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## Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula Community Board Information Session/Workshop AGENDA

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### Notice of Information Session/Workshop Te Pānui o te Hui:

Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula Community Board Information Session/Workshop will be held on:

**Date:** Monday 16 March 2026  
**Time:** 10 am  
**Venue:** Lyttelton Ōhinehau Community Boardroom,  
25 Canterbury Street, Lyttelton

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### Membership Ngā Mema

Chairperson	Lyn Leslie
Deputy Chairperson	Nigel Millar
Members	Tyrone Fields Jillian Frater Asif Hussain Cathy Lum-Webb Nigel Millar Josie Ogden Schroeder

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11 March 2026

#### Principal Advisor

Penelope Goldstone  
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Website: [www.ccc.govt.nz](http://www.ccc.govt.nz)

**Note:** This forum has no decision-making powers and is purely for information sharing.

**To watch the meeting live, or previous meeting recordings, go to:**

<https://www.youtube.com/@bankspeninsulacommunityboa3600/streams>

**To view copies of Agendas and Notes, go to:**

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



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### **INFORMATION SESSION/WORKSHOP ITEMS**

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<b>5. Department of Corrections.....</b>	<b>59</b>
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The time allocated for this Information Session/Workshop is 30 minutes.	

### **Karakia Whakamutunga**

## **Karakia Tīmatanga**

Whakataka te hau ki te uru	<i>English translation</i>
Whakataka te hau ki te tonga	Cease the winds from the west
Kia mākinakina ki uta	Cease the winds from the south
Kia mātaratara ki tai	Let the breeze blow over the land
E hī ake ana te atakura	Let the breeze blow over the ocean
He tio, he huka, he hau hū	Let the red-tipped dawn come with a sharpened air.
Tihei mauri ora!	A touch of frost, a promise of a glorious day.

### **1. Apologies Ngā Whakapāha**

Apologies will be recorded at the meeting.

### **2. Open Forum Te Wā Kōrerorero**

#### **2.1 Lyttelton Harbour Information Centre Update**

Janine Clarke, Coordinator, will update the Board on the activities of the Lyttelton Harbour Information Centre.

#### **2.2 Children and Teens of Birdling's Flat**

Patsy Gibson and Charlotte Roberts, local residents, will speak to the Board regarding youth needs and aspirations in Birdlings Flat, including findings from the “Kids Have Your Say” initiative and the limited facilities and activities currently available for children and young people in Birdlings Flat.

#### **2.3 History Environment Project**

Steve Lowndes, local resident, will speak to the Board regarding the proposed erection of an open-sided, whare-style structure adjacent to the Birdlings Flat car park. The structure is intended to house information panels outlining the history, amenities, and natural environment of the area.

To present to the Community Board, refer to the [Participating in decision-making](#) webpage or contact the meeting advisor listed on the front of this agenda.



### 3. Bylaws

Reference Te Tohutoro: 25/2600879

Presenter(s) Te Kaipāhō: Philip Henderson, Senior Policy Analyst  
Adam Eggleton, Senior Policy Analyst

#### 1. Detail Te Whakamahuki

<b>Timing</b>	This information session is expected to last for 45 minutes
<b>Purpose / Origin of the Information Session</b>	Staff-initiated information session to brief Community Board members on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bylaws generally and how community boards contribute to bylaw processes</li> <li>• the Council’s bylaw review schedule for the current local government term, including the reviews of the <a href="#">Marine, River and Lakes Facilities Bylaw 2017</a> and the <a href="#">Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2018</a>.</li> </ul>
<b>Background</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Government Act 2002 and other legislation give councils the power to make bylaws governing specific activities in their districts.</li> <li>• Councils must review bylaws at least once every 10 years (or within five years for new bylaws). The Council has a ten-year timetable that coordinates the reviews to ensure statutory review requirements can be met.</li> <li>• Our Council has 16 bylaws. The following 11 must be reviewed this term: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2018</li> <li>○ Stormwater and Land Drainage Bylaw 2022</li> <li>○ Water Supply and Wastewater Bylaw 2022</li> <li>○ Trade Waste Bylaw 2025</li> <li>○ Marine, River and Lake Facilities Bylaw 2017</li> <li>○ Traffic and Parking Bylaw 2017</li> <li>○ Stock on Roads Bylaw 2017</li> <li>○ General Bylaw 2008</li> <li>○ Brothels (Location and Commercial Sexual Services Signage) Bylaw 2013</li> <li>○ Public Places Bylaw 2018</li> <li>○ Cemeteries Bylaw 2013 and handbook</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Bylaws can be amended at any time outside of the review process. However, additional bylaws work such as amendments or the development of new bylaws may be unlikely this term due to the significant workload prompted by statutory review requirements and legislative changes.</li> <li>• New legislation for the Local Water Done Well reforms requires that all water services bylaws are reviewed by August 2027 to ensure they are consistent with the new Act (significantly adding to the review timetable for this term).</li> <li>• Community boards contribute to the making and reviewing of bylaws by providing local views to the Council through engagement and consultation.</li> </ul>
<b>Key Issues</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bylaw reviews must follow a statutory process.</li> <li>• Additional criteria also apply to bylaws for alcohol control purposes.</li> <li>• The review of our alcohol control bylaw – the Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2018 – is underway. The Board will be briefed on the review of this bylaw and will have an opportunity to provide feedback for staff.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The review of the Marine, River and Lakes Facilities Bylaw 2017 is also underway. Because most of the facilities affected by this bylaw are in Banks Peninsula, the Community Board will also receive a briefing on the review of this bylaw.</li> </ul>
<b>Next Steps</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Staff will progress these bylaw reviews and take recommendations to the Policy and Planning Committee.</li> <li>If the Committee is satisfied with the review and proposed changes, a public consultation process will follow.</li> <li>Community Boards will have an opportunity to make submissions when consultation on these bylaws is undertaken.</li> <li>A hearings panel will consider all submissions and make recommendations to the Council on the final form of the bylaw.</li> </ul>
<b>Useful Links</b>	<a href="https://ccc.govt.nz/the-council/plans-strategies-policies-and-bylaws/bylaws">https://ccc.govt.nz/the-council/plans-strategies-policies-and-bylaws/bylaws</a>

### Attachments Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Reference	Page
A 	Bylaws - Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula Community Board 16.03.2026	26/385429	7

### Signatories Ngā Kaiwaitohu

<b>Authors</b>	Philip Henderson - Senior Policy Analyst Teena Crocker - Senior Policy Analyst Adam Eggleton - Senior Policy Analyst Jenna Marsden - Senior Policy Analyst Matthew Gowans - Policy Analyst
<b>Approved By</b>	Elizabeth Wilson - Team Leader Policy David Griffiths - Head of Strategic Policy & Resilience

# Bylaws

Information Session / Workshop  
16 March 2026

# Today's presentation

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## Part one

Introduction to bylaws

## Part two

Bylaws to be reviewed this term

## Part three

Focus on the review of the Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2018

# Introduction to bylaws

## What are bylaws?

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- Local laws made by a council, apply only in the district
  - generally things that impact on Council land or infrastructure
- Need legislation to make a bylaw (bylaw-making power)
- We have 16 bylaws, made under 8 statutes
  - [ccc.govt.nz/bylaws](http://ccc.govt.nz/bylaws)
- Bylaws are a regulatory tool
  - enable enforcement, options and roles vary

## Our bylaws

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- Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2018
- Brothels (Location and Commercial Sexual Services Signage) Bylaw 2013
- Cemeteries Bylaw 2013 and handbook
- Cruising and Prohibited Times on Roads Bylaw 2023
- Dog Control Bylaw 2025
- Freedom Camping Bylaw 2021
- General Bylaw 2008
- Marine, River and Lake Facilities Bylaw 2017
- Parks and Reserves Bylaw 2025
- Public Places Bylaw 2018
- Stock on Roads Bylaw 2017
- Stormwater and Land Drainage Bylaw 2022
- Trade Waste Bylaw 2025
- Traffic and Parking Bylaw 2017
- Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2023
- Water Supply and Wastewater Bylaw 2022

## How do we make and review bylaws?

- Legislation sets the scope
- Local Government Act sets bylaw processes and review timeframes
- General principles of bylaws
  - cannot be *ultra vires*, repugnant, uncertain, unreasonable
- LGA bylaw tests (s.155)
- Potential legal challenge

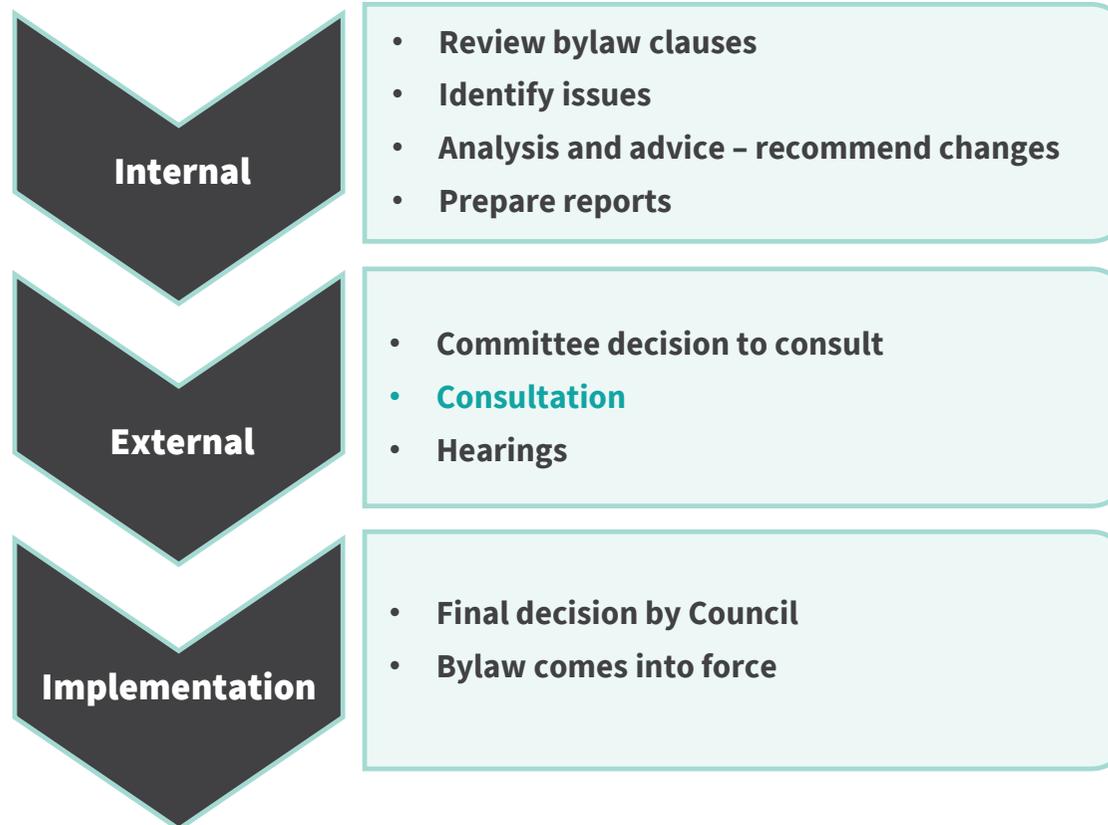
*For bylaws made under the*

### **Local Government Act 2002**

- statutory tests (s155)
  - most appropriate way to address the perceived problem?
  - is the bylaw in the most appropriate form?
  - New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 implications?

## Bylaw review process

- Legislative review cycle
- 10-year review timetable
- Review process is the same as making a new bylaw
- 12-18 month process



# Bylaws for review this term

## Bylaws to be reviewed this term

- Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2018
- Trade Waste Bylaw 2025
- Stormwater and Land Drainage Bylaw 2022
- Water Supply and Wastewater Bylaw 2022
- Traffic and Parking Bylaw 2017
- Stock on Roads Bylaw 2017
- General Bylaw 2008
- Marine, River and Lake Facilities Bylaw 2017
- Brothels Bylaw 2013
- Public Places Bylaw 2018
- Cemeteries Bylaw 2013 and handbook

# Review of the **Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2018**

## Alcohol control bylaws

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- Made by councils ‘for the purpose of prohibiting or otherwise regulating or controlling’ consumption and possession of alcohol in public places (Local Government Act 2002, s147).
- Cannot be used to directly address other potentially related behaviours such as:
  - being intoxicated in a public place having consumed alcohol or drugs elsewhere
  - begging and aggressive begging
  - loitering.
- Cannot be put in place without meeting statutory criteria:
  - Evidence of a high level of crime or disorder connected with drinking in the area
  - Appropriateness and proportionality
  - Justification as a reasonable limitation on rights and freedoms
- Enforced by the Police.

## Our alcohol control bylaw

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### Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2018

- Enables our Council to specify public places where people cannot consume or possess alcohol (**alcohol ban areas**).
- Adopted by the Council on 22 November 2018 (replacing 2009 bylaw).
- Must be reviewed by 22 November 2028 (statutory requirement).

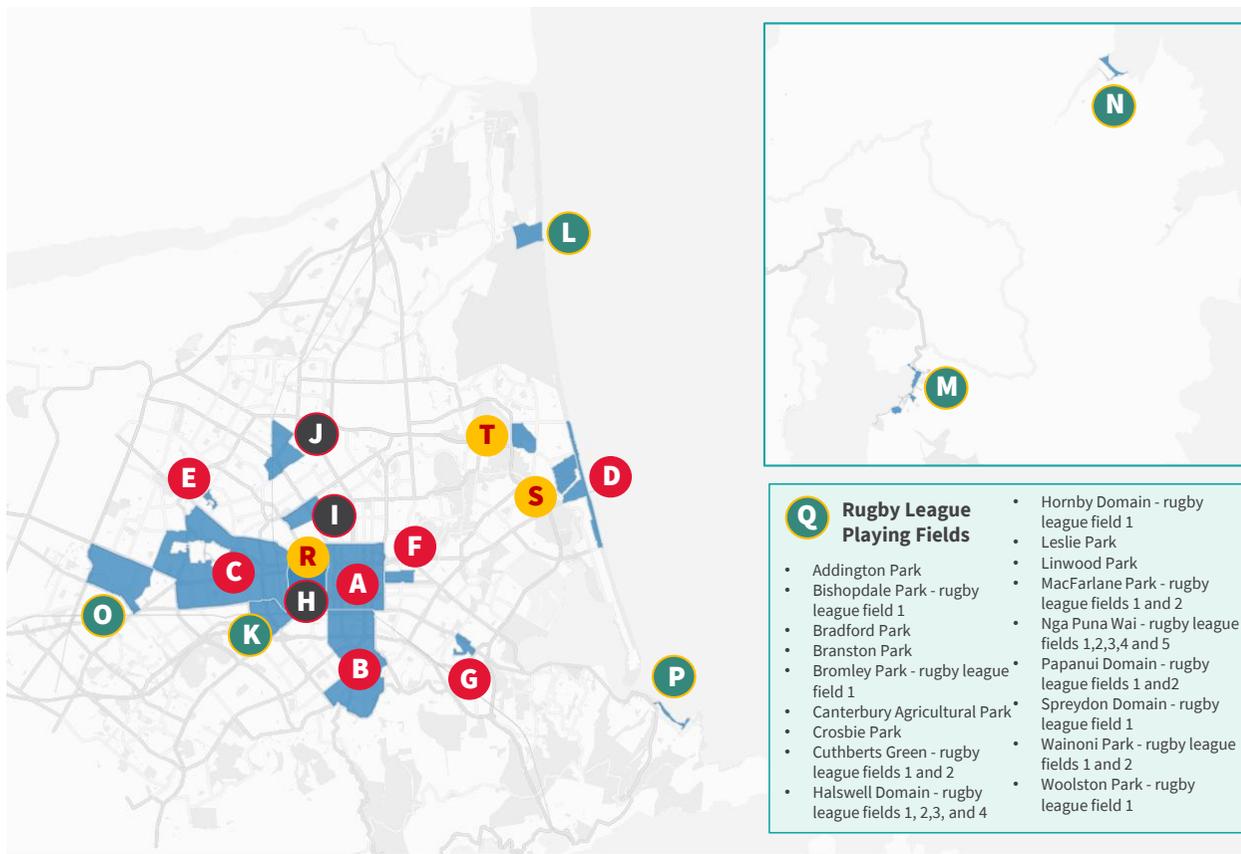
## Public places

‘Public place’ means a place that is **open to or is being used by the public**, whether free or on payment of a charge, and whether any owner or occupier of the place is lawfully entitled to exclude or eject any person from it; but... does not include licensed premises.

Local Government Act 2002, s147(1)

May include (but not limited to)		May not include
 Council sports fields	 Private land open to the public (eg non-Council owned car parks)	 Licensed premises
 Roads and footpaths	 Parks, reserves, beaches	 Private residences

# Our current alcohol ban areas



## Key

- #** **Apply at all times (24 hours, seven days a week)**
  - A. Central City
  - B. South Colombo
  - C. Riccarton/Ilam
  - D. New Brighton Mall, Marine Parade and Environs
  - E. Jellie Park
  - F. Linwood Village
  - G. Woolston Village
- #** **Apply at night, each night (seven days a week)**
  - H. Hagley Park and its environs
  - I. Merivale
  - J. Papanui
- #** **Apply on specific times / days / dates**
  - K. Addington (Trotting Cup Day)
  - L. Spencer Park (New Year's Eve)
  - M. Akaroa (New Year's Eve)
  - N. Okains Bay (New Year's Eve)
  - O. Riccarton/Racecourse (New Zealand Cup Day)
  - P. Sumner Esplanade (Thursday - Sunday nights; and on New Year's Eve)
  - Q. Council sports fields allocated for rugby league
- #** **Apply for 24 hours when nominated large-scale events are held:**
  - R. Hagley Park and environs
  - S. Rawhiti Domain / Thompson Park
  - T. QEII Park

# Alcohol ban areas locally

## Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula Community Board Area

### Akaroa Permanent Alcohol Ban Area

#### Restrictions apply



Applies from 5pm on 31 December to 7am on 1 January each year –  
**New Year's Eve**



To **public places** in the red area on the map

#### Including:



Garden of Tane



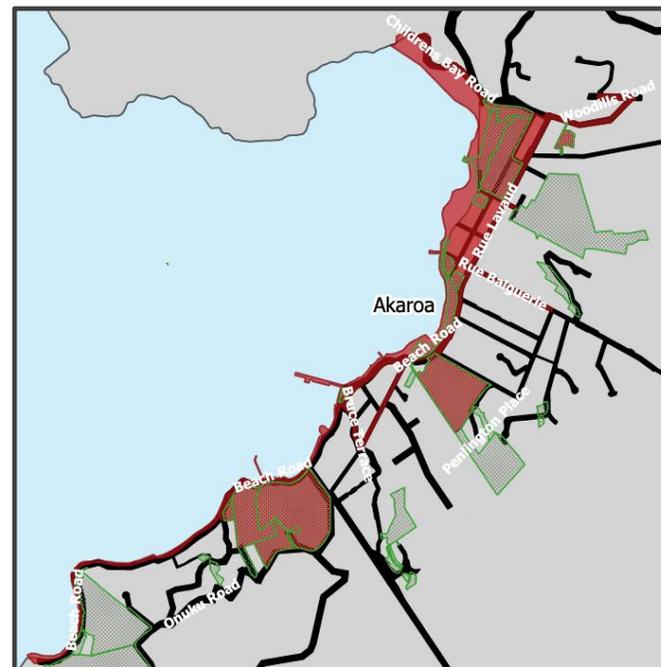
Akaroa Recreation Ground



Akaroa Beach



Footpaths and roads in red area



# Alcohol ban areas locally

Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula  
Community Board Area

## Okains Bay Permanent Alcohol Ban Area

### Restrictions apply



Applies from 5pm on 31 December to 7am on 1 January each year –  
**New Year's Eve**



To **public places** in the red area on the map

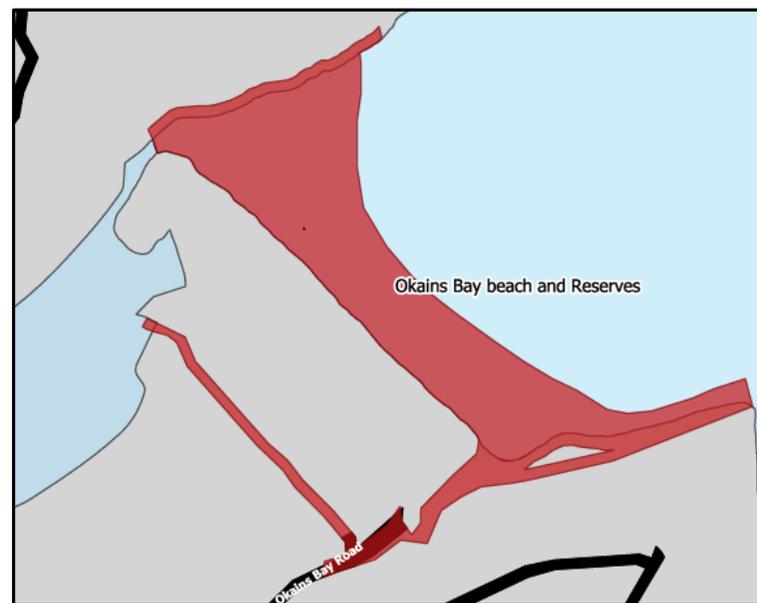
#### Including:



Okains Bay Beach and reserves



Footpaths and roads in red area



## Bylaw review

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### Local Government Act 2002

- Procedures and criteria for:
  - making and reviewing bylaws generally **and**
  - alcohol control bylaws specifically
- Requirements for councils include:
  - if making a **new** alcohol control bylaw:
    - to be satisfied there is evidence of a ‘high level of crime or disorder that can be shown to have been caused or made worse by alcohol consumption in the area’.
  - if **continuing** or **replacing** an existing alcohol control bylaw:
    - to be satisfied such crime and disorder is likely to return without, to or arise in the absence of, a bylaw.

#### Further criteria relating to:

- appropriateness and proportionality
- justification as a reasonable limitation on people’s rights and freedoms.

## High-level timeline

Timeframe	Milestones
2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Review of current bylaw provisions</li><li>• Identification of new issues</li><li>• Analysis and advice</li><li>• Preparation of reports</li></ul>
2027	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Council decision to propose and consult on any bylaw amendments</li><li>• Consultation (<i>opportunity for Community Boards to make submissions</i>)</li><li>• Hearings</li></ul>
Late 2027/early 2028	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Final decision by Council</li><li>• Bylaw comes into force</li></ul>

**For further information**

[policy@ccc.govt.nz](mailto:policy@ccc.govt.nz)



## 4. Food Resilience Policy and Action Plan Review

Reference Te Tohutoro: 26/122052

Presenter(s) Te Kaipāhō: Sara Nourozi, Policy and Projects Advisor

### 1. Detail Te Whakamahuki

<b>Timing</b>	This workshop is expected to last for 30 minutes.
<b>Purpose / Origin of the Workshop</b>	The purpose of the workshop is to provide an update on the refresh of Council’s Food Resilience Policy ( <b>Attachment A</b> ), and associated Action Plan ( <b>Attachment C</b> ). To gather feedback on the draft policy and action plan, including identifying any gaps.
<b>Background</b>	The Food Resilience Policy provides strategic guidance for how the Christchurch City Council, in partnership with others across this ecosystem, can work towards a more resilient local food system. The Food Resilience Policy 2014 is now 12 years old and due for an operational refresh, particularly the operational action plan.
<b>Key Issues</b>	There is no proposed change to Council’s strategic direction. The attached draft Action Plan updates and reflects the needs and aspirations of the community and other stakeholders, covering food literacy education, local food production, waste minimisation, sector coordination, regenerative farming, governance, Pacific and Māori food sovereignty considerations. Implementation of the updated Action Plan will happen through normal Council BAU and through existing partnerships and the work of external stakeholders. It will not trigger any new work or decisions outside the current scope and capacities of staff within council or the work of partner organisations. It uses business as usual capability and acts as leverage with potential new funders and stakeholders across the city. There are no strategic changes or implications, there are no changes to levels of service.
<b>Next Steps</b>	To host in partnership with stakeholders, an operational Action Planning half day workshop for food system stakeholders in April 2026, to prioritise and confirm actions, organisations roles and commitments that will finalise the 3–5-year Action Plan. Finalise the refresh of the draft Policy and Action Plan based on feedback from Community Boards and other stakeholders. Continue the delivery of the Action Plan as BAU.
<b>Useful Links</b>	

### Attachments Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Reference	Page
A  	DRAFT Christchurch City Council Food Resilience Policy 23.12.25	26/378741	29
B  	DRAFT Alignment of Christchurch Food Resilience to National Legislation and Local Plans, Policies and Strategies	26/428810	33
C  	Draft suite of proposed food resilience actions	26/378809	47
D  	Food Resilience Policy and Action Plan Board Area Presentation	26/479829	49

### Signatories Ngā Kaiwaitohu

<b>Author</b>	Sara Nourozi - Policy & Project Advisor
<b>Approved By</b>	John Filsell - Head of Community Support and Partnerships

# Ōtautahi Christchurch Food Resilience Policy (2026–2036) – Draft

## Introduction

The term food resilience within this policy refers to ensuring and promoting a thriving, **fair, regenerative, resilient, and culturally grounded local food system** that honours **Te Tiriti o Waitangi** principles. It focuses on:

The Christchurch City Council has statutory obligations that directly and indirectly relate to food resilience. These include:

- Te Tiriti o Waitangi,
- Local Government Act 2002,
- Health Act 1956,
- Waste Minimisation Act 2008,
- Climate Change Response Act 2002, and
- Civil Defence Emergency Act 2002.

Most parts of council have responsibilities and can contribute towards food resiliency. This includes Urban Planning, Waste Minimisation, Community Support and Partnerships, Parks, Transport, Property, and Climate Resilience. This policy gives effect to many other Council strategies, plans, policies, bylaws and legal responsibilities. The full list is included in [Appendix 1](#).

## The Problem Statement

Christchurch's food system faces serious challenges and is increasingly vulnerable due to rising food insecurity, fragmented governance, and environmental pressures. Escalating costs, loss of productive land, and gaps in food literacy undermine equitable access to healthy kai, while food waste, high emissions, and climate impacts threaten long-term resilience. Without coordinated action, these trends will increase food inequities, erode community wellbeing, cultural identity, and undermine our local food economy.

For information on the current local food resilience situation, challenges, opportunities and solutions [see Appendix 2](#). For the Actions Plan aligned to these outcomes, [please see Appendix 3](#).

## Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to provide strategic guidance on:

- How the Christchurch City Council, community organisations, businesses and other stakeholders can better support food resilience in Christchurch;
- Ways to build a thriving, fair, regenerative, and resilient local food system better able to support social, economic, and environmental wellbeing and cultural identity. This policy sets out outcomes to guide council decision making on food related matters such as land use planning, local food economy, and community funding and initiatives.

The implementation of actions will be determined through the Council's normal resourcing processes and through agreements with partners.

## Scope

This policy adopts a holistic food systems approach considering food production, processing, distribution, retail, consumption, and waste. It recognises the interdependences and complexities within our food system and promotes collaboration with neighbouring territorial local authorities (Selwyn and Waimakariri), community and business organisations, and other government agencies.

## Principles

1. Manaakitanga (hospitality, care): Dignity in access, affordability, and welcoming spaces.
2. Kaitiakitanga (guardianship): Protection and care of our land, its resources and sources of kai i.e. soil health, water, composting and biodiversity.
3. Whanaungatanga and partnerships (relationships): Council commits to being a transparent and supportive partner. Food spaces are treated as places of belonging and connection.
4. Mātauranga Māori (indigenous knowledge): Honor indigenous knowledge frameworks for growing, harvesting, preparing and preserving nourishing kai, alongside modern innovations where appropriate.
5. Equity and justice: Prioritize Māori and Pacific peoples, disability/accessibility-inclusive and low – income communities in design, planning and access.
6. Local food First: Short food supply chains help reduce emissions and support locally grown kai industries, including farmers market, and cooperatives to build local livelihoods.
1. Rangatiratanga (self-determination): Individuals have the power to make decisions about their food environment and the rules that influence which foods are grown and eaten, supporting the concept of food sovereignty.
7. Te Tiriti o Waitangi: Embed partnership, participation, and protection in governance and delivery of initiatives.

## Goals

**High-Level outcomes the Council commits to supporting and in partnership with stakeholders:**

- 1. All people of Christchurch have equitable access to nourishing, affordable, locally grown kai including rongoā (herbal medicine).**
  - 1.1. Community gardens, farmers markets, co-operatives, and food-sharing networks and access by low income and underserved areas and needs.
  - 1.2. Social protection systems (e.g. food rescue and food banks) that go beyond traditional emergency food distribution, provide dignified support and ways to contribute to food sovereignty.
  - 1.3. Establishment of clear processes and commitments to social local food procurement within the council control, and for external stakeholders.
- 2. Urban food spaces are preserved and nurtured (kaitiakitanga)**
  - 2.1. Highly productive soils and peri-urban food zones are preserved for urban farming.
  - 2.2. Public and community spaces include edible planting, and fruit trees are maintained through community led and supported stewardship and kaitiakitanga.
- 3. Lifelong food skills and mātauranga Māori are fostered for all**
  - 3.1. Residents of all ages develop lifelong food skills - growing, cooking, and preserving of sustainable and nourishing kai, while intergenerational traditional knowledge and mātauranga Māori are embedded.
  - 3.2. Accessible kitchen spaces for community organisations are identified and promoted to support cooking life skills or to support small business start ups.
- 4. Christchurch's food system is circular and there is zero waste**
  - 4.1. Organic waste is minimised through Community composting hubs and circular systems that regenerate soil health for growers and reduce landfill and emissions.
  - 4.2. Food rescue systems redistribute surplus nourishing food to people in need and reducing waste.
- 5. Local food business and regenerative farmers thrive and provide good jobs.**
  - 5.1. Regulations are reviewed and minimised to support innovation, sustainability and a thriving local food economy including for farmers and food business such as hospitality.
  - 5.2. Food entrepreneurs and farmers have equitable access to regulatory knowledge and resources, enabling safe, compliant, and thriving operations.
  - 5.3. Sustainable food options and innovations are developed and scaled up.
- 6. Christchurch's food system is climate resilient and regenerative, enabling sustainable local production and reduced emissions.**

- 6.1. Young regenerative farmers have affordable pathways to access land to establish their careers and continue local food production.
  - 6.2. Food transport systems shift to electric, hybrid, and active modes to reduce emissions and climate impacts.
  - 6.3. Increased consumption plant-based food and support innovation for meat alternatives.
  - 6.4. Farming and urban landscapes adopt regenerative methods that restore biodiversity, protect soils, and reduce emissions.
- 7. Effective, collaborative governance and proactive preparedness ensure a resilient, well-coordinated local food system.**
- 7.1. Sectors within and across the food system are connected, networked, work in partnership and in collaboration to implement the policy.
  - 7.2. Data on our local food system is kept up to date, accessible and promoted to all.
  - 7.3. A Food Policy Council provides governance of our whole food system at the highest regional level.
  - 7.4. Communities are prepared for food supply disruptions through coordinated planning among food providers and distributors, civil defence and community leaders.
  - 7.5. Funding is streamlined across partners and prioritised for initiatives aligned to the policy.

## Ownership, Implementation, Monitoring and Review

This policy has been developed in consultation with stakeholders from across the food system. A list of groups consulted is provided in [Appendix 4](#).

The Council's Community Support and Partnerships Unit owns this policy and will lead the work on developing and reviewing this Policy and Action Plan.

This policy will be implemented through the actions of Council business units, our partners, and through the co-development and joint delivery of the Christchurch Food Resilience Action Plan.

Progress will be publicly reported to the Council within the six-monthly climate resilience reports.

This Policy will be reviewed in 2031.

### **Christchurch Food Resilience Outcomes and Council Strategies, policies, plans and National Legislation**

National legislation supports food resilience in Christchurch, while the Christchurch City Council has strategies, policies and plans that also align with food resilience outcomes. This analysis highlights Council's commitments and its role and key levers in strengthening the local food system. The following are the key documents and the connections are outlined in the table below.

#### **National legislation**

- Local Government Act (LGA) 2002
- Food Act 2014
- Health Act 1956
- Resource Management Act 1991
- Reserves Act 1977
- Climate Change Response Act 2002
- Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002
- National Policy Statement on Highly Productive Land (2022)

#### **Council policies, plans and strategies**

- Healthy Food & Drink Policy (2018)
- Local Alcohol Policy (2025)
- Public Open Space Strategy (2010 – 2040)
- Climate Resilience Strategy (2021)
- Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (2020)
- Strengthening Communities Together Strategy (2022)
- Christchurch Economic Development Strategy (2017)

- Canterbury CDEM Group Plan (2022)
- Christchurch Food Resilience Policy (2014)
- Christchurch economic ambition for a regenerative economy (Council endorsed 2023)

Table of food resilience outcomes for the updated policy, and their connection to relevant documents and the key components, the council's roles and levers for each outcome

Food Resilience Outcomes	Relevant documents	Excerpts from documents	Council Role & key levers
<b>Food Access &amp; Affordability</b>  <i>Ensuring everyone can obtain healthy, affordable kai</i>	Local Government Act 2002	<i>"to promote the <b>social, economic, environmental, and cultural</b> well-being of communities"(4).</i>	Fund and support community food initiatives – e.g. produce co-ops, farmers' markets, community gardens – to improve local availability and affordability of healthy food.  provide facilities and events nutritious options (like water and fruit) and limit junk foods.  Local Alcohol Policy uses its regulatory powers to limit harmful outlets (e.g. liquor stores) in vulnerable areas. Can we do the same for unhealthy food outlets.
	Food Act 2014	<i>"delivering <b>services ... provision of advice and ... information on matters relating to the safety and suitability of food</b>"(5).</i>	
	Health Act 1956		
	Healthy Food & Drink Policy (2018)		
	Local Alcohol Policy (2025)	<i>"A healthy food environment is associated with <b>positive health outcomes... local authorities help lead the way in their communities by providing healthy eating settings.</b></i>	

		<p><i>Under this policy the Council aims to <b>make healthy food choices the easy ones</b>"(1).</i></p> <p><i>"Includes three main rules designed to address alcohol-related harm... A <b>freeze on new off-licences in high-deprivation communities</b>"(2).</i></p> <p><i>"A food-resilient Christchurch with... <b>healthy, affordable and locally grown food for all people</b>"(3).</i></p>	<p>Support social agencies (e.g. food banks) distribute food in low-income neighborhoods.</p> <p>Support community gardens, markets, and food-sharing networks through planning permissions and grants.</p> <p>Enable social protection systems (food rescue, food banks) via funding and partnerships.</p> <p>Food safety education for verifications for food business.</p> <p>Use bylaws to allow temporary markets and food stalls.</p> <p>Ensure procurement policies prioritise local suppliers.</p>
<p><b>Urban Planning &amp; Edible Biodiversity</b></p>	<p>Resource Management Act 1991</p> <p>Reserves Act 1977</p>	<p><i>"sustaining the potential of <b>natural and physical resources</b> ... safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of ... soil, and ecosystems"(7).</i></p>	<p>Through the District Plan and reserve management plans, CCC can support protection of fertile land (including peri-urban farmland) and encourage edible landscaping on Council land.</p>

<b>Integrating food-growing and biodiversity into city design</b>	Local Government Act 2002	<i>"to provide for <b>recreation ... and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside</b>"(8).</i>	Coordinate partnerships with mana whenua, community groups for stewardship agreements of edible landscapes such as fruit trees
	Public Open Space Strategy (2010–2040)	<i>"Edible gardens enrich city life supporting bees, birds, butterflies and biodiversity... <b>Productive gardens will become an essential part of the city's green infrastructure</b>"(3).</i>	Apply kaitiakitanga principles in park and street planting policies. The Council's Parks teams work with community groups to maintain these sites.
	Climate Resilience Strategy (2021)	<i>"'Pou rite' – a city <b>balancing the needs of people and nature</b> and proactively advancing climate resilience"(18).</i>	Urban planning, design, regeneration and landscape architecture departments, factor food access and greening infrastructure.
	National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land (NPS-HPL) (2022, amended 2025)	<i>"This policy is about ensuring the availability of Aotearoa New Zealand's <b>most favourable soils</b> for food and fibre production"(19).  <i>"<b>improve</b> the way highly productive land is managed ... through clear and consistent <b>guidance to councils</b> on <b>mapping and zoning highly productive</b></i></i>	Provide community access to land and funding to establish neighbourhood gardens.

		<p><i>land and managing subdivision, use and development of this non-renewable resource”(19).</i></p> <p><i>“Regional councils <b>must map highly productive land</b> and include it in regional policy statements... Territorial authorities <b>must incorporate these maps into their district plans</b>”(19).</i></p> <p><i>“Highly productive land is recognised as a resource with <b>finite characteristics</b>”(19).</i></p>	
<p><b>Lifelong Kai Skills &amp; Mātauranga Māori</b></p> <p><i>Food literacy, cooking/gardening skills, and indigenous food knowledge</i></p>	<p>Local Government Act 2002</p> <p>Strengthening Communities Together Strategy (2022)</p>	<p><b>"social ... well-being of communities in the present and for the future"</b></p> <p><i>“The strategy emphasizes working together with communities to achieve more... fostering collaboration and partnerships. By focusing on <b>inclusivity and equity</b>, it ensures all <b>community members have access to resources and opportunities</b>”(11).</i></p>	<p>Foster and make accessible lifelong skills for growing, harvesting and preparing kai, as well as cultural food practices.</p> <p>Support <b>food literacy programs</b> across generations – from school garden grants and cooking workshops to marae-based wānanga about mahinga kai including seed saving, traditional foods, rongoā (medicinal herbs).</p>

			<p>Prioritise Māori and Pasifika-led projects so that <b>mātauranga Māori</b> and cultural food practices are shared.</p> <p>Libraries and community centers can host classes on budgeting, nutrition, cooking, growing food and seed swaps.</p>
<p><b>Thriving Local Food Economy</b></p> <p><i>Supporting local growers, producers, and food enterprises</i></p>	<p>Christchurch Economic Development Strategy (2017)</p> <p>Climate Resilience Strategy (2021)</p>	<p><i>“Realise the potential of Canterbury’s <b>rural economy</b>”(improve sustainable value from agriculture/horticulture). The region and city work together to <b>grow economic opportunities while maintaining the natural environment for future generations</b>”(12).</i></p> <p><i>“Changing the way we grow and consume food can create a more <b>resource-efficient, low-emission and resilient local food economy</b>”(10).</i></p> <p><i>“New business opportunities and jobs are created by the community supporting their <b>locally grown food economy</b>... entrepreneurs foster new business models such as local food co-</i></p>	<p><b>Christchurch NZ role:</b> Economic development agency supporting business growth, innovation and sustainable industry development. They:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Support sustainable and innovative food enterprises.</li> <li>2) Grow the local food economy through business support.</li> <li>3) Promote local food in tourism and events.</li> </ol> <p><b>The Council role:</b> regulators, planners, enabler of local food systems, community wellbeing, land use, events and urban.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Support local food producers and markets</li> <li>2) Promote plant-based diets and innovation for meat alternatives</li> <li>3) Reduce unnecessary compliance barriers while ensuring public health and safety</li> </ol>

		<p><i>operatives, farmers' markets, and grower incubators"(3).</i></p> <p><i>"Our Ambition is to grow the economy in ways that <b>benefit people and the planet..</b> The city's economic strategy ... is a North Star leading the city toward becoming a <b>regenerative economy</b>"(3).</i></p> <p><i>'Pou tangata' – <b>meaningful jobs, equal opportunities</b> and a city where people thrive"(18).</i></p>	<p>4) Integrate local food into council events and facilities</p> <p>5) Support urban agriculture and local production</p> <p>6) Advocate for resilient short supply chains through procurement policies</p> <p>7) Promote, diversity inclusion and skills development</p> <p>8) Enable shared commercial kitchens spaces for food entrepreneurs.</p>
<p><b>Climate-Resilient &amp; Regenerative Food Systems</b></p> <p><i>Adapting food systems to climate change and sustainability</i></p>	<p>Climate Change Response Act 2002</p> <p>Resource Management Act 1991</p> <p>Local Government Act 2002</p>	<p><i>"enable New Zealand to meet its international obligations and to <b>reduce emissions</b>"(13).</i></p> <p><i>"Climate change will <b>affect mahinga kai, food production...</b> We need to prepare for the changes ahead and respond to the social, environmental and economic effects of our changing climate"(10).</i></p>	<p>Support regenerative agriculture (soil-friendly, low-emission farming).</p> <p>Support local supply to reduce dependence on long supply chains.</p> <p>Support low-carbon food transport (EV infrastructure, active transport planning).</p> <p>Promote plant-based diets and innovation for meat alternatives.</p>

	<p>Climate Resilience Strategy (2021)</p> <p>Waste Management &amp; Minimisation Plan (2020)</p>	<p><sup>1</sup></p> <p><i>"The production, distribution, consumption and disposal of food generates significant GHG emissions.</i></p> <p><b><i>Changing the way we grow and consume food can create a more low-emission and resilient local food system"</i></b>(10).</p>	<p>Offer grants or incentives for innovation and regenerative practices.</p> <p>In its civil-defense planning, CCC can support data gathering of food security risks from extreme events (floods, earthquakes) and develop contingency plans (like stockpiling staple foods and mapping local growers).</p>
<p><b>Waste Reduction &amp; Circular Systems</b></p> <p><b><i>Minimizing food waste and closing the loop (composting)</i></b></p>	<p>Waste Minimisation Act 2008</p> <p>Health Act 1956</p> <p>Waste Management &amp; Minimisation Plan (2020)</p>	<p><i>"A territorial authority must <b>promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation</b> within its district"</i>(14).</p> <p><i>"Over 200,000 tonnes of waste is sent to landfill each year in Christchurch... Another 115,000 tonnes is processed through recycling and organics facilities, diverting about 65% of household waste from landfill"</i>(2).</p>	<p>Christchurch leads NZ in organic waste recovery – the Council’s kerbside collection and composting facility turn tens of thousands of tonnes of food scraps into usable compost annually.</p> <p>CCC can support fund education campaigns like “Love Food, Hate Waste” to help households waste less.</p> <p>Supports food rescue organizations (e.g. City Mission, Kairos) that intercept surplus edible food and redirect it to families in need. It can support ways to encourage food-related businesses</p>

<sup>1</sup><https://www.readkong.com/page/tautahi-christchurch-climate-change-strategy-draft-2021-3243015>

<sup>2</sup><https://www.newsline.ccc.govt.nz/news/story/plan-sets-out-vision-for-reducing-citys-waste>

	<p>Christchurch                  Economic                  Ambition for a                  Regenerative                  Economy (2023)</p>	<p><i>“Reduce waste and emissions – organic waste processing supports our climate targets (zero net GHG by 2045, with 50% reduction in methane)”(15).</i></p> <p><i>Goal: “Valuable resources are reused or recycled and don’t go to landfill”(15).</i></p> <p><i>“Towards zero waste” (10).</i></p> <p><i>“A more diverse and localised food production and distribution system builds resilience and enables more sustainable methods that reduce the environmental footprint of food” (3).</i></p> <p><i>“Pou hapai – enterprises that reduce emissions and waste while positively impacting people and the environment”(18).</i></p>	<p>(supermarkets, restaurants) to donate or compost their food waste rather than put it in landfill.</p> <p>Initiatives such as community compost hubs, and school worm farm programs can be backed by CCC to foster grassroots composting.</p>
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<p><b>Emergency Preparedness &amp; Supply Chain Disruptions</b></p> <p><i>Ensuring food security during crises</i></p>	Local Government Act 2002	<i>"provide for the conservation and supply of food ... during a state of emergency" (16).</i>	<p>Coordinate food supplies during disasters (earthquakes, pandemics, etc.). The Council works with Civil Defence, local iwi, and aid organizations to identify where emergency food hubs and any storage are needed and to support community-led response plans<sup>4</sup>.</p> <p>The Council can work with communities on climate resilience planning to map out which local growers, and food related businesses could step in during an import shortage.</p> <p>CCC runs community education workshops that include household preparedness and keeping pantry staples and water.</p>
	Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002	<i>"Work with communities to <b>prepare for and respond to emergencies</b>, and also increase climate resilience and adaptation action"(11).</i>	
	Canterbury CDEM Group Plan (2022)	<i>Definition of food resilience "A local food production and distribution system based on ecological sustainability, able to <b>withstand natural and man-made shocks</b> is a vital part of food resilience"(3)<sup>3</sup></i>	
	Strengthening Communities Together Strategy (2022, Preparedness Pillar)		
<b>Governance &amp; Collaboration</b>	Strengthening Communities		Establish and coordinate a Food Policy Council for cross-sector governance.

<sup>4</sup>[https://cccgovtnz-my.sharepoint.com/personal/sara\\_nourozi\\_ccc\\_govt\\_nz/\\_layouts/15/Doc.aspx?sourcedoc=%7B90AE4505-084D-49CD-94CF-50A2FD04B3E6%7D&file=23%20421570%20%20Strengthening%20Communities%20Together%20Strategy%20Impact%20Measures.docx&action=default&mobileredirect=true&DefaultItemOpen=1](https://cccgovtnz-my.sharepoint.com/personal/sara_nourozi_ccc_govt_nz/_layouts/15/Doc.aspx?sourcedoc=%7B90AE4505-084D-49CD-94CF-50A2FD04B3E6%7D&file=23%20421570%20%20Strengthening%20Communities%20Together%20Strategy%20Impact%20Measures.docx&action=default&mobileredirect=true&DefaultItemOpen=1)

<p><b>Coordinated leadership and policy integration for food resilience</b></p>	<p>Together Strategy (2022)</p> <p>Christchurch Economic Ambition for a Regenerative Economy (2023)</p>	<p><i>“We need to <b>develop and nurture networks...</b> bring resources and people together so that collectively we can achieve more” (11).</i></p> <p><i>“The Council will <b>collaborate with the community</b> to achieve the food resilience vision” (3).</i></p> <p><i>“<b>Pou matua</b> – strong cross-sector leadership”(18).</i></p>	<p>Maintain up-to-date food system data and integrate into reporting.</p> <p>Align funding streams with policy priorities and monitor impact.</p> <p>Fund and support a cross-sector Food Resilience Network. This has occurred since the post-quake years.</p> <p>Integrate food considerations into various portfolios (climate, community development, sustainability, urban planning etc.) to ensure consistent support and avoid siloing.</p> <p>Advocate at national level for food policies (e.g. healthier food marketing, support for local growers).</p> <p>Make formal commitments to local food systems, e.g. International Milan Urban Food Policy Pact.</p> <p>Co-host food forums, support development of strategy and planning (such as Edible Canterbury</p>
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			Charter), and offer one-stop information (e.g. an online food systems mapping).
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## **Christchurch Food Resilience Proposed Actions**

### **Healthy Food Access**

- Map the accessibility of healthy and unhealthy food options and food advertising across the district (support food environment research).
- Strengthen affordable food access options and facilitate food exchange, through markets, coops, farm gates, food rescue, community pantries, community gardens, and other community initiatives in high deprivation areas
- Audit Council facilities to ensure 70% healthy food options are provided and improve where needed
- Encourage healthy food options and drinking water access in all Council-supported events
- Track equity-focused funding and increase investment for Māori, Pacific and multicultural community initiatives

### **Urban Agriculture & Land Use**

- Identify Council land suitable for food production and share with key community groups
- Support the establishment and ongoing operation of community urban food growing and food sharing activities
- Integrate cultural edible planting and biodiversity into urban design and Local Area Plans
- Map garden accessibility and identify gaps in high-density areas
- Identify and protect highly productive land in the district
- Support succession planning for farmers and early career farmers to obtain access to land for regenerative farming

### **Community Engagement & Education**

- Support innovative and engaging community education on growing, harvesting, purchasing, preparing, and cooking healthy food and minimising food waste, including cultural traditions and mahinga kai with a particular focus on youth food literacy and elders passing down their knowledge.
- Support research and understanding of our local food system and track changes and progress over time.
- Grow community awareness of and involvement in our local food system and celebrate local food actions, sustainable diets and stories through food-related events, expos, festivals and storytelling campaigns
- Create an online hub for our community to access information about our local food system
- Host edible and sustainable garden awards

#### **Biodiversity & Sustainability**

- Support community stewardship/kaitiakitanga of fruit trees growing in public places (particularly red zone)
- Establish harvestable landscapes for food and fibre (e.g., mahinga kai), including harakeke and medicinal and edible native plantings
- Support pollinator habitats and biodiversity corridors
- Support household and business food-waste reduction campaigns
- Support the creation of community composting hubs
- Enable the transition to electric vehicles for the food system fleet

#### **Emergency Preparedness**

- Collaborate with distributors on supply continuity during disruptions
- Integrate food resilience into community emergency response plans

#### **Governance & Policy**

- Align Council funding to food policy priorities
- Establish a Food Policy Council
- Maximize benefits arising from national and international food-related relationships such as the Milan Urban Food Pact, Horizon Europe and other relationships.
- Strengthen coordination of subsectors of the food system such as food rescue and food banks, community gardens, cooperatives and markets.
- Revitalise the Food Resilience Network with a whole of food system approach

#### **Local Food Economy**

- Identify community shared commercial kitchen spaces, for local food businesses entrepreneurs
- Reduce compliance barriers for local food business
- Enable and support, māori, pacific and multicultural communities to start micro food businesses with training and shared spaces
- Support business to develop sustainable food innovations such as plant-based meat alternatives, conversion of by-products into high value products.

# Food Resilience Policy and Action Plan Refresh

Sara Nourozi, Policy and Projects Advisor

## Objectives and Agenda

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### Objectives

- Provide an update on the recently refreshed Food Policy and Action Plan.
- Seek Board input into the Food Resilience policy and action plan refresh.

### Agenda

- What is food resilience?
- What does the new policy cover?
- What does our current food system look like?
- Why does it matter?
- Discussion and inputs

## Food resilience – What is it and why does it matter?

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- First policy established in 2014, now 12 years old.
- Council’s Policy definition “the access by all people to a food supply that can withstand natural and man-made shocks, to sustain an active and healthy lifestyle.”
- Ensure and promote a thriving, **fair, regenerative, resilient, and culturally grounded local food system** that honours **Te Tiriti o Waitangi** principles.
- Principles - equity and justice, manaakitanga , kaitiakitanga, whanaungatanga and partnerships, Mātauranga Māori and Pacific knowledge, local food first, rangatiratanga, Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

## Policy and Action Areas

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## Setting the scene

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Majority of New Zealanders are not eating a healthy diet (6.7% adults, 4.9% children are, NZ Health Survey )

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Unhealthy food marketing does not happen randomly

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Over 1 in 4 (27%) children are food insecure, increasing from 1 in 5 (25%) - State of the Nation report 2025, NZ health survey 2010

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Burden placed on Māori, inequitable outcomes in health

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Majority of our health expenditure (59%) is attributable to long term conditions – heart disease, diabetes

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More than half our greenhouse gas emissions are from our food system

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Climate risks and vulnerabilities – cyclones, flooding, drought

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Manufacturing hub employing 22,901

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## Why it matters

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- Council can enable food security, sovereignty, and sustainability
- Food systems affect health, equity, culture, and sustainability and the environment
- Council shapes food access via planning, land use, and community partnerships
- Aligns with goals in LTPs, climate adaptation and resilience, regenerative economy
- Governance and advocacy
- It fulfills statutory obligations

## Key questions

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- What mechanisms/key levers do boards and council have to influence food resilience outcomes?
- What are the strengths of your board area in driving positive outcomes ?
- What does your community say they want and need?
- What are the enablers and barriers of supporting food resilience for your board area?

## Next steps

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- Refine the policy based on feedback -April
- Action planning workshop – 23<sup>rd</sup> April
- Refine a action plan – April/May
- Socialise the refreshed policy and action plan – June/July

# Any Pātai | questions ?

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## 5. Department of Corrections

Reference Te Tohutoro: 25/2649790

Presenter(s) Te Kaipāhō: Rebecca Mackle, Senior Advisor, Community Engagement and Reintegration

### 1. Detail Te Whakamahuki

<b>Timing</b>	This information session is expected to last for 30 minutes.
<b>Purpose / Origin of the Information Session</b>	Information session relating to the work Corrections carries out with individuals who have committed serious violent or sexual offences, the notification process, how we can support leaders when they are notified about these individuals returning to live locally and to discuss how you would like my role to support you should the need arise.
<b>Background</b>	While Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula Community Board is yet to experience a notification, people reside on sentences and orders in all areas of the country, and we prefer to brief leaders on this process prior to one taking place, so they are fully informed.
<b>Key Issues</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Release processes for those individuals subject to a community sentence or order for serious violent or sexual offences.</li> <li>• Corrections notification processes, including when we choose to notify the community, Community Boards role in supporting the community, information that will be shared.</li> </ul>
<b>Next Steps</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable.</li> </ul>
<b>Useful Links</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.corrections.govt.nz/our_work/in_the_community">https://www.corrections.govt.nz/our_work/in_the_community</a>.</li> </ul>

### Attachments Ngā Tāpirihanga

There are no attachments to this coversheet.

### Signatories Ngā Kaiwaitohu

<b>Author</b>	Liz Beaven - Community Board Advisor
<b>Approved By</b>	Penelope Goldstone - Manager Community Governance, Banks Peninsula



## 6. WORKSHOP Draft Annual Plan - Board Submission Preparation

Reference Te Tohutoro: 26/408541

Presenter(s) Te Kaipāhō: Liz Beaven, Community Board Adviser

### 1. Detail Te Whakamahuki

<b>Timing</b>	This workshop is expected to last for 30 minutes.
<b>Purpose / Origin of the Workshop</b>	<p>This staff-initiated workshop is to support the Board in preparing its submission on Christchurch City Council’s Draft Annual Plan 2026/27.</p> <p>The session provides an overview of key consultation matters and identifies issues relevant to Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula. The purpose is to assist members to discuss, consider ward-level implications, and determine the matters they wish to raise in the Board’s submission.</p> <p>This is an information-sharing and discussion session only. The submission will reflect the views and direction of the Board.</p>
<b>Background</b>	<p>Christchurch City Council has released its Draft Annual Plan 2026/27 for consultation. Consultation is from 27 February to 27 March 2026.</p> <p>The Draft Annual Plan is primarily a refinement year within the 2024–34 Long Term Plan (LTP) cycle. While no major strategic reset is proposed, the Draft Plan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A proposed average rates increase of 7.96%.</li> <li>• Adjustments to operational spending (+\$56.4m compared with the LTP).</li> <li>• A deliverability review reducing the 2026/27 capital programme by \$86.7m.</li> <li>• Consultation on pausing the 0.25% Climate Resilience Fund increase.</li> <li>• Consultation on differential changes and short-term accommodation definitions.</li> <li>• Early community views sought on potential future investment in restoring four iconic central city buildings.</li> <li>• Minor proposed changes to Levels of Service.</li> </ul> <p>There are no Council-owned properties within Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula ward identified for disposal in this Draft Annual Plan.</p> <p>This workshop provides an early opportunity for the Board to consider ward-level implications and identify matters it wishes to raise in its submission.</p> <p>An attachment has been provided to assist members in preparing for the workshop. Members may wish to review the summary and discussion questions prior to the session.</p>
<b>Key Issues</b>	<p><b>Workshop Approach</b></p> <p>The workshop is proposed to be conducted in two parts.</p> <p><b>Part One – Draft Annual Plan Consultation Topics</b></p> <p>Members will be invited to consider the key consultation topics contained in the Draft Annual Plan 2026/27 and identify which matters the Board wishes to comment on in its submission.</p>

**Part Two – Community Board Advocacy Matters**

Members will then be invited to consider matters of specific importance to Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula communities, including issues previously raised by the Board.

**Council Consultation Questions**

**1. Rates and Affordability**

- Impact of the proposed 7.96% average increase.
- Affordability considerations for rural and coastal communities.
- Cumulative rates impact since 2024/25.

**2. Climate Resilience Fund**

- Proposal to pause the 0.25% increase in 2026/27.
- Relevance to the Peninsula’s coastal hazard exposure.

**3. Capital Programme Reprioritisation**

- Deliverability review approach.
- Assurance regarding timing of rural three waters renewals and transport maintenance.
- Surface flooding and coastal resilience priorities.

**4. Community Grants and Environmental Partnerships**

- Potential impacts on volunteer-led groups.
- Importance of funding stability in small rural communities.

**5. Differential and Short-Term Accommodation Changes**

- Potential implications for Akaroa and harbour settlements.

**6. Restoring Iconic Buildings**

- Early consultation ahead of the 2027–37 Long Term Plan.
- Consideration of district-wide equity and infrastructure priorities.

**7. Levels of Service**

- Confirmation that proposed changes do not materially affect rural service standards.

**Banks Peninsula Community Board and Reserve Committee Matters**

In addition to the Draft Annual Plan consultation topics, the Board will wish to discuss matters raised through previous advocacy or issues affecting local community facilities, reserve committees and Peninsula infrastructure.

These may include but are not limited to:

**Reserve Committees**

- Ongoing support and funding certainty for the Board’s Reserve Committees across Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula.
- Supporting the Reserve Committee’s projects that have been put forward for consideration into the Board’s submission.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress toward completion of the Banks Peninsula Reserves Management Plan</li> </ul> <p><b>Community Facilities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long-term planning and funding for community halls and facilities in small settlements, especially Port Levy and Pigeon Bay.</li> </ul> <p><b>Marine Structures</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The renewal and resilience of wharves, jetties and other marine infrastructure, which are critical assets for Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula communities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Rural Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving the resilience of the rural road network across Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula, including road safety improvements and maintenance priorities for remote and low-volume roads.</li> </ul> <p><b>Visitor Economy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Infrastructure and services supporting the visitor economy, particularly in Akaroa and other harbour settlements.</li> </ul>
<b>Next Steps</b>	<p>Following this workshop:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Staff will prepare a draft submission reflecting the Board’s direction for review.</li> <li>The Board will consider and approve its submission prior to the consultation closing date.</li> </ul>
<b>Useful Links</b>	<p>Christchurch City Council Draft Annual Plan 2026/27 consultation webpage:  <a href="https://letstalk.ccc.govt.nz/annualplan">https://letstalk.ccc.govt.nz/annualplan</a></p> <p>Environment Canterbury Annual Plan 2026/27 consultation webpage:  <a href="https://ecan.govt.nz/annualplan26">https://ecan.govt.nz/annualplan26</a></p>

### Attachments Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Reference	Page
A 	Draft Annual Plan 2026/27: Board Member Pre-Workshop Discussion Guide	26/464213	64

### Signatories Ngā Kaiwaitohu

<b>Author</b>	Liz Beaven - Community Board Advisor
<b>Approved By</b>	Penelope Goldstone - Manager Community Governance, Banks Peninsula

## **Draft Annual Plan 2026/27 – Summary and Discussion Questions for Board Members**

### **1. Overall Financial Approach & Rates**

#### **Summary**

The Draft Annual Plan proposes an average rates increase of 7.96% for 2026/27. This is higher than what was indicated in the Long Term Plan.

Rates are the Council's main source of income. Any increase will affect households, farms and businesses across Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula. The impact will vary depending on the type of property and the services it receives.

#### **Examples:**

- A farming property in a remote valley that does not receive sewer or kerbside collection will mainly see changes linked to its land value and the general rate.
- A small café or visitor accommodation in Akaroa may face the rates increase as part of its overall business costs, alongside wages, insurance and supply costs.

#### **Discussion Questions**

1. How might the proposed 7.96% rates increase affect different communities within Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula?
2. Are there particular affordability concerns the Board wishes to highlight?
3. Does the Board wish to comment on the balance between affordability and maintaining services?

### **2. Operational Spending**

#### **Summary**

Operational spending for 2026/27 is forecast to be \$56.4 million higher than what was included in the Long Term Plan.

#### **Discussion Questions**

1. Does the Board have any concerns about operational spending being \$56.4 million higher than forecast in the Long Term Plan?
2. Are members comfortable with the reasons provided for the increase?
3. Does the Board consider sufficient effort is being made to manage operating costs?
4. Are there operational services particularly important for Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula communities that the Board wishes to comment on?

### **3. Capital Programme**

#### **Summary**

The Draft Annual Plan reduces the 2026/27 capital programme by \$86.7 million compared with what was forecast in the Long Term Plan. This is mainly to match spending with what can realistically be delivered in the year. It lowers borrowing and reduces the rates increase by approximately 0.7%.

Most changes involve adjusting the timing of projects rather than cancelling them. Capital spending continues to focus on essential infrastructure such as three waters, roads, community facilities, parks and climate adaptation.

For Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula, capital investment is particularly important for maintaining water supply and wastewater systems in small settlements, rural roads and slip-prone areas, and infrastructure in coastal communities.

**Discussion Questions**

1. Does the Board support the approach of reducing the capital programme to better align with what can realistically be delivered in 2026/27?
2. Does the Board wish to seek assurance that infrastructure affecting Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula is not being disproportionately deferred?
3. Are there specific settlements or infrastructure areas the Board considers should be highlighted?

**4. Climate Resilience Fund**

**Summary**

Council is consulting on whether to pause the planned 0.25% rates increase for the Climate Resilience Fund in 2026/27. The fund was established to build financial capacity to adapt Council assets to climate change impacts such as sea-level rise, coastal erosion and more severe weather events.

Pausing the increase would provide short-term rates relief but would slow the growth of the fund.

For Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula, climate resilience is particularly relevant due to coastal settlements, harbour communities, hillside stability issues and exposure to severe weather events.

**Discussion Questions**

1. Does the Board support or oppose pausing the 0.25% increase?
2. Does the Board consider continued investment in climate adaptation a priority for the Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū?

**5. Community Grants & Environmental Partnerships**

**Summary**

Community grants and environmental partnership funding support a range of local organisations, volunteer groups and environmental initiatives.

Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula has a strong reliance on volunteer-led groups including reserve committees, biodiversity and pest control groups, community halls and local events.

**Discussion Questions**

1. Does the Board support maintaining current levels of community grant funding?

2. Would reductions disproportionately affect volunteer-led groups within Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula?

#### **6. Differential Changes & Short-Term Accommodation**

##### **Summary**

Council is consulting on changes to the business differential and the definition of short-term accommodation. These changes may affect how some properties are classified and how the overall rates burden is shared.

For Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula, there is a concentration of short-term visitor accommodation and tourism businesses.

##### **Discussion Questions**

1. Does the Board wish to comment on the proposed change to the business differential?
2. Could the proposed changes have unintended impacts on tourism operators within Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula?
3. Does the Board wish to highlight the importance of the visitor economy to the Peninsula?

#### **7. Levels of Service**

##### **Summary**

The Draft Annual Plan proposes minor changes to Levels of Service. These describe the standards the Council aims to meet when delivering services and how performance is measured.

The changes are described as refinements and are not expected to materially affect rates.

##### **Discussion Questions**

1. Does the Board support the proposed minor changes to Levels of Service?
2. Does the Board wish to seek confirmation that rural response standards remain equitable?
3. Are there particular services where the Board expects parity between urban and rural areas?

#### **8. Restoring Iconic Buildings**

##### **Summary**

Council is seeking early views on potential future financial support for restoring four central city heritage buildings. No additional funding is proposed in this Draft Annual Plan. Any decision would be considered through the 2027–37 Long Term Plan.

There is an estimated funding gap of approximately \$290 million across the four projects.

##### **Discussion Questions**

1. Does the Board support exploring potential future Council investment?

2. Should any funding be conditional on significant central government contribution?
3. Does the Board consider infrastructure and resilience investment should take priority over additional heritage funding?

#### **9. Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula Community Board Matters**

##### **Summary**

In addition to responding to the Draft Annual Plan consultation questions, the Community Board may wish to raise matters that are particularly important for Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula communities. These may include issues previously raised through Annual Plan or Long Term Plan submissions.

##### **Discussion Questions**

1. Ongoing support and funding certainty for the Board's Reserve Committees across Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula.
2. Progress toward completion of the Banks Peninsula Reserves Management Plan.
3. Renewal and resilience of marine structures such as wharves and jetties.
4. Increasing resilience of the rural roading network.
5. Long-term planning and funding for community halls and facilities in small settlements.
6. Infrastructure supporting the visitor economy.

#### **10. Looking Ahead to the Long Term Plan**

##### **Summary**

Although this Draft Annual Plan is primarily a refinement year, it provides an opportunity for the Board to signal longer-term priorities ahead of the next Long Term Plan.

Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula faces distinct challenges including coastal exposure, dispersed settlements and ageing infrastructure in small communities.

##### **Discussion Questions**

1. Are there long-term infrastructure priorities the Board wishes to highlight now?
2. Does the Board wish to emphasise climate change adaptation planning as a future focus?

## **Karakia Whakamutunga**

### **Closing Prayer**

Unuhia, unuhia Unuhia ki te uru tapu nui Kia wātea, kia māmā, te ngākau, Te tinana te wairua i te ara takatā Koia rā e Rongo, whakairia ake ki runga Kia tina! TINA! Hui e! TĀIKI E!	Draw on, draw on, Draw on the supreme sacredness To clear, to free the heart, the body and the spirit of mankind Rongo, suspended high above us (i.e. in 'heaven') Draw together! Affirm!
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