

Te Hononga Council - Papatipu Rūnanga Committee AGENDA

Notice of Meeting:

An ordinary meeting of Te Hononga Council - Papatipu Rūnanga Committee will be held on:

Date: Thursday 16 March 2017
Time: 5pm
Venue: Committee Room 1, Level 2, Civic Offices,
53 Hereford Street, Christchurch

Membership

Members

Mayor Lianne Dalziel (Chairperson)
Dr Te Maire Tau - Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga (Chairperson)
Councillor Vicki Buck
Councillor Jimmy Chen
Councillor Phil Clearwater
Councillor Pauline Cotter
Councillor David East
Councillor Raf Manji
Deputy Mayor Andrew Turner
Iaeen Cranwell - Te Rūnanga o Wairewa
Charles Crofts - Te Rūnanga o Koukourārata
Elizabeth Brown - Te Taumutu Rūnanga
June Swindells - Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke
Rik Tainui - Ōnuku Rūnanga

10 March 2017

Principal Advisor

Gabrielle Huria

Principal Advisor Ngai Tahu
Relationship

Aidan Kimberley

Committee and Hearings Advisor
941 6566

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www.ccc.govt.nz

Note: The reports contained within this agenda are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted.
If you require further information relating to any reports, please contact the person named on the report.

To view copies of Agendas and Minutes, visit:

<https://www.ccc.govt.nz/the-council/meetings-agendas-and-minutes/>

Part A	Matters Requiring a Council Decision
Part B	Reports for Information
Part C	Decisions Under Delegation

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Mihi/Karakia Timatanga

Ngā Mate

1. Apologies

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

2. Declarations of Interest

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

3. Confirmation of Previous Minutes

That the minutes of the Te Hononga Council – Papatipu Rūnanga Committee Committee meeting held on [Thursday, 1 September 2016](#) be confirmed (refer page 6).

4. Deputations by Appointment

There were no deputations by appointment at the time the agenda was prepared.

5. Presentation of Petitions

There were no petitions received at the time the agenda was prepared.

6. Information Exchange

Committee members will be presented with booklets to fulfil requests for information about the Council as an organisation.

Te Hononga Council - Papatipu Rūnanga Committee OPEN MINUTES

Date: Thursday 1 September 2016
Time: 5pm
Venue: Committee Room 1, Level 2, Civic Offices,
53 Hereford Street, Christchurch

Present

Members

Mayor Lianne Dalziel (Chairperson)
Dr Te Maire Tau - Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga (Chairperson)
Councillor Jimmy Chen
Councillor Phil Clearwater
Councillor David East
Councillor Raf Manji
Councillor Andrew Turner
Iaeen Cranwell Te Rūnanga o Wairewa
Elizabeth Cunningham - Te Rūnanga o Koukourārata
Elizabeth Brown - Te Taumutu Rūnanga
Rik Tainui - Ōnuku Rūnanga

1 September 2016

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- Part A** **Matters Requiring a Council Decision**
Part B **Reports for Information**
Part C **Decisions Under Delegation**
-

Acknowledgements

Elizabeth Brown joined the Committee as Te Taumutu Rūnanga representative in place of the previous representative Megan McKay. Elizabeth Cunningham attended the meeting as Te Rūnanga o Koukourārata representative in place of Charles Crofts.

The agenda was dealt with in the following order.

1. Apologies

Committee Resolved THCP/2016/00011

It was resolved on the motion of Councillor Turner, seconded by Councillor East that the apologies from Charles Crofts and June Swindells be accepted.

Councillor Turner/Councillor East

Carried

2. Declarations of Interest

Part B

There were no declarations of interest recorded.

3. Confirmation of Previous Minutes

Part C

Committee Resolved THCP/2016/00012

Committee Decision

That the minutes of the Te Hononga Council - Papatipu Runanga Committee meeting held on Thursday, 16 June 2016 be confirmed subject to an amendment to the Nga Mate to replace Roslind with Rosaline, and Rūnang with Rūnanga.

Councillor Chen/Member Cranwell

Carried

4. Deputations by Appointment

Part B

There were no deputations by appointment.

5. Presentation of Petitions

Part B

There was no presentation of petitions.

6. Update and proposed work programme to address identified Runanga priorities

Committee Resolved THCP/2016/00013

Part C

That Te Hononga Council - Papatipu Rūnanga Committee:

1. Receive the update from the Principal Advisor.
2. Receive the proposed work programme
3. Direct Council staff to continue to progress the priority areas identified in the work programme
4. Request that staff present a progress report at the next meeting of Te Hononga Council – Papatipu Rūnanga Committee

Chairperson Dalziel/Member Cunningham

Carried

7. Revised draft Relationship Agreement between Christchurch City Council and Ngā Papatipu Rūnanga

Committee Comment

1. A further revision of the draft Agreement was circulated prior to the meeting as Attachment C. The committee made further amendments to this version including:
 - That the Councillor for Banks Peninsula should always be a member of the committee.
 - Re-instating paragraph 18c, with the word 'uphold' being changed to 'respect'.
 - Re-instating the clause under paragraph 16 regarding facilitating participation of Mana Whenua and Ngā Mātā Waka.
 - Adding maps of the traditional territories of Ngā Rūnanga.

Committee Decided THCP/2016/00014

Part A

That Te Hononga Council - Papatipu Rūnanga Committee:

1. Recommend that the Relationship Agreement as amended be approved by the Council and by the Papatipu Rūnanga.

Chairperson Tau/Chairperson Dalziel

Carried

8. Other Business

Part B

There was no other business considered at this meeting.

Meeting concluded at 6:43pm.

CONFIRMED THIS 16TH DAY OF MARCH 2017

MAYOR LIANNE DALZIEL AND DR TE MAIRE TAU

CHAIRPERSONS

Item 3 - Minutes of Previous Meeting 1/09/2016

7. Adoption of Terms of Reference

Reference: 17/198135

Contact: Aidan Kimberley Aidan.kimberley@ccc.govt.nz 941 6566

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to seek the Committee's recommendation that the Council adopt the Terms of Reference for Te Hononga Council – Papatipu Rūnanga Committee.

2. Staff Recommendations

That Te Hononga Council - Papatipu Rūnanga Committee recommend that the Council:

1. Adopt the Terms of Reference for Te Hononga Council - Papatipu Rūnanga Committee set out in Attachment A.

3. Key Points

- 3.1 Te Hononga Council – Papatipu Rūnanga Committee (the Committee) was established by resolution of the Council on 10 December 2015, and the Council resolved that the Committee not be discharged following the 2016 local body general elections.
- 3.2 Initially the Committee's primary responsibilities were to assist in developing the Relationship Agreement between the Council and Ngā Papatipu Rūnanga, and developing a work program to give effect to the relationship. As no formal Terms of Reference had been developed for the Committee, these responsibilities effectively constituted de-facto Terms of Reference for the Committee in the short term.
- 3.3 In awareness of the need for more formal Terms of Reference to guide the Committee's work over the longer term, the relationship agreement signed on 15 December 2016 contained the following clause: "A terms of reference will be developed and agreed to by each of the Parties within three months of this Agreement being signed." The Agreement also stated that matters covered by the Terms of Reference should include delegations, resourcing and meeting frequency.
- 3.4 The proposed Terms of Reference are set out in **Attachment A**.
- 3.5 The proposal is for the Committee to primarily have powers to provide advice and recommendations to the Council. The Committee will also have oversight of, and receive regular updates from staff on, projects and other matters of significance to Māori.
- 3.6 The meeting frequency will be quarterly, or otherwise as required.

Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A ↓	Proposed Terms of Reference	13

Signatories

Authors	Aidan Kimberley - Committee and Hearings Advisor Gabrielle Huria - Principal Advisor Ngai Tahu Relationships
Approved By	Adair Bruorton - Chief Advisor Mary Richardson - General Manager Customer and Community

Item 7

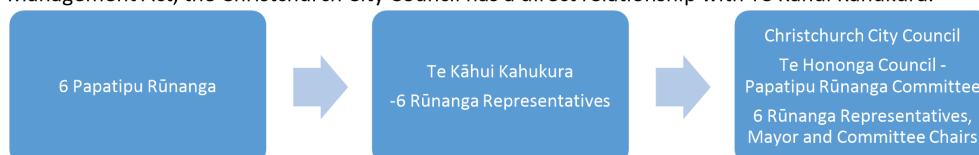
Te Hononga Council – Papatipu Rūnanga Committee - Terms of Reference

Chair	Mayor Dalziel and Dr Te Maire Tau
Membership	<p>Deputy Mayor Turner</p> <p>The Chairpersons of the following committees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance and Performance Committee • Innovation and Sustainable Development Committee • Social and Community Development Committee • Multicultural Subcommittee • Regulatory Performance Committee • Infrastructure, Transport and Environment Committee <p>The Chairperson (or alternate) of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Te Rūnanga o Wairewa • Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga • Te Rūnanga o Koukourārata • Te Taumutu Rūnanga • Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke • Ōnuku Rūnanga
Quorum	Half of the members if the number of members (including vacancies) is even, or a majority of members if the number of members (including vacancies) is odd.
Meeting Cycle	Quarterly, with additional meetings as required.
Reports To	Council

Context

There are five Rūnanga whose takiwā or territories lie primarily within the Christchurch City Council's area of jurisdiction. A sixth, Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, has boundaries that extend much wider but that area also includes much of Christchurch City.

Representatives from each Rūnanga come together to form Te Kāhui Kahukura, a body which has the authority to exercise decision making powers on behalf of Ngā Papatipu Rūnanga. Through its various regulatory functions, such as District Planning and others prescribed by the Resource Management Act, the Christchurch City Council has a direct relationship with Te Kāhui Kahukura.



In this context, the Christchurch City Council established Te Hononga Council - Papatipu Rūnanga Committee, which includes representatives from the Council and the six Rūnanga, to further enhance the relationship between the Council and Ngāi Tahu.

There are three intrinsic values which are fundamental to Ngā Papatipu Rūnanga. These are protecting and enhancing water quality, protecting Māori Reserve Land, and safeguarding the interests of future generations. These are closely aligned with three equivalent values held by the Christchurch City Council. The Council has statutory responsibility for meeting the needs of future generations, providing safe drinking water and protecting its parks and reserves. The committee will work to seek alignment of these values and work towards them for the benefit of everyone in Christchurch and Banks Peninsula.

The takiwā of the six Papatipu Rūnanga was described Schedule 1 of the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996, which has since been superseded by the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (Declaration of Membership) Order 2001:

Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga: The takiwā of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga centres on Tuahiwi and extends from the Hurunui to Hakatere, sharing an interest with Arowhenua Rūnanga northwards to Rakaia, and thence inland to the Main Divide.

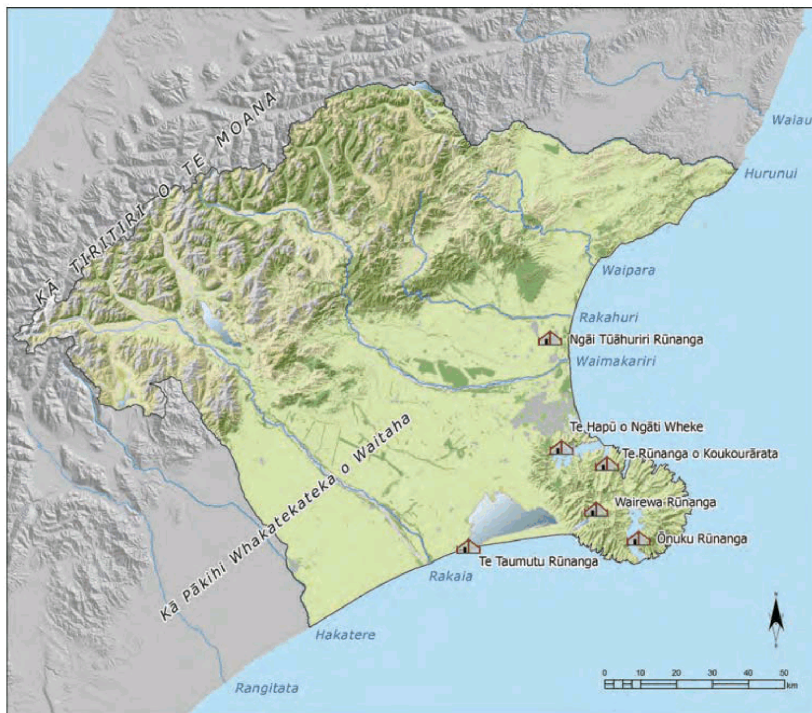
Rapaki Rūnanga: The takiwā of Rapaki Rūnanga centres on Rapaki and includes the catchment of Whakaraupo and Te Kaituna.

Te Rūnanga o Koukourārata: The takiwā of Te Rūnanga o Koukourārata centres on Koukourārata and extends from Pohatu Pā to the shores of Te Waihora including Te Kaituna.

Wairewa Rūnanga: The takiwā of Wairewa Rūnanga centres on Wairewa and the catchment of the lake Te Wairewa and the hills and coast to the adjoining takiwā of Koukourārata, Onuku Rūnanga, and Taumutu Rūnanga.

Te Rūnanga o Ōnuku: The takiwā of Te Rūnanga o Ōnuku centres on Ōnuku and the hills and coasts of Akaroa to the adjoining takiwā of Te Rūnanga o Koukourārata and Wairewa Rūnanga.

Taumutu Rūnanga: The takiwā of Taumutu Rūnanga centres on Taumutu and the waters of Te Waihora and adjoining lands and shares a common interest with Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga and Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua in the area south to Hakatere.



Responsibilities

Te Hononga Council - Papatipu Rūnanga Committee is responsible for the following:

- Leading the development of an enduring collaborative relationship between the Council and Ngā Papatipu Rūnanga.
- Building shared understanding and strong coordinated leadership on matters of mutual interest within the respective areas of jurisdiction.
- Having oversight of, and providing advice and assistance to the Council on, matters of significance or priority to Māori, and to inform Council decision making.
- Receiving regular updates from staff on Council programmes and projects of significance or priority to Māori.
- Operating in accordance with the Relationship Agreement between Christchurch City Council and Ngā Papatipu Rūnanga signed on 15 December 2016.

Delegations

- This Committee can make recommendations to the Council but does not have delegated authority to make formal decisions on behalf of the Council.

Resourcing

- The Principal Advisor Ngāi Tahu Relationships will act as the Principal Advisor to the Committee.
- A Senior Advisor also forms part of the Ngāi Tahu Māori Relationships team.
- A Committee Advisor from the Hearings and Council Support Team will provide administrative and procedural support to the Committee.
- All three of these positions will be provided by the Council.
- An annual budget allocation is also made in accordance with the work programme.

8. Building within the Papakainga Nohoanga Zone.

Reference: 17/193910

Contact: Gabrielle Huria Gabrielle.Huria@ccc.govt.nz 03 9416796

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the Committee with an overview of the changes to the Christchurch District Plan that impact on Maori Reserve land also known as Papakainga /Kainga Nohoanga. This is the result of the Independent Hearings Panel Decision 37.

2. Staff Recommendations

That Te Hononga Council - Papatipu Rūnanga Committee:

1. Receive the information in the report.
2. Note that Senior Planner Tanya Stevens from Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (TRONT) is running workshops at each marae about the changes pertaining to each Rūnanga, and that the Principal Advisor Ngāi Tahu Relationships Gabrielle Huria is also available to attend on behalf of the Council.
3. Note that Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and the Council plan to jointly produce a booklet explaining the changes for each reserve.

3. Key Points

- 3.1 It is now easier to develop your land than under previous district plans if, you own land on one of the five Maori reserves within the Christchurch District.
- 3.2 The new provisions apply to Maori customary land, Maori freehold land, Maori land reserved for communal purposes. The new provisions apply to: Rapaki, Koukourarata, Wairewa, Ōpukutahi and Ōnuku.
- 3.3 There are fewer controls on development, for example there are no lot size rules (therefore cluster housing can be developed more easily), and a wider range of uses can be undertaken as a permitted activity including, hauora/ healthcare and hākinakina/ gym facilities, whare hoko/small scale retail, manuhiri noho/ visitor amenities, ahuwhehenua/ farming and huawhenua/ horticulture and arumoni/ commercial services.
- 3.4 A possible example of permitted use could be: a group of whanau or a rūnanga decides to build on a block of land, with some communal gardens, kitchen facilities and hui spaces. Depending on how big the piece of land is, the development could include a corner shop, community hub, health centre and other small offices. Kaumatua flats could be built by the marae along with a kohanga reo or kura.
- 3.5 **Attachment A** is the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu white paper which summarises what can be done on Maori land within Wairewa papakainga /kainga nohoanga zone. TRONT is producing summary papers for each of the five reserves and this information will form the basis of an information booklet. 500 copies will be produced with ten copies sent to each marae. The booklets will also be added to the Council website and internal online Hub to help educate Council staff.

Attachments

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Signatories

Author	Gabrielle Huria - Principal Advisor Ngai Tahu Relationships
Approved By	Adair Bruorton - Chief Advisor

BUILDING WITHIN A PAPAKĀINGA/KĀINGA NOHOANGA ZONE WAIREWA

Building within the Wairewa Papakāinga/Kāinga Nohoanga Zone¹

The Papakāinga / Kāinga Nohoanga (PKN) chapter of the Christchurch District Plan (the Plan) provides for whānau to build PKN development on Māori land on 6 reserves in the Christchurch District. If you have land within the PKN zone that is also in Māori Land ownership then you will be able use the new chapter to build on your site. These rules allow more development, and with less regulation, than what is possible outside of the Papakāinga/Kāinga Nohoanga Zone.

This document summarises the chapter, i.e., the things you are allowed to do on Māori land within the **WAIREWA** Papakāinga/Kāinga Nohoanga Zone. It has been prepared to be read alongside the Christchurch District Plan.

Please note: This document does not cover the requirements of the Building Code, or Māori Land Court or Regional Council. Building consent or Regional planning consent may be required, and similarly there may be Māori Land Court processes that you will need to go through.

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¹ As at 14 February 2017

BUILDING WITHIN A PAPA KĀINGA/KĀINGA NOHOANGA ZONE

WAIREWA

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BUILDING WITHIN A PAKĀINGA/KĀINGA NOHOANGA ZONE WAIREWA

How do I know if I'm in the Papakāinga/Kāinga Nohoanga Zone?

The Plan has highlighted six areas as PKN zones. These are the reserves in:

- Wairewa (the Wairewa PKN zone covers MR887, and runs along the side of Christchurch-Akaroa Road through Little River, and around Wairewa Marae)
- Rāpaki (MR875)
- Koukourārata (MR874)
- Ōnuku (MR886)
- Opukutahi (MR885)

If a piece of land is inside the designated PKN zone and is Māori customary or freehold land, or Māori land reserved for communal purposes, under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 (shown in black on the maps), then you can develop your land based on the rules in this chapter.

If your land is NOT in one of these ownership types, or is not within a PKN zone, then you will need to follow a different set of rules in the plan – in most cases this will be the rules for Rural Banks Peninsula. The Christchurch District Plan Papakāinga Zone chapter is in four main parts:

1. Objectives and policies
 - o These create an enabling framework to provide for PKN development. If a resource consent is needed, the objectives and policies help the Council to decide if they should approve your application. Because the objectives and policies in the PKN chapter are written to support PKN development, it makes it easier to secure resource consent
2. Rules
 - o The rules confirm what activities can occur as a permitted activity, controlled activity, restricted discretionary activity, or a discretionary activity. Consent is required for all activity types, with the exception of permitted activities – activity types are explained further in Appendix 1. Most PKN development in Wairewa will be permitted.
3. Activity specific standards
 - o These sit with permitted activities, and place some constraints on what falls into the category of a permitted activity.
4. Built form standards
 - o Permitted activities must also comply with built form standards, these cover things like maximum building height.
5. Matters of discretion
 - o If you can't meet either an activity specific standard, or built form standard, your application will become a restricted discretionary activity. In this case, your application will be assessed against the matters of discretion set out in Chapter 4.

In addition to the above, there are relevant rules in other chapters of the plan that also apply to PKN development. These relate to matters that affect the whole district, like natural hazards, transport, and electricity and utilities etc.

BUILDING WITHIN A PAKAKĀINGA/KĀINGA NOHOANGA ZONE

WAIREWA

- These are covered in “What parts of the Plan outside of the PKN Chapter do I need to look at?”

It is important that you look at the other chapters and rules of the plan identified in this document, in addition to chapter 4, as they work together to tell you if you will require resource consent for your development.

It is important to note that different parts of your development may have different activity status's. For example, whilst building a house may be permitted, the earthworks required to build it may be restricted discretionary. The most restrictive activities prevails, so in this example, the activity will be restricted discretionary.

What can I build in the Papakāinga/Kāinga Nohoanga Zone as a Permitted Activity under Chapter 4?

The rules in the PKN chapter (Chapter 4) list the activities that you can undertake in the zone without resource consent - if you can also comply with the activity specific standards, and built form standards as a Permitted Activity.

Let's first look at the list of permitted activities:

Permitted Activities

Marae complexes	Residential dwellings and home occupation (including minor units or kaumātua flats)	Relocation, repair, or additions to existing residential units	Community facilities (e.g. <i>whare hauora</i>)
Kōhanga reo & kura kaupapa Māori*	Recreation activity facilities (such as gyms or rec centres)	Farming, horticulture, and <i>existing</i> forestry	Urupā
Weekly markets	Farm buildings	Conservation activities	Farm Stay
	Emergency services	Mahinga kai activities	

*Under the transport chapter rules, if a kura has more than 150 taura, or a kōhanga reo has more than 50 tamariki attending, it is classed as a High Trip Generator and will need resource consent. If it is under this, it will not need resource consent.

Secondly, we'll look at activities that are also permitted, but have activity specific standards:



BUILDING WITHIN A PAKAKĀINGA/KĀINGA NOHOANGA ZONE WAIREWA

The below activities are still PERMITTED, but only if they meet a certain requirement called an Activity Specific Standard. If this requirement is met (along with built form standards, that is covered next), then, like the activities listed above, they do not need resource consent. These activities and their associated Activity Specific Standards are:

Commercial/convenience activities	Office	Heli-landing	Flood protection activities	Public amenities
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•This is a permitted activity as long as it has a maximum Gross Floor Area (GFA) of 100m2 per business. This means each shop can only cover 100m2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•This is a permitted activity as long as it has a maximum Gross Floor Area (GFA) of 100m2 per business. This means each business can only cover 100m2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•This is permitted as long as it happens on a specific site that is at least 3000m2 big	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•These can only be undertaken by Christchurch City council or Environment Canterbury	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•This is a permitted activity as long as it has a maximum Gross Floor Area (GFA) of 100m2 per amenity. This means each amenity can only cover 100m2

Thirdly, built form standards. Built form standards are relevant to all permitted activities:

Internal boundary setbacks <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Buildings must be setback 10m from any property boundaries - unless the adjoining property is owned by you, or is part of your development	Road boundary setback <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Development must be setback 15m from all road boundaries	Building height <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Maximum building height of 9 meters. This does not include carvings, art, or other cultural markers
Maximum coverage <ul style="list-style-type: none">•maximum site coverage of 35%	Water Supply for fire-fighting <ul style="list-style-type: none">•All buildings must have access to water for fire-fighting supply	

BUILDING WITHIN A PAKAKĀINGA/KĀINGA NOHOANGA ZONE WAIREWA

What happens if I don't meet one of activity specific standards, or the built form standards?

If you do not meet one of these standards your application will be processed as a RESTRICTED-DISCRETIONARY activity. This means that the Christchurch City Council (CCC) can choose to approve or decline your application, and may seek the views of people they consider affected by your development (most likely immediate neighbours). This is called Limited Notification (for more information, see appendix 1).

If you want, you can discuss your proposal with your neighbours, and ask them to provide a written approval to CCC which waives their right to be notified.

There is a list of specific matters that CCC can look at to decide if they will grant you resource consent in this situation. These are listed in Chapter 4 in 4.3 Matters of Discretion – Māori Land.

What else can I do in the Papakāinga / Kāinga Nohoanga zone?

There are other activities listed in the plan that can take place within the PKN Zone. These activities are all discretionary activities, and as such they will need resource consent from CCC, which, after considering the policy direction in the Plan, they can choose to grant or to decline. These activities are:



BUILDING WITHIN A PAKAKĀINGA/KĀINGA NOHOANGA ZONE WAIREWA

What parts of the Plan outside of the PKN Chapter do I need to look at?

There are other parts of the Plan that you will need to comply with outside of the PKN chapter. These rules are still relevant because they either relate to natural hazards, or, they manage those effects of development that extend beyond the property line. E.g., effects on the transport network, or utilities. The following chapters either apply in their entirety, or contain rules which apply to PKN:

- Chapter 5 - Natural Hazards (whole chapter);
- Chapter 6 - General Rules and Procedures, only the following sections apply:
 - 6.1 Noise;
 - 6.3 Outdoor Lighting and Glare;
 - 6.6 Water Body Setbacks; and
 - 6.8 Signs.
- Chapter 7 – Transport, only the following provisions apply:
 - Rule 7.2.2.1 P7 Access design;
 - Rule 7.2.2.1 P8 Vehicle crossings;
 - Rule 7.2.2.1 P9 Location of buildings and access in relation to road/rail crossings; and
 - Rule 7.2.2.1 P10 High trip generators.
- Chapter 8 - Subdivision, Development and Earthworks (whole chapter)
- Chapter 9 - Natural and Cultural Heritage (whole chapter);
- Chapter 11- Utilities, and Energy and Infrastructure (whole chapter) ; and
- Chapter 12 - Hazardous Substances and Contaminated Land (whole chapter).

Chapter 5 - Natural Hazards

There are parts of the Wairewa PKN zone that have also been identified as being at risk of natural hazards. Chapter 5 Natural Hazards contains specific rules for these areas to keep people safe. The whole chapter is applicable to PKN development, but in Wairewa, only the following natural hazards have been identified in the Plan;

Slope Instability Areas

Wairewa has areas identified as 'Remainder of Port Hills and Banks Peninsula Slope Instability Management Area'. This zoning makes the following activities RESTRICTED DISCRETIONARY:

- Subdivision (refer to 5.7.1.1)
- Hazard mitigation works (refer to 5.7.1.1)

This means you will need to apply for resource consent if you want to undertake either of these activities, but only if you are within the Slope Instability Area which can be found on the Natural Hazards maps. In many cases you will not need to subdivide your land in order to undertake papakāinga/kāinga nohoanga- development.

The following activities are still a PERMITTED activity under this chapter:

- ✓ Demolition of buildings
- ✓ Repair and maintenance of existing infrastructure
- ✓ Retaining walls IF it has an area no larger than 6m², and is no taller than 1.8m

BUILDING WITHIN A PAKĀINGA/KĀINGA NOHOANGA ZONE **WAIREWA**

Any applications for resource consent in any Slope Instability Areas (which is most of the Wairewa PKN Zone) will need to include technical reports by a Chartered Professional Engineer with experience in geotechnical engineering or a Professional Engineering Geologist (IPENZ registered). These reports need to include the following:

- ✓ the geological and geotechnical constraints across the site, including any relationship to or effect on areas of actual or potential instability of the site, including the location of any inferred faults.
- ✓ the location of the site in relation to the natural hazard, or the location of the hazard on the site itself, and the location of building platforms in relation to the hazard.
- ✓ the nature of the proposed activities on the site and the impact on other sites potentially affected by the natural hazard, and the effect of the hazard on the activity and vice versa.

If you are planning to do something that is a permitted activity and doesn't require resource consent, then you do not need to supply one of these reports.

Flood Management Areas

Wairewa has areas of its PKN zone that are identified as Flood Management Areas. You will need to check if the specific area you want to build on is affected by these rules by checking the Natural Hazards maps. This mainly affects the floor levels that buildings are required to have to be a permitted activity. New buildings and extensions must have a minimum floor level as per the Council-issued Minimum Floor Level Certificate. This is a document that the Council can provide you with that specifies the required design floor level for a building. It will be valid for two years after being issued (for more information see 5.5.2.1).

There are some structures exempt from this rule which are:

- ✓ Additions that don't increase the floor area by more than 25m²
- ✓ Garages under 40m²
- ✓ Accessory buildings under 200m², or without floors
- ✓ Decks
- ✓ Swimming pools

There are also conditions around excavation and filling for reasons other than raising building platforms to required heights, or flood protection. These can be found in 5.5.2.1.

Chapter 6 - General Rules and Procedures

Chapter 6 of the plan contains rules that apply throughout the district. However, on Māori Land in a PKN zone only certain rules apply. These are discussed below - if you comply with these rules, your activity will still be permitted. However, if not, your activity will trigger a resource consent.:

Outdoor Lighting & Glare

- must be directed away from adjacent properties and roads, with the exception of lighting directed at a private road or driveway located on the same site (rule 6.3.6)
- Permitted lux spill (horizontal and vertical) of 4.0lux (rule 6.3.6 ix)

BUILDING WITHIN A PAKAKĀINGA/KĀINGA NOHOANGA ZONE

WAIREWA

Waterbody Setback Rules

These rules control development within close proximity of waterways. Most waterways in the district has a different classification under this Plan, and the planning maps show what type of waterway each one is classed as. The Okana is classed as a downstream waterway in some places, and an upstream waterway in others. The upper reaches (near the marae) have no classification and therefore have no setback rules

Downstream Waterway setback
• 30m inland from the river bank

Upstream Waterway setback
• 10m inland from the river bank

The rules for developing inside these setbacks are:

Impervious Surfaces
• Must not cover more than 10% of the setback

Extensions or alterations to existing buildings
• Can only add a maximum floor area of 10m² within the setback

Removal or demolition of building
• Cannot remove flood or erosion protection structures
• Nothing can remain on-site that could affect land drainage

Fences
• Cannot be built over waterbody
• must provide maintenance access
• must be at least 3m back from bank
• must be no more than 20% solid structure

Earthworks
• Are RESTRICTED DISCRETIONARY

If you do want to undertake development inside the setback that doesn't meet these rules, you will need a RESTRICTED DISCRETIONARY resource consent. Some things however are exempt. These are:

- ✓ Pervious surfaces (i.e., surfaces that water can get through)
- ✓ Signage

Signs

- Most types of signs within the PKN Zone are permitted, as long as they meet the built form standards listed in Rule 6.8.5 in Chapter 6 of the Plan (e.g. mustn't block traffic signals, mustn't obscure windows). The exceptions are:

BUILDING WITHIN A PAKAKĀINGA/KĀINGA NOHOANGA ZONE

WAIREWA

- Illuminated signs including intermittently illuminated signs
- Signs with moving components
- Signs with changing images/digital signs
- Captive balloons or blimps
- Off-site signs

All of these are DISCRETIONARY activities under 6.8.4.4, and will need a resource consent.

Noise

The maximum noise level between 10pm and 7am within the PKN Zone is 65dB. There are some exceptions to this rule (i.e. children playing). These can be found in Chapter 6, Rule 6.1.4.2. If you are proposing an activity that would exceed this noise level, you will require resource consent.

Chapter 7 - Transport

There are specific numbers of car parks, cycle parks, disabled parks, and loading zones you must provide if you want to have activities such as shops, schools, rec centres etc. There are also technical rules around gradients, car park designs, vehicle crossings, access design, and high trip generators . These can be found in Chapter 7 Transport under:

- Rule 7.2.2.1 P7 Access design
- Rule 7.2.2.1 P8 Vehicle crossings;
- Rule 7.2.2.1 P9 Location of buildings and access in relation to road/rail crossings;
- Rule 7.2.2.1 P10 High trip generator

High trip generators include:

- developments with more than 60 houses
- schools with more than 150 taurira
- kōhanga reo with more than 50 tamariki attending

This section also regulates the conversion of unformed roads into legal roads, which is a RESTRICTED-DISCRETIONARY activity.

Chapter 8 - Subdivision, development & earthworks

These are specific rules that must be followed when developing your site. They are similar to the built form standards, but these rules apply to everyone If you do not meet these you will need a resource consent.

Subdivision

Due to the characteristics of PKN development you may not need to subdivide your land to build. Under the Christchurch District Plan however, these are the relevant subdivision rules, should you seek to subdivide your land. Subdivision outside the PKN zone is subject to minimum lot sizes, but subdivision of Māori Land within the PKN zone has no minimum lot size.

BUILDING WITHIN A PAKAKĀINGA/KĀINGA NOHOANGA ZONE WAIREWA

Boundary Adjustments

- This is a CONTROLLED activity if the change is less than 10% on the original site size. Otherwise, it is RESTRICTED DISCRETIONARY

Subdivision in a Flood Management Area (Wairewa)

- This is a RESTRICTED DISCRETIONARY activity in some parts of Wairewa PKN zone

Subdivision near significant tree

- RESTRICTED DISCRETIONARY, and must not be within dripline of significant tree

Site Area

- There is NO minimum site area/lot size within the PKN zone

Development

There are development rules that you need to comply with to develop as a permitted activity. They are as follows:

Service lanes

- must be 6m wide (min. 4m formed), sealed, and drained
- Must provide a turning circle if they have a dead end

Pedestrian access ways

- must be 1.5m wide, sealed, and drained

Water supply

- You must be able to connect to a safe & drinkable water supply

Wastewater

- You obtain a certificate from council confirming that your wastewater system has appropriate capacity for the number of proposed residents relying upon it
- Wastewater must be managed within the site boundaries (unless connected to mains)

Stormwater

- You must have a way to collect stormwater run-off from impervious surfaces (e.g. paved areas and roads)

Earthworks

These rules control any digging, filling, or ground disturbances you undertake on the site. As a general rule, within the PKN zone earthworks of no more than 100m³/ha over any 12 month period is a PERMITTED activity, provided that the following rules are followed:

BUILDING WITHIN A PAKAKĀINGA/KĀINGA NOHOANGA ZONE

WAIREWA

Depth

- Excavation shall not exceed a depth of .6m

Gradient

- Works should not occur on land steeper than 1 in 6

Filling

- Any filling must be clean fill

Heritage

- Earthworks should not occur within 5m of a heritage item or setting
- Earthworks should not occur within the dripline of a significant tree

If you want to exceed this, or not meet one of these other rules (above) it will be classed as a DISCRETIONARY activity and you will need a resource consent.

Some activities are exempt from earthworks rules. These include:

- ✓ Digging graves at urupā
- ✓ Earthworks completely inside the footprint of a building (see 8.5A.3 for more information)

Chapter 9 – Natural and Cultural Heritage

This chapter provides rules for developing in areas of special character and heritage value. As a general rule, this chapter has rules that restrict different activities and/or guide development differently than in places not deemed to have special character and heritage value.

Wairewa has areas of indigenous biodiversity, and some specifically listed significant trees

Indigenous Biodiversity, 9.1

[nb: at the date of drafting this document Chapter 9.1 was under appeal]

There are two areas of indigenous biodiversity within the PKN zone. If you are developing land that is shown on the planning maps as being the Breitmeyers area of Significant Indigenous Biodiversity, it is important to know that:

- Indigenous vegetation clearance within the biodiversity area is only permitted for some management purposes. For more information, see 9.1.4.1
- Customary harvest of a taonga species PERMITTED within the PKN zone with written permission from the relevant papatipu rūnanga (for more information, see Chapter 9, Rule 9.1.4.1 P3)
- Any planting must be naturally occurring indigenous species

Significant trees

There are a number of listed significant trees within the Wairewa PKN zone. There are specific rules about how they should be pruned and managed. If these trees are on your property, these rules can be found at 9.4.4

Item 8

Attachment A

BUILDING WITHIN A PAKAKĀINGA/KĀINGA NOHOANGA ZONE **WAIREWA**

Chapter 11 - Utilities & energy

This chapter controls connecting your development to power, communication, stormwater, wastewater, and drinking water. It also includes provisions for renewable energy such as solar, wind, and rainwater collection. A summary of the relevant rules is below:

New underground utilities

- Installing underground utilities or new electricity lines is PERMITTED, subject to the Built Form Standards

Relocating utilities

- Re-locating utilities, as long as it is within 2m of their original site is PERMITTED, otherwise it is RESTRICTED DISCRETIONARY

Increasing capacity

- Increasing the capacity of electricity and communications utilities is PERMITTED, as long as they are of a similar character and scale, otherwise it is RESTRICTED DISCRETIONARY

Solar panels

- Solar panels are PERMITTED if they are installed on a roof, and power a maximum of 20 dwellings

Wind Turbines

- Wind turbines up to 20m high are PERMITTED, as long as they meet the Built Form Standards of the zone

Rainwater collection

- Rainwater collection is PERMITTED, as long as tanks meet Built Form Standards of the Zone

Chapter 12 – Hazardous Substances

This chapter specifies what you can and can't do with hazardous substances on your land. Hazardous substances include explosives, flammable substances, radioactive substances, corrosives, oxidisers, and toxic substances. As a general rule, their storage and use is PERMITTED. However, there are restrictions about their storage and use near utilities. These rules can be found in Chapter 12, at Rule 12.1.4.1.2.

It is important to note that consent for these types of activities need to also be sought through the regional council.

9. Update of work programme to address Runanga priorities.

Reference: 17/206333

Contact: Gabrielle Huria Gabrielle.huria@ccc.govt.nz 039416796

1. Purpose and Origin of Report

Purpose of Report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is for Te Hononga Council - Papatipu Rūnanga Committee to be updated about the work programme as agreed at the meeting 1 September 2016.

Origin of Report

- 1.2 This report is being provided to fulfil Te Hononga Council – Papatipu Rūnanga Committee Resolution THCP/2016/00013.

2. Significance

- 2.1 The decision in this report is low significance in relation to the Christchurch City Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.
- 2.1.1 The level of significance was determined by assessing the impact against the criteria in the Policy. Relative to all Council decision- making, the decision required in low significance. However it is very important in signalling the commitment to the relationship between the Council and Papatipu Rūnanga.
- 2.1.2 The community engagement and consultation outlined in this report reflect the assessment.

3. Staff Recommendations

That Te Hononga Council - Papatipu Rūnanga Committee:

1. Receives the progress report on the work programme.
2. Requests Council staff to continue to progress the priority areas identified in the work programme.

4. Key Points

- 4.1 In alignment with the work programme, the Māori Relationships team continues to focus on the three key priority areas, namely, improving water quality, identifying opportunities for developing the Canterbury tribal economy and enabling wider use of Māori reserve land.
- 4.2 Internally we have also focussed on both staff and elected members growing their understanding of Māori tikanga and culture.

5. Context/Background

Work to date

- 5.1 Within the reporting period we have achieved or contributed to the following :

5.1.1 Improving Water Quality

Currently there are two important water issues that are of interest to Te Hononga. They are the Akaroa Wastewater Scheme and the Stormwater 35 Year Global Consent. The Ngāi Tahu Relationship team is working with Council colleagues, Mahaanui and Ngā Rūnanga. The issues are complex and the more work is required in investigating solutions that are acceptable to all parties. All parties are in agreement that water quality across the district needs to improve.

(i) **Akaroa Wastewater Scheme**

The Council plans to build a \$33m wastewater treatment scheme and has to find somewhere to put the treated wastewater. The current consent expires in 2020. Previously the Council tried to get a resource consent to build a new pipe outfall to Akaroa Harbour and discharge treated wastewater. However, this was declined, on the grounds that the discharge was offensive to Ngāi Tahu and because the Hearing Commissioners considered that alternatives to the discharge to the harbour had not been adequately investigated.

Over the past two years the Council has been exploring alternatives to a harbour outfall with the Ngāi Tahu parties and more recently also with the community.

In January, Friends of Banks Peninsula produced a 'community strategy' that they considered an acceptable solution for Akaroa's wastewater. In response to this the Banks Peninsula Community Board established the Akaroa Treated Wastewater Reuse Options Working Party to assist the Council in investigating and consulting on the options for the beneficial reuse of Akaroa's treated wastewater. The working party is made up of community members from Takamatua, Robinsons Bay and Pompeys Pillar, representatives from Ōnuku Rūnanga and Te Rūnanga o Koukourārata, Banks Peninsula Community Board members and the Banks Peninsula Councillor.

There are four options being considered:

1. Beneficial reuse of reclaimed water for irrigation of trees or pasture at Takamatua
2. Beneficial reuse of reclaimed water for irrigation of trees or pasture at Robinsons Bay
3. Beneficial reuse of reclaimed water for irrigation of trees or pasture at Pompey's Pillar
4. Disposal via a new outfall pipeline to the mid harbour (being the one applied for).

The Council will be undertaking a public consultation process in April that will finish in time for it to consider submissions and make a decision on its selected option and present that to the Environment Court in June.

(ii) **The Stormwater 35 Year Global Consent**

The Council is scheduled to meet with kaitiaki rūnanga representatives on 9 March and a verbal update will be made at the meeting.

5.1.2 **Other Water Issues**

(i) **Wairewa Bridge Build**

Wairewa Runanga, in partnership with Christchurch City Council, has obtained Resource Consents for the management of Te Roto o Wairewa / Lake Forsyth ("the Lake") by using the canal at the southern end of the lake.

In order to address the public concern relating to loss of access between Birdlings Flat and Bossu Road across the beach, Wairewa Rūnanga has obtained resource consent to construct a bridge across the canal. This bridge will be funded by the partnership of Wairewa Rūnanga and Christchurch City Council.

The projected cost for construction of the bridge is between \$450,000.00 and \$550,000.00. A Memorandum of Understanding between the parties regarding the

costs of construction, executed prior to the Resource Consent, records that Council will contribute \$200,000.00 towards the cost of construction (from the endowment fund generated from Reserve 3185 and Reserve 3586) and the Rūnanga will contribute \$150,000.00. As this is short of the projected cost the Rūnanga is seeking extra funding from third parties.

(ii) **Wairewa Reserve 3185 Purchase**

The Wairewa Rūnanga is presently preparing an offer to purchase Reserve 3185 from Christchurch City Council. Section 21(4)(b) of the Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1955 specifies that *“Reserve 3185 shall be held upon trust for the purposes of enabling the Corporation to erect drainage works by which the annually recurring losses and injury caused by the flood waters of Lake Forsyth may be prevented.”*

The Rūnanga consider that this purpose is sufficiently addressed by the construction of a canal through the beach between Bossu Road and Birdings Flat.

The Rūnanga has engaged a valuer to provide a valuation of the Reserve land. Once this has been provided the Rūnanga will submit a formal offer to the Council. CCC legal services staff have advised that this process, from initiation to completion of sale, could take up to two years as it has to be recorded in the Council's long term plan.

Once the Rūnanga has the valuation to hand they will be in a position to present the formal offer to Council, which should be early March.

5.1.3 **Opportunities for Developing the Canterbury Tribal Economy – Progress on the Christchurch Dollar**

Te Hononga has previously discussed, and expressed interest in, the concept of a community currency within the region. Within the Council this interest has been “sponsored” by Councillor Raf Manji. An initial working group was formed in late 2015 and undertook some investigation. This work was recommenced in the latter part of 2016.

Further investigation has been undertaken, including a more comprehensive literature review.

Whilst early discussion centred on ideas similar to existing schemes in New Zealand, such as the Lyttelton Timebank, or the Green Currency in the Wairarapa, the focus of recent investigations has been on a community/civic currency of a more formal and larger scale basis. The example being focussed on is the Bristol Pound. Please refer to Attachment A for details of this scheme.

It is now proposed to have an initial workshop, including some presentations and discussions on how to proceed. This is tentatively scheduled for 12 or 19 April, dependant on the availability of key presenters/attendees from the UK and central government.

As a result of the potential scale and scope being considered, and the issues raised to date, the aim is to have workshop attendees not only from key interested parties, such as Council and Te Hononga, but also key regulatory agencies. Many of the issues initially identified include regulatory items.

Agencies previously approached are being followed up, including:

1. Reserve Bank of NZ (Head of Currency)
2. Treasury (Chief Economist and Deputy Secretary)
3. Local Government New Zealand

4. Co-op Money NZ/Credit Unions/Credit Unions/Building Societies.

Following the workshop, and dependent on its outcomes, the next step might be to proceed to an initial feasibility paper, potentially involving both Ngāi Tahu and Council.

5.1.4 **Use of Māori Reserve Land**

See item 8 of this agenda – Building Within the Papakainga Nohoanga Zone.

5.1.5 **Update on other activities**

- **Te Reo for Elected Members** – a weekly Te Reo Māori class has been established. The learning outcome is that each elected member is able to use basic greetings, mihimihi and sing three Council waiata.
- **Understanding Ngāi Tahu for Elected Members** – one session has been delivered.
- **Waitangi Day** - Tuahiwi Marae hosted a citizenship ceremony for 50 new citizens and their whanau – 150 in total. This was a joint venture between Waimakariri District Council and Christchurch City Council.
- **Clinics with Staff** - As a measure to manage the many requests to attend meetings, the Ngāi Tahu Relationship team hold two-hour clinics every Tuesday where staff can come with their requests for advice or information.
- **Mahaanui Agreement** - This agreement has been signed with the intention of both parties working together to develop a more purpose driven agreement for the 2017/2018 year.
- **Te Hononga Relationship Agreement** - signed copies of the agreement have been sent to each Rūnanga.
- **Blessings and sod turnings** – staff continue to lead ceremonial blessings, sod turnings and welcome on sites where the Council building or repairing facilities and open space. On average there at least one event per week.
- **Tuia Rangatahi Leadership Programme** – Tuia is a nationwide leadership programme for Māori youth that aims to encourage rangatahi to participate in civic society, grow their networks and benefit from a year's mentoring with the Mayor. Mentoring sessions with the Mayor take place on a monthly basis, involving both informal meetings and participation at formal occasions such as the citizenship ceremonies or Te Hononga meetings. The relationship aims to provide both parties with the opportunity to gain a deeper insight into inter-generational issues, cultural values and experiences.

Selected rangatahi will be expected to undertake a 100hr community contribution project in their respective communities.

Rangatahi will also attend five wānanga in different parts of the country over the year to build networks, obtain support and receive exposure to a diverse range of people from across the country. The Senior Advisor accompanies the rangatahi to these wānanga.

Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A ↓	The Bristol Pound - a potential model for a community currency	38

Confirmation of Statutory Compliance

Compliance with Statutory Decision-making Requirements (ss 76 - 81 Local Government Act 2002).

(a) This report contains:

- (i) sufficient information about all reasonably practicable options identified and assessed in terms of their advantages and disadvantages; and
- (ii) adequate consideration of the views and preferences of affected and interested persons bearing in mind any proposed or previous community engagement.

(b) The information reflects the level of significance of the matters covered by the report, as determined in accordance with the Council's significance and engagement policy.

Signatories

Author	Gabrielle Huria - Principal Advisor Ngai Tahu Relationships
Approved By	Adair Bruorton - Chief Advisor

Potential Model for a community currency – The Bristol Pound

Details of the scheme

The Bristol pound is a form of local complementary currency, or community currency launched in Bristol, UK in 2012. Its objective is to encourage people to spend their money with local, independent businesses in Bristol and the County of Avon. The Bristol Pound is the UK's first city wide local currency, the first to have electronic accounts managed by a regulated financial institution, and the first that can be used to pay some local taxes/rates. It is run as a not-for-profit partnership between the Bristol Pound Community Interest Company and Bristol Credit Union, independently of the local Council.

Bristol Pounds can be spent at every participating business, using either paper Bristol Pounds, or from a Bristol Pound account with any mobile phone by using a simple TXT2PAY SMS payment system, or over the internet.

Having electronic accounts makes Bristol Pounds easier and more convenient to use for the public and opens up the opportunities for business to business payments. All electronic accounts are managed by Bristol Credit Union on established and secure banking systems.

Further aspects are:

- Bristol Pounds are purchased for sterling and can be spent with business members.
- Bristol Pounds are spent just like pounds sterling with £B1 equal in value to £1 sterling.
- Each Bristol Pound is backed pound for pound by sterling deposits, so taking part incurs no more financial risk than is generally the case when depositing money with an authorised and regulated institution.
- The Bristol Pound is a complementary currency, designed to work alongside sterling, not replace it.
- Business accounts are available to traders that are independently owned and based in or around Bristol.
- Anyone can pay with or accept printed Bristol Pounds.
- The Bristol Pound is not legal tender and so accepting Bristol Pounds is voluntary.
- Printed Bristol Pounds are printed by specialist printers, incorporating eight security features.
- Money can only be taken out of the system by registered account holders
- Early contact with the Bristol Pound Community Interest Company (BPCIC) has been positively received and they are willing to (electronically) present at a workshop. Based on these discussions we are also attempting to have the Bristol Credit Union present as well, as their role appears critical. The BPCIC work in partnership with Bristol Credit Union, who manage the accounts and ensure that the pound meets the criteria of the Financial Conduct Authority in England. The Bristol Credit Union also administers the Bristol Pound electronic currency, potentially adding considerably to its acceptance and turnover, within local businesses and the community

Potential issues in implementation

From initial feedback, and a literature review, potential issues to be further explored include:

- What are the proven benefits of a community currency? Why do it? From the literature review, it appears that community benefits have been noted, but direct or measurable economic benefit outcomes are not clear
- What can we learn from the Bristol Pound experience?
- What is the evidence?
- What are the risks?
- Working through the regulatory system is one of the biggest hurdles.
- What is the NZ regulatory framework?
- NZ financial regulations and the regulatory concern about the possibility of money laundering and counterfeiting. (The latest series 7 of NZ dollar has 10 special security features, the Bristol Pound has 8 special features)
- In New Zealand we may need to consider the involvement of a 'local' bank (credit unions not being of the same scale here as in scale as in England)
- What are the benefits and problems with only issuing paper notes (which are legally vouchers), or additionally running a digital currency
- Who might be potential partners in the concept?