



APPENDICES MINUTES

**Climate and Environment Committee
Meeting**

Thursday, 22 May 2025

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Hi Jocelyn

After reading Item 8.1 and Appendix 1 of the Agenda for the meeting scheduled for 22nd May 2025, I have some major concerns about:

1. The underlying philosophy of Inclusionary Zoning.
2. The “Market-led” response if Inclusionary Zoning is continued in any form.

Philosophy of Inclusionary Zoning is essentially a Marxist/Communist play; the Council expects the proletariat – developers, land-owners, builders – to build “Affordable Units” at Council direction (District Plan plus legal constraints on titles??)

The Council will determine/control the future sale of an “Affordable Unit” is preserved using legal tools.

The Council – through its Housing CCO – will determine who occupies the “Affordable Unit”.

Social Housing is part of Central Govt. – KCDC should concentrate fully on WHAT it is required to do under LGA 2002.

“Market-led” Response could be/would be a further decline in housing stock growth in Kapiti.

Developers, land-owners, builders will be unwilling to subsidise the construction of “Affordable Units” and will move their operations to another part of the country.

Less growth and an exacerbated lack of housing stock will result.

On Page 14, OPTION D should have been included. This can be introduced by way of Amendment and then debated.

OPTIONS	BENEFITS	RISKS
<p>Option D Major re-set of regulatory systems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional resourcing required Will reduce costs to developers, land-owners, builders • Avoids complexity of policy development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No risk of reducing supply of Housing



Enough good energy for everyone .

[energiseotaki .nz](http://energiseotaki.nz)

- Energy access
- Energy recovery
- Climate energy
- Clean energy





Energy access

WARM UP ŌTAKI WHAKAMAHANA ŌTAKI

Helping homes look after families.



- Free advice for all
- Free home energy efficiency assessment to those eligible
- Support in accessing highly subsidised/ free insulation, heat pump, curtains, repairs etc.
- 'Pay It Forward' scheme



BUSINESS ENERGY SERVICE RATONGA HIKO MŌ NGĀ PAKIHI

Making energy work for businesses.



Energise  Ōtaki

- Free energy efficiency assessments + development plans for Ōtaki businesses
- EŌ offers project management support (nonobligatory; paid)


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He Kōwhiri i te Taiao



Energy recovery

ŌTAKI REPAIR CAFÉ

TE WHARE WHAKATIKA O ŌTAKI



Fixing items. Bonding people.



- Volunteers fix appliances, clothes etc.
- Skills sharing
- Average 85% success rate for repairs
- Community group runs 'café' as fundraiser



KAI POWER ŌTAKI TE PŪNGAO KAI ŌTAKI

Transforming waste into fuel



Energise  Ōtaki

Pilot project

- Using typically non -compostable food scraps
- Anaerobic digestion
- Output: compost and biofuel
- Potential to replicate at bigger scale


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Climate energy

ŌTAKI BIKE SPACE TE WĀHI PAHIKARA O ŌTAKI

Free bikes, fewer car rides, healthier planet.



- Revamping donated bikes
- Re-gifting to community



ŌTAKI CARBON FORESTS NGĀ NGAHERE WARO O ŌTAKI

Planting trees to reach our goal.



- Landowner/ kaitiaki ('land caretaker') collaboration
- Focus on biodiversity as well as carbon offsetting
- Information and skills sharing
- Planting together





ŌTAKI ENERGY PULSE

TE MANAWATAKI O TE HIKO O ŌTAKI

Owning our carbon footprint.

Frontline Ōtaki College

PRODUCTION

CONSUMPTION

RETURN ON INVESTMENT

PRODUCTION

EXPENSE

PRODUCTION

18.62 MWh

January 2023

Production 3663.56 kWh

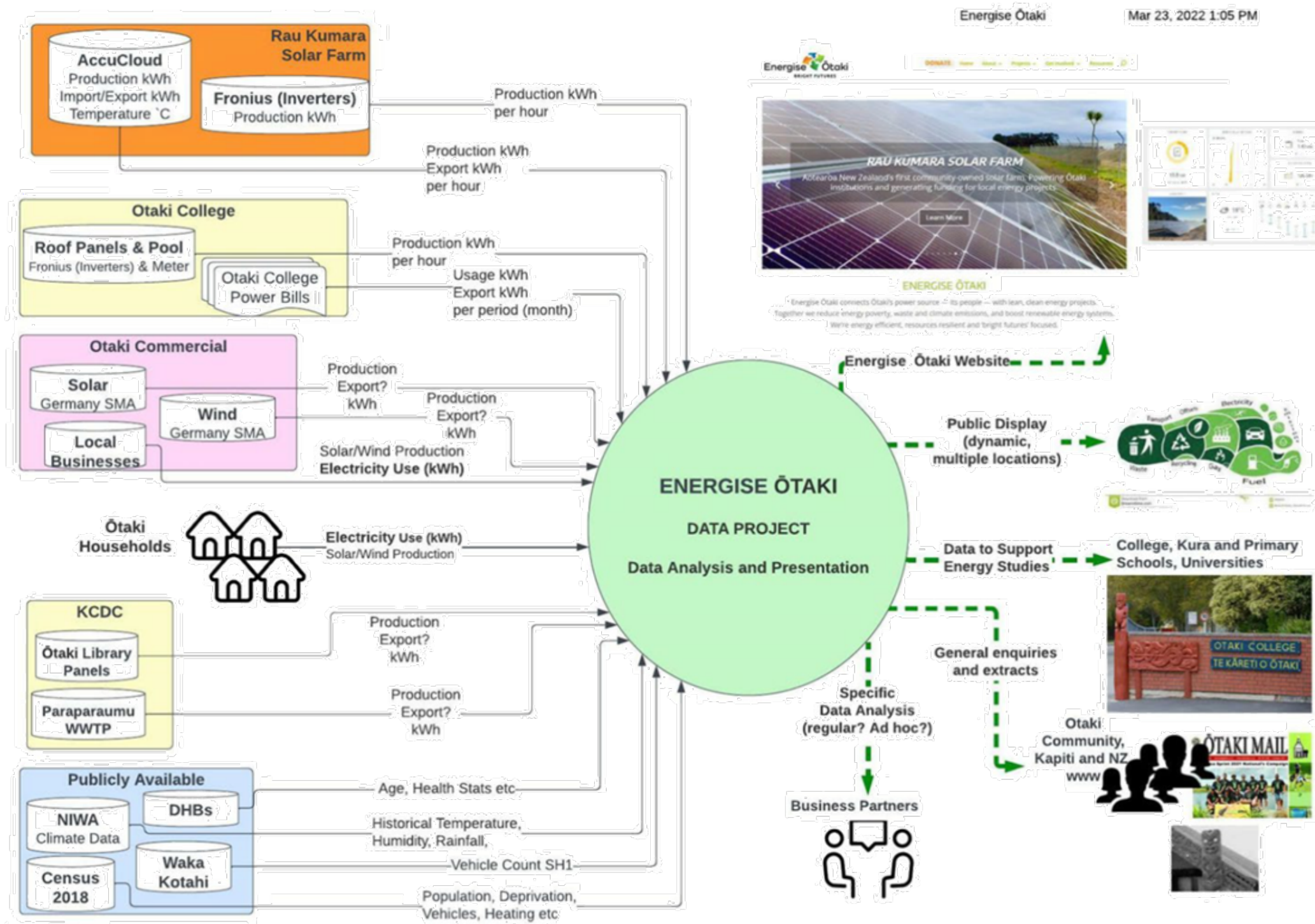
Month	Production (kWh)
Jan	3664
Feb	2200
Mar	2400
Apr	1800
May	1200
Jun	1100
Jul	1100
Aug	1400
Sep	1500
Oct	1600
Nov	1700
Dec	1800

DAY MONTH YEAR TOTAL

Pending: hub for sharing energy information, educational content etc.

- Stage One: dashboard sharing information EŌ’s renewable energy generation
- Stage Two: + Ōtaki’s other renewable energy sources
- Stage 3: + Ōtaki’s carbon emissions, energy use and positive impacts







Clean energy

POWER UP ŌTAKI

KIA HIKO AKE ŌTAKI

Solar, so good.



Energise  Ōtaki

- Multiple solar projects over decade
- Rau Kūmara: Aotearoa NZ's first community -owned solar farm (240 panels); powering wastewater treatment plant
- Second 'farm' at Ōtaki College (52 panels)
- Excess power sold for 'Whakahiko Ōtaki Fund'

Wellington
Community
Fund
Te Upoko o te Ika



- \$\$\$ from solar farms funds local 'energising' projects
- +\$50,000 distributed so far



WHAKAHIKO ŌTAKI –ENERGISE ŌTAKI RECIPIENTS



WHAKAHIKO ŌTAKI –ENERGISE ŌTAKI RECIPIENTS



WHAKAHIKO ŌTAKI –ENERGISE ŌTAKI RECIPIENTS



Capability and Resources

- Significant trustee experience in:
 - Corporate and business planning
 - Organisational development
 - Not-for-profit world
 - Strategic planning and action
- Strong networks and volunteer base
- Good governance and financial systems



Collaboration

- With local organisations, industry, Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki, institutions, schools and kura, community groups and volunteers across multiple projects

Recent awards

- 2022: Wellington Airport Community Awards, Kāpiti Supreme Winner
- 2022: 'New Zealander of the Year Awards' nominee (Community)
- 2021 New Zealand Energy Excellence Awards Finalist
- 2021: Solar farm wins 'Best Community Energy Project 2021' in SEANZ Fronius New Zealand Sustainable Energy Industry Awards













Progressing an Environment Strategy

Climate and Environment Committee

22 May 2025

**Strategy
and Growth**


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DISTRICT COUNCIL
Me Ruri Whakamuri, Ka Tāro Whakamuri

The agreed approach

- This is a top 10 priority for Council and there is a desire to make progress wherever possible.
- Phasing and scoping options were discussed with you on 8 April.
- The preferred approach was for an overarching strategy which:
 - Maps existing strategic direction to provide clarity and alignment.
 - Leverages what we already know about community aspirations.
 - Identifies gaps for future work.
 - Focuses on growing partnerships, expanding monitoring and understanding.
 - Develops an Action Plan separately (in 2026).
- Your feedback was given to the Strategy, Operations and Finance Committee on 15 May who have endorsed a preferred development approach.

Environment Strategy - Indicative development schedule

Date	Milestone
8 April	Climate and Environment Committee (CEC) provide direction on revised approach (<i>scope and delivery options, see Appendix</i>).
15 May	Strategy Operations & Finance Committee (SO&F) endorse revised approach.
May – July	Iwi partner and key stakeholder engagement.
22 May	CEC provide update and discuss initial direction.
10 June	Open Briefing – discuss draft strategy content.
17 June	Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti - discuss draft strategy content.
26 June	Council – endorse draft strategy content and approve consultation.
July	Public consultation (dates TBC).
19 August	Open Briefing – discuss feedback and possible strategy revisions.
9 September	CEC – provide feedback on final draft.
18 September	Council – strategy completion.

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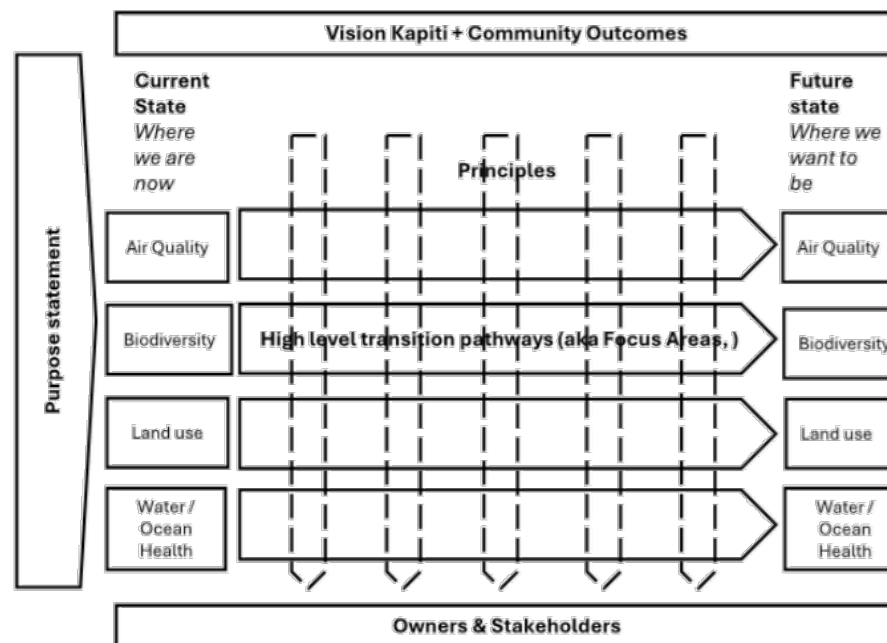
Proposed structure

- Keep it simple – **domains of focus**.
- Medium term horizon (3-5 years).
- Principles based, not prescriptive.
- Future focused.
- Adaptive to change.
- Alignment not unanimity.
- Acknowledging our role but also the roles of others.
- Framed by overarching purpose, principles, outcomes and partnerships/relationships.
- Specific objectives, shifts and aspirations for each domain.

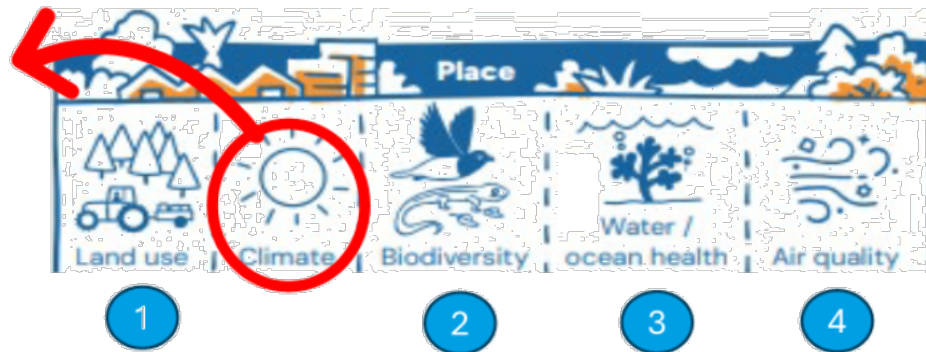
Next steps:

- Discuss principles and values in June 2025

Illustrative strategic framework



Introducing four domains for focus



- The Environment Strategy will cover the ‘place’ elements of the Doughnut Model.
- While climate is being addressed through other strategies, the linkages between climate and the environment will be acknowledged throughout.

Notes:

- Council is one of several actors taking responsibility for the environment.
- Government at all levels are involved as are iwi partners, business and our community.
- This strategy will draw on local, regional and national direction.
- Council does not have all the levers – we need to consider where we can influence and partner.

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Today: areas of focus and feedback

- Do the statements for each domain resonate? Any suggested changes (if so, why)?
- What does “good” look like to you for the Environment, in terms of measurement/progress?
- Are there any clear gaps we need to consider as we progress?

Getting into the ‘Substance’

- This strategy is about mapping relevant existing direction
- This will be framed under the insights from Vision Kāpiti Stage One
 - *Note these are still draft and will be refined in due course*
- We will outline:
 - The challenges we are facing
 - The drivers/requirements affecting our current approach
 - The outcomes/aspirations we are working toward
 - Significant initiatives/actions already in place
 - Gaps/areas for future work

Leverage existing direction but create some clarity

National direction

- Resource Management Act 1991
- Local Government Act 2002
- Reserves Act 1977
- Conservation Act 1987
- Biosecurity Act 1993
- Wildlife Act 1953
- Wild Animal Control Act 1977
- Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011
- Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002
- National Policy Statements
- National Environmental Standards
- NZ Biodiversity Strategy
- NZ Coastal Policy Statement
- Waste and Resource Efficiency Strategy
- Wellington Conservation Management Strategy

Regional direction

- Future Development Strategy
- Regional Policy Statement
- Natural Resources Plan
- Regional Pest Management Plan
- Waste Management and Minimisation Plan
- Wellington Regional Erosion Control Initiative
- (WRECI)
- Wellington Region Emergency Management Group Plan
- Floodplain Management Plans
- Regional Coastal Plan
- Te Whaitua o Kāpiti

Local direction

- Vision Kāpiti
- Long-term Plan 2024-34
- District Plan
- Climate Emergency Action Framework
- Coastal Strategy
- Open Space Strategy
- Stormwater Management Strategy
- Sustainable Water Management Strategy
- Infrastructure Strategy
- Te Tupu Pai – Growing well
- Economic Development Strategy
- Sustainable Transport Strategy
- Reserve Management Plans

- Our actions are already guided by existing direction and requirements.
- National and regional direction is shifting – especially through RMA changes and Kāpiti Whaitua
- Council already has a lot in place across the four domains.
- Some of this direction is dated and potentially misaligned with our current aspirations
- The challenge becomes achieving clarity and strategic alignment.

Key:
 ● Biodiversity
 ● Land use
 ● Water
 ● Air quality



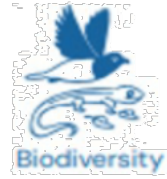
Vision Kāpiti – Our North Star ... and voice of our community

- Everything Council does should be contributing to Vision Kāpiti.
- Through stage one, we heard a lot about community aspirations for the environment.
- We’ve mapped the insights from these engagements to understand current state, aspirations and what’s needed to achieve them.
- We propose using Vision Kāpiti to guide this strategy by:
 - Using the aspirations and shifts identified to frame the strategy.
 - Adding additional layers of detail by integrating this with existing strategic direction.
 - Mapping areas of work underway and identifying gaps for future work.
 - Identifying relevant measures to understand our current state and track progress toward our aspirations.

Domain	Current state	Aspiration for 2060+	Required shifts
Biodiversity	We place high value on our natural environment, and show strong support for local conservation initiatives.	Our community would like to see enhanced natural spaces with diverse ecosystems and protected habitats.	Increasing native planting, strengthening pest control programs, reduce damaging environmental practices.
Land use	We are concerned about balancing development with need for housing growth in a way that limits environmental impacts.	Community feedback expresses a desire for sustainable land use that accommodates growth whilst preserving productivity and natural character.	Implementing strategic growth plans, enhancing green spaces, protecting agricultural and conservation land.
Water /Ocean Health	We have a strong appreciation for our proximity to water bodies, as well as some concerns about erosion and water quality.	Community feedback expresses desire for clean, healthy waters with effective management of water use, erosion and flooding.	Improving stormwater management, supporting coastal defences, enhancing water quality.
Air quality	We generally are satisfied with local air quality, though we have some concerns about environmental impact of development.	Community feedback demonstrates a desire for pristine air quality with minimal pollution and ensuring sustainable development practices that will support this.	Continuing practices that support and protect good air quality. Expanding green spaces.

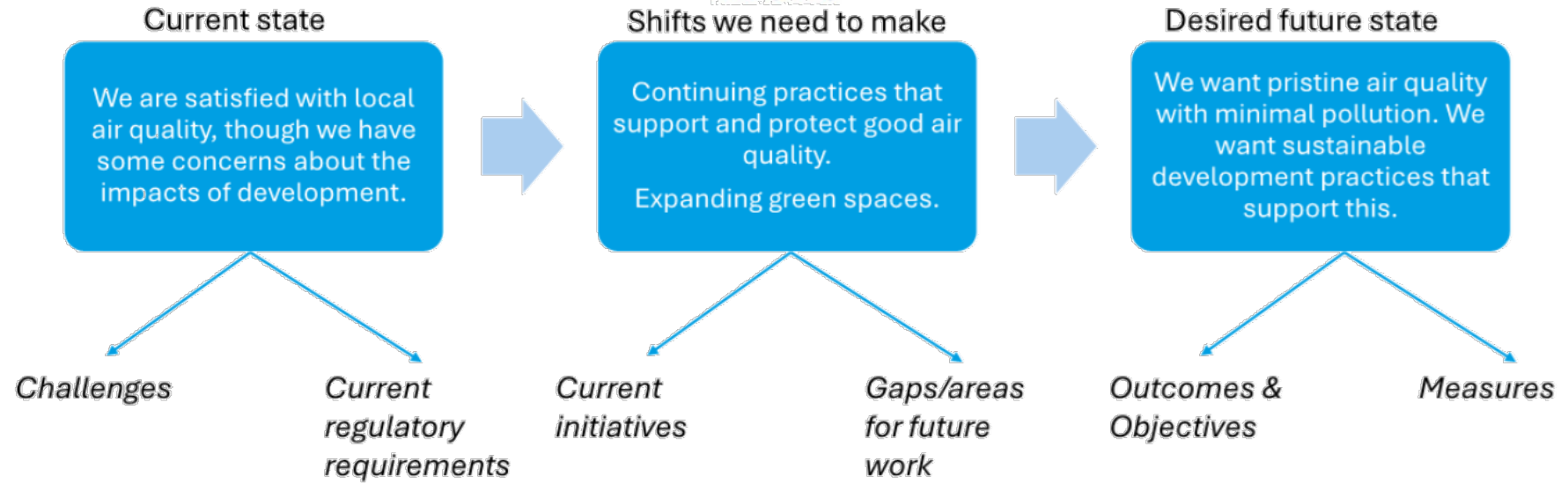


Biodiversity



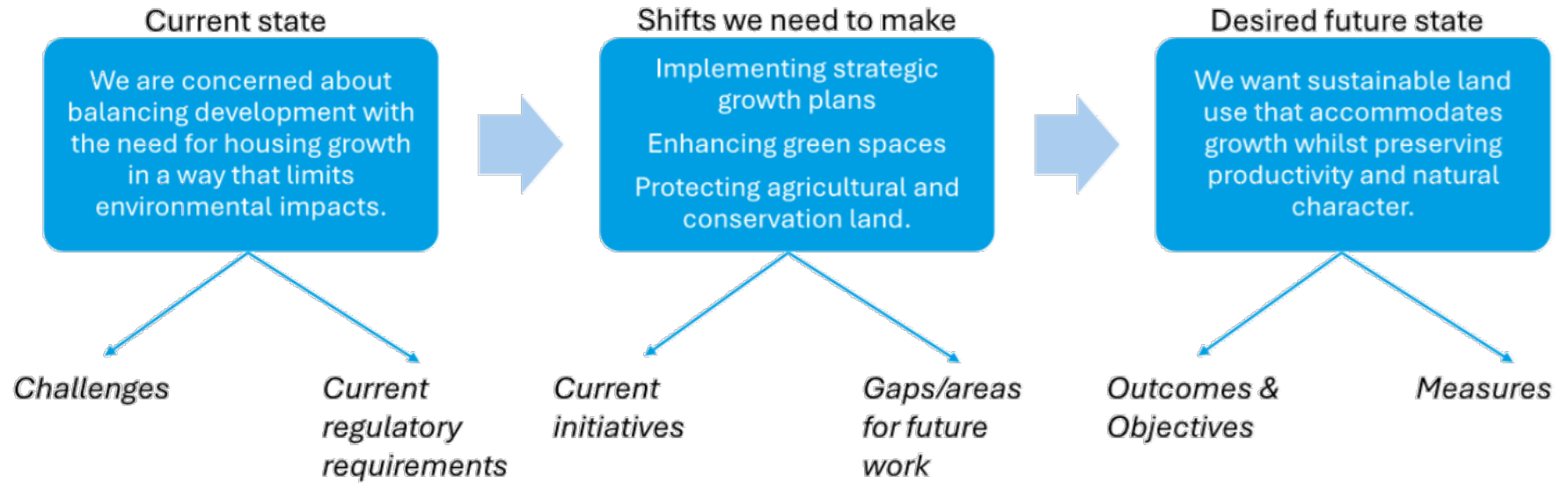
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Air quality



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Land use

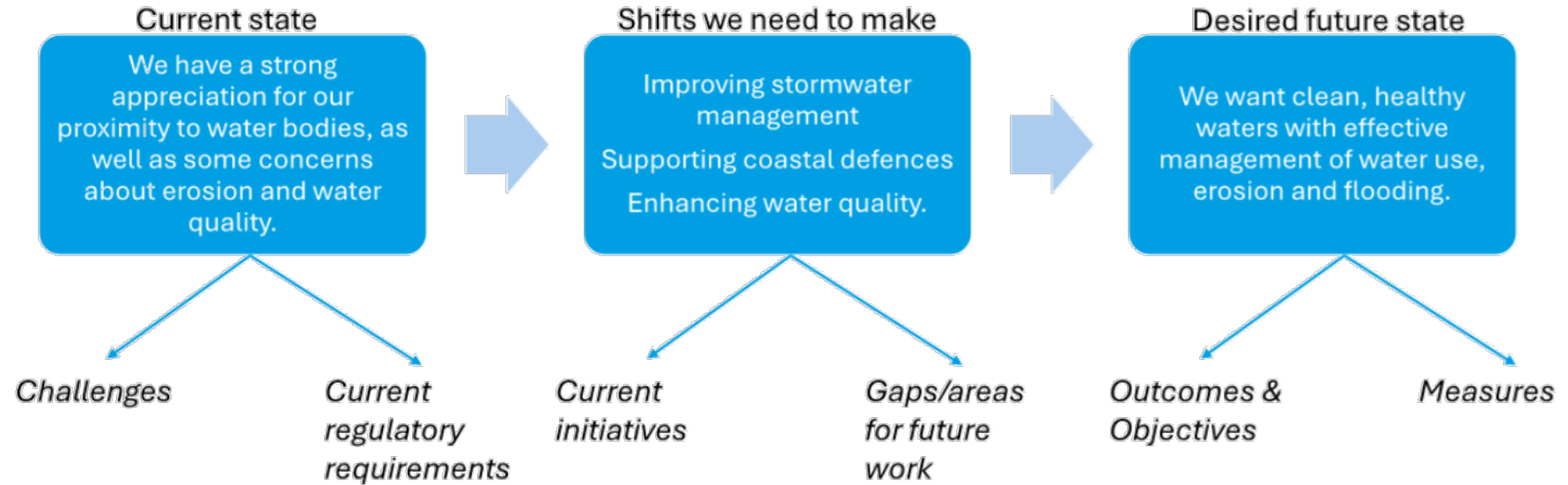


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Water/Ocean health



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Circling back: areas of focus and feedback

- Do the statements for each domain resonate? Any suggested changes (if so, why)?
- What does “good” look like to you for the Environment, in terms of measurement/progress?
- Are there any clear gaps we need to consider as we progress?

Appendix 1: background material

**Strategy
and Growth**



A reminder - Scope and delivery options

	Option 1 – Environment Framework (Meta-Strategy)	Option 2 – Full Environment Strategy	Option 3 – Full Environment Strategy (Phased)	Option 4 – Reduced scope Environment Strategy	Option 5 – No Strategy
Description	Describes the environment as we understand it and council's roles and responsibilities toward it.	Comprehensive strategy that reflects community and iwi aspirations for the environment.	Phased development of a comprehensive strategy that reflects community and iwi aspirations for the environment.	Develops a strategy to improve biodiversity and/or air quality.	Seeks endorsement of an approach to monitoring and partnership development. No strategy document as an output.
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive – Land, Air, Water, Biodiversity. Consolidates existing strategic direction <u>(as opposed to developing new direction)</u>. Outlines the roles and responsibilities of Council and other actors. Identifies gaps and opportunities. Improves monitoring and collaboration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive – Land, Air, Water, Biodiversity. Creates new strategic direction (noting what we already know through VK). Identifies desired future state and changes required to get there. Supported by comprehensive action plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As for option 2 but delivery phased as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 1 – Biodiversity & Air Quality. Phase 2 – Land use. Phase 3 – Freshwater management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As for Option 2 but scope limited to only focus on air and biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved monitoring and environmental intelligence (State of the Environment report/dashboard). Deeper collaboration through improved relationships with GWRC, iwi etc. Prioritising a response to Whaitua and preparing for upcoming reforms.
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allows a strategy to be completed prior to the election. Recognises the significant amount of existing strategic direction. Emphasis on growing partnership, monitoring and understanding. Allows for work to continue on response to Whaitua and RMA reform. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likely to provide most comprehensive direction and actions. Potentially creates a more enduring framework. Positions council proactively to respond to upcoming reforms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a manageable approach to delivering elements of the strategy. Allows progress to be made while RMA reform and Whaitua are worked through. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allows progress to be made while RMA reform and Whaitua are worked through. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognises the substantial amount of existing strategic direction on environmental issues. Allows Whaitua recommendations to continue being worked on. Recognises the continuing uncertainty posed by RMA reform. Least time and resource intensive to deliver.
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May not meet community expectations. Places strong reliance on other actors and work already underway. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not achievable before the election. Potentially duplicates existing strategic direction. Minimal opportunities for new council investment given current financial strategy. Significant engagement required. Reforms may require change in direction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crosses the election period. Air quality already a focus of the Climate Mitigation Strategy. Biodiversity affected by upcoming RMA changes. Minimal opportunities for new council investment given current financial strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited scope for further Council action in this area – very reliant on central and regional govt. Potentially creates a strategy with an incomplete view of the environment. May not produce added value beyond current approaches. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not give effect to the Top 10 priority. May not meet community expectations.
Indicative timeframe	4-5 months Complete - Aug-Sep 2025	12-15 months Complete – Apr-Jun 2026	Phase 1 – Aug-Sep 2025 Phase 2 – Mar-Apr 2026 Phase 3 – Jul-Aug 2026	4-5 months Complete - Aug-Sep 2025	1 month Report back to CEC May 2025
Other considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement with iwi still required and may be difficult to achieve in timeframe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The election period creates a longer timeframe as does a higher engagement requirement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivering a full strategy on biodiversity and/or air quality would be challenging given the need to develop direction with iwi and community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant existing direction on biodiversity in the Open Spaces Strategy and air quality in the upcoming Emission Reduction Strategy. 	

Principles

- Principles sit at the heart of good strategy, providing flexibility to enable effective delivery
- They provide ‘guardrails’ for action and act as the criteria against which all action plan activities can be assessed, filtered, and prioritised.
- In the environment context, principles are most likely to be informed by values.
- *We will discuss draft principles with elected members in June.*

Example: Draft Emissions Reduction Strategy principles

Principles	Because...
Be fiscally responsible	...the community expects the Council to use funding for climate action wisely, in ways that maintain or improve service delivery and help cut operating and debt servicing costs.
Focus on greatest gross emissions reduction opportunities	...this has more co-benefits, including economic innovation, transformation and more sustainable growth, maximises the impact of limited Council resources (time, people, funding), and because relying on emissions offsetting is not a long-term solution for achieving net zero.
Be ambitious and ‘SMART’ when setting objectives	...the urgency of climate change demands we move quickly, with purpose and aligned with the latest science, so objectives must be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and timebound (‘SMART’).
Apply a just transition lens to all our actions	...to be sustainable, change must be fair for current and future generations and help address, not embed, existing inequalities.
Incorporate mātauranga wherever possible	...the knowledge of mana whenua brings a unique and holistic approach to climate action
Take a ‘systems’ approach	...climate change is complex, interconnected and dynamic. Actions must be well designed to deliver integrated, adaptive solutions that capture multiple benefits and avoid unintended consequences.
Lead where the Council can	...we must ‘walk the talk’ and because Council’s leadership, directly and indirectly, unlocks climate action by others.
Advocate where needed	...there is much that depends on the actions of others, especially by national and regional government decision makers.
Engage, consult, & enable partners	...to succeed, the Council must work with, learn from and enable our iwi partners and community stakeholders, including our most vulnerable, helping leverage greater change through education and grant funding initiatives.
Amplify not replicate the work of others	...the Council can’t and doesn’t need to do everything, but it can champion and promote the good work of others to accelerate positive change.



Values are particularly important in this context

KCDC Open Space Strategy 2022

Kaupapa framework	
Whakapapa	our genealogy and connection to each other, past generations, future generations, and the environment
Wairua	the aspect of wellbeing that reflects the connection between the mental, emotional, psychological and spiritual human conditions and the physical and non-physical aspects of the environment
Mana	the security and authority held by whānau, hapū and iwi because of their status as mana whenua and their Te Tiriti o Waitangi right to tino rangatiratanga of taonga. The Treaty granted local government kāwanatanga, and local government and iwi work together to achieve Treaty partnership .
Māramatanga	the knowledge created over generations of observation and interaction with the environment . This knowledge guides decision-making
Te Ao Tūroa	the world of natural order, balance and pattern that connects the elements of the environment, and the understanding that environmental components cannot be viewed in isolation
Mauri	the essential energy required for all life . It is a systemic quality that speaks to the quality of processes and systems as opposed to individuals .

KCDC Stormwater framework 2023

Mana whenua Kaupapa (values)	Community values	Huanga (objective)
Mana whakahaere	Governance	Power to make decisions is shared by Council and tāngata whenua, with the support of the community
Kaitiakitanga	Stewardship	Our role is to be guardians and stewards of our natural resources
Mauri	Care & Respect	Our actions recognise, restore, enhance and protect the life of our rivers and seas
Wānauatanga	Holistic	We think and act holistically. The well-being of the environment and the well-being of people is intricately connected
Pūkengatanga	Innovation	We take an innovative and feasible approach to managing stormwater based on good historical, technical and cultural understanding
Hapori	Community	Our communities are resilient and connected to their aia.

(Source: KCDC Stormwater Management Framework, 2023)

Te Ātiawa climate values statement 2023



- We want to look across existing values frameworks, group common values and test this with iwi partners.

Strategy and Growth

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