

Notice of Meeting:

I hereby give notice that an ordinary meeting of the Policy and Planning Committee will be held on:

Date: Thursday 18 June 2026
Time: 9.00 am
Venue: Council Chamber, Level 2, Dunedin Public Art Gallery, The Octagon, Dunedin

Sandy Graham
Chief Executive Officer

Policy and Planning Committee
PUBLIC AGENDA

MEMBERSHIP

Chairperson	Mayor Sophie Barker	
Deputy Chairperson	Cr Cherry Lucas	
Members	Cr John Chambers	Cr Jo Galer
	Cr Christine Garey	Cr Doug Hall
	Cr Marie Laufiso	Cr Russell Lund
	Cr Mandy Mayhem	Cr Andrew Simms
	Cr Mickey Treadwell	Cr Lee Vandervis
	Cr Steve Walker	Cr Brent Weatherall
	Ms Nadia Wesley-Smith	Professor Emma Wyeth

Senior Officer David Ward, General Manager 3 Waters, Property and Urban Development

Governance Support Officer Rebecca Murray

Rebecca Murray
Governance Support Officer

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Note: Reports and recommendations contained in this agenda are not to be considered as Council policy until adopted.

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1 KARAKIA TIMATANGA

The meeting will open with a Karakia Timatanga.

2 PUBLIC FORUM

At the close of the agenda public forum registrations were still being taken. The speakers will be confirmed following the closure of registrations 24 hours before the meeting begins i.e. 9.00 am on Wednesday, 17 June 2026.

3 APOLOGIES

At the close of the agenda no apologies had been received.

4 CONFIRMATION OF AGENDA

Note: Any additions must be approved by resolution with an explanation as to why they cannot be delayed until a future meeting.

DECLARATION OF INTEREST

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Members are reminded of the need to stand aside from decision-making when a conflict arises between their role as an elected or independent representative and any private or other external interest they might have.
2. Elected or independent members are reminded to update their register of interests as soon as practicable, including amending the register at this meeting if necessary.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Committee:

- a) **Notes/Amends** if necessary the Elected or Independent Members' Interest Register attached as Attachment A; and
- b) **Confirms/Amends** the proposed management plan for Elected or Independent Members' Interests.

Attachments

	Title	Page
↓A	Policy and Planning Committee Register of Interest	6

Policy and Planning Committee Register of Interest 11 June 2026				
Name	Responsibility (i.e. Chairperson etc)	Declaration of Interests	Nature of Potential Interest	Member's Proposed Management Plan
Mayor Sophie Barker	Shareholder	Ayrmed Limited	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Shareholder	Various publicly listed companies	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Property Owner	Residential Property Owner - Dunedin	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Beneficiary	Sans Peur Trust (Larnach Castle)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Mentor	Business Mentors NZ	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin Vegetable Growers Club	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Trustee	Alexander McMillan Trust	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Patron	New Zealand International Science Festival	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Patron	Dunedin Horticultural Society	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Institute of Directors	No conflict Identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Chairperson	Dunedin Heritage Fund (Council Appointment)	No conflict Identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Grow Dunedin Partnership (Council Appointment)	No conflict Identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Heritage Advisory Group (Council Appointment)	No conflict Identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Local Government New Zealand (Zone 6) (Council Appointment)	No conflict Identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Co-Chair	Ōtepoti Dunedin Destination Management Plan Advisory Panel (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Family Member	Family Member employed at Wilkinson Rogers	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.	
Member	Tertiary Precinct Planning Group (Council Appointment)	No conflict Identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.	
Cr John Chambers	Owner	Residential Property	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Owner	Rental Property	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Otakau Golf Club	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Opera Otago	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Hereweka Harbour Cone Trust (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Okia Reserve Management Committee (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.

Name	Responsibility (i.e. Chairperson etc)	Declaration of Interests	Nature of Potential Interest	Member's Proposed Management Plan
Cr John Chambers (cont)	Member	Waikouaiti Coast Community Board (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Cr Christine Garey	Trustee	Garey Family Trust - Property Ownership - Dunedin	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Daughter employee	Halo Project	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Trustee	Ashburn Hall Charitable Trust Board	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Creative Dunedin Partnership (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Performing Arts Advisory Group (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
		Sophia Charter (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	St Paul's Cathedral Foundation (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Cr Doug Hall	Member	Theomin Gallery Management Committee (Olveston) (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Trustee	Cronus Trust	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Owner	Clickfix Ltd	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	District Licensing Committee (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Shareholder	Various NZ, US shares and Crypto	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin Public Art Gallery Society (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Toitū Otago Settlers Museum Board (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Cr Marie Laufiso	Member	West Harbour Community Board (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Property Owner	Residential Property	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Trustee	Moray Place Community Building Trust - which owns property 111 Moray Place	Duty to Trust may conflict with duties of Council Office	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Women of Ōtepoti Recognition Initiative	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Trustee	Corso Ōtepoti Dunedin Trust	Potential grants recipient	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If in public excluded leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Dunedin Branch Treasurer	P.A.C.I.F.I.C.A Inc	Potential grants recipient	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If in public excluded leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Expert Panel Member	Health Coalition Aotearoa Public Health Infrastructure Committee	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Trustee	The Ōtepoti Community Builders Charitable Trust	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Trustee/Secretary	Refugee Support Group	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.	
	Member	Dunedin Abrahamic Interfaith Group (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.

Name	Responsibility (i.e. Chairperson etc)	Declaration of Interests	Nature of Potential Interest	Member's Proposed Management Plan
Cr Marie Laufiso (cont)	Member	Dunedin Former Refugee Steering Committee (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Puketai Residential Centre Liaison Committee (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Social Wellbeing Advisory Group (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Cr Cherry Lucas	Trustee	Otago Farmers Market	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Partner	Southway Enterprises	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Trustee	Henderson Lucas Family Trust - Residential Dunedin Property	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	NZ Institute of Chartered Accountants	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin Shanghai Association (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Local Government New Zealand (Zone 6) (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Tūhura Otago Museum Trust Board (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Ōtepoti Dunedin Destination Management Plan Advisory Panel (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Taieri Airport Trust (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Tertiary Precinct Planning Group (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Te Poāri a Pukekura (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Cr Russell Lund	Shareholder	Loan & Mercantile Trust includes:	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director	Produce Place Ltd	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director	Dunedin Grain Store Ltd	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director/Shareholder	Loan & Mercantile 2000 Ltd	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Shareholder	Lund South Trust includes:	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director/Shareholder	Lund South Ltd	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director/Shareholder	Lund Dunedin Ltd	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director/Shareholder	Resource Values Ltd	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director	Sherwood Manor Properties Ltd	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Director/Shareholder	Lund Central Ltd	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.	

Name	Responsibility (i.e. Chairperson etc)	Declaration of Interests	Nature of Potential Interest	Member's Proposed Management Plan
Cr Russell Lund (cont)	Director/Shareholder	Lund South Administration Ltd	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director	Construction Operatives Ltd	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director	Lund South Properties Ltd	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Trustee	RV Lund Trust	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Trustee	BDCRS Trust	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director	Lund Frankton Ltd	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	President	Ariki Amateur Athletic & Harrier Club	Ariki is a member of Athletics Otago which receives grant funding from DCC.	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If in public excluded leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Member	Heritage Advisory Group (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Member	Otago Theatre Trust (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.	
Cr Mandy Mayhem	Chairperson	Waitati Hall Society Inc	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Chairperson	Keep Ōtepoti Dunedin Beautiful	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Co-ordinator	Emergency Response Group, Blueskin area	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Blueskin Bay Amenities Society	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Blueskin A & P Society	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Zone Representative and Board Member	Keep New Zealand Beautiful	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Coastal Community Cycleway Network	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Waitati Music Festival Committee	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Property Owner	Residential Property	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Disability Issues Advisory Group (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin Gasworks Museum Trust (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Keep Dunedin Beautiful (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Performing Arts Advisory Group (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Social Wellbeing Advisory Group (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Cr Andrew Simms	Director	Landseer Motor Investments Limited	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director	Landseer Motor Investments Auckland Limited t/a Andrew Simms - Motor vehicle retail	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.

Name	Responsibility (i.e. Chairperson etc)	Declaration of Interests	Nature of Potential Interest	Member's Proposed Management Plan
Cr Andrew Simms (cont)	Director	Stephen Duff Motors Limited t/a Andrew Simms Dunedin - Motor vehicle retail	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director	Three Diamond Automotive t/a Ralliart NZ - Race car preparation	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director	Cambridge Finance Limited - Financial Services	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director	The Landseer Group Limited - Investments	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director	Otago Motorhome Centre Limited - Motor vehicle retail	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director	Landseer Motor Investments Henderson Limited - Motor vehicle retail	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director	Landseer Motor Investments Moorhouse Limited - Motor vehicle retail	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director	Minaret Property Investments Limited - Property Investment	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Trustee	The Newfoundland Trust	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Trustee	The Moturata Trust	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Taieri Trails Group	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Taieri Cricket Club	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Mosgiel AFC	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Owner	Residential Property	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Owner	Commercial Property, Andersons Bay Road, Dunedin	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin Heritage Fund (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Member	Heritage Advisory Group (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.	
Member	Tūhura Otago Museum Trust Board (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.	
Member	Taieri Airport Trust (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.	
Cr Mickey Treadwell	Director	Atawhai Interactive Tapui Ltd	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Contractor	Otago Polytechnic	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Co-owner	Residential Property	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Green Party of Aotearoa	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin Otaru Sister City Society (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Ice Sports Dunedin Incorporated (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Ōtepoti Dunedin Live Music Advisory Panel (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Te Ao Tūroa Partnership (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.

Name	Responsibility (i.e. Chairperson etc)	Declaration of Interests	Nature of Potential Interest	Member's Proposed Management Plan
Cr Mickey Treadwell (cont)	Member	Otago Peninsula Community Board (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Cr Lee Vandervis	Director	Lee Vandervis, Antonie Alm-Lequeux and Cook Allan Gibson Trustee Company Ltd - Residential Property Ownership - Dunedin	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director	Bunchy Properties Ltd - Residential and Lifestyle Farm Property Ownership - Dunedin	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Owner	Various publicly Audio and Lighting - Hire, Sales and Service Business	May contrace and provide service to DCC	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in public excluded leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Member	District Licensing Committee (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin Heritage Fund (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Okia Reserve Management Committee (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Cr Steve Walker	Trustee	Dunedin Wildlife Hospital Trust	Potential grants recipient	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in public excluded leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Member	Orokonui Ecosanctuary	Potential grants recipient	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in public excluded leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Member	New Zealand Labour Party	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Owner	Residential Property - Dunedin	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Shareholder	Various publicly listed companies	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	NZ Sea Lion Trust	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Justice of the Peace		No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Trustee	Predator Free Dunedin	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin Edinburgh Sister City Society (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin Heritage Fund (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin Art Gallery Acquisitions Committee (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Hereweka Harbour Cone Trust (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	NZ Masters Games Trust Board (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Otago Regional Transport Committee (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Ōtepoti Dunedin Live Music Advisory Panel	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Predator Free Dunedin (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.

Name	Responsibility (i.e. Chairperson etc)	Declaration of Interests	Nature of Potential Interest	Member's Proposed Management Plan
Cr Brent Weatherall	Owner	Residential Property	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Owner	Business George Street, Dunedin	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Trustee	Brent Weatherall Jeweller Limited	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Trustee	Weatherall Trustee Company	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Trustee	Residential Rental Properties	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin Club	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin Public Art Society (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Keep Dunedin Beautiful (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Toitū Otago Settlers Museum Board (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Nadia Wesley-Smith	Trustee	Dunedin Writers and Readers Festival	No Conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Iwi Representative	Sustainable Destinations – Piopiotahi Programme Board	No Conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Interim Chair	Kōkiri Training Centre	No Conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Property Owner	Residential Property Owner	No Conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Trustee	Tatane Alex Tarewai Wesley Whānau Trust	No Conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Emma Wyeth	Trustee and Chair	WellSouth Primary Health Network	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director & Deputy Chair	Te Tauraki Limited	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Executive member & Deputy Chair, Registered member	Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director	Dunedin After Hours Doctors Limited	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	New Dunedin Hospital Project Steering Group	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Representative	Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki – Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Te Pae Māori	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Board member	Health Research Council of New Zealand	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Shareholder	Tumu Korero Ltd (consultancy)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Employee	University of Canterbury	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Owner	Residential property in Ōpoho, Dunedin	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.	

Name	Responsibility (i.e. Chairperson etc)	Declaration of Interests	Nature of Potential Interest	Member's Proposed Management Plan
Emma Wyeth (cont)	Owner	bare rural land in Karitāne	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Registered member	Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

POLICY AND PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING - 2 APRIL 2026

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Committee:

- a) **Confirms** the minutes of the Policy and Planning Committee meeting held on 02 April 2026 as a correct record.

Attachments

	Title	Page
A↓	Minutes of Policy and Planning Committee meeting held on 2 April 2026	15

Policy and Planning Committee

MINUTES

Minutes of an ordinary meeting of the Policy and Planning Committee held in the Council Chamber, Level 2, Dunedin Public Art Gallery, The Octagon, Dunedin on Thursday 02 April 2026, commencing at 9.00 am

PRESENT

Chairperson	Mayor Sophie Barker	
Deputy Chairperson	Cr Cherry Lucas	
Members	Cr John Chambers	Cr Christine Garey
	Cr Doug Hall	Cr Russell Lund via Zoom
	Cr Mandy Mayhem	Cr Benedict Ong
	Cr Andrew Simms	Cr Mickey Treadwell
	Cr Lee Vandervis	Cr Steve Walker
	Cr Brent Weatherall	Ms Nadia Wesley-Smith
	Professor Emma Wyeth	

IN ATTENDANCE

David Ward (General Manager 3 Waters, Property and Urban Development), Nicola Morand (Manahautū – General Manager Community and Strategy), Mike Costelloe (General Manager Arts, Culture and Economic Development), Jonathan Rowe (Acting General Manager City Services) and Rory McLean (Senior Policy Analyst – Zero Carbon)

Governance Support Officer Rebecca Murray

1 KARAKIA TIMATANGA

Mayor Sophie Barker opened the meeting with a Karakia Timatanga.

2 PUBLIC FORUM

2.1 Homelessness

Anna Knight attended the meeting to speak to matters relating to homelessness and the homelessness outreach service and tabled a supporting PDF. She raised concerns regarding the use and impacts of move-on orders and discussed issues relating to public service delivery, community wellbeing, and the importance of protecting freedom of movement and personal liberty. Ms Knight also responded to questions.

2.2 Proposal for DCC to fund outreach workers to the homeless community

Chris Hawkins attended the meeting to speak to a proposal for DCC funding of homelessness outreach workers. He outlined the current situation, noting there is only one outreach worker in Dunedin and that existing funding is due to expire. He emphasised the importance of the programme and advised that, should Council consider providing the service in-house, funding for at least two workers would be required for safety reasons. Mr Hawkins also responded to questions.

3 APOLOGIES

An apology was received from Cr Marie Laufiso

Moved (Mayor Sophie Barker/Cr Cherry Lucas):

That the Committee:

Accepts the apology from Cr Marie Laufiso.

Motion carried (PAPCC/2026/007)

4 CONFIRMATION OF AGENDA

Moved (Mayor Sophie Barker/Cr Cherry Lucas):

That the Committee:

Confirms the agenda without addition or alteration.

Motion carried (PAPCC/2026/008)

5 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Members were reminded of the need to stand aside from decision-making when a conflict arose between their role as an elected representative and any private or other external interest they might have.

Moved (Mayor Sophie Barker/Cr Cherry Lucas):

That the Committee:

- a) **Notes** the Elected or Independent Members' Interest Register; and
- b) **Confirms** the proposed management plan for Elected or Independent Members' Interests.

Motion carried (PAPCC/2026/009)

6 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

6.1 POLICY AND PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING - 5 FEBRUARY 2026

Moved (Mayor Sophie Barker/Cr Cherry Lucas):

That the Committee:

Confirms the public part of the minutes of the Policy and Planning Committee meeting held on 05 February 2026 as a correct record.

Motion carried (PAPCC/2026/010) with Emma Wyeth and Nadia Wesley-Smith recording their abstention.

PART A REPORTS

7 DCC EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT AND REDUCTION PLAN & ZERO CARBON IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 2025/26 - Q1/2 REPORTING

A report from Zero Carbon provided an update on DCC's organisational emissions (for sources with data available) for the period July 2025 – December 2025 (Q1/2) and updated the progress on specific time-bound projects in the Zero Carbon implementation plan 2025/26.

Acting General Manager City Services (Jonathan Rowe) and Senior Policy Analyst – Zero Carbon (Rory McLean) spoke to the report and responded to questions.

Moved (Cr Steve Walker/Mayor Sophie Barker):

That the Committee:

- a) **Notes** DCC's Q1/2 2025/26 organisational emissions.
- b) **Notes** reported progress on specific time-bound projects in the Zero Carbon implementation plan 2025/26.
- c) **Notes** that delays on several projects designed to improve waste diversion rates may negatively affect achievement of DCC's 2029/30 emissions reduction target.

Motion carried (PAPCC/2026/011) with Crs Weatherall, Lund and Vandervis recording their vote against.

Moved (Mayor Sophie Barker/Cr Steve Walker):

That the Committee:

Adjourns the meeting for 10 minutes.

Motion carried

The meeting adjourned at 10.59am and reconvened at 11.10am.

Cr Lee Vandervis and Cr Russell Lund left the meeting at 10.59am.

8 DUNEDIN CITY GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS INVENTORY FOR THE 2025 FINANCIAL YEAR

A report from Zero Carbon provided an update on Dunedin’s city-wide emissions for 2024/25, showing gross emissions have reduced 13% from 2018/19 to 2024/25.

Acting General Manager City Services (Jonathan Rowe) and Senior Policy Analyst – Zero Carbon (Rory McLean) spoke to the report and responded to questions.

Cr Russell Lund returned to the meeting at 11.25am.

Mayor Sophie Barker left the meeting at 11.31am. Deputy Mayor Lucas chaired the meeting.

Moved (Cr Steve Walker/Cr Mickey Treadwell):

That the Committee:

Notes the Dunedin City Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory for the 2025 Financial Year

Motion carried (PAPCC/2026/012) with Cr Benedict Ong recording his abstention.

9 ITEMS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE CHAIR

Development of a Policy and Planning Committee Forward Work Programme.

10 KARAKIA WHAKAMUTUNGA

Professor Emma Wyeth closed the meeting with a Karakia Whakamutunga.

The meeting concluded at 11.54am.

.....
CHAIRPERSON

Interim Citywide Climate Adaptation Plan (Resilience Roadmap)

- 13 The Resilience Roadmap is Council’s interim adaptation plan. It summarises current work and sets out the next phase through to June 2027. It does not commit to specific projects or funding decisions beyond those previously approved by Council.

Climate Adaptation Policy

- 14 Council’s existing climate adaptation-related policy requires updating to reflect current climate science, best-practice guidance, and Council’s agreed approach to climate resilience. The Climate Change Predictions Policy that Council adopted in 2006 and updated in 2011 no longer reflects the way climate information is generated, interpreted or applied in contemporary planning and investment decisions.
- 15 The proposed Climate Adaptation Policy sets clear expectations that climate risks are considered early and consistently in Council decisions. A key focus of the policy is cost reduction.

Citywide Climate Risk Assessment

- 16 The Citywide Climate Risk Assessment provides a shared evidence base showing how climate hazards affect Council assets, services and communities. It supports prioritisation and improves the consistency of advice to Council.

DISCUSSION

The Citywide Climate Resilience Framework and Resilience Roadmap

- 17 The Citywide Climate Resilience Framework ensures climate risks are considered early and consistently alongside infrastructure, service and financial decisions.
- 18 The framework operates through existing Council systems and processes. It embeds climate adaptation and resilience into options analysis, business cases and Council reporting by clarifying how climate hazard information, risk assessment and adaptation planning inform advice to decision-makers. It works within existing planning and asset management processes (rather than introducing new ones). This improves efficiency, consistency and transparency across council, reducing ad hoc decision-making and helping avoid unnecessary costs.
- 19 The Resilience Roadmap sets out the current work programme and sequencing through to June 2027. It focuses on building capability and improving understanding of risks before decisions on specific projects or investments are made. The Roadmap is not a final or statutory adaptation plan. It does not commit Council to specific adaptation actions or investment decisions.
- 20 The first tranche of work focuses on establishing the framework, building organisational capability, and strengthening Council’s understanding and management of climate risks across its assets, infrastructure, services and functions. This sequencing enables council to build a robust foundation before considering specific adaptation actions. It supports more prudent long-term financial management and reduces the risk of investing in the wrong place, at the wrong time or at the wrong scale.

Scope and future transition to community-facing adaptation work

- 21 The scope of work outlined in the Resilience Roadmap reflects Council’s earlier decisions to prioritise establishment of an organisational foundation for climate adaptation and resilience.

This includes shared systems, processes, policies and evidence that enable Council to manage climate risk consistently and defensibly within its own responsibilities.

- 22 Once the framework is established, Council will be better positioned to consider a broader range of climate adaptation responses, including community-facing work. This may involve place-based or local adaptation planning and initiatives that support communities to understand and respond to climate risks in ways that reflect local circumstances and values. Recent annual plan submissions from Community Boards indicated broad-based demand for this work.
- 23 This sequencing is deliberate. Establishing the framework and risk evidence base first reduces the potential for premature or maladaptive investment. It enables future work to be scoped and scaled based on an informed understanding of risk, benefit, timing and affordability, rather than in response to short-term pressures or isolated issues.
- 24 Any future shift toward greater community-facing adaptation work would be subject to further Council direction and future funding decisions, including through the next Long-Term Plan. Council has not made decisions at this stage about the scope, timing or resourcing of such work.

Climate Adaptation Policy

- 25 The Climate Adaptation Policy provides clear direction for how climate risks are considered in Council decisions. Adoption of the policy is the primary decision sought from Council through this report. It replaces the Climate Change Predictions Policy adopted in 2006 and updated in 2011, which no longer reflects contemporary climate science, risk-based planning practice, or Council's agreed approach to climate adaptation and resilience.

Guiding Council's internal decisions and actions

- 26 The Policy guides how Council considers climate adaptation and resilience across its own functions, including planning, asset management, service delivery and investment decision-making. It sets clear organisational expectations that climate-related risks and uncertainties are identified and considered early and consistently when developing advice to Council. It seeks to ensure Council makes better, earlier and more cost-effective decisions by using consistent climate risk across all planning and investment.
- 27 By setting these expectations at a policy level, the Policy reduces the risk of inconsistent practice and supports more transparent, defensible advice. This contributes to smarter long-term spending, helps avoid costly mistakes and reduces long-term costs.

Clarifying Council's role in community-facing adaptation and resilience

- 28 The Climate Adaptation Policy also articulates Council's role in enabling and supporting community climate adaptation and resilience. It recognises that many climate risks extend beyond Council-owned assets and that effective adaptation requires collaboration with communities and iwi, other public agencies, essential infrastructure providers and stakeholders.
- 29 The Policy signals that future work will involve partners, communities and other stakeholders. Though it also notes that council does not carry all responsibility for adaptation work or associated costs, which would need to be spread across a range of stakeholders (including central government, local government, private sector, asset owners and communities).
- 30 The Policy does not commit council or communities to specific outcomes. It sets principles and expectations to guide future engagement and planning should Council choose to progress more

Integration, sequencing and prudent investment

- 40 Together, the framework, policy and risk assessment help ensure climate risks are consistently understood and considered in Council decisions. This supports better timing and targeting of investment while maintaining flexibility for future Councils.

OPTIONS

- 41 Three options are presented for Councillor consideration, including repealing the current policy and adopting the proposed policy; repealing the current policy without adopting a replacement; or maintaining the status quo.

Option One – Repeal the 2011 Policy and adopt the proposed Climate Adaptation Policy (Recommended)

- 42 The Climate Change Predictions Policy (2011) relies on outdated climate information and no longer reflects contemporary climate science, current planning practice, or Council's agreed approach to climate adaptation and resilience. Council no longer applies it in decision-making and it does not support the organisation-wide framework Council has endorsed.
- 43 Adopting the proposed Climate Adaptation Policy replaces outdated guidance with a clear, contemporary policy that supports implementation of the Citywide Climate Resilience Framework. The Policy helps give effect to previous Council decisions. It sets consistent expectations for how climate risks and uncertainties inform planning, asset management and investment decisions, while retaining flexibility for future Councils to determine the scale and scope of adaptation responses.

Advantages

- Replaces outdated policy with contemporary, evidence-based guidance.
- Provides clear direction for consistent decision-making.
- Supports consistent, organisation-wide decision-making aligned with the Citywide Climate Resilience Framework.
- Improves the consistency and reliability of advice.
- Helps avoid unnecessary costs and poorly timed investment.
- Aligns with national and regional expectations for proactive climate risk management.
- Ensures climate adaptation and resilience considerations are embedded ahead of preparation of the 2027–37 Long-Term Plan (LTP).
- Enables consistent incorporation of climate risk, uncertainty and adaptation responses into LTP options analysis, prioritisation and affordability decisions.

Disadvantages

- Requires organisational change and capability-building, including refinement of processes, development of guidance and staff training.

Option Two – Repeal the Climate Change Predictions Policy (2011) but do not adopt the proposed Climate Adaptation Policy

44 Under this option, Council would remove outdated policy guidance but would not replace it with a contemporary policy framework to guide climate adaptation and resilience decision-making.

Advantages

- Removes outdated policy material.
- Avoids adoption and implementation of a new organisational policy at this time.
- Avoids staff time and capacity-building required to integrate policy requirements into systems, processes and guidance.
- Limits short-term organisational change and resourcing demands.

Disadvantages

- Leaves Council without a clear, organisation-wide policy framework for climate adaptation and resilience.
- Increases the likelihood that climate considerations are applied inconsistently or ad hoc during preparation of the 2027–37 LTP.
- Limits Council’s ability to systematically integrate climate risk and uncertainty into LTP options analysis and prioritisation.
- Increases the risk of reactive decision-making, deferred responses or higher long-term costs.
- Undermines effective implementation of the Citywide Climate Resilience Framework.

Option Three – Retain the status quo

45 Under this option, Council would retain the Climate Change Predictions Policy (2011) and not adopt the proposed Climate Adaptation Policy.

Advantages

- Avoids any immediate policy change or organisational adjustment.
- Does not require staff training, capability-building or changes to existing processes.
- Requires no additional staff time to embed climate adaptation and resilience considerations.
- Minimises short-term operational and administrative effort.

Disadvantages

- Retains outdated policy guidance that no longer reflects contemporary climate science or planning practice.
- Does not support the organisation-wide framework Council has endorsed.
- Increases likelihood that climate adaptation and resilience will not be adequately embedded in preparation of the 2027–37 LTP, due to the absence of clear policy direction.
- Maintains reliance on ad-hoc consideration of climate risks within individual projects or business cases.
- Continues to expose Council to higher long-term financial risk through mis-sized investments, premature asset failure, or avoidable retrofit and response costs.
- Continues to reduce Council’s ability to demonstrate that climate risks have been systematically considered in statutory planning and investment decisions.

NEXT STEPS

46 The next phase of work focuses on ensuring climate risks are consistently considered in Council decisions, progressing development of the Citywide Climate Risk Assessment, and preparing a draft Citywide Climate Adaptation Plan for Council consideration by 30 June 2027. The Climate Adaptation and Resilience Team is coordinating delivery with cross-Council participation, governance and oversight.

Embedding climate adaptation and resilience across Council systems and processes

47 Council staff will continue to embed climate adaptation and resilience considerations into existing Council systems and processes, consistent with the Citywide Climate Resilience Framework and Climate Adaptation Policy. This includes integrating climate risk considerations into options analysis, business cases, asset management planning, and reporting processes to support consistent, risk-informed advice to decision-makers.

48 This work will align with preparation of the 2027–37 Long-Term Plan, ensuring climate risk, uncertainty and adaptation considerations are incorporated early and systematically into planning, prioritisation and investment decisions.

Citywide Climate Risk Assessment milestones

49 Development of the Citywide Climate Risk Assessment will continue using an IT-based approach. Key milestones include:

- **September 2026.** Initial report identifying priority climate risks across Council assets and services. The preliminary report will be presented to Council.
- **January 2027.** Delivery of a final Citywide Climate Risk Assessment report, incorporating refined hazard, asset and service data, to support integration with Long-Term Plan decision-making and adaptation planning. The final report will be presented to Council.

50 Outputs from the risk assessment will inform both internal decision-making and preparation of the Citywide Climate Adaptation Plan.

Development of the Citywide Climate Adaptation Plan

- 51 Building on the established framework and risk evidence base, staff will progress preparation of a Citywide Climate Adaptation Plan in line with the staged approach set out in the Resilience Roadmap. Key steps include:
- **February 2027.** Councillor workshop to consider a substantially developed draft Citywide Climate Adaptation Plan and seek direction on adaptation priorities, sequencing and implementation considerations.
 - **March–April 2027.** Targeted internal and stakeholder engagement to test adaptation priorities, sequencing and implementation considerations.
 - **By 30 June 2027.** Delivery of a draft Citywide Climate Adaptation Plan for Council consideration, including confirmation of the appropriate statutory and consultative process for its adoption, consistent with legislative requirements in force at the time.
- 52 The plan will set out proposed responses and priorities based on identified risks. Any subsequent decisions on adoption, implementation or resourcing of adaptation actions will be subject to further Council consideration.

Engagement with Te Pae Māori

- 53 At its April 2026 meeting, Te Pae Māori identified climate as one of its priority areas of focus.
- 54 Staff intend to present the Citywide Climate Resilience Framework, Climate Adaptation Policy and Citywide Climate Risk Assessment to Te Pae Māori at an upcoming meeting. This will support early information-sharing and discussion on Council’s approach to climate adaptation and resilience. It will also inform ongoing work on development of the Citywide Climate Risk Assessment and the Citywide Climate Adaptation Plan.

Reporting and governance

- 55 Progress on delivery of the framework, risk assessment and adaptation plan will be reported to Council through established planning, performance and Long-Term Plan processes. The Resilience Roadmap will continue to provide visibility of sequencing and dependencies, supporting transparent governance and informed decision-making as the programme progresses.

Signatories

Author:	Brandy Saxton - Senior Advisor - Climate Adaptation and Resilience, South Dunedin Future
Authoriser:	Jonathan Rowe - Programme Manager, South Dunedin Future Scott MacLean - General Manager, City Services

Attachments

	Title	Page
↓A	Resilience Roadmap	31
↓B	Climate Adaptation Policy (proposed)	39
↓C	Climate Change Predictions Policy (2011)	49

SUMMARY OF CONSIDERATIONS

Fit with purpose of Local Government

The decisions sought in this report enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities by providing a clear policy and governance framework for Council to consider climate adaptation and resilience in its planning and investment decisions.

Adoption of the Climate Adaptation Policy supports better long-term decisions to protect communities, infrastructure and services.

Fit with strategic framework

	Contributes	Detracts	Not applicable
Social Wellbeing Strategy	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Economic Development Strategy	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environment Strategy	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arts and Culture Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
3 Waters Strategy	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Future Development Strategy	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Integrated Transport Strategy	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parks and Recreation Strategy	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other strategic projects/policies/plans	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The Climate Adaptation Policy supports implementation of the Citywide Climate Resilience Framework and contributes to Council’s strategic priorities by embedding consideration of climate risk and resilience across planning, asset management and investment processes. It complements existing strategies by strengthening risk-based decision-making and aligning climate adaptation with Council’s integrated planning and budgeting frameworks.

A detailed assessment of alignment with Council strategies, plans and policies is provided in Appendix 1 of the Climate Adaptation Policy, which outlines how the Policy contributes to relevant components of the Council’s strategic framework. No strategic detractions or contradictions have been identified.

Māori Impact Statement

The Climate Adaptation Policy and associated framework provide an enabling foundation for future engagement with Māori on climate adaptation and resilience matters.

At its April 2026 meeting, Te Pae Māori identified climate as one of its priority areas of focus. Staff intend to present the Citywide Climate Resilience Framework, Climate Adaptation Policy and Citywide Climate Risk Assessment to Te Pae Māori for information-sharing and discussion, to inform ongoing development of the Citywide Climate Risk Assessment and the Citywide Climate Adaptation Plan.

The Policy recognises that effective adaptation requires collaboration with communities and iwi. It supports future engagement on climate risks and adaptation pathways. No immediate adverse impacts for Māori have been identified as a result of adopting the Policy.

SUMMARY OF CONSIDERATIONS

Sustainability

The Climate Adaptation Policy supports long-term sustainability by strengthening Council’s ability to understand and manage climate-related risks over time. It promotes more resilient social, environmental and economic outcomes by embedding climate adaptation and resilience considerations into long-term planning, investment and service delivery decisions.

LTP/Annual Plan / Financial Strategy /Infrastructure Strategy

Adoption of the Climate Adaptation Policy supports preparation of the 2027–37 Long-Term Plan by providing a clear policy framework to guide integration of climate risk, uncertainty and adaptation considerations into options analysis, prioritisation and investment decision-making.

The Policy does not itself change levels of service or performance measures. Any future changes to levels of service, performance measures or resourcing requirements will be considered through subsequent Council decisions, including the Long-Term Plan process.

Financial considerations

Adoption of the Climate Adaptation Policy has no direct additional financial cost. Establishment and initial delivery of the Citywide Climate Resilience Framework, including development of the interim Resilience Roadmap and progression of the Citywide Climate Risk Assessment, is funded through existing budgets approved by Council in the 2025–34 9-Year Plan. Any future costs will be considered through the Long-Term Plan process.

Significance

This decision is considered low in terms of the Council’s Significance and Engagement Policy.

The decision adopts a policy framework to guide how climate adaptation and resilience are considered within Council decision-making. It does not approve specific adaptation actions, projects, levels of service, regulatory changes, or expenditure, and does not involve changes to ownership or control of strategic assets.

The decision is consistent with Council’s existing strategies and previously endorsed direction, has no immediate financial implications, and does not materially affect Council’s capacity or capability. While climate change is an issue of broad importance, the adoption of the Climate Adaptation Policy itself is a policy decision that does not commit Council to specific projects or spending.

Given the low significance of the decision, formal public consultation is not required at this stage. Engagement will be undertaken in future phases of work where required, including during development and adoption of the Citywide Climate Adaptation Plan, in accordance with legislative requirements and the Council’s Significance and Engagement Policy.

Engagement – external

No formal external community engagement has been undertaken in relation to the adoption of the Climate Adaptation Policy, as the decision establishes a policy framework rather than approving specific adaptation actions or programmes.

External engagement will be undertaken as part of future stages of work, including development and consultation on the Citywide Climate Adaptation Plan, in line with legislative requirements and Council direction.

SUMMARY OF CONSIDERATIONS

Engagement - internal

Robust internal engagement has informed development of the Climate Adaptation Policy and the broader establishment of the Citywide Climate Resilience Framework.

A draft of the Climate Adaptation Policy was circulated to the Climate Resilience Framework Wider Project Group (WPG) for review and feedback. The WPG includes representatives from across Council and is contributing to the design and establishment of the framework. Feedback received through this group informed substantive revisions to the Policy, strengthening its clarity, applicability and alignment with Council functions and processes.

The Policy was also considered and endorsed by the Executive Leadership Team (ELT), confirming organisational support and alignment with Council’s strategic direction and operational priorities. In parallel, a cross-Council technical working group has been established to support development of the Citywide Climate Risk Assessment. This group brings together technical expertise from across Council to ensure consistency of assumptions, data and application across services and asset areas.

No internal views contrary to the recommendations have been identified.

Risks: Legal / Health and Safety etc.

There are no immediate legal or health and safety risks associated with adopting the Climate Adaptation Policy.

Key risks relate to the potential for inconsistent or reactive decision-making if climate adaptation considerations are not embedded in Council processes. Adoption of the Policy mitigates this risk by providing clear organisational expectations and aligning climate adaptation with existing planning and governance frameworks.

Future risks associated with specific adaptation actions will be assessed and managed through subsequent reports and decision-making processes.

Conflict of Interest

No conflicts of interest have been identified.

Community Boards

There are no immediate implications for Community Boards arising from adoption of the Climate Adaptation Policy. Community Boards may be engaged in future stages of work, including development of the Citywide Climate Adaptation Plan, as appropriate.



CLIMATE RESILIENCE ROADMAP

HE RĀ TŌ, HE RĀ ĀKUANEI
There is a day today and another coming

WHY WE'RE DOING THIS WORK

1 CLIMATE RISKS ARE RISING
Ōtepoti Dunedin faces sea-level rise and stronger storms with ageing infrastructure under stress. The city's risk profile is multifaceted and is complicated by compounding and cascading risks. MfE Climate Projections (2024) and Sea Level NZ (2025) project the following changes in Dunedin's climate and sea level by end of century under two IPCC climate scenarios. SSP1-2.6 represents a sustainable future with net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 where global warming is kept below 2°C. SSP3 -7.0 represents a high-emissions future with up to 4.6°C of global warming by 2100.

AVE ANNUAL TEMPERATURE	AVE SUMMER TEMPERATURE	FROST DAYS/YEAR (>0°C)	TOTAL ANNUAL RAINFALL	WINDY DAYS/YEAR (>10M/S)	RELATIVE SEA LEVEL RISE
+0.5°C (SSP1-2.6) +3.5°C(SSP3-7.0)	+0.4°C (SSP1-2.6) +4.4°C(SSP3-7.0)	-8.4 (SSP1-2.6) -43.1 (SSP3-7.0)	-7.1% (SSP1-2.6) +13.4% (SSP3-7.0)	-8.5 (SSP1-2.6) +11.9 (SSP3-7.0)	+1.43M (SSP1-2.6) +2.08M (SSP3-7.0)

2 LOCAL IMPACTS ARE ALREADY SIGNIFICANT
Council has previously received reports on anticipated costs of maintaining, renewing or replacing assets under climate change scenarios, prompting recognition that a coherent plan is required.

DCC'S OCT 2024 STORM RECOVERY COSTS EXCEEDED \$6M flooding and slips damaged property, roads and 3 Waters infrastructure at least 59 homes were damaged with 11 red-stickered (uninhabitable)	DEEP CREEK & DEEP STREAM SUPPLY 80% OF OUR DRINKING WATER hotter temps + changing rainfall = more frequent low-flow periods currently Dunedin has only 14 days of raw water storage capacity	37% DUNEDIN HOMES ACCESSED FROM AT-RISK ROADS flooding, rising sea level & coastal erosion threaten 560km of DCC's roads multiple communities are at risk of being cut-off during storm events
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3 VULNERABILITY IS INCREASING
Assessments show rising exposure to flooding, land instability and coastal erosion while social metrics show many residents will need support to build resilience.

4 NATIONAL DIRECTION IS CLEAR
The National Adaptation Framework, alongside announced and forthcoming legislation, are placing more requirements on councils to make risk-informed decisions and undertake adaptation planning.

5 COMMUNITIES EXPECT LEADERSHIP
Effective adaptation depends on trust, partnership and shared understanding with communities, mana whenua, essential infrastructure providers and other stakeholders.

6 COUNCIL HAS ALREADY ACKNOWLEDGED THE GAP
Despite past climate policies and initiatives, Ōtepoti Dunedin still lacks a holistic, citywide resilience framework to guide coordinated action.

7 A SAFER AND BETTER CITY
We can modernise infrastructure, cut emissions, grow new industries and strengthen community wellbeing through climate adaptation.

8 BUILDING RESILIENCE STARTS NOW
Early action lets us shape Ōtepoti Dunedin's future, rather than react to climate impacts as they intensify.

WHAT WE'VE ALREADY DONE

INTERIM CLIMATE ADAPTATION PLAN

This stocktake of current programmes, projects, and business-as-usual activities highlights the significant work already underway across DCC and ORC to build climate resilience within Ōtepoti Dunedin. It demonstrates our ongoing commitment to preparing for and adapting to the impacts of climate change, supported by the direction and resourcing in our annual and long-term plans. The stocktake is organised around the workstreams of the Citywide Climate Resilience Framework (see next page), providing a clear and consistent structure for understanding our existing efforts. This alignment also helps identify gaps, opportunities and areas where greater coordination can strengthen our resilience approach.

Taken together, this consolidated snapshot serves as DCC's interim Climate Adaptation Plan. It provides a baseline to guide our work while the full Climate Adaptation Plan is developed and progressed for approval, anticipated in June 2027.

KEY

○ Programme or project	■ City Development
△ BAU activity	■ City Growth
■ ORC (within Dunedin)	■ Building Services
■ South Dunedin Future	■ Parks & Recreation
■ Transport	■ Corporate Policy
■ 3 Waters	■ Housing
	■ Waste

IDENTIFY

- Otago Coastal Hazard monitoring programme
- Flood warning improvement programme
- Otago LiDAR dataset
- ▲ Hazard and risk information
- ▲ Flood hazard information
- ▲ River morphology and topographic data
- ▲ Monitoring to support hazard understanding and response
- ▲ Review of environmental monitoring network
- ▲ Register of contaminated sites
- ▲▲ Providing information specific to individual properties and projects (LIM/PIM)
- Landslide monitoring
- ▲ Monitoring change in impermeable surface
- ▲ Monitoring building consent data

ASSESS

- St Clair and St Kilda Coastal plan
- Otago Natural Hazard Exposure assessment and prioritisation
- Otago Climate Change Risk Assessment
- South Dunedin Risk Assessment

PLAN

- South Dunedin Future master plan
- ORC Climate Strategy
- Community adaptation planning
- Emergency management mana whenua facilitator
- Lower Taieri Flood Protection & Drainage Scheme
- Otago regional adaptation
- Taieri flood protection
- ▲ ORC Biosecurity programme
- ▲ Hazard management planning
- ▲ Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy
- Lindsay Creek flood mitigation
- Integrated system planning
- Wastewater network optimisation study
- Network resilience and efficiency improvements
- South Dunedin Flood Alleviation Project
- Northern schemes wastewater plant & network
- Middlemarch WWW plant and network upgrades
- Future Development Strategy / new spatial plan
- ▲ District plan (2GP) / new RM system
- ▲▲ Plan evaluation of hazard provisions in S Dunedin
- Green and Blue Network Plan
- ▲▲ Urban Forestry Plan
- Destination playgrounds and playground updates
- ▲ Reserve management
- ▲ Sports Facility Plan
- ▲ Open Spaces Plan
- ▲ Te Ao Tūroa - Environmental Strategy
- ▲ Dunedin Waste Management & Minimisation Plan

ACT

- Implementation of Regional Policy Statement
- Water of Leith flood mitigation
- Silver Stream (East Taieri drainage scheme)
- Nature based solutions
- Middlemarch flood mitigation
- ▲ Raising community awareness
- ▲ Advocate to central government
- ▲ ECO Fund
- Kaikorai Valley wastewater and stormwater capacity improvements
- Water efficiency (reduce water loss and leakage)
- Musselburgh wastewater pump station upgrade
- Mosgiel stormwater improvements
- ▲ 3 Waters network and plant renewals
- ▲ Growth Capital Programme
- ▲ Dam Safety Assurance Programme
- Coastal erosion roading resilience
- Increasing bus services, bike hubs, cycling and pedestrian improvements
- ▲ Granting building consents
- ▲ Providing mapping, guidance and compliance options for building work
- ▲ Eco-design advisor services
- ▲ Macraes Habitat Enhancement Fund
- ▲ DCC Biodiversity Fund
- ▲ Resource consents and design guidelines
- ▲ Diverting C&D materials from landfill
- ▲ Resource Recovery Park & network hub
- ▲ Community resource recovery centres



WHAT WE'RE DOING NOW

CITYWIDE CLIMATE RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK

We are currently designing and establishing a citywide climate resilience framework. The framework will be delivered by June 2027. It will provide a coordinated, organisation-wide approach for understanding climate risks and guiding effective, adaptive responses over time. The five workstreams of the framework operate as an integrated system rather than a linear process. Natural hazards information feeds into the climate risk assessment, which provides the foundation for the remaining three workstreams. These workstreams are interdependent. New hazard information or implemented actions could shift the city's risk profile, which in turn would inform future planning and priorities. This creates a continuous, cyclical process of learning and improvement. Work is underway across all five workstreams simultaneously, ensuring that adaptation and resilience remain dynamic, responsive and aligned across DCC and with our partners.

1. NATURAL HAZARDS

The Natural Hazards workstream is led primarily by ORC. It provides the essential hazard information that underpins the citywide risk assessment and informs all other areas of the climate resilience framework. By working together to prioritise which hazards to investigate and update, we ensure that adaptation and resilience planning is grounded in the best available evidence.

2. CLIMATE RISK ASSESSMENT

The Climate Risk Assessment workstream evaluates how climate hazards interact with people, assets, infrastructure and ecosystems. It provides a citywide view of risk that supports prioritisation. It will be dynamic, incorporating new data and emerging insights as they become available. A current, evidence-based understanding of risk will strengthen decision-making.

3. ADAPTATION PLANNING & RESPONSES

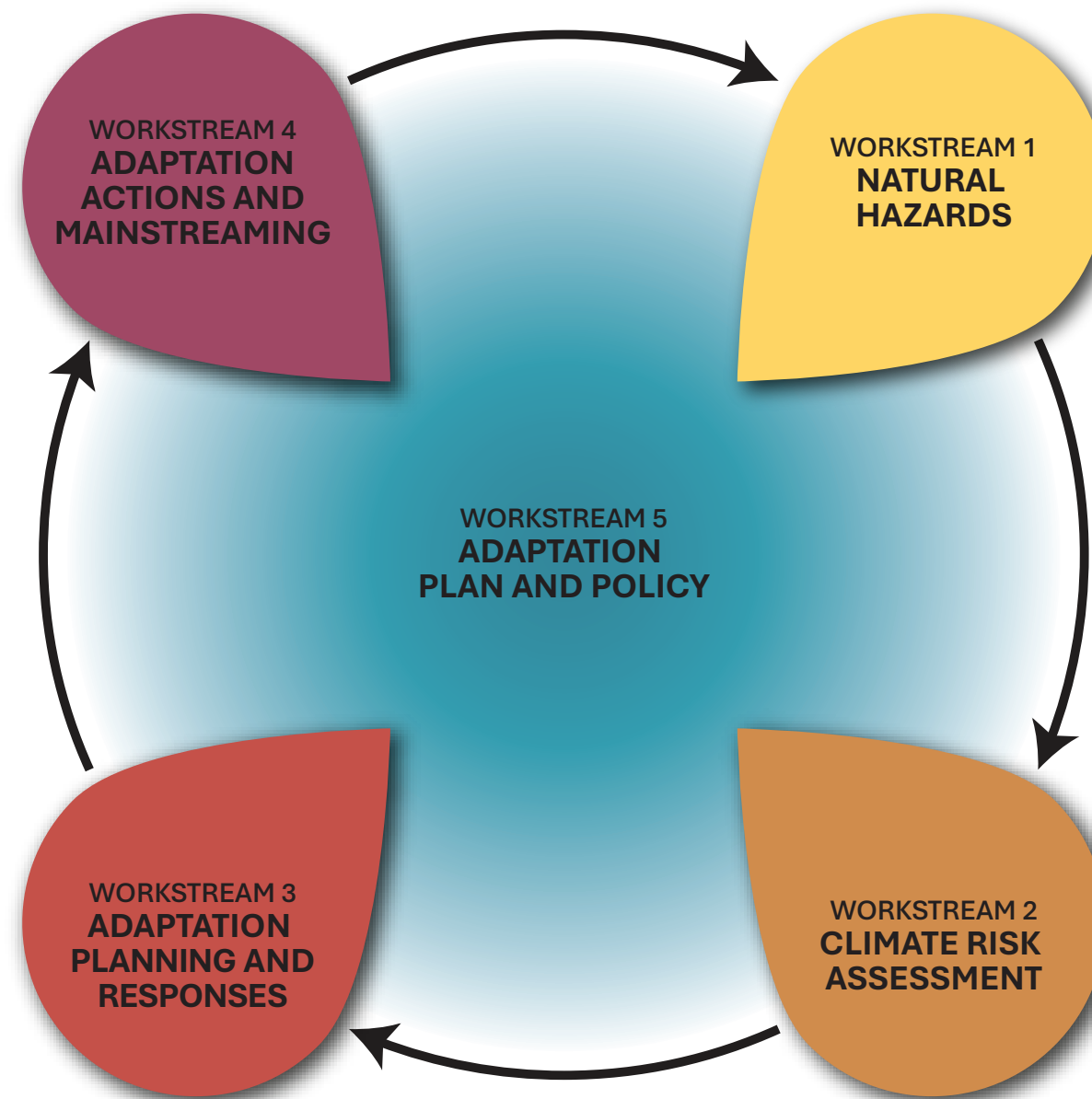
The Adaptation Planning and Responses workstream supports teams across DCC to translate current hazard and risk information into planned responses. It shapes objectives, options and design standards within work programmes. It focuses on identifying programme changes, and preparing cases for investment and sequencing. The resulting proposals will inform priorities for future LTPs.

4. ADAPTATION ACTIONS & MAINSTREAMING

The Adaptation Actions and Mainstreaming workstream delivers adaptation responses and strengthens resilience. It ensures that climate considerations are embedded into DCC policies, standards, systems and processes so that resilience becomes part of everyday practice. This workstream turns planning into tangible outcomes.

5. ADAPTATION PLAN & POLICY

The Adaptation Plan and Policy workstream will develop a policy that provides the foundation for climate mainstreaming, guides adaptation action and supports community resilience. It will also deliver the Climate Adaptation Plan, bringing together the outputs of all five workstreams. The plan will provide a clear pathway for action and will be the mechanism for monitoring progress.

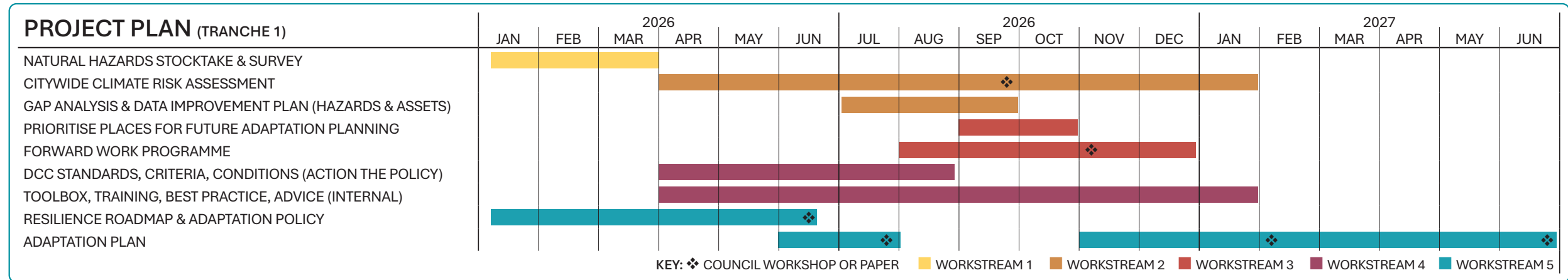


WHERE WE'RE GOING

	IN SCOPE		OUT OF SCOPE
	TRANCHE 1 (TO JUN 2027) ESTABLISHMENT	TRANCHE 2 (BEYOND JUN 2027) OPERATION	
WORKSTREAM 1 NATURAL HAZARDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Providing existing natural hazards data ● Collecting, analysing and mapping new natural hazards data ● Undertaking a gap analysis for natural hazards ● Prioritising natural hazard data collection in advance of 2027 LTP ● Establishing a partnership approach to climate resilience and adaptation with ORC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Providing existing natural hazards data ● Collecting, analysing and mapping new natural hazards data as per workplan ● Developing a rolling 10-year workplan of natural hazards data collection ● Maintaining a partnership approach to climate resilience and adaptation with ORC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☒ Collecting data on hazards that are not natural
WORKSTREAM 2 CLIMATE RISK ASSESSMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Piloting a dynamic citywide climate risk assessment solution ● Undertaking a gap analysis of asset and other risk assessment data inputs ● Prioritising risk assessment data collection ● Providing guidance and training on using climate risk assessment solution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maintaining a dynamic solution for collecting, assessing and presenting climate-related risk ● Developing a rolling 10-year workplan of risk assessment data collection ● Supporting use of citywide climate risk assessment within council ○ Integrating risk assessment solution into other council systems ○ Providing public access to citywide climate risk data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☒ Assessing risks that are not climate-change driven
WORKSTREAM 3 ADAPTATION PLANNING & RESPONSES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establishing a partnership approach to climate resilience and adaptation with mana whenua ● Supporting identification and planning of climate adaptation responses within council ● Developing a methodology for tiered adaptation planning ● Prioritising assets, places and sectors for additional adaptation planning ○ Piloting a climate adaptation planning project ○ Piloting a partnership approach to adaptation planning with high risk communities ○ Piloting an approach to public education and outreach on climate resilience ○ Piloting an approach to engaging youth in climate resilience and adaptation planning ○ Piloting a partnership approach to resilience and adaptation planning with external entities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maintaining a partnership approach to climate resilience and adaptation with mana whenua ● Supporting identification and planning of climate adaptation responses within council ● Undertaking or supporting adaption planning for individual assets, places or sectors ● Developing a rolling 10-year workplan for additional adaptation planning ○ Leading climate adaptation planning projects ● Establishing partnerships for adaptation planning with high risk communities ● Undertaking public education and outreach on climate resilience ● Engaging youth in climate resilience and adaptation planning ○ Partnering with external entities on climate resilience and adaptation activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☒ Identifying all framework-related existing activities ☒ Applying the framework to activities retrospectively
WORKSTREAM 4 ADAPTATION ACTIONS & MAINSTREAMING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Piloting climate capability training within council ○ Providing best practice guidance ● Integrating climate resilience into council standards, criteria and conditions ● Offering training on climate-related standards, criteria and conditions ○ Piloting best practice support to teams within council ○ Piloting an approach to optimising council business as usual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Offering ongoing climate capability training for DCC staff ● Providing best practice guidance that reflects best emerging practice and is tailored for users ● Supporting application of climate-related standards, criteria and conditions ● Offering best practice support to teams within council ● Mainstreaming climate resilience into council analysis, advice and decision-making ● Optimising council business as usual to enhance resilience and adaptation ● Supporting infrastructure, planning and community led resilience & adaptation activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☒ Undertaking mitigation activities w/o co-benefits ☒ Leading capital improvement projects
WORKSTREAM 5 ADAPTATION PLAN & POLICY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Preparing an interim climate adaptation plan ● Preparing a final adaptation plan ● Preparing an adaptation policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reviewing and updating the adaptation plan as required ● Reviewing and updating the adaptation policy as required ● Monitoring and reporting on the adaptation plan and policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☒ Tracking the status of individual activities ☒ Measuring the effectiveness of individual activities

KEY: ● Core ○ Desirable

HOW WE'RE GETTING THERE



PARTNERSHIP WITH MANA WHENUA

We will partner with mana whenua as leaders, advisers and co-designers in establishing the climate resilience framework. With support from Aukaha, this partnership will align with the principles of Te Taki Haruru by embedding mana whenua values, knowledge and priorities across the framework’s design, governance and implementation. This will strengthen climate resilience and contribute to a just transition for current and future generations in Ōtepoti Dunedin.

COLLABORATION WITH ORC

We are working closely with ORC staff to support the development and operation of the framework, particularly in the Natural Hazards and Climate Risk Assessment workstreams. This ensures alignment across hazard data, risk analysis and technical methods. It helps maintain a consistent evidence base for resilience planning across both organisations. This coordinated approach strengthens the quality and coherence of the framework.

INTERNAL ENGAGEMENT

We are engaging closely with teams across DCC and ORC throughout the design and establishment of the climate resilience framework, seeking their insights, feedback and involvement across all workstreams. As the framework develops, we will also support DCC staff to build capability for climate-informed advice and decision-making through targeted training, tools and guidance, helping embed climate considerations into everyday practice.

ENGAGEMENT WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS

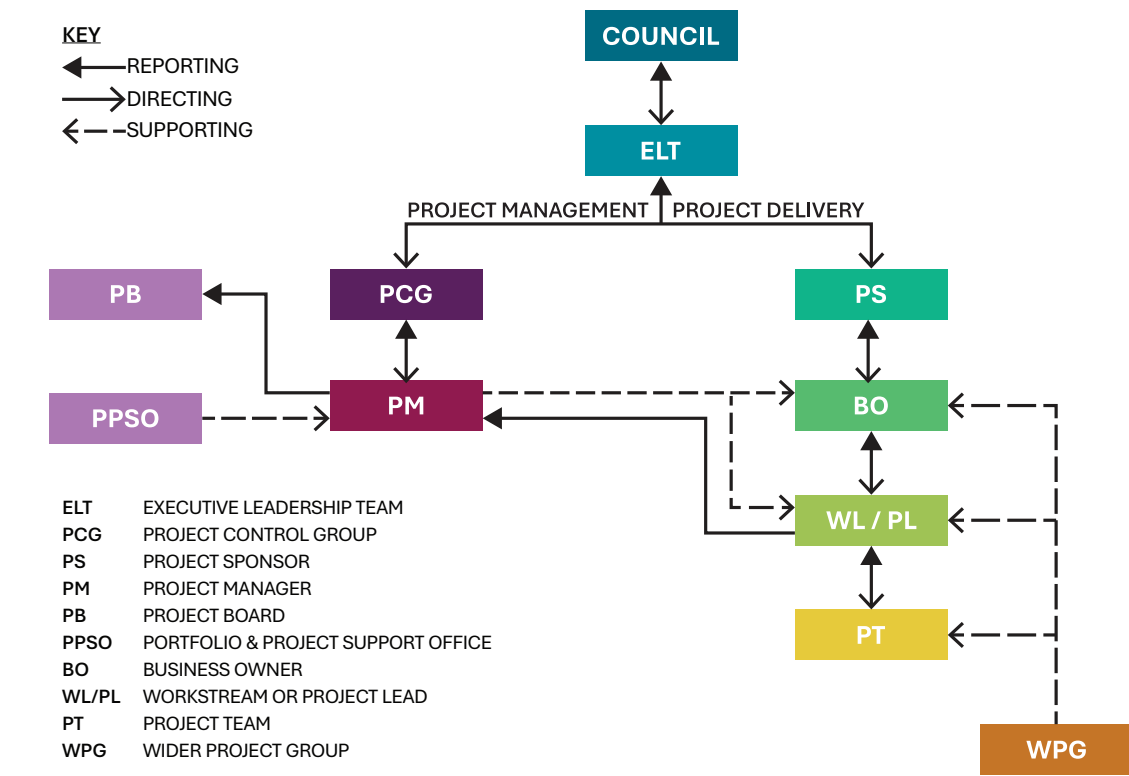
We will begin engagement during preparation of the adaptation plan and once the framework is operational. We will focus on infrastructure providers and other priority stakeholders, recognising the interdependencies between DCC assets and networks managed by others. Through this, we will seek opportunities for joint planning, co-benefits, investment alignment and cost sharing to strengthen resilience across the city.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Once the framework is operational, our focus will expand from internal development to community-facing engagement. We will support local adaptation planning, enable community-led initiatives, and provide education and best-practice guidance to strengthen resilience across Ōtepoti Dunedin. As part of promoting intergenerational equity and responsibility, we will also engage directly with youth to involve them in shaping adaptation priorities and future-focused responses.

GOVERNANCE

The citywide climate resilience framework is a Tier 1 project within DCC’s project management framework. A Project Control Group meets regularly to oversee progress, risks, issues and budget. A Wider Project Group of around 75 managers and staff from DCC, ORC and CDEM receives monthly updates and provides the primary channel for input into the design and establishment of the framework. Council also plays a key governance role. A series of workshops with Councillors over the next 12 months will help guide development of the Climate Adaptation Plan. The Adaptation Policy and Adaptation Plan will be submitted to Council for approval.



WHAT WE'LL ACHIEVE

WHAT SUCCESS LOOKS LIKE

Success means DCC has a shared, reliable evidence base for climate hazards and risks that is consistently used to guide planning, investment and everyday decisions across the organisation. Climate adaptation and resilience are embedded into council systems, processes and long-term planning through clear assessment criteria and guidance, supported by strengthened staff capability and inclusive engagement. We will ensure that communities can help shape priorities in ways that make Ōtepoti Dunedin safer and better for current and future generations.

We will evaluate the framework through benefits monitoring and assurance processes, with regular reporting against short-term (to June 2027), intermediate (2027–2037) and long-term outcomes such as uptake of hazard/risk data, policy and process integration, service continuity during events, community participation and avoided costs. The Adaptation Plan will be the central mechanism for tracking progress toward resilience objectives, updating actions, and informing continuous improvement through subsequent LTP cycles. Over time, mainstreaming risk-informed decisions and investing proactively in resilience will reduce exposure to climate impacts and avoid higher recovery and replacement costs, delivering sustained value for ratepayers and the city.

MILESTONES

APR 2026

- ▶ Commence citywide climate risk assessment

JUN 2026

- ▶ Adopt Climate Adaptation Policy
- ▶ Commence policy implementation

JUL 2026

- ▶ Workshop adaptation plan with Council
- ▶ Start producing best practice guides
- ▶ Initiate staff training and capability building
- ▶ Start providing best practice support for embedding climate considerations in the 2027 LTP

SEP 2026

- ▶ Deliver preliminary risk assessment results
- ▶ Prepare a 10-year forward work programme for climate adaptation and resilience

OCT 2026

- ▶ Prioritise areas for future adaptation planning

JAN 2027

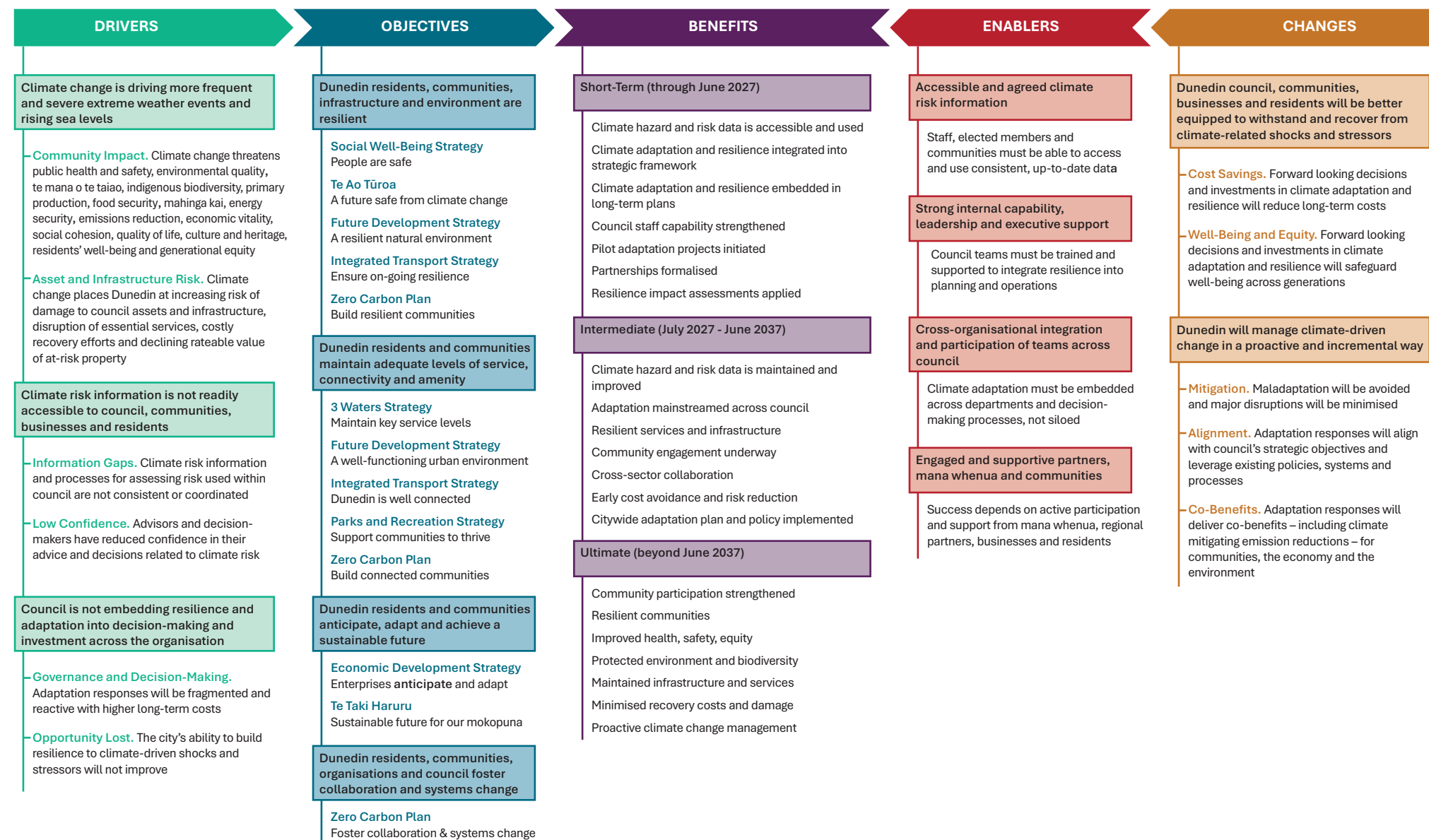
- ▶ Deliver final risk assessment results

FEB 2027

- ▶ Workshop adaptation plan with Council

JUN 2027

- ▶ Establish partnerships
- ▶ Develop engagement approaches
- ▶ Deliver climate adaptation plan
- ▶ Pivot to community-facing work



PLAN ON A PAGE

1 WHY WE NEED A CITYWIDE CLIMATE RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK

- Climate risks in Ōtepoti Dunedin are increasing: sea-level rise, stronger storms and compounding impacts on people, infrastructure and ecosystems.
- Our vulnerability is rising and national direction is clear. Councils must make risk-informed decisions and undertake adaptation planning.
- A coordinated, citywide approach is required to make Ōtepoti Dunedin safer and better for future generations.



5 HOW WE WORK TOGETHER

- Tier 1 DCC project with oversight from the Project Control Group, ELT and Council.
- Partnership with mana whenua, supported by Aukaha, embedding Te Taki Haruru principles.
- Collaboration with ORC, particularly on natural hazards and risk assessment.
- Engagement across DCC and ORC teams, building capability for climate-informed advice. Wider Project Group actively participating in framework design.
- Engagement with stakeholders and infrastructure providers, aligned to interdependencies and co-investment opportunities.
- Community engagement and education begins once the framework becomes operational.

2 WHAT WE'VE ALREADY DONE

- A comprehensive stocktake of current DCC and ORC activities shows substantial work already underway.
- These activities are structured across the workstreams of the framework and form DCC's Interim Climate Adaptation Plan until June 2027.



3 WHAT WE'RE DOING NOW TO DESIGN THE FRAMEWORK

- We are establishing a citywide climate resilience framework with five integrated workstreams:
 1. **Natural Hazards.** Hazard data collection and analysis (ORC-led).
 2. **Climate Risk Assessment.** A dynamic, citywide risk platform.
 3. **Adaptation Planning & Responses.** Planning and sequencing adaptation responses.
 4. **Adaptation Actions & Mainstreaming.** Embedding climate into systems, standards & BAU.
 5. **Adaptation Plan & Policy.** Documenting the system and monitoring progress.
- Workstreams operate as a continuous, cyclical process rather than a linear one.



6 WHAT SUCCESS LOOKS LIKE

- Accessible, agreed climate risk information to guide decisions.
- Climate adaptation integrated into DCC systems, processes and long-term planning.
- Strong internal capability and organisation-wide participation.
- Partnerships formalised and active engagement with mana whenua, ORC, communities and stakeholders.
- Proactive, coordinated adaptation reduces exposure and avoids long-term costs.
- Monitoring through the Climate Adaptation Plan will track progress against short-term, intermediate and long-term outcomes.

4 SCOPE OF THE WORK

- **Tranche 1 (to June 2027):** Design and establish the framework, build capability, develop the adaptation plan and policy, initiate pilots and risk tools.
- **Tranche 2 (beyond June 2027):** Operate the framework, maintain data and risk updates, lead and support adaptation planning, training, community engagement and mainstreaming.



HE RĀ TŌ, HE RĀ ĀKUANEI

There is a day today and another coming.

This whakatauki speaks to the framework's continuous, cyclical nature. We act today using the best evidence we have, then learn and adapt as new information emerges. The city becomes safer and better over time.

CLIMATE ADAPTATION POLICY



Approved by:	
Sponsor:	Scott MacLean, General Manager, Climate and City Growth
Department responsible:	Climate Adaptation and Resilience
Date approved:	Reviewed:
Next review date:	DOC ID:

PURPOSE

The Climate Adaptation Policy (this Policy) ensures that Council decisions about infrastructure, services and investment take climate risks into account early and consistently, in line with the Climate Change Response Act (2002 and signalled amendments), the National Adaptation Framework, and other relevant statutory and government direction. It supports better long-term decision-making to reduce damage, disruption and cost from climate-related hazards, including flooding, coastal hazards and extreme weather, and to protect communities, assets and services. Through this approach, the Council aims to help Ōtepoti Dunedin thrive through change and build a safer, better city for current and future generations.

OBJECTIVES

Community and Environment. This Policy aims to achieve:

- Reduced impact of climate hazards on communities, evidenced by fewer instances of avoidable damage, disruption and service interruption.
- Improved resilience of infrastructure, services and the natural environment, reflected in their ability to maintain function or recover under changing climate conditions.
- Increased community awareness of climate risks and meaningful participation in decisions about how those risks are managed.
- Stronger partnerships with mana whenua in climate adaptation and resilience planning, consistent with Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
- Fairer and more proportionate adaptation outcomes, where the distribution of costs, risks and impacts across communities and generations is better understood and considered.

Council Governance and Operations. This Policy aims to achieve:

- More consistent and transparent decision-making, with climate risks routinely identified, assessed and clearly reported in Council advice and decisions.
- A progressively stronger evidence base and organisational capability to support risk-informed decision-making.
- Better-targeted and more cost-effective investment, including improved timing, location and design of infrastructure and services.
- Consistent integration of climate risk across Council planning, asset management and investment.
- Improved quality and clarity of advice to Council, including explicit consideration of uncertainty.
- More coordinated responses with mana whenua, communities and partner agencies.

CONTEXT

The Office of the Auditor General has described climate change as “the most enduring and pervasive challenge councils will face.” Ōtepoti Dunedin is already experiencing climate-related impacts including flooding, coastal hazards, and increasing pressure on infrastructure, services and the natural environment.

These risks are expected to increase over time. Managing climate risk requires decisions that balance immediate needs with long-term outcomes and consider impacts across current and future generations.

Council has progressively developed its approach to climate adaptation over time, including early work on climate projections, a focus on South Dunedin flooding and resilience, and more recent decisions to establish a citywide approach to climate risk and adaptation planning. This Policy provides a clear and consistent foundation for how climate risks are considered in Council decision-making. It replaces and builds upon Council's 2011 Climate Change Predictions Policy (first adopted in 2006).

This Policy sits under the DCC's Te Ao Tūroa – Environment Strategy (2016-26). Due to resilience being integral to sustainability, this Policy is strongly aligned with all eight DCC strategies and Te Taki Haruru – Māori Strategic Framework. It also aligns with many of DCC's other bylaws, policies and plans. Those relationships are described in Appendix 1: Strategic Alignment Analysis.

SCOPE

This Policy applies:

- To all DCC employees, contractors and consultants.
- To all DCC activities.
- To the extent possible, Council's:
 - Position on proposals or activities enabled or supported by the DCC.
 - Agreements with local and regional partners.
 - Guidance and oversight of council-controlled organisations.

DEFINITIONS

Activity: Any business, service or piece of work undertaken by or on behalf of the DCC, excluding procedural functions, emergency works or regulatory functions where this Policy does not apply.

Climate adaptation: The process of responding to the actual or expected physical impacts of climate change.

Climate change: Long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns, largely due to human activities altering the composition of the global atmosphere.

Climate change projection: A model-derived estimate of how climate conditions may change in the future under specified emissions or socioeconomic scenarios.

Climate change scenario: A plausible future pathway of greenhouse-gas emissions and socioeconomic conditions used as an input to generate climate projections.

Climate mainstreaming: Systematic integration of climate change risks, impacts, adaptation needs and mitigation opportunities into policies, planning, budgeting, investment decisions and day-to-day operations across all sectors of an organisation or government.

Climate resilience: The capacity to prepare for, cope with and recover from climate-related impacts.

Emergency works: Activities required urgently to meet health, safety, or statutory requirements.

Maladaptation: Actions or processes that may increase vulnerability to climate change impacts, rather than reducing it.

Nature-based solutions: Actions to protect, restore and sustainably manage natural or modified ecosystems to deliver services that address social, economic and environmental challenges effectively and adaptively.

Procedural functions: Matters concerning procedures, appointments, remuneration, budgeting and governance.

Tolerable risk: A level of residual risk that is accepted in a given context because it has been reduced to as low as reasonably practicable and any remaining risk is justified by the benefits of the activity.

Vulnerability: The degree to which people, the built environment and the natural environment are susceptible to, or unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change.

POLICY

1. **General Approach.** Council will:
 - 1.1. Consider climate risks early and consistently in decision-making.
 - 1.2. Use up-to-date climate information and projections.
 - 1.3. Take a risk-based approach proportionate to the scale, cost and lifespan of activities.
 - 1.4. Prioritise actions that reduce long-term risk and avoid unnecessary future costs.
2. **Decision-Making and Investment.** Council will:
 - 2.1. Include climate risk considerations in significant projects, plans and investments.
 - 2.2. Prefer options that reduce long-term risk, avoid lock-in to vulnerable assets and deliver durable outcomes.
 - 2.3. Escalate decisions where climate risks cannot be managed to a tolerable level.
 - 2.4. Consider long-term and intergenerational impacts of decisions, including how costs, risks and benefits are distributed over time.
 - 2.5. Identify opportunities to deliver multiple benefits where doing so improves overall outcomes.
 - 2.6. Clearly identify how climate risks and trade-offs have been considered in Council reports.
3. **Infrastructure and Services.** Council will:
 - 3.1. Plan, design, operate and maintain infrastructure and services to manage current and future climate risks.
 - 3.2. Prioritise areas of known risk.
 - 3.3. Avoid creating or increasing exposure to climate-related hazards where practicable.
 - 3.4. Use cost-effective solutions, including nature-based approaches where they provide reliable and sustainable outcomes.
 - 3.5. Prioritise approaches that deliver multiple benefits, including improved resilience, environmental outcomes and community wellbeing where practicable.
4. **Planning and Integration.** Council will:
 - 4.1. Integrate climate risk considerations into planning, asset management and investment processes.
 - 4.2. Align Long-Term Plan decisions with climate risk considerations.
 - 4.3. Use consistent assumptions and information across Council.
 - 4.4. Ensure decisions are transparent and well-documented.
5. **Communities, Equity and Partnerships.** Council will:
 - 5.1. Provide accessible information to help communities understand climate risks.
 - 5.2. Engage with communities in ways that enable meaningful participation in decisions that affect them.
 - 5.3. Work in partnership with mana whenua in accordance with Te Tiriti o Waitangi
 - 5.4. Consider how risks, costs and benefits are distributed across communities.
 - 5.5. Work with other agencies and partners to coordinate responses and share knowledge, responsibilities and costs.
6. **Organisational Capability.** Council will:
 - 6.1. Build and maintain the evidence base, systems and capability to support climate-informed decision-making.
 - 6.2. Use existing processes where possible, and integrate climate risk into normal planning and budgeting.
 - 6.3. Provide guidance, tools and training to support consistent application of this Policy.
7. **Costs and Affordability.** Council will:
 - 7.1. Consider long-term affordability when responding to climate risks.

- 7.2. Seek to reduce overall costs by avoiding poorly timed, ineffective or short-lived investment.
- 7.3. Pursue opportunities for co-funding and cost-sharing with central government and partners.
8. **Regulatory Role.** Where legislation allows, this Policy will inform regulatory decisions and submissions to support resilient land use, infrastructure planning and community wellbeing.
9. **Climate Change Projections.** Council will:
 - 9.1. Use organisation-wide climate change projections as the default basis for assessing climate risks.
 - 9.2. Ensure consistent and up-to-date climate data and assumptions are applied across Council, unless a justified departure is approved through appropriate governance processes and clearly documented.
 - 9.3. Apply organisation-wide climate projections to long-term planning and strategy development, infrastructure and asset management planning, project and investment decisions including options analysis and business cases, and advice, standards and policy development.
 - 9.4. Apply climate projections proportionate to the scale, risk and lifespan of assets or activities.
 - 9.5. Communicate uncertainty in climate projections and risk assessments, including the range of possible future conditions and the level of confidence in available information.
 - 9.6. Use ranges, scenarios or qualitative descriptions where appropriate, rather than relying on single values or assumptions.
 - 9.7. Take a precautionary approach where decisions involve long-lived or critical infrastructure, or where the consequences of underestimating risk are significant.
 - 9.8. Clearly document the assumptions, data sources and implications used in decision-making.

IMPLEMENTATION

This Policy will be implemented through:

- Existing Council planning, asset management and reporting processes.
- Supporting guidance, tools and risk assessment approaches.
- The Long-Term Plan and associated investment decisions.

REVIEW

This Policy and the organisation-wide climate projections and assumptions will be reviewed at least once every three years, or sooner if required to reflect:

- Legislative changes.
- New climate information.
- Significant climate events.

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

Climate adaptation and resilience is not an isolated policy area. It intersects with many of the major legislative acts, policy statements, strategies and plans that guide and shape the work of the DCC as shown in Appendix 1. This Policy aligns with and supports these frameworks to ensure a coherent, integrated approach to building a climate-resilient Ōtepoti Dunedin.

APPENDIX 1: STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT ANALYSIS

Relevant Legislation

	What it does	How this Policy aligns
Climate Change Response Act 2002 (amendment bill expected in 2026)	Sets New Zealand’s climate action framework and adaptation planning requirements	Requires embedding climate risk into plans, activities, decisions and investments
Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards (resulted from 2021 amendment to the CCRA)	Requires large New Zealand entities to disclose climate-related information Supports transition to a low-emissions, climate-resilient economy Enhances investment decision-making by improving visibility of climate risks	Requires reports to show alignment with policy Requires monitoring against resilience outcomes Mainstreams climate across DCC systems and processes Positions DCC to meet disclosure requirements if they become mandatory
Local Government Act 2002	Provides a structural authority and decision-making framework for councils Requires councils to promote social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of their communities Empowers councils to develop bylaws, policies and strategies	Operationalises promoting the four well-beings Complies with LGA decision-making framework Mainstreams climate across DCC systems and processes Commits to partnering with mana whenua Commits to engaging, educating and empowering communities
Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025	Makes resilience to climate change and natural hazards a core statutory objective Requires long-term planning that incorporates climate impacts Requires comprehensive assessments of drinking water, stormwater and wastewater resilience Mandates stormwater network risk management plans Embeds resilience throughout financial and investment settings	Requires embedding climate risk into plans, activities, decisions and investments Requires embedding adaptation and resilience into plans, activities, decisions and investments Commits to ensuring assets and services minimise climate risk Emphasises reducing long-term costs Requires assessment of climate risk for all projects Requires scenario-based planning
Local Government (System Improvements) Amendment Bill (proposed 2025 amendment to the LGA)	Removes the four well-beings Prioritises core services Mandates stricter performance monitoring and public disclosure of council spending	Emphasises reducing long-term costs Requires reports to show alignment with policy Requires monitoring against resilience outcomes
Resource Management Act 1991	Requires consideration of climate hazards in planning frameworks	Requires embedding climate risk into plans, activities, decisions and investments Prioritises nature-based solutions
Planning and Natural Environment Bills 2025 (proposed 2025 replacement of RMA)	Requires consideration of climate hazards in planning frameworks Requires regional and district plans to have regard for climate adaptation plans Mandates spatial plans identify priority locations for adaptation plans	Requires embedding climate risk into plans, activities, decisions and investments Prioritises nature-based solutions Requires embedding adaptation and resilience into plans, activities, decisions and investments
Building Act 2004	Sets the building code to ensure regulated structures are safe and durable, and can withstand climate hazards	Commits to ensuring assets and services minimise climate risk
Public Works Act 1981	Provides a legal framework for land acquisition and planning of public infrastructure	Commits to ensuring assets and services minimise climate risk Requires embedding adaptation and resilience into plans, activities, decisions and investments

	What it does	How this Policy aligns
Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002	Provides for emergency preparedness, response and recovery	Requires embedding climate risk into plans, activities, decisions and investments Commits to engaging, educating and empowering communities
Emergency Management Bill 2 (proposed 2025 replacement of CDEMA)	Mandates engagement with Māori and disproportionately affected communities Emphasises risk reduction and requires identification and management of risks and hazards Requires taking a precautionary approach to risk despite uncertainty Requires the providers of essential infrastructure to maintain emergency response plans and contribute to developing sector response plans Expands monitoring and compliance	Commits to partnering with mana whenua Commits to engaging, educating and empowering communities Requires embedding climate risk into plans, activities, decisions and investments Requires assessment of climate risk for all projects Requires scenario-based planning Requires communication of uncertainty Commits to ensuring assets and services minimise climate risk Commits to collaborating with stakeholders Supports cost-sharing and joint investment Requires monitoring against resilience outcomes

Relevant National/Regional Strategies/Plans

	What it does	How this Policy aligns
National Adaptation Plan 2022-28	Is New Zealand's roadmap for climate adaptation and resilience	Requires embedding climate risk into plans, activities, decisions and investments Commits to partnering with mana whenua Commits to engaging, educating and empowering communities Prioritises nature-based solutions Prioritises solutions with co-benefits
National Adaptation Framework 2025	Establishes New Zealand's strategic long-term approach to climate adaptation	Requires embedding climate risk into plans, activities, decisions and investments Commits to sharing hazard and risk information Commits to collaborating with stakeholders Supports cost-sharing and joint investment
National Policy Statement for Natural Hazards 2025	Tells councils how they must assess and manage natural hazard risk in land-use planning decisions. Requires a risk-based, proportionate approach.	Requires embedding climate risk into plans, activities, decisions and investments Commits to sharing hazard and risk information Commits to ensuring assets and services minimise climate risk
National Policy Statement for Infrastructure 2025	Tells councils and decision-makers how they must prioritise, enable and manage infrastructure when making planning and consent decisions. Requires improved resilience to natural hazards and climate change.	Requires embedding climate risk into plans, activities, decisions and investments Commits to ensuring assets and services minimise climate risk
Proposed Otago Regional Policy Statement 2021	Identifies climate change impacts as significant regional issues that need to be integrated into planning processes Requires identification of climate change effects, including from a Kāi Tahu perspective	Requires embedding climate risk into plans, activities, decisions and investments Commits to partnering with mana whenua Commits to engaging, educating and empowering communities Prioritises nature-based solutions

	What it does	How this Policy aligns
Regional Land Transport Plan 2021-31	Prioritises enhanced maintenance and network resilience	Commits to ensuring assets and services minimise climate risk Commits to collaborating with stakeholders Supports cost-sharing and joint investment
Draft Regional Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy 2025	Identifies climate change as a major pressure on ecosystems Emphasises strategies to enhance landscape-scale resilience to climate-driven change	Prioritises nature-based solutions Prioritises solutions with co-benefits
He Rautaki mō te Huringa o te Āhurangi – Ngāi Tahu Climate Change Strategy 2018	Provides strategic direction on empowering whānau, papatipu rūnaka and Kāi Tahu whānui to manage and prosper through climate change	Commits to partnering with mana whenua Commits to engaging, educating and empowering communities Requires embedding equity into climate actions Requires embedding intergenerational responsibility into climate actions
Te Kōunga Paparangi – Ngāi Tahu Climate Action Plan 2024	Sets goals and notes achievements within Kāi Tahu whānui in mitigating climate change, building resilience and promoting sustainable business practices	Commits to partnering with mana whenua Commits to engaging, educating and empowering communities Prioritises nature-based solutions Prioritises solutions with co-benefits

Relevant DCC Strategies/Plans/Frameworks

	What it does	How this Policy aligns
Te Ao Tūroa – Environment Strategy 2016-26	Guides Dunedin’s approach to climate change and adaptation Elevates resilience as a core strategic priority Commits to delivering a climate adaptation plan Calls for implementation of appropriate climate adaptation responses Emphasises collaboration and sharing of information and resources	Operationalises DCC’s strategic goals Operationalises promoting the four well-beings Requires embedding adaptation and resilience into plans, activities, decisions and investments Mainstreams climate across DCC systems and processes Prioritises nature-based solutions Prioritises solutions with co-benefits Commits to partnering with mana whenua Commits to engaging, educating and empowering communities Commits to collaborating with stakeholders Commits to sharing hazard and risk information
Zero Carbon Policy Zero Carbon Plan	Emphasises that strong mitigation is required for effective adaptation Commits to actions to build a more resilient urban environment and support adaptive capacity	Mainstreams climate across DCC systems and processes Requires embedding climate risk into plans, activities, decisions and investments Commits to ensuring assets and services minimise climate risk Prioritises solutions with co-benefits Positions DCC to meet disclosure requirements if they become mandatory

	What it does	How this Policy aligns
Te Taki Haruru 2025	<p>Emphasises intergenerational wellbeing</p> <p>Centres on delivering a sustainable environment</p> <p>Promotes approaches that are culturally grounded and respect traditional ecological knowledge</p>	<p>Commits to partnering with mana whenua</p> <p>Commits to engaging, educating and empowering communities</p> <p>Requires embedding equity into climate actions</p> <p>Requires embedding intergenerational responsibility into climate actions</p> <p>Operationalises promoting the four well-beings</p> <p>Prioritises nature-based solutions</p> <p>Prioritises solutions with co-benefits</p>
3 Waters Strategic Direction Statement 2010-60 Integrated Systems Plan 2025	<p>Ensures infrastructure is designed and maintained to withstand hazards</p> <p>Embeds resilience considerations into long-term infrastructure planning and investment decisions</p> <p>Supports planning to reduce vulnerability and safeguard essential services</p>	<p>Requires embedding climate risk into plans, activities, decisions and investments</p> <p>Requires embedding adaptation and resilience into plans, activities, decisions and investments</p> <p>Commits to ensuring assets and services minimise climate risk</p> <p>Emphasises reducing long-term costs</p> <p>Requires assessment of climate risk for all projects</p> <p>Requires scenario-based planning</p>
Integrated Transport Strategy 2013	<p>Ensures infrastructure is designed and maintained to withstand hazards</p> <p>Prioritises resilience in planning and investment decisions</p> <p>Supports integrated approaches to reduce vulnerability and maintain connectivity</p>	<p>Requires embedding climate risk into plans, activities, decisions and investments</p> <p>Requires embedding adaptation and resilience into plans, activities, decisions and investments</p> <p>Commits to ensuring assets and services minimise climate risk</p> <p>Emphasises reducing long-term costs</p> <p>Requires assessment of climate risk for all projects</p> <p>Mainstreams climate across DCC systems and processes</p> <p>Commits to collaborating with stakeholders</p> <p>Supports cost-sharing and joint investment</p>
Future Development Strategy 2024-54	<p>Shapes how Dunedin will grow</p> <p>Identifies natural hazards to guide land use decisions and avoid development in high-risk areas</p>	<p>Requires embedding climate risk into plans, activities, decisions and investments</p> <p>Commits to ensuring assets and services minimise climate risk</p>
Parks and Recreation Strategy 2017-27	<p>Supports provision and management of greenspaces</p> <p>Promotes ecological resilience</p>	<p>Requires embedding climate risk into plans, activities, decisions and investments</p> <p>Prioritises nature-based solutions</p> <p>Prioritises solutions with co-benefits</p>
Social Wellbeing Strategy 2013-23	<p>Promotes wellbeing</p> <p>Fosters equity and inclusion</p> <p>Strengthens social networks and community engagement</p>	<p>Requires embedding equity into climate actions</p> <p>Requires embedding intergenerational responsibility into climate actions</p> <p>Commits to partnering with mana whenua</p> <p>Commits to engaging, educating and empowering communities</p>

	What it does	How this Policy aligns
Economic Development Strategy 2013-23	Influences how Dunedin's economy evolves	Requires embedding climate risk into plans, activities, decisions and investments Requires embedding adaptation and resilience into plans, activities, decisions and investments Commits to sharing hazard and risk information Commits to collaborating with stakeholders Supports cost-sharing and joint investment
Ara Toi – Arts and Culture Strategy 2015 Public Art Framework 2017-22	Strengthens community identity and cohesion Enhances public spaces Supports use of creative platforms for community engagement	Commits to partnering with mana whenua Commits to engaging, educating and empowering communities Prioritises nature-based solutions Prioritises solutions with co-benefits
Long-Term Plan (including the Infrastructure Strategy)	Sets priorities and funding for infrastructure, services and community initiatives Embeds climate risk considerations into long-term investment decisions Is the primary mechanism for turning strategic objectives into funded actions	Requires embedding climate risk into plans, activities, decisions and investments Mainstreams climate across DCC systems and processes Operationalises DCC's strategic goals Operationalises promoting the four well-beings Commits to ensuring assets and services minimise climate risk Emphasises reducing long-term costs Requires assessment of climate risk for all projects Requires scenario-based planning Requires communication of uncertainty Requires monitoring against resilience outcomes Complies with LGA decision-making framework Positions DCC to meet disclosure requirements if they become mandatory
Project Management Framework	Establishes a consistent, organisation-wide framework for initiating, prioritising, approving, delivering and reviewing projects and programmes Defines lifecycle stages, governance, assurance, roles and responsibilities, and investment decision-making to support effective delivery of DCC objectives	Requires embedding climate risk into plans, activities, decisions and investments Requires embedding adaptation and resilience into plans, activities, decisions and investments Mainstreams climate across DCC systems and processes Requires assessment of climate risk for all projects Requires monitoring against resilience outcomes
Procurement and Contract Management Policy	Establishes a consistent, transparent and strategically aligned approach to how the organisation plans, sources and manages all goods, services and works	Requires embedding climate risk into plans, activities, decisions and investments Requires embedding adaptation and resilience into plans, activities, decisions and investments Mainstreams climate across DCC systems and processes

	What it does	How this Policy aligns
Waste Management and Minimisation Plan	Builds circular and local systems that are less vulnerable to climate shocks Strengthens infrastructure and services to withstand future disruptions Builds community capability to adapt	Commits to engaging, educating and empowering communities Commits to collaborating with stakeholders Requires embedding adaptation and resilience into plans, activities, decisions and investments

Climate Change Predictions Policy 2011

Corporate Policy - Sustainability Advisor
Approval date: 6 September 2011

Dunedin City Council – Climate Change Projections (2011)

This document provides updated climate change projections for Dunedin. Table 1 provides a summary of the projections, with further details provided in the following pages.

CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS SUMMARY

The Council’s “Climate Change Predictions Policy” adopted in 2006 was based on projections from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Third Assessment report published in 2001. More recent projections and information are now available in the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (IPCC, 2007) and at the regional level by the Ministry for the Environment (MFE, 2008) and the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA, Reisinger et al, 2010). Recently the Council commissioned a report from the University of Otago (Fitzharris, 2010) to provide an assessment of the Climate Change impacts on Dunedin, to enable effective planning and decision making by the Council in the long term. This recent report forms the basis for these updated projections set out in this document.

Table 1 – Climate change projections for Dunedin (relative to 1990 levels)

Climate Variable	Projected change in Dunedin	
	2040	2090
Mean Temperature Change	+1.1 °C	+2.5 °C
Sea Level Rise	+0.3 m	+0.8 to +1.6 m
Annual Rainfall Change [min, max]	-5 to +5 %	-5 to +15 %
Daily Temperature Extremes	Fewer frosts, increasing very hot days	
Extreme Rainfall	+9%	+20%
Drought	Drought incidence will be largely the same over large areas of the city, slight increase for urban area of Dunedin city and expected to increase for coastal areas north of Waitati	
Waves and storm surge	Storm surge level likely to rise at least in line with sea-level and to be greater when combined with ENSO events and increased storm intensity	
Average wind	Increased annual mean westerly component	
Strong wind	Increased possibility of severe winds	
Snow	Snow level rising with decreased annual mean snowfall	

CLIMATE VARIABLES

A summary of the rationale for each of the climate variables in Table 1 is outlined below. Appendix 1 provides further information of the variables including past observational data.

Mean Temperature Change

The numbers specified in Table 1 have been derived from the upper bound estimates from the *Climate Change Impacts on Dunedin* report (Fitzharris 2010). These projections have come from a report done by NIWA (Reisinger et al 2010), who statistically downscaled IPCC global climate change projections to provide local information for New Zealand regions.

Sea Level Rise

All climate models indicate that sea level rise will accelerate in a warmer world; however there is considerable uncertainty with the timing and rate, due to our incomplete understanding of the processes leading to loss of polar ice sheets (Fitzharris 2010).

IPCC (2007) projections of sea level rise indicate a range of 0.18 – 0.59m by the end of the 21st century, depending on the emission scenario used. However, IPCC estimates were hampered by a lack of understanding of the future rate of loss of polar ice. The Ministry for the Environment (MFE) has recommended that all assessments should consider the consequences of a mean sea-level rise of at least 0.8 metres relative to the 1980–1999 average. However, there is now strong argument emerging that future sea level rise may be considerably higher. Research on Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets that has been published since the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report suggests that ice loss from polar ice sheets could increase total sea level rise by 2090 to between +0.7 to +1.6m, with the recently commissioned *Climate Change Impacts on Dunedin* report (Fitzharris 2010) recommended that Dunedin City should plan for +1.6m sea level rise by 2090. Therefore the Council has decided to plan for a minimum of +0.8m and a maximum of +1.6m sea level rise by 2090 considering the recommendations from both central government and more recently the scientific community. The Council will review these numbers when the IPCC release their Fifth Assessment report in 2014 or earlier if necessary.

It should also be emphasised that further rapid increases in the rate of sea level rise of several metres over century time scales cannot be excluded with progressive melting of Greenland or West Antarctic ice sheets.

Annual Rainfall Change

The numbers specified in Table 1 have been derived from the *Climate Change Impacts on Dunedin* report (Fitzharris 2010). The report also states that there is a tendency for rainfall increases to be greater for inland and southern areas of Dunedin City. North from Waitati, the period about 2040 may be drier than present. Coastal areas will be 5% wetter in spring/winter and 5% drier in summer/autumn. Inland areas will be 5% wetter in all seasons, except for 2090 when spring/winter precipitation increases by 15% above present values. The periodicities in rainfall, which are a feature of the current climate, are likely to continue and therefore groups of years, possibly extending up to a decade in length, will continue to be wetter or drier than usual.

Due to the different climatic zones of Dunedin overlaid with the complexity of other phenomena affecting rainfall such as El Nino, La Nina, the Pacific Decadal Oscillation, the Southern Annular Mode, the Quasi-Biennial Oscillation, solar activity and sea surface temperature, it can be difficult to project a number for the average rainfall change for Dunedin. As the current observations of rainfall in some areas of Dunedin are showing a decreasing trend and other areas a positive trend, it is critical that rainfall is continually monitored for the different climatic zones of Dunedin.

Extreme rainfall events

The intensity of extreme rainfalls is associated with temperature increases and so a consideration of future temperature change is also necessary. As a result of climate change, heavier and/or more frequent extreme rainfalls are expected over New Zealand, especially where the mean rainfall is predicted to increase. The percentage increase in extreme rainfall

depths is expected to be approximately 8% per degree Celsius of temperature increase (MFE 2008).

Storm Surge Events

NIWA provided detailed modelling to the Otago Regional Council, in 2008, and hazard maps on extreme storm surge and wave events for the whole Otago coast. Their results suggested that extreme storm and wave events in the Otago region may in the future temporarily raise sea level by up to 2.63m above present mean level of sea (MLOS). Clearly sea level rises of several tens of centimetres will have significant effects on the predicted sea levels from current storm surge and wave events. They predict that a sea level rise of 0.5m would increase the 100-year return period predictions by 20-30%.

A number of low-lying areas in Dunedin City are at risk of extensive inundation from storm events even in the present climate, especially Long Beach, Purakanui and Karitane. Future climate change and sea level rise will increase that risk, extend it to other coastal communities and threaten to breach the protective dune systems of South Dunedin.

Droughts

Drought magnitude and frequency are expected to increase in a warmer climate as evapotranspiration increases. It has been detailed in the Fitzharris report that current 1-in-20 year drought could occur at least twice as often in eastern parts of New Zealand under a warming of about 2°C. If average rainfall increases (which it is projected to for inland and southern areas of Dunedin City) then this will help offset the higher temperatures and prevent a drought from occurring in these areas, but if the projections are not correct then there could be an increase in droughts. Drought is expected to increase for coastal areas north of Waitati.

Fires

The likelihood of fires will increase with hotter, drier conditions. Fire risks will increase for eastern parts of New Zealand (Fitzharris 2010).

Extreme Winds

Unfortunately there is little information currently available for New Zealand on frequency of strong winds under global warming. However, it is suggested that as climate models show an increase in the frequency and strength of the westerly wind belt over this century, the incidence of gales over the area of Dunedin City will be expected to increase.

BACKGROUND TO PROJECTIONS

IPCC Emission Scenarios

Projections of climate change depend heavily upon future human activity and so the IPCC has developed 40 different scenarios, each making different assumptions for future greenhouse gas emissions, land-use and other driving forces such as global population, economic growth, technology, energy availability, and national and international policies. The IPCC scenarios have been grouped into four scenario families, A1, A2, B1, and B2 (Table 2), which emphasise globalised vs. regionalised development on the A,B axis and economic growth vs. environmental stewardship on the 1,2 axis (IPCC, 2000). Three variants of the A1 (globalised, economically oriented) scenario lead to different emissions trajectories: A1FI (intensive dependence on fossil fuels), A1T (alternative technologies largely replace fossil fuels), and A1B (balanced energy supply between fossil fuels and alternatives). Appendix 2 details further these scenarios.

Table 2 – Description of IPCC Emission Scenarios

	More economic focus	More environmental focus
Globalisation	A1 Rapid economic growth Groups: A1F1, A1B, A1T	B1 Global environmental sustainability
Regionalisation	A2 Regionally oriented economic development	B2 Local environmental sustainability

The emissions scenarios span a range of plausible futures and formed the basis of much of the climate projection work done for the IPCC’s Third and Fourth Assessments, where they used general circulation model (GCM) experiments to provide future climate change projections. GCMs are numerical models of the planet that simulate physical processes in the ocean, atmosphere, cryosphere and at the surface. The IPCC is unable to indicate whether any one emission scenario is more likely than another. However, the global emissions growth rate since 2000 has been greater than for the most fossil-fuel intensive of the IPCC emissions scenarios, A1F1. Emissions since 2000 were also far above the mean stabilization trajectories for both 450 and 650 ppm CO_{2,eq} (Figure 1).

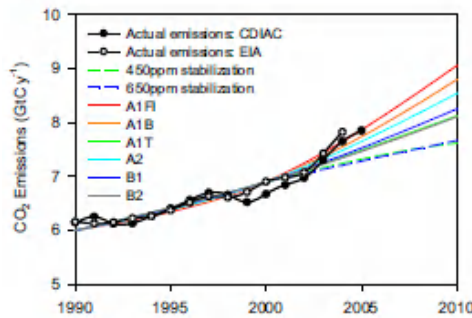


Figure 1 - Observed global CO₂ emissions from the US Department of Energy: Energy Information Administration (EIA) and Carbon Dioxide Information and Analysis Centre (CDIAC) data, compared with IPCC emissions scenarios and stabilization trajectories (Raupach et al 2007).

Therefore reducing greenhouse gas emissions and carbon sequestration (i.e. climate change mitigation work) is as essential as adaptation work and therefore the Council will be developing mitigation goals in line with scientific recommendations and work with other governmental organisations, business and the community to ensure catastrophic Climate Change is avoided.

Climate Change Projections for Dunedin

The climate change projections for Dunedin have primarily been derived from the Fitzharris report, which came from a report done by NIWA (Reisinger et al 2010). NIWA statistically downscaled IPCC global climate change projections to provide local information for New Zealand regions. The other source for the projections has been the Ministry for the Environment (MFE, 2008). They presented information on climate change projections for Otago that also utilised the IPCC emission scenarios. The projections are given for 2040 and 2090 timeframes (relative to 1990 levels), however the effects of global warming and sea level rise will continue after 2090 for centuries even if greenhouse gas concentrations are to be stabilised.

It is not only important that future projections for the Dunedin climate are derived from peer-reviewed science but they must also be compared to historical and current local climate data to provide better accuracy. Appendix 1 presents historical to current data for key climate variables for the urban area of Dunedin (mean temperature change, annual rainfall and sea level rise), from the NIWA Climate database (<http://cliflo.niwa.co.nz/>), and these have been compared to the projections.

Lastly it is important to take into consideration the complexity of the topography of Dunedin. This topography creates five distinct climate zones, of which their current climate conditions are described in Appendix 3. Historical to current localised climatic information for these distinct zones can be found through the NIWA Climate database. To develop a better understanding of the effects of Climate Change on these five distinct areas of Dunedin, it would be useful to compare local climate monitoring, on a periodic basis, to the projections. As projections available at present cover the Otago region, there may be scope at a later date to work with NIWA to develop better resolution and climate projections for the distinctive climatic zones of Dunedin.

LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

Key legislation that provides local government with the powers and responsibilities to manage the risks associated with climate change and consider climate change adaptation are:-

- The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)
- Local Government Act 2002 (LGA)
- Building Act 2004
- Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 (CDEMA)

Therefore many of the functions of local government relate to, or can be affected, by climate change.

DEFINITIONS

Projections

Projections are used in this policy rather than predictions due to the level of uncertainty involved in determining them. A projection is a potential future evolution of a quantity or set of quantities, often computed with the aid of a model. Projections are distinguished from predictions in order to emphasize that projections involve assumptions concerning, for example, future socioeconomic and technological developments that may or may not be realised, and are therefore subject to substantial uncertainty. Projection is used instead of prediction in this document because the numbers are based on IPCC emission scenarios which are not predictions but are based on different plausible estimates of future social and economic development (e.g., economic growth, population level) (Solomon et al 2007).

The Climate Change projections for Dunedin detailed in this document will provide the necessary guidance for the Council to fulfil its adaptation objectives.

Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

Rational responses to the threat of climate change can be grouped into two sets of actions: mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation involves actions to produce less greenhouse gas pollution and therefore limit the extent of global warming and climate change. Adaptation involves investing in ways to help the community manage the impacts of global warming. Mitigation and adaptation differ in terms of their respective goals as can be seen in Table 3 but are interrelated as mitigation efforts in the long term will ultimately lessen the Climate Change impacts that will need to be adapted to.

Table 3 - Objectives and definitions of climate change mitigation and adaptation

	Objectives	Definitions
Climate change mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations Reducing greenhouse gas emissions Promoting greenhouse gas sinks Halting dangerous anthropogenic climate change 	'Technological change and substitution that reduce resource inputs and emissions per unit of output. Although several social, economic and technological policies would produce an emission reduction, with respect to climate change, mitigation means implementing policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance sinks' (IPCC, 2007)
Climate change adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing climate change related harm to natural and human systems Reducing the vulnerability of natural and human systems to the impacts of climate change 	'Initiatives and measures to reduce the vulnerability of natural and human systems against actual or expected climate change effects' (IPCC, 2007)

Sudden versus Slow Impacts

Climatic impacts can also be distinguished by their speed of onset: i.e., those that happen suddenly; and slow-onset impacts that follow a pattern of gradual change (Figure 2). Gaining a better understanding of the specific onset and duration of climatic impacts can help clarify the type of adaptation response necessary, as well as point towards the most adequate planning process. For sudden, short-term events such as storms and flooding, adaptation efforts may need to focus on improved disaster prevention, establishing early warning systems, and effective disaster response which fall into Civil Defence responsibilities. For slow-onset, continuous impacts such as sea-level rise, however, strategic forward planning is critical, and existing planning instruments such as land use planning may need to be altered to take gradual changes in climatic stressors into account. Clarification of the onset of impacts is useful to help focus adaptation goal setting and prioritisation activities.

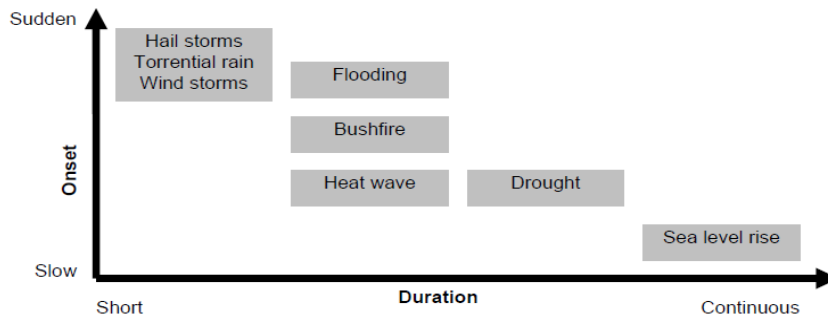


Figure 2 – Typical onset and duration of climatic impacts (Funfgeld and McEvoy 2011)

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Climate variables - Historical and current data and MFE projections

Mean Temperature Change (°C)

Current observations and historical data of the temperature in NZ can be seen in Figures 3a and 3b. These figures show a time series of NZ average temperature as observed for 1908 to 2006. Otago Regional Council (2007) appended a future simulation derived from a single climate model for the period 2007 to 2099 for comparison in Figure 3b. As can be seen from Fig 3a and 3b, the temperature in NZ has been rising. Figure 4 is a smaller dataset and is the measured temperature for Dunedin, with predictions for future change based on MFE estimates.

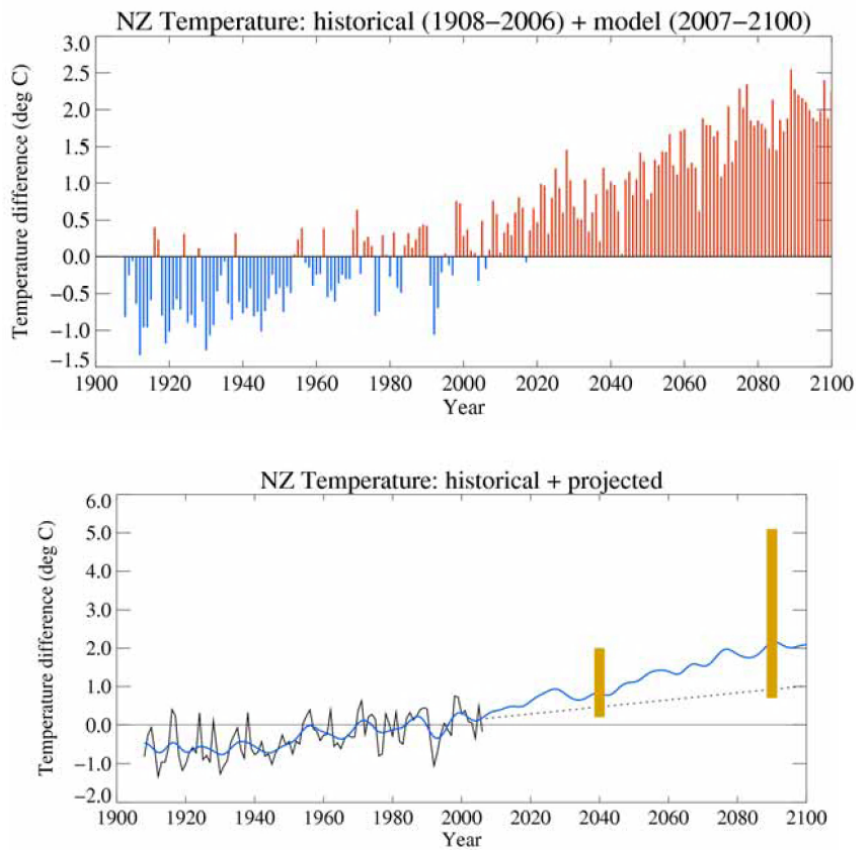


Figure 3a and 3b – New Zealand temperature (in °C) – historical record and schematic projections illustrating an example of future year-to-year variability. (Source MFE, 2008)

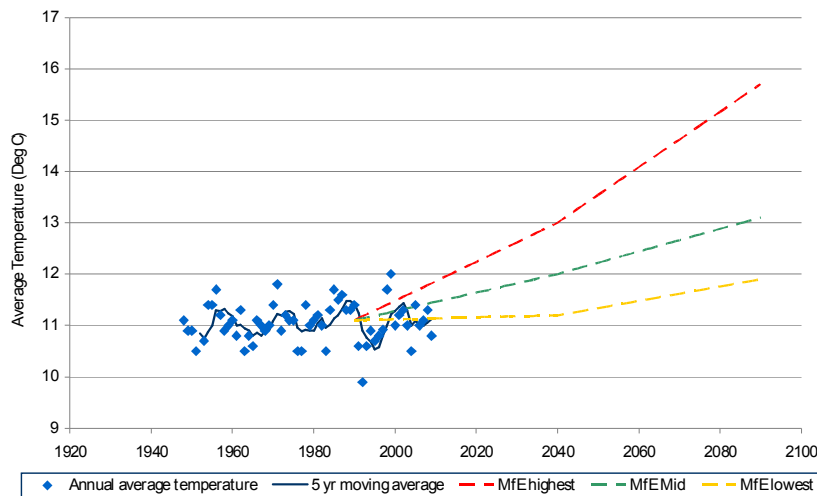


Figure 4 – Observed Dunedin temperature data (ORC)

The Ministry for the Environment (2008) also produced annual mean temperature projections for Otago which came from downscaled projections based on all of the IPCC emission scenarios (Table 4).

Table 4 – Projected changes in seasonal and annual mean temperature (in °C) from 1990 to 2040 and 2090 for Otago relative to 1990. The average change and the lower and upper limits [in brackets] are given (MFE, 2008).

Year	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Annual
2040	0.9 [0, 2.4]	0.9 [0.1, 1.9]	1.0 [0.3, 2.1]	0.7 [0.0, 1.8]	0.9 [0.1, 1.9]
2090	2.0 [0.7, 4.8]	2.0 [0.8, 4.6]	2.2 [0.8, 4.8]	1.7 [0.5, 4.3]	2.0 [0.8, 4.6]

Sea Level Rise

Sea-level increased by approximately 120 metres since the end of the last ice age and was relatively stable from about 2-3000 years ago through to about 100 years ago. During the 20th century global average sea level has increased by about 1.7mm/yr. In Dunedin, the tidal gauges have measured the sea level rise to be on average 1.3mm/yr.

During the 21st century sea level is virtually certain (more than 99% probability) to rise (NIWA, 2006). However, the exact amount of sea-level rise by the end of this century cannot be well defined. Sea level rise will continue for centuries even if greenhouse gas concentrations are to be stabilised. The lag between atmospheric and ocean warming, the time required for ice sheets to melt, and the momentum in the climate system, mean that sea levels will continue to rise for several centuries, even after atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations are limited or stabilised. The timeframe of hundreds of years is relevant to the lifespan of some major pieces of infrastructure and to decisions on the location of major urban areas.

Figures 5 and 6 provide understanding as to how the projections for sea level rise have been changing since the last IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (2007).

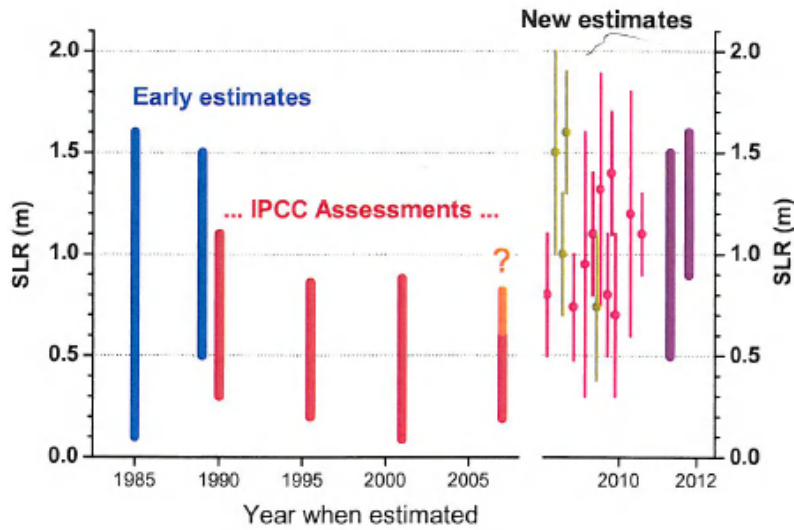


Figure 5 – A summary of scientific estimates for sea level rise by year 2100 that have been made since 1985. The two blue vertical bars are from a US Department of Energy report in 1985 and a major review paper in 1989. The four red bars summarise results from the last four IPCC Assessment reports with the question mark representing the lack of an upper bound mentioned in the Fourth Assessment. The narrow bars on the right show estimates from recent peer-reviewed scientific papers, with dark yellow showing estimates based on the last ice age and pink showing projections from the recent observed trends. The thicker purple bars show the range of 0.5-1.5m given in recent reviews and the range 0.9-1.6m given in a very recent statement from the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme meeting in May 2011.

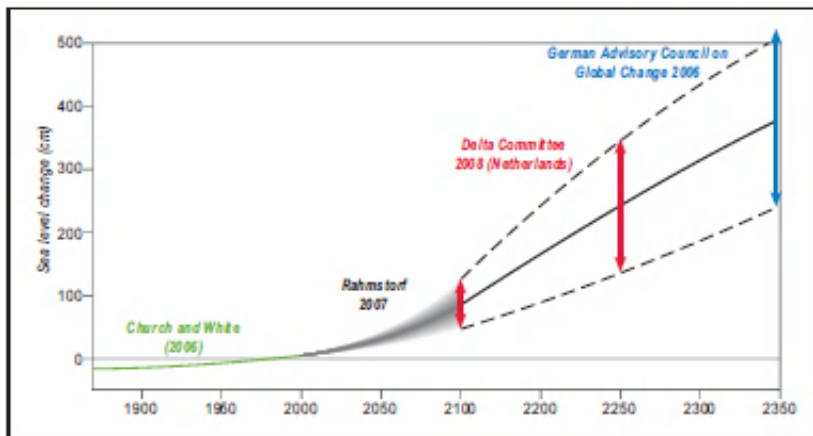


Figure 6 - Recent estimates of future sea-level rise relative to the 1990s. Source: German Advisory Council on Global Change 2009.

Annual Rainfall Change

The actual trend in annual rainfall at Dunedin in recent years (Figure 7) shows that totals have been generally much lower than the predictions shown in Table 4, and are presenting well outside the lower limit of IPCC predictions. A number of wet years would be required to push the 5 year moving average back within the range of IPCC predictions.

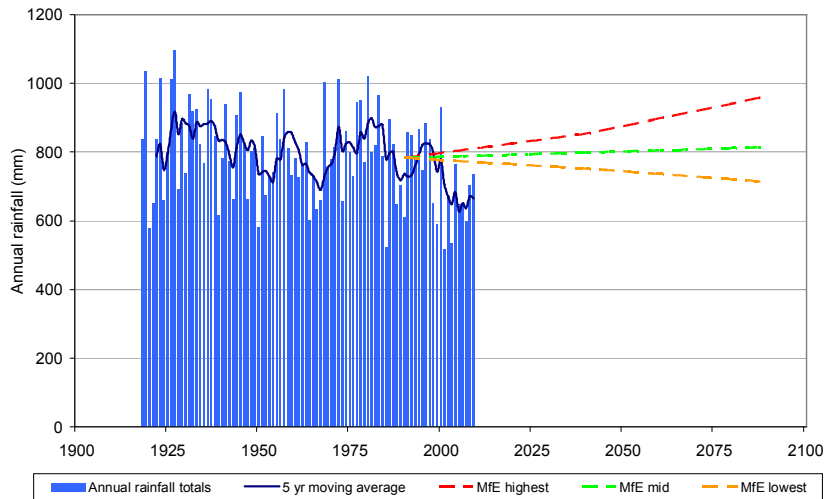


Figure 7 – Observed annual rainfall totals at Dunedin from 1918 to 2008 (blue bars), over-plotted by a 5 yr running average (solid blue line). The dashed red and orange lines indicate the highest and lowest IPCC projections, while the dashed green line shows the most likely projected change out to 2090. (Source, Otago Regional Council, 2008).

The Ministry for the Environment (2008) produced annual rainfall change for Otago (Table 5) which came from downscaled projections based on all of the IPCC emission scenarios.

Table 5 - Projected Annual Rainfall Change (in %) relative to 1990 (source MFE 2008)

Decade	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Annual
2040	1[-11,13]	2[-9,10]	3[-10,13]	2[-5,11]	2[-4,9]
2090	0[-29,19]	2[-11,16]	7[-16,24]	6[-1,32]	4[-9,23]

As the current observations of rainfall are showing a decrease, which is not in line with the projections, it is important that the Council continue to monitor this key climate variable for all the different climatic zones of Dunedin.

APPENDIX 2 - IPCC Emission Scenarios

A1. The A1 storyline and scenario family describes a future world of very rapid economic growth, global population that peaks in mid-century and declines thereafter, and the rapid introduction of new and more efficient technologies. Major underlying themes are convergence among regions, capacity building and increased cultural and social interactions, with a substantial reduction in regional differences in per capita income. The A1 scenario family develops into three groups that describe alternative directions of technological change in the energy system. The three A1 groups are distinguished by their technological emphasis: fossil-intensive (A1FI), non-fossil energy sources (A1T), or a balance across all sources (A1B, where balanced is defined as not relying too heavily on one particular energy source, on the assumption that similar improvement rates apply to all energy supply and end use technologies).

A2. The A2 storyline and scenario family describes a very heterogeneous world. The underlying theme is self reliance and preservation of local identities. Fertility patterns across regions converge very slowly, which results in continuously increasing population. Economic development is primarily regionally oriented and per capita economic growth and technological change more fragmented and slower than other storylines.

B1. The B1 storyline and scenario family describes a convergent world with the same global population, that peaks in mid-century and declines thereafter, as in the A1 storyline, but with rapid change in economic structures toward a service and information economy, with reductions in material intensity and the introduction of clean and resource-efficient technologies. The emphasis is on global solutions to economic, social and environmental sustainability, including improved equity, but without additional climate initiatives.

B2. The B2 storyline and scenario family describes a world in which the emphasis is on local solutions to economic, social and environmental sustainability. It is a world with continuously increasing global population, at a rate lower than A2, intermediate levels of economic development, and less rapid and more diverse technological change than in the B1 and A1 storylines. While the scenario is also oriented towards environmental protection and social equity, it focuses on local and regional levels. The scenarios do not include additional climate initiatives, which means that no scenarios are included that explicitly assume implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change or the emissions targets of the Kyoto Protocol.

APPENDIX 3 – Climate Regions of Dunedin City

F1 North Otago Climate (eg around Waikouaiti)

Annual rainfall is low, ranging between 500 mm to 800 mm. There tends to be more in winter than in other seasons. There are less than 100 rain days and severe droughts can occur. Summers are warm, with occasional hot northwesterlies giving temperatures above 30°C. Cool winters with frequent frosts and occasional snow. Prevailing winds are south-westerly and north-easterly.

F2 Hill Climate (eg Maungatuas, Flagstaff, Silver Peaks)

These areas are cooler, cloudier and wetter than F1. Rainfalls average 800 mm to 1500 mm annually. Southwesterlies predominate, with occasional very strong northwesterlies gales. Snow may lie for weeks in winter.

F3 Transitional Central Otago Climate (eg Strath Taieri)

Tending towards a semi-arid, semi-continental climate. Annual rainfall is below 500 mm, with less than 80 rain days. Drought is endemic. Warm and sunny summers and cold frosty winters. Foggy in autumn and early winter.

G1 Eastern Otago Climate (eg Dunedin urban area, Otago Peninsula)

Moderate to warm summers and cool winters. Rainfall is 500 mm to 900 mm and evenly distributed throughout the year, but with a slight winter minimum. Rather cloudy. Winds tend to be from the southwest, or from the northeast along the coast. The Taieri Plain is a variant climate of this region in that it is frostier and sunnier.

M Mountain Climate (eg Rock and Pillar Range)

Climate varies substantially depending on elevation. Annual precipitation is at least 1200 mm. Much of winter precipitation falls as snow and may lie on the ground for many months. Temperatures cool off with elevation at about 0.7°C/100 m.

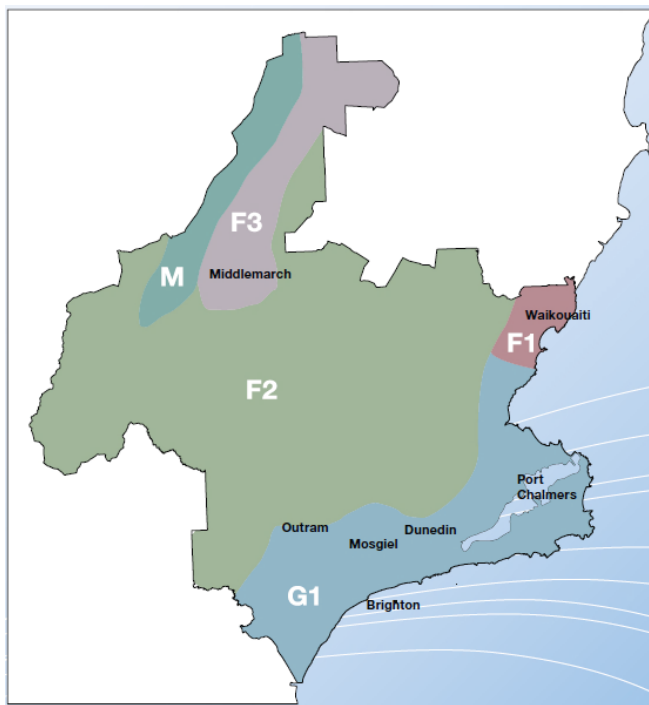


Figure 8 – Climatic regions of Dunedin City (Fitzharris, 2010)

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RESIDENTS' OPINION SURVEY QUARTERLY REPORT

Department: Community Services

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1 The Residents' Opinion Survey (the ROS) is a monthly survey of residents measuring residents' use of and perspectives on a range of council facilities, services, and infrastructure.
- 2 This report presents the ROS quarterly results (the Quarterly Results) for Quarter Three 2025/2026 (January - March 2026), as detailed in Attachment A.
- 3 In general, the survey indicates improving resident sentiment toward the Dunedin City Council (DCC) in Quarter Three compared with the previous quarter.
- 4 Two measures recorded statistically significant increases compared with the previous quarter:
 - Satisfaction with the performance of the Mayor and Councillors increased from 23% to 32%.
 - Overall satisfaction with what the DCC provides, increased from 35% to 48%.
- 5 No other statistically significant changes were recorded across the DCC's facilities, infrastructure, and service areas measured in the survey.
- 6 While quarterly results should be interpreted with caution due to the smaller sample size compared with annual reporting, the results suggest a positive shift in perceptions of the Council while service satisfaction remains generally stable.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Committee:

- a) **Notes** the Residents' Opinion Survey quarterly results for the period of January – March 2026 (Quarter Three 2025/26).

BACKGROUND

- 7 The ROS is the Council's primary measure of resident satisfaction with Council services, facilities, infrastructure, and organisational performance.
- 8 The survey has been undertaken annually since 1994 and provides a long-standing measure of community perceptions and satisfaction.
- 9 Following a request from the Strategy, Planning and Engagement Committee in February 2023, quarterly reporting was introduced to provide more regular monitoring of resident sentiment throughout the year.

- 10 The questions in the annual ROS were refreshed in 2025 to better align with the Levels of Service measures in the 9 Year Plan 2025–34 and with guidance from the Office of the Auditor-General regarding non-financial performance reporting.
- 11 The annual ROS is based on a sample of randomly selected residents aged 18 years and over from the general electoral roll, with a target sample size of 1,200 residents each year.
- 12 The annual results 2025/26 will be weighted to known population distributions based on the 2023 Census data for age, gender, ethnicity, and location. This is to reduce sample bias and represent the demographics of Ōtepoti Dunedin.
- 13 Participation in the ROS is voluntary and the response count to each question varies.

DISCUSSION

Quarter Three Sample

- 14 A total of 358 residents participated in the survey during Quarter Three, compared with 328 respondents in Quarter Two.
- 15 Quarterly results are statistically tested and have a margin of error of $\pm 5.2\%$ at the 95% confidence level.
- 16 Due to the smaller quarterly sample size, quarterly results are best viewed as indicators of emerging trends.
- 17 Statistically significant differences from the previous quarter are identified in Attachment A with a red or green arrow.
- 18 As mentioned previously, there are two statistically significant results in Quarter Three.
- 19 Statistically significant means that the result is highly unlikely to have happened purely by chance, and that an observed result in the ROS data is likely "real".

Quarter Three Results

- 20 Satisfaction with the performance of the Mayor and Councillors increased significantly from 23% in Quarter Two to 32% in Quarter Three.
- 21 Overall satisfaction with what the DCC provides increased significantly from 35% to 48%.
- 22 Satisfaction across facilities, infrastructure, and service delivery areas remained largely stable, with no statistically significant changes recorded during the quarter.
- 23 The highest levels of satisfaction across facilities, infrastructure, and service delivery areas continue to be recorded for:
 - Parks, reserves and open spaces (85%)
 - Sports and recreation facilities (79%)
 - Creative and cultural facilities (77%)
 - Handling enquiries (76%)
 - Waste management (71%)

- 24 The lower levels of satisfaction continue to be recorded for:
- Roading-related infrastructure (34%)
 - Water-related infrastructure (50%)
 - Regulatory, monitoring and enforcement services (57%)
 - Communication channels (59%)
 - Planning and urban design (60%)
- 25 While no service area recorded a statistically significant decline, infrastructure-related measures remain comparatively lower than other areas.

Key Observations

- 26 Quarter Three results suggest an improvement in overall perceptions of the Council and elected members and are similar to satisfaction levels recorded in early 2025.
- 27 Satisfaction with facilities, infrastructure, and services remains generally stable, indicating that the improvement in overall sentiment appears to be driven primarily by perceptions of the Council, rather than related to changes in individual service areas.
- 28 The survey does not identify the reasons for changes in satisfaction levels.

OPTIONS

- 29 There are no options as this report for noting only.


NEXT STEPS

- 30 Staff will continue to work with EnlightenMe Research to provide Council with the annual ROS results and report.
- 31 The annual report will provide more detailed analysis of trends, demographic differences, and factors influencing resident satisfaction.

Signatories

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Authoriser:	Nicola Morand – Manahautū – Kaiwhakahaere Hapori me Rautaki / General Manager – Community and Strategy

Attachments

	Title	Page
	Residents' Opinion Survey Quarter Three results (January - March 2026)	69

SUMMARY OF CONSIDERATIONS

Fit with purpose of Local Government

This decision enables democratic local decision making and action by, and on behalf of communities. This decision promotes the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future.

Fit with strategic framework

	Contributes	Detracts	Not applicable
Social Wellbeing Strategy	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Economic Development Strategy	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environment Strategy	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arts and Culture Strategy	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Waters Strategy	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Future Development Strategy	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Integrated Transport Strategy	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parks and Recreation Strategy	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other strategic projects/policies/plans	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The ROS contributes to all aspects of the strategic framework as it gauges residents’ opinions on the DCC services, facilities, and infrastructure; overall performance; and perceptions of Ōtepoti Dunedin.

Māori Impact Statement

The 2025/26 ROS does not qualify for Māori descent electoral roll data under section 112 of the Electoral Act 1993. This data would enable more accurate representation of Māori in the ROS through targeted sampling. Where response rates are not proportional to the Ōtepoti population for Māori the results are weighted to known population distributions based on the 2023 Census data to reduce sample bias.

Sustainability

The ROS asks about residents’ perceptions of Ōtepoti Dunedin as a sustainable city, and whether the DCC is a leader in encouraging the development of a sustainable city.

Zero Carbon

The ROS has no direct impact on the city-wide and DCC emissions, as greenhouse gas emissions are likely to stay the same. In procuring and awarding the new supplier, the DCC Procurement Emissions Standards Guidance was applied.

LTP/Annual Plan / Financial Strategy /Infrastructure Strategy

One of the objectives of the ROS is to gauge the extent to which Council is meeting its long term and annual plan objectives. The ROS asks about residents’ satisfaction with the ‘value for money’ of the services provided by the DCC.

Financial considerations

There are no financial considerations.

Significance

The significance of this report is low in terms of Council’s Significance and Engagement policy, as it is for noting only.

SUMMARY OF CONSIDERATIONS

Engagement – external

The ROS is a form of external engagement that allows the DCC to create community-informed improvements.

Engagement - internal

Reporting of ROS results will be considered as part of future work on non-financial reporting, levels of services, and community-informed feedback.

Risks: Legal / Health and Safety etc.

No risks identified.

Conflict of Interest

No conflicts of interest identified.

Community Boards

The survey includes questions relating to the performance of Community Boards, ROS result breakdowns are available at a community level, which includes Community Board areas.



ROS Quarterly Reporting: Mar 2025 - 2026

Quarter	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25	Mar-26
Total base	290	536	297	328	358
Margin of error (MoE) at 95% confidence interval	5.8%	4.2%	5.7%	5.4%	5.2%

Overall satisfaction with each facilities/service areas		Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Satisfaction Over Time
1 Parks, reserves, and open spaces	Total dissatisfied	7%	7%	4%	3%	3%	
	Total satisfied	77%	75%	86% ↑	88%	85%	
Base		273	519	290	322	349	
	Total dissatisfied	2%	4%	4%	2%	3%	
Total satisfied	77%	70% ↓	73%	82% ↑	79%		
Base		245	475	278	309	334	
	Total dissatisfied	3%	3%	5%	4%	3%	
Total satisfied	81%	79%	79%	81%	77%		
Base		253	490	282	307	337	
	Total dissatisfied	10%	16% ↑	24% ↑	20%	18%	
Total satisfied	62%	54% ↓	46% ↓	45%	50%		
Base		271	509	268	295	330	
	Total dissatisfied	31%	29%	43% ↑	40%	35%	
Total satisfied	37%	35%	30%	30%	34%		
Base		285	525	284	316	344	
	Total dissatisfied	15%	13%	12%	15%	13%	
Total satisfied	69%	66%	72%	68%	71%		
Base		284	528	294	323	350	
	Total dissatisfied	8%	11%	8%	9%	7%	
Total satisfied	60%	51% ↓	53%	58%	57%		
Base		261	487	262	289	302	
	Total dissatisfied	15%	12%	19% ↑	18%	16%	
Total satisfied	64%	61%	57%	60%	60%		
Base		285	529	291	318	355	
	Total dissatisfied	9%	8%	10%	9%	9%	
Total satisfied	58%	53%	57%	59%	59%		
Base		255	474	263	291	305	
	Total dissatisfied	19%	19%	23%	14%	12%	
Total satisfied	77%	67%	65%	67%	76%		
Base		101	176	97	107	102	

Overall satisfaction with the DCC and elected members		Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Satisfaction Over Time
1 Performance of the Mayor and Councillors	Total satisfied	34%	27% ↓	17% ↓	23%	32% ↑	
	Base	255	445	259	280	305	
2 Performance of Community Board members	Total satisfied	39%	40%	24% ↓	40% ↑	37%	
	Base	214	382	209	236	240	
3 Overall satisfaction with what the Dunedin City Council provides	Total satisfied	49%	47%	35% ↓	35%	48% ↑	
	Base	278	519	285	309	336	
4 Value for money of DCC services and activities	Total satisfied	35%	33%	24% ↓	27%	33%	
	Base	271	510	279	304	325	
5 Overall facilities, infrastructure, and services [1]	Total satisfied	63%	61%	63%	65%	65%	
	Base	282	526	262-290	289-323	302-350	

[1] Beginning in FY26, the previous overall satisfaction question was discontinued and replaced with domain-specific satisfaction questions. Each domain specific question can have a different base size. As such, the overall satisfaction figure is now reported as the weighted average of each domain-specific satisfaction question.

↕ ↑ Arrows show statistically significant increases or decreases from the previous quarter. Arrow colour indicates whether the change is positive or negative.

KARAKIA WHAKAMUTUNGA

The meeting will close with a Karakia Whakamutunga.