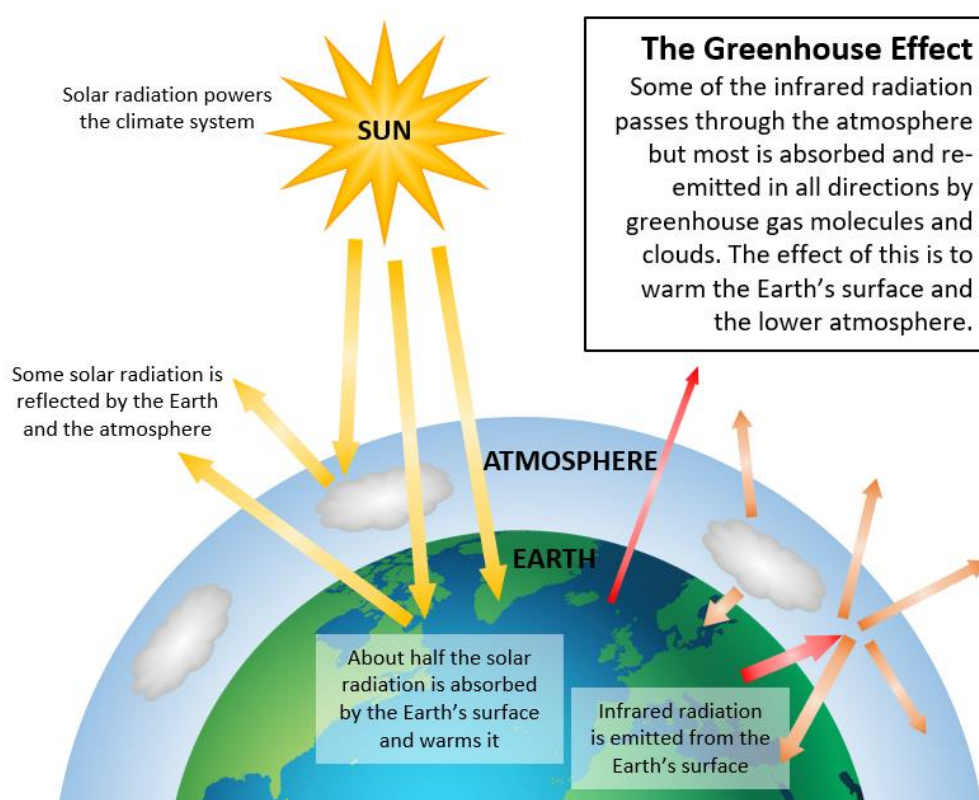
Figure 31: The greenhouse effect

[7] United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change

6.1.3   What causes Climate Change?

The greenhouse gas (CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O) concentration in the atmosphere is raising quickly since the last 150 years (since the industrial revolution) because of fossil fuels burning, deforestation, etc. The temperature is correlated to the greenhouse gas concentration as shown in the graphs below.
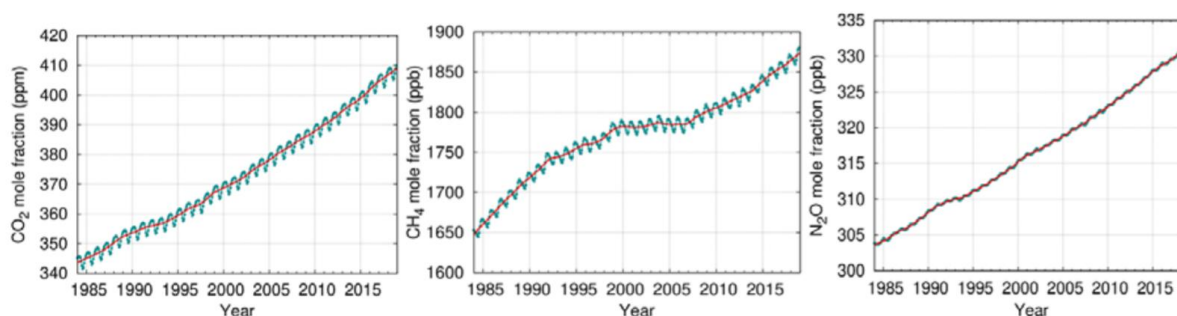
Source: WMO Provisional Statement on the State of the Global Climate in 2019, World Meteorological Organization, 2019

Figure 32: Concentration (ppm) in Carbon dioxide, Methane and Nitrous oxide from 1984 to 2018.
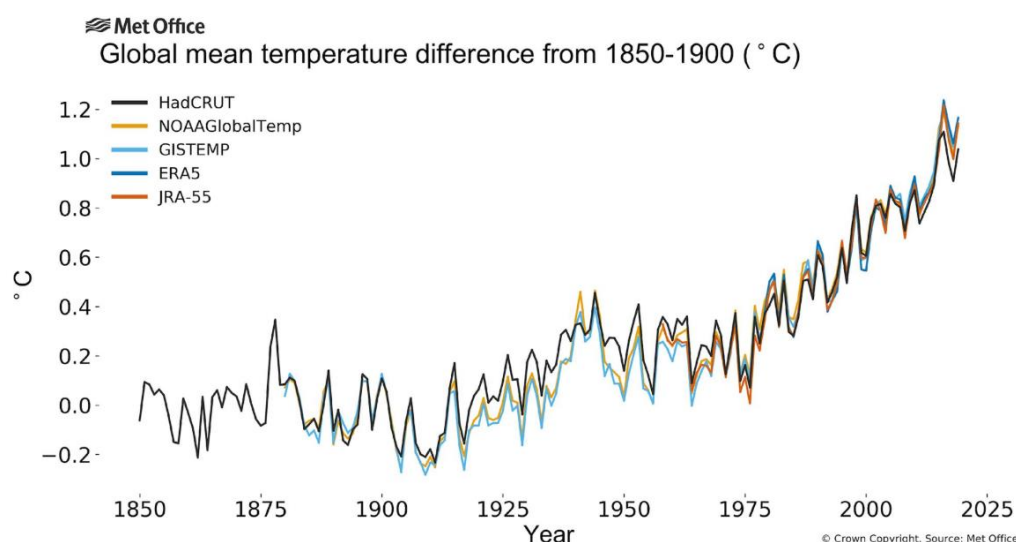
Source: WMO Provisional Statement on the State of the Global Climate in 2019, World Meteorological Organization, 2019

Figure 33: Global annual mean temperature difference pre-industrial conditions (1850-1900, °C)

Not only the temperatures are raising but the whole climate is changing: increase in the extreme weather events (e.g. storm, draught), melt of the ice pack, sea level rise, ocean acidification, etc.

The next section will expose the impact of the Climate Change on Wairarapa.

6.2 Likely impacts of the Climate Change
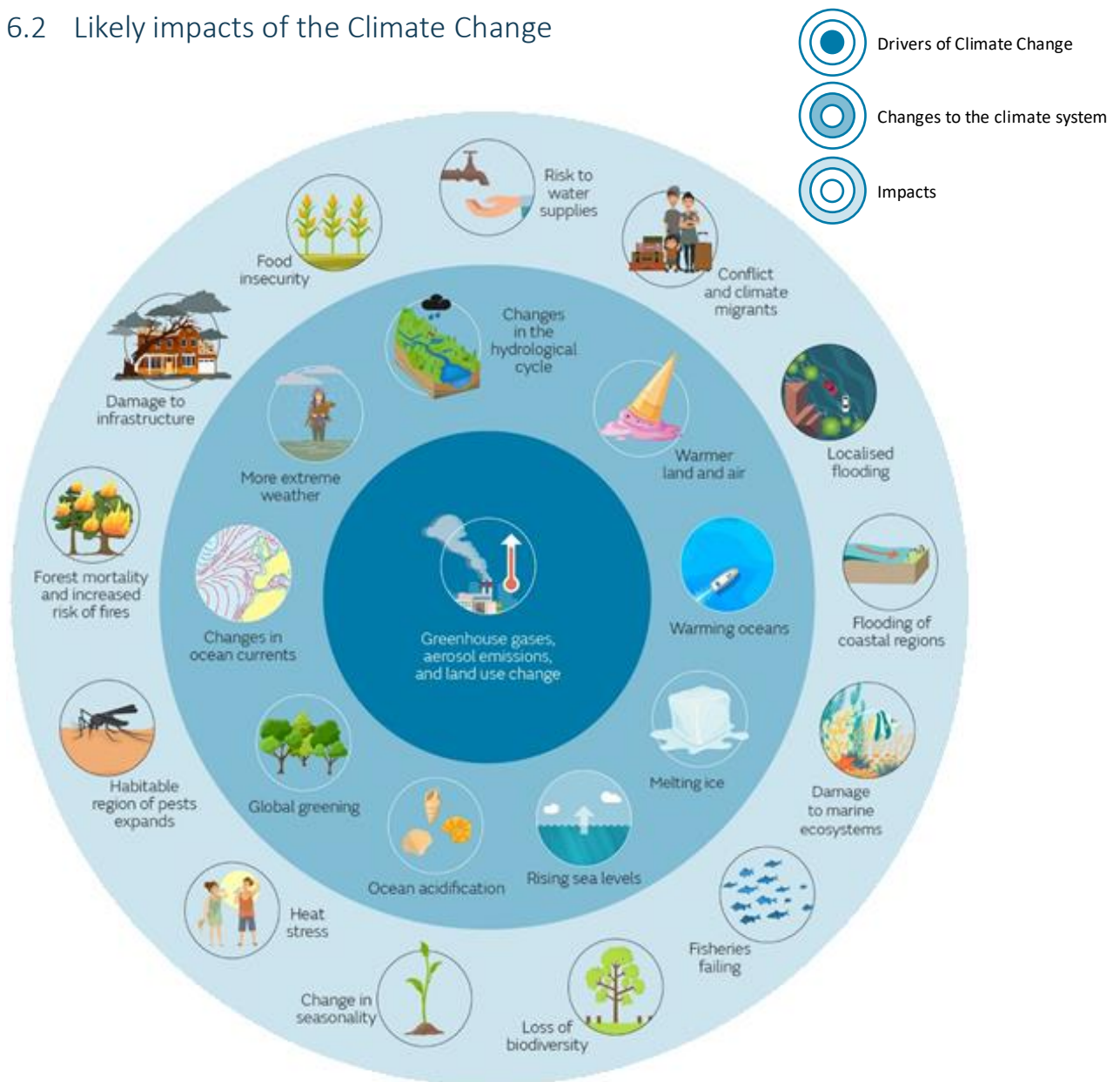
Source: Metoffice, https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/learn-about/climate-and-climate-change/climate-change/effects-of-climate-change

Figure 34: Illustration of some of the drivers of Climate Change and impacts they could have on the climate system

6.3 Likely Climate Change impacts for Wairarapa

6.3.1 Projections

These figures bellow are projected changes relative to 1986 – 2005 levels. The values provided capture the range across all scenarios ranging from low to high greenhouse gases concentration (high efforts to reduce our emissions to low or no effort).

The values are based on scenario estimates and should not be taken as definitive.

Temperature in 2090

- Spring: +0.6°C to +2.7°C
- Summer: +0.7°C to +3.1°C
- Autumn: +0.7°C to +3.1°C
- Winter: +0.7°C to +3.2°C

Rainfall in 2090

- Spring: -3% to +2%
- Summer: -1% to +8%
- Autumn: 0 to +3%
- Winter: -7% to +1 %
- No significant change in the frequency of extreme rainy days

Wind in 2090

- +2% to +3% of extremely windy days

Storms

- Increase in storm intensity, local wind extremes and thunderstorms
- No increase of the frequency of the storms

Sea-level rise

- +26 cm since early 20th Century (+2.23 mm/year)

6.3.2 What does it mean?

Coastal hazards

Increased risk to coastal roads and infrastructure from coastal erosion and inundation, increased storminess and sea-level rise.

Local Government NZ estimates $2.7 billion of council roading, water, and building infrastructure are at risk from 0.5 metres of sea level rise, and that increases to $14.1 billion with 3 metres of sea level rise, and LGNZ says those are probably conservative estimates.

Heavy rain

Increased risk to surface flooding. River flooding may also become more frequent and more intense.

Erosion and landslides

Increased risk to erosion and landslides.

Droughts

More frequent droughts are likely to lead to water shortages, increased demand for irrigation and increased risk of wild fires.

Agriculture

Warmer temperatures, a longer growing season and fewer frosts could provide opportunities to grow new crops. Farmers might benefit from faster growth of pasture and better crop growing conditions. However, these benefits may be limited by negative effects of climate change such as prolonged drought, water shortages and greater frequency and intensity of storms.

Biosecurity

Climate change could lead to changes in pests and diseases over time. A likely increase in weed species and subtropical pests and diseases could require new pest management approaches. Biodiversity may be threatened by changing temperature and rainfall patterns, and sea level rise.

Biodiversity

Biodiversity is suffering from Climate Change due to the rate of change. It is very fast compared to historic change species have experienced.

Ocean acidification

Because the ocean absorbs a huge quantity of CO_2 released in the atmosphere, it becomes more and more acidic. This affects negatively all the marine species, especially seashells.

7   Greenhouse gas inventory

7.1   Carterton and South Wairarapa Districts

GWRC Inventory – wait for results

7.2 Carterton District Council

The Table 13, Table 14, Table 15 and Table 16 are the summary on the greenhouse gas inventory made for CDC in 2018. For further information, refer to the greenhouse gas inventory reports.

	Scope	t CO_2e - 2018
CORPORATE SERVICES		**14.22**
Electricity – Other	Scope 2	2.99
Transport and distribution losses	Scope 3	0.23
Transport – Diesel	Scope 1	0
Transport – Petrol	Scope 1	7.5
Transport – Flights	Scope 3	0.6
Waste	Scope 3	2.9
Refrigerant	Scope 1	0
COMMUNITY SERVICES		**60.81**
Electricity – Other	Scope 2	56.53
Transport and distribution losses	Scope 3	4.28
OPERATIONS		**109.39**
Electricity – Other	Scope 2	2.93
Electricity – Street lights	Scope 2	62.52
Transport and distribution losses	Scope 3	4.96
Transport – Diesel	Scope 1	30.82
Transport – Petrol	Scope 1	8.16
WATER		**517.28**
Transport – Diesel	Scope 1	47.82
Transport – Petrol	Scope 1	0
Water supply	Scope 3	21.64
Wastewater treatment	Scope 3	447.82
PARKS AND RESERVES		**63.42**
Electricity – Other	Scope 2	12.17
Transport and distribution losses	Scope 3	0.92
Transport – Diesel	Scope 1	42.09
Transport – Petrol	Scope 1	0.74
Green waste	Scope 3	7.5
REGULATORY		**12.00**
Transport – Diesel	Scope 1	6.52
Transport – Petrol	Scope 1	5.48
TOTAL GROSS		**777.12**
FORESTRY		-7,249.34
TOTAL NET		**-6,472.22**

Table 13: Emissions by business units

	t CO_2e – 2018
Scope 1	149.13
Scope 2	137.14
Scope 3	490.85
TOTAL GROSS	**777.12**
FORESTRY	-7,249.34
TOTAL NET	**-6,472.22**

Table 14: Emissions by scopes

	t CO_2e – 2018
ELECTRICITY	**147.52**
Street lights	*62.52*
Other	*74.62*
Transport and distribution losses	*10.39*
TRANSPORT	**149.73**
Petrol	*21.88*
Diesel	*127.25*
Flights	*0.6*
WASTE WATER	**447.82**
WATER SUPPLY	**21.64**
WASTE	**10.40**
REFRIGERANT	**0.00**
TOTAL GROSS	**777.12**
FORESTRY	-7,249.34
TOTAL NET	**-6,472.22**

Table 15: Emissions by sources

	t CO_2e – 2018
	FTE: 59.8 Population: 9,201
Total gross GHG per FTE	13.00
Total gross GHG per head of population	0.084

Table 16: Emissions per FTE and per head of population

7.3 South Wairarapa District Council

The Table 17, Table 18, Table 19 and Table 20 are the summary on the greenhouse gas inventory made for SWDC in 2018. For further information, refer to the greenhouse gas inventory reports.

	Scope	t CO_2e – 2018
CORPORATE SERVICES		**35.36**
Electricity – Other	Scope 2	*5.32*
Transport and distribution losses	Scope 3	*0.40*
Transport – Diesel	Scope 1	*7.35*
Transport – Petrol	Scope 1	*17.63*
Transport – Flights	Scope 3	*1.93*
Waste	Scope 3	*2.73*
Refrigerant	Scope 1	*0*
COMMUNITY SERVICES		**20.03**
Electricity – Other	Scope 2	*18.62*
Transport and distribution losses	Scope 3	*1.41*
OPERATIONS		**53.67**
Electricity – Other	Scope 2	*0.32*
Electricity – Street lights	Scope 2	*29.59*
Transport and distribution losses	Scope 3	*2.27*
Transport – Diesel	Scope 1	*7.64*
Transport – Petrol	Scope 1	*13.86*
WATER		**613.1**
Water supply	Scope 3	*46.04*
Wastewater treatment	Scope 3	*567.07*
PARKS AND RESERVES		**30.10**
Electricity – Other	Scope 2	*25.49*
Transport and distribution losses	Scope 3	*1.93*
Transport – Diesel	Scope 1	*0*
Transport – Petrol	Scope 1	*2.67*
REGULATORY		**12.91**
Transport – Diesel	Scope 1	*11.48*
Transport – Petrol	Scope 1	*1.43*
TOTAL GROSS		**765.18**
FORESTRY		**-2,414.41**
TOTAL NET		**-1,649.23**

Table 17: Emissions by business units

	t CO_2e – 2018
Scope 1	62.07
Scope 2	79.34
Scope 3	623.77
TOTAL GROSS	**765.18**
FORESTRY	-2,414.41
TOTAL NET	**-1,649.23**

Table 18: Emissions by scopes

	t CO_2e – 2018
ELECTRICITY	85.35
Street lights	*29.59*
Other	*49.75*
Transport and distribution losses	*6.01*
TRANSPORT	63.99
Petrol	*35.60*
Diesel	*26.47*
Flights	*1.93*
WASTE WATER	567.07
WATER SUPPLY	46.04
WASTE	2.73
REFRIGERANT	0.00
TOTAL GROSS	**765.18**
FORESTRY	-2,414.41
TOTAL NET	**-1,649.23**

Table 19: Emissions by sources

	t CO_2e – 2018
	FTE: 41 Population: 10,569
Total gross GHG per FTE	18.66
Total gross GHG per head of population	0.072

Table 20: Emissions per FTE and per head of population

8 Targets

8.1 International targets – Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement was adopted by Parties under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 12 December 2015. It commits all countries to take action on climate change. New Zealand ratified the Paris Agreement on 4 October 2016.

The purpose of the Paris Agreement is to:

- keep the global average temperature well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, while pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C
- strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change
- make sure that financial flows support the development of low-carbon and climate-resilient economies.

By ratifying the agreement New Zealand commits to having an emissions reduction target and regularly updating it. Ratification also commits us to:

- continue to regularly report on our emissions and how we're tracking towards meeting our target
- continue to provide financial support to assist developing countries' mitigation and adaptation efforts
- plan for adaptation.

8.2 National targets – Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act

The Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act sets a greenhouse gas reduction targets and require that:

- net accounting emissions of greenhouse gases in a calendar year, other than biogenic methane, are zero by the calendar year beginning on 1 January 2050 and for each subsequent calendar year; and
- emissions of biogenic methane[8] in a calendar year:
    - are 10% less than 2017 emissions[9] by the calendar year beginning on 1 January 2030; and
    - are 24% to 47% less than 2017 emissions by the calendar year beginning on 1 January 2050 and for each subsequent calendar year.

The 2050 target will be met if emissions reductions meet or exceed those required by the target.

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[8] Methane produced from biological sources (plant and animal).

[9] 2017 emissions mean the emissions of biogenic methane for the calendar year beginning on 1 January 2017.

8.3 Councils' targets

Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils aimed to set up greenhouse gas emissions targets in order to comply to Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act and to the Paris agreement.

The targets must be ambitious but also, achievable and realistic. Being small councils, we have to be aware of our limits.

During the period 2020 – 2030, Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils aim to:

- Reduce their gross greenhouse gas emissions,
- Increase the reservoirs, therefore the amount of greenhouse gas sequestered every year,
- Reduce the biogenic methane by 10% below 2017 levels.

To be able to be able to achieve these targets, the councils set up an action plan that is exposed in the following part of the strategy. The actions are intended for:

- the councils,
- the community
- the businesses.

The greenhouse gas inventories will allow the councils to keep track and record of their emissions and make sure the councils are in the right direction.

9 Action plan

9.1 Summary

	One-year Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	Three-year Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions	Ten-year Achieve and go beyond our targets
1. Councils: lead by example			
1. Council's activities	1-1.1.1. Measure and report on council's emissions 1-1.1.2. Work with Greater Wellington Regional Council and other Territorial Authorities 1-1.1.3. Insert Climate Change and sustainability in the tenders 1-1.1.4. Implement a Carbon Reduction Policy 1-1.1.5. Input Climate Change in the new Spatial Plan	1-1.1.1. Ongoing 1-1.1.2. Ongoing 3-1.1.1. Update the Ruamāhanga Strategy 3-1.1.2. Review the contracts to insert Climate Change and sustainability 3-1.1.3. Implement a Low Carbon Events policy 3-1.1.4. Input Climate Change in the Risk Management Strategy	1-1.1.1. Ongoing 1-1.1.2. Ongoing 1-1.1.3. Ongoing 3-1.1.1. Ongoing 3-1.1.2. Ongoing
2. Optimise the fleet vehicle	1-1.2.1. Consider other options than combustion engine vehicle 1-1.2.2. Adopt fuel-efficient driving techniques 1-1.2.3. Lead a fleet review	1-1.2.1. Ongoing 1-1.2.2. Ongoing 3-1.2.1. Update the fleet according to the results of the fleet review	1-1.2.1. Ongoing 1-1.2.2. Ongoing 3-1.2.1. Ongoing 10-1.2.1. Lead a strong fleet vehicle transition to EV
3. Reduce the energy consumption	1-1.3.1. Adopt an energy saving behaviour 1-1.3.2. Use LED technology (including streetlights) 1-1.3.3. Lead a building efficiency assessment	1-1.3.1. Ongoing 1-1.3.2. Ongoing 3-1.3.1. Liaise with the company in charge of the service for heat pump to reduce the energy consumption	1-1.3.1. Ongoing 1-1.3.2. Ongoing 10-1.3.1. Renovate the buildings to reach a very low energy consumption (including the swimming pools)

	One-year Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	Three-year Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions	Ten-year Achieve and go beyond our targets
1. Councils: lead by example			
4. Reduce the use of non-renewable energy	1-1.4.1. Buy electricity from a company that uses 100% renewable energy	3-1.4.1. Develop photovoltaic	3-1.4.1. Ongoing
5. Reduce water consumption, therefore wastewater	1-1.5.1. Reduce reticulated water leaks 1-1.5.2. Use water saving technologies 1-1.5.3. Reduce storm water and ground water in the sewers	1-1.5.1. Ongoing 1-1.5.2. Ongoing 1-1.5.3. Ongoing 3-1.5.1. Increase the rainwater collection	1-1.5.1. Ongoing 1-1.5.2. Ongoing 1-1.5.3. Ongoing 3-1.5.1. Ongoing
6. Reduce solid waste	1-1.6.1. Compost 1-1.6.2. Recycle 1-1.6.3. Optimise the IT (especially paper prints)	1-1.6.1. Ongoing 1-1.6.2. Ongoing 1-1.6.3. Ongoing	1-1.6.1. Ongoing 1-1.6.2. Ongoing 1-1.6.3. Ongoing
7. Increase the carbon reservoirs	1-1.7.1. Preserve our forests 1-1.7.2. Lead a land assessment to increase tree planting and wetland restoration	1-1.7.1. 3-1.7.1. Increase afforestation according to the results of the land assessment 3-1.7.2. Restore wetlands according to the results of the land assessment	1-1.7.1. Ongoing 3-1.7.1. Ongoing 3-1.7.2. Ongoing
8. Communicate and educate	1-1.8.1. Engage the staff in the carbon footprint reduction 1-1.8.2. Keep the council's members and staff informed	1-1.8.1. Ongoing 1-1.8.2. Ongoing	1-1.8.1. Ongoing 1-1.8.2. Ongoing

	One-year Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	**Three-year** Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions	**Ten-year** Achieve and go beyond our targets
2. Community and businesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy			
1. Reduce the use of combustion engine vehicles	1-2.1.1. Promote alternatives to combustion engine vehicles (public transport, bicycle, carpooling) 1-2.1.2. Promote fuel-efficient driving techniques 1-2.1.3. Develop bike lanes by supporting the Five Towns Trail Trust 1-2.1.4. Promote EV and e-bikes with EECA Low Emissions Contestable Fund	1-2.1.1. Ongoing 1-2.1.2. Ongoing 1-2.1.3. Ongoing	1-2.1.1. Ongoing 1-2.1.2. Ongoing 1-2.1.3. Ongoing 10-2.1.1. Create a long-term bike hire between the five towns 10-2.1.2. Create carpool carparks
2. Promote healthy homes	1-2.2.1. Promote an energy saving behaviour	1-2.2.1. Ongoing 3-2.2.1. Promote healthy homes and buildings for ratepayers and businesses 3-2.2.2. Promote renewable energies for ratepayers and businesses 3-2.2.3. Review the building consent requirements in order to have healthier homes	1-2.2.1. Ongoing 10-2.2.1. Renovate the community flats
3. Promote local food and locally made goods and services	1-2.3.1. Promote locally produced food, goods and services	1-2.3.1. Ongoing	1-2.3.1. Ongoing
4. Reduce solid waste	Solid waste emits methane which is a strong greenhouse gas (1 ton of methane has the same effect on the climate as 28 tons of carbon dioxide). It is why reducing solid waste is very important (especially food waste). The solid waste reduction strategy is managed by the Regional Zero Waste Advisor; therefore, the actions are not developed in this strategy.		
5. Increase the carbon reservoirs	1-2.5.1. Promote forest preservation and afforestation	1-2.5.1. Ongoing	1-2.5.1. Ongoing

	One-year Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	**Three-year** Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions	**Ten-year** Achieve and go beyond our targets
2. Community and businesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy			
6. Engage the community and businesses in the carbon footprint reduction	1-2.6.1. Coordinate the Climate Change week / Conservation week 1-2.6.2. Hold a Climate Change stall at local events 1-2.6.3. Educate the children to Climate Change with Enviroschools and school holiday programmes 1-2.6.4. Watch for new scientific publications, laws, rules to keep the community informed	1-2.6.1. Ongoing 1-2.6.2. Ongoing 1-2.6.3. Ongoing 1-2.6.4. Ongoing 3-2.6.1. Organise the Climate Change biennial	1-2.6.1. Ongoing 1-2.6.2. Ongoing 1-2.6.3. Ongoing 1-2.6.4. Ongoing 3-2.6.1. Ongoing

Table 21: Summary of the action plan

9.2 One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions

9.2.1 Councils: lead by example

Council's activities

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	
1-1. Councils: lead by example	
1-1.1. Council's activities	
1-1.1.1. Measure and report on council's emissions	
Description	South Wairarapa District Council and Carterton District Council measure their own emission and report them yearly. This action aims to understand our emissions in order to reduce them.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe
Time frame	2018 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	One inventory and report published each year.

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	
1-1. Councils: lead by example	
1-1.1. Council's activities	
1-1.1.2. Work with Greater Wellington Regional Council and other Territorial Authorities	
Description	The Climate Change Advisor works in relation: - with Greater Wellington Regional Council (Wellington Regional Climate Change Working Party, Wellington Regional Electric Vehicles Working Party) - with other TA through the Local Government Climate Change Group. This action aims to get the support, experience and feedback from others and be more efficient in our way to work and to reduce our emissions.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe
Time frame	2019 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	Attendance to meetings and support to other TA

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	
1-1. Councils: lead by example	
1-1.1. Council's activities	
1-1.1.3. Insert Climate Change and sustainability in the tenders	
Description	All the new tenders will have a Climate Change and sustainability clause. The way the applicants answer these clauses will help to choose the successful applicant (amongst other clauses). This action aims to reduce the council's footprint. The council wants to make sure its contractors try to reduce their emissions and are respectful of the environment.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe
Time frame	2020 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	All the new tenders will have a Climate Change and sustainability clause.

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	
1-1. Councils: lead by example	
1-1.1. Council's activities	
1-1.1.4. Implement a Carbon Reduction Policy	
Description	An internal Carbon Reduction Policy will be implemented in 2020 to reduce the carbon footprint of all the employees in their everyday tasks. Also, all the other policies will be reviewed to add a Climate Change component when relevant. This action aims to include Climate Change in every project, decision (e.g. buying furniture) and report (e.g. Council meetings, committees).
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe Policy Managers
Time frame	2020
Key Performance Indicator	The internal Carbon Reduction Policy is written and used by 2020. The other policies are reviewed and approved by 2020.

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	
1-1. Councils: lead by example	
1-1.1. Council's activities	
1-1.1.5. Input Climate Change in the new Spatial Plan	
Description	The Spatial Plan (South Wairarapa District Council) is currently under review. This plan helps to prepare for the growth of the district for the next 30 years. This action aims to take Climate Change into account in the district's development.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe Planning managers
Time frame	2020
Key Performance Indicator	Attendance to meetings with the planners and advices given by the Climate Change Advisor. Climate Change section in the future Spatial Plan.

Optimise the fleet vehicle

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	
1-1. Councils: lead by example	
1-1.2. Optimise the fleet vehicle	
1-1.2.1. Consider other options than combustion engine vehicle	
Description	The Climate Change Advisor will promote different alternatives to the car such as public transport, carpooling, bicycle or walking. The use of these options should come first, and the combustion engine vehicle shouldn't be used unless other alternatives available. This action aims to gather everyone's engagement in the councils to significantly reduce the transport's emissions.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe
Time frame	2019 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	Council's employees are aware about the other options available to reduce the use of car. The transport's emissions decrease.

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	
1-1. Councils: lead by example	
1-1.2. Optimise the fleet vehicle	
1-1.2.2. Adopt fuel-efficient driving techniques	
Description	Fuel-efficient driving techniques will be promoted to the council's fleet vehicle users. Indeed, these techniques can decrease the fuel consumption, thus the greenhouse gas emissions. Adopting fuel-efficient driving techniques also increase road safety. This action aims to gather everyone's engagement in the councils to significantly reduce the transport's emissions.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe
Time frame	2019 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	Council's employees are aware about fuel-efficient driving techniques and they use them. The transport's emissions decrease.

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	
1-1. Councils: lead by example	
1-1.2. Optimise the fleet vehicle	
1-1.2.3. Lead a fleet review	
Description	A fleet review will be held by the councils in order to have a better understanding of our transports. We want to make sure that our fleet (type of vehicles and numbers) is appropriate. This action aims to optimise our fleet in order to answer our needs in a better way.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe Fleet managers
Time frame	2020
Key Performance Indicator	Report on the results of the fleet review.

Reduce the energy consumption

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	
1-1. Councils: lead by example	
1-1.3. Reduce the energy consumption	
1-1.3.1. Adopt an energy saving behaviour	
Description	Energy saving behaviour will be promoted to the council's employees. Indeed, this behaviour can decrease the electricity consumption, thus the greenhouse gas emissions. This action aims to gather everyone's engagement in the council's to significantly reduce the stationary's emissions.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe
Time frame	2019 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	Council's employees are aware about energy saving behaviour and they adopt it. The energy use decrease (in the offices).

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	
1-1. Councils: lead by example	
1-1.3. Reduce the energy consumption	
1-1.3.2. Use LED technology (including streetlights)	
Description	In 2018 and 2019, the councils transitioned the streetlights from traditional to LED technology, which allowed to reduce the electricity use by over 20% in Carterton (2018 figures). The councils are currently transitioning the inside lighting to LED. This action aims to reduce our electricity consumption, thus our emissions.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe Operation managers Amenity managers
Time frame	2018 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	The numbers of Led lights increase until 100% of the lights are LED and the emissions decrease.

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	
1-1. Councils: lead by example	
1-1.3. Reduce the energy consumption	
1-1.3.3. Lead a building efficiency assessment	
Description	In order to know which buildings will need to be focused on, a building efficiency assessment needs to be done. This assessment will help us find out how our buildings might rate in terms of energy performance, and what it would take to enhance it.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe
Time frame	2020
Key Performance Indicator	The assessment is done, and a report is written.

Reduce the use of non-renewable energy

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	
1-1. Councils: lead by example	
1-1.4. Reduce the use of non-renewable energy	
1-1.4.1. Buy electricity from a company that uses 100% renewable energy	
Description	In order to reduce the greenhouse gas emitted by the stationary energy consumed, the councils will switch from a power company that uses non renewable energies (such as gas, coal and petrol) to a company that uses 100% renewable energies (such as wind, solar, hydro and geothermal energies).
Project management	Finance teams
Time frame	2019
Key Performance Indicator	The power company supplying the councils uses 100% renewable energies.

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	
1-1. Councils: lead by example	
1-1.5. Reduce water consumption, therefore wastewater	
1-1.5.1. Reduce reticulated water leaks	
Description	Leaks on reticulated water can represent a huge percentage of the water produced. This means that water is being treated to drinkable standards and this water is lost before to go to consumer. Water and energy used to treat it are being used without purpose. Therefore, the councils lead leak detection campaign and fix the leaks found. Also, the councils communicate to ratepayers about leaks and how to find them (water meter reading) in order to fix them. This action aims to reduce water losses therefore, resources usage (energy and water).
Project management	Operation managers
Time frame	Ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	The amount of water losses goes down.

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	
1-1. Councils: lead by example	
1-1.5. Reduce water consumption, therefore wastewater	
1-1.5.2. Use water saving technologies	
Description	Each time the council need to replace a device using water (irrigation, toilets, shower, tap), the council will take the option of using water saving technology (if possible). This action aims to reduce the water usage therefore, the energy usage to treat water.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe
Time frame	2020 - ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	The water consumption goes down and the water saving technologies are always an option in the choices for new devices.

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions
1-1. Councils: lead by example
1-1.5. Reduce water consumption, therefore wastewater
1-1.5.3. Reduce storm water and ground water in the sewers

Description	Waste Water Treatment Plants use a huge amount of power. Also, waste water produces a lot of greenhouse gas (biogenic methane). That is why reducing the amount of waste water is a great way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The councils are working in reducing the amount of storm water and ground water in the sewers in order to reduce the amount of waste water ending in the Waste Water Treatment Plants.
Project management	Operation managers
Time frame	Ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	Old and defective sewers are being replaced by new pipes.

Reduce waste

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions
1-1. Councils: lead by example
1-1.6. Reduce solid waste
1-1.6.1. Compost

Description	Kitchen caddies are available in the kitchens in order to reduce the organic waste going to landfill and then the methane emissions. We communicate to the staff about compost and engage them in using the kitchen caddies provided.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe Regional Zero Waste advisor – Jo Dean
Time frame	2019 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	Every kitchen has a caddy that is emptied in a compost bin.

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions
1-1. Councils: lead by example
1-1.6. Reduce solid waste
1-1.6.2. Recycle

Description	Recycling stations are implemented in the offices in order to reduce the waste going to landfill and then the methane emissions. We communicate to the staff about recycling and engage them in using the stations provided.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe Regional Zero Waste advisor – Jo Dean
Time frame	2019 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	Staff knows about recycling and uses the recycling stations.

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1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	
1-1. Councils: lead by example	
1-1.6. Reduce solid waste	
1-1.6.3. Optimise the IT (especially paper prints)	
Description	The Climate Change Advisor in collaboration with the IT Managers will track the prints. The figures will be published regularly in order to empower employees in paper use reduction.
	This action aims to reduce the prints, therefore the emissions related to them.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe
	IT Managers
Time frame	2019 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	The prints number goes down.

Increase the carbon reservoirs

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	
1-1. Councils: lead by example	
1-1.7. Increase the carbon reservoirs	
1-1.7.1. Preserve our forests	
Description	The councils will preserve all the forests they own and won't deforest unless there is no other choice. The forests are a great asset allowing the council to stock the greenhouse gas emitted.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe
	Parks and Reserves managers
Time frame	2019 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	The surface of forest owned is stable and if deforestation a report is done to prove the purpose of it.

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	
1-1. Councils: lead by example	
1-1.7. Increase the carbon reservoirs	
1-1.7.2. Lead a land assessment to increase tree planting and wetland restoration	
Description	A land assessment will be done in order to identify where the councils could plant trees or restore wetlands. Forests and wetlands are great carbon reservoirs and can help the councils in absorbing/sequestering their emissions.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe
Time frame	2020
Key Performance Indicator	The land assessment is done.

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions

1-1. Councils: lead by example

1-1.8. Communicate and educate

1-1.8.1. Engage the staff in the carbon footprint reduction

Description	The Climate Change Advisor leads communication campaign to engage all the staff from the Councils in the carbon footprint reduction. The Climate Change Advisor can use tools like Climate Change Week, emails, competitions in order to keep a constant but not boring communication.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe Communication managers
Time frame	2019 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	The staff is engaged in the carbon footprint reduction and act to reduce their emissions.

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions

1-1. Councils: lead by example

1-1.8. Communicate and educate

1-1.8.2. Keep the Council's members and staff informed

Description	The Climate Change Advisor will make sure the Councils' members and staff are aware of the results of her work (especially the results of the greenhouse gas inventory and the Ruamāhanga Strategy). The Climate Change Advisor will enquire about the Councils' member opinion before to validate and finalise reports (especially for the targets and action plan). Also, Climate Change will be set as a separate component of the Annual Plans and Long-Term Plans. Each paper that goes to council meetings will have a Climate Change component.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe
Time frame	2019 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	The Councils' members and staff are well informed about the actions of the Climate Change Advisor.

9.2.2 Community and businesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy

Reduce the use of combustion engine vehicles

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	
1-2. Community and businesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy	
1-2.1. Reduce the use of combustion engine vehicles	
1-2.1.1. Promote alternatives to combustion engine vehicles (public transport, bicycle, carpooling)	
Description	The council promote alternatives to combustion engine vehicles (public transport, bicycle, carpooling) in order to engage the community in the car usage reduction therefore, the fuel usage and greenhouse emissions from the community.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe Communication managers
Time frame	2019 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	The community and businesses use alternatives to combustion engine vehicles more and more.

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	
1-2. Community and businesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy	
1-2.1. Reduce the use of combustion engine vehicles	
1-2.1.2. Promote fuel-efficient driving techniques	
Description	Fuel-efficient driving techniques will be promoted to the community. Indeed, these techniques can decrease the fuel consumption, thus the greenhouse gas emissions. Adopting fuel-efficient driving techniques also increase road safety. This action aims to gather the community's engagement and reduce the transport's emissions.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe Communication managers
Time frame	2019 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	The community is aware of the fuel-efficient driving techniques.

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	
1-2. Community and businesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy	
1-2.1. Reduce the use of combustion engine vehicles	
1-2.1.3. Develop bike lanes by supporting the *Five Towns Trail Trust*	
Description	The Climate Change Advisor support the Five Towns Trails Trust in order to create a bicycle link between the towns in Wairarapa (Featherston, Martinborough, Greytown, Carterton and Masterton).
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe Regional Trails and Cycling Coordinator
Time frame	2019 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	The Climate Change Advisor is in contact with the Five Towns Trails Trust and supports it until the success of the project.

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	
1-2. Community and businesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy	
1-2.1. Reduce the use of combustion engine vehicles	
1-2.1.4. Promote EV and e-bikes with EECA Low Emissions Contestable Fund	
Description	The councils apply for the EECA Low Emissions Contestable Fund in order to install electric vehicles fast chargers and support more people to switch from internal combustion engine vehicle to e-bikes. This action aims to support promote EV and e-bike rather than combustion engine vehicles.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe
Time frame	2020
Key Performance Indicator	An application is done in February 2020 (approvals provided late July 2020).

Promote healthy homes

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	
1-2. Community and businesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy	
1-2.2. Promote healthy homes	
1-2.2.1. Promote an energy saving behaviour	
Description	Energy saving behaviour will be promoted to the community. Indeed, this behaviour can decrease the electricity consumption, thus the greenhouse gas emissions. This action aims to gather the community's engagement and reduce the stationary's emissions.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe
Time frame	2019 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	The community is aware of the energy saving behaviour.

Promote local food and locally made goods and services

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	
1-2. Community and businesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy	
1-2.3. Promote local food and locally made goods and services	
1-2.3.1. Promote locally produced food, goods and services	
Description	The councils promote locally produced food, goods and services in order to reduce the emissions made by transport. The councils will also promote home grown fruits and vegetables.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe
Time frame	2019 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	The community and businesses are aware of alternatives such as farmers market and choose to consume wisely.

Increase the carbon reservoirs

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	
1-2. Community and businesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy	
1-2.5. Increase the carbon reservoirs	
1-2.5.1. Promote forest preservation and afforestation	
Description	Council will explain to the community and businesses the importance of preserving the forests and planting trees. We will promote government funding such as One Billion Trees Programme.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe Communication managers
Time frame	2019 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	The community is aware of the benefice of the forests, protect them and plant trees.

Engage the community and businesses in the carbon footprint reduction

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	
1-2. Community and businesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy	
1-2.6. Engage the community and businesses in the carbon footprint reduction	
1-2.6.1. Coordinate the Climate Change week / Conservation week	
Description	Once a year a Climate Change week and Conservation week is held. The councils will use this opportunity to intensively communicate about Climate Change. Eventually, the councils will be able to organise an event during this week.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe Communication managers
Time frame	2019 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	Communication campaigns are held once a year during Climate Change week or Conservation week.

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	
1-2. Community and businesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy	
1-2.6. Engage the community and businesses in the carbon footprint reduction	
1-2.6.2. Hold a Climate Change stall at local events	
Description	Climate Change Advisor will hold a Climate Change stall at suitable local events. This action aims to increase the awareness of the community towards Climate Change and how to mitigate it.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe Communication managers
Time frame	2020 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	The community's awareness towards climate change increases as well as its engagement.

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	
1-2. Community and businesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy	
1-2.6. Engage the community and businesses in the carbon footprint reduction	
1-2.6.3. Educate the children to Climate Change with Enviroschools and school holiday programmes	
Description	The councils are engaged with Enviroschools and hold actions with the children. The Climate Change Advisor also uses the opportunity of school holiday programmes to educate the children to Climate Change. This action aims to raise awareness from a young age. Also, it has been proven that the children are great messengers when they come back home and speak to their families and friends.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe
Time frame	2020 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	The councils are engaged with Enviroschools and actions / programmes are being held with the children.

1- One-year action plan – Raise awareness and start reducing the emissions	
1-2. Community and businesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy	
1-2.6. Engage the community and businesses in the carbon footprint reduction	
1-2.6.4. Watch for new scientific publications, laws, rules to keep the community informed	
Description	The Climate Change Advisor stays in tune with Climate Change publications in order to popularise them and communicate them to the community and businesses. This action aims to keep the community well informed with the latest data available.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe
Time frame	2019 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	The community is well informed about Climate Change and everyone is able to understand it.

9.3 Three-year action plan – Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions

9.3.1 Councils: lead by example

Council's activities

3- Three-year action plan – Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions	
3-1. Councils: lead by example	
3-1.1. Council's activities	
3-1.1.1. Update the Ruamāhanga Strategy	
Description	The Ruamāhanga Strategy will be updated every three years in order to follow up in the actions already done and set up another set of actions. This action also aims to keep the context and greenhouse gas inventories up to date.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe
Time frame	Every 3 years (starting 2023)
Key Performance Indicator	The Ruamāhanga Strategy is kept updated.

3- Three-year action plan – Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions	
3-1. Councils: lead by example	
3-1.1. Council's activities	
3-1.1.2. Review the contracts to insert Climate Change and sustainability	
Description	All the contracts will be reviewed in order to take Climate Change into account. Sustainability clauses will be inserted. These clauses will be monitored to make sure the contractors are respecting them. This action aims to reduce the council's footprint. The council wants to make sure its contractors try to reduce their emissions and are respectful of the environment.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe Contracts managers
Time frame	2021 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	Sustainability clauses are inserted in the current contracts.

3- Three-year action plan – Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions

3-1. Councils: lead by example

3-1.1. Council's activities

3-1.1.3. Implement a Low Carbon Events policy	
Description	In order to reduce the carbon footprint of the events organised by the councils, a policy will be implemented. This policy will be developed with the events managers of the councils to make sure that is suitable and that the managers will be able to use it in an appropriate way.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe Event managers
Time frame	2021
Key Performance Indicator	The Policy will be written and used by 2021

3- Three-year action plan – Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions

3-1. Councils: lead by example

3-1.1. Council's activities

3-1.1.4. Input Climate Change in the Risk Management Strategy	
Description	The Risk Management strategy will be updated in order to mention the risks generated by Climate Change and the risks that may increase the greenhouse gas emissions (e.g. fires).
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe Operations managers
Time frame	2021
Key Performance Indicator	The Risk Management strategy is updated by 2021.

Optimise the fleet vehicle

3- Three-year action plan – Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions

3-1. Councils: lead by example

3-1.2. Optimise the fleet vehicle

3-1.2.1. Update the fleet according to the results of the fleet review	
Description	The fleet vehicle will be update according to the results of the fleet review. Where possible, low carbon vehicle will be preferred (EVs, e-bike, etc). This action aims to significantly reduce the emissions coming from transport.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe
Time frame	2021 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	The fleet vehicle is being updated. The emissions coming from transport are decreasing.

Reduce the energy consumption

3- Three-year action plan – Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions	
3-1. Councils: lead by example	
3-1.3. Reduce the energy consumption	
3-1.3.1. Liaise with the company in charge of the service for heat pump to reduce the energy consumption	
Description	The Climate Change Advisor will liaise with the company in charge of the heat pumps to see how the councils can reduce their energy consumption. The councils will implement these results in order to reduce their stationary emissions.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe
Time frame	2021
Key Performance Indicator	Climate Change liaise with the refrigeration company and implement the results of this liaison.

Reduce the use of non-renewable energy

3- Three-year action plan – Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions	
3-1. Councils: lead by example	
3-1.4. Reduce the use of non-renewable energy	
3-1.4.1. Develop photovoltaic	
Description	The Climate Change Advisor will study the feasibility of photovoltaic on the councils' buildings and other assets (streetlights). When possible, the councils will transition from grid power to photovoltaic. This action aims to reduce the stationary emissions.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe
Time frame	2021 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	The Climate Change Advisor identifies sites to install photovoltaic and panels are being installed when possible.

Reduce water consumption

3- Three-year action plan – Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions	
3-1. Councils: lead by example	
3-1.5. Reduce water consumption, therefore wastewater	
3-1.5.1. Increase the rainwater collection	
Description	Water treatment is a large part of the greenhouse gas emissions. In order to reduce the water consumption, the councils will install water tank to collect rainwater on their premises where possible. This water can be used in the toilets for instance.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe
Time frame	2021 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	Water tanks are being installed where possible.

3- Three-year action plan – Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions	
3-1. Councils: lead by example	
3-1.7. Increase the carbon reservoirs	
3-1.7.1. Increase afforestation according to the results of the land assessment	
Description	According to the results of the land assessment, trees will be planted on suitable location in order to increase carbon reservoirs. The plantating could be a community or school project.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe Parks and Reserves managers
Time frame	2021 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	The surface of the forests increases as well as the carbon sequestration.

3- Three-year action plan – Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions	
3-1. Councils: lead by example	
3-1.7. Increase the carbon reservoirs	
3-1.7.2. Restore wetlands according to the results of the land assessment	
Description	According to the results of the land assessment, suitable wetlands will be restored in order to increase carbon reservoirs. The restoration could be a community or school project.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe Parks and Reserves managers
Time frame	2021 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	Wetlands are being restored and carbon sequestration increases.

Promote healthy homes

3- Three-year action plan – Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions	
3-2. Community and businesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy	
3-2.2. Promote healthy homes	
3-2.2.1. Promote healthy homes and buildings for ratepayers and businesses	
Description	Climate Change Advisor in collaboration with appropriate stakeholders will develop two flyers to promote healthy homes and buildings. The first flyer will be intended to ratepayers and the second to businesses. This action aims to engage the community and businesses into reducing their emissions through healthy homes and buildings.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe Communication managers
Time frame	2021
Key Performance Indicator	The flyers are done and widely known by the community and businesses.

3- Three-year action plan – Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions	
3-2. Community and businesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy	
3-2.2. Promote healthy homes	
3-2.2.2. Promote renewable energies for ratepayers and businesses	
Description	Climate Change Advisor in collaboration with appropriate stakeholders will develop two flyers to promote renewable energies. The first flyer will be intended to ratepayers and the second to businesses. This action aims to engage the community and businesses into reducing their emissions by preferring renewable energies.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe Communication managers
Time frame	2021
Key Performance Indicator	The flyers are done and widely known by the community and businesses.

3- Three-year action plan – Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions	
3-2. Community and businesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy	
3-2.2. Promote healthy homes	
3-2.2.3. Review the building consent requirements in order to have healthier homes	
Description	If possible, healthy home requirements (such as good insulation, double glazing, etc) will be implemented in the building consents. This action aims to develop healthy homes in the districts.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe Building managers
Time frame	2022
Key Performance Indicator	The building consent requirements have been reviewed.

Engage the community and businesses in the carbon footprint reduction

3- Three-year action plan – Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions	
3-2. Community and businesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy	
3-2.6. Engage the community and businesses in the carbon footprint reduction	
3-2.6.1. Organise the Climate Change biennial	
Description	The Climate Change Advisor will organise the Climate Change biennial in collaboration with appropriate stakeholders. This event aims to increase the awareness, understanding and engagement of Climate Change by the community.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe Communication managers
Time frame	2021 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	The first biennial is held in 2021.

9.4 Ten-year action plan – Achieve and go beyond our targets

9.4.1 Councils: lead by example

10- Ten-year action plan – Achieve and go beyond our targets	
10-1. Councils: lead by example	
10-1.2. Optimise the fleet vehicle	
10-1.2.1. Lead a strong fleet vehicle transition to electric vehicles	
Description	Following the action *3-1.2.1. Update the fleet according to the results of the fleet review*, the councils may lead a stronger transition to EVs in order to significantly reduce their emissions.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe
Time frame	2030

Reduce the energy consumption

10- Ten-year action plan – Achieve and go beyond our targets	
10-1. Councils: lead by example	
10-1.3. Reduce the energy consumption	
10-1.3.1. Renovate the buildings to reach a very low energy consumption (including swimming pools)	
Description	Following the action *1-1.3.3. Lead a building efficiency assessment*, the councils may lead a strong building renovation campaign in order to reach a very low energy consumption.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe
Time frame	2030

9.4.2 Community and businesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy

Reduce the use of combustion engine vehicles

10- Ten-year action plan – Achieve and go beyond our targets	
10-2. Community and businesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy	
10-2.1. Reduce the use of combustion engine vehicles	
10-2.1.1. Create a long-term bike hire between the five towns	
Description	Alongside with the action *1-2.1.3. Develop bike lanes by supporting the Five Towns Trail Trust*, the councils may create a long-term bike hire facility in order to support the usage of the bike lanes between the five towns therefore, to reduce the emissions.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe
Time frame	2030

10- Ten-year action plan – Achieve and go beyond our targets	
10-2. Community and businesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy	
10-2.1. Reduce the use of combustion engine vehicles	
10-2.1.2. Create carpool carparks	
Description	The councils may create carparks dedicated to car-poolers (especially in Featherston where people commute to Wellington).
Project management	Climate Change Advisor – Mélanie Barthe
Time frame	2030

Promote healthy homes

10- Ten-year action plan – Achieve and go beyond our targets	
10-2. Community and businesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy	
10-2.2. Promote healthy homes	
10-2.2.1. Renovate the community flats	
Description	The council may lead a strong building renovation campaign in order to reach a very low energy consumption for the community flats.
Project management	Amenity managers
Time frame	2030

10 Conclusion

By writing this ambitious strategy and action plan, Carterton District Council and South Wairarapa District Council are compliant to:

- the Paris Agreement,
- the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act,
- the New Zealand Local Government Leaders' Climate Change Declaration.

Indeed, the councils:

- Wrote a Climate Change Strategy in order to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions,
- Committed to regularly report on their greenhouse gas emissions,
- Set up carbon reduction 2030 targets that are compliant to the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act:
  - Reduce gross greenhouse gas emissions,
  - Increase the reservoirs, therefore the amount of greenhouse gas sequestered every year,
  - Reduce biogenic methane by 10% below 2017 levels.

This strategy is due for review in 2023.

11 Contacts and workgroups

In the process of writing this strategy, the Climate Change Advisor met with the following persons in order to have a feedback and input to the document:

- 8th of October 2019: Greg Hoskins, Director of Hoskins Energy Systems
- 8th of October 2019 and 22nd of January 2020: Resilient Carterton
- 10th of December 2019: Ra Smith, environmental consultant for Kahungunu ki Wairarapa
- 11th of December 2019: Warren Gray, senior analyst at Ministry for the Environment and Carterton Resident
- 12th and 18th of December 2019: Stuart Orme, Manager Land Use, Carbon and Consultancy and Michelle McCabe, Carbon and Land Use Specialist from Forest 360
- 19th of December 2019: Presentation to Mayor Alex Beijen, Councillor Brian Jephson, Harry Wilson (CEO) and Jennie Mitchell (Group Manager Corporate Services)
- 23rd of December 2019: Reuben Raihania Tipoki, Chair of the Māori Standing Committee (SWDC)
- 24th of December 2019: Allan Hogg, Martinborough Business Association
- 15th of January 2020: Presentation to Mayor Greg Lang, Councillor Russel Keys, Jane Davis (CEO) and Carolyn McKenzie (Community Services Manager)
- 29th of January 2020: Workshop with the mayors, the councillors, the CEO and the managers from both councils

In addition to these meetings, the Climate Change Advisor is also part of:

- the Wellington Region Climate Change Working Group
- the Wellington Region Electric Vehicle Working Group
- the Local Government Climate Change Working Group
- The Enviroschools Climate Change Group

12 References

Websites

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Metoffice: https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/learn-about/climate-and-climate-change/climate-change/effects-of-climate-change - consulted on 04/12/2019

Ministry for Environment: https://www.mfe.govt.nz/climate-change/likely-impacts-of-climate-change/how-could-climate-change-affect-my-region/wellington - consulted 24/09/2019

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Wairarapa Combined District Plan, Carterton District Council, South Wairarapa District Council, Masterton District Council

Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy and Action Plan, Carterton District Council, South Wairarapa District Council, Masterton District Council, Greater Wellington Regional Council, October 2018

Wairarapa Moana, the lake and its people, Ian Fraser Grant, 2012

Onoke – A saga of Wairarapa Moana and its people, Mary Tipoki

Ruamahanha: The story of a river, Stuff, 24 feb 2018

Conservation minister launches wetland project in South Wairarapa, Stuff, 3 May 2019

PLANNING AND REGULATORY COMMITTEE

26 FEBRUARY 2020

AGENDA ITEM C1

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT GROUP REPORT

Purpose of Report

To update the Planning and Regulatory Committee on the activities of the Planning and Environment Group and progress against Annual Plan performance measures.

Recommendations

Officers recommend that the Committee:

1.   Receive the Planning and Environment Group Report.

1.   Resource Management

1.1   Planning Summary

1.1.1.   General

The Planning Team continues to receive a high number of consent applications, a range of planning enquiries, compliance matters and growing policy project work.

1.1.2.   South Wairarapa Spatial Plan

The Draft Spatial Plan Discussion Document looking out to 2050 was presented to Council on 15 May. A communications plan was presented at last committee meeting. The integrated work saw the release of the Spatial Plan Discussion Document on 10 July, calling for feedback comments by 16 August. 134 submissions were received in response to the Spatial Plan Discussion Document. An update and options approach on engagement for the South Wairarapa Spatial Plan will be presented to Council on 18 March.

1.1.3.   Martinborough South Growth Area (MSGA)

Following consultant and staff work on the MSGA a meeting with landowners (those within and adjoining area) held 17 April to give context, outline potential layout for the future residential area, and indicate next steps. Work included assessment by an experienced urban designer; the meeting revealed a mix of views, info sent and have called for further landowner feedback. Fieldwork and discussions had regarding stormwater and flooding via consultant. With further stormwater assessment work to be undertaken/compiled. Recent landowner feedback views

have been captured and a possible community meeting is being considered. A December report provided a background and update on this residential growth project. An assessment report on stormwater issues by Wellington Water is expected to be completed at the end of February.

1.1.4. District Plan Review

The earlier work on this involved an officers' meeting late January at Carterton between MDC, Carterton District Council (CDC), SWDC and Boffa Miskell staff. Further meeting recently convened to progress this review and topics. Review to be in line with the government/MFE National Planning Standards for future District Plans. WCDP became operative in 2011, required to be reviewed after 10 years. Review of a District Plan can take around 2 years. Recently, have called for expressions of interest, through manager Dave Gittings CDC. The CE of MDC has sought that further expressions of interest for the review work be pursued.

1.1.5. Dark Sky

A report on the process for a council adopted plan change for review of the SWDC outdoor lighting rules to support a proposed dark sky reserve was presented to Council. Plan change to be based on approach used at Mackenzie DC. Further checking done on the extent of need to change outdoor lighting rules alongside advice from Carterton. Change to lighting on highways a focus, discussion with NZTA. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on the proposed Dark Sky Reserve compiled for commitment by the three Wairarapa Council's. A recent visit by IDSS representatives from USA, and changes to outdoor lighting rules via a Council initiated plan change to the WCDP, by Perception Planning. Wairarapa Dark Sky Society are focused on their need to measure existing night light levels, funding, economic plan, preparing for certification.

1.1.6. Review of Notable Trees Register

Public notification of the updated tree register was extended to 17th May 2019, to allow property owners identified as having listed trees overhanging their properties a chance to make submissions and for consultation on the Planning Maps. Total of 37 submissions were received, summary of the submissions done and was notified. Report done for independent commissioner hearing. Hearing was held in Greytown on 21 November. The Commissioner's decision on plan change to update register was reported to Council in early February 2020.

1.1.7. Greytown Development Area

Following the decision and notification, the area is subject to an Environment Court appeal. Staff have worked with the two appellants to try and reach agreement on respective matters prior to an Environment Court hearing. The two appeals are both being mediated through two memorandums of understanding. One appeal resolved; other appeal awaits trustee signatures on agreement. This has avoided protracted time/related costs of appeal matters within the Environment Court.

1.1.8. Greytown Orchards Retirement Village

A hearing was held in Greytown, by independent commissioner on 29-30 August 2019. Commissioner approved the resource consent, and his recommendation on the plan change for

rezoning land from Rural to Residential to provide for the retirement village was reported to Council on 20 November 2019.

1.1.9. Featherston Tiny Homes/Brookside RC

The application has involved multiple meetings. The applicant has been requested to provide further information on urban design and traffic assessment. Number of units proposed has lowered from 120 to approx. 100 dwellings. Once the further information has been independently peer reviewed, then there will be a decision on potential limited notification to surrounding neighbours in line with RMA practice. Applicant, Council planner, independent urban design reviewer meeting 24 Feb to assess application.

1.1.10. Proposed Combined Council Dog Pound SWDC/CDC

The proposal for a combined dog pound facility for SWDC and CDC was again suggested during 2019. An initial investigation report to identify location options was compiled, with the preferred location identified being at Carterton's existing facility. An independent report on facility needs and costings is being prepared by Beca consultant Mike Todd, some overview by CDC's Regulatory Manager Dave Gittings. The report was hoped to be produced by last December, report likely completion date is late February.

1.2   Resource Management Act - District Plan

SERVICE LEVEL – Council has a Combined District Plan that proves certainty of land-use/environmental outcomes at the local and district levels.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET	RESULT	COMMENT SOURCE AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE TARGET
Ratepayers and residents' image of the closest town centre ranked "satisfied"	80%	89%	NRB 3 Yearly Survey October 2018 (2016: 87%)
The district plan has a monitoring programme that provides information on the achievement of its outcomes (AER's)		-	Consultants have established data to be recorded and stored to enable effective reporting against AER's in WCDP. A final monitoring strategy is still to be completed.

1.3   Resource Management Act - Consents

SERVICE LEVEL – All resource consents will be processed efficiently.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET	YTD RESULT	COMMENT SOURCE, AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE TARGET
Consent applications completed within statutory timeframes	**100%**	**85%**	**Total 70/82**
		88%	30/34 Land Use applications were completed within statutory timeframes. NCS
		80%	32/40 Subdivision applications were completed within statutory timeframes. NCS
		100% -	8/8 permitted boundary activity applications were completed within statutory timeframes. NCS
s.223 certificates issued within 10 working days	100%	71%	25 of 35 s223 certificates were certified within statutory timeframes. NCS. Impacted by the departure of the Planning Manager and team transition from June to August 2019
s.224 certificates issued within 15 working days of receiving all required information (note no statutory requirement)	95%	94%	33 out of 35 s224 certificates were certified. NCS.

1.4   Reserves Act – Management Plans

SERVICE LEVEL – Council has a reserve management plan programme.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET	YTD RESULT	COMMENT SOURCE, AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE TARGET
Council maintains, and updates reserve management plans as required.	Yes	Yes	RMP's are generally current and appropriate. It is therefore not anticipated that any updates will be undertaken this year.

1.5   Local Government Act – LIM's

SERVICE LEVEL – Land Information Memoranda: It is easy to purchase information on any property in the District.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET	YTD RESULT	COMMENT SOURCE, AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE TARGET
LIMs contain all relevant accurate information (no proven complaints)	100%	100%	G:\LIMs\LIMS PROCESSED 2019-2020
Standard LIMs are processed within 10 days	100%	100%	119/119 standard LIMs were completed G:\LIMs\LIMS PROCESSED 2019-2020

TYPE	YTD 1ST JULY 2019 TO 31 DEC 2019	PREVIOUS YTD 1ST JULY 2018 TO 31 DEC 2018	PERIOD 1STNOV 2019 TO 31 DEC2019	PREVIOUS PERIOD 1ST NOV 2018 TO 31 DEC2018
Standard LIMs (Processed within 10 working days)	81	34	32	28
Urgent LIMs (Processed within 5 working)	38	22	18	8
Totals	**119**	**54**	**50**	**36**

1.6   Building Summary

1.6.1.   *Building Act - Consents and Enforcement*

SERVICE LEVEL - Council certifies all consented work complies with the building code, ensuring our communities are safe. The Council processes, inspects, and certifies building work in my district.

PUBLIC PROTECTION KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET	YTD RESULT	COMMENT SOURCE, AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE TARGET
Code Compliance Certificate applications are processed within 20 working days	100%	100%	NCS – 209 CCC's were issued within 20WD YTD
Building consent applications are processed within 20 working days	100%	100%	NCS – 273 consents were issued within 20WD YTD
Council maintains its processes so that it meets BCA accreditation every 2 years	Yes	Yes	Next accreditation review due January 2020. Council was re-accredited in January 2018
BCA inspects new building works to ensure compliance with the BC issued for the work, Council audits BWOF's and Swimming Pools	Yes	Yes	**Building Consents** Council inspects all new work to ensure compliance (November - December 2019 – 885 inspections) **BWOF's –** Total 169 – average of 3 audits per month required, 1 audit carried out November - December. **Swimming Pools –** Total 279 – average of 7 audits per month required. 16 audits carried out in November - December.
Earthquake prone buildings reports received	100%	N/A	Under the new legislation, 248 buildings were identified as potentially Earthquake Prone Buildings (EPB). Of which 203 have now been eliminated as not being EPB. Of the remaining buildings: **11** - still being assessed by SWDC **14** - identified as EPB **20** - require engineer assessment from owners

1.6.2. Building Consents Processed

Type – Nov - Dec 2019	Number	Value
Commercial (shops, restaurants, rest home – convalescence, restaurant /bar / cafeteria / tavern, motel, commercial building demolition - other commercial buildings)	2	$700,000
Industrial (covered farm yards, building demolition, warehouse and/or storage, factory, processing plant, bottling plant, winery)	0	$0
Residential (new dwellings, extensions and alterations, demolition of building, swimming and spa pools, sleep-outs, garages, relocations, heaters, solid fuel heaters).	72	$6,662,605
Other (public facilities - schools, toilets, halls, swimming pools)	1	$240,000
Totals	**75**	**7,620,605**

1.7 Environmental Health and Public Protection

1.7.1. Dog Control Act – Registration and Enforcement

SERVICE LEVEL – Dogs don't wander freely in the street or cause menace to humans or stock.

Public Protection Key Performance Indicators	Target	YTD Result	Comment Source, and actions taken to achieve Target
Undertake public education, school and community visits to promote safe behaviour around dogs and/or responsible dog ownership	3 visits	0	Letter to go out to schools. Adult education is being organised for at "risk groups" who work out in public spaces such as Council staff/ contractors, meter readers etc.
Complaints about roaming and nuisance dogs are responded to within 4 hours	100%	98.5%	K:\resource\Bylaw Officers\Registers\AC Service Requests.xls 65/66 (unable to locate owner at the time)
Complaints about dog attacks on persons, animals or stock are responded to within 1 hour	100%	100%	16/16

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INCIDENTS REPORTED FOR PERIOD 1 NOV 2019 TO 31 DEC 2019	FEATHERSTON	GREYTOWN	MARTINBOROUGH
Attack on Pets	1	-	-
Attack on Person	1	1	-
Attack on Stock	-	-	-
Barking and whining	1	2	-
Lost Dogs	2	1	-
Found Dogs	2	1	-
Rushing Aggressive	-	-	-
Wandering	6	5	4
Welfare	1	-	-
Fouling	-	-	-
Uncontrolled (off leash urban)	-	-	-

1.7.2. *Public Places Bylaw 2012 - Stock Control*

SERVICE LEVEL – Stock don't wander on roads, farmers are aware of their responsibilities.

PUBLIC PROTECTION KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET	YTD RESULT	COMMENT SOURCE, AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE TARGET
Stock causing a traffic hazard is responded to within 1 hour	100%	100%	K:\resource\Bylaw Officers\Registers\AC Service Requests.xls 11/11
In cases where multiple stock escapes (more than 1 occasion) have occurred from a property taking compliance or enforcement or prosecution action against the property owner	100%	-	No incidents
Council responds to complaints regarding animals within 48 hours.	100%	100%	K:\resource\Bylaw Officers\Registers\AC Service Requests.xls 20/20

INCIDENTS REPORTED	TOTAL FOR PERIOD 1 NOV 2019 TO 31 DEC 2019
Stock	1

1.7.3. Resource Management Act – afterhours Noise Control

SERVICE LEVEL – The Council will respond when I need some help with noise control.

PUBLIC PROTECTION KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 19/20	YTD RESULT	COMMENT SOURCE, AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE TARGET
% of calls received by Council that have been responded to within 1.5 hours	100%	98.78%	K:\resource\Health\Resource Management\Noise Control Complaints 81/82 attended within timeframe

AFTER HOURS NOISE CONTROL COMPLAINTS RECEIVED	YTD 1 JULY 2019 TO 31 DEC 2019	PREVIOUS YTD 1 JULY 2018 TO 31 DEC 2018	PERIOD 1 NOV 2019 TO 31 DEC 2019	PREVIOUS PERIOD 1 NOV 2018 TO 31 DEC 2018
Total	82	66	32	28

1.7.4. Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act - Licensing

SERVICE LEVEL – The supply of alcohol is controlled by promoting responsible drinking.

PUBLIC PROTECTION KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 19/20	YTD RESULT	COMMENT SOURCE, AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE TARGET
Premises are inspected as part of licence renewals or applications for new licences.	100%	62.72% YTD	MAGIQ data. All premises inspected at new or renewal application stage (37/59*). *Number of inspections completed or licences coming up for renewal within the YTD period. For this reporting period (Nov/Dec) 10 premises are expected to have been completed to align with the 2019/20 target. We have undertaken 19 in this period Total number of licences is subject to change month by month as new businesses open and existing premises close.
Premises that are high risk are inspected annually, while low or medium risk premises are audited no less than once every three years.	100%	63.63% YTD	MAGIQ data. There are no high risk premises in the district. Low and medium risk premises are inspected every 3 years as part of the renewal process. There are currently 33 low and medium licenses due for renewal or new inspections in this financial year. For this reporting period (Nov/Dec) 6 premises are expected to have been completed. We have undertaken 7 premises inspections. As at 31 December 2019, 21 inspections have been done. Total number of licenses is subject to change month by month as new businesses open and existing premises close. 21/33

PUBLIC PROTECTION KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 19/20	YTD RESULT	COMMENT SOURCE, AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE TARGET
Compliance activities are undertaken generally in accord with the Combined Licencing Enforcement Agencies agreement.	100%	100%	1 Controlled purchase Operation has been undertaken this year. All premises in SWDC were compliant

ALCOHOL LICENCE APPLICATIONS PROCESSED	YTD 1 JULY 2019 TO 31 DEC 2019	PREVIOUS YTD 1 JULY 2018 TO 31 DEC 2018	PERIOD 1 NOV 2019 TO 31 DEC 2019	PREVIOUS PERIOD 1 NOV 2018 TO 31 DEC 2018
On Licence	15	9	5	3
Off Licence	19	11	6	4
Club Licence	5	3	1	0
Manager's Certificate	83	42	30	12
Special Licence	43	26	13	14
Temporary Authority	3	4	1	0
Total	**168**	**95**	**56**	**33**

1.8.1. Health Act - Safe Food

SERVICE LEVEL – Food services used by the public are safe.

PUBLIC PROTECTION KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET 19/20	YTD RESULT	COMMENT SOURCE, AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE TARGET
Premises have appropriate FMP in place and meet the risk based standards set out in the Plan.	100%	100%	FHR – 0 FCP (Food Act) – 101 NP – 63 The changes in the Food Act 2014 require that businesses have an appropriate Risk Based Measure in place by end of transition period (Feb 2019). Total number of premises is subject to change month by month as new businesses open and existing premises close.
Premises are inspected in accord with regulatory requirements.	100%	21.78%	FCP verifications – 22/101 An EHO has been newly appointed. Aim is to complete 2 verifications per week to remove backlog. Nov/Dec 20 verifications were undertaken *Total number of premises is subject to change month by month as new businesses open and existing premises close.

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1.8.2. *Bylaws*

Between 1 July 2019 and 31 December 2019 there were

Trees & Hedges

- 16 notices were sent by council requesting the owner/occupier to remove the obstruction from the public space.

Litter

- 15 litter incidents were recorded and from this, council sent 15notices to the identifiable people associated with these incidents.

Abandoned vehicles

- There were 15 abandoned vehicles located in the SWDC area, of which 11 were removed by their owners and the remaining 4 vehicles were removed by councils' contractor.

Contact Officer: Russell O'Leary, Group Manager – Planning & Environment

AGENDA ITEM C2

ACTION ITEMS REPORT

Purpose of Report

To present the Planning and Regulatory Committee with updates on actions and resolutions.

Recommendations

Officers recommend that the Committee:

1.   Receive the Planning and Regulatory Action Items Report.

1.   Executive Summary

Action items from recent meetings are presented to the Committee for information. The Chair may ask the Chief Executive for comment and all members may ask the Chief Executive for clarification and information through the Chair.

If the action has been completed between meetings it will be shown as 'actioned' for one meeting and then will be remain in a master register but no longer reported on. Procedural resolutions are not reported on.

2.   Appendices

 Appendix 1 -   Action Items to 26 February 2020

Contact Officer: Suzanne Clark, Committee Advisor
Reviewed By: Harry Wilson, Chief Executive

Appendix 1 – Action Items to 26 February 2020

Number	Raised Date	Action Type	Responsible Manager	Action or Task details	Open	Notes
434	19-Jun-19	Resolution	Russell	PLANNING AND REGULATORY RESOLVED (PR2019/07) 1. To receive the Report on proposed Dog Pound South Wairarapa and Carterton District Location Recommendation. (Moved Cr Jephson/Seconded Ramsden) Carried 2. That officers continue to look at dog pound solutions in Greytown, noting an appetite to establish a joint arrangement between Carterton District Council and South Wairarapa District Council. (Moved Cornelissen/Seconded Cr Maynard) Carried	Open	15/7/19: Information report to P&R for 24 July 19. Consultant report being compiled on three sites, costings and components for combined CDC/SWDC new dog pound.
273	11-Dec-19	Resolution	Russell	PLANNING AND REGULATORY RESOLVED (PR2019/25): 1. To receive the South Wairarapa Spatial Plan Report. (Moved Cr Hay/Seconded Mayor Beijen) Carried 2. To recommend to Council that the timeline for advancing the spatial plan includes further consultation with the public in conjunction with specialist advice from a research company. (Moved Mayor Beijen/Seconded Cr Fox) Carried 3. To recommend to Council that the proposed programme to complete the Spatial Plan ideally by December 2020 be endorsed so that it can potentially inform the upcoming review of the 2021-31 Long Term Plan (LTP). (Moved Cr Plimmer/Seconded Cr Hay) Carried 4. To recommend to Council that the proposed programme for community and stakeholder engagement and consultation on the Draft Spatial Plan be endorsed subject to any amendments form	Open	18/2/20: Report to be considered at Council 18 March.

Number	Raised Date	Action Type	Responsible Manager	Action or Task details	Open	Notes
				the Committee; and 5. To note that the Council is participating in the Wellington Regional Growth Framework and that this will also help to inform the Draft Spatial Plan and that Greater Wellington Regional Council also seeks to support the Council in its development of the South Wairarapa Spatial Plan. (Moved Cr Plimmer/Seconded Cr Hay) Carried		
275	11-Dec-19	Resolution	Russell	PLANNING AND REGULATORY RESOLVED (PR2019/27): 1. To receive the Martinborough Southeast Growth Area Update Report. (Moved Cr Plimmer/Seconded Cr Colenso) Carried 2. To recommend that further stormwater investigations and consultation be undertaken by the consultants and officers of Wellington Water as part of addressing servicing urban growth, stormwater capacity, residential land provision for Martinborough. (Moved Cr Plimmer/Seconded Cr Colenso) Carried	Actioned	18/2/20: Work underway.
276	11-Dec-19	Action	Russell	Make 'Proposed Combined Dog Pound Update' a regular agenda item for Planning and Regulatory Committee meetings	Actioned	18/2/20: Will either be included in the P&R Operational Report, or via a decision report.