

Christchurch City Council

AGENDA

Notice of Meeting:

An ordinary meeting of the Christchurch City Council will be held on:

Date: **Wednesday 29 July 2020**
Time: **2pm**
Venue: **Council Chambers, Civic Offices,
53 Hereford Street, Christchurch**

Membership

Chairperson	Mayor Lianne Dalziel
Deputy Chairperson	Deputy Mayor Andrew Turner
Members	Councillor Jimmy Chen
	Councillor Catherine Chu
	Councillor Melanie Coker
	Councillor Pauline Cotter
	Councillor James Daniels
	Councillor Mike Davidson
	Councillor Anne Galloway
	Councillor James Gough
	Councillor Yani Johanson
	Councillor Aaron Keown
	Councillor Sam MacDonald
	Councillor Phil Mauger
	Councillor Jake McLellan
	Councillor Tim Scandrett
	Councillor Sara Templeton

24 July 2020

Principal Advisor

Dawn Baxendale
Chief Executive
Tel: 941 6996

Samantha Kelly

Team Leader Hearings and Committee Support
941 6227

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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.

Watch Council meetings live on the web:

<http://councillive.ccc.govt.nz/live-stream>



Developing Resilience in the 21st Century

Strategic Framework

Whiria ngā whenu o ngā papa,
honoa ki te maurua tāuiki

Bind together the strands of each mat and join
together with the seams of respect and reciprocity

Ōtautahi-Christchurch is a city of opportunity for all

Open to new ideas, new people and new ways of doing things – a city where anything is possible

Principles

Being open,
transparent and
democratically
accountable

Promoting
equity, valuing
diversity and
fostering inclusion

Taking an inter-generational approach
to sustainable development,
prioritising the social, economic
and cultural wellbeing of
people and communities
and the quality of the
environment, now
and into the
future

Building on the
relationship with
Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu
and the Te Hononga-Council
Papatipu Rūnanga partnership,
reflecting mutual understanding
and respect

Actively collaborating and
co-operating with other
local, regional
and national
organisations

Ensuring
the diversity
and interests of
our communities
across the city and the
district are reflected in
decision-making

Community Outcomes

Resilient communities

Strong sense of community
Active participation in civic life
Safe and healthy communities
Celebration of our identity
through arts, culture, heritage,
sport and recreation
Valuing the voices of all cultures
and ages (including children)

Liveable city

Vibrant and thriving city centre
Sustainable suburban and
rural centres
A well connected and accessible
city promoting active and
public transport
Sufficient supply of, and
access to, a range of housing
21st century garden city
we are proud to live in

Healthy environment

Healthy water bodies
High quality drinking water
Unique landscapes and
indigenous biodiversity are
valued and stewardship
exercised
Sustainable use of resources
and minimising waste

Prosperous economy

Great place for people, business
and investment
An inclusive, equitable economy
with broad-based prosperity
for all
A productive, adaptive and
resilient economic base
Modern and robust city
infrastructure and community
facilities

Strategic Priorities

Enabling active
and connected
communities
to own their future

Meeting the challenge
of climate change
through every means
available

Ensuring a high quality
drinking water supply
that is safe and
sustainable

Accelerating the
momentum
the city needs

Ensuring rates are
affordable and
sustainable

Ensuring we get core business done while delivering on our Strategic Priorities and achieving our Community Outcomes

Engagement with
the community and
partners

Strategies, Plans and
Partnerships

Long Term Plan
and Annual Plan

Our service delivery
approach

Monitoring and
reporting on our
progress

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Karakia Timatanga

1. Apologies / Ngā Whakapāha

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

2. Declarations of Interest / Ngā Whakapuaki Aronga

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. Public Participation / Te Huinga Tūmatanui

3.1 Deputations by Appointment / Ngā Huinga Whakaritenga

Deputations may be heard on a matter or matters covered by a report on this agenda and approved by the Chairperson.

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

4. Presentation of Petitions / Ngā Pākikitanga

There were no Presentation of Petitions at the time the agenda was prepared.

5. Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

Reference / Te Tohutoro: 20/760929

Report of / Te Pou Matua: Helen Beaumont, Head of Three Waters and Waste,
helen.beaumont@ccc.govt.nz

General Manager / Pouwhakarae: David Adamson, General Manager City Services,
david.adamsom@ccc.govt.nz

1. Executive Summary / Te Whakarāpopoto Matua

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide elected members with the Waste Assessment 2019 and draft Waste Minimisation Plan 2020 and receive approval to go to consultation, set up a hearings panel and delegate authority for the approval of the final Waste Management and Minimisation Plan to the Three Waters, Infrastructure and Environment Committee. Waste Minimisation plans are a requirement under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.
- 1.2 The decisions in this report are of medium significance in relation to the Christchurch City Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. The level of significance was determined by the level of community interest the draft plan could generate and the statutory requirement in the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 for the Council to undertake a special consultative procedure when preparing a new plan.

2. Officer Recommendations / Ngā Tūtohu

That the Council:

1. Agree to commence a special consultative procedure to consult on the draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2020.
2. Adopt the Waste Assessment 2019 (Attachment A) and the draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2020 (Attachment B) for consultation.
3. Agree it is necessary for better public understanding of the consultation to provide a summary of the information contained in the Assessment and Draft plan and delegate to the General Manager City Services authority to approve a Summary of Information for that purpose.
4. Approve the establishment of a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan hearings panel to hear submissions and make a recommendation on the final Plan.
5. Delegate to the Three Waters Infrastructure and Environment Committee authority to approve the final Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2020.

3. Reason for Report Recommendations / Ngā Take mō te Whakatau

- 3.1 Under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, there is a statutory requirement to review our Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (the Plan) every six years. A review was completed in 2019 with an updated Plan developed in 2020.
- 3.2 Under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (the Act), a special consultative procedure is required to consult on the draft Plan. As part of that consultation we also have to notify the waste assessment that was carried out last year as part of the review. This process is required to be followed even if the decision is made not to amend the Waste Management and Minimisation

Plan. Not undertaking a special consultative procedure would result in Council not meeting the statutory requirements of the Act.

- 3.3 The Ministry for the Environment provides a quarterly levy fund to Council of approximately \$350,000. This money may be withheld if a territorial authority has not met the statutory requirements regarding the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. Council has informed the Ministry for the Environment that the Plan will be finished by the end of October 2020.
- 3.4 To comply with the special consultative procedure, a hearings panel should be established to hear submissions and make a recommendation on any changes to the draft Plan. The Three Waters Infrastructure and Environment Committee requires delegated authority for approval of the final Waste Management and Minimisation Plan as Council would not be able to make a decision in time for the Ministry for the Environment deadline.

4. Alternative Options Considered / Ētahi atu Kōwhiringa

- 4.1 As part of the review two options were identified: continue with the same approach as outlined in the 2013 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan with revised targets or undertake a more comprehensive review of the plan.

5. Detail / Te Whakamahuki

- 5.1 Under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (the Act), Council has a responsibility to 'promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation' within its district and to regulate the national waste disposal levy provisions. The adoption of a waste management and minimisation plan, reviewed every six years, is part of this responsibility.
- 5.2 The 2013 Plan was developed 3 years into our new 3-bin kerbside system and during the recovery period of the Canterbury earthquake sequence. It largely provided a continuation of existing services. To meet the current challenges the 2020 Plan builds on our achievements since 2013 and provides the next steps towards achieving our vision: *Ōtautahi Christchurch is a sustainable city, working towards zero waste and a circular economy.*
- 5.3 There has been a significant shift in the international recycling markets. This started with China's National Sword Policy¹, introducing stricter controls over their importation of recycling products. Contamination thresholds came into force in March 2018², severely disrupting exports for paper and plastic materials. There has been a flow-on impact to other South East Asian markets, resulting in a dramatic drop in the prices for mixed paper and cardboard, and mixed plastics. This has created a surplus of products with contamination greater than 5 per cent as there is less demand for them.
- 5.4 The 2019 Norwegian Amendments³ to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal⁴ means exporters of contaminated, or hard-to-recycle plastic waste, will require consent from the Governments of receiving countries before shipping. While the amendment will not prevent the trade of plastic waste, it

¹ <https://www.wasteminz.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/WasteMINZ-2018-Mike-Ritchie-on-China-National-Sword.pdf>

² <https://recyclinginternational.com/business/industry-concern-as-china-confirms-new-thresholds-for-contaminants/2068/>

³ <https://www.ban.org/news/2019/5/10/basel-convention-agrees-to-control-plastic-waste-trade;>
<https://www.lawsociety.org.nz/news-and-communications/latest-news/news/nz-agrees-to-basel-convention-plastic-waste-amendment>

⁴ <http://www.basel.int/>

incentivises trade in high quality, sorted, clean plastic waste and help ensure that materials are being shipped for the purposes of recycling. The amendment is effective January 2021.

- 5.5 Central Government has recognised the issues in the waste, recycling and organics industry and developed a broad work programme that includes:
- A review of the Landfill Levy (and pricing signals for waste diversion)
 - Product stewardship, where everyone involved (producers, brand owners, importers, retailers, consumers, collectors, and re-processors) in the lifespan of a product is called upon to take up the responsibility to reduce its environmental, health, and safety impacts⁵
 - Design of a New Zealand beverage container return scheme to recover the large number of beverage containers used each year so they can be re-used and recycled. The beverage containers - such as plastic PET bottles - would carry a refundable deposit, redeemable when the container is returned to a collection depot or other drop-off point
 - Additional legislative controls to support a more circular economy.
- 5.6 Christchurch's current reliance on export markets and overseas processing is a significant challenge, with limited options for onshore facilities to recycle material. The Central Government work programme also has the potential to impact our resource recovery approach. For example, the proposed Container Deposit Scheme, if it is focused on the highest value commodities (collected at kerbside) could reduce the revenue currently collected.
- 5.7 The draft Plan has been prepared to meet these growing challenges in the waste, recycling and organics industries. The focus is not just about the services we provide, but considers broader waste management and minimisation objectives – both at a city and regional level.
- 5.8 Council's efforts to reduce waste to landfill and ensure our services are meeting the needs of our residents are outlined in an action plan contained in the draft Plan. These actions are primarily focused on short-term activities to assist Council to respond the changing state of the waste and resource recovery industry.

6. Policy Framework Implications / Ngā Hīraunga ā- Kaupapa here

Strategic Alignment / Te Rautaki Tīaroaro

- 6.1 A Waste Management and Minimisation Plan supports the Council's community outcome: Sustainable use of resources and minimising waste.
- 6.2 This report supports the [Council's Long Term Plan \(2018 - 2028\)](#):
- 6.2.1 Activity: Strategic Planning and Policy
- Level of Service: 17.0.1.1 Advice to Council on high priority policy and planning issues that affect the City. Advice is aligned with and delivers on the governance expectations as evidenced through the Council Strategic Framework. - Reconfirm as necessary the Strategic Framework following council elections

Policy Consistency / Te Whai Kaupapa here

- 6.3 The decision is consistent with Council's Plans and Policies.

⁵ <https://sustaintrust.org.nz/blog/making-it-mandatory-expanding-product-stewardship-in-nz>

Impact on Mana Whenua / Ngā Whai Take Mana Whenua

- 6.4 The decision does not involve a significant decision in relation to ancestral land or a body of water or other elements of intrinsic value, therefore this decision does not specifically impact Mana Whenua, their culture and traditions.
- 6.5 There are, however, the specific cultural (tikanga) issues associated with the disposal and management of waste, including the need for waste management practices to protect cultural values such as mahinga kai and wāhi tapu and the requirement for waste minimisation to be a basic principle of, and approach to, waste management. The opportunities for Council to work in partnership with Papatipu Rūnanga to ensure that waste management and minimisation practices protect significant values such as mahinga kai and wāhi tapu and are consistent with Ngāi Tahu tikanga are acknowledged in the draft Plan.

Climate Change Impact Considerations / Ngā Whai Whakaaro mā te Āhuarangi

- 6.6 Waste minimisation is a mechanism to support climate change mitigation as outlined in the draft Plan.

Accessibility Considerations / Ngā Whai Whakaaro mā te Hunga Hauā

- 6.7 The decision has no accessibility impacts.

7. Resource Implications / Ngā Hīraunga Rauemi

Capex/Opex / Ngā Utu Whakahaere

- 7.1 The 'Funding the Plan' section of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan outlines the funding mechanisms. The action plan identifies where additional funding may be required.

Other / He mea anō

- 7.2 The Ministry for the Environment provides a levy fund to Council of approximately \$350,000 per quarter. If the draft plan is not approved by the end of October 2020 levy payments may be stopped.

8. Legal Implications / Ngā Hīraunga ā-Ture

Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report / Te Manatū Whakahaere Kaupapa

- 8.1 Under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (the Act), Council has a responsibility to '*promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within its district*' (s42). For the purposes of meeting section 42, the Council is required to adopt a waste management and minimisation plan that includes the information set out in section 43(2).
- 8.2 As already noted, the Council is required to review its plan every six years and the requirements when preparing, amending or revoking a plan are set out in section 44 of the Act. These include a requirement to use the special consultative procedure in section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002. Section 44(e) also provides that '*the most recent assessment undertaken by the territorial authority under section 51 must be notified with the statement of proposal*'. (The statement of proposal in this case is the draft Plan.)
- 8.3 As both the waste assessment and the draft Plan are large documents it is recommended that a summary of information be prepared for the consultation. This will provide an easy to understand summary of the assessment and the Plan, and the changes proposed from the current Plan to the new Plan. Section 83(1)(a)(ii) of the Local Government Act 2002 states that '*if the local authority considers on reasonable grounds that it is necessary to enable public*

understanding of the proposal, a summary of the information contained in the statement of proposal' can be prepared.

- 8.4 The summary of information must be a fair representation of the major matters covered by the plan and assessment, and be in a form determined by the local authority, among other things (s83AA).

Other Legal Implications / Ētahi atu Hīraunga-ā-Ture

- 8.1 The legal considerations are described above. As the timeframe being worked to for the consultation is tight it is recommended a delegation be given to the General Manager City Services to approve the summary of information.
- 8.2 This report has been reviewed and approved by the Legal Services Unit.

9. Risk Management Implications / Ngā Hīraunga Tūraru

- 9.1 As also outlined in the resource implications section, the Ministry for the Environment provides a levy fund to Council of approximately \$350,000 per quarter. If the Plan is not approved by the end of October 2020 levy payments may be stopped.
- 9.2 The draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan outlines significant high level risks including the on-going viability of services due to changing market conditions as outlined earlier in this report.

Attachments / Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Page
A ↓	Draft 2019 Waste Assessment for WMMP	11
B ↓	Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2020	28

In addition to the attached documents, the following background information is available:

Document Name	Location / File Link
Not applicable	Not applicable

Confirmation of Statutory Compliance / Te Whakatūtutanga ā-Ture

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 / Ngā Kaiwaitohu

Authors	Rowan Latham - Contract & Project Lead Teresa Wooding - Senior Project Programme Lead Sarah Hemmingsen - Senior Advisor Judith Cheyne - Associate General Counsel
Approved By	Ross Trotter - Manager Resource Recovery Helen Beaumont - Head of Three Waters & Waste David Adamson - General Manager City Services

Item 5

**Christchurch City Council
2019 Waste Assessment**

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1. Background

This waste assessment has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the *Waste Minimisation Act 2008*. During the second half of 2018 preparations for a new waste minimisation and management plan commenced with two rounds of refuse waste audits.

The waste assessment is prepared against a backdrop of an existing comprehensive suite of Council controlled services, facilities and programmes as indicated in the list below. The Council therefore has a substantial platform in place to fulfil its functions relating to materials recovery, waste minimisation and the general management of solid wastes.

Current services, facilities and programmes:

- *The current 2013 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan including an Implementation Plan.*
- *Bylaws successful in regulating waste management, waste handling facilities and cleanfill sites and data collation.*
- *A rateable domestic kerbside collection service providing wheelie bins for organic materials, recyclables, and refuse waste.*
- *The Target Sustainability service provides resource efficiency and greenhouse gas emission reduction advice to Christchurch businesses.*
- *A user pays collection service for recyclables and refuse waste from premises in the inner city area.*
- *Three transfer stations in the city, one each at Birdlings Flat and Barry's Bay, and eleven community collection points in the rural area of the Peninsula.*
- *Co-ownership of a modern landfill operating to the highest international standards.*
- *The Burwood Resource Recovery Park (BRRP) to deal with the recovery of any remaining post-earthquake demolition materials.*
- *Extraction of landfill gas for both Burwood and Kate Valley landfills.*
- *Ongoing monitoring of closed landfills.*
- *A modern enclosed materials recovery facility.*

- A modern enclosed organics processing plant.
- Waste education programmes for communities and schools.
- Cooperation with other territorial authorities to advance regional waste minimisation programmes in Canterbury through jointly funded waste minimisation projects.
- Public Place recyclables and refuse provisions.
- Council event 3 waste stream sustainability programme.

In the below table are the trends in tonnages over the last 10 years relating to core waste components.

WASTE COMPONENT	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Refuse Waste	222,691	167,500	220,874	192,712	203,715	228,472	238,266	234,242	223,525	217,504
Recycling	43,489	45,367	43,403	43,020	41,203	41,702	39,505	38,591	35,818	36,159
Organics	34,842	69,606	56,902	68,880	69,912	74,091	65,165	69,726	74,267	78,911
Cleanfill	694,893	183,284	436,559	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Waste	-	11,707	12,293	14,774	21,788	38,820	71,268	62,906	78,799	64,643
BRRP Landfill Waste	-	-	-	-	3,938	91,430	149,486	71,749	185,930	

There is a number of elements e.g. Council's introduction of the wheelie bin service, act of god (earthquake), economic spend, etc, which shows a clear impact on each waste components.

The Council's three wheelie bin service started February 2009. This included the introduction of an organics household kerbside collection. This is reflected in the large increase of organics in 2009/10. The change from a recycling crate to a 240 litre wheelie bin also increased the amount of recycling received. The refuse waste dropped that year.

Christchurch experienced a number of earthquakes with the two major ones occurring in September 2010 and February 2011. This is evident in the jump in refuse waste and special waste going to landfill. Also BRRP was set up to take construction waste relating to the earthquake.

2. Summary

The purpose of the waste assessment is to enable the Council to review the appropriateness of its current waste management plan, and whether a new plan should be developed. In order to determine this, the waste assessment summarises the current situation regarding all solid waste related services, support services and facilities; looks forward to what the future demand is likely to be, and provides direction as to how the future demand will be met in an environmentally responsible and sustainable manner.

Waste audits of the refuse kerbside collection services and Council owned transfer stations was done in July and October 2018 and the summary results are included (see paragraph 5).

With the services already provided the city provides a leading role in waste minimisation and management, and is well placed to continue doing so.

The future demands of Christchurch City's projected population increase on the waste minimisation and management services will continue to be met.

3. Services provided by or on behalf of the Council

3.1 Kerbside Collection Services

The Christchurch City Council has provided a kerbside wheelie bin collection service for the last 10 years to the entire Christchurch City area including Lyttelton Harbour basin and Port Levy, as well as other selected areas on Banks Peninsula. The standard service includes:

240 litre recycling bin (collected fortnightly)
140 litre rubbish bag (collected fortnightly)
80 litre organics bin (collected weekly)



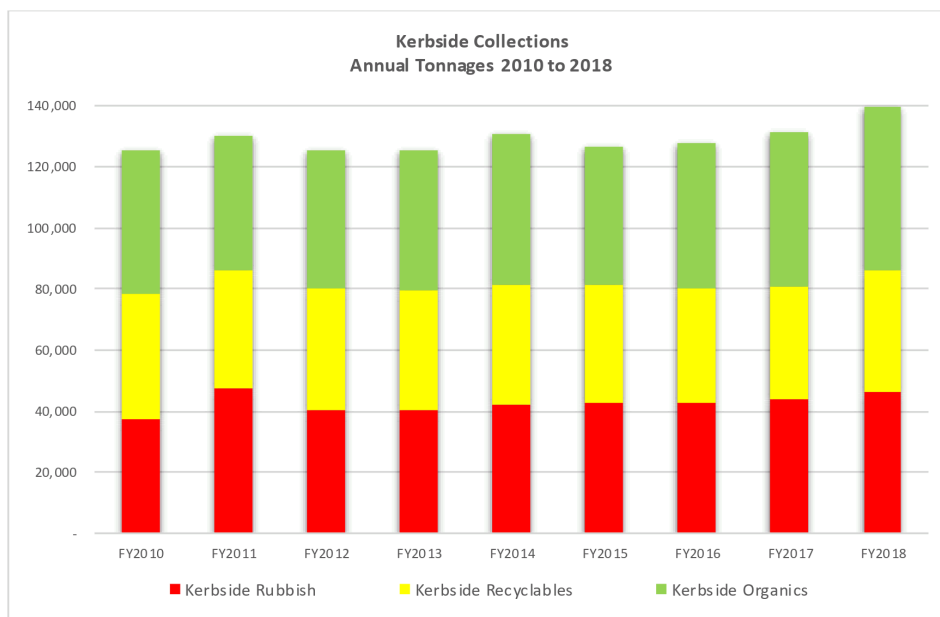
Residents may apply to have three 80 litre bins as a 'downsized' service.
Approximately 150,000 households are serviced by a wheelie bin collection.
The kerbside collection contract expires on 31 March 2029.

Residents and businesses may also opt to pay for additional capacity as follows:

- Additional 240 litre recycling bin
- Upsize the organics bin from the standard 80 litre bin to a 240 litre bins

These charges are listed under Council's annual fees and charges

Additional rubbish bins are not offered as commercial operations are available to handle larger waste operations. Council's policy is targeted at decreasing and diverting waste from landfill.



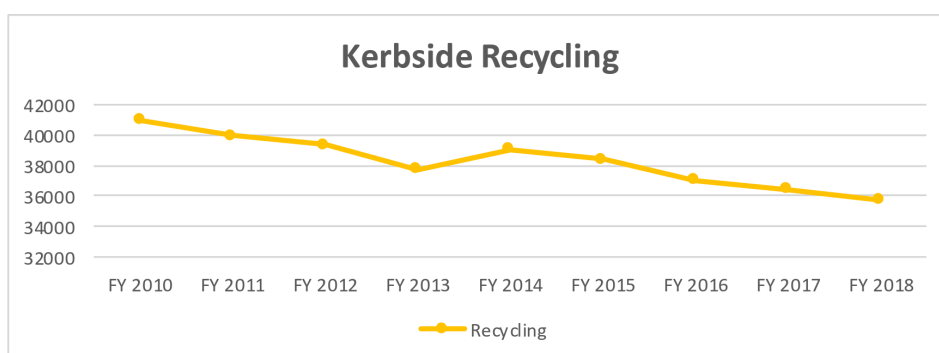
The areas on Banks Peninsula that are not serviced by the kerbside wheelie bin collection are provided with Community Collection Points. Eleven recycling and nine rubbish drop-off facilities are provided.

Council provides a user pays recycling bag and rubbish bag service for the inner city. Currently this is being reviewed.

3.1.1 Kerbside Recycling

Approximately 36,000 tonnes of recyclables are collected at kerbside per annum. This material is taken to the Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) on Parkhouse Road for processing.

Council has a KPI target of >108kg/per person/per year.



3.1.2 Kerbside Rubbish

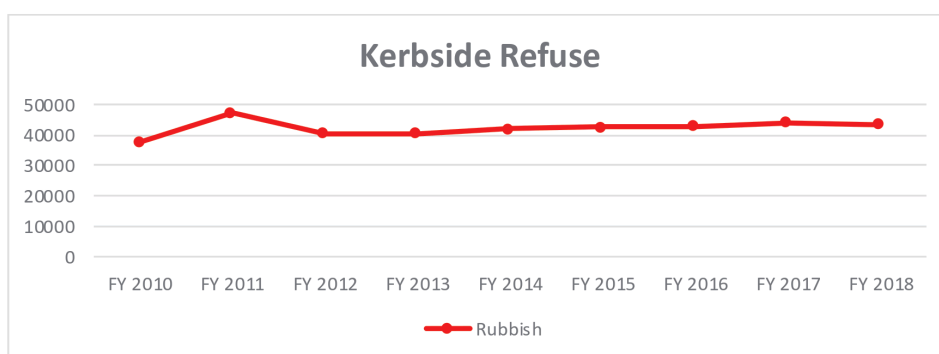
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Approximately 43,000 tonnes of refuse waste is collected at kerbside each year. This material is taken to one of three Council-owned transfer stations – Parkhouse EcoDrop (Sockburn), Metro EcoDrop (Bromley) and Styx Mill EcoDrop (Styx Mill) ready for transportation to a regional landfill at Kate Valley in the Hurunui District.

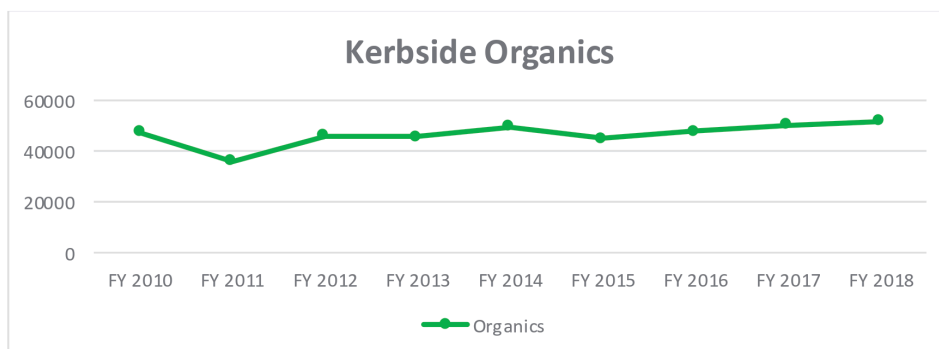
Council has a KPI target of <120 kg/per person/per year to landfill.



3.1.3 Kerbside Organics

Approximately 51,000 tonnes of organic material is collected at kerbside each year. This material is taken to the Organics Processing Plant in Bromley. The material is composted in tunnels for 6-8 days and then put out on hardstand to mature. The site operator is required to find markets for this material and are currently selling all the product they receive to the rural market.

Council has a KPI target of >190kg/per person/per year



3.2 Transfer Stations

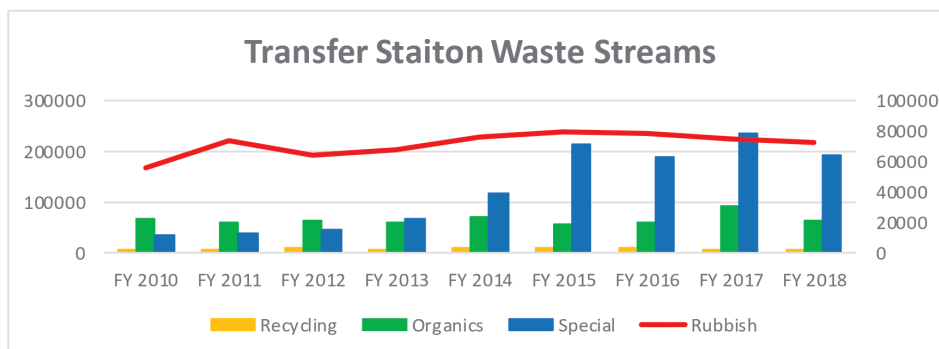
There are three Council-owned transfer stations for the urban area – Parkhouse EcoDrop (Sockburn), Metro EcoDrop (Bromley) and Styx Mill EcoDrop (Styx Mill).

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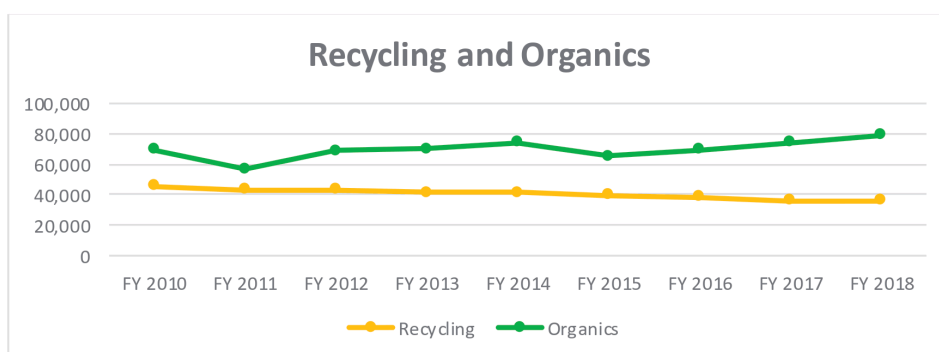
For the Banks Peninsula area there are two transfer stations, - Birdlings Flat and Barry's Bay.



Metro EcoDrop is the only Council station that accepts asbestos (special) waste. There is in place strict acceptance requirements (see paragraph 4.2)

3.3 Recovery Services

Council has two main recovery services from kerbside collection to transfer stations. They are recycling and organics materials.



3.4 Target Sustainability Services for Christchurch Businesses

The Activity Management Plan provision relating to commercial and industrial waste minimisation provides for the delivery of programmes of work that assist businesses to be resource efficient.

The Target Sustainability services provide free resource efficiency consultancy to Christchurch businesses to assist them to reduce solid waste and to be energy and water efficient and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

There are different levels of Target Sustainability consultancy services available depending on the size of the business and the potential to reduce solid waste and to be energy and water efficient and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

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3.5 Raising waste awareness and community education: *Learning through Action*

The Christchurch City Council offers a range of environmental and city infrastructure programmes that are free to schools including learning about waste minimisation. The programme provides relevant and authentic learning experiences through hands-on activities.



The waste programmes are based at different sites in Christchurch and cater for students from new entrants to year 13. They are linked to the school curriculum and fit with the focus on sustainability. *Learning Through Action* is supported by the Ministry of Education as a Learning Experiences Outside The Classroom (LEOTC) provider.

Other free waste programmes currently being run include:

Casting Magic with Worms is a programme aimed at Year 0 – 4 for children to discover the important role worms can play in the waste management system. Students search the area for worms and create their own worm farm to take back to school.

A Waste of Time is a programme for Year 5-13 where school children gains an insight into the Reduce, Reuse, Recycle aspects of the waste management hierarchy. Highlighted by visits to the EcoSort, EcoDrop and the EcoShop.

Fertilising For the Future is a programme aimed at school children from Year 4 to 13 where they learn the science behind reducing and utilising organic waste as a resource by turning it into natural fertilisers.

The *Education and Promotions Team* is an in-house education and promotions team with representatives from Solid Waste, Marketing and Communications teams. The team works within the scope of a five year marketing and communications strategy, with an annual communications and marketing plan. The Plan identifies regular seasonal messaging as well as key operational issues and allocates budget and timeframes. It also works to achieve behaviour change through education and produces educational material in various languages. The team also looks after waste messaging on websites, and utilises different communication methods to reach a wide audience.

3.6 Avoiding landfilling though the beneficial use of wastewater bio-solids and screenings

Christchurch City Council annually disposes of 3,600tonnes of dried bio-solids. Bio-solids are a by-product of the wastewater treatment process, where sludge collected by the treatment process is anaerobically digested to reduce its organic matter (with the gas harvested and used to generate electricity to power the site) and dried to remove the majority of water and sterilise the product to a class A standard. The final bio-solids are transported to the Stockton Mine or Atarau to help rehabilitate former mine sites, or to Burwood closed landfill for beneficial use as landscaping capping. This means it does not have to be landfilled.

The disposal method chosen was one of the first fully publically consulted processes of its kind, where community workshops, facilitated by University of Canterbury, identified beneficial reuse as the preferred disposal method.

A relationship has been developed with Solid Energy to use the bio-solids to assist with the rehabilitation of former mine areas at Stockton Mine. This has the benefit to Christchurch City Council of reducing the disposal cost by half of that of landfilling.

Screenings are collected at the first stage of wastewater treatment and usually comprise large inorganic detritus materials. Improvements in screening technologies at the Christchurch Wastewater Treatment Plant have allowed for a greater capture rate, thereby preventing their release into the environment. Currently some 1400 tonnes of screenings are disposed of in landfill and this has increased over previous years as improvements in technology have been installed.

3.7 Cleanfill sites

The only Christchurch City Council owned cleanfill facility is a closed site at Birdlings Flat which was used for the disposal of roading slip material from Banks Peninsula. Other cleanfill sites around Christchurch are owned and managed by private contractors, see par. 4.4 below.

3.8 Closed Landfills (excluding Burwood Closed Landfill)

There are 57 known closed landfill sites which are located on Council land. A survey of these site identified nine which were considered to have the highest potential to cause adverse environmental effects and monitoring programmes were set up to check the environmental performance of the sites. These nine closed landfills are considered indicator sites to provide information on what may be occurring in other closed landfills across the city. They have discharge consents, and are subject to

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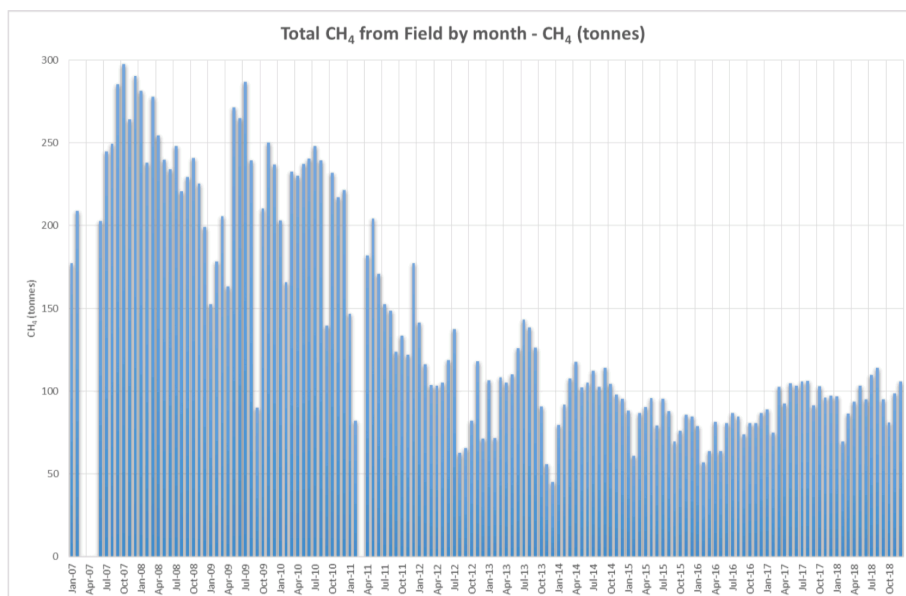
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annual monitoring of ground water and are managed in an environmentally acceptable way that meets resource consent conditions.

3.9 Burwood closed landfill: Gas extraction and use

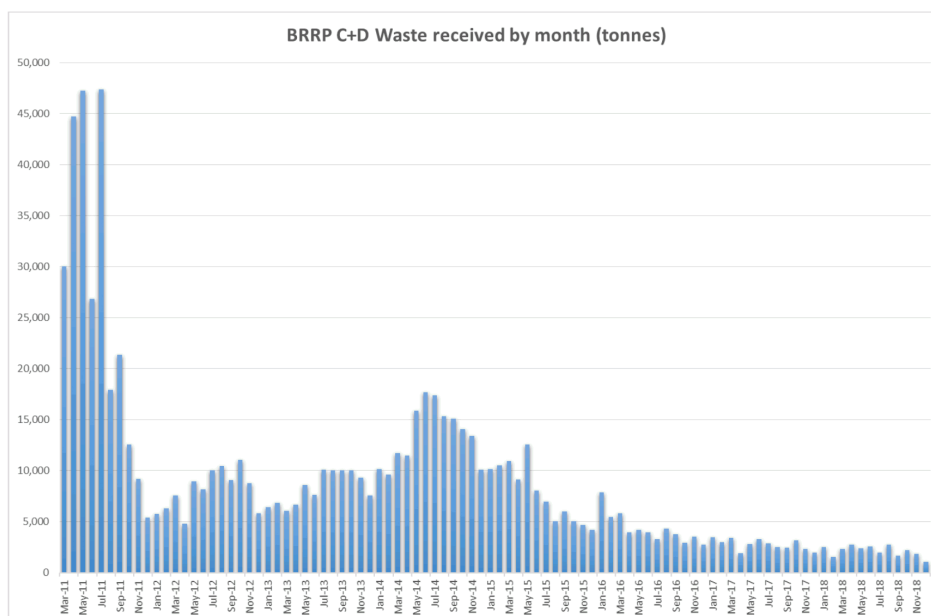
Burwood landfill closed as a site for residual disposal of waste in June 2005 when Kate Valley landfill opened. As part of the closed landfill aftercare programme at Burwood a landfill gas extraction system was installed for odour control in 2003 and initially gas was flared. The Burwood Landfill Gas Utilisation Project, a scheme to utilise the gas for energy recovery at the QEII Recreation Facility was installed in 2007 with extracted gas used for heating the pools and also for electricity generation. In 2009 the gas utilisation scheme was extended to provide gas to the biosolids drying plant at the wastewater treatment plant and provide heating, cooling and power generation at the Civic Offices and Christchurch Art Gallery. The project was a Track 1 Joint Implementation Project under the Kyoto Protocol and an approved emission reduction project under the New Zealand Government Ministry for the Environment "Project to Reduce Emissions" (PRE) programme. Emission Reduction Units (ERU's), or carbon credits, were earned under this project and sold on the open market until the programme terminated in 2012.



Landfill gas composition is typically 50 to 60% methane and 35 to 40% carbon dioxide. Gas production peaks shortly after the waste is disposed of and once dumping stops there is a steady drop off in gas production. Key to the rate of fall off is the organic content of the waste and the moisture content of the waste. At Burwood the site is relatively dry so the production of usable gas is likely to continue for at least 5 to 10 years. There are currently 32 wells covering less than 50% of the usable gas production so there is potential to increase the gas extraction as necessary. Ten new wells were installed in 2016. Five new wells are planned to be installed early in 2020. At present the methane content of the gas is around 55% compared to 60% when extraction commenced in 2003.

3.10 Burwood Resource Recovery Park - Earthquake Recovery

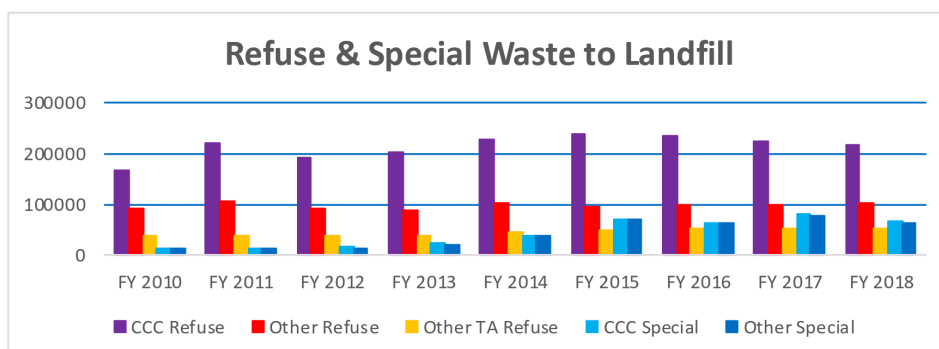
Following the February 2011 earthquake unprecedented quantities of demolition material have been generated. To deal with this the Burwood Resource Recovery Park (BRRP) was established in Bottle Lake Forest, initially under emergency provisions by the Civil Defence Controller, to receive earthquake waste for sorting and recycling. Quantities of waste received by BRRP to date have been less than originally anticipated and this, plus the low recoverable fraction of the material, has resulted in a decision to dispose the residual waste from the sorting process to be disposed of a new demolition waste cells at the adjacent Burwood landfill.



The volume of construction and demolition waste disposed of at BRRP has declined over time. It has been recommended the Transwaste Canterbury Board that acceptance of C+D waste cease by 20 December 2019 due to the declining volumes. Contaminated soils will be accepted at Burwood Landfill until 31 December 2020 in line with the existing resource consent expiry date.

3.11 Regional Landfill – Kate Valley

Kate Valley landfill is the landfill co-owned by the council. It replaced Burwood landfill in June 2005 and has been consented for 35 years.



3.12 Public Place bins and Littering / Illegal Dumping

Council has a number of bins placed in strategic areas around the city and always working on improving this service as the city redevelops.

Littering remains difficult to enforce. In areas outside the central city which is partly closed dumping is increasing, possibly due to movements between residences through earthquake related causes and resulting surplus household effects. If contractors can find evidence of the owners of the waste (i.e. envelopes, etc, from within dumped shopping bags) Council will either issue a warning or prosecute.

3.13 Tourism wastes

Due to the increased volume of tourists to the Christchurch and Banks Peninsula region Council has created a webpage (<https://ccc.govt.nz/rec-and-sport/camping/#11/-43.7279/172.6447>) to provide tourists with camping locations and other public services e.g. toilets, waste bins, etc.

4.0 Services provided by non-contracted commercial and community service providers

4.1 Commercial and Community based Collectors

There are a variety of commercial collectors of refuse waste, organic materials and recyclable materials, for domestic and for institutional/commercial and industrial users that contract directly with such providers.

4.2 Transfer Stations/Waste Handling Facilities

There are various facilities within the Christchurch district that are licensed to dispose of refuse waste and/or special waste. The most common types of Special Waste are medical waste and treated industrial waste.

4.3 Contaminated and Hazardous Waste Treatment and Handlers

As required by the Ministry of Health, specific issues around clinical waste have been and will continue to be referred to it, as and when it arises.

There are a number of operators who specialise in the pre-treatment and transport of special and potentially hazardous wastes to Kate Valley Landfill.

Asbestos handling procedures at transfer stations and Kate Valley landfill are in accordance with Ministry of Health standards. All damaged underground service pipes that contains any asbestos will be disposed of at Kate Valley landfill.

4.4 Commercial Cleanfill Sites

There are commercially owned cleanfill sites in Christchurch all operating under the Cleanfill and Waste Handling Operations Bylaw 2015 which sets out which materials may be deposited at cleanfill sites. Licensed and consented sites are regularly monitored by Council and Ecan staff and remedial action if required.

Illegal disposal, when reported or observed, is investigated by the Regional Council and by the Council.

5. The 2018 Waste Audits

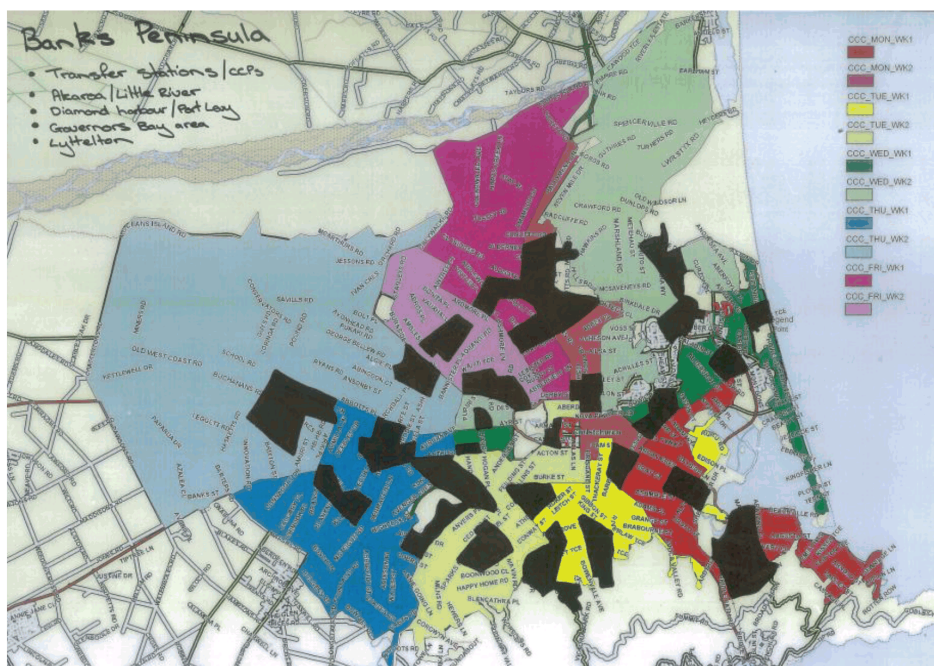
During 2018 two rubbish waste audits took place (July and October). There was two areas of assessment. They were kerbside wheelie bin collection and transfer station material.

A summary of the audit report follows:

In July 2018 Christchurch City Council commissioned EcoCentral to undertake audits. The scope comprised:

- Kerbside Wheelie Bin Collection - First audit allowed us to cover half the city and Banks Peninsula and in the second audit allowed us to complete the coverage.*
- Transfer Stations - First audit allowed us take one sample from each EcoDrop station and in the second audit we were able to take a few more plus samples from Banks Peninsula transfer stations.*

A selection of collection trucks from each collection area (areas coloured in black on the below map) within the city was identified and a loader scope was taken from that truck, material weight, hand sorted and each waste category was weighted. The transfer stations had a minimum of one loader scope taken, material weighted, hand sorted and each waste stream weighted.



All sampled material was transported Metro Place EcoDrop for sorting. The refuse material, in the samples was sorted into 20 separate categories and weighed.

Below is the results of the audit relating to Council's red-lidded refuse wheelie bins.

Waste Category	Percentage of Material	Average Weight of Wheelie Bin
Rubbish	24.28%	27.43
Recyclable Paper & Cardboard	16.75%	18.93
Compostable Greenwaste	11.28%	12.74
Recyclable Plastics	10.60%	11.98
Non-Compostable Greenwaste	8.17%	9.23
Soft Plastics	7.66%	8.65
Non-Recyclable Paper	7.27%	8.21
Clothing & Textiles	5.45%	6.16
Timber	1.90%	2.15
E-Waste	1.63%	1.84
Glass Bottles / Jars	1.45%	1.64
Ferrous Metals (inc steel cans)	1.22%	1.38

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Non-Ferrous Metals (inc Ali cans)	0.88%	0.99
Nappies & Sanitary	0.74%	0.84
Concrete, Ceramics, Rubble	0.53%	0.60
Hazardous Waste	0.06%	0.07
Domestic Batteries	0.05%	0.06
Kitchen Waste (Food)	0.05%	0.06
EPS (polystyrene)	0.03%	0.04
Aerosol Cans	0.00%	0
TOTAL	100%	113kg

Below is the results of the refuse audit relating to Council's Transfer Stations (incl Banks Peninsula).

Waste Category	Percentage of total	Average weight per person per year
Rubbish	21.37%	156.85
Timber	20.76%	152.38
Recyclable Paper & Cardboard	13.24%	97.18
Recyclable Plastics	9.13%	67.01
Compostable Greenwaste	6.43%	47.20
Non-Compostable Greenwaste	6.24%	45.80
Clothing & Textiles	5.80%	42.57
Soft Plastics	3.99%	29.29
E-Waste	3.50%	25.69
Ferrous Metals (inc steel cans)	2.83%	20.77
Non-Recyclable Paper	2.39%	17.54
Non-Ferrous Metals (inc Ali cans)	1.59%	11.67
Concrete, Ceramics, Rubble	1.21%	8.88
Glass Bottles / Jars	1.01%	7.41
Hazardous Waste	0.21%	1.54

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Nappies & Sanitary	0.18%	1.32
EPS (polystyrene)	0.04%	0.30
Kitchen Waste (Food)	0.04%	0.30
Aerosol Cans	0.03%	0.23
Domestic Batteries	0.01%	0.07
TOTAL	100%	734kg

6. Forecast of future demand

Pivotal to a forecast of demands for waste services is the projected change in the city's population over time.

	2018	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043
CCC area	403,300	426,900	443,100	457,300	470,300	481,200

7. Options available to meet the forecast demand for waste minimisation and management services and facilities

Additional capacity to meet future demand has been addressed in existing contracts for infrastructure based services including kerbside collection trucks, wheelie bins, transfer stations, the organics processing plant, the materials recovery facility and Kate Valley landfill.

Forecast demand will therefore be met by continuing to manage existing long-term contracts for infrastructure provision, as well as funding of support services for business and industry through Target Sustainability services, and raising awareness/education projects for the wider community.

8. Council's intended role and proposals for meeting forecast demand and ensuring public health.

Capital funding for renewals and landfill aftercare are set out in the Council's 2018 - 2028 Long Term Plan which is reviewed annually via the Annual Plan process. All required infrastructure components for managing the waste minimisation and management services are already in place, and have sufficient capacity to ensure continued high levels of service over this period.

In terms of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 a levy is imposed on all residual waste, and levy monies are forwarded to the Ministry for the Environment by the operators of Kate Valley landfill. In terms of the Act the Ministry returns a portion of the levies (based on the percentage of New Zealand population) to territorial authorities quarterly.

Council's Solid Waste budget is set based on the assumption that this funding will continue to support the recycling and organics. One third of the levy monies supports

the recycling kerbside wheelie bin collection and processing and two thirds of the levy monies supports the organics kerbside wheelie bin collection and processing.

Public health and wellbeing: Council remains in regular contact with Ministry of Public Health's Community Public Health offices regarding any relevant issues including discussions with the Medical Officer of Health on the issue and associated health risks regarding kerbside disposal of medical waste.

The high standard of new infrastructure means that measures are already in place to ensure that public health is adequately protected.

The 2018 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan will set out goals, tasks and implementation projects to promote effective waste management and minimisation.

9. Compliance with Section 51(4) of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008

The costs of, and difficulty in, obtaining information for the waste assessment, and the extent of the council's resources, have not impacted materially on the completeness of this assessment.



TE WHAKAHAERENGA PARA ME TE
MAHERE

DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND
MINIMISATION PLAN

ŌTAUTAHĪ CHRISTCHURCH

JULY 2020

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DRAFT

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Managing and minimising waste is a key council responsibility. We need to deliver an effective and efficient waste system, that maximises opportunities to reuse materials and benefits current and future generations. This draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan has been prepared to meet the growing challenges in the waste sector. The focus of this plan is not just about the services we provide, but considers broader waste management and minimisation objectives – both at a city and regional level.

A significant shift in the way we view waste and resources is required. It involves reducing our reliance on landfill, increasing opportunities to reuse materials (resource recovery) and working towards our vision of zero waste.

Our vision for an effective waste system is:

*Ōtautahi-Christchurch is a sustainable city, working towards zero waste
and a circular economy*

The 2013 plan was developed three years into our new three-bin kerbside system and during the recovery period of the Canterbury earthquake sequence. This plan builds on our achievements since 2013 and provides a foundation and action plan for achieving our vision.

Current residential waste generation

The Christchurch kerbside collection is comprised of three waste streams:

- recycling (approximately 35,000 tonnes/year)
- organics (approximately 53,000 tonnes/year)
- rubbish (approximately 45,000 tonnes/year)

We also have four transfer stations, providing public drop-off facilities, and a network of rural collection points. Central city properties have a bagged service for recycling and rubbish.

We have a range of mechanisms to promote waste management and minimisation. These include:

- Waste recycling and organics kerbside collection service
- Education programmes
- Bylaws
- Collaborating with regional councils and industry representatives

To achieve the objectives identified in this plan, we'll need to build on existing regional collaboration. This includes:

- Shared use of the Organics Processing Plant and Materials Recovery Facility

- Joint communications and public information
- Working together to deliver innovation in the waste sector
- Working towards establishing a Regional Infrastructure Strategy for waste, recycling and organics
- Potentially developing regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plans in the future.

Through this plan, we'll review the efficiency and future viability of our current system. This includes looking at the collection, processing and disposal options for materials we collect. To achieve our vision, we will also look at the broader context of waste generated across the Christchurch area, including commercial and industrial sources and the ability to influence waste reduction in these sectors.

Minimising waste and using resources sustainably is a key community outcome in our strategic framework¹.

Our waste challenges are summarised below:

1. Our recycling system relies on being able to sell most of our products overseas. We need to find local solutions to manage our waste and resources sustainably.
2. Resource recovery services do not meet the growing expectations of residents for waste minimisation. We need to work with central government on waste minimisation initiatives and opportunities.
3. Products that are no longer wanted frequently go to landfill, when they or their component materials still have value. We need solutions that allow us to recover or reuse products and materials.

To address these challenges, and connect to our vision, we've developed the following goals and objectives.

Goals

- Everyone has access to recycling, resource recovery and waste management services.
- Businesses and individuals understand that reducing and minimising waste is their responsibility, as well as ours.
- Valuable resources are reused or recycled and don't go to landfill.

Objectives

1. Make sure our waste management facilities and services maximise resource recovery and avoid adverse effects to people and the environment.
2. Make sure our kerbside recycling and organics collection has minimal contamination levels, allowing for sorting of products, which are then suitable for processing or sale. This creates long-term economic benefits.
3. Collaborate with industry operators and central Government, to support a regional and national transition to zero waste and a circular economy.
4. Reduce our reliance on overseas markets for recyclable materials.
5. Make sure our waste, recycling and organics facilities support our climate change targets. These are zero net greenhouse gas emissions, and to halve the 2016 baseline for methane, by 2045.

¹ <https://ccc.govt.nz/the-council/how-the-council-works/20182028-vision/strategic-framework>

This plan, including the action plan in Appendix B has been developed to achieve our vision. The action plan is a living document and we'll update it annually.

2. INTRODUCTION

Everyone can help reduce waste and lessen their impact on the environment. Waste minimisation, and the efficient use of our natural resources, is fundamental to our current and future social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing. Developing solutions to our current waste challenges is the responsibility of all Christchurch residents, businesses, organisations and government. As a council, our role is to lead and facilitate solutions to eliminate waste and support overall wellbeing.

In Christchurch over 200,000 tonnes of waste is sent to landfill each year, an equivalent of 538kg per person (*excluding special waste). Another 115,000 tonnes is processed through our recycling and organics facilities (diverted from landfill). To reduce waste, we need to rethink how we use materials, and embrace a more circular economy that moves towards zero waste. This plan provides the strategic direction and activities that we will invest in over the next six years.

How we manage waste, recycling and organics services needs regular review. When the 2013 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan was developed, our three-bin system was well-established, innovative and receiving consistently high resident satisfaction.² Since then, there has been a global change in waste management and increased public interest in waste reduction. To update our plan we need to assess what we are doing, and what we need to start, to achieve a zero waste future. An immediate challenge is to reduce contamination in our recycling bin service.

Looking forward, we need to work more closely with businesses and industry to support waste diversion. To achieve our goals around a low-waste economy, we need to stimulate innovation and increase the opportunity to recover valuable materials from the waste cycle.

The national direction for this statutory plan is set by the New Zealand Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (the Act) and the New Zealand Waste Strategy 2010. Under the Act, councils have a responsibility to 'promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation'.

A summary of how our services are delivered is provided in Figure 1 below that outlines each of our key contracts.

Designed table to add. Summary of our contracts.

Figure 1. A summary of our contracts.

A summary of what happens to our waste is provided in Figure 2.

Infographic to add. What happens to our waste?

Figure 2. What happens to our waste?

² <https://ccc.govt.nz/the-council/how-the-council-works/reporting-and-monitoring/residents-survey>

3. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

There are a number of statutory requirements and international agreements that frame our approach.

Waste Minimisation Act 2008³

The purpose of the Act is to *encourage waste minimisation and a decrease in waste disposal in order to protect the environment from harm; and provide environmental, social, economic and cultural benefits.*

The Act outlines the responsibilities of territorial authorities in relation to waste management and minimisation as:

- Promoting effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within their districts and
- Spending the funding provided by the national waste disposal levy on matters to promote or achieve waste minimisation in accordance with the waste management and minimisation plan.

The New Zealand Waste Strategy 2010

The New Zealand Waste Strategy 2010⁴ provides direction to local government, businesses (including the waste industry), and communities on ways to:

- Reduce the harmful effects of waste to the environment and human health
- Improve the efficiency of resource use
- Capitalise on potential economic benefits

Other statutes

Other statutes that are relevant to waste minimisation and management in a broader context include:

- Local Government Act 2002
- The Resource Management Act 1991
- The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996
- The Climate Change Response Act 2002 (as far as it relates to disposal facilities such as Kate Valley Landfill)
- The Health Act 1956
- Litter Act 1979
- Health and Safety at Work Act 2015
- Ozone Layer Protection Act 1996
- Imports and Exports (Restrictions) Act 1988
- Customs and Excise Act 1986
- Biosecurity Act 1993

There are several international agreements that New Zealand is party to that may affect the import and export of waste including recyclable materials, including:

- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol)

³ <http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2008/0089/latest/DLM999802.html#DLM1154619>

⁴ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/waste/waste-strategy-and-legislation/new-zealand-waste-strategy>

- Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal
- The Convention to Ban the Importation into Forum Island Countries of Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes and to Control the Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within the South Pacific Region (Waigani Convention)⁵
- Organisation for Economic Co-ordination and Development Decision C(2001)107/FINAL (OECD Hazardous Waste Decision)
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

Council bylaws

The following Council bylaws relate to waste minimisation and management:

Waste Management Bylaw 2009⁶: The purpose of this bylaw is to prevent the contamination of recyclable materials (including those collected through the kerbside collection service) and maximise their use. It is also to ensure the safe and efficient collection of waste and to prevent waste becoming a problem.

Cleanfill and Waste Handling Operations Bylaw 2015⁷: The purpose of this bylaw is to:

- Regulate and monitor operators collecting, managing, storing and using cleanfill and waste within the city through a licensing process
- Protect, promote and maintain public health and safety
- Provide comprehensive data and information for planning and waste management and minimisation purposes.

Other statutory documents

Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan 2013

Ngai Tahu runanga have created the Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan to guide councils' decisions about the environment and protection of resources. The Plan outlines the specific cultural (tikanga) issues associated with the disposal and management of waste. These include the need for waste management practices to protect cultural values such as mahinga kai and wahu tapu and the requirement for waste minimisation to be a basic principle of, and approach to, waste management.

Canterbury Regional Policy Statement 2013

The Canterbury Regional Policy Statement provides an overview of the resource management issues in the Canterbury region, and the objectives, policies and methods to achieve integrated management of natural and physical resources. Specific chapters (18-19) address Hazardous Substances and Waste Minimisation and Management.

4. THE BROAD CONTEXT FOR OUR PLAN

This plan responds to significant changes in waste and resource management at a global level and the international, national, and more local responses to it.

⁵ <https://protect-au.mimecast.com/s/r18iC91W2MtmREIDho2He2?domain=mfe.govt.nz>

⁶ <https://ccc.govt.nz/the-council/plans-strategies-policies-and-bylaws/bylaws/waste-management-bylaw-2009>

⁷ <https://ccc.govt.nz/the-council/plans-strategies-policies-and-bylaws/bylaws/cleanfill-waste-bylaw-2015/>

4.1. International context

Our earth has finite resources, yet our current approach often sees products used for short periods of time and disposed to landfill. Minimising waste leads to a more efficient use of resources, less pollution and less harm to our environment. It helps enable us to preserve our environment for future generations. Currently, we waste many valuable resources that could be recovered and reused. Our approach is causing landfills to fill up and our environment to become polluted by discarded products. These impacts are often not visible when we purchase products.⁸

The true cost of waste is more than just the cost of disposal. It also includes the additional cost of raw materials, energy and labour involved in making, transporting, selling and using the products. This can be five to 20 times higher than the cost of disposal.⁹

Climate change impacts

The process to extract fossil fuels required for a plastic product, including the related land disturbance, transport, manufacturing and distribution process, emit significant amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Disposal also emits greenhouse gas emissions, the severity of which depends on the method of disposal. Research indicates that 36 per cent of plastic produced is for the purpose of single use packaging.¹⁰ A benefit of reducing reliance on single use plastics is the significant reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. While recycling diverts waste from landfill, studies by the Ellen McArthur Foundation, indicate that 92 per cent of plastics are not recycled after their initial intended use.¹¹

International recycling markets

There has been a significant shift in the international recycling markets. China's National Sword Policy¹², introduced contamination thresholds for their importation of recycling products at 0.5 per cent. The thresholds came into force in March 2018¹³ and severely disrupted exports for paper and plastic materials. This has created a surplus of products with contamination greater than 0.5 per cent as there is less demand for them. A flow-on impact to other South East Asian markets, has significantly reduced the prices for paper, cardboard and mixed plastics.

In 2019 the Norwegian Amendment¹⁴ to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal¹⁵ was adopted. The amendment, effective from January 2021, means exporters of contaminated, or hard-to-recycle plastic waste, will require consent from the governments of receiving countries before shipping. While the amendment will not prevent the trade of plastic waste, it incentivises trade in high quality, sorted, clean plastic waste and helps ensure that materials are being shipped for the purposes of recycling.

⁸ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/waste/why-reducing-reusing-and-recycling-matter>

⁹ <https://www.plastics.org.nz/environment/efficient-manufacturing/waste-minimisation>

¹⁰ <https://www.pmcsa.ac.nz/topics/rethinking-plastics/>

¹¹ https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/assets/downloads/publications/NPEC-Hybrid_English_22-11-17_Digital.pdf

¹² <https://www.wasteminz.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/WasteMINZ-2018-Mike-Ritchie-on-China-National-Sword.pdf>

¹³ <https://recyclinginternational.com/business/industry-concern-as-china-confirms-new-thresholds-for-contaminants/2068/>

¹⁴ <https://www.ban.org/news/2019/5/10/basel-convention-agrees-to-control-plastic-waste-trade;>
<https://www.lawsociety.org.nz/news-and-communications/latest-news/news/nz-agrees-to-basel-convention-plastic-waste-amendment>

¹⁵ <http://www.basel.int/>

4.2. National response

In response to issues in the waste, recycling and organics industry, the Government has developed a broad work programme which includes:

- A review of the Landfill Levy (and indicative pricing for waste diversion)
- Product stewardship, where everyone involved (producers, brand owners, importers, retailers, consumers, collectors, and re-processors) in the lifespan of a product is called upon to take responsibility to reduce its environmental, health, and safety impacts¹⁶
- Additional legislative controls to support a more circular economy.

What is a Circular Economy?

As outlined by the Ministry for the Environment¹⁷, a Circular Economy is about ensuring that when we make anything, we can unmake it again. It is based on three principles, outlined in Figure 3 below¹⁸.



Figure 3. Key concepts in a circular economy, provided by the Ellen MacArthur foundation.

New Zealand remains constrained by our relative scale of production and large distances between major population bases, meaning the solutions to our waste challenges are often more difficult than for more populated countries. Therefore, the types and location of new infrastructure needs to be considered on a national scale. Information on the Ministry for the Environment's work programme is provided in Appendix A.

Working with industry to cut plastic waste

The New Zealand Government became a signatory to the New Plastics Economy Global Commitment in October 2018. This initiative, led by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation and United Nations Environment Programme, seeks to address the root causes of plastic waste and pollution. This is a global commitment bringing together governments, businesses and NGOs in adopting a circular economy approach to plastics with key targets in place for 2025.

As a first step, the Ministry for the Environment has worked with 15 local and multi-national companies to sign the New Zealand Plastic Packaging Declaration. This is a joint commitment to use 100 per cent reusable, recyclable or compostable packaging in their New Zealand operations by 2025 or earlier.

Changes to commodity prices for recyclable materials

¹⁶ <https://sustaintrust.org.nz/blog/making-it-mandatory-expanding-product-stewardship-in-nz>

¹⁷ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/waste/circular-economy>

¹⁸ <https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/circular-economy/concept>

We're part of a national taskforce the Government has set up, working with local councils and the waste industry, to identify solutions where prices have reduced for the recyclable materials we collect. Policies introduced by China, to ban or restrict the import of a number of different products, including low-quality plastics, has resulted in low sales prices for recyclables. This market change has highlighted that we cannot rely on the international market to take our low-value recyclable material. We need to raise the quality of what is collected, and how it is processed, so we can provide higher-quality recyclables for sale. In the medium to long term, more onshore processing solutions are needed.

4.3. Regional approach

Canterbury councils have historically worked together to address waste challenges. This includes the establishment of Kate Valley Regional Landfill, through Transwaste Canterbury, a public private partnership half owned by five councils, including Christchurch City Council. Christchurch resource recovery facilities also service our neighbouring councils, providing regional economies of scale for major infrastructure.

We collaborate with other territorial authorities in the Canterbury region to plan, and implement, waste minimisation programmes through the Canterbury Waste Joint Committee and its Canterbury Regional Waste Management Agreement. The joint committee, with the assistance of Environment Canterbury, also coordinates regional management of hazardous waste.

4.4. Local situation

Christchurch has had a successful three-bin kerbside system since 2009, which has diverted approximately 65 per cent of household recyclable and organic materials from landfill. As shown in Figure 4 below, through the kerbside collection service, Christchurch residents contribute approximately 20 per cent of the general waste sent to the Kate Valley Landfill each year. Commercial waste from transfer stations, both Council-owned and private, make up the majority of all waste to landfill.

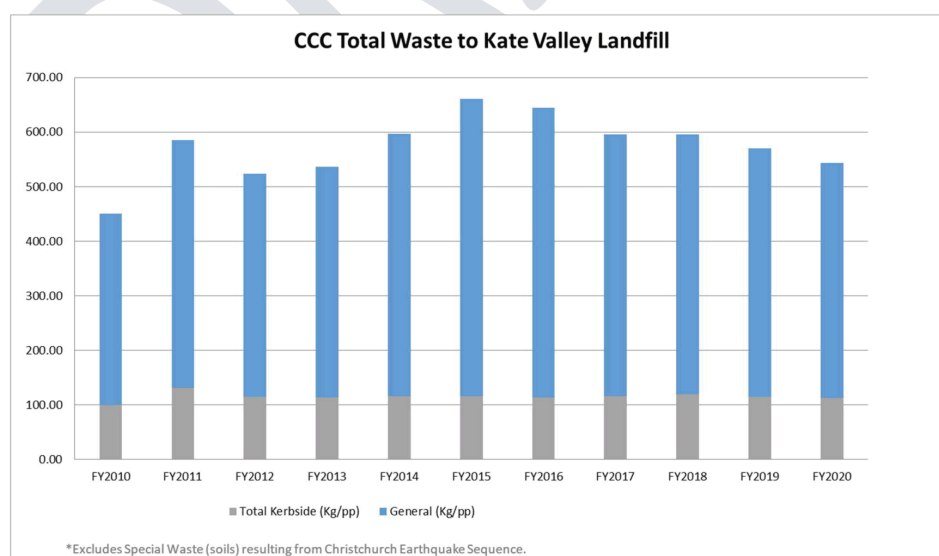


Figure 4. Total waste to Kate Valley Landfill

The recent changes in international markets, including the decline in recycled product prices and higher quality standards, threaten the ongoing viability of recycling. Our current recycling process sorts and exports mixed paper and plastic with an average contamination level of 5 per cent. Materials recovery facilities processing mixed recyclables were never designed to achieve the 0.5 per cent¹⁹ now required in some markets. There are limited options for onshore facilities to recycle some plastic resin codes. There are no paper mills in the South Island and the facilities in the North Island have no capacity for additional supplies of mixed paper.

To remain viable, EcoCentral, which processes Christchurch's recycling, has introduced a \$90 per tonne processing fee at the Material Recovery Facility. Current estimates show the required processing fee could increase to \$180 per tonne. Despite the significant cost, there is value in maintaining our current system through this period of market uncertainty, as it preserves our ability to meet the upcoming challenges in the recycling sector.

We have a composting operation for kerbside organics, whereby the household food and garden waste is turned into certified organic compost. This compost is supplied to the agricultural and viticulture industries. The value of adding compost to soils can be measured in increased crop yield and carbon sequestration, the amount of carbon a plant can store.

Climate change and waste minimisation

Maximising the use of existing products and materials is a vital part of reducing our emission footprint. The following greenhouse gas emissions targets have been set for Christchurch:

- Net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2045, and a 50 per cent reduction from the 2016/2017 baseline levels by 2030 (excluding methane)
- At least a 25 per cent reduction in methane by 2030 and 50 per cent reduction by 2045 (from baseline year 2016/2017)

As a Council, we've set our own target of being net carbon neutral for our operations by 2030. A climate change strategy for the Christchurch district is under development that shows the importance of minimising waste as part of a transition to a low carbon and more circular economy.

In 2017, nine per cent of our carbon footprint for the Christchurch community was caused by waste disposal.²⁰ This is the end-of-life carbon footprint of our resources and does not include the full lifecycle emissions impact of the products and materials that have become waste.

5. MOVING UP THE WASTE HIERARCHY

Through this plan, we are looking to reduce the impacts of our current resource recovery system. The waste hierarchy provided in Figure 5, provides a simple framework in regards to resource use. It shows that waste reduction activities make the largest difference to support waste minimisation. This is followed by diversion, with disposal as a last resort. The benefits of addressing waste at the point of generation (both environmental and economic) will influence our actions. This is because reducing waste and recovering valuable

¹⁹ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Waste/proposals-for-short-to-medium-term-responses-to-national-sword.pdf>

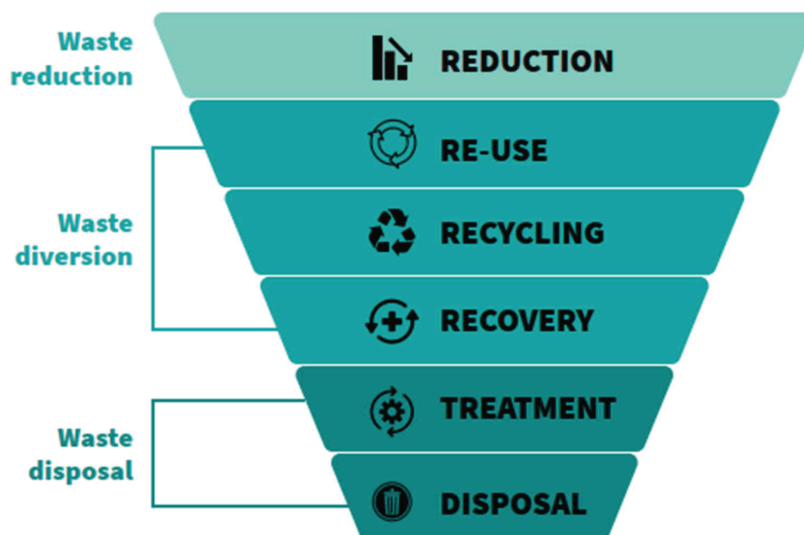
²⁰ <https://ccc.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Environment/Climate-Change/Christchurch-Community-Carbon-Footprint.pdf>

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resources, resolves many of the issues associated with disposal. A shift towards circular economy principles and waste reduction will be supported by enhanced resource recovery systems and a focus on local solutions.

Waste hierarchy



REDUCTION
reducing waste generation

RE-USE
further use of products in their existing form for their original purpose or a similar purpose

RECYCLING
reprocessing waste materials to produce new products

RECOVERY
extraction of materials or energy from waste for further use or processing, and includes but is not limited to, making materials into compost.

TREATMENT
Subjecting waste to an physical, biological, or chemical process to change the volume or character of that waste so it can be disposed of with no, or reduced, significant adverse effect on the environment.

DISPOSAL
final deposit of waste on land set apart for that purpose

Figure 5: Waste hierarchy

6. WORKING TOGETHER

Developing innovative approaches to managing waste is critical to maximising the use of existing resources and developing viable alternatives to landfill. As a local council, we're responsible for managing waste that our communities produce. In addition, we're able to act as a facilitator, helping the community to:

- Create an environment to more effectively manage resources
- Reduce the waste produced by individual households and businesses

We work closely with other public sector partners and community organisations to develop and support initiatives that reduce reliance on landfill.

Some of our partnerships include:

- central government
- other local authorities and the Canterbury Joint Committee
- the Canterbury District Health Board
- industry representatives, including WasteMINZ, LGNZ, our contractors, other waste providers and new and emerging technologies
- research organisations and consultants, including universities, research institutes and sector interest groups
- community groups and environmental NGOs

Our partnership with Papatipu Rūnanga is guided by Te Tiriti o Waitangi-the Treaty of Waitangi. Through the implementation of this plan, we'll work closely with Papatipu Rūnanga as Treaty Partners and support their kaitiaki role.

There are six Papatipu Rūnanga who hold mana whenua in their traditional takiwā or territories that lie within our area of jurisdiction:

- Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga (takiwā also extends beyond our jurisdiction)
- Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke (Rāpaki)
- Te Rūnanga o Koukourārata
- Ōnuku Rūnanga
- Wairewa Rūnanga
- Te Taumutu Rūnanga (takiwā also extends beyond our jurisdiction)

Mana whenua represents the ability to influence and exercise control over a respective area or region and act as its kaitiaki. Mana Whenua is derived from whakapapa, and protected and secured through:

- continued occupation of ancestral lands (ahi kā roa)
- continued use of resources (e.g. mahinga kai)
- protection of the mauri (life force) of resources and the environment for generations to come, as stated in the Ngāi Tahu whakatauki, 'mō tātou, ā, mō kā uri ā muri ake nei' (for us and our children after us).

To create an awareness and understanding of what is important to tangata whenua and why, the six Papatipu Rūnanga have developed the Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan, a mana whenua planning document that is an expression of kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga.

Within the Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan, waste management is primarily identified in the Issue of Significance (Issue P7) relating to Papatūānuku, the land, with cascading effects to other Issues of Significance throughout, reflecting the holistic management approach of Ki Uta Ki Tai (from mountains to the sea).

This section provides guidance and awareness on specific issues associated with the disposal and management of waste. The associated policies highlight the opportunities for Papatipu Rūnanga and us to work in partnership to ensure that waste management and

minimisation practices protect significant values such as mahinga kai and wāhi tapu and are consistent with Ngāi Tahu tikanga.

By working together, we can better understand the challenges and collectively move beyond our existing practices.

7. A VISION FOR THE FUTURE

Our vision:

Ōtautahi-Christchurch is a sustainable city, working towards zero waste and a circular economy

Our guiding principles:

Pare Kore – Zero Waste

Zero waste is about how we responsibly make and use products, minimising social or environmental harm. This includes avoiding damages resulting from greenhouse emissions or discharges to land or water.

Ōhanga Āmiomio – Circular Economy

A circular economy is the idea that all products can be made so that at the end of their initial use they have a value (e.g. can be re-used, recycled or repurposed). This reduces waste, pollution and greenhouse gases.

Rangatiratanga – Leadership

We will all demonstrate leadership and best practice in minimising and managing waste. For our council this includes continually improving our own operations, and working with our partners and communities to develop and implement solutions.

Kaitiakitanga – Guardianship

As partners, we will work with Papatipu Rūnanga, to share responsibility to ensure the life-supporting functions of the environment are maintained and protected for those who come after us. Sustainable waste management and minimisation protects our environment.

Ngātahitanga – Collaboration

We will work with groups and organisations on initiatives to minimise waste, recover resources and progress our vision for zero waste.

Te Tatanga Mātāpono – The proximity principle

This is about using local and national resource recovery solutions, where possible. Reducing reliance on international markets provides environmental and economic benefits.

To help achieve our vision, we've developed the following goals and objectives:

Goals

- Everyone has access to recycling, resource recovery and waste management services.
- Businesses and individuals understand that reducing and minimising waste is their responsibility, as well as ours.
- Valuable resources are reused or recycled and don't go to landfill.

Objectives

1. Make sure our waste management facilities and services maximise resource recovery and avoid adverse effects to people and the environment.

2. Make sure our kerbside recycling and organics collection has minimal contamination levels, allowing for sorting of products, which are then suitable for processing or sale. This creates long-term economic benefits.
3. Collaborate with industry operators and central Government, to support a regional and national transition to zero waste and a circular economy.
4. Reduce our reliance on overseas markets for recyclable materials
5. Make sure our waste, recycling and organics facilities support our climate change targets. These are zero net greenhouse gas emissions, and to halve the 2016 baseline for methane, by 2045.

8. OPERATIONAL POLICIES AND TARGETS

This plan fits within a broader framework of Council strategies and policies relevant to waste minimisation and management.

8.1. Existing Council Policies

Resource Efficiency and Greenhouse Gas Emission policy²¹

Our Resource Efficiency and Greenhouse Gas Emissions policy includes a commitment to continually and systematically improve our performance in solid waste generation through the implementation, monitoring and review of policies, processes and services.

Sustainability Policy²²

This provides an operational definition of the term sustainability so that we can more consistently apply it to our activities. It identifies the need to be more efficient with resources, circular in our approach to material and fully powered by renewable energy sources and eliminating harm to people and the environment. This in turn enables us to meet social needs now, and into the future.

Sustainable Procurement Policy²³

In 2019, we launched our Sustainable Procurement Policy – a different way of looking at how we select products, works and services. The policy focuses on sustainability in procurement, aimed at enhancing the environment, including minimising waste, and improving social and economic aspects of life in Christchurch.

Free Waste Dumping Policy²⁴

This is around managing requests for free or reduced-fee waste disposal. Free waste disposal is provided for community clean-ups when there is a public benefit.

8.2. Operational Targets

The Long Term Plan 2021-31 includes level of service targets for resource recovery services as outlined in Figure 6. These are focused on continuous improvement and do not rely on large-scale change either at Government level, or through changes to our services or

²¹ <https://ccc.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Environment/Climate-Change/Resource-Efficiency-and-Greenhouse-Gas-Emission-Policy-2018.pdf>

²² <http://ccc.govt.nz/the-council/plans-strategies-policies-and-bylaws/policies/sustainability-policies/sustainability-policy/>

²³ <https://ccc.govt.nz/the-council/plans-strategies-policies-and-bylaws/policies/council-organisational-policies/procurement-policy>

²⁴ <https://ccc.govt.nz/the-council/plans-strategies-policies-and-bylaws/policies/rubbish-and-recycling-policies/free-waste-dumping/>

facilities. Additional targets have been set within the action plan that focus on addressing the broader, strategic challenges in the journey towards zero waste and a circular economy.

Designed summary to add. New operational targets

Figure 6. LTP 2021-2031 Operational targets.

9. OUTCOMES OF OUR 2013 PLAN

Our last Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, completed in 2013, included a set of targets and an action plan. This section provides a summary of achievements against these targets and actions.

9.1. Kerbside collections

The council has a three-bin collection service for rubbish, recycling and organics. This service is well established, diverting over 65 per cent of residential kerbside waste from landfill. The 2020 General Services Satisfaction Survey identified kerbside collection as one of our top performing services, where satisfaction levels are 85 per cent or higher.

Diversion from landfill through the kerbside recycling and organics collections is over 228kgs per person, compared to 115 kgs per person sent to landfill. Figure 7 shows the trend from 2010 until 2019 for kerbside collection volumes.

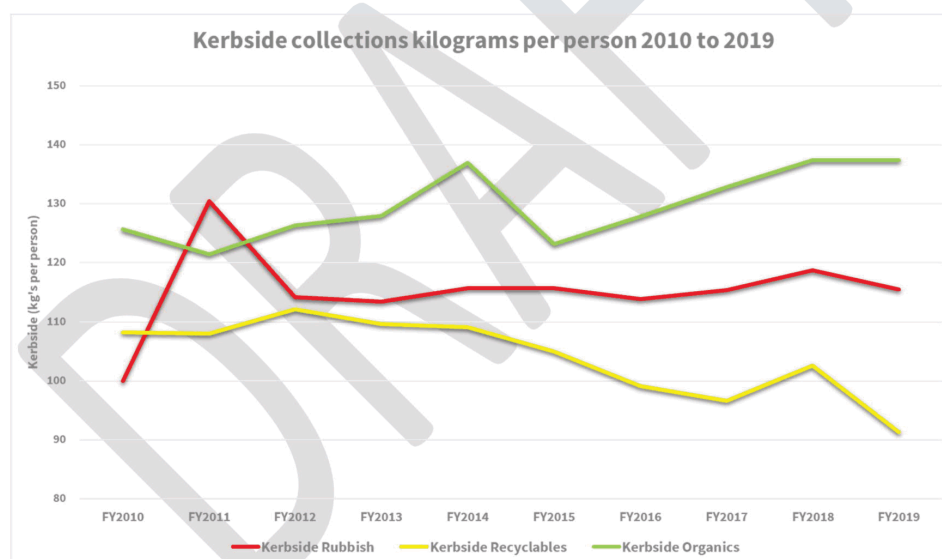


Figure 7. Trend from 2010 to 2019 of kerbside collection volumes

Organics tonnages has been increasing over recent years, diverting material from landfill and converting it into certified organic compost. Recycling volumes peaked in 2012 and have been dropping off since then, largely due to stricter controls around contamination and a reduction in acceptable items.

Rubbish tonnages have been relatively flat since the Canterbury Earthquake sequence.

9.2. Waste diversion targets

Overall Council has succeeded across the targets set in the 2013 Plan, however the planned reduction in waste disposal has not been achieved. Key targets are provided in Figure 8 below.

Designed summary to add: achievement of 2013 targets

Figure 8. 2013 Waste targets

9.3. Key action areas since 2013

This section provides a snapshot of some of the key action areas we've focused on to reduce waste to landfill, following the 2013 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

Education and raising awareness

Education and raising awareness are an important way to reduce the amount of waste that gets sent to landfill. Our programmes include:

Learning through Action

We offer a range of environmental programmes, including waste minimisation, free to schools. The programmes provide relevant and authentic learning experiences through hands-on activities, link to the school curriculum and focus on sustainability. Learning through Action is supported by the Ministry of Education as a Learning Experiences Outside The Classroom provider.

Four waste reduction Learning through Action programmes are delivered to all schools (200) in the Christchurch area:

- "Watch your Waste"
- "A Waste of Time"
- "Casting Magic with Worms"
- "Fertilising for the Future"

Throughout the last seven years (2013-2020) 18,698 students have been through these programmes. Education is provided to various additional groups, with the Learning through Action team able to cater to specific requests.

Contamination auditing

We have an education programme focused on reducing contamination in the kerbside bins. Our current programme focuses on ensuring that only the correct, clean items go in the yellow bin.²⁵ By improving the quality of residential recycling, through direct kerbside education, more recycling is able to be processed and less material has to go to landfill.

Battery collection and recycling pilot

The components in batteries are harmful for the environment. They also pose a significant risk to kerbside bins and waste processing infrastructure, with Lithium-ion battery fires an emerging issue. We initiated a battery recycling scheme, enabling batteries to be disposed of safely. Batteries can be dropped off for free at seven locations across the city. As there are

²⁵ CCC Bin good <https://ccc.govt.nz/services/rubbish-and-recycling/yellowbin/how-good-have-we-bin/>

no viable recycling options in New Zealand, batteries are collected, sorted and prepared for shipping overseas.²⁶

Love Food Hate Waste

This is a nationwide campaign aimed at reducing household food waste.²⁷ WasteMINZ has partnered with 60 councils, including Christchurch City Council, community groups and the Ministry for the Environment to deliver Love Food Hate Waste. Information provided includes recipes, practical tools, tips and techniques focused on reducing the amount of household food thrown out.

Waste minimisation for council's operations

Our internal Resource Efficiency and Greenhouse Gas Emission programme focuses on being resource efficient and reducing greenhouse gas emissions from our activities.

Target Sustainability

Our Target Sustainability service assists Christchurch businesses to reduce solid waste and greenhouse gas emissions, and to be energy and water efficient.²⁸ We worked with Government agency Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority, to deliver sustainable design advice on more than 500,000 square metres of commercial buildings.

Lancaster Park Stadium Deconstruction

A large amount of material was recycled and recovered during the deconstruction of Lancaster Park. As a result, less than 2 per cent of material went to landfill (1880 tonnes out of about 100,000 tonnes of overall waste).

Boilers were re-used to power the hot pools at Franz Joseph.

Over 18,000 of the 30,808 seats were rehomed to community groups and individuals and the remainder recycled.

Concrete hard fill was used in the Lyttelton port reconstruction, a significant offset to mining these resources.

10. CURRENT AND FUTURE CHALLENGES

Our waste challenges are summarised below:

1. Our recycling system relies on being able to sell most of our products overseas. We need to find local solutions to manage our waste and resources sustainably.
2. Resource recovery services do not meet the growing expectations of residents for waste minimisation. We need to work with central government on waste minimisation initiatives and opportunities.
3. Products that are no longer wanted frequently go to landfill, when they or their component materials still have value. We need solutions that allow us to recover or reuse products and materials.

²⁶ CCC battery recycling <https://ccc.govt.nz/services/rubbish-and-recycling/learning-resources/batteryrecycling/>

²⁷ Love Food Hate Waste <https://lovefoodhatewaste.co.nz/>

²⁸ <https://ccc.govt.nz/environment/sustainability/target-sustainability>

10.1. Selling our products

Our recycling system relies on being able to sell most of our products into international markets. We need to identify local processes and opportunities to manage our own waste and resources sustainably

What are the current on-shore barriers?

- A lack of processing infrastructure for certain types of waste material. For example, the current fibre processing plant is in the North Island and at capacity. The South Island does not have the scale to establish a new paper mill capable of processing New Zealand's excess fibre and the costs of such a plant are significant.
- As on-shore recycling of fibre is unlikely to be viable, we need to consider alternative processes.
- Some recyclable commodities, for example plastic with recycling symbol 1, 2 and 5 and glass already have good local markets or robust export markets (metals). Other material still needs to be exported, including mixed plastics (3, 4, 6 and 7). A summary of the symbols is provided in Appendix C.

Key examples:

- Currently the Materials Recovery Facility (MRF), where material from the kerbside yellow bins is sorted into commodity products, is not designed to meet increasingly tight contamination thresholds required internationally. Our current contamination rate of recycling received at the MRF is usually between five and eight per cent, typical of a mixed recycling service where all material is collected in one container. This level of contamination exceeds the prescribed quality standards established under the China National Sword policy – maximum acceptable contamination rate of just 0.5 per cent.
- New international legislation under the Norwegian Amendment to the Basel Convention, restricts mixed recycling. This means we'll need to further sort (or restrict) plastic resins in order to export our recycling.
- New Zealand's population means we have little influence on international markets and rely on favourable market conditions.

10.2. Discrepancy between public expectation and delivery

Resource recovery services do not meet the growing expectations of residents for waste minimisation. We need to work with central government on waste minimisation initiatives and opportunities.

Key examples:

- From 1 July 2019, the Government banned retailers from supplying single-use plastic shopping bags under a certain thickness. This came from increased public awareness of the impact plastic has on our marine environment.
- The supermarket soft plastics recycling scheme was popular with consumers but failed when the international processor who recycled the materials stopped accepting them. The programme has been redeployed in the North Island at a relatively small scale, however is reliant on the demand for output products.
- Recycling costs are often not included directly in the purchase of goods. A shift towards producer responsibility, where a product manufacturer or retailer has greater responsibility for that product throughout its life cycle (including resource

recovery/disposal) is needed. The Government has identified priority waste streams suitable for the development of mandatory product stewardship programmes.

- We've developed a successful collection pilot for handheld batteries, which we hope will lead to a product stewardship programme for this waste stream. The collection programme has been well received with high public demand for the service (collecting over 600kgs of used batteries a month). We need businesses (manufacturers, retailers and importers) to take responsibility for these waste streams for such collections to be sustainable in the future.
- Resident surveys show good public support for the three-bin kerbside system. However, there is some confusion on which items can be recycled and inconsistent messages from different councils across the country.

10.3. Valuing our resources

Products that are no longer wanted frequently go to landfill, when they or their component materials still have value. We need solutions that allow us to recover or reuse products and materials. To get the best value from our resources we need to adopt circular approaches. Products and individual components need to be recovered and repurposed into other useful products that in turn can be reprocessed again.

Key examples:

- While the cost of landfill remains (relatively) low, there is little incentive to invest in alternatives. The Government is addressing this with an increased and expanded waste levy announced in July 2020.
- New Zealand is heavily reliant on imported goods, making it hard to influence the design of products and difficult to adopt circular processes.

Figure 9 outlines the average amount of recycling sent to landfill. This represents a direct loss of recyclable materials and a cost to send these valuable resources to landfill.

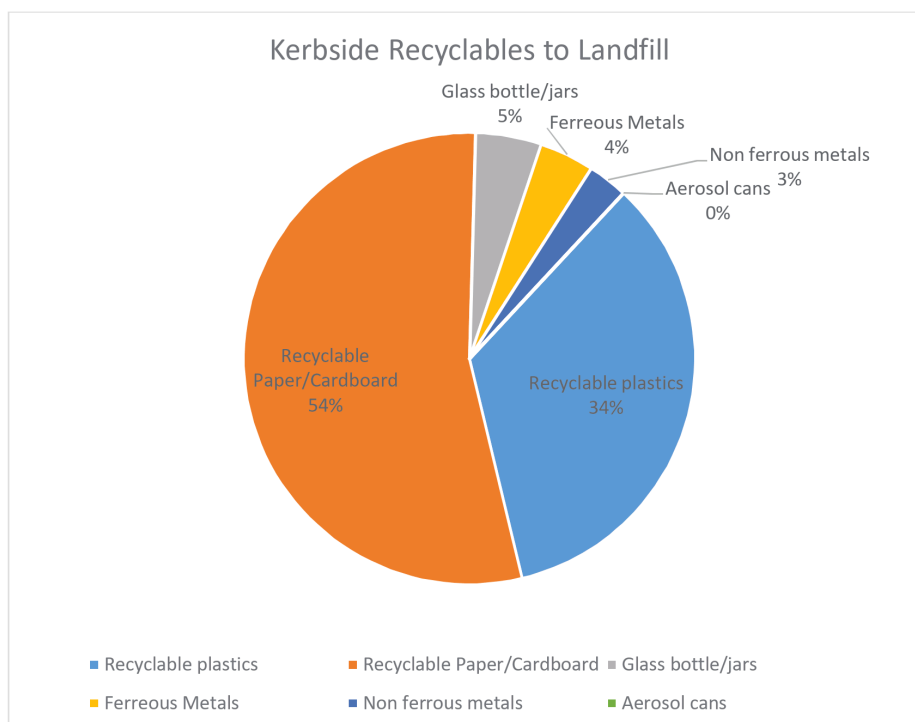


Figure 9. Kerbside recyclables sent to landfill

The life cycle of products, from extraction of the raw material through to the production process and distribution, varies hugely in terms of environmental impacts such as carbon emissions, energy and water use and bi-product waste. Plastics in particular have a significant emissions footprint, yet many are developed for single use packaging.

10.4. Transition challenges

Planning under uncertainty

This is a period of uncertainty for the resource recovery sector due to the ongoing changes in international recyclable product markets and the emerging national response programme. We need to develop flexible responses to the challenges we face across the solid waste and resource recovery services that we deliver. We need to maintain an awareness of the risks and opportunities of Government policy decisions regarding waste minimisation and climate change.

Climate change adaptation and ongoing management of closed landfills

We manage approximately 120 closed landfills within our district. This involves monitoring and mitigating potential environmental effects (such as capturing landfill gas at the closed Burwood Landfill) and the risks posed by natural hazards and climate change. Fifteen closed landfills are in potentially vulnerable locations (e.g. in low-lying and coastal areas or near rivers). These are unlined, unsealed and contain unknown materials. They are vulnerable to coastal flooding, erosion, storm surge, rising ground water and increased river flows.

10.5. Operational challenges

Glass

The low price of glass and the transport costs of sending it to the North Island is a barrier to recycling. Christchurch's glass is used locally by the construction industry.

Providing a mixed recycling bin service that includes glass, plastic and paper can contaminate the individual product types, e.g. broken glass in the mixed paper stream. This challenge is addressed in the feasibility study developed by EcoCentral and we will continue to explore the options.

Contamination

Our ability to divert waste from landfill relies on the correct use of our three-bin system. The quality of recycling determines whether the product can be on-sold. To combat contamination of our kerbside bins, we've started a "gold star" recycling campaign, where people recycling correctly are recognised with a gold star on their bins. This has been well received publicly and identifies everyone's contribution to effective resource recovery. Problematic items that end up in the recycling bin include soft plastics, lids, steel items, nappies, organic waste and general household goods.

We operate a three-strike system for repeated contamination of recycling or organics bins. This provides us with the opportunity to educate residents who may be unaware of which items can go in each bin, prior to removing the service.

Bromley Odour

In June 2020, Environment Canterbury released findings of a pilot study focused on identifying sources of odour in Bromley. The pilot study findings identified two facilities – Living Earth Organics Processing Plant and the EcoCentral EcoDrop – as significant odour emitters.

In response to the findings, we've worked with EcoCentral and Living Earth to develop an action plan outlining the short, medium and long-term options to mitigate odour at these facilities.

Impacts of Covid-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused economic upheaval globally and nationally. The response has had a direct impact on resource recovery, including the temporary closure of facilities during the lockdown, lack of access to and uncertainty regarding overseas markets, and increased contamination challenges post-lockdown.

11. FOUNDATIONS FOR THIS 2020 PLAN

The following assessments and reports provide the foundations for our plan.

11.1. Waste Assessment 2019

The 2019 Waste Assessment provides the evidence base for this plan. It describes our waste generation and outlines options for meeting future demand.²⁹

To understand the potential for waste diversion from landfill, we commissioned EcoCentral to complete two audits on our current waste collections. These audits looked at what was going into kerbside red bins and what waste was taken to transfer stations. The audit results describe the types and quantities of materials discarded via our collection system.

Table 1: Recoverable and non-recoverable waste sent to landfill 2018.

²⁹ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Waste/wmmp-guide.pdf>

	Recoverable?	Kerbside (KG's)	Kerbside %	Transfer Station (KG's)	Transfer Station %	Total Refuse to Landfill (Tonnes)	%
Compostable green waste	Yes	2195.47	11.28%	623.24	6.43%	11100	9.67%
Food waste	Yes	10.6	0.05%	3.45	0.04%	55	0.05%
Recyclable Plastics ³⁰	Yes	2063.88	10.60%	884.97	9.13%	11612	10.11%
Recyclable paper/cardboard	Yes	3260.33	16.75%	1283.35	13.24%	17893	15.58%
Glass bottles/jars	Yes	283.11	1.45%	97.58	1.01%	1499	1.31%
Ferrous metals	Yes	237	1.22%	274.52	2.83%	2014	1.75%
Non-ferrous metals	Yes	171.16	0.88%	153.72	1.59%	1279	1.11%
Aerosol cans	Yes	0.89	0.00%	3	0.03%	15	0.01%
Rubbish ³¹	No	9373.11	48.15%	3316.3	34.21%	49969	43.51%
Timber	?	369.7	1.90%	2011.95	20.76%	9379	8.17%
Clothing, textiles	?	1061.93	5.45%	562.46	5.80%	6397	5.57%
Electronic waste	?	317.11	1.63%	339.04	3.50%	2584	2.25%
Concrete, ceramics, rubble	?	103.95	0.53%	117.66	1.21%	873	0.76%
Domestic batteries	Yes	9.5	0.05%	0.95	0.01%	41	0.04%
Household hazardous waste	Yes	10.75	0.06%	20.5	0.21%	123	0.11%
Total		19468.49	100%	9692.69	100%	114833	100%

Recoverable? Relates to materials that are potentially recoverable but require infrastructure or a collection system

The 2018 Waste Audit (Table 1) shows that:

- 39.6 per cent of total material going to landfill from our facilities could be diverted as recycling (29.9 per cent) and organics collections (9.7 per cent), as shown in Figure 10. This is the equivalent of 46,000 tonnes that could have been diverted from landfill.
- From our kerbside collection, the landfill diversion potential was 31 per cent recyclable, 11 per cent organics.
- From the transfer station, the landfill diversion potential was 28 per cent recyclable, six per cent organics.

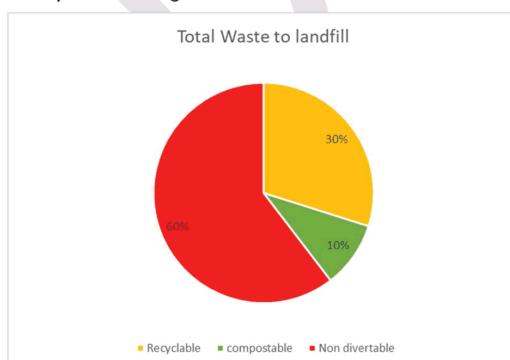


Figure 10: Total waste to landfill

³⁰ Recyclable plastics able to be recycled has recently been reduced to 1 – PET, 2 – HDPE, 5 – PP). The waste audit may over represent the amount that is able to be recovered.

³¹ Includes non-compostable green waste, soft plastics and polystyrene that our resource recovery facilities are currently unable to process

Further waste reduction could be achieved through a targeted programme. We've developed a collection network for batteries and provide household hazardous waste and electronic waste disposal facilities at our EcoDrop Recycling Centres. Other waste reduction opportunities to explore include:

- Timber recovery (including treated timber) - 8 per cent
- Textile recovery/recycling - 5.5 per cent
- Electronic waste – 2.25 per cent

11.2. Waste Management and Minimisation Blue Sky Scan

In 2019, we commissioned a blue-sky thinking study to understand the potential direction for resource recovery services. A series of hypothetical scenarios were scrutinised to inform and future-proof this plan. Through the scenarios, 11 recommendations were developed that provide a foundation for our action plan. A summary of this report is provided on our website. [\[link to be provided\]](#)

11.3. Waste to energy

In 2017 we commissioned a study aimed at:

- considering potential alternatives to landfill, including waste to energy
- providing a better understanding of the potential responses to the changing recycling market
- exploring future opportunities for managing Canterbury's waste and recycling.

A summary of this report is provided on our website. [\[link to be provided\]](#)

11.4. EcoCentral feasibility study

EcoCentral has developed a feasibility study looking into the future of recycling within Christchurch and parts of Canterbury. It includes the following options for consideration:

- Exclusion of glass from kerbside recycling collection to increase paper quality
- Exclusion of certain plastics from kerbside recycling collection (resin codes 3,4,6,7 – See Appendix C for summary of plastic recycling codes) to increase the commodity value of mixed plastic
- Investing in additional sorting technology at the Materials Recovery Facility for mixed plastics and fibre (paper and cardboard) to minimise contamination
- Waste to energy opportunities for residual processing waste

We're working with EcoCentral on these options and opportunities for Christchurch. In the short-term we are focussing on maintaining our current markets while looking at local and national alternatives.

11.5. Living Earth case study

We're developing a case study to look at alternative disposal options for paper and cardboard. This could involve composting paper through the Living Earth facility should markets for recycling fail. If possible, this could lead to the potential inclusion of paper and cardboard in the kerbside collection system.

12. HOW WE'LL ACHIEVE OUR FUTURE VISION

Achieving our vision involves short-term actions, a review of our current service and maintaining our focus on the vision and long-term goals. Each of these is outlined in more detail below.

12.1. Action plan

An action plan has been developed and is included as Appendix B. It's a living document that supports this plan, providing both immediate short-term actions and a responsive approach to waste sector challenges. The action plan will be reviewed and updated annually to ensure we're able to adapt and respond to the changes in resource recovery nationally and internationally. Progress against these actions will be reported to the Three Waters, Infrastructure and Environment Committee.

We've used the evaluation framework and actions from the blue sky scan to help develop the action plan. The actions address five key themes:

- Diversion of organics from landfill
- Diversion of recyclable materials from landfill
- Diversion of hazardous substances from the environment
- Provision of leadership and innovation in the Christchurch waste sector
- Education and communications

12.2. Service delivery review

In June 2020, the Council decided to carry out a service delivery review of resource recovery services. The expectations of the review are outlined in section 17A of the Local Government Act. The review will consider options focused on governance, funding and delivery that can improve cost effectiveness.

The review is expected to start in August 2020 with recommendations going to the Finance and Performance Committee in June 2021.

12.3. Working towards the long-term vision

Our long-term vision is for a sustainable Ōtautahi Christchurch, working towards zero waste and a circular economy. This will maximise the sustainable use of resources and support a strong response to climate change. We need to work with our treaty partners, industry, central Government and other councils to achieve the necessary changes to reduce our dependence on international markets for recyclable materials and invest in infrastructure for local solutions. Regional and national collaboration will be essential to minimise waste and achieve our transition to a low carbon, circular economy.

13. FUNDING THE PLAN

Our resource recovery services are funded through rates (providing flexibility for different service levels), fees and charges, and levy revenue.

13.1. Rates

Rate charges that pay for our transfer stations, kerbside collection, processing and disposal costs, waste minimisation and education activities and landfill aftercare are:

- Uniform Annual General Rate Charge - \$130 per year
- Waste Minimisation Targeted Rate - \$168.85 (part charge \$126.63)

In respect of the rates revenue, residual waste is funded by the uniform charge, while recycling and organics are funded by the targeted rate.

Currently there are approximately 165,000 rating units charged the uniform charge and approximately 153,000 paying the targeted rate. As part of a service delivery review of resource recovery services, differential charging, including the ability to motivate waste reduction through user pays, will be considered.

13.2. Inner-city kerbside collection

The price of the inner city recycling and rubbish bags covers the cost of providing this service. Charges are reviewed annually with current 2020 charges as follows:

- Rubbish (red) bags are 50 litres and cost \$12.77 for a pack of five.
- Recycling (yellow) bags are 50 litres and cost \$5.18 for a pack of five.

13.3. Waste levy

For every tonne of waste sent to landfill, central Government applies a \$10 levy under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. In 2019, Government signalled that they were looking to expand this levy to all sites and implement a staged increase in the rates charged.

Based on the current tonnages sent to landfill, we contribute approximately \$1.14 million in levy payments. Half the total levy collected is made available in an annual contestable fund (Waste Minimisation Fund) with the remainder distributed to councils on a per-capita basis.

Through the levy, we currently receive approximately \$1.45 million each year to promote waste minimisation in accordance with this plan.

Table 2 below shows the impact of the proposed levy. This does not take into account the reduced tonnage that the levy is expected to achieve. However, even with reduced volumes to landfill, it is expected that this mechanism will provide increased funds to support waste minimisation and the delivery of our action plan.

Table 2. Impact of changes to levy rates and revenue

	Levy rate	tonnage (CCC)	Cost	National Levy Revenue	Return rate	Levy Revenue (Return to CCC)	Net CCC Revenue *
Current	\$10.00	114,000	\$1,140,000	\$35,000,000	4.2%	\$1,456,000	\$316,000
Proposed (2023)	\$50.00	114,000	\$5,700,000	\$235,000,000	4.2%	\$9,776,000	\$4,076,000

* Allocation to waste minimisation activities

13.4. Canterbury Waste Joint Committee grants funding

The Canterbury councils have formed the Canterbury Waste Joint Committee to coordinate regional collaboration across the resource recovery sector. A major role of the committee is the contribution to, and administration of, an annual contestable fund. Established under section 47 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, the fund provides grants to innovative projects that deliver waste minimisation objectives.

Approximately \$112,000 annually is allocated by the Canterbury Waste Joint Committee to support innovation and regionally applicable waste minimisation projects.

13.5. Revenue from divertible materials and recovery facilities

Revenue generated across our resource recovery facilities offsets operational costs. This includes a rebate paid on incoming commercial tonnages at the Organics Processing Plant and a gate fee at the Burwood Resource Recovery Park. While contributions from each facility vary, they do help offset the cost of our services.

For example, revenue generated by the Burwood Resource Recovery Park (approximately \$3 million per annum) contributes to the cost of both operating the facility, and rehabilitating the site after it closes at the end of 2020. The provision of a disposal facility for waste generated from the Canterbury earthquakes has directly supported the recovery process. It's also significantly reduced transportation of soil, construction and demolition materials that would otherwise be sent to the Kate Valley Landfill.

APPENDIX A: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT WASTE WORK PROGRAMME

In 2018, a taskforce was established in response to the Chinese government's effective ban on the import of many recycling materials. The taskforce's report recommendations³² are now part of the Ministry for the Environment's work programme³³:

- Forming a plan to phase out low-value and hard-to-recycle plastic packaging
- Design of a New Zealand beverage container return scheme³⁴
- Expanding and improving the waste disposal levy (landfill levy) to more of New Zealand's landfills and improving our data on waste^{35 36}
- Improve kerbside and commercial recycling, reduce contamination of recyclables so more materials can be recovered, and increase onshore processing of plastics and other materials³⁷
- Analysing where investment in innovation and resource recovery infrastructure is most needed to support New Zealand's transition to a circular economy approach.
- Developing a national circular economy strategy, starting with priority sectors where the greatest benefits can be gained from transitioning to a circular economy approach.
- Implementing product stewardship schemes for problematic waste streams including vehicle tyres, e-waste (starting with lithium-ion batteries), agrichemicals and synthetic greenhouse gases³⁸

Proposals for short to medium-term responses to China National Sword³⁹ have been developed. The proposals consider national options to manage the effects of fluctuations in recycling material commodity prices on our resource recovery sector. The impacts of price changes are felt internationally, with Australia's experiences and responses reflected in the report. Possible identified responses include:

- Education to reduce contamination
- Review domestic kerbside collection systems and stop collecting plastic grades 3-7 (limited viable markets)
- National facility licence limits (improves data capture and Material Recovery Facilities coordination)
- Regulate recyclability of packaging
- Regulate recycled content of packaging

In response to these challenges, there is a greater focus on working towards a circular economy approach.⁴⁰ This is the idea that all products can be made so that at the end of

³² <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/waste/national-resource-recovery-project-situational-analysis-report>

³³ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/waste/waste-and-government>

³⁴ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/waste/new-zealand-container-return-scheme>

³⁵ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/waste/waste-disposal-levy>

³⁶ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/consultations/landfill-levy>

³⁷ <https://www.beehive.govt.nz/release/plan-recharge-recycling>

³⁸ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/consultations/priorityproducts>

³⁹ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/waste/proposals-short-medium-term-responses-national-sword>

⁴⁰ <http://web.archive.org/web/20200114132214/https://www.mfe.govt.nz/waste/circular-economy>

their initial use they have a value (e.g. can be re-used, recycled or repurposed). This reduces waste, pollution and greenhouse gases.

DRAFT

APPENDIX B: ACTION PLAN

The 2020/21 Draft Action Plan, sets out the key activities towards achieving the objectives of *TE WHAKAHAERENGA PARA ME TE MAHERE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN (WMMP)*. Activities are split into existing commitments and future actions for us, the community and central Government, recognising the necessary inclusion of those outside of Council, also responsible for waste produced. The success of long-term elements of this plan will rely on the adoption of new approaches to managing our resources, and the shift towards a circular economy and zero waste.

The following objectives have been developed to measure the effectiveness of this plan (See Section 7: A vision for the future):

- A. Our waste and resource recovery facilities and services are managed to safeguard people and our natural environment.
- B. Our recycling and organics facilities are able to operate under the contamination thresholds they need in order to maintain long-term economic viability.
- C. We continue to provide leadership and innovation in the Christchurch waste sector, working with the industry and central Government to support a regional and national transition to zero waste and a circular economy.
- D. We reduce our reliance on overseas markets for recyclable materials.
- E. The waste, recycling and organics facilities we provide support our climate change targets of zero net greenhouse gas emissions, along with a 50 per cent reduction from 2016 baseline for methane, by 2045.

Our action plan addresses five key themes: Diversion of organics from landfill, Diversion of recyclable materials from landfill, Diversion of hazardous substances from the environment, Provision of leadership and innovation in the Christchurch waste sector & Education and communications.

Within the five themes are twelve focus areas. Each focus area shows the objective(s) aligned to support measuring its success.

We can deliver many actions, but some require support or leadership from either the commercial sector or central Government. The following colours are used to outline who is responsible for each action.

Christchurch City Council	
Commercial sector	
Central Government	

Focus Area	Current FY (2020/21)	Year 1 (2021-2022)	Year 2 (2022-23)	Year 3 (2023-24) *2024 = next LTP	Ongoing action (Years 4-6)
Letters respond to objectives – update through design.					
1. Diversion of organics from landfill					
1.1 Maximise plant potential and increase service provision (A, B, C, D)	<div>Feasibility study; options to increase capacity from 70,000tonne (current)</div> <div>Investigate options to increase demand for output product ≤ 120,000t/year</div> <div>Investment decision regarding plant upgrade</div> <div>Consent variation to ≤ 120,000t/year tonnes</div> <div>Feasibility assessment; identify collection systems for inner city organics</div> <div>Implement inner city service provision for organics</div> <div>Service delivery review (review charging, levels of service and collection model)</div> <div>Review charging options to incentivise both public drop-off and enhanced green bin services</div> <div>Review provision of green bins to schools</div> <div>Expand kerbside collection across Banks Peninsula (incl. Birdlings Flat)</div> <div>Confirm ongoing contractual arrangements for processing (NB. current contract expires 2024)</div> <div>Next LTP review</div>				

	Current FY (2020/21)	Year 1 (2021-2022)	Year 2 (2022-23)	Year 3 (2023-24) *2024 = next LTP	Ongoing action (Years 4-6)
1.2 Change behaviour to reduce organics going to landfill (C, E)	Behaviour change programmes Current status; 11 per cent of kerbside refuse is organic material Learning Outside The Classroom (LOTC) Waste Free council events Annual Organics Processing Plant open day Love Food Hate Waste campaign Provision of funding for localised & community based initiatives (e.g. community composting, gardens) Review of behaviour change programmes Further development of, and support for, waste-free non-council events Offer in-school education programmes including compost training and food waste diversion Promote/support further food rescue and organic collection schemes through funding programmes Engage businesses to divert food waste from landfill through food and organics services (include focus on food processing and manufacturing as well as retail)				
2. Diversion of recyclable materials from landfill					
	Current FY (2020/21)	Year 1 (2021-2022)	Year 2 (2022-23)	Year 3 (2023-24) *2024 = next LTP	Ongoing action (Years 4-6)
2.1 Maximise recovery of onshore recycling and increase value (C, D, E)	Work with central Government on developing their waste work programme. Affiliate with Canterbury Waste Joint Committee WasteMINZ. Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) and Society of Local Government Managers (SOLGM). Provide representation in central Government working groups and advisory groups Feasibility assessment; identify collection systems for inner city recycling Implement inner city service provision for recycling (improve on current system of weekly bags) Establish/ further promote recyclable collections for central city businesses Service delivery review (review charging, levels of service and collection model) Expand kerbside collection across Banks Peninsula (incl. Birdlings Flat and community collection network) Confirm ongoing contractual arrangements for processing (NB. current contract expires 2024) Next LTP review Support onshore processing of recycling, including solutions for mixed plastic and paper. Work with central Government work programme, through the resource recovery taskforce. E.g. development of the national Container Return Scheme (CRS) Develop strategic short-term solutions while medium to long-term solutions are developed Expand onshore recycling capability, addressing Basal Convention requirements Support innovation across resource recovery infrastructure Develop planning guidelines for new developments and mandatory requirements for waste services Support development of alternative options for recovery of materials that are currently non-recyclable				
2.2 Change behaviour to reduce recycling	Council work programme to manage contamination (<10%) Current status; 31 % of kerbside refuse is recoverable recyclable material Deliver proven targeted behavioural change programmes, based on effectiveness (ongoing)				

going to landfill (C, D, E)	Continue to promote diversion services at transfer stations (ongoing) Biennial Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) open day (run by contractor) Promote re-use of materials (e.g. EcoShop, second hand goods) Encourage public engagement across repair and reuse activity (e.g tool library, repair workshops) Increase frequency of open day; annual MRF open day (run by contractor) Encourage businesses and individuals to sort and recover resources rather than disposing to landfill				
3. Diversion of hazardous substances from the environment					
	Current FY (2020/21)	Year 1 (2021-2022)	Year 2 (2022-23)	Year 3 (2023-24) *2024 = next LTP	Ongoing action (Years 4-6)
3.1 Provide safe use of Council services for disposal of hazardous substances and materials (A, C, D)	Promote safe disposal options for hazardous materials Promote facilities at council transfer stations Biannual education programme regarding hazardous substances in the kerbside collection system Annual household hazardous waste collection day for Banks Peninsula (collaboration with Agrecovery in 2020) Degassing of used whiteware (ozone depleting substances) Lobby central Government development of product stewardship schemes for batteries and other priority products Work with industry, WasteMINZ and Fire and Emergency New Zealand (FENZ) to develop safe disposal and collection systems Expand collection model for household batteries Expand electronic waste (e-waste) collection services in line with proposed product stewardship program				
3.2 Managing environmental effects of landfill (including cleanfill) (A)	Utilise Cleanfill and Waste Handling Bylaw 2015 Provide a robust licensing system for disposal sites, and advice for waste operators wanting to start-up in the area. Ensure compliance with the bylaw and monitor waste data Review Cleanfill and Waste Handling Bylaw 2015 Safely manage all former landfills for ongoing environmental protection and in respect to climate change Manage the liability associated with former landfills including appropriate risk screening and remediation of at-risk sites Address climate change related risks Identify greenhouse gas emission risk				
4. Provision of leadership and innovation in the Christchurch waste sector					
	Current FY (2020/21)	Year 1 (2021-2022)	Year 2 (2022-23)	Year 3 (2023-24) *2024 = next LTP	Ongoing action (Years 4-6)
4.1 Encourage innovation in the commercial sector (A, B, C, D, E)	Continue to promote and fund innovation in the waste and resource recovery sector through the Canterbury Waste Joint Committee’s annual contestable waste minimisation fund Work with innovative commercial technologies for treating Christchurch and/or Canterbury’s residual waste Support emissions footprint reporting for emerging technologies Regulate waste operations within Christchurch, utilising the Solid Waste Bylaw 2015 Review Waste Management Bylaw (2009) and current Terms and Conditions (2015) Review the application of the waste handling licence to a wider industry group Improve data collection and analysis (annual commercial waste survey) Consider further industry engagement to obtain better data on waste volumes generated Work with industry to promote waste minimisation and resource efficiency across the commercial sector, addressing that the majority of our waste is from this sector Support organisations looking to address recovery of priority waste streams Identify opportunities across private companies in regards to waste reduction Assist Christchurch businesses to reduce solid waste and greenhouse gas emissions, and to be energy and water efficient				

	Continue to provide and promote resource efficiency and sustainability Deliver and promote Target Sustainability service Continue to offer individuals and businesses the Eco Advisor service (building efficiency assessment) Incorporate regular review of programme effectiveness in activity plan Encourage organisations to adopt a resource efficiency framework, including those adopting a zero waste approach (including through recognition of sustainability in our procurement process) Promote innovation and new approaches to waste minimisation by the commercial sector Organisations actively promote themselves as zero waste Organisations work together to achieve circular economy opportunities				
	Current FY (2020/21)	Year 1 (2021-2022)	Year 2 (2022-23)	Year 3 (2023-24) *2024 = next LTP	Ongoing action (Years 4-6)
4.2 Encourage community-led resource recovery activity (C, D, E)	Support for community schemes and environmental groups through funding schemes and programmes Expand support for re-use; Funding for repair/re-use activities. Increase provision of make and repair workspace on council sites, Increase access to materials at the resource recovery centres Support youth education, providing them with tools to have their own waste minimisation programmes Develop linkages between existing organisations (e.g. community/business networks where resources are shared – develop a matchmaking dialogue) Community organisations actively promote themselves as zero waste Community organisations work together to achieve circular economy opportunities				
4.3 Regional coordination (Working with Canterbury Waste Joint Committee (CWJC) member councils and Environment Canterbury) (A, C)	In response to changes in the sector, collaborate regionally to address emerging risk and issues Work with CWJC member councils to establish shared objectives, including resilience planning - working with Environment Canterbury and neighbouring councils to address shared risks Update our Disaster Waste Management Plan Develop a regional planning approach (WMMP) Develop a regional infrastructure strategy (Consider regional synergies and economies of scale in alternative treatment technologies e.g. waste to energy) Manage litter and illegal dumping Work with our internal stakeholders to co-ordinate an effective litter management programme, aligning with regional approach Update our current policy towards litter and illegal dumping (2003), including support for local groups/ events for picking up litter Work with businesses and residents to encourage a shift towards personal responsibility for waste e.g. "leave only footprints" Partner with community and research groups to develop innovative mechanisms for litter and Illegal dumping Investigate and develop regional impacts of changes to waste disposal levy on illegal dumping and litter Co-ordinate development of a regional litter strategy Deliver a shared marketing strategy Establish a regional coordinator resource under the CWJC, to ensure communication and region wide feedback for national scale projects Shared communication programme aimed at improving quality of kerbside collections (reducing contamination) Offer the wheelie bins app as a template to CWJC member councils				
4.4 National coordination and representation by Christchurch City	Work with central Government, WasteMINZ and associated groups to lobby for product stewardship Support the development of product stewardship through; - National territorial authority officers forum group - Proposed priority products and implementation of product stewardship schemes - Proposed Container Return Scheme				

Council staff on national issues (C, D, E)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Continued development of trials to separate and recover difficult to deal with materials (e.g. batteries programme)- Work with Government agencies to encourage policies limiting imports of problem materials that contribute to our waste challenges <p>Work with stakeholders to promote a circular economy, whereby impacts are identified and mitigated and resources valued</p> <p>Address broader issues such as plastics pollution and the development of alternative processes including those that promote a circular economy.</p> <p>Share information and resources with partners to promote effective use of resources and development of sustainable approaches for managing waste.</p>				
4.5 Council as a leader (A, B, C, D, E)	<p>Embrace new technology for a better resource recovery system</p> <p>Utilise technology across our collection network to support efficient service provision, including: RFID kerbside bins</p> <p>Use information from collections and contamination reporting to inform targeted education and non-collection of contaminated bins</p> <p>Service delivery review (review charging, levels of service and collection model)</p> <p>Improve collection efficiencies, data and council processes</p> <p>Develop local resource recovery and less energy intensive options for managing our resource recovery services</p> <p>Review alternative treatment technologies e.g. waste to energy</p> <p>Expand our engagement on resource recovery using novel approaches e.g. smart cities, bin information, enhanced education resources</p> <p>Climate Change Strategy (*in progress)</p> <p>The waste, recycling and organics facilities we provide support our climate change targets of zero net greenhouse gas emissions, along with a 50 per cent reduction from 2016 baseline for methane, by 2045.</p> <p>Influence a reduction in vehicle and process emissions across the resource recovery sector – e.g. transition to electric vehicles</p> <p>Target Sustainability service – works with our suppliers and lessees of Council facilities and infrastructure, to encourage waste reduction</p> <p>Investigate a Zero Waste Policy across council offices and service centres</p> <p>Further encourage a paperless office (set reduction targets)</p> <p>Provide waste diversion systems, encourage waste reduction.</p> <p>Look for local and alternative processes which reduce greenhouse gasses associated with Christchurch’s waste.</p> <p>Procurement processes that focus on waste reduction</p> <p>Target Sustainability service - working with our suppliers and lessees of Council facilities and infrastructure, to encourage waste reduction</p> <p>We have implemented an internal Council Resource Efficiency and Greenhouse Gas Emission (REGGE) programme</p> <p>REGGE groups/units will be setting solid waste reduction targets as part of their REGGE management plans.</p> <p>Council procurement processes have an increased focus on purchasing recycled content</p>				
5. Education and communications					
	Current FY (2020/21)	Year 1 (2021-2022)	Year 2 (2022-23)	Year 3 (2023-24) *2024 = next LTP	Ongoing action (Years 4-6)
5.1 Promote behavioural change through education programmes (A, B, C)	<p>Continuous improvement of behavioural change programmes</p> <p>Measure effectiveness of communications programmes, including talks and workshops via resident satisfaction surveys, measures of contamination and use of transfer station recycling centre facilities</p> <p>Further develop programmes based on response and effectiveness, taking into account both communication diversity, and anticipated changes in the sector</p> <p>Review kerbside auditing penalty process (linkage to service review and charging mechanism)</p> <p>Review Waste Management Bylaw (2009) and current Terms and Conditions (2015)</p> <p>Provision of school targeted education</p> <p>Deliver Learning outside the Classroom (LOTC) programmes</p> <p>Ensure correct messages are provided to our schools</p> <p>Support access to resource recovery sites – e.g. bus to the EcoDrop and site open days</p> <p>Measure effectiveness of LOTC programmes to inform further development</p> <p>Increase scope to pre and post programme support within schools (e.g. school waste management guidance, engagement with parents)</p> <p>Collaborate with other sustainability providers and groups)</p> <p>Move schools towards management of their resources, with support</p> <p>Provision of education via Council facilities</p> <p>Delivery of sustainability education to preschools via libraries and storytimes</p> <p>Support community waste reduction initiatives at council facilities through advertising and space provision</p>				

	<div>Measure effectiveness of sustainability education programmes to inform further development</div> <div>Develop waste reduction programmes at all libraries, based on public feedback</div> <div>Create a common language</div> <div>Provide accessible information through a variety of methods, including using new technology, to communicate messages</div> <div>Development of app, game and work with Smart Cities</div> <div>Address communication diversity across the community</div> <div>Support a change in language around waste to promote resource stewardship and encourage waste minimisation</div>
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APPENDIX C: PLASTICS RECYCLING CODES

Designed table to be added.

6. District Licensing Committee Member Recruitment Process

Reference / Te Tohutoro: 20/714675

Report of / Te Pou Matua:	Megan Pearce, Hearings and Council Support Manager, megan.pearce@ccc.govt.nz
General Manager / Pouwhakarae:	Mary Richardson, General Manager Citizen and Community, mary.richardson@ccc.govt.nz

1. Executive Summary / Te Whakarāpopoto Matua

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is for the Council to approve commencement of a recruitment process to appoint Chair and List Members to the District Licensing Committee (DLC). This report has been written to ensure the DLC will have a continuous membership in light that the term of a number of members is expiring toward the end of the year.
- 1.2 The decision in this report is of low significance in relation to the Christchurch City Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. The level of significance was determined on the basis that the decisions being made by the DLC are of local significance and effects a relatively small number of people at any one time. The decision specifically required in this report is to commence a recruitment process to appoint membership to the DLC.

2. Officer Recommendations / Ngā Tūtohu

That the Council:

1. Approves that Council Officers commence a recruitment process to appoint Chair and List Members to the District Licensing Committee, with a view to:
 - a. continue the appointment of four District Licensing Committees under section 186 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012;
 - b. continue the appointment of Commissioners to Chair the District Licensing Committees and in doing so reconfirm that Elected Members will not sit on the District Licensing Committee; and
 - c. make appointments to continue maintaining a list of seven persons approved to be members of the Council's District Licensing Committees by proceeding to recruit at this time for the memberships expiring at the end of November 2020 and on 18 December 2020.
2. Delegates to the Hearings and Council Support Manager the responsibility to undertake the recruitment process acknowledging that there will be a report to the Council for the appointment of the successful candidates.

3. Reason for Report Recommendations / Ngā Take mō te Whakatau

- 3.1 Five of the seven members of the Council's DLC have terms expiring in November and December of this year. In order to maintain a reasonably resourced DLC capable of adequately dealing with the quantum of applications received, a fully resourced DLC is required which requires a recruitment process.
- 3.2 No Council Officer currently holds the delegation to commence a recruitment process for the DLC and therefore the Council is required to issue an instruction to do so on their behalf.

4. Alternative Options Considered / Ētahi atu Kōwhiringa

- 4.1 Under section 189(2) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act (SSAA), “a territorial authority must appoint 1 member as the chairperson and that person must be a member of that territorial authority or a commissioner appointed to the licensing committee”.
- 4.2 Since its inception in 2013, the Council has decided that Councillors not be appointed to the DLC, and instead appoint external Commissioners. While appointing Councillors to the DLC is an option under the SSAA, given the time commitment required to consider over 3,300 applications per year, it is not considered a practicable option.

5. Detail / Te Whakamahuki

- 5.1 Under section 192 SSAA, the Council must establish, maintain and publish a list of persons approved to be members of the Council’s DLC. The Council’s current DLC has four Commissioners sitting as Chairs and three List Members. Five of the current seven Members have terms expiring at the end of 2020.
- 5.2 The current appointment periods for Mr Blackwell and Ms White expire at the end of November 2020. The current appointment periods for Mr Wilson, Mr Rogers and Ms Surrey expire on 18 December 2020. It is recommended to run a single recruitment process commencing as soon as practicable for these five expiring appointments. Once the recruitment process is complete, recommended appointments will be reported to the Council for approval.
- 5.3 It is recommended that the current make-up of the DLC is appropriate; four Chairs and an additional three List Members. This number allows for adequate membership to cover non-availability of Members and any issues arising from conflicts of interest.
- 5.4 The decision affects all wards/Community Board areas. While individual applications to the DLC are of interest to specific Community Boards, the issue of appointments to the DLC is metropolitan.

6. Policy Framework Implications / Ngā Hīraunga ā- Kaupapa here

Strategic Alignment / Te Rautaki Tīaroaro

- 6.1 This report supports the [Council's Long Term Plan \(2018 - 2028\)](#):
 - 6.1.1 Activity: Governance & Decision Making
 - Level of Service: 4.1.22 Provide services that ensure all Council and Community Board Meetings are held with full statutory compliance - 100% compliance

Policy Consistency / Te Whai Kaupapa here

- 6.2 There are no policies relevant to this decision. Recruitment of the DLC is a statutory requirement.

Impact on Mana Whenua / Ngā Whai Take Mana Whenua

- 6.3 The decision does not involve a significant decision in relation to ancestral land or a body of water or other elements of intrinsic value, therefore this decision does not specifically impact Mana Whenua, their culture and traditions.

Climate Change Impact Considerations / Ngā Whai Whakaaro mā te Āhuarangi

- 6.4 The decision does not create implications for climate change.

Accessibility Considerations / Ngā Whai Whakaaro mā te Hunga Hauā

- 6.5 The decision to recruit does not directly have any accessibility considerations. However, there may be applicants, who if successful, may require additional support regarding accessibility in order to carry out the functions required of this position. These will be considered on a case by case basis, if applicable.

7. Resource Implications / Ngā Hīraunga Rauemi

Capex/Opex / Ngā Utu Whakahaere

- 7.1 Cost to Implement – There will be minimal costs to implement the requirement to recruit. These will include any advertising fees and can be accommodated in existing budgets.
- 7.2 Maintenance/Ongoing costs – Members, as per legislation, are entitled to receive (at current rates) the following fees:
- 7.2.1 The Chairperson of a DLC is paid \$624 per day (\$78 per hour for part days), and
- 7.2.2 Other members are paid \$408 per day (\$51 per hour for part days).
- 7.2.3 Members are entitled to be reimbursed for reasonable expenses.
- 7.3 Funding Source – The fees for licensing applications and the like are set by regulation under the SSAA. They are intended to recover the Council's costs in performing its functions.

Other / He mea anō

- 7.4 There are no other resource implications with this decision.

8. Legal Implications / Ngā Hīraunga ā-Ture

Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report / Te Manatū Whakahaere Kaupapa

- 8.1 Under section 186 of the SSAA, the Council must appoint one or more DLCs as, in its opinion, are required to deal with licensing matters for its district. The functions of the DLCs include determining applications and renewals for licences and manager's certificates (section 187 of the SSAA).
- 8.2 Each DLC must consist of three members appointed by the territorial authority. The Council must appoint one member as the chairperson and that person must be an elected member of the Council or a Commissioner appointed to the DLC.
- 8.3 The other two members of the DLC must be appointed from the Council's "list" maintained under section 192.
- 8.4 Certain persons are excluded from being appointed on the DLC, such as Constables, Licensing Inspectors, Medical Officers of Health, as well as Council employees and those with involvement in the alcohol industry. A person may be approved for inclusion for a period of up to five years and may be approved for any one or more further periods of up to five years.
- 8.5 The SSAA envisages that there can be some flexibility with the membership of each DLC on a day to day basis. This is the reason for having the list under section 192. Furthermore, nothing in the SSAA prohibits a person from being a list member of one DLC and the chairperson/commissioner of another, assuming they meet all relevant competencies.
- 8.6 Since its inception in 2013, to allow for flexible appointments, the Council appointed the four Commissioners as a subordinate decision-making body (under clause 30 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002) to decide on the appointment of the committee members for each individual hearing.

Other Legal Implications / Ētahi atu Hiraunga-ā-Ture

- 8.7 The legal consideration is referenced in section 8 above.
- 8.8 This report has not been reviewed and approved by the Legal Services Unit.

9. Recruitment Process

- 9.1 Appointments under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (SSAA) are a statutory requirement. Persons must have experience relevant to alcohol licensing matters i.e. experiences which include knowledge of alcohol licensing, experience in legal and regulatory alcohol environments and knowledge of the SSAA (there are some eligibility disqualifications that apply).
- 9.2 There are a number of skills required by the DLC, including, but not limited to having an understanding of alcohol related harm, experience in legal processes, and ability to facilitate community participation. It is difficult to find these skills in equal capacity in all applicants, so ensuring a well balance DLC make-up is important.
- 9.3 Previous recruitment processes have been advertised as follows:
- 9.3.1 www.cccjob.co.nz (the Council's job webpage),
- 9.3.2 www.seek.co.nz,
- 9.3.3 www.lawsociety.org.nz
- 9.3.4 Healthy Christchurch Newsletter.
- 9.4 Previous recruitment processes have drawn a healthy number of applicants but limited in terms of widespread representation of the community. It is anticipated that a more considered use of existing community networks and stakeholder databases be utilised for this upcoming recruitment process in an attempt to attract a wider cross-section of applicants that reflect the make-up of the community.

10. Risk Management Implications / Ngā Hiraunga Tūraru

- 10.1 There is a risk if appointments/approvals are not in place for the expiring of the current terms that the Council would not have any operational DLCs. This risk can be mitigated by conducting a recruitment process and making the appointments/approvals prior to the current term expiring.

Attachments / Ngā Tāpirihanga

There are no appendices to this report.

In addition to the attached documents, the following background information is available:

Document Name	Location / File Link
Not applicable	Not applicable

Confirmation of Statutory Compliance / Te Whakatūtutanga ā-Ture

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 / Ngā Kaiwaitohu

Author	Megan Pearce - Manager Hearings and Council Support
Approved By	John Filsell - Head of Community Support, Governance and Partnerships Mary Richardson - General Manager Citizens & Community

7. Submission on amendments to National Environmental Standards for Air Quality

Reference / Te Tohutoro: 20/745408

Report of / Te Pou
Matua: Diane Shelander, Senior Policy Analyst,
diane.shelander@ccc.govt.nz

General Manager /
Pouwhakarae: Brendan Anstiss, GM Strategy & Transformation,
brendan.anstiss@ccc.govt.nz

1. Executive Summary / Te Whakarāpopoto Matua

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to seek Council approval of its draft submission (**Attachment A**) on the proposed amendments to the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality (NESAQ). This report has been written in response to the public consultation on the proposed amendments announced by the Ministry for the Environment. Information on the proposed amendments can be found at <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/node/26510>.
- 1.2 The Council previously submitted on the 2010 amendments to the NESAQ.
- 1.3 The submission period closes on 31 July 2020, an extension to the original closure date of 24 April 2020 published in the consultation documents due to impacts from COVID-19.
- 1.4 The decision in this report is of low significance in relation to the Christchurch City Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. The level of significance was determined to be low as the Council's submission itself will not have a significant direct impact on the community.
- 1.5 In brief the key amendments proposed to the NESAQ are listed below, with additional detail provided in section 5 of this report.
 - Introducing two new standards for particulate matter in air that are 2.5 microns or smaller in size (PM_{2.5})
 - Replacing the current PM₁₀ standard with the new PM_{2.5} standards as the measures against which compliance with clean air standards is assessed
 - Reducing the current standard for new and replacement solid fuel burners from no more than 1.5 grams particulates per kilogram of solid fuel burned to 1.0 grams per kilogram
 - Adding new regulations to control mercury emissions from specific manufacturing processes and specific commercial and industrial operations.
- 1.6 The key messages in the draft submission (**Attachment A**) are:
 - Support for the introduction of new air quality standards for PM_{2.5}, as well as the use of the new PM_{2.5} standards as the measures for determining clean air status of airsheds
 - Support for the amended standard for new and replacement solid fuel burners
 - Support for new requirements to control mercury air emissions.

2. Officer Recommendations / Ngā Tūtohu

That the Council:

1. [Approve the submission to the Ministry for the Environment on the proposed amendments to the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality.](#)

3. Reason for Report Recommendations / Ngā Take mō te Whakatau

- 3.1 The matters addressed in the draft submission align with the community outcomes of resilient communities and healthy environment as well as related strategies, policies and programmes such as the Climate Change Programme.
- 3.2 The addition of PM_{2.5} standards would provide for a greater degree of protection of human health compared to the current provisions of the NESAQ, as finer particles have been determined to have a more significant effect on human health compared to coarser particulate matter.
- 3.3 The proposed reduction in the emissions standard for new and replacement domestic solid fuel burners to 1.0 grams per kilogram aligns with what is already in place in Canterbury for home heating. Including other domestic solid fuel burners such as cookers and water boilers in the proposed emissions standard would provide for greater coverage of devices that emit fine particulate matter. Note that existing domestic solid fuel burners would not be affected by the proposed amendments to the NESAQ.
- 3.4 The inclusion of new requirements for emissions of mercury to air will allow New Zealand to take an important step to ratifying the Minamata Convention for Mercury, which New Zealand signed in 2013.

4. Alternative Options Considered / Ētahi atu Kōwhiringa

- 4.1 Not lodging a submission. This option was considered but would be inconsistent with advancing the Council's community outcomes and related strategies and plans.

5. Detail / Te Whakamahuki

- 5.1 The Government's proposals to amend the current National Environmental Standards for Air Quality are aimed at:
 - Improving human health outcomes by including two new standards for PM_{2.5} in addition to the current standard for PM₁₀. PM_{2.5} are fine particles in the air no more than 2.5 microns in size. Research has shown that these smaller particles are more hazardous to human health than PM₁₀.
 - Enabling New Zealand to meet its obligations under the Minamata Convention for Mercury, which New Zealand signed in 2013. One step in ratifying the Minamata Convention is to control emissions to air from mercury.
- 5.2 The proposed amendments would:
 - 5.2.1 Replace PM₁₀ with PM_{2.5} as the measures by which compliance with clean air standards are determined, with PM₁₀ monitoring retained as it remains an important measure of air quality.
 - 5.2.2 Establish two PM_{2.5} standards for which airsheds must comply: a 24-hour average concentration of not more than 25 micrograms per cubic metre (µg/m³) and an annual average of not more than 10 µg/m³. These two PM_{2.5} standards are the same as those recommended by the World Health Organisation.
 - 5.2.3 Amend the standard for new and replacement solid fuel burners to emit no more than 1.0 grams particulates per kilogram of solid fuel burned, a reduction from the current standard of 1.5 grams per kilogram.

- 5.2.4 Establish new requirements for specific sources mercury air emissions, as one step to enable New Zealand to ratify the Minamata Convention for Mercury signed in 2013. The Minamata Convention
- prohibits the use of mercury in a handful of manufacturing processes (none of which are said to be used in New Zealand)
 - requires international best practice for specific mercury emissions sources: coal-fired power plants; new or upgraded coal-fired industrial boilers above two megawatts; smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non-ferrous metals; waste incineration facilities; cement clinker production facilities.

6. Policy Framework Implications / Ngā Hīraunga ā- Kaupapa here

Strategic Alignment / Te Rautaki Tīaroaro

- 6.1 This report supports the [Council's Long Term Plan \(2018 - 2028\)](#):

6.1.1 Activity: Strategic Planning and Policy

- Level of Service: 17.0.1.1 Advice to Council on high priority policy and planning issues that affect the City. Advice is aligned with and delivers on the governance expectations as evidenced through the Council Strategic Framework.

Policy Consistency / Te Whai Kaupapa here

- 6.2 The decision is consistent with Council's Plans and Policies, including the community outcome 'safe and healthy communities' and the Council's Sustainable Energy Strategy.
- 6.3 The decision also aligns with the Canterbury Health in All Policies Partnership, of which the City Council is a member.

Impact on Mana Whenua / Ngā Whai Take Mana Whenua

- 6.4 The decision does not involve a significant decision in relation to ancestral land or a body of water or other elements of intrinsic value, therefore this decision does not specifically impact Mana Whenua, their culture and traditions.

Climate Change Impact Considerations / Ngā Whai Whakaaro mā te Āhuarangi

- 6.5 Supporting initiatives to reduce particulate matter emissions to air from combustion of solid fuels are expected have the ancillary benefit of reduction of carbon emissions. This aligns with the Council's Climate Change Programme, the Sustainable Energy Strategy and the Resilient Greater Christchurch Plan.

Accessibility Considerations / Ngā Whai Whakaaro mā te Hunga Hauā

- 6.6 This decision does not have a significant impact on accessibility.

7. Resource Implications / Ngā Hīraunga Rauemi

Capex/Opex / Ngā Utu Whakahaere

- 7.1 The cost to make a submission on the draft amendments to the NESAQ are minimal and are included within existing operational budgets.

8. Legal Implications / Ngā Hīraunga ā-Ture

Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report / Te Manatū Whakahaere Kaupapa

- 8.1 The ultimate decisions with respect to amending the NESAQ rests with the Minister for the Environment. The Council and any person have the right to submit on the proposed amendments to the NESAQ.

Other Legal Implications / Ētahi atu Hīraunga-ā-Ture

- 8.1 There is no legal context, issue or implication relevant to this decision.
- 8.2 This report has not been reviewed and approved by the Legal Services Unit.

9. Risk Management Implications / Ngā Hīraunga Tūraru

- 9.1 There are no risks associated with Council making a submission on the proposed amendments to the NESAQ.

Attachments / Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Page
A ↓	Draft submission - Amendments to National Environmental Standard for Air Quality	76

In addition to the attached documents, the following background information is available:

Document Name	Location / File Link
Proposed amendments to the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality - particulate matter and mercury emissions - Consultation document	https://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/air/proposed-amendments-national-environmental-standards-air-quality-particulate-matter
Proposed amendments to the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality - particulate matter and mercury emissions - Summary document	https://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/air/proposed-amendments-national-environmental-standards-air-quality-particulate-0

Confirmation of Statutory Compliance / Te Whakatūtutanga ā-Ture

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 / Ngā Kaiwaitohu

Author	Diane Shelander - Senior Policy Analyst
Approved By	Emma Davis - Head of Strategic Policy Brendan Anstiss - General Manager Strategy and Transformation

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Air Quality NES consultation
Ministry for the Environment
PO Box 10 362
Wellington 6143
AirQualityNESsubmissions@mfe.govt.nz

CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL SUBMISSION ON PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS FOR AIR QUALITY

1. Introduction

- 1.1. The Christchurch City Council (the Council) thanks the Ministry for the Environment for the opportunity to provide comment on proposals to amend the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality (NESAQ).
- 1.2. During the current term the Council adopted its Strategic Framework, which includes four primary community outcomes. One of these is 'Resilient Communities'. A key target under Resilient Communities is 'safe and healthy communities'.
- 1.3. We consider that the amendments to the NESAQ will improve environmental and human health outcomes by reducing air pollution and this will contribute to safe and healthy Christchurch communities. We are therefore supporting the proposals outlined in the discussion document, as detailed in the sections below.

2. Particulate matter

- 2.1. The current NESAQ has a set of requirements for particles up to 10 microns in size (PM₁₀). To take into account better understanding of the impact finer particles have on human health the Government is proposing several changes to the NESAQ.
 - Introducing two new standards for finer particles, PM_{2.5}, are proposed for which airsheds must be in compliance: a 24-hour average daily concentration of not more than 25 micrograms per cubic metre (µg/m³) and an annual average concentration of not more than 10 µg/m³. We note that these proposed new PM_{2.5} standards are the same as those recommended by the World Health Organisation.
 - Replacing the PM₁₀ standard with PM_{2.5} standards as the standards against which airsheds will be assessed. Airsheds exceeding either the annual or the daily PM_{2.5} standard, averaged over the previous five years, would be deemed polluted.
 - Monitoring for PM_{2.5} would be required in all airsheds. Existing monitoring requirements for PM₁₀ would continue.
 - Requiring new domestic solid fuel burners to meet a new emission standard of no more than 1.0 grams particulates per kilogram of fuel, reduced from the current 1.5

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g/kg. The standard would apply to new domestic solid fuel burners installed on properties less than two hectares in size.

2.2. The Council:

- a. **Supports** the addition of both the new PM_{2.5} standard of a 24-hour average daily concentration less than or equal to 25 µg/m³ and the new PM_{2.5} standard for an annual average concentration less than or equal to 10 µg/m³. This aligns not only with the World Health Organisation recommendations but also with advice from the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment.¹
- b. **Agrees** that the proposed PM_{2.5} standards should replace the PM₁₀ standard as the primary standards for managing particulate matter, while retaining the requirement to monitor PM₁₀.
- c. **Notes** that the Christchurch airshed could meet the proposed annual PM_{2.5} standard, but current levels are only just below the proposed standard and a variety of conditions affect compliance. Air quality in Christchurch has improved noticeably since the regional council adopted the regional air plan, but exceedances of current air quality standards can still occur. Regional council rules have placed restrictions on the types of solid fuel combustion devices for domestic heating in homes in a number of locations in the region susceptible to poor air quality, such as Christchurch, Rangiora and Timaru. When new or replacement solid fuel heating devices are installed in "clean air zones" they must meet stringent emissions standards. As older solid fuel devices, with greater rates of emissions, would not have to comply with the amended standard they would remain air pollution sources until they are replaced over time with compliant devices.
- d. **Supports** the proposal to lower the emissions standard for new domestic solid fuel burners to 1.0 g/kg. As noted in the discussion document Environment Canterbury has already set lower limits for emissions for home heating in polluted airsheds.

3. Mercury

- 3.1. The Government proposes to add two new requirements to the NESAQ to manage mercury emissions. Doing so will enable New Zealand to meet one of the three main steps needed to ratify the Minamata Convention for Mercury, which New Zealand signed in 2013. The new requirements would
 - Prohibit mercury use in specified industrial processes, in accordance with Annex B of the Convention.
 - Require incorporation of best management practice guidelines for specified sources of mercury emissions, in accordance with Annex D of the Convention.
- 3.2. The Council
 - a. **Supports** the proposal to prohibit the specific industrial processes listed in Annex B of the Minamata Convention, noting that as there are no Annex B industrial processes in use in New Zealand the prohibition of these processes is being proposed in order to formalise conformance with Annex B.

¹ Commentary by the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment on 'Our Air 2018'. 1 February 2019. Online: <https://www.pce.parliament.nz/publications/commentary-by-the-parliamentary-commissioner-for-the-environment-on-our-air-2018>

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- b. **Supports in principal** the requirement for councils to give "mandatory consideration" to best practice international guidelines for Annex D mercury emissions sources² when making planning or consenting decisions but seeks greater clarity on what "mandatory consideration" means.

4. Implementation and timing

- 3.1. The discussion document states that amendments to the NESAQ would come into immediate effect once gazetted.
- 3.2. The Council
 - a. **Recommends** that the Government include provisions to allow time for compliance with new requirements. Transitional provisions to allow councils time to meet PM_{2.5} requirements would be advisable where councils do not currently have the technology in place to monitor PM_{2.5}. It may take time for regional councils to both give effect to the new requirements in their regional plans as well as undertaking additional monitoring and compliance activities required under the NESAQ amendments. Any transitional provisions should be timed to take account of councils' long term planning processes and the associated need for funding to meet new PM_{2.5} monitoring requirements.
 - b. **Supports** transitional provisions to allow time for alternatives to become readily available for affected activities, if needed. For example, is the technology readily available in New Zealand to enable industry to adopt "best international practice" to minimise or eliminate mercury emissions from affected activities?

5. Conclusion

- 5.1. The Council
 - a. Supports the addition of the two PM_{2.5} standards of not more than 25 µg/m³ for the average daily concentration and not more than 10 µg/m³ annual average concentration.
 - b. Agrees that the proposed new PM_{2.5} standards should replace the current PM₁₀ standard as the primary standards for managing particulate matter.
 - c. Notes that compliance with the PM_{2.5} standard within the Christchurch airshed may be achievable based on recent Environment Canterbury monitoring but that in any given year conditions, and therefore compliance, may vary.
 - d. Supports the proposal to reduce the emissions standard for new domestic solid fuel burners to 1.0 g/kg.
 - e. Supports the proposal to prohibit the specific industrial processes listed in Annex B of the Minamata Convention for Mercury.
 - f. Supports in principal the requirement for councils to give "mandatory consideration" to best practice international guidelines for Annex D mercury emissions sources.

² Annex D sources are: coal-fired power plants; new or upgraded coal-fired industrial boilers above 2 megawatts; smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non-ferrous metals; waste incineration facilities; cement clinker production facilities.

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- g. Supports transitional provisions to allow councils time to meet PM_{2.5} monitoring requirements.
 - h. Supports transitional provisions, if needed, to allow time for alternatives to become readily available for affected activities.
- 5.2. For clarification on any points within this submission please contact Diane Shelander, Senior Policy Analyst, at diane.shelander@ccc.govt.nz.

Yours sincerely

Hon Lianne Dalziel
Mayor of Christchurch

8. Covenant Consent approval for 19 Gleneagles Terrace, Hatherley

Reference / Te Tohutoro: 20/667465

Report of / Te Pou
Matua:

Amanda Ohs, Senior Heritage Advisor, amanda.ohs@ccc.com

General Manager /
Pouwhakarae:

Brendan Anstiss, General Manager Strategy and Transformation,
brendan.anstiss@ccc.govt.nz

1. Executive Summary / Te Whakarāpopoto Matua

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is for the Council to approve alterations and an addition to the 'Significant' scheduled dwelling and setting at 19 Gleneagles Terrace known as 'Hatherley.'
- 1.2 The dwelling and setting are protected by a conservation covenant. This report has been written in response to staff receiving an application for a covenant consent for the works on 23 April 2020.
- 1.3 The proposed changes respond to the needs of the current owners, in a way which minimises impact on heritage fabric and values. The works have been assessed by Council heritage staff as being consistent with the conservation covenant matters of discretion.
- 1.4 The decision in this report is of low significance in relation to the Christchurch City Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. The level of significance was determined by the project having little or no impact on Council's ability to carry out its role, and the low level of impact on ratepayers. While the decision is not easily reversible, as the result of the decision involves physical work to a building, these works will have a minor impact on the heritage values and fabric of this building and setting. The overall social and economic impacts that could arise from the project are positive. This decision is not significant enough to change the overall heritage value of the dwelling and setting.

2. Officer Recommendations / Ngā Tūtohu

That the Council:

1. Approve a covenant consent to undertake the alteration works to the dwelling and setting known as Hatherley at 19 Gleneagles Terrace.

3. Reason for Report Recommendations / Ngā Take mō te Whakatau

- 3.1 The Council aims to maintain and protect built, cultural, natural, and significant moveable heritage items, areas, and values, which contribute to a unique city, community identity, character and sense of place and which provide links to the past. Conservation covenants are one mechanism for protection, as Council approval is required for certain changes to covenanted properties. This provides for managed change, allowing heritage places to be altered to remain relevant, viable and to meet users' needs while at the same time retaining heritage fabric and values to the greatest extent possible.
- 3.2 The alterations proposed will enable the ongoing use and retention of the dwelling, and will protect heritage fabric and values. There will be minor effects on heritage fabric and values when considered against the requirements of the conservation covenant, and the works have been granted resource consent.

4. Alternative Options Considered / Ētahi atu Kōwhiringa

- 4.1 The option of not granting the covenant consent was considered but discounted. Not granting covenant consent would result in the planned changes not being undertaken, and no impact on heritage fabric and value. However the dwelling and setting have already been altered in recent times to provide for the needs of different owners, and the current proposed alterations will ensure the ongoing viable use of the property. The owners have put resources into obtaining the resource consent.

5. Detail / Te Whakamahuki

- 5.1 The decision affects the following wards/Community Board areas: Fendalton Ward, Waimāero/Fendalton-Waimairi-Harewood Community Board.

History and heritage significance

- 5.2 The dwelling Hatherley and its setting has overall heritage significance to Christchurch, including Banks Peninsula.
- 5.3 Hatherley has historical and social significance as for its association with the Dowling, Ballantyne and MacMillan families. It was built in 1910 for Thomas Dowling, a former run manager and farmer who for a period managed Glenmark Station in North Canterbury and his wife Christie Ballantyne. In 1928 the house was purchased by Dr David MacMillan, a well-known surgeon and historian. The house remained in the MacMillan family until early in the 2000s.
- 5.4 The dwelling has cultural significance as it demonstrates the way of life of retired Canterbury farmers and a city medical practitioner, and architectural and aesthetic significance as an Edwardian Domestic Revival home designed by RA Ballantyne, of Clarkson and Ballantyne, and Christie's cousin.
- 5.5 The dwelling has technological and craftsmanship significance because its construction, materials and detailing evidence the period in which it was built. The dwelling together with its setting have contextual significance because the large Edwardian home has retained a substantial garden setting despite being subdivided and has landmark status in the area. The place also has potential to provide archaeological evidence relating to human activity on the site, including that which occurred prior to 1900.

Heritage status

- 5.6 The house is scheduled as a Significant Heritage item in Appendix 9.3.7.2 Schedule of Significant Historic Heritage of the Christchurch District Plan.

Conservation covenant

- 5.7 A conservation covenant protecting the house and its setting was entered into between the owners at the time, Bryony and Fiona MacMillan and Christchurch City Council (CCC) in 2002.

Ownership and use

- 5.8 The building was purpose built as a dwelling and remains in use as a private dwelling today. The current owner is Michael Raymund Burtscher.

Description of proposed works

- 5.9 The proposed works that require covenant consent include an addition to the dwelling and external alterations to the boiler house and changes to the setting. These works have been granted resource consent (RMA 2018/1099 and RMA 2020/379).

- 5.10 The Gas House is identified as an exterior feature to be conserved in Schedule B of the covenant. The relocation of the Gas House within the setting is specifically permitted by the covenant. The c1980s/90s boiler machinery will be replaced, a new roof flue installed in the same position as the previous one, and a ducted fresh air intake grill added to the end elevation. There are no internal alterations proposed. The Gas House changes will have a very minimal effect on the heritage values of the place and are considered to be acceptable in light of the matters of discretion outlined in the covenant. The changes mean this accessory building can continue in its original use.
- 5.11 A pool house is proposed to adjoin the already altered west wing of the house – the existing kitchen annex - to provide access to the tennis court and proposed swimming pool. This is an open sided structure with a corrugated iron roof to match the existing house. The addition relates in term of the scale and proportion to the adjacent kitchen annex, and in accordance with the ICOMOS NZ Charter, 2010, it is compatible with the style and materials of the original house and is identifiably new (i.e. not a replica). There was little if any remaining original heritage fabric in the western part of the house which is subject to this alteration, which minimises the loss of heritage fabric.
- 5.12 Under the covenant the owner agrees to maintain and conserve the landscape setting of the property (Clause 2) in a neat, tidy and attractive condition. Changes to the setting include a new garage (to replace the earlier stables building demolished after the earthquakes), pool plant building (designed in sympathy with the Gas House), realigned driveway (positioned to protect scheduled trees) and a swimming pool. These changes do not result in a loss of heritage fabric or values, and the general character of the setting with open grassed areas and mature trees and shrubs is maintained. The garage will be partly screened by trees from the street view. Therefore these changes are considered to be acceptable in terms of the matters of discretion required by the covenant.
- 5.13 The proposed changes are considered to meet the matters of discretion at 3. a, b, c, d, h of the covenant which address loss or compromise of heritage fabric and values, reversibility, effects on visual appearance, and conservation principles of the ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the conservation of places of cultural heritage value. The proposed changes will serve to improve amenity for the users of the dwelling and setting, better connecting the house with the recreational opportunities the large setting provides and improves circulation and access. This aspect aligns with matters of discretion e and f which concern the continued use and long term conservation of the property.

6. Policy Framework Implications / Ngā Hīraunga ā- Kaupapa here

Strategic Alignment /Te Rautaki Tīaroaro

- 6.1 Approving appropriate change to heritage places through conservation covenants aligns to the Community Outcomes ‘Resilient Communities;’ ‘Liveable City’ and ‘Prosperous Economy’.
- 6.2 Approving appropriate change to heritage places supports delivery of the overarching strategic principle of “Taking an intergenerational approach to sustainable development, prioritising the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of people and communities and the quality of the environment, now and into the future.”
- 6.3 This report supports the [Council's Long Term Plan \(2018 - 2028\)](#):
- 6.3.1 Activity: Strategic Planning and Policy
- Level of Service: 1.4.3.1 Maintain the sense of place by conserving the city’s heritage places. - Provide advice as required in a timely manner, within 10 working days for consents

Policy Consistency / Te Whai Kaupapa here

6.4 The recommendation is consistent with Council's Plans and Policies as listed below:

6.5 Our Heritage, Our Taonga Heritage Strategy 2019-2029:

Our Heritage, Our Taonga is protected through collaboration and partnership (Whāinga Goal 4) in particular - Action 1. Protect heritage and Action 4. Support owners.

Impact on Mana Whenua / Ngā Whai Take Mana Whenua

6.6 Ngāi Tūāhuriri rūnanga hold Mana Whenua rights and responsibilities for the area the property is located. The decision does not involve a significant decision in relation to ancestral land or a body of water or other elements of intrinsic value, therefore this decision does not specifically impact Mana Whenua, their culture and traditions.

7. Resource Implications / Ngā Hīraunga Rauemi

Capex/Opex / Ngā Utu Whakahaere

7.1 Cost to Implement - Nil

7.2 Maintenance/Ongoing costs - Nil

7.3 Funding Source – N/A

8. Legal Implications / Ngā Hīraunga ā-Ture

Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report / Te Manatū Whakahaere Kaupapa

8.1 The Conservation Covenant is pursuant to Section 77 of the Reserves Act (1977), and requires the written consent of the Council (in addition to any resource consent and building consent requirements for any proposed additions, modifications or alterations of the exterior or interior of the buildings. The Covenant states that the Council has full discretion and may impose such reasonable conditions to its consent as it sees fit.

Other Legal Implications / Ētahi atu Hīraunga-ā-Ture

8.1 The legal consideration is whether the works proposed are in accordance with the requirements of the conservation covenant. Heritage staff have assessed this to be the case, as outlined in 1.3 above.

8.2 This report has not been reviewed and approved by the Legal Services Unit of Council.

Attachments / Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Page
A ↓	Statement of Significance for 19 Gleneagles Terrace	86

In addition to the attached documents, the following background information is available:

Document Name	Location / File Link
Not applicable	Not applicable

Confirmation of Statutory Compliance / Te Whakatūturutanga ā-Ture

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 / Ngā Kaiwaitohu

Author	Amanda Ohs - Senior Heritage Advisor
Approved By	Brendan Smyth - Team Leader Heritage Carolyn Ingles - Head of Urban Regeneration, Design and Heritage Brendan Anstiss - General Manager Strategy and Transformation

DISTRICT PLAN – LISTED HERITAGE PLACE
HERITAGE ASSESSMENT – STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
HERITAGE ITEM NUMBER 215
***DWELLING AND SETTING, HATHERLEY –
19 GLENEAGLES TERRACE, CHRISTCHURCH***



PHOTOGRAPH: CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL HERITAGE FILES, 2011

HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Historical and social values that demonstrate or are associated with: a particular person, group, organisation, institution, event, phase or activity; the continuity and/or change of a phase or activity; social, historical, traditional, economic, political or other patterns.

The dwelling known as Hatherley has historical and social significance as the home built in 1910 for Thomas Dowling, a former run manager and farmer who for a period managed Glenmark Station in North Canterbury. In 1900 Dowling (1841-1920) purchased the sheep station Oakleigh, near Rakaia, but sold it in 1910 to retire to Christchurch with his wife Christie Ann Paxton Ballantyne (daughter of John Ballantyne, founder of the iconic Canterbury retailer Ballantynes & Co) and their five sons. The Dowlings engaged Christie's cousin RA Ballantyne, of the architectural practice of Clarkson and Ballantyne, to design a house for them. Dowling remained at Hatherley until his death in 1920. The property was being marketed for sale, after Christie Dowling's death, in 1927.

In 1928 the house was purchased by Dr David MacMillan, a well-known surgeon and historian. Macmillan (1897-1983) was the author of a limited edition book titled *By-ways of history & medicine* in 1946. He retained ownership of the house until it was transferred to the joint possession of his daughters in 1977. The house remained in the MacMillan family until early in the 2000s. It was then purchased by Debbie and Julien Truesdale who restored and renovated the property before selling it.

CULTURAL AND SPIRITUAL SIGNIFICANCE

Cultural and spiritual values that demonstrate or are associated with the distinctive characteristics of a way of life, philosophy, tradition, religion, or other belief, including: the symbolic or commemorative value of the place; significance to Tangata Whenua; and/or associations with an identifiable group and esteemed by this group for its cultural values.

Hatherley has cultural significance as an Edwardian suburban residence, the size of which and the range of rooms it contains demonstrating the way of life of its residents.

ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC SIGNIFICANCE

Architectural and aesthetic values that demonstrate or are associated with: a particular style, period or designer, design values, form, scale, colour, texture and material of the place.

Hatherley has architectural and aesthetic significance as a restrained example of a large timber Edwardian Domestic Revival house designed by RA Ballantyne. Ballantyne was one half of the notable Christchurch architectural partnership Clarkson and Ballantyne, which was established in 1899. William Clarkson and Robert Ballantyne were popular domestic architects in Canterbury during the early years of the 20th century. Many of their houses were designed in the eclectic Edwardian Domestic Revival style. Hatherley's timbered Arts and Crafts/Art Nouveau interior, while restrained in character, is characteristic of larger houses of this period. The year before Hatherley was built, Clarkson and Ballantyne had designed Nydfa (Hanson's lane, now demolished) for William Ballantyne, Christie Dowling's brother.

Hatherley retained its original form until the early 2000s when alterations were undertaken to modernise the kitchen/living area. The single storey washhouse, scullery, dairy and coal storage area at the west end of the house was extended and extensively remodelled as a kitchen/family room and the former kitchen was remodelled as a dining area. A portico was also added to the east entrance.

The dwelling Hatherley sustained moderate damage in the 2010/2011 Canterbury earthquakes. The chimneys collapsed on to the roof and damage occurred to interior lathe and plasterwork. Repair is presently (2015) underway, and includes complete removal of the chimneys and the installation of replicas. Some of the fireplaces will be replaced by gas fires fitted in the original fire surrounds. Most wall linings are being replaced and heritage detail is being reinstated.

TECHNOLOGICAL AND CRAFTSMANSHIP SIGNIFICANCE

Technological and craftsmanship values that demonstrate or are associated with: the nature and use of materials, finishes and/or technological or constructional methods which were innovative, or of notable quality for the period.

The dwelling has technological and craftsmanship significance as a representative example of a large timber house built in the early years of the 20th century. Its construction, materials and detailing evidence the period in which it was built. Its interior detailing includes timber panelling, balustrades and cabinetry, iron and tiled fire surrounds, ceiling roses and stained glass windows.

CONTEXTUAL SIGNIFICANCE

Contextual values that demonstrate or are associated with: a relationship to the environment (constructed and natural), a landscape, setting, group, precinct or streetscape; a degree of consistency in terms of type, scale, form, materials, texture, colour, style and/or detail; recognised landmarks and landscape which are recognised and contribute to the unique identity of the environment.

The dwelling Hatherley and its setting has contextual significance as an example of a large Edwardian home that has retained a substantial garden setting despite subdivision of the wider setting. Originally the property consisted of 20 acres, was located on the outskirts of Christchurch and operated as a small farm. Today the property is part of the residential suburb of Ilam and has landmark status for its significant property size, mature trees and distinctive perimeter fencing.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SIGNIFICANCE

Archaeological or scientific values that demonstrate or are associated with: the potential to provide information through physical or scientific evidence an understanding about social historical, cultural, spiritual, technological or other values of past events, activities, structures or people.

The dwelling Hatherley and its setting have archaeological significance because of the potential to provide archaeological evidence relating to human activity on the site, including that which occurred prior to 1900.

ASSESSMENT STATEMENT

The dwelling Hatherley and its setting has overall heritage significance to Christchurch, including Banks Peninsula. Hatherley has historical and social significance as for its association with the Dowling, Ballantyne and MacMillan families. The dwelling has cultural significance as it demonstrates the way of life of retired Canterbury farmers and a city medical practitioner, and architectural and aesthetic significance as an Edwardian Domestic Revival home designed by RA Ballantyne, of Clarkson and Ballantyne, for his cousin Christi Dowling. The dwelling has technological and craftsmanship significance because its construction, materials and detailing evidence the period in which it was built. The dwelling Hatherley and its setting has contextual significance because the large Edwardian home has retained a substantial garden setting despite being subdivided and has landmark status in the area. The dwelling Hatherley and its setting have archaeological significance because of the potential to provide archaeological evidence relating to human activity on the site, including that which occurred prior to 1900.

REFERENCES:

Christchurch City Council Heritage files *19 Gleneagles Terrace, Hatherley*

<http://nzetc.victoria.ac.nz/tm/scholarly/tei-AclEarl-t1-body-d4.html>

<http://canterburyheritage.blogspot.co.nz/2008/12/historic-christchurch-house-for-sale.html>

<http://my.christchurchcitylibraries.com/46-memorial-avenue/>

REPORT DATED: 9 MARCH, 2015

PLEASE NOTE THIS ASSESSMENT IS BASED ON INFORMATION
AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF WRITING. DUE TO THE ONGOING NATURE
OF HERITAGE RESEARCH, FUTURE REASSESSMENT OF THIS HERITAGE
ITEM MAY BE NECESSARY TO REFLECT ANY CHANGES IN KNOWLEDGE
AND UNDERSTANDING OF ITS HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE.

9. Greater Christchurch Partnership: Focus for the next twelve months

Reference / Te Tohutoro: 20/821297

Report of / Te Pou
Matua: Dawn Baxendale, Chief Executive, dawn.baxendale@ccc.govt.nz

General Manager /
Pouwhakarae: Dawn Baxendale, Chief Executive, dawn.baxendale@ccc.govt.nz

1. Brief Summary

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is for the Council to consider the recommendations of the Greater Christchurch Partnership Committee regarding the Partnership's focus and funding for the 2020/21 financial year, resolved at their meeting on 12 June 2020.

2. Chief Executive Recommendations / Ngā Tūtohu

That the Council:

1. Receive the recommendations from the Greater Christchurch Partnership Committee to:
 - a. Recommend to the governance of Christchurch City Council, Waimakariri District Council, Selwyn District Council, Canterbury Regional Council, the Canterbury District Health Board and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu that they agree the focus of the Partnership for the next twelve months, specifically to:
 - i. Develop Greater Christchurch 2050 – setting a vision and plan for Greater Christchurch to achieve intergenerational wellbeing that also responds to climate change, and moving towards a zero carbon economy, noting the opportunity to reset that responding to COVID-19 provides.
 - ii. Focus on our partnership with Central Government, alignment with Central Government's Urban Growth Agenda, key policies driving investment, and advocacy on behalf of Greater Christchurch.
 - iii. Strengthen the partnership with Mana Whenua and Iwi to ensure aspirations and outcomes for Māori are tangibly integrated into strategy and delivery.
 - iv. Progress existing Greater Christchurch Partnership commitments, including Our Space actions, maintaining our focus towards a sustainable urban form which aligns land-use and transport, and enables an integrated and efficient public transport system, including mass rapid transit.
 - v. Co-ordinate Greater Christchurch recovery actions, through forums, where needed.
 - b. Recommend to the Canterbury Regional Council, Christchurch City Council, Selwyn District Council, and the Waimakariri District Council to fund the required additional investment to deliver on the Greater Christchurch Partnership's focus for the year ahead according to the current cost share arrangement and accounting for the \$150,000 investment from the Christchurch City Council has made in phase 1 (Christchurch City Council \$348,750, Environment Canterbury \$498,750, Selwyn District Council \$166,250 and Waimakariri District Council \$166,250).
 - c. Agree to request that the additional investment for FY2020/21 of up to \$1,180,000 will be funded through the Canterbury Regional Council acting as 'banker' and that the

Christchurch City Council, Waimakariri District Council and Selwyn District Council agree to repay their share (as set out in recommendation 1(b)) over a term of no more than 5 years, with repayments to commence from FY2021/22, with the details to be finalised and agreed by their respective Chief Executives.

2. Agree the focus of the Greater Christchurch Partnership for the next twelve months, specifically to:
 - a. Develop Greater Christchurch 2050 – setting a vision and plan for Greater Christchurch to achieve intergenerational wellbeing that also responds to climate change, and moving towards a zero carbon economy, noting the opportunity to reset that responding to COVID-19 provides.
 - b. Focus on our partnership with Central Government, alignment with Central Government's Urban Growth Agenda, key policies driving investment, and advocacy on behalf of Greater Christchurch.
 - c. Strengthen the partnership with Mana Whenua and Iwi to ensure aspirations and outcomes for Māori are tangibly integrated into strategy and delivery.
 - d. Progress existing Greater Christchurch Partnership commitments, including Our Space actions, maintaining our focus towards a sustainable urban form which aligns land-use and transport, and enables an integrated and efficient public transport system, including mass rapid transit.
 - e. Co-ordinate Greater Christchurch recovery actions, through forums, where needed.
3. Note the approach to delivering on the current Greater Christchurch Partnership commitments, including Our Space actions, and that other matters arising throughout the year will be considered and prioritised by the Greater Christchurch Partnership Committee and the Chief Executives Advisory Group, with implementation plans and progress updates reported regularly to the Greater Christchurch Committee.
4. Note to deliver on the recommended approach, the total funding required for the Greater Christchurch Partnership from Partner Councils for the FY2020/2021 is \$1,780,000.
5. Note this is an additional amount of \$1,180,000 over the \$600,000 for the Greater Christchurch Partnership Budget signalled in the Partner Council's 2018-28 Long Term Plans for the FY2020/21.
6. Note that the cost share arrangement for funding the Greater Christchurch Partnership is as follows; Christchurch City Council (37.5%), Environment Canterbury (37.5%), Waimakariri District Council (12.5%), and Selwyn District Council (12.5%).
7. Note that Environment Canterbury have:
 - a. Agreed that the additional investment for FY2020/21 of up to \$681,300 (being the Christchurch City Council, Selwyn District Council and Waimakariri District Council's share) will be funded through the Canterbury Regional Council acting as 'banker'; and
 - b. Agreed that the Christchurch City Council, Waimakariri District Council and Selwyn District Council repay their respective share over a term of no more than 5 years, with repayments to commence from FY2021/22, and delegated authority to the Chief Executive to finalise and agree the terms of lending.
8. Agree to fund the Christchurch City Council's required additional investment of \$348,750 by way of the proposed funding arrangement of the Canterbury Regional Council acting as 'banker'.

9. Agree to repay the Christchurch City Council's share of the additional investment (\$348,750) to the Canterbury Regional Council over a term of no more than 5 years, with repayments to commence from FY2021/22, and delegates authority to the Christchurch City Council Chief Executive to finalise and agree the terms of lending.
10. Note that Greater Christchurch Partnership Committee have requested that the Chief Executives Advisory Group provide advice to the Greater Christchurch Partnership Committee by the end of 2020 on the anticipated costs for Greater Christchurch 2050 implementation and other Partnership work programmes, for consideration as part of Long Term Plans 2021-2031 processes, with that advice to include consideration of the equity of the current funding cost-share arrangements.
11. Note that Greater Christchurch Partnership Committee have requested that the Chief Executives Advisory Group provide advice to the Greater Christchurch Partnership Committee on streamlining collaborative governance structures at an upcoming meeting.

3. Role of the Greater Christchurch Partnership

- 3.1 Greater Christchurch is a term used to describe Christchurch city and nearby areas within the Selwyn and Waimakariri districts, from Rolleston to Rangiora.
- 3.2 The Greater Christchurch Partnership (GCP) is a longstanding broad partnership that brings health, iwi, local, regional, and central government to the table.
- 3.3 Specifically, the role of the GCP Committee as set out in the joint Memorandum of Agreement (summarised) is:
 - Foster and facilitate a collaborative approach between the Partners to address strategic challenges and opportunities for Greater Christchurch.
 - Establish an agreed strategic framework to manage growth and address urban development, regeneration, resilience and long-term economic, social, cultural and environmental wellbeing for Greater Christchurch.
 - Show clear, decisive and visible collaborative strategic leadership to central government and communities across Greater Christchurch.
 - Oversee implementation of strategies and plans endorsed by the Committee.
 - Ensure the Partnership proactively engages with other related partnerships agencies and organisations critical to the achievement of its strategic goals.
- 3.4 The major opportunities and challenges facing communities and the urban area in Canterbury transcend the boundaries of territorial authorities and the statutory functions held by the partner agencies. Strong partnership is essential to leveraging the investment, resources and tools available in order to effectively deliver on communities' aspirations, respond to opportunities and address challenges facing the sub-region.
- 3.5 Further information on the Greater Christchurch Partnership can be found at <https://www.greaterchristchurch.org.nz/>

4. Facing the challenges and opportunities ahead through decisive, visible and collaborative leadership

- 4.1 Over the past nine years, Greater Christchurch has faced unprecedented challenges to its social, economic, cultural, and environmental fabric. With the global, national, regional and local impacts of COVID-19, Greater Christchurch is facing a new set of challenges. It is

fundamental that we work together for Greater Christchurch and lead in a way that is decisive, visible and collaborative.

- 4.2 The Greater Christchurch Partnership Committee have agreed and recommend to Council that the Greater Christchurch Partnership's focus for the next twelve months should be on the following five priorities:

- Develop Greater Christchurch 2050 – setting a vision and plan for Greater Christchurch to achieve intergenerational wellbeing that also responds to climate change, and moving towards a zero carbon economy, noting the opportunity to reset that responding to COVID-19 provides.
- Focusing on our partnership with Central Government, alignment with Central Government's Urban Growth Agenda, key policies driving investment, and advocacy on behalf of Greater Christchurch.
- Strengthening the partnership with Mana Whenua and Iwi to ensure aspirations and outcomes for Maori are tangibly integrated into strategy and delivery.
- Progressing existing Greater Christchurch Partnership commitments, including Our Space actions, maintaining our focus towards a sustainable urban form which aligns land-use and transport and enables an integrated and efficient public transport system, including mass rapid transit.
- Co-ordination of Greater Christchurch recovery actions, through forums where needed.

- 4.3 These five priorities will be progressed through three interrelated work-streams as follows:

- Work-stream 1: Establish an agreed strategic framework – Greater Christchurch 2050
- Work-stream 2: Strategic Leadership and Partnership with Central Government
- Work-stream 3: Implementation of existing commitments, including Our Space actions.

- 4.4 Greater Christchurch 2050 is a cross-cutting piece of work that will provide the foundation for the Partnership's priorities and objectives, the vision and plan for the sub-region, the basis for the Urban Growth Partnership and broader Central Government engagement. It will provide the context for COVID-19 pandemic recovery actions and it will integrate the Partnership's objectives for a sustainable urban form which aligns land-use and transport, and enables an integrated and efficient public transport system, including mass rapid transit.

5. Greater Christchurch Partnership work programme priorities for the next twelve months

Work-stream 1 : Establish an agreed strategic framework – Greater Christchurch 2050

- 5.1 The Urban Development Strategy 2007, associated 2016 Update, and Our Space 2018-2048 is the agreed Strategic Framework for Greater Christchurch.
- 5.2 In the first quarter of 2020, the Committee considered that a strategic 're-set' and vision for Greater Christchurch was needed, therefore it commenced scoping the Greater Christchurch 2050 project. To prepare for this re-set, prior to the Level 4 restrictions, the Partnership undertook a current state assessment across social, cultural, economic and environmental factors to provide an evidence-based review for identifying the opportunities and challenges facing Greater Christchurch.
- 5.3 The impacts of COVID-19 on social, economic, cultural and environmental factors are evolving, however it is clear that the impacts are significant. It is critical that Greater Christchurch has effective mechanisms for partnering with and leveraging the tools and investment of Central

Government to support the sub-region to not only recover from this most recent major shock, but also to drive Greater Christchurch towards a more aspirational future.

- 5.4 With the significant impacts and major changes Greater Christchurch has experienced since the Urban Development Strategy was created in 2007 and its 2016 update, the Greater Christchurch Partnership Committee considers that the time is right to re-set the strategic framework for Greater Christchurch by creating a vision and plan for the 2020-2050 horizon that can inspire and drive action towards intergenerational wellbeing for the people of Greater Christchurch, positions Greater Christchurch in the national and international context, ties in with the New Zealand Infrastructure Commission's and councils' 30-year infrastructure strategies, and provides a basis for Central Government and private sector confidence to invest in Greater Christchurch.
- 5.5 Specifically it is recommended that the deliverables resulting from the Greater Christchurch 2050 work are:
- A clear, collaborative vision for the sub-region including the outcomes, objectives and targets over the short, medium, and long-term (2020-2050).
 - A sub-regional plan that includes what is required to address key sub-regional challenges and opportunities to successfully recover from COVID-19 and track towards the vision over the short, medium and long-term.
 - An Urban Growth Partnership with Central Government (further discussed below in work-stream 2).
 - Re-set engagement and relationships with key parts of Central Government on the vision and plan for the sub-region (further discussed below in work-stream 2).
- 5.6 Partnership with Ngāi Tahu and Mana Whenua is essential to delivering a relevant collaborative vision and plan for the sub-region. Ngāi Tahu is a significant contributor to the economic and social wellbeing of people not only in Greater Christchurch, but throughout the South Island and New Zealand. A re-set strategic framework provides the opportunity to tangibly integrate the aspirations and outcomes of Māori into strategy as a foundation to deliver greater wellbeing for all people. Progressing the Greater Christchurch 2050 work will require meaningful engagement and partnership with Ngai Tahu and Mana Whenua.
- 5.7 Strong involvement and ownership from community and the private sector is fundamental to developing a new relevant vision for Greater Christchurch. This will require effective engagement, partnering and collaboration. As the vision and plan covers outcomes over the short, medium and long term over a 30-year horizon, the voice and involvement of youth is fundamental to this process.
- 5.8 The benefits of undertaking this work are that it will enable:
- A clear vision for Greater Christchurch to inspire and drive action.
 - Speaking with one voice - providing cohesive and coherent leadership.
 - Engaging effectively with Central Government to leverage investment and tools.
 - Meaningful partnership with Māori and Ngāi Tahu.
 - Partnership focus and collaboration on the most impactful challenges and opportunities for Greater Christchurch.
 - A framework to integrate shared goals and targets within Partner's individual areas of responsibility (such as Long Term Plans) to deliver on shared outcomes and projects that achieve greater benefits for the sub-region.

- Presenting a confident narrative nationally and internationally about Greater Christchurch.
 - A platform for pursuing an Urban Growth Partnership and developing an enduring partnership between Central Government and Greater Christchurch that moves beyond the extraordinary recovery and regeneration relationship and enables aligned investment and outcomes.
 - Local COVID-19 recovery actions of Partners to be supported through having a clear and relevant articulation of the vision and plan to 2050.
- 5.9 The implications of not delivering Greater Christchurch 2050 and without taking this opportunity now to re-set the vision and plan, include the following:
- Community and private sector confusion, frustration or lack of engagement in the success of Greater Christchurch as a result of not having a clear vision.
 - Plans and programmes not adequately reflecting Ngāi Tahu values and aspirations and missing opportunities to work collaboratively and bring added value.
 - Partners establishing individual priorities without the benefit of a collective shared view.
 - Central Government focusing efforts on partnerships elsewhere in New Zealand.
 - Reduced external investment, programme integration and potential duplication and implementation inefficiencies.
- 5.10 The next steps for progressing Greater Christchurch 2050 will see the establishment of the project team, designing the vision development process including the engagement approach, and creating the detailed milestones for the work. Once designed, the detailed milestones will be brought to the Greater Christchurch Partnership Committee for consideration.

Work-stream 2 - Strategic leadership and partnership with Central Government

- 5.11 Greater Christchurch has had bespoke relationships with Central Government and legislation through the recovery and regeneration phases since the Canterbury Earthquake Sequences 2010-2011.
- 5.12 With Partners determining that now is the time to lift the emphasis on opportunities and positioning Greater Christchurch to contribute to national wellbeing, it is necessary for Greater Christchurch to ensure it has a strong partnership with Central Government. COVID-19 has heightened the need for this and it is critical that Greater Christchurch is positioned to capture and leverage the benefits of Central Government tools and investment to support the regions recovery.
- 5.13 The Urban Growth Agenda has a mandated role for Central Government to partner with high-growth areas and iwi as a means of facilitating pace and scale in urban development and ensuring government investment in infrastructure is aligned to help deliver connected, thriving and sustainable urban communities.
- 5.14 Urban Growth Partnerships are established in other high growth areas around New Zealand, such as, Future Proof (Hamilton, Waipa and Waikato sub-region) and Smart Growth (Western Bay of Plenty). These partnerships and the work within them provide a strong basis for these areas to engage with Central Government on a range of Central Government initiatives, such as those relating to infrastructure. It is recommended that Greater Christchurch pursues an Urban Growth Partnership as a critical step in pursuing a broader agenda for engaging with Central Government.

- 5.15 Formalising an Urban Growth Partnership involves preparing a proposal for Central Government and drafting a Terms of Reference which addresses how Greater Christchurch is working in alignment with the Urban Growth Agenda, in partnership with Central Government.
- 5.16 To support pursuing an Urban Growth Partnership, it is critical that Greater Christchurch 2050 is progressed to provide confidence that there is a clear vision for Greater Christchurch that includes a spatial view of a sustainable urban form which aligns land-use and transport and seeks to achieve an integrated and efficient public transport system, including mass rapid transit.
- 5.17 It is also recommended that a wider agenda is created and engagement with Central Government progresses across departments such as the Treasury, the Infrastructure Commission, The Department of Internal Affairs, and the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. The work that will be produced through Greater Christchurch 2050 will support this engagement.
- 5.18 The implications of the Partnership not prioritising an Urban Growth Partnership and proactively re-setting relationships across Central Government include losing the opportunity to effectively engage with and leverage critical policy, investment and tools that are required to support the sub-region to recover from COVID-19, and drive greater wellbeing outcomes for the people of Greater Christchurch. As a result, Greater Christchurch risks losing relevance in the national context and capturing investment and people that are required to secure the success of Greater Christchurch.
- 5.19 The next steps for progressing the relationship and engagement with Central Government are to:
- Accelerate engagement with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development on progressing the Urban Growth Partnership and preparation of a proposal.
 - Plan an agenda for engagement with other parts of Government.

Work-stream 3 - Implementation of existing commitments

- 5.20 The Partnership has previously adopted a prioritised set of existing shared work programme commitments, including those outlined in the future development strategy, Our Space 2018-2048. Partners remain committed to the delivery of these commitments but the Greater Christchurch Partnership Committee recommends these are programmed and scheduled to allow for Greater Christchurch 2050 to be prioritised over the next twelve months.
- 5.21 Priorities will be determined by the Greater Christchurch Partnership Committee and the Chief Executives' Advisory Group based on those most able to be efficiently delivered and to inform upcoming planning and business case processes, including:
- District Plan Reviews, Structure Plans, Town Centres Strategies
 - Central City revitalisation
 - Change to Canterbury Regional Policy Statement
 - Review of Canterbury Regional Policy Statement, in particular Chapter 6 relating to Greater Christchurch
 - Future Public Transport Business Cases
 - Regional Land Transport Plan, Long Term Plans, Infrastructure Strategies.
- 5.22 Actions that require significant incorporation of projections data and an understanding of future trends will likely be deferred for a period to establish a clearer view on the impacts of Covid-19 on these matters. Following the gazettal of the National Policy Statement on Urban

Development on 23 July 2020, consideration will be given to how Our Space actions will be implemented.

5.23 In this context, work would proceed in relation to:

- Developing a social and affordable action plan
- Undertaking an evaluation of minimum densities to inform new development
- Finalising a Mode Shift Plan for Greater Christchurch (to complement the associated preparation by council partners of transport business cases, including for public transport)
- Aligning Long Term Plans and Infrastructure Strategies (including an option for common content relating to Greater Christchurch)

And respective councils continuing to progress:

- A change to the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement using the Resource Management Act streamlined planning process
- Detailed structure planning and town centre master-planning work in Selwyn and Waimakariri
- Facilitating redevelopment of existing urban areas in Christchurch City.

5.24 Implementation of the following actions would be scheduled for a period later than outlined in Section 6.2 of the Our Space document:

- Model alignment, recalibration and integration for growth, development capacity and transport assessments
- Undertaking the next housing and business development capacity assessment.

6. Governance and Timing

- 6.1 Given the critical importance of establishing a clear vision and plan for Greater Christchurch along with a re-set relationship with Central Government, it is recommended that Greater Christchurch 2050, the work on an Urban Growth Partnership and the work to establish a strategic agenda for engaging with Central Government are accelerated immediately and with urgency.
- 6.2 To enable the acceleration of this agenda the Greater Christchurch Partnership Committee has established a sub-group of the Committee comprising of Mayor Lianne Dalziel, Mayor Dan Gordon, Mayor Sam Broughton, Chair Jenny Hughey, and Dr Te Maire Tau, supported by their respective Chief Executives, to meet more regularly than the scheduled committee meetings to support and progress this work.
- 6.3 To support the Partnership's priorities and ensure visible and decisive leadership for Greater Christchurch, the Greater Christchurch Partnership Committee is reviewing and ensuring our collaborative governance structures, in particular to assist the development of an Urban Growth Partnership and the relationship to other Committees, are fit for purpose and streamlined for the priorities above as it is critical that governance arrangements support integration of transport and land use, there is no duplication, and there is clarity to the public on leadership and responsibilities. These recommendations will be brought back to the Greater Christchurch Partnership Committee and Council for consideration.

7. Funding for the Greater Christchurch Partnership's focus for the next 12 months

- 7.1 When preparing Councils' Long Term Plans 2018-2028, the Greater Christchurch Partnership budget for each of the three following financial years, including FY2020/21, was signalled as being \$600,000, with the funding apportioned as follows: Christchurch City Council (37.5%), Environment Canterbury (37.5%), Waimakariri District Council (12.5%), and Selwyn District Council (12.5%).
- 7.2 To deliver on the recommended work programme for the year ahead, the total funding required for the Partnership for the FY2020/2021 is \$1,780,000. This funding reflects that delivering a new vision and plan, along with establishing a fit for purpose partnership with Central Government on the future for the sub-region that moves beyond the extraordinary recovery and regeneration relationship, and supports investment in the sub-region to be secured, are significant and strategic pieces of work, with significant benefits and outcomes to be achieved.
- 7.3 The Chief Executives' Advisory Group has reviewed the proposed work plan and budget provision and confirms that the amount sought is not unreasonable given the work required to prepare, engage on, and finalise the Greater Christchurch 2050 vision and plan along with the associated work to progress an Urban Growth Partnership. The Chief Executives consider the additional funding sought should be set as an upper limit. In undertaking this consideration and recommendations, the Chief Executives have considered both the benefits of the outputs of this work as well as the implications of not undertaking this work and associated expenditure. These are set out above in paragraphs 5.8 and 5.9.
- 7.4 To deliver this work the additional funding required is \$1,180,000. This takes account of the \$210,000 from the Partnership Budget available for project expenses and \$110,000 that was underspent in the first (scoping) phase of the Greater Christchurch 2050 project.
- 7.5 It is recommend that the Christchurch City Council fund the additional required investment of \$348,750 to deliver on the Greater Christchurch Partnership's focus for the year ahead according to the current cost share arrangement and accounting for the additional \$150,000 investment from the Christchurch City Council has made in phase 1.
- 7.6 The Chief Executives' Advisory Group and Greater Christchurch Partnership Committee have discussed the options and recommend that the additional investment for FY2020/21 of up to \$1,180,000 be funded through the Canterbury Regional Council acting as 'banker' and that the Christchurch City Council, Waimakariri District Council and Selwyn District Council agree to repay their share (as set out in paragraph 7.5) over a term of no more than 5 years, with repayments to commence from FY2021/22, with the details to be finalised and agreed by the respective Chief Executives.
- 7.7 On 23 July 2020, the Canterbury Regional Council considered the request from the Greater Christchurch Partnership Committee and agreed the proposed funding arrangements for the Greater Christchurch Partnership, including the proposal for the Canterbury Regional Council to lend a maximum total amount of \$681,300 to the Christchurch City Council, Selwyn District Council and Waimakariri District Council on the terms described in this paper.
- 7.8 The Greater Christchurch Partnership Committee have requested that the Chief Executives' Advisory Group provide advice to the Greater Christchurch Partnership Committee by the end of 2020 on the anticipated costs for Greater Christchurch 2050 implementation and other Partnership work programmes, for consideration as part of Long Term Plans 2021-2031 processes, with that advice to include consideration of the equity of the current funding cost-share arrangements.

Attachments / Ngā Tāpirihanga

There are no appendices to this report.

In addition to the attached documents, the following background information is available:

Document Name	Location / File Link
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Confirmation of Statutory Compliance / Te Whakatūtutanga ā-Ture

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 / Ngā Kaiwaitohu

Author	Dawn Baxendale - Chief Executive
Approved By	Dawn Baxendale - Chief Executive

10. Commercial film and video production - s71 proposal

Reference / Te Tohutoro: 20/852960

Report of / Te Pou
Matua: David Falconer, Team Leader City Planning,
david.falconer@ccc.govt.nz

General Manager /
Pouwhakarae: Brendan Anstiss, General Manager Strategy and Transformation,
brendan.anstiss@ccc.govt.nz

1. Executive Summary / Te Whakarāpopoto Matua

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is for Council to consider providing feedback on the Proposal for enabling commercial film and video production under section 71 of the Greater Christchurch Regeneration (GCR) Act.
- 1.2 The Associate Minister for Greater Christchurch Regeneration, Hon Poto Williams received the Proposal for the development and operation of commercial film or video production facilities from Regenerate Christchurch on the 18th June. This followed Council's consideration of the draft Proposal at its meeting on the 11th June and providing feedback to Regenerate Christchurch on the same day.
- 1.3 The Minister has decided to notify the Proposal and is inviting views in writing from the 7th July until the 5th August 2020. The Proposal can be found at www.dpmc.govt.nz/film-studio.
- 1.4 This Proposal sets out changes that enhance the ability of the District Plan to provide for the development and operation of commercial film and video production facilities.
- 1.5 The Council supported the draft Proposal in its feedback dated 11th June, and requested amendments to the draft rules package to ensure greater certainty of outcomes and to mitigate the risk of impacts on the surrounding environment. This included the following points:
 - 1.5.1 Provision of infrastructure and reverse sensitivity in the Rural Urban Fringe Zone;
 - 1.5.2 Landscaping in the Rural Urban Fringe Zone;
 - 1.5.3 Site Coverage in the Rural Templeton Zone; and
 - 1.5.4 Technical amendments to provide clarity.
- 1.6 Regenerate Christchurch made some changes to the Proposal in response to Council's feedback, including requiring noise insulation for buildings under the air noise contour, more landscaping, connection to reticulated water and wastewater systems, and permanent film studios to have a minimum site area of at least 6ha.
- 1.7 Staff recommend that Council provide feedback in support of this Proposal.

2. Officer Recommendations / Ngā Tūtohu

That the Council:

1. Approves providing the feedback (**Attachment A**) in support of the Commercial film and video production - s71 proposal.

3. Reason for Report Recommendations / Ngā Take mō te Whakatau

- 3.1 The Proposal supports the development of film studios, which was identified in Council's submission to the Infrastructure Industry Reference Group in April as a potential "shovel-ready" project in the wake of the Covid-19 pandemic, with quantifiable public benefit that could quickly stimulate the economy and provide employment within the District, greater Christchurch, and wider Canterbury region.
- 3.2 The attached feedback supports the Proposal to enable film studios.

4. Alternative Options Considered / Ētahi atu Kōwhiringa

- 4.1 **Not supporting the draft Proposal** - This option is not the preferred option as it would not help reduce the consenting barriers for film studios, and thus would not make it any more attractive for film studios to establish in Christchurch. The Proposal considers a number of alternative options, including Do Nothing or using a RMA process, and concludes that a section 71 process is the most appropriate. Planning staff agree with that assessment.

5. Detail / Te Whakamahuki

- 5.1 The Proposal sets out changes that enhance the ability of the planning framework, including the District Plan, to provide for the development and operation of commercial film or video production facilities. The Proposal submits that this would support the regeneration of the Christchurch district and greater Christchurch and is otherwise consistent with the objectives and policies of the District Plan.
- 5.2 More detail on the Proposal can be found in the Council report dated 11 June 2020, item 10 https://christchurch.infocouncil.biz/Open/2020/06/CNCL_20200611_AGN_4046_AT_WEB.htm. On 11th June, Council considered the draft Proposal and feedback provided to Regenerate Christchurch on the same day. Regenerate Christchurch then slightly modified the Proposal and sent it to the Associate Minister for Greater Christchurch Regeneration, Hon Poto Williams for consideration on the 18th June. The Associate Minister has subsequently decided to notify the Proposal and is inviting views in writing from the 7th July until the 5th August.
- 5.3 The Council supported the draft Proposal in its feedback dated 11th June, requesting amendments to the draft rules package to ensure greater certainty of outcomes and to mitigate the risk of impacts on the surrounding environment. This included the following points:
 - Provision of infrastructure and reverse sensitivity in the Rural Urban Fringe Zone;
 - Landscaping in the Rural Urban Fringe Zone;
 - Site Coverage in the Rural Templeton Zone; and
 - Technical amendments to provide clarity
- 5.4 The latest version of the Proposal has included some changes in response to some of Council's feedback. These changes include:

Council's feedback	Changes made
Provision of infrastructure and reverse sensitivity in the Rural Urban Fringe Zone	Noise insulation rules have been added for sound stages and studios located near the Airport flight paths (i.e. under the Airport Noise Contours)

	Connection to reticulated water and waste water systems is now required
Landscaping in the Rural Urban Fringe Zone	A 3m landscape strip is now required
Site Coverage in the Rural Templeton Zone	No changes have been made to the Proposal
Technical amendments to provide clarity	The policy has been amended to read: “provide for commercial film or video production activities and facilities on rural flat land close to the main Christchurch urban area”. A minimum site area of 6ha is required for permanent commercial film or video production in rural zones.

- 5.5 Under the GCR Act the Associate Minister cannot make any further changes to this Proposal. The Associate Minister can either accept or reject the Proposal.

6. Policy Framework Implications / Ngā Hīraunga ā- Kaupapa here

Strategic Alignment / Te Rautaki Tīaroaro

- 6.1 This report supports the [Council's Long Term Plan \(2018 - 2028\)](#):

6.1.1 Activity: Strategic Planning and Policy

- Level of Service: 9.5.1.1 Guidance on where and how the city grows through the District Plan. - Maintain operative District Plan

Supporting the Proposal to enable the development and operation of film or video production facilities aligns with the prosperous economy Community Outcomes.

Policy Consistency / Te Whai Kaupapa here

- 6.2 The decision on the feedback on the Proposal is consistent with Council's Plans and Policies.
- 6.3 The provisions of the District Plan do not suggest that the absence of explicit recognition for these activities on a more permanent basis, is the result of any identified incompatibility with the District Plan's objectives and policies, or because these activities could be expected to generate unknown and potentially significant adverse effects. Rather, the development and operation of commercial film or video production facilities and their potential environmental effects are generally compatible with the purpose and functions of a number of zones, the environmental outcomes they seek to achieve and the characteristics of the activities they currently provide for. The current non-complying or discretionary status of permanent commercial film or video production facilities is therefore a result of such activities not being explicitly provided for rather than any identified inconsistency with the planning regime.

Impact on Mana Whenua / Ngā Whai Take Mana Whenua

- 6.4 The decision does not involve a significant decision in relation to ancestral land or a body of water or other elements of intrinsic value. Therefore this decision does not specifically impact Mana Whenua, their culture and traditions.

Climate Change Impact Considerations / Ngā Whai Whakaaro mā te Āhuarangi

- 6.5 This decision does not have a significant impact on climate change.

Accessibility Considerations / Ngā Whai Whakaaro mā te Hunga Hauā

6.6 This decision does not have a significant impact on accessibility.

7. Resource Implications / Ngā Hīraunga Rauemi

Capex/Opex / Ngā Utu Whakahaere

7.1 There is no cost to the Council if it provides feedback as this process is being led by the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet.

8. Legal Implications / Ngā Hīraunga ā-Ture

Statutory power to undertake Proposals in the report / Te Manatū Whakahaere Kaupapa

8.1 The Minister for Greater Christchurch Regeneration is the ultimate decision maker under this process. Under section 68 of the GCR Act the Council can provide feedback on the Proposal.

9. Risk Management Implications / Ngā Hīraunga Tūraru

9.1 Not all of Council's previous feedback on the Proposal was taken on board in the final Proposal. No further amendments to the Proposal are able to be made through this process. However, the matters Council raised which were not taken on board are not significant and Council can make minor amendments to the District Plan to address these matters as required, through future plan changes, if Council chooses too.

Attachments / Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Page
A	CCC Draft Written Comments on the Film Studio Proposal (<i>Under Separate Cover</i>)	

In addition to the attached documents, the following background information is available:

Document Name	Location / File Link
Not applicable	Not applicable

Confirmation of Statutory Compliance / Te Whakatūtutanga ā-Ture

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 / Ngā Kaiwaitohu

Authors	David Falconer - Team Leader City Planning Mark Stevenson - Team Leader City Planning
Approved By	David Griffiths - Head of Planning & Strategic Transport Brendan Anstiss - General Manager Strategy and Transformation

11. Civic Financial Services - Special General Meeting Proxy

Reference / Te Tohutoro: 20/845298

Report of / Te Pou
Matua:

Linda Gibb, Performance Advisor, linda.gibb@ccc.govt.nz

General Manager /
Pouwhakarae:

Carol Bellette, General Manager Finance and Commercial Group,
carol.bellette@ccc.govt.nz

1. Executive Summary / Te Whakarāpopoto Matua

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to seek the Council's approval of a proxy to vote at Civic Financial Services' (Civic) Special General Meeting (SGM) to be held on 12 August 2020, and to seek voting instructions. This report has been written due to receiving a covering letter and notice of SGM from Civic on 7 July 2020 which are at **Attachments A** and **B** respectively.
- 1.2 The SGM has been convened for the purpose of re-tabling resolutions that were passed at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) on 17 June due to Auckland Council's advice to Civic that it had mistakenly voted in favour of the resolutions, instead of against.
- 1.3 The resolutions at issue are those that the Christchurch City Council sought relating to Civic's decision to reduce superannuation fund management fees for members funded by shareholder earnings, without either formal or informal engagement with the Council as the second largest shareholder behind Auckland Council. The resolutions were carried at the AGM but had Auckland Council voted against as it now says it intended to, the resolutions would not have been carried.
- 1.4 The resolutions are as follows:
 1. It is noted that the Board, effective from 1 April 2020, has made the decision to reduce the management fee charged to the members of the SuperEasy and SuperEasy KiwiSaver Superannuation Schemes from 0.50% to 0.44% per annum. This has the effect of reducing the extent of funds that might otherwise be available for distribution to shareholders in favour of benefitting the superannuation scheme members.
 2. That effective from 1 April 2021 the Board returns the management fee charged to the members of the SuperEasy and SuperEasy KiwiSaver Superannuation Schemes back to 0.50%.
 3. That the Board tables options on changing superannuation fee structures to shareholders detailing the effect, if any, on the payment of future dividends.
- 1.5 Following the AGM, Civic notified shareholders that resolution 2 had passed by 72,226 shares, and resolution 3, by 1,214,200 shares. Auckland Council has 2,195,042 shares and therefore neither resolution would have carried if it had voted against them.
- 1.6 At the AGM, the Council's two candidates for director roles on the Civic Board were not passed, instead shareholders preferred to reappoint the incumbent directors who were retiring by rotation and standing for re-election. No voting statistics were provided other than that 80.26% of shares were voted. This means that the governance concern of long time tenure of three of the five board members continues to prevail.
- 1.7 There is nothing in Civic's constitution or the Companies Act 1993 that prevents Civic from taking this action. However, staff consider it to be a disproportionate measure when the outcome will be simply to relieve the Board of a requirement to be transparent about its decision.
- 1.8 Civic Financial Services (Civic) is exempted as a Council-controlled organisation (CCO) under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) due to its business having previously been insurance

which was governed by a different (but now repealed) statute. Staff consider that transparency and accountability will be better served by removing the exemption which is no longer relevant. This will require an amendment to the LGA which staff will take up with the relevant Government department.

- 1.9 The decisions in this report are of low significance in relation to the Christchurch City Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. The level of significance was determined by considering the likely impact the decisions could have on the community.

2. Officer Recommendations / Ngā Tūtohu

That the Council:

1. Appoints Carol Bellette, General Manager Finance and Commercial Group as its proxy and the Chair of the Civic Financial Services Board as alternate to vote at the Special General Meeting on 12 August 2020; and
2. Agrees that the proxy votes in favour of the resolutions as follows:
 - a. It is noted that the Board, effective from 1 April 2020, has made the decision to reduce the management fee charged to the members of the SuperEasy and SuperEasy KiwiSaver Superannuation Schemes from 0.50% to 0.44% per annum. This has the effect of reducing the extent of funds that might otherwise be available for distribution to shareholders in favour of benefitting the superannuation scheme members.
 - b. That effective from 1 April 2021 the Board returns the management fee charged to the members of the SuperEasy and SuperEasy KiwiSaver Superannuation Schemes back to 0.50%.
 - c. That the Board tables options on changing superannuation fee structures to shareholders detailing the effect, if any, on the payment of future dividends.
3. Directs staff to engage with the appropriate Government department to seek the removal of the historical exemption granted to Civic Financial Services from being a Council-controlled organisation since its business is no longer governed by any other industry-specific legislation.

3. Reason for Report Recommendations / Ngā Take mō te Whakatau

- 3.1 To enable the Council to vote at the SGM.

4. Alternative Options Considered / Ētahi atu Kōwhiringa

- 4.1 The only other option is to abstain from voting.

5. Policy Framework Implications / Ngā Hīraunga ā- Kaupapa here

Strategic Alignment / Te Rautaki Tīaroaro

- 5.1 The decisions are not related to the [Council's Long Term Plan \(2018 - 2028\)](#) and strategic priorities (e.g. addressing climate change challenges).

Policy Consistency / Te Whai Kaupapa here

- 5.2 The decision is consistent with Council's Plans and Policies. Specifically, good governance is a core tenet of the Council's Policy for the Appointment and Remuneration of Directors.

Impact on Mana Whenua / Ngā Whai Take Mana Whenua

- 5.3 The decision does not involve a significant decision in relation to ancestral land or a body of water or other elements of intrinsic value, therefore this decision does not specifically impact Mana Whenua, their culture and traditions.

Climate Change Impact Considerations / Ngā Whai Whakaaro mā te Āhuarangi

- 5.4 Not applicable.

Accessibility Considerations / Ngā Whai Whakaaro mā te Hunga Hauā

- 5.5 Not applicable.

6. Resource Implications / Ngā Hīraunga Rauemi

- 6.1 There are no financial implications for the Council.

7. Legal Implications / Ngā Hīraunga ā-Ture

Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report / Te Manatū Whakahaere Kaupapa

- 7.1 Companies Act 1993.

Other Legal Implications / Ētahi atu Hīraunga-ā-Ture

- 7.2 This report has been reviewed and approved by the Legal Services Unit.

8. Risk Management Implications / Ngā Hīraunga Tūraru

- 8.1 Not applicable.

Attachments / Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Page
A ↓	Civic Financial Services - Letter advising Special General Meeting	111
B ↓	Civic Financial Services - Notice of Special General Meeting and Proxy Form	112

In addition to the attached documents, the following background information is available:

Document Name	Location / File Link
Not applicable	Not applicable

Confirmation of Statutory Compliance / Te Whakatūturutanga ā-Ture

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 / Ngā Kaiwaitohu

Author	Linda Gibb - Performance Monitoring Advisor
Approved By	Len Van Hout - Manager External Reporting & Governance Diane Brandish - Head of Financial Management Carol Bellette - General Manager Finance and Commercial (CFO)



Dawn Baxendale
Chief Executive
Christchurch City Council
PO Box 237
CHRISTCHURCH
8140

7 July 2020

Dear Dawn

NOTICE OF SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of Civic Financial Services Limited ("Civic") was recently held on 19 June 2020. At this meeting three resolutions proposed by Christchurch City Council were voted on and carried. The resolutions being:

1. It is noted that the Board, effective from 1 April 2020, has made the decision to reduce the management fee charged to the members of the SuperEasy and SuperEasy KiwiSaver Superannuation Schemes from 0.50% to 0.44% per annum. This has the effect of reducing the extent of funds that might otherwise be available for distribution to shareholders in favour of benefiting the superannuation scheme members.
2. That effective from 1 April 2021 the Board returns the management fee charged to the members of the SuperEasy and SuperEasy KiwiSaver Superannuation Schemes back to 0.50%
3. That the Board tables options on changing superannuation fee structures to shareholders detailing the effect, if any, on the payment of future dividends.

Since the Annual General Meeting, Civic has been advised by Auckland Council that an error was made in the completion of its proxy form in relation to the resolutions proposed by Christchurch City Council at the Annual General Meeting. Auckland Council advised that they had intended to vote against the resolutions, but submitted the Council's proxy vote in favour of the resolutions by mistake.

Auckland Council further advised:

- They support maintaining lower membership fees rather than seeking a modest dividend.
- They are mindful Auckland's vote allocation tends to have a very material influence on decisions and has on this occasion.
- Given the proposal was carried by an extremely small margin and given the situation outlined above feel we may be justified in revisiting the vote and Auckland Council and would support Civic in that regard.

After receiving the above advice from Auckland Council, the Civic Board has resolved to call a Special General Meeting on Thursday 13 August 2020 to enable the resolutions proposed by Christchurch City Council at the recent Annual General Meeting to be voted on again.

The Board apologises for any inconvenience caused by this decision but agrees with the view of the Auckland Council that there is justification in revisiting the vote held at the Annual General Meeting.

You are a valued shareholder of the Company; as such I encourage you to read the attached information and cast your vote as early as you can.

Yours sincerely



Ian Brown, Chief Executive



NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given pursuant to clause 13.6.1 of Civic Financial Services Limited's ("Civic") Constitution that a Special General Meeting of Shareholders will be held via Zoom conference on Thursday 13 August 2020 commencing at 3.00pm for the purpose of transacting the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. Special Business

To hold another vote on the resolutions that were requested by Christchurch City Council, in its capacity as a shareholder of Civic, that were submitted and carried at the Civic AGM held on 19 June 2020. This vote has been called in response to feedback from Auckland Council advising that there was an error made when they cast their vote at the Civic 2020 AGM.

2. Text of Special Resolutions

1. *It is noted that the Board, effective from 1 April 2020, has made the decision to reduce the management fee charged to the members of the SuperEasy and SuperEasy KiwiSaver Superannuation Schemes from 0.50% to 0.44% per annum. This has the effect of reducing the extent of funds that might otherwise be available for distribution to shareholders in favour of benefiting the superannuation scheme members.*
2. *That effective from 1 April 2021 the Board returns the management fee charged to the members of the SuperEasy and SuperEasy KiwiSaver Superannuation Schemes back to 0.50%.*
3. *That the Board tables options on changing superannuation fee structures to shareholders detailing the effect, if any, on the payment of future dividends.*

Attached for ease of reference are the background papers to the Christchurch City Council resolutions which were included in the notice of AGM:

- Statement from Christchurch City Council giving the background to its resolutions.
- Statement from Civic's Board providing background as to why it **does not** support the resolutions proposed by Christchurch City Council.

ATTENDANCE VIA ZOOM: PROXIES/APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVES AND VOTING

A shareholder entitled to attend and vote at the SGM can only vote by appointing a proxy for this meeting. A shareholder may appoint a representative to attend the meeting instead, however, a representative will only be able to vote if they have also been appointed as a proxy (i.e. you can appoint your representative as a proxy).

As the meeting is to take place via Zoom conference:

- 1) Voting on resolutions will take place by way of proxy appointment and accordingly:
 - a. Each shareholder must submit its proxy appointment form specifying the votes it intends to make at the SGM, no later than one business day before the SGM.
 - b. At the SGM, when the time comes to vote on resolutions each validly appointed proxy will be asked by the Returning Officer to confirm their vote in accordance with their proxy appointment form submitted in advance of the meeting.
 - c. Votes confirmed at the SGM will be valid for the purpose of determining the outcome of the vote.
 - d. Votes on resolutions will only be valid if a proxy appointment form is submitted to the Returning Officer in advance of the SGM. No votes on resolutions by representatives during the SGM will be valid.
- 2) Details regarding participation in the meeting, including the link to join, will only be provided to properly appointed representatives and proxies.

A completed proxy form/notice in writing of appointment of a representative signed by the shareholder must be provided to the Returning Officer (by email) by 3.00pm one business day before the start of the meeting i.e. 12th August 2020.

By Order of the Board
Glenn Watkin
Chief Financial Officer
7 July 2020

Returning Officer:
Diako Ishmael
Solicitor, Dentons Kensington Swan
diako.ishmael@dentons.com

Civic Financial Services Limited
Proxy Form

_____ of
(Shareholder Name)

_____ being a shareholder of Civic Financial Services Limited, hereby appoints
(Location)

_____ of _____ contact email
(Name) (Employer)

[insert] or, failing him/her

_____ of _____ contact email
(Name) (Employer)

[insert] as its proxy to vote for and on its behalf at the Special General Meeting of Shareholders of Civic Financial Services Limited, to be held via Zoom conference at 3.00pm on 13 August 2020 and at any adjournment of that meeting.

The proxy will vote as directed below (if no direction is given the proxy may vote in his or her discretion):

Agenda Item

In Favour
(✓) Against
(✓)

Resolutions as submitted by Christchurch City Council

- 1 It is noted that the Board, effective from 1 April 2020, has made the decision to reduce the management fee charged to the members of the SuperEasy and SuperEasy KiwiSaver Superannuation Schemes from 0.50% to 0.44% per annum. This has the effect of reducing the extent of funds that might otherwise be available for distribution to shareholders in favour of benefiting the superannuation scheme members.
- 2 That effective from 1 April 2021 the Board returns the management fee charged to the members of the SuperEasy and SuperEasy KiwiSaver Superannuation Schemes back to 0.50%.
- 3 That the Board tables options on changing superannuation fee structures to shareholders detailing the effect, if any, on the payment of future dividends.

EXECUTED this _____ day of _____ 2020.

Signature(s) of Shareholder Position(s) Held

Please return to: Returning Officer, Diako Ishmael, Dentons Kensington Swan,
by email diako.ishmael@dentons.com prior to 3.00pm 12 August 2020.

Please note: A copy of your proxy form will be provided to Glenn Watkin, Civic's Chief Financial Officer, for administrative purposes.

Reasons to support the resolutions proposed by Christchurch City Council

Background

In December 2019, the Board, after informal consultation proposed and implemented a reduction in the management fee charged to members of the SuperEasy and SuperEasy KiwiSaver Superannuation Schemes.

The Christchurch City Council has questioned management of Civic to determine whether the process for making such a decision, favouring members over shareholders was in the best interest shareholders.

Given the limited ownership structure of Civic, the Christchurch City Council contends that all shareholders should have been given a formal opportunity to review all options and to provide feedback on a decision that would likely affect future dividend streams.

The Christchurch City Council appreciates that SuperEasy and SuperEasy KiwiSaver Superannuation Schemes have some of the lowest management fees in the industry, which already reduces the potential for future dividend streams to shareholders.

Civic has provided Christchurch City Council the following fee-related information (as at September 2019):

Management Fees	New %	Old %	Other restricted schemes (average) %	Default schemes (average) %
Conservative Funds	0.44	0.50	0.95	0.65
Balanced Funds	0.44	0.50	1.02	0.88
Growth Funds	0.44	0.50	1.03	0.93

A snapshot from Civic's 2019 Annual Report on the schemes shows the following:

- the SuperEasy schemes are described as featuring low member charges;
- 94% (69 from 73) councils have appointed Civic as preferred provider of KiwiSaver (for those employees not nominating other KiwiSaver schemes);
- Funds under management are \$420 million, up 50% since 2016;
- There are 10,734 members of Civic's superannuation funds which is around 40% of all local government employees. Member numbers have increased 6.7% since 2016.

Christchurch City Council's assessment of the information provided by Civic shows that the rationale for a reduction in member fees is not immediately apparent.

Conclusion

The Christchurch City Council proposes that the above resolutions be put to the 2019/20 annual general meeting in order to formally recognise the actions by the Board to reduce the management fees and requests that the management fee be reinstated to 0.50% and that the Board, tables options including the effect, if any, on the payment of future dividends.



The Board of Civic Financial Services Ltd DOES NOT support the resolutions proposed by Christchurch City Council

Background to the Board's decision to reduce the management fee charged to members of its superannuation schemes from 0.50% pa 0.44% pa are;

1. The Board's view is that Civic Financial Services and the companies that preceded it have always been in operation for the benefit of local government.
 2. When providing insurance, the Board's view was that the majority of shareholders felt that the company's primary role was to keep the insurance market honest; paying a dividend was seen as secondary to that primary role.
 3. The Board now sees its major role as being the "holding company" providing superannuation schemes for those employed in local government.
 4. Having not paid a dividend since 2009 apart from the special dividend on the sale of Civic Assurance House paid in August 2019, the company's financial projections for the 2020 year showed that funds were available to pay a dividend to shareholders.
 5. Civic's primary source of income is from the management fees it receives from the members of the company's superannuation schemes. The Board felt that reducing the Schemes' management fee would secure and enhance Civic's income in the future.
 6. The Board resolved to use the funds that could have been used to pay a dividend to shareholders to reduce the management fee charged to members of the company's superannuation schemes. The Board made the decision to reduce fees, to not only give benefit to existing members but also to help attract new members which enhances the income of the company.
- When considering whether to pay a dividend or reduce the management fees to members of the company's superannuation schemes, the Board considered the materiality on any dividend payable to its shareholders. The total dividend to be distributed amongst all of the 73 shareholders could have been \$186,316.

12. Resolution to Exclude the Public

Section 48, Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

I move that the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely items listed overleaf.

Reason for passing this resolution: good reason to withhold exists under section 7.

Specific grounds under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution: Section 48(1)(a)

Note

Section 48(4) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 provides as follows:

“(4) Every resolution to exclude the public shall be put at a time when the meeting is open to the public, and the text of that resolution (or copies thereof):

- (a) Shall be available to any member of the public who is present; and
- (b) Shall form part of the minutes of the local authority.”

This resolution is made in reliance on Section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by Section 6 or Section 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public are as follows:

ITEM NO.	GENERAL SUBJECT OF EACH MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED	SECTION	SUBCLAUSE AND REASON UNDER THE ACT	PLAIN ENGLISH REASON	WHEN REPORTS CAN BE RELEASED
13.	APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS TO CCHL BOARDS - ENABLE SERVICES, LYTTTELTON PORT COMPANY, ORION NZ AND TO COUNCIL-CONTROLLED ORGANISATION - VBASE LTD	S7(2)(A)	PROTECTION OF PRIVACY OF NATURAL PERSONS	TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THE PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL WHO IS THE SUBJECT OF THIS REPORT TO MINIMISE ANY RISK TO HIS/HER PROFESSIONAL REPUTATION.	AFTER THE APPOINTMENT HAS BEEN MADE PUBLIC BY CHRISTCHURCH CITY HOLDINGS LTD.