

**Christchurch City Council**  
**ATTACHMENTS UNDER SEPARATE COVER**

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**Date:** Tuesday 18 May 2021  
**Time:** 1.30pm  
**Venue:** Council Chambers, Civic Offices, 53 Hereford Street,  
Christchurch

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#	SubID	First name	Last name	Name of organisation	Your role within organisation	Comments - Please be as specific as possible to help us understand your views	I'd like to speak
54	39585	Garry	Moore	Tuesday Club	co-coordinator	<p>The Tuesday Club had a talk by Tony Moore last week. We are having a talk by Dr Rod Carr chair of the Climate Change Commission this Tuesday and then the week after Tony Moore is coming back to compare the talk by Dr Carr with the CCC proposal.</p> <p>After this meeting we wish to submit our thoughts on this plan. These will be submitted later than your close-off date.</p>	Yes

#	SubID	First name	Last name	Name of organisation	Your role within organisation	Comments - Please be as specific as possible to help us understand your views	I'd like to speak
84	39667	Nick	Clark	North Canterbury Federated Farmers	Manager General Policy	Please refer to attached submission.	Yes

# SUBMISSION

TELEPHONE

| WEBSITE [WWW.FEDFARM.ORG.NZ](http://WWW.FEDFARM.ORG.NZ)



To: Climate Change Strategy

Submission on: Otautahi Christchurch Climate Change Strategy

Date: 23 April 2020

Contact: **NICK CLARK**  
MANAGER GENERAL POLICY  
Federated Farmers of New Zealand

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Item 3  
Attachment C

SUBMISSION TO CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL  
OTAUTAHI CHRISTCHURCH CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 North Canterbury Federated Farmers (NCFF) welcomes the opportunity to submit to Christchurch City Council on its *Otautahi Christchurch Climate Change Strategy*.
- 1.2 NCFF has been a long-standing submitter to Council on a wide range of issues, including annual and long-term plans, district planning, and bylaws. We are a key representative of the city's rural communities, especially remote rural areas such as Banks Peninsula.
- 1.3 NCFF is one of 24 provinces comprising Federated Farmers of New Zealand (FFNZ). Climate change is one of FFNZ's most significant policy priorities. FFNZ engages on national policy and legislation, including the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill, Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) settings and regulations, and most recently the Climate Change Commission's draft advice to government. FFNZ is also an active participant in the *He Waka Eke Noa* Primary Sector Climate Change Partnership, specifically addressing agricultural emissions.
- 1.4 NCFF believes councils should stick to focusing on ensuring their regions can best adapt to the expected impacts of climate change and to only seek to mitigate emissions which they are directly responsible for. They should not seek to manage emissions that they have little ability to effectively influence and are already subject to considerable work at a central government level and, with respect to agricultural emissions, being managed through the *He Waka Eke Noa* Primary Sector Climate Action Partnership between central government, the primary sector, and Iwi/Māori.
- 1.5 NCFF is deeply concerned about the Council's emissions reduction targets and what they could mean for its actions to meet them. We are also concerned the impact of some of its programmes could have on the viability of farming and the sustainability of rural communities.
- 1.6 NCFF requests the opportunity to discuss this submission with the Council.

2. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 NCFF recommends that the Council should:

**Goals**

- (a) Amend the City's emissions reduction targets to make them consistent with those in the Climate Change Response Act.
- (b) Adopt its proposed focus on understanding and preparing for the ongoing impacts of climate change.
- (c) Ensure its policies support the ongoing efficiency and productivity of farming as we transition to an innovative, low-emissions economy.
- (d) Support farmers in their guardianship of the land through rates relief for protected land and funding for environmental protection work.

**Programmes**

- (e) Ensure its climate leadership group includes a representative from the rural community and/or the agricultural sector.

- (f) Engage with rural communities on its work to understand the local effects of climate change.
- (g) Engage with rural communities on its work on proactive climate planning.
- (h) Ensure that climate change-related infrastructure projects are cost effective and provide strong value for money.
- (i) Recognise the 'green infrastructure' rural landowners already provide and maintain at their own cost.
- (j) Involve rural landowners and communities on its intentions for carbon removal and natural restoration.
- (k) Ensure its efforts on economic transformation and innovation enable food production to continue to have a positive future in the district.
- (l) Ensure that its work on a low-emission transport system recognises the need to continue to maintain rural local roads to a reasonable standard.
- (m) Ensure that energy efficiency initiatives do not impose unreasonable regulatory costs and make the cost of building unduly expensive.
- (n) Engage with rural communities on waste management issues.
- (o) Focus its activities on sustainable food systems to initiatives to reducing food waste, encouraging home gardening, and protecting highly productive soils. It should not involve itself in reducing agricultural emissions, supporting regenerative agriculture, improving food security, or promoting low-emission food choices as none of these are appropriate roles for local government.

### 3. CLIMATE CHANGE GOALS FOR CHRISTCHURCH

- 3.1 The draft strategy sets out the following climate change goals for Christchurch:
- Goal 1: Net zero emissions in Christchurch.
  - Goal 2: We understand and are preparing for the ongoing impacts of climate change.
  - Goal 3: We have a just transition to an innovative low-emission economy.
  - Goal 4: We are guardians of our natural environment and taonga.

#### Goal 1: Net Zero Emissions in Christchurch

- 3.2 The Council has set very ambitious emissions targets for Christchurch, including a net zero target by 2045 and a 50% reduction in emissions from 2016/17 baseline by 2030 (excluding methane). For methane it targets a 25% reduction by 2030 and a 50% reduction from 2016/17 baseline by 2045. It also wants the Council's own operations to be carbon neutral by 2030.
- 3.3 While we appreciate the Council following best practice in adopting a split gas approach, the emissions reductions targets are significantly more ambitious than those in the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act ('Zero Carbon Act'), passed in 2019. The targets legislated for in this amendment are:
- Reduce net emissions of all greenhouse gases (except biogenic methane) to zero by 2050; and
  - Reduce emissions of biogenic methane to 24–47 per cent below 2017 levels by 2050, including to 10 per cent below 2017 levels by 2030.
- 3.4 NCFF strongly believes that Council's targets should be consistent with those in the national legislation. Whether such ambitious targets are achievable is a huge 'if' given the fact that central government policy and programmes (especially He Waka Eke Noa and the ETS) will have the biggest influence on emissions.
- 3.5 We are also deeply concerned about what the Council's targets over and above the national targets would mean for the economy and for rural communities. In particular,

a 25% reduction in methane by 2030 is two and half times more than the Zero Carbon Act's 10% reduction.

- 3.6 Although *He Waka Eke Noa* is working hard on ways for farmers to reduce on-farm methane emissions, a 25% reduction by 2030 is likely to be well in excess of what can be achieved through new or improved farm practices and technologies. Policies to drive reductions of that size will inevitably result in reduced agricultural production, mainly of low intensity (and highly efficient) sheep and beef farming. Over time we fear with pastoral farming becoming less economically viable it will drive significant land use change, especially on Banks Peninsula.
- 3.7 Based on experience in other parts of the country, we fear that the Peninsula's current pastoral landscape will be replaced over time through wholesale conversion to a monoculture of blanket exotic plantation forestry. This will decimate rural communities through reductions in population and employment and the closure of supporting businesses and community services. The wrong tree in the wrong place also adds to risks of wildfire, problems with weeds and pests, and damage from 'slash' (debris) washed into waterways, not to mention negative implications for indigenous biodiversity.
- 3.8 These unfortunate outcomes would be a consequence of an overly ambitious emissions reduction target requiring hard-line policies to meet them. We urge the council to moderate its targets, especially for methane.
- 3.8 **Recommendation: NCFF recommends the Council should amend the City's emissions reduction targets to make them consistent with those in the Zero Carbon Act.**
- 3.9 NCFF is comfortable with the Council aspiring for its own operations to be carbon neutral by 2030.

**Goal 2: We understand and are preparing for the ongoing impacts of climate change.**

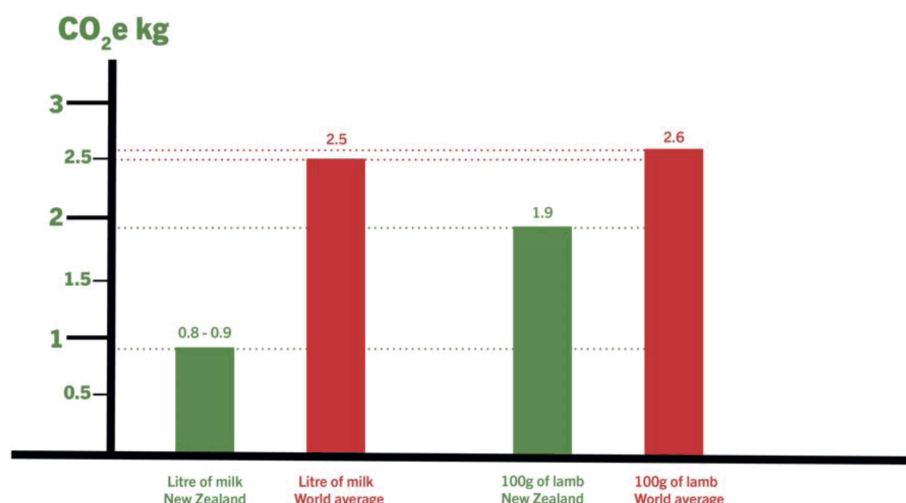
- 3.10 Planning for the future, especially the impacts of sea level rise for coastal communities and risks of drought and wildfires is very important and we therefore strongly support the Council focusing attention on this goal. Localised climate change adaptation planning is where local government can make a useful contribution, working with affected communities and landowners, including farmers.
- 3.11 **Recommendation: NCFF recommends the Council adopts its proposed focus on understanding and preparing for the ongoing impacts of climate change.**

**Goal 3: We have a just transition to an innovative, low-emission economy.**

- 3.12 FFNZ supports a 'just transition' although in practice this will be challenging. FFNZ notes that New Zealand's relatively low-intensive pastoral agriculture makes it already one of the most efficient and productive in the world, with much lower emissions per unit of production than its international counterparts. Also, unlike most developed economies, New Zealand agriculture is also almost entirely unsubsidised (which is a key factor in efficiency and productivity). The chart below shows the emissions efficiency of New Zealand dairy and meat (lamb) production.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Climate Change and the Global Dairy Cattle Sector: The role of the dairy sector in a low-carbon future, the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations and the Global Dairy Platform Inc, Rome 2019, pp.26  
Clune, Stephen, Enda Crossin, and Karli Verghese. "Systematic review of greenhouse gas emissions for different fresh food categories.





- 3.13 Our point is that while some may consider farming to be a 'resource intensive' industry, in reality New Zealand farming is highly efficient and productive. We do not believe it would be in anyone's interest to force reductions in production which will only be picked up through increased production (and emissions) by less efficient and productive agricultural sectors overseas (which is known as 'emissions leakage').
- 3.14 NCFF contends therefore that pastoral farming within Christchurch should continue to have an important future.
- 3.15 **Recommendation: NCFF recommends the Council should ensure its policies support the ongoing efficiency and productivity of farming as we transition to an innovative, low-emissions economy.**

**Goal 4: We are guardians of our natural environment and taonga.**

- 3.16 NCFF is strongly supportive of this goal. The vast majority of farmers are excellent guardians of the land and make great efforts, almost entirely at their own expense, to protect and promote the natural environment and biodiversity.
- 3.17 NCFF believes the Council should help support farmers to this end as opposed to ever more heavy-handed regulation of activities. Options include through rates relief via remissions on land that has been set aside for conservation purposes (e.g., protected through the QEII Trust and/or the Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust) or funding to assist farmers meet some of the costs of environmental protection, such as riparian and other tree planting, fencing off waterways and protected areas, and weed and pest control.
- 3.18 **Recommendation: NCFF recommends the Council should support farmers in their guardianship of the land through rates relief for protected land and funding for environmental protection work.**

Ledgard, S.F., Chobtang, J., Falconer, S.J. and McLaren, S., 2016. Life cycle assessment of dairy production systems in New Zealand, Integrated nutrient, and water management for sustainable farming. (Eds L.D. Currie and R.Singh). <http://flrc.massey.ac.nz/publications.html>. Occasional Report No. 29. Fertilizer and Lime Research Centre, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

#### 4. CLIMATE ACTION PROGRAMMES

- 4.1 The draft strategy has the following climate action programmes:
- Programme 1: Building the foundation – partnerships and resourcing.
  - Programme 2: Understanding the local effects of climate change.
  - Programme 3: Proactive climate planning with communities.
  - Programme 4: Adapting and greening infrastructure projects.
  - Programme 5: Carbon removal and natural restoration.
  - Programme 6: Economic transformation and innovation.
  - Programme 7: Low-emission transport system.
  - Programme 8: Energy efficient homes and buildings.
  - Programme 9: Towards zero waste.
  - Programme 10: Sustainable food system.

##### **Programme 1: Building the foundation – partnerships and resourcing.**

- 4.2 NCFF supports building partnerships within the community on climate action and setting up a climate leadership group with key stakeholder representatives to implement the strategy. This group needs to include at least one representative from the rural community and/or the agricultural sector, especially if the strategy is to result in areas of work that will impact on them.
- 4.3 **Recommendation: NCFF recommends the Council should ensure its climate leadership group includes a representative from the rural community and/or the agricultural sector.**

##### **Programme 2: Understanding the local effects of climate change.**

- 4.4 NCFF supports the Council's plan to do more work to understand the local effects of climate change, including completing Christchurch's climate change risk assessment – including environmental, social, cultural, and economic impacts. It will be critical to engage with rural communities on these effects.
- 4.5 **Recommendation: NCFF recommends the Council should engage with rural communities on its work to understand the local effects of climate change.**

##### **Programme 3: Proactive climate planning with communities.**

- 4.6 NCFF supports the Council's plan to support communities plan for and adapt to future climate change challenges, including on Banks Peninsula. We agree it should engage with key stakeholders and we consider this should include representatives of rural communities, including on Banks Peninsula.
- 4.7 **Recommendation: NCFF recommends the Council should engage with rural communities on its work on proactive climate planning.**

##### **Programme 4: Adapting and greening infrastructure projects.**

- 4.8 NCFF supports investment in improving infrastructure and making it more resilient to the effects of climate change. However, all infrastructure spending must be cost effective and provide strong value for money. It is also important that business-as-usual infrastructure spending is not compromised or squeezed for scarce funding, such as roading and three waters.
- 4.9 We also note that rural landowners already do a lot of work managing land drainage on their properties, such as waterways, drains, culverts, swales, and wetlands. This

is being reinforced by policy and regulation for freshwater management and will be further reinforced by policy and regulation on its way for indigenous biodiversity. Farmers are and will be responsible for managing their land drainage to standards in line with these policies and regulations.

- 4.9 Recommendation: NCFF recommends the Council should ensure that climate change-related infrastructure projects are cost effective and provide strong value for money.**

- 4.10 Recommendation: NCFF recommends the Council should recognise the 'green infrastructure' rural landowners already provide and maintain at their own cost.**

**Programme 5: Carbon removal and natural restoration.**

- 4.11 NCFF agrees that it is better to reduce emissions than rely too much on offsetting through, for example, tree planting. Planting trees buys time but it is not a long-term solution. Furthermore, blanket afforestation that displaces pastoral farmland can have significant economic, social, and environmental costs and risks, especially when that forestry is of the exotic plantation variety. Exotics are attractive from a climate change perspective as exotic trees grow quickly and sequester carbon faster than most indigenous trees that would be eligible for carbon credits.

- 4.12 NCFF is therefore cautious about this programme. We therefore recommend the Council work closely with rural landowners and communities on its planting intentions to ensure the right trees are planted in the right places. We would support a genuine partnership in this respect.

- 4.13 Recommendation: NCFF recommends the Council should involve rural landowners and communities on its intentions for carbon removal and natural restoration.**

**Programme 6: Economic transformation and innovation.**

- 4.14 NCFF supports the intention of supporting a move towards low-emission, high value local businesses. However, as mentioned in our comment under Goal 3, we note that agriculture is already highly productive and efficient and is among the most emissions efficient in the developed world. While it is encouraging that the Council sees food as a sector of potential, the Council should ensure food production (including pastoral farming) continues to have a positive future in the district. This includes land use regulation that does not impose unreasonable restrictions and costs on farmers, continuing to invest in rural infrastructure (e.g., rural roads), and that rates that are kept under control.

- 4.15 Recommendation: NCFF recommends the Council should ensure its efforts on economic transformation and innovation enable food production to continue to have a positive future in the district.**

**Programme 7: Low-emission transport system.**

- 4.16 NCFF agrees that with 54% of the City's emissions, transport is the biggest emissions problem. NCFF supports work in this area to reduce emissions (as listed in the draft strategy) but the Council should recognise that the ETS's impact over time on fuel prices and increasing uptake of electric vehicles should have the biggest impact on emissions.

- 4.17 Of more concern to rural communities, especially those in remote areas, is that there are few viable alternatives to the use of private motor vehicles and road freight transport for transport within rural areas or to the City and that is likely to be the case for the foreseeable future. The City's transport policies and roading programme needs to recognise that rural local roads will need to continue to be maintained to a reasonable standard to keep these social and economic lifelines.

- 4.19 **Recommendation: NCFF recommends the Council should ensure that its work on a low-emission transport system recognises the need to continue to maintain rural local roads to a reasonable standard.**

**Programme 8: Energy efficient homes and buildings.**

- 4.20 NCFF agrees that more energy efficient homes and buildings would be desirable, but it is important to ensure that benefits of initiatives exceed the costs. They should not impose unreasonable regulatory costs and make building unduly expensive, so adding to problems with housing affordability. The ETS's impact on electricity and energy prices arguably provides the best signal for encouraging energy efficiency.

- 4.21 **Recommendation: NCFF recommends the Council should ensure that energy efficiency initiatives do not impose unreasonable regulatory costs and make the cost of building unduly expensive.**

**Programme 9: Towards zero waste.**

- 4.20 NCFF supports initiatives to reduce waste, including reusing and recycling. FFNZ is a strong supporter of Agrecovery, which is a product stewardship scheme for agricultural waste products. That said, consideration of waste management initiatives needs to ensure that the benefits exceed costs, including compliance costs. It would be useful for the Council to engage with rural communities on waste management issues.

- 4.22 **Recommendation: NCFF recommends the Council should engage with rural communities on waste management issues.**

**Programme 10: Sustainable food system.**

- 4.23 NCFF would support some of the initiatives under this programme, such as reducing food waste, encouraging home gardening, and protecting highly productive soils. However, we are not convinced of the merits of the Council endeavouring the reduce agricultural emissions, supporting regenerative agriculture, improving food security, or promoting low-emission food choices. None of these are appropriate roles for local government and the Council should stick to where it can make a useful contribution.

- 4.24 In particular, there is already a lot of work already happening on reducing agricultural emissions, such as through the *He Waka Eke Noa* Primary Sector Partnership.

- 4.25 *He Waka Eke Noa* is working to co-design policy and programmes to measure, manage and incentivise the reduction of agricultural greenhouse gas emissions. It is working on ways to equip farmers and growers with the knowledge and tools they need to reduce emissions, while continuing to sustainably produce quality food and fibre products for domestic and international markets. It includes collaboration on the detailed development of an appropriate farm gate emissions pricing mechanism by 2025. More information can be found here: <https://hewakaekenoa.nz/>

- 4.26 Federated Farmers is concerned the Council may be considering undertaking, or being encouraged to undertake, actions to manage agricultural emissions, especially

methane and nitrous oxide. By doing so, it risks acting prior to the completion of work under *He Waka Eke Noa* which would be at best duplicative and at worst could undermine this important work. We do not want farmers being sent redundant or conflicting messaging about this issue.

- 4.27 Meanwhile, 'regenerative agriculture' is a vague and uncertain term, with it contended that most New Zealand farming is (by being low-intensity pastorally-based) already 'regenerative'. The Council does not need to promote 'food security' but rather it should seek to avoid actions that would compromise it, for example by imposing policies and regulations on farmers that will reduce food production or increase costs of production. Low-emissions food choices should be a matter for consumer choice, not for government (central or local) to influence. New Zealand dairy and meat production stacks up extremely well for emissions and it is very important to recognise that meat and dairy are important part of a balanced, nutritional diet.
- 4.27 **Recommendation: NCFF recommends the Council should focus its activities on sustainable food systems to initiatives to reducing food waste, encouraging home gardening, and protecting highly productive soils. It should not involve itself in reducing agricultural emissions, supporting regenerative agriculture, improving food security, or promoting low-emission food choices as none of these are appropriate roles for local government.**

## 7. ABOUT NORTH CANTERBURY FEDERATED FARMERS

- 5.1 North Canterbury Federated Farmers is a voluntary, member-based organisation that represents farming and other rural businesses. It is one of 24 provinces that comprise Federated Farmers of New Zealand, which has a long and proud history of representing the needs and interests of New Zealand farmers.
- 5.2 The Federation aims to add value to its members' farming businesses. Our key strategic outcomes include the need for New Zealand to provide an economic and social environment within which:
- Our members may operate their business in a fair and flexible commercial environment;
  - Our members' families and their staff have access to services essential to the needs of the rural community; and
  - Our members adopt responsible management and environmental practices.

ENDS



#	SubID	First name	Last name	Name of organisation	Your role within organisation	Comments - Please be as specific as possible to help us understand your views	I'd like to speak
85	39668	Jacqueline	Newbound	Project Lyttelton Incorporated	Manager	<p>(Attached as a PDF)</p> <p>CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY - Christchurch City Council</p> <p>Response from Project Lyttelton.</p> <hr/> <p>Project Lyttelton strongly supports the statement in the CCC Climate Change strategy that "Climate Change is the biggest challenge of our time ... responding to it is now an urgent issue".</p> <p>We note with interest that the CCC LTP and the Climate Change Strategy are open for consultation at the same time. It is imperative that the outcomes of the consultation on the Climate Change Strategy, set the parameters for the LTP and we would like confirmation from CCC that this will meet the climate change target set by CCC.</p> <p>Project Lyttelton would like to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• congratulate CCC on recognising that the planet faces both a climate and an ecological emergency</li> <li>• welcome this comprehensive Climate Change Strategy which shows vision and leadership</li> <li>• support the format of having goals and principles against which to judge/monitor the Climate Action Programmes</li> <li>• endorse the principle of honouring Te Tiriti and notes that this is more than simply</li> </ul>	Yes

					<p>acknowledging the principles of the Treaty. The Council needs to be clear how it will honour tino rangatiratanga, so central to Te Tiriti.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>proposes to partner with CCC to implement the 10 climate action goals in Lyttelton to demonstrate how a community can come together to tackle the issues of climate change</li> </ul> <p>Looking at the CCC Climate Strategy Goals – Our thoughts are as follows:</p> <p>Goal 1. Net Zero emissions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focusing on reduction not sequestration - Does that mean 100% reduction in emissions? Sequestration of carbon is a bonus of ecosystem restoration, an essential action, but targeting and measurement must be focussed on reducing emissions.</li> <li>Zero net emissions by 2045 target must be more ambitious (Principle 3. Act Boldly) but good in that it sends a message to central government with respect to its 2050 goal.</li> <li>The CCC goal of 25% reduction in methane by 2030 – is this biogenic methane from agriculture practises within Christchurch City Council boundaries? Agriculture is 15% of emissions and methane will be a big part of that. Methane is a powerful ghg and should be reduced as much as possible in the next 5-10 years. Current dairy farming industry totally unsustainable.</li> <li>Act Boldly - In the “Principles” the language of this document on leadership, “acting boldly”, requires bigger reduction in biogenic methane. Methane rising from waste disposal must also be reduced, by reducing the amount of waste deposited in open air.</li> <li>Project Lyttelton applauds target to cut emissions of Council operations to net zero by 2030.</li> </ul>	
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports decision to address embodied carbon. Construction industry is one of the nation's biggest emitters (Climate Change Commissions Advice document)</li> <li>• Supports the chosen "signs of success"</li> <li>• Project Lyttelton Goals– <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Project Lyttelton, in partnership with the CCC and Banks Peninsula Community Board, to facilitate the setting up of a Lyttelton Carbon Neutral network made up of stakeholders and businesses in Lyttelton to work towards Lyttelton being certified a carbon neutral community.</li> <li>o Project Lyttelton to be certified carbon neutral (working towards being carbon positive) to enable Project Lyttelton to then disseminate this information into the local community and businesses to see if Lyttelton can be certified as a carbon neutral community.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Goal 2 – Understand and prepare for the ongoing impacts of climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Lyttelton agrees building resilient communities helps lessen impacts and mitigates against future impacts.</li> <li>• The co-benefits are that the changes required will support the welfare and wellbeing of our people, our communities and our planet.</li> <li>• As transport represents 54% of Christchurch current emissions, dynamic infrastructure planning will be essential to enable new ways of moving around our city.</li> <li>• Project Lyttelton's Goal – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Working through the Learning Exchange, LIFT Library and in conjunction with the Lyttelton Harbour Information Centre, create, and make readily available to the community, multi-media resources to raise awareness of climate change issues to</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
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					<p>enable households to play an active role in achieving carbon neutral Lyttelton.</p> <p>Goal 3 Just transition to an innovative low emission economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CCC must take into account in their planning the necessity of reducing inequality. Central government must accept the responsibility to raise incomes for those who will be most adversely affected by climate change.</li> <li>• Strongly agree with “signs of success”.</li> <li>• Project Lyttelton’s Goals - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Develop social enterprises and community businesses which provide jobs and ensure that the co-benefits of CCC strategy actions result in lower costs for households.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Goal 4. Kaitiakitanga of natural environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nature-based solutions to climate change are a priority. Environmental degradation needs to be reversed with the resulting social and economic wellbeing co-benefits.</li> <li>• Project Lyttelton’s Goals - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Facilitate the setting up of a community group to work with the CCC on restoration of native forest on the hills around Lyttelton.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Climate Action Programmes</p> <p>Programme 1 – Building the Foundation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Lyttelton strongly supports this climate action programme.</li> <li>• As a community experienced in building resilience and committed to climate</li> </ul>	
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					<p>action, Project Lyttelton is eager to be a climate change partner with the CCC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All CCC activities should be undertaken through a “just” climate change lens.</li> <li>• The Climate Leadership Group must include “key stakeholder representatives” from the local community groups who have knowledge and passion for these issues, e.g., Climate Friendly Lyttelton; 350Christchurch; Sustainable Otautahi Christchurch.</li> <li>• Establishing local Citizens’ Assemblies to discuss and present strategies for action on specific issues would widen the decision making.</li> <li>• Project Lyttelton: Next Steps – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Project Lyttelton supports the formation of a Leadership group and would welcome inclusion in the membership.</li> <li>o Project Lyttelton to formulate “Climate Friendly Lyttelton” to act as a driver and support to take forward climate change initiatives, activities, and events with the purpose of enabling Lyttelton to be a climate friendly community.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Programme 2. Understanding the local effects of climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Lyttelton strongly supports this climate action programme.</li> <li>• Drought is an expected major impact on the Port Hills, creating risk of fire. When replanting native trees on Port Hills, careful attention must be paid to replanting the least flammable species.</li> <li>• Ensure consideration of all risks – environmental, social and financial for local communities.</li> <li>• Completion of Christchurch’s climate change risk assessment is urgent and should be before the end of July 2021 and published in full on the CCC website, and widely in the local public media.</li> </ul>	
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Lyttelton: Next Steps –</li> </ul> <p>o to collaborate with community organisations, Councils, Community Board and others working in the Lyttelton Harbour Basin on activities around climate change.</p> <p>Programme 3. Proactive Climate Planning in Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Lyttelton strongly supports this climate action programme.</li> <li>• CCC to support ECan’s Enviro schools programme and look for mechanisms to involve the youth voice.</li> <li>• Provide substantial articles at least weekly to The Press, and local community newspapers, on actions being planned by CCC, so that the public learns about issues and remedies, and joins the action.</li> <li>• Project Lyttelton: Next Steps –</li> </ul> <p>o Project Lyttelton is awaiting the coastal hazard assessment and strategic adaption framework with interest to build up a picture of the issues to be faced within the Harbour Basin. As part of the coastal environment, our community has already been affected by climate change effects (e.g., Port Hills fires), and will further be affected in the future.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programme 4 – Adapting and greening infrastructure systems</li> <li>• Project Lyttelton strongly supports this climate action programme.</li> <li>• Restoring wetlands increases biodiversity, mitigates flooding, and stores carbon.</li> <li>• Food forests on unused land</li> <li>• The Christchurch area’s increasingly strong drought conditions require a scheme</li> </ul>	
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					<p>to help all property owners establish and maintain effective rain-water collection tank systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consideration to “depave” and look at more porous pathways and walkways where appropriate.</li> <li>• Could Christchurch, the Garden City, be the first “National Park” City?</li> <li>• Project Lyttelton: Next Steps - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Project Lyttelton is proposing initiatives such as “Lyttelton as a Community Garden”, looking to have an outreach community garden coordinator to work with schools, businesses, and households to green Lyttelton’s back yards, unused land, schools and early childhood centres, streets and businesses.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Programme 5. Carbon Renewal and Natural restoration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Lyttelton strongly supports this climate action programme.</li> <li>• Fire risk is increasing, especially in the Port Hills area. Some forested areas are mainly flammable exotic plantations, which should be removed and replaced with less flammable long-life native trees, which also store more carbon dioxide than exotics do.</li> <li>• Project Lyttelton: Next Steps – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o To look at projects to support and inform on issues such as fire risks/ local households/native plantings across the Lyttelton and wider Harbour Basin.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Programme 6 – Economic transformation and innovation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Lyttelton strongly supports this climate action programme.</li> <li>• Many economists now agree that the current economic system which depends on</li> </ul>	
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					<p>a global growth model, is a major contributor to the environmental and climate change crises we face. This model privatises the benefits and externalises the costs which are borne by the environment and social structures/low-income communities. Transformation suggests a fundamental change, both nationally and internationally, from the current model based on market forces and globalisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A transformational model cannot continue with Business as Usual. International flights may become more expensive leading to fewer tourists, overseas trade may decline as we seek to be more self-sufficient as a region and as a nation, long distance road transport of goods could also decline. All this will impact existing businesses but there will be jobs in new more sustainable industries, so again we need to be aware of the social and financial costs as we manage the transition.</li> <li>• As well as changing the neoliberal economic model we need to look at a more integrated approach to our regional economy. CCC must work towards a circular economy where businesses take responsibility for minimising the energy used in the process, while ensuring the product can be repaired or, at the end of its usable life, can be disassembled and the parts reused. Distances travelled between steps in the life of the production and disassembly are kept to a minimum. The process should source raw or recycled materials as near to its production plant as possible while also being as close to its consumers as possible.</li> <li>• Project Lyttelton supports the CCC on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>v focussing on strong regional economies enabling householders to buy as much of their basic needs, food, energy, furniture, clothing, etc. as locally as possible,</li> <li>v supporting and growing local entrepreneurship and social enterprise based on industries that address mitigation of, and adaptation to climate change. This may require enabling legislation by central government and Christchurch City Council may need to strengthen the support it already offers for social enterprise.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Community energy based on shared generation from household solar panels, and solar panels on community buildings like schools and health centres, is a good</li> </ul>	
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					<p>example of a social enterprise which would have social, economic, and environmental benefits. This model may require us to move away from corporate models for delivery of public utilities like electricity and telecom.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Lyttelton would like the CCC to</li> </ul> <p>v Focus on encouraging all local businesses to source materials, products, staff and support, as much as possible from the Christchurch/Canterbury region.</p> <p>v Identify and establish the development of suburbs to be strong local economies with social enterprises and encourage the setting up of small local tool libraries, and repair sheds.</p> <p>v Support the growth of community education centres offering free or low-cost classes in skills useful for getting by in the new economy – including gardening, health maintenance, making do with less, energy conservation, weather-stripping, etc.</p> <p>v Next steps for Project Lyttelton – Working in collaboration with local businesses and community groups, investigate setting up an energy conservation social enterprise, retrofitting houses with insulation, developing a community energy business based on solar/wind/wood lots, and an education programme on energy efficiency and conservation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Lyttelton: Next Steps –</li> </ul> <p>o For Project Lyttelton to engage alongside ChristchurchNZ, Canterbury Employers Chamber of Commerce and others to promote events and activities to drive action on climate change, as it is essential the CCC partner with communities and community organisations to enable implementation at a grassroots level.</p> <p>Programme 7 – Low emission transport system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Lyttelton strongly supports this climate action programme.</li> </ul>	
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Speed up the conversion of the city's bus fleet to electric.</li> <li>• End all planning for the Tarras Airport.</li> <li>• Provide parking areas at the outer ends of main bus routes to encourage more use of public transport.</li> <li>• Act urgently on bringing passenger rail transport from Rangiora, Lyttelton and Rolleston to central Christchurch.</li> <li>• Enable cycles to go through the Lyttelton tunnel either through waiving the bus fare for those wanting to get their bikes through the tunnel or by another mechanism e.g., transiting cycles through the tunnel.</li> <li>• Coastal shipping transport needs to be considered as an option in transport planning.</li> <li>• Project Lyttelton: Next Steps – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Working to get cycle access through the tunnel.</li> <li>o Looking to develop an edible school walkway to promote walking from a young age.</li> <li>o Working with CCC and Ecan to promote the use in Lyttelton of the public transport system. This will include removing barriers to usage with incentives.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Programme 8 – Energy Efficient Homes and Buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Lyttelton strongly supports this climate action programme.</li> <li>• Energy efficiency is important in using less electricity, improving health, and saving families' fuel bills.</li> </ul>	
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					<p>reduce waste to landfill.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop 2 or 3 recycling/re-use centres that turn waste into resources of various kinds – including compost and scrap – and into remanufactured or re-usable products.</li> <li>• Project Lyttelton: Next Steps – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Moving from a reduced waste to a Waste Free Farmers Market.</li> <li>o Longer term, through community composting to ensure no food waste goes through the Lyttelton tunnel.</li> <li>o Through the Project Lyttelton Garage Sale look at waste free living with recycling, upcycling and options for waste to be reused by others in the community.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Programme 10 – Sustainable food system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Lyttelton strongly supports this climate action programme.</li> <li>• A functioning food system includes growers, processors, retailers, delivery, cafes and restaurants and waste treatment. Needs to be structured and planned to promote localisation.</li> <li>• Transporting food over very long distances should be discouraged.</li> <li>• Reduce emissions by promoting local food producers.</li> <li>• Farmers Markets are an integral part of a sustainable food system and there are several in Christchurch, including Lyttelton. Supermarkets should be encouraged to reduce transport over long distances. Perhaps a better ETS will incentivise localisation.</li> <li>• Implement this winter (June, July, August) the plan to plant 500 fruit trees in</li> </ul>	
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					<p>schools and community locations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support community food centres, including commercial food-processing, food-preserving, and food-storage facilities available at low cost (or on a labour-barter basis) to small-scale local producers.</li> <li>• Support community gardens to develop individual beds available for seasonal rental for those with no home gardens, as well as communal beds for growing produce for soup kitchens in appropriate suburbs.</li> <li>• Project Lyttelton: Next Steps – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o re-establish the Grow Harbour Kids programme</li> <li>o introduce an “adopt a local producer” programme to link the Farmers Market with Lyttelton Primary School.</li> <li>o Lyttelton as a community garden promoting food production throughout the community with seasonal growing and cooking workshops and activities.</li> <li>o Community Garden events and activities to promote home food production.</li> <li>o Seedling production for the Farmers Market, schools and early childhood centres, and local families.</li> <li>o Partnering with CCC to identify land in Lyttelton, as well as the school grounds, to implement this winter (June, July, August) the plan to plant 500 fruit trees in schools and community locations</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Project Lyttelton welcomes the opportunity to submit on Climate Change and would welcome a further conversation with Christchurch City Council on how we could work in partnership to take forward and implement the strategy at a community level.</p>	
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						Jacqueline Newbound on behalf of the Climate Friendly Lyttelton Team	
						23 April 2021	



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## CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY - Christchurch City Council

### Response from Project Lyttelton.

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Project Lyttelton strongly supports the statement in the CCC Climate Change strategy that “Climate Change is the biggest challenge of our time ... responding to it is now an urgent issue”.

We note with interest that the CCC LTP and the Climate Change Strategy are open for consultation at the same time. It is imperative that the outcomes of the consultation on the Climate Change Strategy, set the parameters for the LTP and we would like confirmation from CCC that this will meet the climate change target set by CCC.

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### Project Lyttelton would like to:

- congratulate CCC on recognising that the planet faces both a climate and an ecological emergency
- welcome this comprehensive Climate Change Strategy which shows vision and leadership
- support the format of having goals and principles against which to judge/monitor the Climate Action Programmes
- endorse the principle of honouring Te Tiriti and notes that this is more than simply acknowledging the principles of the Treaty. The Council needs to be clear how it will honour tino rangatiratanga, so central to Te Tiriti.
- proposes to partner with CCC to implement the 10 climate action goals in Lyttelton to demonstrate how a community can come together to tackle the issues of climate change

### Looking at the CCC Climate Strategy Goals – *Our thoughts* are as follows:

#### Goal 1. Net Zero emissions

- Focusing on reduction not sequestration - Does that mean 100% reduction in emissions? Sequestration of carbon is a bonus of ecosystem restoration, an essential action, but targeting and measurement must be focussed on reducing emissions.
- Zero net emissions by 2045 target must be more ambitious (Principle 3. Act Boldly) but good in that it sends a message to central government with respect to its 2050 goal.
- The CCC goal of 25% reduction in methane by 2030 – is this biogenic methane from agriculture practises within Christchurch City Council boundaries? Agriculture is 15% of emissions and methane will be a big part of that. Methane is a powerful ghg and should be reduced as much as possible in the next 5-10 years. Current dairy farming industry totally unsustainable.



- **Act Boldly** - In the “Principles” the language of this document on leadership, “acting boldly”, requires bigger reduction in biogenic methane. Methane rising from waste disposal must also be reduced, by reducing the amount of waste deposited in open air.
- Project Lyttelton applauds target to cut emissions of Council operations to net zero by 2030.
- Supports decision to address embodied carbon. Construction industry is one of the nation’s biggest emitters (Climate Change Commissions Advice document)
- Supports the chosen “signs of success”
- **Project Lyttelton Goals–**
  - Project Lyttelton, in partnership with the CCC and Banks Peninsula Community Board, to facilitate the setting up of a Lyttelton Carbon Neutral network made up of stakeholders and businesses in Lyttelton to work towards Lyttelton being certified a carbon neutral community.
  - Project Lyttelton to be certified carbon neutral (working towards being carbon positive) to enable Project Lyttelton to then disseminate this information into the local community and businesses to see if Lyttelton can be certified as a carbon neutral community.

**Goal 2 – Understand and prepare for the ongoing impacts of climate change.**

- Project Lyttelton agrees building resilient communities helps lessen impacts and mitigates against future impacts.
- The co-benefits are that the changes required will support the welfare and wellbeing of our people, our communities and our planet.
- As transport represents 54% of Christchurch current emissions, dynamic infrastructure planning will be essential to enable new ways of moving around our city.
- **Project Lyttelton’s Goal –**
  - Working through the Learning Exchange, LIFT Library and in conjunction with the Lyttelton Harbour Information Centre, create, and make readily available to the community, multi-media resources to raise awareness of climate change issues to enable households to play an active role in achieving carbon neutral Lyttelton.

**Goal 3 Just transition to an innovative low emission economy**

- CCC must take into account in their planning the necessity of reducing inequality. Central government must accept the responsibility to raise incomes for those who will be most adversely affected by climate change.
- Strongly agree with “signs of success”.
- **Project Lyttelton’s Goals -**
  - Develop social enterprises and community businesses which provide jobs and ensure that the co-benefits of CCC strategy actions result in lower costs for households.



**Goal 4. Kaitiakitanga of natural environment.**

- Nature-based solutions to climate change are a priority. Environmental degradation needs to be reversed with the resulting social and economic wellbeing co-benefits.
- **Project Lyttelton's Goals -**
  - Facilitate the setting up of a community group to work with the CCC on restoration of native forest on the hills around Lyttelton.

**Climate Action Programmes**

**Programme 1 – Building the Foundation**

- **Project Lyttelton strongly supports this climate action programme.**
- As a community experienced in building resilience and committed to climate action, Project Lyttelton is eager to be a climate change partner with the CCC.
- All CCC activities should be undertaken through a “just” climate change lens.
- The Climate Leadership Group must include “key stakeholder representatives” from the local community groups who have knowledge and passion for these issues, e.g., Climate Friendly Lyttelton; 350Christchurch; Sustainable Otautahi Christchurch.
- Establishing local Citizens’ Assemblies to discuss and present strategies for action on specific issues would widen the decision making.
- **Project Lyttelton: Next Steps –**
  - Project Lyttelton supports the formation of a Leadership group and would welcome inclusion in the membership.
  - Project Lyttelton to formulate “Climate Friendly Lyttelton” to act as a driver and support to take forward climate change initiatives, activities, and events with the purpose of enabling Lyttelton to be a climate friendly community.

**Programme 2. Understanding the local effects of climate change.**

- **Project Lyttelton strongly supports this climate action programme.**
- Drought is an expected major impact on the Port Hills, creating risk of fire. When replanting native trees on Port Hills, careful attention must be paid to replanting the least flammable species.
- Ensure consideration of all risks – environmental, social and financial for local communities.
- Completion of Christchurch’s climate change risk assessment is urgent and should be before the end of July 2021 and published in full on the CCC website, and widely in the local public media.
- **Project Lyttelton: Next Steps –**
  - to collaborate with community organisations, Councils, Community Board and others working in the Lyttelton Harbour Basin on activities around climate change.



### **Programme 3. Proactive Climate Planning in Communities**

- **Project Lyttelton strongly supports this climate action programme.**
- CCC to support ECan's Enviro schools programme and look for mechanisms to involve the youth voice.
- Provide substantial articles at least weekly to The Press, and local community newspapers, on actions being planned by CCC, so that the public learns about issues and remedies, and joins the action.
- **Project Lyttelton: Next Steps –**
  - Project Lyttelton is awaiting the coastal hazard assessment and strategic adaption framework with interest to build up a picture of the issues to be faced within the Harbour Basin. As part of the coastal environment, our community has already been affected by climate change effects (e.g., Port Hills fires), and will further be affected in the future.

### **Programme 4 – Adapting and greening infrastructure systems**

- **Project Lyttelton strongly supports this climate action programme.**
- Restoring wetlands increases biodiversity, mitigates flooding, and stores carbon.
- Food forests on unused land
- The Christchurch area's increasingly strong drought conditions require a scheme to help all property owners establish and maintain effective rain-water collection tank systems
- Consideration to "depave" and look at more porous pathways and walkways where appropriate.
- Could Christchurch, the Garden City, be the first "National Park" City?
- **Project Lyttelton: Next Steps –**
  - Project Lyttelton is proposing initiatives such as "Lyttelton as a Community Garden", looking to have an outreach community garden coordinator to work with schools, businesses, and households to green Lyttelton's back yards, unused land, schools and early childhood centres, streets and businesses.

### **Programme 5. Carbon Renewal and Natural restoration.**

- **Project Lyttelton strongly supports this climate action programme.**
- Fire risk is increasing, especially in the Port Hills area. Some forested areas are mainly flammable exotic plantations, which should be removed and replaced with less flammable long-life native trees, which also store more carbon dioxide than exotics do.
- **Project Lyttelton: Next Steps –**
  - To look at projects to support and inform on issues such as fire risks/ local households/native plantings across the Lyttelton and wider Harbour Basin.



#### Programme 6 – Economic transformation and innovation

- **Project Lyttelton strongly supports this climate action programme.**
- Many economists now agree that the current economic system which depends on a global growth model, is a major contributor to the environmental and climate change crises we face. This model privatises the benefits and externalises the costs which are borne by the environment and social structures/low-income communities. Transformation suggests a fundamental change, both nationally and internationally, from the current model based on market forces and globalisation.
- A transformational model cannot continue with Business as Usual. International flights may become more expensive leading to fewer tourists, overseas trade may decline as we seek to be more self-sufficient as a region and as a nation, long distance road transport of goods could also decline. All this will impact existing businesses but there will be jobs in new more sustainable industries, so again we need to be aware of the social and financial costs as we manage the transition.
- As well as changing the neoliberal economic model we need to look at a more integrated approach to our regional economy. CCC must work towards a circular economy where businesses take responsibility for minimising the energy used in the process, while ensuring the product can be repaired or, at the end of its usable life, can be disassembled and the parts reused. Distances travelled between steps in the life of the production and disassembly are kept to a minimum. The process should source raw or recycled materials as near to its production plant as possible while also being as close to its consumers as possible.
- Project Lyttelton supports the CCC on:
  - ❖ focussing on strong regional economies enabling householders to buy as much of their basic needs, food, energy, furniture, clothing, etc. as locally as possible,
  - ❖ supporting and growing local entrepreneurship and social enterprise based on industries that address mitigation of, and adaptation to climate change. This may require enabling legislation by central government and Christchurch City Council may need to strengthen the support it already offers for social enterprise.
- Community energy based on shared generation from household solar panels, and solar panels on community buildings like schools and health centres, is a good example of a social enterprise which would have social, economic, and environmental benefits. This model may require us to move away from corporate models for delivery of public utilities like electricity and telecom.
- Project Lyttelton would like the CCC to
  - ❖ Focus on encouraging all local businesses to source materials, products, staff and support, as much as possible from the Christchurch/Canterbury region.
  - ❖ Identify and establish the development of suburbs to be strong local economies with social enterprises and encourage the setting up of small local tool libraries, and repair sheds.





- ❖ Support the growth of community education centres offering free or low-cost classes in skills useful for getting by in the new economy – including gardening, health maintenance, making do with less, energy conservation, weather-stripping, etc.
- ❖ Next steps for Project Lyttelton – Working in collaboration with local businesses and community groups, investigate setting up an energy conservation social enterprise, retrofitting houses with insulation, developing a community energy business based on solar/wind/wood lots, and an education programme on energy efficiency and conservation.
- **Project Lyttelton: Next Steps –**
  - For Project Lyttelton to engage alongside ChristchurchNZ, Canterbury Employers Chamber of Commerce and others to promote events and activities to drive action on climate change, as it is essential the CCC partner with communities and community organisations to enable implementation at a grassroots level.

#### **Programme 7 – Low emission transport system**

- **Project Lyttelton strongly supports this climate action programme.**
- Speed up the conversion of the city's bus fleet to electric.
- End all planning for the Tarras Airport.
- Provide parking areas at the outer ends of main bus routes to encourage more use of public transport.
- Act urgently on bringing passenger rail transport from Rangiora, Lyttelton and Rolleston to central Christchurch.
- Enable cycles to go through the Lyttelton tunnel either through waiving the bus fare for those wanting to get their bikes through the tunnel or by another mechanism e.g., transiting cycles through the tunnel.
- Coastal shipping transport needs to be considered as an option in transport planning.
- **Project Lyttelton: Next Steps –**
  - Working to get cycle access through the tunnel.
  - Looking to develop an edible school walkway to promote walking from a young age.
  - Working with CCC and Ecan to promote the use in Lyttelton of the public transport system. This will include removing barriers to usage with incentives.

#### **Programme 8 – Energy Efficient Homes and Buildings**

- **Project Lyttelton strongly supports this climate action programme.**
- Energy efficiency is important in using less electricity, improving health, and saving families' fuel bills.



- Lyttelton has many older homes which still have little or no insulation. *While there is mention in the CC Strategy document of the retrofitting of these older houses in this Programme, only 8,000 homeowners have taken up the offers of support and advice.*
- Social enterprise and community businesses could run energy efficiency businesses. Council loans play a significant role in enabling this.
- Promote the conversion of rooftops to white surfaces to reflect sunshine and so reduce heat absorption in the area.
- **Project Lyttelton: Next Steps –**
  - to work to bring CCC initiatives, events and information into the Lyttelton communities who can be supported to take up existing opportunities to insulate and retrofit a very old, historic housing stock.

#### **Programme 9 – Towards Zero Waste**

- **Project Lyttelton strongly supports this climate action programme.**
- Need to consider E Waste - Further examples are the recycling of electrical and electronic goods but the public is unaware of the existence of such services. The CCC could publicise the names of e-waste recyclers, and second-hand shops.
- The change to a circular economy is dependent on central government legislating for manufacturers to take responsibility for packaging and for making their goods easier to mend and longer lasting. CCC could ask the LGA to lobby government to legislate to enable a circular economy.
- There are many businesses and not-for-profit organisations enabling the reuse and upcycling of materials similar to the Council Ecoshops. CCC Waste Management and Minimisation could work in partnership with such enterprises to reduce waste to landfill.
- Develop 2 or 3 recycling/re-use centres that turn waste into resources of various kinds – including compost and scrap – and into remanufactured or re-usable products.
- **Project Lyttelton: Next Steps –**
  - Moving from a reduced waste to a Waste Free Farmers Market.
  - Longer term, through community composting to ensure no food waste goes through the Lyttelton tunnel.
  - Through the Project Lyttelton Garage Sale look at waste free living with recycling, upcycling and options for waste to be reused by others in the community.

#### **Programme 10 – Sustainable food system**

- **Project Lyttelton strongly supports this climate action programme.**
- A functioning food system includes growers, processors, retailers, delivery, cafes and restaurants and waste treatment. Needs to be structured and planned to promote localisation.
- Transporting food over very long distances should be discouraged.



- Reduce emissions by promoting local food producers.
- Farmers Markets are an integral part of a sustainable food system and there are several in Christchurch, including Lyttelton. Supermarkets should be encouraged to reduce transport over long distances. Perhaps a better ETS will incentivise localisation.
- Implement this winter (June, July, August) the plan to plant 500 fruit trees in schools and community locations.
- Support community food centres, including commercial food-processing, food-preserving, and food-storage facilities available at low cost (or on a labour-barter basis) to small-scale local producers.
- Support community gardens to develop individual beds available for seasonal rental for those with no home gardens, as well as communal beds for growing produce for soup kitchens in appropriate suburbs.
- **Project Lyttelton: Next Steps –**
  - re-establish the Grow Harbour Kids programme
  - introduce an “adopt a local producer” programme to link the Farmers Market with Lyttelton Primary School.
  - Lyttelton as a community garden promoting food production throughout the community with seasonal growing and cooking workshops and activities.
  - Community Garden events and activities to promote home food production.
  - Seedling production for the Farmers Market, schools and early childhood centres, and local families.
  - Partnering with CCC to identify land in Lyttelton, as well as the school grounds, to implement this winter (June, July, August) the plan to plant 500 fruit trees in schools and community locations

**Project Lyttelton welcomes the opportunity to submit on Climate Change and would welcome a further conversation with Christchurch City Council on how we could work in partnership to take forward and implement the strategy at a community level.**

Jacqueline Newbound on behalf of the Climate Friendly Lyttelton Team  
23 April 2021

#	SubID	First name	Last name	Name of organisation	Your role within organisation	Comments - Please be as specific as possible to help us understand your views	I'd like to speak
100	39687	Cathy	Allden	Richmond Community Garden Trust	Trustee/Garden Coordinator	Please see our full submission attached	Yes



Richmond Community Garden Trust

**Ref: Climate Change Draft Strategy**

Our organisation supports the goals, principles and proposed programme of this climate change strategy.

We would like to see this strategy weaved in all decision making and programmes delivered by the council, not sitting on a shelf or to the side of the day to day activities as we see all too often.

We are involved heavily in Food Security, Waste reduction and the development of the Otakaro Avon River Corridor. We can contribute to the functional aspects of this strategy and would like further support to enable us to do this with the following projects.

**Food Security** - development of our existing community garden and food forest continue to guardian the fruit trees in the Richmond Red Zone and work with the social housing providers to establish and provide resources to their internal gardens. We would love to be further resourced to support our community to set up food forests in some of our parks.

**Waste Reduction** - the Richmond compost project currently removes large amounts of food waste and carbon from our local businesses and community groups we wish to expand this programme, this project also includes education, compost production and protection of our fruit trees currently we wish to add waste collection point for recycling and education on sustainability.

**Riparian Planting** - We wish to set up a nursery onsite to cater for the Richmond Part of the Red Zone (Riverlution) and engage with our community and develop a long term planting plan to plant in areas that are not waiting for any infrastructure works. I.e River bed, Dudley Creek, Casa block, top of swanns road. We need full collaboration with

council staff to provide eco sourced seed, correct planting plans and locations to plant.  
We will create local jobs, education and further community development.

**46A Vogel Street** - We have been given a huge opportunity by LINZ to set up this working hub for environmental groups to work, share resources and showcase sustainability features in a home environment, we ask for support to get this operational by lowering the compliance barriers and future funding.

We look forward to this Strategy becoming an integral part of the way in which this council operates.

Yours Sincerely  
The Richmond Community Garden team