

## Christchurch City Council AGENDA

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### Notice of Meeting:

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

**Date:** Thursday 5 May 2022  
**Time:** 9.30am  
**Venue:** Council Chambers, Civic Offices,  
53 Hereford Street, Christchurch

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### 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 Mike Davidson
	Councillor Celeste Donovan
	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

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29 April 2022

### Principal Advisor

Dawn Baxendale  
Chief Executive  
Tel: 941 6996

Jo Daly  
Council Secretary  
941 8581  
jo.daly@ccc.govt.nz  
[www.ccc.govt.nz](http://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.

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## 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	Ensuring the diversity and interests of our communities across the city and the district are reflected in decision-making
		Actively collaborating and co-operating with other local, regional and national organisations	

### Community Outcomes

<b>Resilient communities</b> 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)	<b>Liveable city</b> 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	<b>Healthy environment</b> Healthy water bodies High quality drinking water Unique landscapes and indigenous biodiversity are valued and stewardship exercised Sustainable use of resources and minimising waste	<b>Prosperous economy</b> 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
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### Strategic Priorities

<b>Enabling active and connected communities to own their future</b>	<b>Meeting the challenge of climate change through every means available</b>	<b>Ensuring a high quality drinking water supply that is safe and sustainable</b>	<b>Accelerating the momentum the city needs</b>	<b>Ensuring rates are affordable and sustainable</b>
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### 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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## STAFF REPORTS

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<b>Karakia Whakamutunga</b>	

## **Karakia Tīmatanga**

### **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 Public Forum Te Huinga Whānui**

A period of up to 30 minutes is available for people to speak for up to five minutes on any issue that is not the subject of a separate hearings process.

#### **3.2 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. Council Minutes - 7 April 2022

Reference / Te Tohutoro: 22/463963

Report of / Te Pou  
Matua:

Jo Daly, Council Secretary, jo.daly@ccc.govt.nz

General Manager /  
Pouwhakarae:

Dawn Baxendale, Chief Executive, dawn.baxendale@ccc.govt.nz


### 1. Purpose of Report Te Pūtake Pūrongo

For the Council to confirm the minutes from the Council meeting held 7 April 2022.

### 2. Recommendation to Council

That the Council Confirm the Minutes from the Council meeting held 7 April 2022.

### Attachments Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Page
A 	Minutes Council - 7 April 2022	6

### Signatories / Ngā Kaiwaitohu

Author	Jo Daly - Council Secretary
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## Christchurch City Council MINUTES

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**Date:** Thursday 7 April 2022  
**Time:** 9.35am  
**Venue:** Held by Audio/Visual Link

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**Present**

Chairperson	Mayor Lianne Dalziel
Deputy Chairperson	Deputy Mayor Andrew Turner
Members	Councillor Jimmy Chen
	Councillor Catherine Chu
	Councillor Melanie Coker
	Councillor Pauline Cotter
	Councillor Mike Davidson
	Councillor Celeste Donovan
	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

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**Karakia Tīmatanga:** Given by the Mayor.

The agenda was dealt with in the following order.

## 1. Apologies Ngā Whakapāha

### Council Decision

No apologies were received.

## 2. Declarations of Interest Ngā Whakapuaki Aronga

There were no declarations of interest recorded.

## 23. Resolution to Include Supplementary Reports

### Council Resolved CNCL/2022/00023

That the reports be received and considered at the Council meeting on Thursday, 7 April 2022.

Open Items

- 24. Mayor's Monthly Report - March 2022
- 25. Covid Business Recovery Update
- 26. OARC Co-governance Establishment Committee

Mayor/Councillor Davidson

**Carried**

## 3. Public Participation Te Huinga Tūmatanui

### 3.2 Deputations by Appointment Ngā Huinga Whakaritenga

#### 3.2.1 Next Generation - Youth Submission

Caitlin Rees, Keegan Verster and Hazel Bourne presented a deputation to the Council on the Next Generation - Youth Submission on item 17. Coastal Hazards Adaption Framework.

### 3.1 Public Forum Te Huinga Whānui

#### 3.1.1 Christchurch Civic Trust

Ross Gray, Chair of the Christchurch Civic Trust gave a public forum presentation and provided a supporting document to the Council with the Trust's comments on the NG building at 212 Madras Street and Englefield Lodge at 230 Fitzgerald Avenue.

#### Attachments

- A Council 7 April 2022 - Public Forum Item 3.1.1 Christchurch Civic Trust - Supporting Document Englefield and NG building Ross Gray

#### 3.1.2 Satali Auvae

Satali Auvae, Hornby Community Activator gave a public forum presentation to the Council regarding the disposal of the building at 151 Gilberthorpes Road, Hornby.

#### Attachments

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- A Council 7 April 2022 - Public Forum Item 3.1.2 - Satali Auvae - Hornby Community Activator 151  
Gilberthorpes Road - Presentation to Council

**3.2 Deputations by Appointment Ngā Huinga Whakaritenga CONTINUED**

**3.2.2 Chlöe Swarbrick MP**

Chlöe Swarbrick, Member of Parliament for Auckland Central presented a deputation and provided background information on item 24. Mayor's report - Proposed Sale and Supply of Alcohol (Harm Minimisation) Amendment Bill.

**3.2.3 Dr Nicki Jackson**

Dr Nicki Jackson, Executive Director Alcohol Healthwatch presented a deputation and gave a presentation to the Council on item 24. Mayor's report - Proposed Sale and Supply of Alcohol (Harm Minimisation) Amendment Bill.

**Attachments**

- A Council 7 April 2022 - Deputation Item 3.2.3 Nicki Jackson Sale and Supply of Alcohol (Harm Minimisation) Bill Presentation to Council

**4. Presentation of Petitions Ngā Pākikitanga**

There was no presentation of petitions.

**5. Council Minutes - 10 March 2022**

**Council Resolved CNCL/2022/00024**

That the Council Confirm the Minutes from the Council meeting held 10 March 2022.

AND

That the Council Confirm the Public Excluded Minutes from the Council meeting held on 10 March 2022.

Mayor/Councillor Scandrett

**Carried**

The meeting adjourned at 10.37am and resumed at 10.42am during consideration of item 6. Councillor Mauger was not present at that time and returned to the meeting at 10.48am.

**6. Monthly Report from the Community Boards - March 2022**

Karolin Potter, Chairperson and Lee Sampson, Deputy Chairperson joined the meeting for presentation of the **Waihoru Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board Report**

Tori Peden, Chairperson joined the meeting for presentation of the **Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula Community Board Report**

Kelly Barber, Chairperson joined the meeting for presentation of the **Waitai Coastal-Burwood Community Board Report**

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Bridget Williams, Chairperson joined the meeting for presentation of the **Waimāero Fendalton-Waimairi-Harewood Community Board Report**

Mike Mora, Chairperson joined the meeting for presentation of the **Waipuna Halswell-Hornby-Riccarton Community Board Report**

Alexandra Davids, Chairperson joined the meeting for presentation of the **Waikura Linwood-Central-Heathcote Community Board Area Report February 2022**

Simon Britten, Deputy Chairperson joined the meeting for presentation of the **Waipapa Papanui-Innes Community Board Report**

**Council Resolved CNCL/2022/00025**

That the Council receive the Monthly Report from the Community Boards March 2022.

Mayor/Councillor Cotter

**Carried**

**Attachments**

- A Council 7 April 2022 - Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board Presentation to Council.
- B Council 7 April 2022 - Banks Peninsula Community Board Presentation to Council
- C Council 7 April 2022 - Coastal-Burwood Community Board Presentation to Council
- D Council 7 April 2022 - Fendalton-Waimairi-Harewood Community Board Presentation to Council
- E Council 7 April 2022 - Halswell-Hornby Riccarton Community Board Presentation to Council
- F Council 7 April 2022 - Papanui Innes Community Board Presentation to Council
- G Council 7 April 2022 - Linwood-Central-Heathcote Community Board Presentation to Council

**Report from Halswell-Hornby-Riccarton Community Board - 15 February 2022**

**7. Dedication of Local Purpose (Road) Reserve as Road Depot 55R Depot Street**

**Council Resolved CNCL/2022/00026**

**Community Board recommendations adopted without change**

That the Council:

1. Resolves to dedicate the Local Purpose (Road) Reserve described as Lot 46 DP 538147 as road pursuant to Section 111 of the Reserves Act 1977.
2. Authorises the Manager Property Consultancy to take all steps necessary to conclude the dedication of the land as road.

Councillor Chen/Councillor Templeton

**Carried**

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**Report from Halswell-Hornby-Riccarton Community Board - 1 March 2022**

**8. Troup Drive/Whiteleigh Avenue - Safety Improvements**

**Council Resolved CNCL/2022/00027**

**Community Board recommendations adopted without change**

That the Council:

1. Approves the installation of a 75 millimetre raised platform on the exit lane (slip lane) of Whiteleigh Avenue into Troup Drive in accordance with Attachment A to the Officer's report on the meeting agenda.
2. Approves the installation of a 75 millimetre raised platform on the exit lane (slip lane) of Troup Drive into Whiteleigh Avenue in accordance with Attachment A to the Officer's report on the meeting agenda.
3. Revokes any previous resolutions pertaining to traffic controls made pursuant to any bylaw to the extent that they are in conflict with the traffic controls described in 1. and 2.

Councillor Chen/Councillor Galloway

**Carried**

**Report from Linwood-Central-Heathcote Community Board - 16 February 2022**

**9. Part Jecks Place - Dedication of Road Reserve as Legal Road**

**Council Resolved CNCL/2022/00028**

**Community Board Recommendation adopted without change**

That the Council:

1. Approve to dedicate the Local Purpose (Road) Reserve legally described as Lot 54 DP 15124 as road, pursuant to Section 111 of the Reserves Act 1977.

Councillor Johanson/Councillor Cotter

**Carried**

**Report from Banks Peninsula Community Board - 28 February 2022**

**11. 164 Pawsons Valley Road, Duvauchelle - Licence to occupy legal road**

**Council Resolved CNCL/2022/00029**

**Community Board recommendations adopted without change**

That the Council:

1. Approve the application to encroach on the legal road at 164 Pawsons Valley Road, Duvauchelle as shown in Attachment A, which consists of the front portion of this existing house.
2. Grant delegated authority to the Property Consultancy Manager to negotiate and enter into the Deed of Licence in accordance with the Council's standard terms and conditions including, but not limited to:



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- a. A term of 35 years less one day;
  - b. A rental of \$169 p.a. plus GST;
  - c. The licensee must hold public indemnity insurance of at least \$2m;
  - d. The public's right of access is not obstructed;
  - e. Reassessment of the licence if the structure is reconstructed; and,
  - f. Council will not be responsible for the repair and/or replacement of the structure in the event of a seismic event or other loss.
3. Request staff to carry out the necessary steps to formalise as legal road reserve, the section of Pawsons Valley Road where the carriageway is currently formed over private land at 169 Pawsons Valley Road, and also to carry out the road stopping of the unformed legal road that currently crosses 164 Pawsons Valley Road.

Deputy Mayor/Councillor Mauger

**Carried**

#### **Report from Coastal-Burwood Community Board - 14 March 2022**

### **12. Dedication of Road Reserve as Legal Road - Cameo Grove and Burwood Road**

**Council Resolved CNCL/2022/00030**

**Community Board recommendations adopted without change**

That the Council:

1. Resolves to dedicate the Local Purpose (Road) Reserve more particularly described as Lot 42 DP 431366 and Lot 1 DP 420075 as road, pursuant to Section 111 of the Reserves Act 1977

Councillor Mauger/Councillor Chu

**Carried**

#### **Report from Coastal-Burwood Community Board - 14 March 2022**

### **13. Slow Speed Neighbourhoods Avondale**

**Council Resolved CNCL/2022/00031**

**Community Board recommendations adopted without change**

That the Council:

1. Approves, pursuant to Part 4 Clause 27 of the Christchurch City Council Traffic and Parking Bylaw 2017 and Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2017, that the speed limits on the following roads be revoked and set generally as identified in Attachment A to the staff report and listed below in clauses 1a-1nn (including resultant changes made to the Christchurch City Council Register of Speed Limits and associated Speed Limit Maps).
  - a. Revoke the existing permanent speed limit of 50 kilometres per hour on Baladin Street (entire length).

- b. Approve that the permanent speed limit on Baladin Street (entire length) be set at 40 kilometres per hour.
- c. Revoke the existing permanent speed limit of 50 kilometres per hour on Belmont Street (entire length).
- d. Approve that the permanent speed limit on Belmont Street (entire length) be set at 40 kilometres per hour.
- e. Revoke the existing permanent speed limit of 50 kilometres per hour on Besant Place (entire length).
- f. Approve that the permanent speed limit on Besant Place (entire length) be set at 40 kilometres per hour.
- g. Revoke the existing permanent speed limit of 50 kilometres per hour on Binstead Place (entire length).
- h. Approve that the permanent speed limit on Binstead Place (entire length) be set at 40 kilometres per hour.
- i. Revoke the existing permanent speed limit of 50 kilometres per hour on Briarmont Street (entire length).
- j. Approve that the permanent speed limit on Briarmont Street (entire length) be set at 40 kilometres per hour.
- k. Revoke the existing permanent speed limit of 50 kilometres per hour on Chardale Street (entire length).
- l. Approve that the permanent speed limit on Chardale Street (entire length) be set at 40 kilometres per hour.
- m. Revoke the existing permanent speed limit of 50 kilometres per hour on Colac Street (entire length).
- n. Approve that the permanent speed limit on Colac Street (entire length) be set at 40 kilometres per hour.
- o. Revoke the existing permanent speed limit of 50 kilometres per hour on Cowes Street (entire length).
- p. Approve that the permanent speed limit on Cowes Street (entire length) be set at 40 kilometres per hour.
- q. Revoke the existing permanent speed limit of 50 kilometres per hour on Cowper Place (entire length).
- r. Approve that the permanent speed limit on Cowper Place (entire length) be set at 40 kilometres per hour.
- s. Revoke the existing permanent speed limit of 50 kilometres per hour on De Courcy Place (entire length).
- t. Approve that the permanent speed limit on De Courcy Place (entire length) be set at 40 kilometres per hour.
- u. Revoke the existing permanent speed limit of 50 kilometres per hour on Doyle Place (entire length).
- v. Approve that the permanent speed limit on Doyle Place (entire length) be set at 40 kilometres per hour.

- w. Revoke the existing permanent speed limit of 50 kilometres per hour on Eglinton Street (entire length).
  - x. Approve that the permanent speed limit on Eglinton Street (entire length) be set at 40 kilometres per hour.
  - y. Revoke the existing permanent speed limit of 50 kilometres per hour on Glenrowan Avenue (entire length).
  - z. Approve that the permanent speed limit on Glenrowan Avenue (entire length) be set at 40 kilometres per hour.
  - aa. Revoke the existing permanent speed limit of 50 kilometres per hour on Hulverstone Drive commencing at its intersection with Chardale Street and extending in an easterly direction to its intersection with Briarmont Street.
  - bb. Approve that the permanent speed limit on Hulverstone commencing at its intersection with Chardale Street and extending in an easterly direction to its intersection with Briarmont Street be set at 40 kilometres per hour.
  - cc. Revoke the existing permanent speed limit of 50 kilometres per hour on Mervyn Drive commencing at its intersection with Avondale Road and extending in an easterly direction, to its intersection with Baladin Street.
  - dd. Approve that the permanent speed limit on Mervyn Drive commencing at its intersection with Avondale Road and extending in an easterly direction, to its intersection with Baladin Street be set at 40 kilometres per hour.
  - ee. Revoke the existing permanent speed limit of 50 kilometres per hour on Niven Street (entire length).
  - ff. Approve that the permanent speed limit on Niven Street (entire length) be set at 40 kilometres per hour.
  - gg. Revoke the existing permanent speed limit of 50 kilometres per hour on Orrick Crescent (entire length).
  - hh. Approve that the permanent speed limit on Orrick Crescent (entire length) be set at 40 kilometres per hour.
  - ii. Revoke the existing permanent speed limit of 50 kilometres per hour on Thorness Street (entire length).
  - jj. Approve that the permanent speed limit on Thorness Street (entire length) be set at 40 kilometres per hour.
  - kk. Revoke the existing permanent speed limit of 50 kilometres per hour on Waratah Street (entire length).
  - ll. Approve that the permanent speed limit on Waratah Street (entire length) be set at 40 kilometres per hour.
  - mm. Revoke the existing permanent speed limit of 50 kilometres per hour on Woolley Street (entire length).
  - nn. Approve that the permanent speed limit on Woolley Street (entire length) be set at 40 kilometres per hour.
2. Approve that these resolutions take effect when the signage that evidence the restrictions described in the staff report are in place (or removed in the case of revocations).

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3. Authorise staff to make any typographical changes or to correct minor errors or omissions in the above descriptions of the roads to which the speed limits apply (being changes that do not affect the materiality of the resolutions).

Councillor Mauger/Councillor Templeton

**Carried**

The meeting adjourned at 11.33am and resumed at 11.47am.

Councillor Mauger was not present at that time and returned to the meeting at 11.48am during consideration of item 10. Councillor Donovan was not present at that time and returned to the meeting at 11.51am during consideration of item 10.

### Report from Linwood-Central-Heathcote Community Board - 30 March 2022

#### 10. Hagley Park North - Tennis Court New Floodlights

**Council Resolved CNCL/2022/00032**

**Community Board recommendation adopted without change**

That the Council:

1. Resolves that the proposed installation of new floodlights in the tennis court area in Hagley Park North is a metropolitan matter for Council to consider and make a decision on.
2. Receives the views of the Waikura Linwood-Central-Heathcote Community Board on the proposed installation of new floodlights.
3. Approves the application by the Hagley Park Tennis Club to install six new 12.2m high floodlight towers in the club's tennis court area in Hagley Park North at sites indicated in paragraph 5.5 of the report and shown in Attachment A of this report. Subject to:
  - a. The applicant obtaining any necessary resource consents, and building consents, at its cost, before commencing installation of the new lighting system in the park.
  - b. The applicant being required to deposit scaled as-built plans, as per the Council's Infrastructure Design Standards, within two months of the work being completed.
  - c. The applicant being responsible for all costs associated with the installation, insurance, operation, maintenance, and any future removal, of the lighting system.
  - d. The applicant being responsible for ensuring that the lighting system is always maintained and operated in a safe condition.
4. Requires that the approval and use of the lighting is subject to the following conditions:
  - a. The tennis court floodlights are to be used on weekdays, Monday to Thursday only, between 5.30pm and 8.00pm. Usage to begin no more than one month prior to the date daylight saving finishes. Usage to end within one month after the date daylight saving begins.
  - b. If the tennis courts are not in use, the lights will be turned off.
  - c. An automatic timer to be added to the lighting system to ensure that the floodlights are turned off by 8pm each night.
5. Acknowledges that this approval will lapse if the development is not completed within two years of the approval date.

Councillor Keown/Councillor Scandrett

**Carried**

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Item 5

Attachment A

#### 14. Multicultural Committee Minutes - 4 March 2022

##### Council Resolved CNCL/2022/00033

That the Council receives the Minutes from the Multicultural Committee meeting held 4 March 2022.

Councillor Chen/Councillor MacDonald

Carried

#### 15. Hearings Panel report to the Council on the Draft Ōtautahi Christchurch Community Strategy

##### Council Resolved CNCL/2022/00034

##### Hearings Panel recommendations adopted without change

That the Council:

1. Approves the revised *Te Haumako; Te Whitingia Strengthening Communities Together Strategy* as tabled at the Hearings Panel meeting on 31 January 2022, including the following amendments:
  - a. Amend objective 3.3 to include: *empower local communities to have greater input into the development and review of Community Board plans*;
  - b. Amend page 9 to include the words “*evidence-based*” under the “*Our Work Will Be*” heading;
  - c. Amend page 11 to include a reference to the Youth Action Plan and Memorandum of Understanding with the Christchurch Youth Council;
  - d. Amend the examples under Objective 3.1 to include:
    - i. Ensure local engagement processes are appropriate
      1. Utilise diverse media and ways of participation to provide equitable access
      2. Empower diverse communities to participate in improvements to Community Board processes and through trialling and sharing of innovations.
    - ii. Improve accessibility and transparency across all information channels, including Community Board briefings, engagement and decision making processes
    - iii. Stimulate more interest in local democracy
      1. Provide more opportunities for communities to direct, engage and influence local decision making;
2. Encourage Community Boards to consider the entire Strategy when developing their Community Board plans;
3. Refer the feedback on engagement and decision-making to the Engagement Working Group; and,

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4. Recommend that the Strategy Impacts Information is provided to Councillors for consideration during each draft Annual or Long Term Plan for each of the Council Strategies.

Councillor Galloway/Councillor Chen

**Carried**

## 16. Review of the Psychoactive Products Retail Locations Policy

**Council Resolved CNCL/2022/00035**

### Officer recommendations adopted without change

That the Council:

1. Resolve that the Psychoactive Products Retail Locations Policy remains fit-for-purpose.
2. Agree that the current Psychoactive Products Retail Locations Policy (see **Attachment A**) be retained without amendments.
3. Note that the Psychoactive Products Retail Locations Policy must be reviewed within five years to meet the legislative requirements of the Psychoactive Substances Act 2013 (i.e. by 2027).

Councillor MacDonald/Councillor Scandrett

**Carried**

## 3.2 Deputations by Appointment Ngā Huinga Whakaritenga CONTINUED

### 3.2.4 Central City Business Association

Annabel Turley and Nicky Carter representing the Central City Business Association presented a deputation and gave a presentation to the Council on item 25. Covid Business Recovery Update.

#### Attachments

A Council 7 April 2022 - Deputation Item 3.2.4 CCBA COVID Recovery Support

### 3.2.5 Hospitality NZ - Canterbury

Peter Morrison representing Hospitality NZ - Canterbury presented a deputation to the Council on item 25. Covid Business Recovery Update.

## 25. Covid Business Recovery Update

External collaboration partners ChristchurchNZ, the Central City Business Association and Hospitality NZ - Canterbury were in attendance for consideration of this item.

The Council decision added to resolution 8. including approaching ChristchurchNZ for financial contribution towards implementation of initiatives. The decision did not include staff recommendation 10.

### Staff Recommendations

That the Council:



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1. Acknowledge that the Covid-19 response has placed pressures on many individuals, families, organisations and businesses;
2. Note that one business sector that has been under significant stress is the retail hospitality sector;
3. Note that this sector contributes to the vitality and vibrancy of Christchurch;
4. Notes that a collaborative group including, but not limited to, the Canterbury Employers' Chamber of Commerce, Central City Business Association, ChristchurchNZ, Property Council and Christchurch City Council is working to identify actions that can help businesses survive and improve City vibrancy;
5. Notes that the group is working on ideas to reduce costs and provide immediate relief to those business most impacted by the COVID 19 environment including waiving alcohol licensing fees for on-licences (including cafes and restaurants), outdoor dining licences, and annual food registration for retail food business.
6. Notes that the group is also working ideas to attract workers back to the office and encouraging citizens to eat, play and shop locally across Christchurch including transport support for business and community led initiatives, and promotions;
7. Authorises the use of up to \$1.55 million for the purposes of funding the initiatives in Resolution 5 and 6;
8. Authorises the Chief Executive (or her delegate) to determine the best mechanisms to fund and implement these initiatives, and to commence implementation;
9. Directs the Chief Executive (or her delegate) to report back on the funding and progress at the Finance and Performance Committee of the Whole meeting of 28 April 2022;
10. Requires the Chief Executive (or her delegate) to consider other aims of council, including but not limited to alcohol harm reduction, when implementing these decisions;
11. Notes that the Council is also working to support its tenants who are facing COVID 19 pandemic and response related hardship.

**Council Resolved CNCL/2022/00036**

That the Council:

1. Acknowledge that the Covid-19 response has placed pressures on many individuals, families, organisations and businesses;
2. Note that one business sector that has been under significant stress is the retail hospitality sector;
3. Note that this sector contributes to the vitality and vibrancy of Christchurch;
4. Notes that a collaborative group including, but not limited to, the Canterbury Employers' Chamber of Commerce, Central City Business Association, ChristchurchNZ, Property Council and Christchurch City Council is working to identify actions that can help businesses survive and improve City vibrancy;
5. Notes that the group is working on ideas to reduce costs and provide immediate relief to those business most impacted by the COVID 19 environment including waiving alcohol licensing fees for on-licences (including cafes and restaurants), outdoor dining licences, and annual food registration for retail food business.

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6. Notes that the group is also working ideas to attract workers back to the office and encouraging citizens to eat, play and shop locally across Christchurch including transport support for business and community led initiatives, and promotions;
7. Authorises the use of up to \$1.55 million for the purposes of funding the initiatives in Resolution 5 and 6;
8. Authorises the Chief Executive (or her delegate) to determine the best mechanisms to fund and implement these initiatives, including approaching ChristchurchNZ for financial contribution, and to commence implementation;
9. Directs the Chief Executive (or her delegate) to report back on the funding and progress at the Finance and Performance Committee of the Whole meeting of 28 April 2022;
10. Notes that the Council is also working to support its tenants who are facing COVID 19 pandemic and response related hardship.

Councillor Templeton/Councillor Davidson

**Carried**

Councillor Gough declared an interest in this item took no part in the discussion or voting on the matter.

The meeting adjourned at 1.03pm and resumed at 2pm.

Councillors Galloway and Keown were not present at that time and returned to the meeting at 2.01pm during consideration of item 26. Councillor Mauger was not present at this time and returned to the meeting at 2.02pm during consideration of item 26.

## 26. OARC Co-governance Establishment Committee

The Hon Chris Finlayson and Te Marie Tau joined Council staff for presentation and consideration of this item.

The Council decision added detail to resolution 5. that the Co-Chairs will identify and recommend to Council three other members to be appointed to the Committee.

### Council Resolved CNCL/2022/00037

That the Council:

1. Appoints the Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor Co-governance Establishment Committee as a Committee of Council.
2. Adopts the Terms of Reference for the Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor Co-governance Establishment Committee.
3. Appoints Lianne Dalziel as a Chair of the Committee.
4. Invites Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tūāhuriri to identify four members including a Co-Chair for the Committee.
5. Requests that the Chairs identify and recommend to Council three other members to be appointed to the Committee.

Mayor/Councillor Davidson

**Carried**

## 20. Heritage Incentive Grant Fund Application

**Council Resolved CNCL/2022/00038**

**Officer recommendations adopted without change**

That the Council:

1. Approve a grant of up to \$26,288 (50% of eligible works) for conservation of the West Rose Window at St Michael and All Angels Church, 243 Durham Street South, Christchurch.
2. Note that payment of the St Michael's Church grant is subject to the applicant entering a 10 year limited conservation covenant with the signed covenant having the Council seal affixed prior to registration against the property title.
3. Note that the Anglican Parish of Christchurch - St Michael and All Angels, are able to apply for a further Heritage Incentive grant to support conservation works to the other significant stained glass windows of the Church.

Mayor/Councillor Davidson

**Carried**

Councillor MacDonald left the meeting at 3.17pm and returned at 3.22pm during debate on item 17.

## 17. Coastal Hazards Adaptation Framework and Coastal Panel

Council staff gave a presentation on the Coastal Hazards Adaptation Framework.

The Council decision approved the Framework with the additions agreed in resolutions 1.a and 1.b that the education focus is intergenerational, and that where retreat is used as an example it is referenced as managed retreat.

**Council Resolved CNCL/2022/00039**

That the Council:

1. Approves the final Coastal Adaptation Framework which sets out the guiding principles and the engagement and decision-making process for the Council's adaptation planning process, with the additions agreed:
  - a. education focus is intergenerational
  - b. where retreat is used as an example that it is referenced as managed retreat
2. Resolves to appoint the Lyttelton Harbour / Whakaraupō Coastal Panel named in Appendix C: Coastal Panel for Whakaraupō.
3. Agrees that the names of the Coastal Panel members are released after they have been advised of the Council decision.

Councillor Davidson/Councillor Templeton

**Carried**

### **Attachments**

A Council 7 April 2022 - Staff Presentation Item 17 Coastal Hazards Framework

## 18. Glass recycling

George Fietje from George Fietje Consulting Limited was in attendance for consideration of this item.

The Council decision removed reference to 2024 from resolution 1, and added a resolution requesting staff to provide advice on options for provision of separated glass drop-off/collection for the public and existing and other possible locations.

### Staff Recommendations

That the Council:

1. Agree not to proceed with a separate glass collection for Christchurch district until better information is available regarding implementation of the proposed Container Return Scheme (CRS) and for the standardisation of kerbside collections, noting this is expected to be in 2024;
2. Note that a Section 17A Review of Resource Recovery contracts is underway, which will identify the financial and associated environmental implications of any change to collection and processing of waste and recyclables by the Council;
3. Note that staff are preparing a draft submission for the 5 May 2022 Council meeting on the Ministry for the Environment's Transforming Recycling discussion document, which proposes improvements to household kerbside recycling, including an option for separate glass collection;
4. Endorse the ongoing work by staff with the Ministry for the Environment to enhance local recycling infrastructure capacity.
5. Note the public excluded attachments to this report can be released upon agreement from the third party.

### Council Resolved CNCL/2022/00040

That the Council:

1. Agree not to proceed with a separate glass collection for Christchurch district until better information is available regarding implementation of the proposed Container Return Scheme (CRS) and for the standardisation of kerbside collections;
2. Note that a Section 17A Review of Resource Recovery contracts is underway, which will identify the financial and associated environmental implications of any change to collection and processing of waste and recyclables by the Council;
3. Note that staff are preparing a draft submission for the 5 May 2022 Council meeting on the Ministry for the Environment's Transforming Recycling discussion document, which proposes improvements to household kerbside recycling, including an option for separate glass collection;
4. Endorse the ongoing work by staff with the Ministry for the Environment to enhance local recycling infrastructure capacity.
5. Note the public excluded attachments to this report can be released upon agreement from the third party.

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6. Request staff to provide advice on options to provide separated glass drop-off/collection points for the public at our existing ECODrop transfer stations and recycling centres or other possible locations.

Councillor Templeton/Councillor Davidson

**Carried**

Councillor Johanson requested this his vote against resolution 1 be recorded.

Councillors Keown and Mauger requested that their vote against the resolutions be recorded.

The meeting adjourned at 4.24pm and resumed at 4.30pm.

Councillors Johanson, Macdonald and Mauger left the meeting at 4.24pm.

## 19. Final CEO Report on External Advisory Group Report

**Council Resolved CNCL/2022/00041**

### Officer recommendations adopted without change

That the Council:

1. Receive the information in the CEO's Final Report on the External Advisory Group Report; and
2. Note that the small number of remaining accepted actions will be incorporated into business as usual operations and that this will be the final formal report on the External Advisory Group's recommendations; and
3. Note that consideration will be given to releasing the withheld extract of the report (Attachment C) once the relevant negotiations have been completed.

Deputy Mayor/Councillor Cotter

**Carried**

## 24. Mayor's Monthly Report - March 2022

The Council decision clarified that the amended meeting schedule in resolution 3. Related to Committee of the Whole and Council meetings only.

**Council Resolved CNCL/2022/00042**

That the Council:

1. Receive the information in the Mayor's Report (attachment A).
2. Endorses Unity Week (dates 15 - 21 March) as an official annual week on the Council calendar, receiving support from staff as appropriate, as part of the Council's broader package of support and recognition to the bereaved families and injured survivors of 15 March 2019, and in addition seeks to make this a national Unity Week.
3. Adopts the amended schedule of meetings (Attachment B and C) as it relates to Committee of the Whole and Council meetings only, amending the schedule adopted on 11 November 2021 [CNCL/2021/00176], and delegates to the Hearings and Council Support Manager and/or the Team Leader Hearings and Committee Support, as the case may be, the ability to make any changes to the schedule as necessary to meet circumstances as required.

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Notes that that Chairs and Deputy Chairs of committees of the whole retain oversight of the workplans of their committees.

Mayor/Councillor Davidson

**Carried**

**Council Resolved CNCL/2022/00043**

4. Notes the information (attachment D) provided on the proposed Sale and Supply of Alcohol (Harm Minimisation) Amendment Bill (the Bill)
  - a. Supports the Bill, which aims to:
    - i. remove the special appeal process through Local Alcohol Policies
    - ii. wind-down alcohol advertising and sponsorship of sports.
  - b. Requests the proposed private member's bill: Sale and Supply of Alcohol (Harm Minimisation) Amendment Bill, is supported by Parliament, noting that 61 non-Executive MPs can promote the Bill onto the Order Paper without it being drawn from the ballot.
  - c. Requests the New Zealand Government review the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

Mayor/Councillor Davidson

**Carried**

Councillor Keown requested that his vote against resolutions 4.a.i and a.ii, 4.b and 4.c be recorded.  
Councillors Chu and Gough requested that their votes against only resolutions 4.a.i and 4.b be recorded.

The meeting did not go into Public Excluded.

**Karakia Whakamutunga:** Given by the Mayor.

**Meeting concluded at 5.20pm.**

**CONFIRMED THIS 5th DAY OF MAY 2022.**

**MAYOR LIANNE DALZIEL  
CHAIRPERSON**

**Item 5**

**Attachment A**



## 6. Heathcote Low Stopbanks Feasibility Report

Reference Te Tohutoro: 21/1095956

Report of Te Pou Matua: Kevin McDonnell, Team Leader Stormwater & Waterways Asset Planning WWW, Kevin.McDonnell@ccc.govt.nz

General Manager Jane Davis, GM Infrastructure, Planning & Regulatory Services,  
Pouwhakarae: Jane.Davis@ccc.govt.nz

### 1. Purpose of the Report Te Pūtake Pūrongo

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to report back on technical feasibility of low stopbanks along the Ōpāwaho Heathcote River and to seek a decision from Council on cancelling the project. This report has been written in response to Council resolution CNCL/2017/00326, item 1d dated 8 November 2017; “Approving that staff continue to investigate the technical feasibility of low stopbanks to reduce frequent underfloor flooding, consult with affected communities should technical feasibility be confirmed and report back to the Committee.”
- 1.2 The decision in this report is of medium significance in relation to the Christchurch City Council’s Significance and Engagement Policy. The level of significance was determined by considering the impacts on the community, cultural values, the environment, and the ability of Council to meet levels of service.
- 1.3 The technical feasibility of low stopbanks has been confirmed for four different frequent flooding scenarios. However, the low stopbanks project has a low priority, with funding allocation not beginning until 2041. There is no line item for low stopbanks in the 2021-2031 LTP.
- 1.4 Furthermore, the flood management basins upstream, along with works along the river and purchase of the worst affected properties, has reduced the fluvial flood risk along the river. While the tidal risk remains in the lower reaches, there are other Council workstreams (such as the Coastal Hazards Adaptation Planning Programme) identifying options to address flooding in areas affected by sea level rise. As such it is considered appropriate to cancel the current project, and for it to be included in future floodplain management projects if it is considered an appropriate response.

### 2. Officer Recommendations Ngā Tūtohu

That the Council:

1. Receive the staff investigation concluding that low stopbanks are technically feasible.
2. Approve that staff do not consult on low stopbank options.
3. Approve that the project is cancelled and removed from the Long Term Plan, and for the project to be included in future floodplain management projects if it is considered an appropriate response.

### 3. Reason for Report Recommendations Ngā Take mō te Whakatautau

- 3.1 Following the July 2017 flooding along the Ōpāwaho Heathcote River a range of floodplain management options were identified. Low stopbanks were identified as a possible means to restore the extent of underfloor, property and road flooding to pre-earthquake levels and would work in conjunction with the remainder of the floodplain management strategy (such

as storage basins and dredging). The types of low stopbanks considered range from the addition of a kerb to the riverside of the road to low walls. The background to the project, a description of the different types of low stopbanks proposed, and the outcome of the feasibility study are given in the Details section of this report.

- 3.2 Since that time technical feasibility has been proven but low stopbanks only address low priority flooding compared to other flood management needs in the city, and also do not address a specific level of service.
- 3.3 The original intention was to consult on low stopbanks if feasibility was proven, but as the project is low priority and has been deferred until 2041 in the recent 2021-2031 LTP, it is not considered appropriate to consult on the option at this stage. The deferral was subject to the LTP consultation process.
- 3.4 In addition, since the July 2017 floods, over \$80 million has been allocated to floodplain management in the Ōpāwaho Heathcote River catchment. This has included purchase of the most frequently flooded houses, dredging, bank widening and strengthening, as well as beginning construction on four major flood basins. Combined, these works have reduced the risk of flooding along the river, although these works have less impact in areas subject to tidal flooding.
- 3.5 Low stopbanks are not required for implementation of the floodplain management scheme described above and which is currently being implemented. Low stopbanks were instead considered for management of the residual lower priority risks that remain when the full scheme for flood management across the whole of the Ōpāwaho Heathcote River catchment is implemented. In addition to helping manage lower priority residual risks, the stopbanks may assist in partly mitigating potential effects arising from large storms which are outside the design events. Such risks will be considered when planning the implementation of any future floodplain management measures, along with other factors which will form part of that future consideration such as other Council flood management workstreams, new technology and process advancements.
- 3.6 While in future stopbanks may be identified as forming part of an appropriate response to flooding, it is recommended that they are considered in the context of a range of possible future floodplain management measures, including policy approaches. The understanding of the impacts of climate change on both tidal and fluvial flooding will also have changed by 2041. The Coastal Hazards Adaptation Planning Programme is also looking at the impacts of climate change in tidally affected areas. Overall it is considered better to cancel the current project and to review it as a possible option in the future.
- 3.7 The disadvantage of this option are that some in the community already have an expectation that consultation will take place. We also miss an opportunity to have an informed debate regarding stopbanks along the Ōpāwaho/Heathcote River outside of an emergency situation.

#### 4. Alternative Options Considered Ētahi atu Kōwhiringa

- 4.1 An alternative option would be to consult with affected communities as originally planned. A range of different options could be presented to the community, such as:
  - Implementing low stopbanks with an approximately 5-year average recurrence interval (ARI) level of service (without climate change or sea level rise) as other projects occur in the area on an ad-hoc basis (e.g. when roadworks occur, major cycle routes are implemented or masterplan landscaping is undertaken). Opportunities to achieve some of the outcomes through transport projects will continue to be considered by staff

- Implementing low stopbanks with an approximately 5-year ARI level of service (without climate change or sea level rise) with the funding and programme as currently budgeted (implementation FY41-48)
- 4.2 The primary advantage of this option is that it meets the expectation set in 2017 that the project would be consulted on. It also allows a debate on whether low stopbanks are an appropriate means of flood management to take place outside of an emergency response situation.
- 4.3 There are a number of disadvantages of this option, including:
  - Consultation would raise expectations within the community that low stopbanks will proceed when this has already been deferred in the LTP
  - Low stopbanks along the Heathcote are of lower priority than other flood management needs in the City
  - There is no clear policy direction to implement
  - There is the potential to set a precedent if low stopbanks proceed, and the risk of inconsistency of approach across the city to addressing similar issues.

## 5. Detail Te Whakamahuki

- 5.1 While the staff recommendation is that the project does not proceed, the background to, and results of, the feasibility are covered below to provide the full context to the recommendation.

### Ōpāwaho Heathcote River floodplain management works

- 5.2 Flooding has been a significant issue along the Ōpāwaho Heathcote River since human settlement along the river corridor intensified, particularly when the lower river terraces were settled in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.3 The Canterbury Earthquake Sequence ('earthquakes') resulted in significant changes to land drainage throughout the city. The key effects for the Ōpāwaho Heathcote River were:
- Loss of channel capacity due to bank slumping, lateral spread, and increased sedimentation due to liquefaction
  - Tectonic uplift at the mouth of the river resulting in a reduced capability to drain upstream
  - Land settlement in places resulting in a drop of land levels adjacent to the river.
- 5.4 In response to this, in November 2017, Council approved a package of physical works (storage, dredging and bank stabilisation) across the catchment and property specific interventions (Flood Intervention Policy) to mitigate the earthquake effects on flooding. Details of the options presented to Council at the time can be found in the agenda of the 23 November 2017 meeting.
- 5.5 The combined flood mitigation benefits of these approved works is significant, with benefits provided in both frequent and extreme events. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate the benefit as estimated in November 2017, showing how the numbers of dwellings modelled to be at risk of flooding above the floor level has changed as a result of the earthquakes, and then the improvement through the storage scheme and then with the additional options. This results in a substantial improvement over the pre-earthquake situation, although in an extreme event 10 dwellings which were modelled to not be at risk pre-earthquakes remain at risk post-earthquakes.

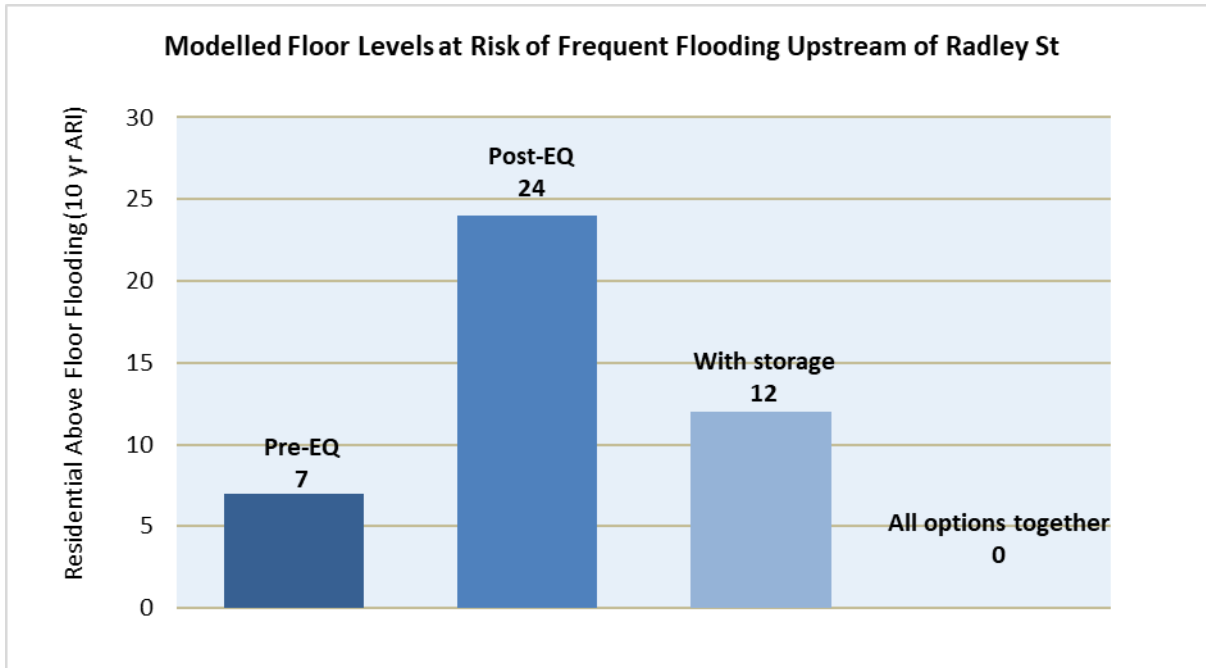


Figure 1 Frequent flood risk along the Ōpāwaho / Heathcote River (10 year ARI, as estimated in November 2017)

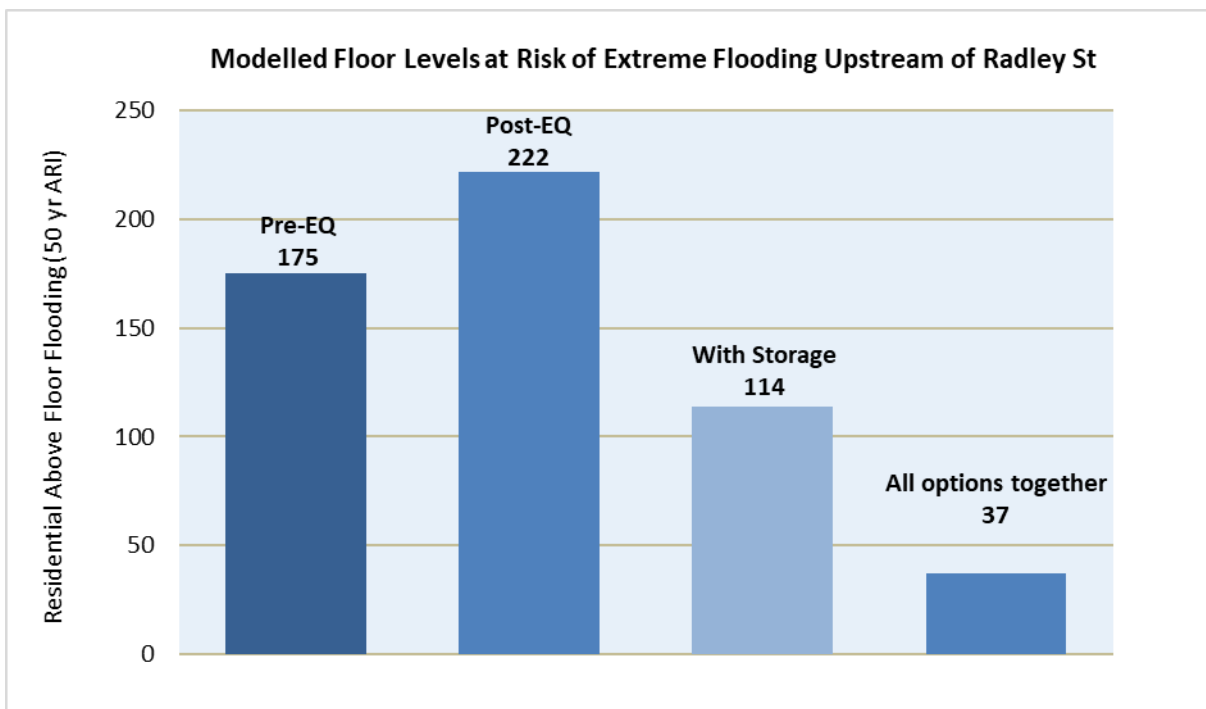


Figure 2 Extreme flood risk along the Ōpāwaho / Heathcote River (50 year ARI, as estimated in November 2017)

- 5.6 The approved works are either complete or in progress. It is currently estimated that the full benefits of the scheme will be realised by 2023.
- 5.7 The works approved are in addition to the planning controls provided by the District Plan. Most of the Ōpāwaho Heathcote River corridor being considered for low stopbanks is in the Flood Management Area and the High Flood Hazard Management Area.
- 5.8 In the Flood Management Areas floor levels are set a minimum of 400 millimetres above the modelled 200-year average recurrence interval (ARI) event with climate change and 1 metre sea level rise. The High Flood Hazard Management Areas are those with high risk to life in extreme flooding, and planning rules restrict intensification in these areas.

### Stopbanks for flooding as presented in November 2017

- 5.9 High stopbanks and/or floodwalls could be used to protect buildings at risk of overfloor flooding in a more extreme 50 year ARI event. However, the likely heights of stopbanks or walls required – and the large width of stopbanks if constructed – are unlikely to be technically viable or acceptable to the community without major changes to the riverside environment. In some places the stopbanks would be over 1.8 m in height. In addition, the cost of stopbanks or walls to provide this level of protection has been previously estimated at several hundred million dollars – well in excess of the value of the property protected.
- 5.10 This is in contrast to the stopbanks along the Ōtākaro Avon River, which has an extensive floodplain allowing stopbanks to be easily installed, with less impact on the riverside environment. The Ōtākaro Avon River stopbanks currently provide protection against a 100 year ARI event. It is not feasible to provide this level of protection along the Ōpāwaho Heathcote River.
- 5.11 As an alternative to high stopbanks to protect against extreme flooding, low stopbanks to address frequent underfloor, property and road flooding were considered. Low stopbanks would address issues which cause significant distress and disruption to the community, including:
- Detrimental psycho-social effect on residents (underfloor flooding can be as distressing as over-floor flooding for some)
  - Emergency Operations Centre activation and the impacts on staff and resources
  - Wastewater overflows to river (road flooding results in the sewer system being overloaded)
  - Wastewater under houses, on property, in playgrounds and on streets
  - Closure of roads, loss of access, and damage to roads
  - Danger to life if the flood waters are entered in many locations
  - Contents damaged in garages, under homes and cars written off
  - Reputational damage to Council.
- 5.12 At the time it was proposed that low stopbanks could be considered between Hansen Park and Colombo Street to restore pre-earthquake levels of flood risk in the most impacted locations, focusing on those areas with:
- Frequent underfloor flooding
  - Deep road flooding (>300 mm) and limited alternative access for large numbers of houses.
- 5.13 This section was proposed for low stopbanks in the context of restoring pre-earthquake levels of flooding. Downstream of Hansen Park the dredging works were estimated to restore pre-earthquake levels of flooding (which, based on the modelling at the time, meant there would still be 47 houses at risk of frequent underfloor flooding, and 2.8 km of road with flooding >300 mm depth). However, upstream of Hansen Park, even with the dredging, storage and house purchases, the numbers of houses at risk of frequent underfloor flooding and length of road inundated were higher than pre-earthquake. Low stopbanks were considered to be the only option available to mitigate this increase in impact in this area.
- 5.14 In the November 2017 report to Council it was recommended that further work on technical feasibility of low stopbanks be undertaken.
- 5.15 The original extent for low stopbanks was from Hansen Park to Colombo Street. In order to provide an equal level of service along the Ōpāwaho Heathcote River, the feasibility assessment of low stopbanks was extended to Radley Street (Figure 3).





Figure 3 Current proposed extent of low stopbanks in green (background colours show Community Board boundaries)

### Assessment of Technical Feasibility

- 5.16 Beca Ltd were engaged to assess the technical feasibility of low stopbanks. The key areas of interest for assessing technical feasibility were:
- Impact on road layout, transport, parking and accessibility
  - Ecological impact: trees, aquatic ecology
  - Effects and mitigation of stormwater and wastewater issues during and after flood events: gravity and/or pumped drainage of floodplain behind the stopbanks after overtopping, providing a range of options to mitigate these.
  - Impact on services
  - Landscape impacts, including options for integration to deliver the Mid-Heathcote River/ Ōpāwaho Linear Park Masterplan works
  - Constructability
  - Resilience, particularly to lateral spread or subsidence along the river edge.
- 5.17 Beca Ltd have concluded that low stopbanks are technically feasible for the three level of service scenarios presented in this report.
- 5.18 Worley Parsons were engaged to assess the potential for low stopbanks to increase drowning risks, as aspects of the design (e.g. footpaths) may encourage the public to interact closer to the river hazard. The conclusion was that the risk is not increased above current conditions.



## Levels of Service and Extent Considered

- 5.19 Low stopbanks are an option to mitigate the effects of 'frequent' flooding. Frequent flooding is not a defined standard, but was originally interpreted as an event with approximately a 10-year ARI. Two options were developed with a 10-year ARI level of service, one without climate change and one including climate change (2°C) and 0.5 m sea level rise. Both of these options, for the area between Colombo Street and Hansen Park, exceeded the allocated budget.
- 5.20 In order to develop a feasible option within the budget, a 5-year ARI option was developed. While this provides a lower level of service, it still mitigates the impact of the type of flood events that occur most winters. For example, in the 2019 Queens Birthday weekend event (1 June), low stopbanks may have prevented inundation of roads and properties along the Ōpāwaho Heathcote River.
- 5.21 The original area covered by the low stopbank proposal was from Colombo Street to Hansen Park. However, this could be seen as providing a lower level of service to properties downstream of Hansen Park. Feasibility assessment was extended down to Radley Street to provide a consistent level of service along the river. It is considered that the 5-year ARI option could be value engineered to fit within the current budget.

## Forecast Cost for Stopbanks from Colombo Street to Radley Street

- 5.22 The estimated total outturn cost to complete stopbanks designed for a 10-year ARI level of service, including climate change (2°C) and 0.5 m sea level rise, is expected to be \$58 million. This is approximately \$31 million over the budget of \$27 million.
- 5.23 The estimated total outturn cost to complete stopbanks designed for a 10-year ARI level of service without climate change is expected to be \$40 million. This is approximately \$13 million over the budget.
- 5.24 The estimated total outturn cost to complete stopbanks designed for a 5-year ARI level of service without climate change is expected to be \$22 million. This is within the budget.
- 5.25 The actual total outturn cost estimates in the section above could range from -25% to +35%. A principal's contingency of 25% has been used in the estimated total outturn cost calculations.

## Low stopbank types

- 5.26 A number of different types of stopbanks were incorporated into the concept design, ranging from adding a kerb on the riverside and re-grading the road to low walls to earthen embankments. Different levels of service result in a different mix of low stopbank types. The mix of stopbank types for each level of service is shown in [Table 1](#).

Level of service	Low wall	Earth Embankment	Hybrid embankment/wall	Kerb and/or road regrade
5-year ARI	17%	22%	31%	30%
10-year ARI	14%	33%	36%	17%
10-year ARI with climate change/SLR	22%	17%	61%	Not assessed

Table 1 Distribution of stopbank type by level of service

- 5.27 The stopbanks also range in height (and therefore impact) depending on the stopbank location and level of service provided.

Level of service	Average height	Height range
5-year ARI	0.25 m	0.1-0.8 m
10-year ARI	0.45 m	0.1-1.0 m
10-year ARI with climate change/SLR	0.75 m	0.3-1.2 m

Table 2 Average stopbank heights and predominant range by level of service

### Low stopbank additional benefits

- 5.28 The benefits of low stopbanks are primarily the reduction of frequent underfloor, property and road flooding.
- 5.29 Of the construction costs associated with the low stopbanks, approximately 60% of the cost is for bank stabilisation, replacing services under the low stopbank location, adding kerb and channel and resurfacing the road and landscaping. This brings other benefits to the areas affected by the low stopbanks.
- 5.30 In addition, in the areas where the low stopbanks are installed, many of the aims of the Mid-Heathcote River/ Ōpāwaho Linear Park Masterplan will be implemented, such as narrowing roads to reduce speed, increased riverbank planting, prevention of parking on the river berm and footpaths along the river.

### Low stopbank impacts and risks

- 5.31 The low stopbanks would result in impacts along the river corridor, and introduce some risks. These include:
- Immediate loss of tree canopy where mature trees need to be removed to make way for the low stopbanks
  - Loss of on-street parking in most areas where low stopbanks are installed
  - Setting a precedent for a level of service to be applied citywide
  - Being inconsistent with the approach being taken by Council for other areas
  - Residents may consider flooding to be 'fixed', and therefore be less prepared when a larger flood, which overtops the stopbanks, occurs (and it will); this would lead to a less resilient outcome through community complacency
  - If flooding is considered by residents to be 'fixed', then they may be encouraged to increase their investment in the area; this in turn could lead to Council being held responsible by residents to provide higher protection in the future
  - It could be seen as predetermining a long term approach of 'defending' against flooding, rather than changing land use and adapting to living with water
  - When an overtopping flood occurs, residents may be caught unaware as the early signs of road flooding would not be present
  - Wastewater overflows may accumulate on the road-side of the stopbanks and could result in worse outcomes than if discharged into the river and diluted
  - The community may expect Council to make the stopbanks higher over time rather than accepting the level of service provided.
- 5.32 These impacts will vary depending on stopbank height and type. For instance, where only a kerb or road regrade is needed most of the impacts disappear. However, where a higher earthen embankment is proposed then the impacts would be the most severe, and all of the impacts listed above are likely to occur.

### Community Views and Preferences

- 5.33 Community views and preferences were tested by the project with the public engagement that took place following the July 2017 flooding, and in particular the public meetings held in October 2017. In the November 2017 report to Council, staff summarised public reaction to low stopbanks as follows, “Initial response from the community at past public meetings have provided a mixed response, with some supporting them due to the impacts of the flooding, and others considering that the character of the river banks will be compromised.” This summary is still considered appropriate.
- 5.34 Updates have been provided during joint Seminars with the Linwood-Central-Heathcote and Spreydon-Cashmere Community Boards on 23 November 2018 and 22 July 2019. The Boards reaction to low stopbanks is mixed, with some in favour and others concerned about the impacts on the nature of the riverbanks.
- 5.35 Given that the funding for this project has been significantly deferred, and that the level of service offered by the low stopbanks is not currently supported by policy (and therefore has the potential to set a precedent) consultation is not recommended. To be meaningful and useful, consultation should ideally happen within an 18 month – two year window of the start of project funding.
- 5.36 However, following the Council’s decision on this report and given the significance of the matter it would be appropriate to undertake some further communication with local communities via the Community Board about the current suite of works that the Council has undertaken, i.e. the Ōpāwaho Heathcote River floodplain management works, and where the Council has landed in relation to the low stopbanks.
- 5.37 The decision affects the following wards/Community Board areas:
- 5.37.1 Linwood-Central-Heathcote
  - 5.37.2 Spreydon-Cashmere

## 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 \(2021 - 2031\)](#):
- 6.1.1 Activity: Flood Protection and Control Works
- Level of Service: 14.1.6.1 Manage the risk of flooding to property and dwellings during extreme rain events: Annual reduction in the modelled number of properties predicted to be at risk of habitable floor level flooding of the primary dwelling in a 2% AEP Design Rainfall Event of duration 2 hours or greater excluding flooding that arises solely from private drainage - ≥0 properties per annum on a rolling three-year average

### Policy Consistency Te Whai Kaupapa here

- 6.2 The decision is to cancel the project is consistent with Council’s Plans and Policies.
- 6.3 The decision is consistent as there is currently no policy which addresses frequent underfloor, property and road flooding and so implementing low stopbanks would be an exception to Council’s Plans and Policies.

### **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 If the project proceeds, then Mana Whenua will be consulted as part of the process during the project development.

### **Climate Change Impact Considerations Ngā Whai Whakaaro mā te Āhuarangi**

- 6.6 The decision in this report relates to consultation and closure of a project and so has minimal climate change impacts. However, if the low stopbanks were to proceed they would provide an opportunity to mitigate some of the climate change impacts from rising sea levels, and therefore rising river levels in the area under consideration for low stopbanks.
- 6.7 The procurement of materials for the low stopbanks, if these were to proceed, would need to consider the use of local materials as far as possible to reduce the carbon footprint of the construction.

### **Accessibility Considerations Ngā Whai Whakaaro mā te Hunga Hauā**

- 6.8 The design of the low stopbanks, if the project were to proceed, would need to take into account accessibility along the river and seek opportunities to improve accessibility where possible.

## **7. Resource Implications Ngā Hīraunga Rauemi**

### **Capex/Opex Ngā Utu Whakahaere**

- 7.1 Cost to Implement – It is estimated that there will be a cost of approximately \$15,000 to close out the project.
- 7.2 Maintenance/Ongoing costs – Cancelling the project will reduce future stopbank maintenance costs, but there may be higher road maintenance and flood clean-up costs instead. This has not been quantified.
- 7.3 Funding Source - Existing project CPMS ID 46688, with a remaining budget of approximately \$47 million available between 2041 and 2048.

## **8. Legal Implications Ngā Hīraunga ā-Ture**

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

- 8.1 In accordance with the Local Government Act 2002, the Council has broad powers to make decisions about when to progress a project, when to pause a project and when to stop or close a project.
- 8.2 When the Council adopted the 2021-2031 Long Term Plan, it did not include a line item for this project in its 2021-2031 budgets.

### **Other Legal Implications Ētahi atu Hīraunga-ā-Ture**

- 8.3 In 2017, the Council resolved as part of a package of measures that it would “approve that staff continue to investigate the technical feasibility of low stopbanks to reduce frequent underfloor flooding, consult with affected communities should technical feasibility be confirmed and report back to the Committee.”
- 8.4 Whilst technical feasibility has been confirmed, the Council determined through the LTP process that it would not progress these measures in the next 10 years (and indeed in the next 20 years).

- 8.5 It is appropriate from a legal perspective to close off the project in light of this long time frame. Even though the Council indicated that it would consult once technical feasibility has been confirmed it would not be appropriate to consult the public in relation to a project that may not begin for another twenty years.
- 8.6 When making decisions, the Council is required to comply with its decision-making obligations in Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002. Section 79 provides that it is for each Council to determine how it will achieve compliance with sections 77 and 78, although as a general rule compliance should be largely proportional to the significance of the matter. Essentially, the more significant the matter, the higher the standard of compliance is expected from the Council.
- 8.7 Section 78 does not require the Council to undertake a consultation process of itself but the Council must have some way of identifying the views and preferences of interested and affected persons.
- 8.8 In this case, the Council has an understanding of current views and preferences in relation to the low stopbanks. Over the last few years, there has been a mixed response in relation to low stopbanks with some supporting them due to the impacts of the flooding, and others considering that the character of the river banks will be compromised.
- 8.9 On this basis, as noted above, given the significance of the matter it would be appropriate to undertake some further communication with local communities via the Community Board about the current suite of works that the Council has undertaken, i.e. the Ōpāwaho Heathcote River floodplain management works, and where the Council has landed in relation to the low stopbanks.
- 8.10 This report has been reviewed and approved by the Legal Services Unit.

## 9. Risk Management Implications Ngā Hīraunga Tūraru

- 9.1 The risks considered in this section relate to not consulting on and closing the low stopbanks project, and not to the implementation of low stopbanks.
- 9.2 There is a risk with not undertaking further consultation on the low stopbanks because the Council indicated in 2017 that it would do so. However, it is unlikely that mixed views on the low stopbanks have changed and given that matters have essentially moved on following the 2021-2031 LTP, this risk can be mitigated by undertaking some further communication with local communities via the Community Board about the current measures to mitigate flooding.
- 9.3 Closure of the project maintains the current risk of frequent underfloor and road flooding, which will increase with time due to climate change impacts. This risk is partially mitigated by the flood management measures already in place, although these have less impact in tidal areas. However, this is an existing risk, and there are higher priority areas in the city where the risk is currently greater and these areas are being prioritised.

## Attachments Ngā Tāpirihanga

There are no attachments to this report.

Additional background information may be noted in the below table:

Document Name	Location / File Link

## 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

<b>Authors</b>	Peter Christensen - Surface Water Engineer Martin Densham - Project Manager Katy McRae - Head of Communications & Engagement Vivienne Wilson - Senior Legal Counsel
<b>Approved By</b>	Kevin McDonnell - Team Leader Asset Planning Helen Beaumont - Head of Three Waters Jane Davis - General Manager Infrastructure, Planning & Regulatory Services

## 7. Draft submission on Transforming Recycling discussion document

Reference / Te Tohutoro: 22/350081

Report of / Te Pou  
Matua: Rowan Latham, Contract & Project Lead,  
Rowan.Latham@ccc.govt.nz

General Manager /  
Pouwhakarae: Jane Davis, GM Infrastructure, Planning & Regulatory Services,  
Jane.Davis@ccc.govt.nz

### 1. Purpose of the Report Te Pūtake Pūrongo

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is for Council to consider and approve the draft submission to Ministry for the Environment (MfE), in response to the consultation on their [Transforming Recycling](#) discussion document.
- 1.2 Submissions are due with MfE by Sunday 8 May 2022.
- 1.3 The decision in this report is of low significance in relation to the Christchurch City Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. This recognises that while there may be significant community interest in these proposals, the specific decision (to approve the draft submission) is of a lower level of significance.

### 2. Officer Recommendations Ngā Tūtohu

That the Council:

1. Approve the draft submission to Ministry for the Environment on their [Transforming Recycling](#) discussion document (**Attachment A**).

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

- 3.1 The Council regularly makes submissions on proposals which may significantly impact Christchurch residents or Council business. Making submissions is an important way to influence national policies and legislation development.

### 4. Alternative Options Considered Ētahi atu Kōwhiringa

- 4.1 The alternative option to the recommendation outlined above is for the Council to not make a submission on these proposals. This is not the preferred option as it is important for the Council to advocate on issues that affect the Christchurch community and Council business.

### 5. Detail Te Whakamahuki

**Key submission points:**

- 5.1 The submission supports the proposal to introduce a Container Return Scheme (CRS), applicable to all beverage containers. Such a scheme would shift the responsibility for beverage container collection and recycling from Territorial Authorities to producers, with a refund to consumers on all returned containers.
- 5.2 The submission supports improvements to household recycling, including the proposal that a standard set of materials should be collected for recycling at kerbside. Additionally, it notes



that while our Council is very closely aligned to the proposed standards, many councils are not and that the inclusion of minimum standards could support further diversion through greater investment and innovation.

- 5.3 The submission notes that contamination of kerbside recycling is a significant issue and a large part of the confusion is due to mixed messaging of what can be recycled, combined with inconsistencies between collection services. It also notes that clear messaging is needed for public compliance on this issue and suggests also adopting standardised recycling labelling.
- 5.4 With respect to the separate collection of glass and paper/cardboard, the submission supports councils retaining this decision based on processing technology and capability, noting this would result in these items remaining comingled for some councils. In order to introduce compulsory separate collections for either glass or fibre the submission identifies the current gap in processing capacity, in addition any mandate should allow the impact of the CRS is able to be assessed prior to implementation.
- 5.5 The submission supports the proposal for separate collection of food scraps, and recommends that councils be able to choose whether to collect food scraps separately or combined with garden organics. The submission highlights risks with excluding fibre products from composting (proposed), noting the beneficial properties these products add to composting process and the need for an alternative to landfill (for non-recyclable fibre products or contaminated fibre products).
- 5.6 The submission also supports the proposal to phase in separate collection of food scraps for all businesses, with recommendations to provide clear requirements, education and support for food redistribution organisations and food recovery services.
- 5.7 The submission aligns with points raised in the submission of the Canterbury Mayoral Forum. Council staff have contributed to drafting of the regional response.

## 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: Solid Waste and Resource Recovery

- Level of Service: 8.0.6 Engage with Central government, Industry and Sector interest groups on policy and strategy to reduce waste to landfill - 12 interactions per annum

### Policy Consistency Te Whai Kaupapa here

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

### 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 While the decision to make this submission does not have any climate change implications, the proposals included in the consultation document are intended to address the waste-related recommendations outlined by the Climate Change Commission in their advice to Government (*Ināia tonu nei: a low emissions future for Aotearoa*).



### Accessibility Considerations Ngā Whai Whakaaro mā te Hunga Hauā

- 6.5 While the decision to make this submission does not have any accessibility considerations, MfE's consultation document acknowledges that improved accessibility is critical to the overall effectiveness and efficiency of the Container Return Scheme

## 7. Resource Implications Ngā Hīraunga Rauemi

### Capex/Opex / Ngā Utu Whakahaere

- 7.1 Cost to Implement - the cost of preparing a submission has been met from existing budgets.
- 7.2 Maintenance/Ongoing costs - there will be no ongoing costs associated with making this submission.
- 7.3 Funding Source - existing operational budgets.

### Other / He mea anō

- 7.4 None.

## 8. Legal Implications Ngā Hīraunga ā-Ture

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

- 8.1 This consultation is public and open to any person or organisation.


### Other Legal Implications / Ētahi atu Hīraunga-ā-Ture

- 8.2 There is no legal context, issue or implication relevant to this decision.

## 9. Risk Management Implications Ngā Hīraunga Tūraru

- 9.1 There are no significant risks associated with this decision.

## Attachments / Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Page
A 	Draft submission on Transforming Recycling discussion document	39

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

Document Name	Location / File Link
Transforming recycling: Consultation document	<a href="https://environment.govt.nz/publications/transforming-recycling-consultation-document/">https://environment.govt.nz/publications/transforming-recycling-consultation-document/</a>

## 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

<b>Authors</b>	Rowan Latham - Contract & Project Lead Ellen Cavanagh - Policy Analyst
<b>Approved By</b>	Ross Trotter - Manager Resource Recovery Lynette Ellis - Head of Transport & Waste Management Jane Davis - General Manager Infrastructure, Planning & Regulatory Services

03 941 8999

53 Hereford Street  
Christchurch 8013

PO Box 73013  
Christchurch 8154

[ccc.govt.nz](http://ccc.govt.nz)

[day month year]

Ministry for the Environment  
Manatū Mō Te Taiao  
PO Box 10362,  
Wellington 6143,  
New Zealand

[transformingrecycling@mfe.govt.nz](mailto:transformingrecycling@mfe.govt.nz)

Tēnā koutou katoa,

**Christchurch City Council submission on *Te panoni I te hangarua: Transforming recycling* discussion document**

Christchurch City Council (the Council) thanks the Ministry for the Environment for the opportunity to provide comment on *Te panoni I te hangarua Transforming recycling* discussion document.

Please find attached the consultation questionnaire completed with the Council's responses (**Attachment A**).

Thank you for the opportunity to provide this submission. For any clarification on points within this submission please contact Rowan Latham, Contract & Project Lead at [Rowan.Latham@ccc.govt.nz](mailto:Rowan.Latham@ccc.govt.nz)

Yours faithfully

Lianne Dalziel  
Mayor of Christchurch

## Attachment A: Te panoni I te hangarua: Transforming recycling - Technical feedback

### Part One: Container Return Scheme

1. Do you agree with the proposed definition of a beverage?	The Council agrees with the proposed definition of a beverage. The inclusion of all beverage types, is consistent with overseas best practice and represents a broad based system which will be easier for the public to understand and therefore support implementation and participation.
2. Do you agree with the proposed definition of an eligible beverage container?	The Council agrees with the proposed definition of an eligible beverage container. The inclusion of all rigid beverage container types is suitable, with separate management and or phasing out of alternative container types (e.g. pouches and bladders). This, combined with potential eco-modulation will support the recovery of recoverable materials for recycling.
3. Do you support the proposed refund amount of 20 cents?	We support the refund amount of 20 cents as this will provide a suitable incentive to encourage participation, without putting too much additional cost on the container at point of sale.
4. How would you like to receive your refunds for containers? Please select all that are relevant and select your preference. All relevant, preference for access to all options <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cash</li> <li>• electronic funds transfer (eg, through a scheme account or mobile phone app)</li> <li>• vouchers (for cash or equivalent value product purchase)</li> <li>• donations to local community organisations/charities</li> <li>• other (please specify)</li> </ul>	The Council support access to all refund methods proposed in the discussion document. This will enable retailers to provide customers with a reasonable choice for distributing Container Return Scheme (CRS) refunds, including as a payment, deduction from costs or as a form of donation.
5. Do you support the inclusion of variable scheme fees to incentivise more recyclable packaging and, in the future, reusable packaging?	The Council support the inclusion of variable scheme fees as this is better aligned with waste minimisation hierarchy principles.  Eco-modulation has a potential role to play in encouraging greater resource efficiency, including incentivising packaging with higher

	recovery value or lower re-uses cost.
6. Do you agree with the proposed scope of beverage container material types to be included in the NZ CRS?	<p>The inclusion of all container materials is necessary in order to encourage consumers to address all beverage container types, not just those that are easy to recycle.</p> <p>In addition, this scope will retain consumer choice and brings in acceptability of disposal/reprocessing costs as part of the costs of the product.</p>
<p>7. If you do not agree with the proposed broad scope (refer to Question 6), please select all container material types that you think should be included in the scheme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• glass</li> <li>• plastic (PET 1, HDPE 2, PP 5, and recyclable bio-based HDPE and PET)</li> <li>• metal (eg, aluminium and non-ferrous metals such as steel, tinplate and bi-metals)</li> <li>• liquid paperboard</li> </ul>	The Council agrees with proposed scope.
8. Do you support a process where alternative beverage container packaging types could be considered on case-by-case basis for inclusion within the NZ CRS?	We support the case-by-case consideration of alternative beverage container packaging types as this will allow for innovation and industry development of alternatives and or any unforeseen impacts of introducing the CRS.
9. Do you agree with the proposal to exempt fresh milk in all packaging types from the NZ CRS?	While we agree that fresh milk be an exemption, we do not support this in all packaging types. Any exemption should be contingent on HDPE containers only (the definition should apply to <i>single resin code clear HDPE</i> only). This will mitigate the migration into alternative packaging including multi-layered fresh milk containers, and would encourage manufacturers to move up the waste hierarchy (for example, by using refillables), noting alternative container types (such as liquid paperboard) would attract a higher eco-modulation fee.

10. Do you support the Ministry investigating how to target the commercial recovery of fresh milk beverage containers through other means?	The Council support further investigation by MfE and believe that recovery of fresh milk needs to either be incentivised (via a CRS) or regulated. Commercial premises could be required to separate recyclable materials, including HDPE containers, which would lead to higher recovery levels of commercial recycling.
11. Do you support the Ministry investigating the option of declaring fresh milk beverage containers made out of plastic (eg, plastic milk bottles and liquid paperboard containers) a priority product and thereby including them within another product-stewardship scheme?	The Council support extended producer responsibility and greater control over the types of containers (e.g. multi layered containers).
12. We are proposing that beverage containers that are intended for refilling and have an established return/refillables scheme would be exempt from the NZ CRS at this stage. Do you agree?	The Council agrees that reuse/refill systems should be kept separate from recycling, as this is a different model in the circular economy. Refillables are less likely to need to be collected as recycling or become litter compared to other beverage containers. However, we acknowledge that return fees may also need to be regulated to ensure recovery (re-use) is occurring. In addition, we would support a public education and incentive programme to encourage re-use
13. Should there be a requirement for the proposed NZ CRS to support the New Zealand refillables market (eg, a refillable target)?	While the Council support mandatory reporting requirements for refillables, we do not see a direct linkage between the NZ CRS and the potential refillables targets. Noting it is important that refillables targets address reusable products payback period, including embedded carbon (e.g. number of times re-used), noting that if re-usables are only used once they do not achieve this objective and should be included in a CRS.
14. Do you have any suggestions on how the Government could promote and incentivise the uptake of refillable beverage containers and other refillable containers more broadly?	Potential incentives to support the uptake of refillable beverage containers and other refillable containers could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standardised containers; e.g. reusable single use beer and wine bottles, labelling and promote return network.</li> <li>• Retailer takeback systems (e.g. at home deliveries), with the increasing use of shopping delivery services for essential</li> </ul>

	<p>supplies, there could be increased support for beverage supplier companies (e.g. milk man, but perhaps tied in with the online delivery services). Refillable milk containers could be taken back when deliveries are made.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote refill stations, encouraging refilling as an alternative to single use products.</li> </ul>
15. Are there any other beverage packaging types or products that should be considered for exemption?	The Council would support the exemption of medicine packaging.
16. Do you agree that the size of eligible beverages containers would be 3 litres and smaller?	Yes agree, need to have a maximum limit for practicality of scheme, also will encourage consumers to consider larger containers (e.g. for water) than individual bottles, reducing single use behaviours. Consistency with kerbside processing and public messaging.
17. Do you think that consumers should be encouraged to put lids back on their containers (if possible) before they return them for recycling under the scheme?	<p>We do not think consumers should be encouraged to put lids back on their containers, however we support a requirement for a lid return area/receptacle at all return facilities. It is important to ensure that any decision regarding lids supports the reprocessing of containers, as lid and container bodies can have different plastic types, it is important to ensure collection of lids doesn't create additional collection or sorting constraints, and quality impacts (for example if the buyers consider lids as contamination, allowing them to remain on degrades the product.</p> <p>Again, Council reiterates the important of public messaging and education. Generally kerbside recycling requires lids to be off. Additionally, some beverage containers include directions for lids to be removed and recycled separately (for example, the Australian labelled model where each component has direction around its recycling). Our experience has also been that liquid and food is more likely to remain in the container if the lid isn't removed. Ideally these should be collected separately as suggested below.</p>

18. Do you agree that the scheme should provide alternative means to capture and recycle beverage container lids that cannot be put back on containers? If so, how should they be collected?	Yes, as mentioned in the previous question, we support a requirement for a lid return area/receptacle at all return facilities. We suggest a “Slot” for these lids with clear pictures to show this.
19. Do you agree that a NZ CRS should use a ‘mixed-return model’ with a high degree of mandated retail participation to ensure consumers have easy access to container return/refund points, as well as the opportunity for voluntary participation in the network by interested parties?	<p>The Council support a mixed-return model, including responsibilities for large retailers (supermarkets), opportunities for not for profit and NGO involvement and public drop off facilities (depots).</p> <p>The <i>Transforming recycling</i> consultation document seems to infer takeback will be limited to supermarkets, however it is not clear whether the store size thresholds (Q21-22) relate only to supermarkets or all retail premises that sell beverages.</p>
20. Where would you find it easiest to return eligible beverage containers? Please select all that are relevant and rank these from most preferred to least preferred.	<p>1 Supermarket</p> <p>2 Local retail outlet that sells beverages (eg, bottle shop, petrol station)</p> <p>3 Commercial recycling facility (eg, depot, more likely to be located in industrial zone)</p> <p>4 Waste transfer station</p> <p>5 Community recycling/resource recovery centre</p> <p>6 Shopping centre/mall</p> <p>7 Other community centres/hubs (e.g., town hall, sports club, etc)</p>
<p>21. Retailers that sell beverages are proposed to be regulated as part of the network (mandatory return-to-retail requirements). Should a minimum store size threshold apply?</p> <p>And if yes, what size of retailer (shop floor) should be subject to mandatory return-to-retail requirements?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over 100m2 (many smaller dairies likely exempt)</li> <li>• Over 200m2 (many dairies and some petrol stations likely exempt)</li> </ul>	We agree a minimum store size threshold should apply and that this should be 300m2 (for supermarkets).



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over 300m<sup>2</sup> (many retailers, dairies, petrol stations and smaller supermarkets likely exempt)</li> </ul>	
<p>22. Do you think the shop-floor-size requirements for retailers required to take back beverage containers (mandatory return-to-retail) should differ between rural and urban locations?</p> <p>If yes, what lower size threshold should be applied to rural retailers for them to be required to take back containers?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over 60m<sup>2</sup> (as in Lithuania)</li> <li>Over 100m<sup>2</sup> (many smaller dairies likely exempt)</li> <li>Over 200m<sup>2</sup> (many dairies and some petrol stations likely exempt)</li> <li>Over 300m<sup>2</sup> (many retailers, dairies, petrol stations and smaller supermarkets likely exempt)</li> </ul>	<p>We agree the shop-floor-size requirements for retailers required to take back beverage containers should differ between rural and urban location and that the threshold should be over 100m<sup>2</sup>. However, recommend this apply to the floor area dedicated to Food and Grocery sales. Otherwise it is perceivable that a large retail premises that happens to also offer the sale of beverages, but not as its core business (for example a rural hardware store bigger than 100m<sup>2</sup> that sells cold drinks), triggers the limit and therefore may choose not to sell beverages.</p>
<p>23. Do you agree that there should be other exemptions for retailer participation? (For example, if there is another return site nearby or for health and safety or food safety reasons.)</p>	<p>The Council agree that agree that there should be other exemptions for retailer participation, subject to agreement between the parties (that is, neighbouring retailers) and public advertising of nearby location at exempt location.</p> <p>We however note that this could be difficult to administer or advertise – residents would need to understand the system. For example, if some dairies have return and others don't, the labelling needs to be very clear.</p>
<p>24. Do you agree with the proposed 'deposit financial model' for a NZ CRS?</p>	<p>We agree with the agree with the proposed 'deposit financial model' as this creates revenue from unclaimed deposits to cover scheme costs, and ensures scheme prioritises recovery of containers</p>
<p>25. Do you agree with a NZ CRS that would be a not-for-profit, industry-led scheme?</p>	<p>The NZ CRS needs to be not for profit. If industry-led then needs to be 'deposit financial model'.</p>
<p>26. Do you agree with the recovery targets for a NZ CRS of 85 per cent by year 3,</p>	<p>We agree with the recovery targets for a NZ CRS and note that 85% is</p>

and 90 per cent by year 5?	consistent with overseas models and ensures the scheme delivers real change.
27. If the scheme does not meet its recovery targets, do you agree that the scheme design (including the deposit level) should be reviewed and possibly increased?	The Council reiterates the need to ensure recovery targets and rollout of collection facilities are linked to and support achievement of targets, so if the scheme does not meet its recovery targets it should be reviewed.
28. Do you support the implementation of a container return scheme for New Zealand?	We support the implementation of a Container Return Scheme for New Zealand.
29. If you do not support or are undecided about a CRS, would you support implementation of a scheme if any of the key scheme design criteria were different? (eg, the deposit amount, scope of containers, network design, governance model, scheme financial model, etc). Please explain.	The Council asks that MfE progress the proposed CRS without delay.
30. If you have any other comments, please write them here.	Any excess funds held by the Managing Agency should be used for education to further promote a higher recovery rate.

### Part Two: Improvements to household kerbside recycling

<b>Proposal 1: Collecting a standard set of materials</b>	
31. Do you agree with the proposal that a standard set of materials should be collected for household recycling at kerbside?	While we agree with the proposal that a standard set of materials should be collected by recycling at kerbside, this could be achieved by setting minimum requirements. This would pull “up” the collection of those who are not collecting all they can, but would not pull “down”

	<p>the potential of the current high performing systems (i.e. encouraging investment and innovation in maximising diversion from landfill).</p> <p>We note that while the Council is very closely aligned to the proposed standards, many councils are no not close at all. Contamination of kerbside recycling is a significant issue and a large part of the confusion is due to mixed messaging of what can be recycled combined with inconsistencies between collection services. The proposed standards would close the gap, reduce contamination improving the current levels of diversion nationally.</p>
32. Do you agree that councils collecting different material types (in addition to a standard set) might continue to cause public confusion and contamination of recycling?	We agree that when councils continue to collect material (such as lids, LPB, Plastics #3, #4, #6, #7) and where there is no market, or the material is considered contamination, it sends an impression to the public that this material is being successfully recycled. However, if this is not occurring it can cause confusion and undermine public trust in the recycling system.
33. Do you think that national consistency can be achieved through voluntary measures, or is regulation required?	National consistency will only be achieved with regulation and supported with national recycling labelling (as in Australia) to give the public clear, consistent messaging and the confidence that they are recycling correctly. This would also motivate manufacturers to move towards packaging options that achieve the labelling standards.
<p>34. Please tick below all the items from the proposed list which you agree should be included in the standard set of materials that can be recycled in household kerbside collections. All of the materials in this list need to be clean, wording to this effect to be included in any list - resolves the pizza box issue re contamination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• glass bottles and jars</li> <li>• glass bottles and jars</li> <li>• pizza boxes</li> </ul>	The Council supports all proposed items, with the exception of pizza boxes, being included in the standard set of materials that can be recycled in household kerbside collections.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• steel and aluminium tins and cans</li> <li>• plastic bottles 1 (PET) and 2 (HDPE)</li> <li>• plastic containers and trays 1 (PET) and 2 (HDPE)</li> <li>• plastic containers 5 (PP)</li> </ul>	
<p>35. If you think any of the materials above should be excluded, please explain which ones and why.</p>	<p>Pizza boxes or any other recyclable product should not be singled out for inclusion, as the degree of contamination should drive the decision on whether to include in kerbside recycling or not. Key concerns with the specific inclusion relate to attached contamination (food scraps, grease and mould).</p> <p>Clear messaging is needed for public compliance on recycling contamination. Research into the issue found that across the pizza boxes sampled, 8% contained food.</p> <p>The focus of the proposed list in Q34 includes all clean materials and we recommend that the classification is limited to material that is free of contaminants). Soiled cardboard needs to have an outlet or more waste to landfill will be generated, however and we also recommend paper products be allowed in organics.</p>
<p>36. If you think any additional materials should be included, please explain which ones and why.</p>	<p>RPET and other recycled content standards to be included on the proposed list.</p>
<p>37. Do you agree that the standard set of materials should be regularly reviewed and, provided certain conditions are met, new materials added?</p>	<p>The Council consider it essential that there is a focus on being open to new opportunities. Having a set regular review period (for example 18 months) would ensure this.</p> <p>The body to carry out reviews should be identified at the introduction of the scheme, and there should be an application criteria, where producers who can demonstrate suitability for collection and a national demand for an output product can request inclusion in the kerbside list.</p>

<p>38. What should be considered when determining whether a class of materials should be accepted at kerbside in the future? (Tick all that apply)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sustainable end markets</li> <li>• end markets solutions are circular and minimise environmental harm</li> <li>• viable processing technologies</li> <li>• processing by both automated and manual material recovery facilities</li> <li>• no adverse effects on local authorities, including financial</li> <li>• supply chains contribute appropriately to recovery and end-of-life solutions for their products Yes</li> </ul> <p>other (please specify)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sustainable end markets</li> <li>• viable processing technologies</li> <li>• supply chains contribute appropriately to recovery and end-of-life solutions for their products</li> <li>• no adverse effects on local authorities, including financial</li> </ul>
<p>39. Who should decide how new materials are added to the list?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the responsible Minister</li> <li>• Ministry for the Environment staff in consultation with a reference stakeholder group</li> <li>• existing Waste Advisory Board</li> <li>• an independent board</li> </ul> <p>other (please specify).</p>	<p>We believe the decision to include new materials should be made by either the existing Waste Advisory Board or an independent board.</p>
<p>40. Do you agree that, in addition to these kerbside policies, New Zealand should have a network of convenient and easy places where people can recycle items that cannot easily be recycled kerbside? For example, some items are too large or too small to be collected in kerbside recycling.</p>	<p>Yes, a convenient and consistent network of collection facilities would support greater waste diversion and reduce contamination in other collection streams.</p> <p>This approach also provides an opportunity for the regional collection of materials outside of those included in the standard kerbside collection.</p>

<b>Proposal 2: All urban populations should have access to kerbside food scraps collections</b>	
41. Do you agree that food and garden waste should be diverted from landfills?	Food and garden waste should be diverted from landfills to support working towards a low emission circular economy. From a financial perspective, it also costs more to dispose of rubbish than to process organics or recycling.
42. Do you agree that all councils should offer a weekly kerbside food scraps collection to divert as many food scraps as possible from landfills?	<p>We agree all councils should offer a weekly kerbside food scraps collection noting that in areas of either high population or low population, alternative collection methodologies may be preferred (i.e. community hubs or transfer station facilities).</p> <p>The Council already offers a weekly kerbside organics collection (food scraps and garden organics) with refuse and recycling collected fortnightly on alternating weeks.</p>
43. Do you agree that these collections should be mandatory in urban areas (defined as towns with a population of 1000 plus) and in any smaller settlements where there are existing kerbside collections?	<p>We agree that these collections should be mandatory in urban areas, unless viable alternative collections (as above) exist.</p> <p>We also note there should be flexibility to scale operations and technology appropriately and that collaborative approaches and shared facilities should be considered.</p>
<p>44. Do you think councils should play a role in increasing the diversion of household garden waste from landfills?</p> <p>If so, what are the most effective ways for councils to divert garden waste?</p>	<p>We support making it more affordable for people to drop-off green waste at transfer stations, with a cheaper drop off option that is available prior to dropping off waste to landfill. Noting that Garden Organics collected at a Transfer Station can be used to supplement optimal processing of foodscraps collected at kerbside. We also support a combined Food Organics and Garden Organics (FOGO) collection where applicable, noting this has multiple benefits, including convenience for residents, fewer vehicle movements, lower</p>



	GHG emissions and high rates of participation.
45. We propose a phased approach to the roll-out of kerbside food scraps collections. The timeframes will depend on whether new processing facilities are needed. Do you agree with a phased approach?	The Council agrees with a phased approach, noting that some systems will take time to be developed, procured and implemented.
46. Do you agree that councils with access to suitable existing infrastructure should have until 2025 to deliver food scraps collections?	We believe this is enough time. It is recommended that councils be required to contract a foodwaste or FOGO collection by 2025, noting scheme rollout may take up to 12 months from that date as suppliers purchase new equipment etc.
47. Do you agree that councils without existing infrastructure should have until 2030 to deliver food scraps collections?	We believe this is enough time, provided investment signals are set in near term. However, we note procurement, planning, consenting and construction/commissioning could easily take a number of years. In addition, we would support consideration of organics facilities being treated as essential infrastructure and eligible for the fast tracked consenting process.

<p>48. Are there any facilities, in addition to those listed below, that have current capacity and resource consent to take household food scraps?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Envirofert – Tuakau</li> <li>• Hampton Downs – Waikato</li> <li>• Mynoke Vermicomposting site – Taupō</li> <li>• Enviro NZ – new facility planned for the Bay of Plenty in 2023</li> <li>• Living Earth – Christchurch</li> <li>• Timaru Eco Compost Facility – Timaru.</li> <li>• Selwyn Pines Resource Recovery Park</li> </ul> <p>We propose to exclude the following non-food products and any packaging from any kerbside collection bins used to divert food scraps and/or green waste from landfills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• kitchen paper towels / hand towels / serviettes</li> <li>• newspaper and shredded paper</li> <li>• food-soiled cardboard containers (eg, pizza boxes)</li> <li>• cardboard and egg cartons</li> <li>• compostable plastic products and packaging</li> <li>• compostable fibre products and packaging compostable bin liners</li> <li>• tea bags.</li> </ul>	<p>We do not support exclusion of fibre products</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• kitchen paper towels / hand towels / serviettes</li> <li>• newspaper and shredded paper</li> <li>• food-soiled cardboard containers (eg, pizza boxes)</li> <li>• cardboard and egg cartons</li> </ul> <p>We also advocate that Government considers regulatory approaches for difficult materials (e.g. teabags containing plastics), rather than exclude them from composting processes, as the exclusion of these products will result in unnecessary waste to landfill (bag and contained teas leaves). Product stewardship schemes should be in place to manage the recovery of packaging and waste organic materials for both tea and coffee packaging (e.g. coffee pods).</p>
<p>49. Are there any additional materials that should be excluded from kerbside food and garden bins? Please explain which ones and why.</p>	<p>We propose that ash, timber and sawdust are prohibited, in order to reduce arsenic contamination of compost products.</p>
<p>50. For non-food products or packaging to be accepted in a food scraps bin or a food and garden waste bin, what should be taken into consideration?</p>	<p>We support this following being taken into consideration for non-food products or packaging to be accepted in a food scraps bin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• products help divert food waste from landfills</li> <li>• products are certified in their final form to ensure they do not pose a risk to soil or human health</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>producers and users of the products and packaging contribute to the cost of collecting and processing</li> </ul> <p>Only if compostable packaging can be identified at collection point, we would also support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>products meet New Zealand standards for composability</li> <li>products are clearly labelled so that they can be distinguished from non-compostable products</li> </ul> <p>In addition, where technology or process is available to easily identify and sort compostable from non- compostable products, this could also be considered as an approach (although we are not aware that suitable technology currently exists).</p>
51. If you think any of the materials listed above should be included in kerbside food and garden bins, please explain which ones and why.	<p>The Council currently accepts the items outlined in Q48 in our kerbside food and garden organics collection. The carbon element of these fibre products is beneficial to the optimising the composting process, particularly during seasonal influences of higher grass clippings in spring and the nitrogen this contributes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kitchen paper towels / hand towels / serviettes and food-soiled cardboard containers (Prevents contamination of recycling if placed in kerbside recycling system)</li> <li>Shredded paper – Along with paper smaller than an envelope, as these materials cannot be processed at our current recycling facility.</li> <li>Compostable fibre products and packaging should be accepted as long as un-lined (e.g. paper-based food containers, wood-based containers and cutlery).</li> </ul>

	Existing processing operations, which allow fibre products in our kerbside collections has resulted in certified organic outputs and high quality compost with an established demand. Unnecessary exclusion of fibre products would negatively result in more waste to landfill.
<b>Proposal 3: Reporting on household kerbside collections offered by the private sector</b>	
52. Do you agree that it is important to understand how well kerbside collections are working?	The Council agree it is important to ensure kerbside collections services are effective and that materials are viable for composting into high quality products with local infrastructure.
53. Do you agree with the proposal that the private sector should also report on their household kerbside collections so that the overall performance of kerbside services in the region can be understood?	We agree that all foodwaste should be considered of importance, regardless who generates it or collects it.
54. Do you agree that the information should be published online for transparency?	We agree that the information should be published online in aggregated form (that is, by territorial authority area, region and by collection type)
55. Apart from diversion and contamination rates, should any other information be published online?	We also would support processing statistics and output products, such as compost /energy produced, being published online.
<b>Proposal 4: Setting targets (or performance standards) for councils</b>	
56. Should kerbside diversion services have to achieve a minimum performance standard (eg, collect at least a specified percentage of recyclable	Potentially, kerbside diversion services have to achieve a minimum performance standard although this will not support waste reduction

materials in the household waste stream)?	goals. It is also important that any settings account for changing habits including the impact of the CRS and other product stewardship schemes. A more suitable approach could be to set minimum quality targets in the kerbside recycling and maximum quantity/percentage targets in residual waste category as an alternative.
57. Should the minimum performance standard be set at 50 per cent for the diversion of dry recyclables and food scraps?	As above, maximum allowable recyclables in residual waste of 10% could be a more appropriate target. Quality targets of a maximum 10% contamination is the current industry standard for kerbside recycling.
58. We propose that territorial authorities have until 2030 to achieve the minimum performance target, at which time the target will be reviewed. Do you agree?	We believe the date to achieve minimum performance targets could be brought forward, say an interim 2025 target and an overall 2030 target.
59. In addition to minimum standards, should a high-performance target be set for overall collection performance to encourage territorial authorities to achieve international best practice?	It is important to demonstrate what success looks like, as this will guide territorial authority budgets and investment decisions. Setting a success rate target (for example less than 5 % contamination and less than 5% in residual) would be a good approach.
60. Some overseas jurisdictions aim for diversion rates of 70 per cent. Should New Zealand aspire to achieve a 70 per cent target?	Residual waste will continue to be linked to consumption habits, behaviours and availability of convenient resource recovery services. Until producer responsibility is widely in place, the residual waste category will be unlikely to move significantly. Therefore suggest a focus on reducing sources of residual waste be prioritised, an example of this could be mandated packaging takeback schemes.
61. What should the consequences be for territorial authorities that do not meet minimum performance standards?	Consequences for territorial authorities not meeting minimum performance standards should depend on the circumstances. For example a lack of infrastructure or other limiting factors would require a different approach to antipathy towards the standards.

<b>Proposal 5: Should glass and/or paper/cardboard be collected in separate containers?</b>	
62. Should either glass or paper/cardboard be collected separately at kerbside in order to improve the quality of these materials and increase the amount recycled?	<p>We believe minimum quality standards should be required instead, with councils and commercial operators able to choose collection methodology to meet that standard.</p> <p>We support the status quo, that these items remain comingled for some councils. In order to introduce compulsory separate collects for either glass or fibre there would need to be a shift in the current ability to process nationally, in addition any mandate should allow the impact of the CRS is able to be assessed.</p> <p>In question 48, the consultation document proposes exclusion from organics of certain non-recyclable fibre products. If this progresses (not supported), it would be helpful to understand whether a mandated separate paper collection would address these materials.</p>
63. If glass or paper/cardboard is to be collected separately, should implementation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• begin immediately</li> <li>• wait for any CRS scheme design to be finalised</li> <li>• wait until the impact of a CRS scheme has been observed.</li> </ul>	<p>The Council supports waiting until the impact of a CRS scheme has been observed. The CRS scheme has potential to significantly reduce the composition of material received in kerbside recycling therefore this should be reviewed once the scheme is introduced and there is sufficient data available this could only be decided once the outcome and impact of the CRS is known.</p>
<b>Proposal 6: Should all urban populations have access to a kerbside dry recycling collection?</b>	
64. Should all councils offer household kerbside recycling services?	<p>All councils offer household kerbside recycling services where this is the most effective solution. For example, in a built up urban environment (inner city) a kerbside service might be inferior to a public drop-off/waste hub or other innovative approach.</p>
65. Should these services be offered at a minimum to all population centres of more than 1,000 people?	<p>Yes, supported.</p>

66. Do you agree that councils without any council-funded kerbside recycling collections should implement these collections within two years of their next Waste Management and Minimisation Plan?	Yes, in recognition of the above.
67. What research, technical support or behaviour change initiatives are needed to support the implementation of this programme of work?	Coordinated national messaging re recycling services, template collection contract specifications to support smaller councils. Cash injection to all councils to boost local recycling messaging.

### Part Three: Separation of business food waste

<b>Proposal: Source separation of food waste is phased in for all businesses.</b>	
68. Should commercial businesses be expected to divert food waste from landfills as part of reducing their emissions?	Yes, with the correct support and infrastructure.
69. Should all commercial businesses be diverting food waste from landfills by 2030?	Yes.
70. Should separation be phased in, depending on access to suitable processing facilities (e.g. composting or anaerobic digestion)?	Mandating a service (say by 2030) will ensure investment in suitable technology. Allowance for deferral of collections if a required processing site is not operational by implementation deadline.
71. Should businesses that produce food have a shorter lead-in time than businesses that do not?	All commercial waste generators should be treated the same.

72. Should any businesses be exempt? If so, which ones?	All waste generators need to be responsible for the separation and management of food waste they produce, guidance and support may be required for not for profit and charitable organisations who may not have suitable budget to accommodate additional costs.
73. What support should be provided to help businesses reduce their food waste?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clear mandate requirements, publicly listed reprocessing facilities and collection companies - details available to businesses.</li><li>• Education.</li><li>• Support for working with food redistribution organisations and food recovery services.</li></ul>