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## Waipuna Halswell-Hornby-Riccarton Community Board Information Session/Workshop AGENDA

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

A Waipuna Halswell-Hornby-Riccarton Community Board Information Session/Workshop will be held on:

**Date:** Tuesday 24 March 2026  
**Time:** 4.30 pm  
**Venue:** Horoeka Room, Rārākau: Riccarton Centre,  
199 Clarence Street, Riccarton

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### Membership Ngā Mema

Chairperson	Marie Pollisco
Deputy Chairperson	Sarah Brunton
Members	Helen Broughton Cody Cooper Joseph Fullerton Tyla Harrison-Hunt Andrei Moore Debbie Mora Mark Peters

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19 March 2026

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**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/@waipunahalswell-hornby-ric5806/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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The time allocated for this Information Session/Workshop is 30 minutes.

3. **Urban Forest Tree Planting** ..... 37

The time allocated for this Information Session/Workshop is 30 minutes.

## 1. Apologies Ngā Whakapāha

Apologies will be recorded at the meeting.



## 2. Food Resilience Policy and Action Plan Review









Reference Te Tohutoro: 26/510835

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	7
B  	DRAFT Alignment of Christchurch Food Resilience to National Legislation and Local Plans, Policies and Strategies	26/428810	11
C  	Draft suite of proposed food resilience actions	26/378809	25
D  	Food Resilience Policy and Action Plan Board Area Presentation	26/479829	27

### 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.
	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>	provide facilities and events nutritious options (like water and fruit) and limit junk foods.
	Health Act 1956		
	Healthy Food & Drink Policy (2018)	<i>"A healthy food environment is associated with <b>positive health outcomes...</b> local authorities help lead the way in their communities by <b>providing healthy eating settings.</b></i>	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.
	Local Alcohol Policy (2025)		

		<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><i>Integrating food-growing and biodiversity into city design</i></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>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4) Integrate local food into council events and facilities</li> <li>5) Support urban agriculture and local production</li> <li>6) Advocate for resilient short supply chains through procurement policies</li> <li>7) Promote, diversity inclusion and skills development</li> <li>8) Enable shared commercial kitchens spaces for food entrepreneurs.</li> </ol>
<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)



			Charter), and offer one-stop information (e.g. an online food systems mapping).
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### References

1. Christchurch City Council. (2018). *Healthy Food & Drink Policy*.  
<https://ccc.govt.nz/the-council/plans-strategies-policies-and-bylaws/policies/health-policies/healthy-food-and-drink-policy>
2. Christchurch City Council. (2025). *Local Alcohol Policy*.  
<https://www.southerncentre.com/the-council/plans-strategies-policies-and-bylaws/policies/health-policies/local-alcohol-policy>
3. Christchurch City Council. (2014). *Christchurch Food Resilience Policy*.  
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4. Local Government Act 2002.  
<https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2002/0084/latest/whole.html>
5. Food Act 2014.  
<https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2014/0032/latest/whole.html>
6. Health Act 1956.  
<https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1956/0065/latest/whole.html>
7. Resource Management Act 1991.  
<https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1991/0069/latest/whole.html>

**8. Reserves Act 1977.**

<https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1977/0066/latest/whole.html>

**9. Christchurch City Council. (2010). *Public Open Space Strategy 2010–2040*.**

<https://ccc.govt.nz/the-council/plans-strategies-policies-and-bylaws/strategies/public-open-space-strategy>

**10. Christchurch City Council. (2021). *Ōtautahi Christchurch Climate Resilience Strategy*.**

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

**11. Christchurch City Council. (2022). *Strengthening Communities Together Strategy*.**

<https://www.readkong.com/page/strengthening-communities-together-strategy-te-haumako-3223470>

**12. Christchurch City Council. (2017). *Christchurch Economic Development Strategy*.**

<https://ccc.govt.nz/the-council/plans-strategies-policies-and-bylaws/strategies/economic-development-strategy>

**13. Climate Change Response Act 2002.**

<https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2002/0040/latest/whole.html>

**14. Waste Minimisation Act 2008.**

<https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2008/0089/latest/whole.html>

**15. Christchurch City Council. (2020). *Waste Management & Minimisation Plan*.**

<https://www.readkong.com/page/2020-waste-management-and-minimisation-plan-te-3659831>

**16. Canterbury Civil Defence Emergency Management Group. (2022). *CDEM Group Plan*.**

<https://cdemcanterbury.govt.nz/plan>

**17. National Policy Statement on Highly Productive Land (2022),**

<https://environment.govt.nz/acts-and-regulations/national-policy-statements/national-policy-statement-highly-productive-land/>

18. Christchurch Economic Ambition for a regenerative economy (Council endorsed 2023)

<https://ccc.govt.nz/the-council/plans-strategies-policies-and-bylaws/strategies/christchurch-economic-ambition>

DRAFT

## 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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### 3. Urban Forest Tree Planting



Reference Te Tohutoro: 26/570155

Presenter(s) Te Kaipāhō: Toby Chapman, Manager Urban Forest

#### 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>	<p>The purpose of this session will be to discuss the Urban Forest Tree Planting program to the elected members of the Waipuna Halswell-Hornby-Riccarton Community Board.</p> <p>The information session will go over the parks that have been selected for next batch of consultation, how we determine where trees should be placed and how we will be consulting on the plans.</p>
<b>Background</b>	<p>The Urban Forest Tree Planting program has been in place since 2023 during which time a number of planting plans have been approved and planting has been completed.</p> <p>One of the objectives of the program is to prioritise planting in low canopy areas. As this board covers some of the areas with the lowest canopy across the city, this board will see a high number of parks come through for approval to plant.</p> <p>Historically we have had varying success in gaining approval to plant within this boards area and we would like to take this opportunity to discuss the program to find out if there are opportunities for this to be improved.</p>
<b>Key Issues</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Board contains some of the lowest canopy areas across the city.</li> <li>• A large number of plans will be coming to the Board and we want to discuss the best way to proceed.</li> </ul>
<b>Next Steps</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plans are with the Landscape architects and will be out for consultation early 2026.</li> <li>• Once consultation has been completed, staff will present a report to the elected members to seek approval for planting under their delegation.</li> </ul>
<b>Useful Links</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Tree Planting Plans</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Shade map tool tutorial   Tree Planting Plans   Kōrero mai   Let's talk</a></li> </ul>

#### Attachments Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Reference	Page
A  	HHR Tree Planting plan presentation	26/570109	39

### Signatories Ngā Kaiwaitohu

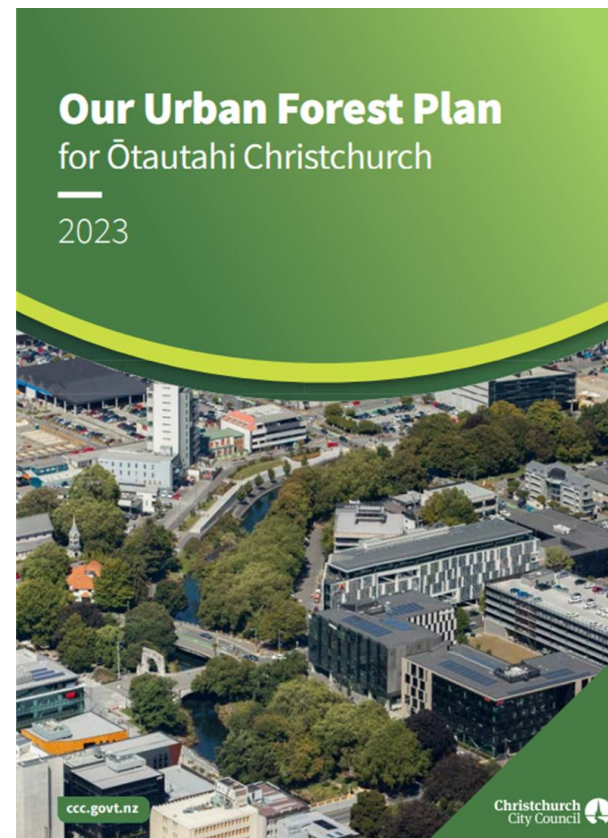
<b>Author</b>	Toby Chapman - Manager Urban Forest
<b>Approved By</b>	Rupert Bool - Head of Parks

# Urban Forest Planting Programme

Waipuna Halswell-Hornby-Riccarton  
Community Board parks and reserves  
planting plans 2026

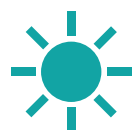
## Urban Forest Planting Programme

- Increase tree canopy cover to 40% across the city.
- Provide a network of native forest patches across the city.
- Increase the visibility of indigenous species.
- Plant trees in sites that support trees reaching maturity.
- Focus on increasing ‘low canopy’ areas



## Why plant more trees?

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Shading helps to reduce temperatures in parks. Climate change modelling shows Canterbury will have 20-60 more hot days each year by 2090 (25°C or above).



Help block wind. Climate change modelling shows wind is likely to increase in speed, winter and spring are likely to be windier.



Take up water from the ground, aiding in storm water management.



Filter out pollutants, and turn CO<sup>2</sup> into O<sup>2</sup>



Provide a canopy corridor for native birds and insects to travel across the city.

## Parks out for consultation

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- Globe Reserve
- Foremans Reserve
- Leslie Park
- Kumara Reserve
- Glen Kerran
- Rannoch Drainage Reserve
- F W Delamain
- Cicada Reserve
- Gloaming Reserve
- Coleman Reserve
- Awatea Basin
- Dow Park
- Raukura Park
- Parera Park
- Cicada Reserve
- Coprosma Drainage Reserve
- Opouira Knights Stream
- Somerville Reserve

## Parks out for consultation

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- Euphrasie Reserve
- Heathcote Esplanade Reserve
- Nash Reserve
- Dunbars Reserve
- Corbett Reserve
- Dunbars Landscape Reserve
- Dunning Drainage Reserve
- John Olliver Reserve
- Quaifes Road Springlands
- Caulfield Drainage Reserve
- Greenaway Park

### Historic Reserves to come back:

- Kahuku Park
- Wycola Park
- Mandeville Reserve

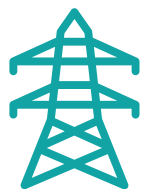
## Design considerations

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### Right location, right type, right function



Existing use of  
the spaces



Overground &  
underground  
services



Future plans for  
the park or  
reserve



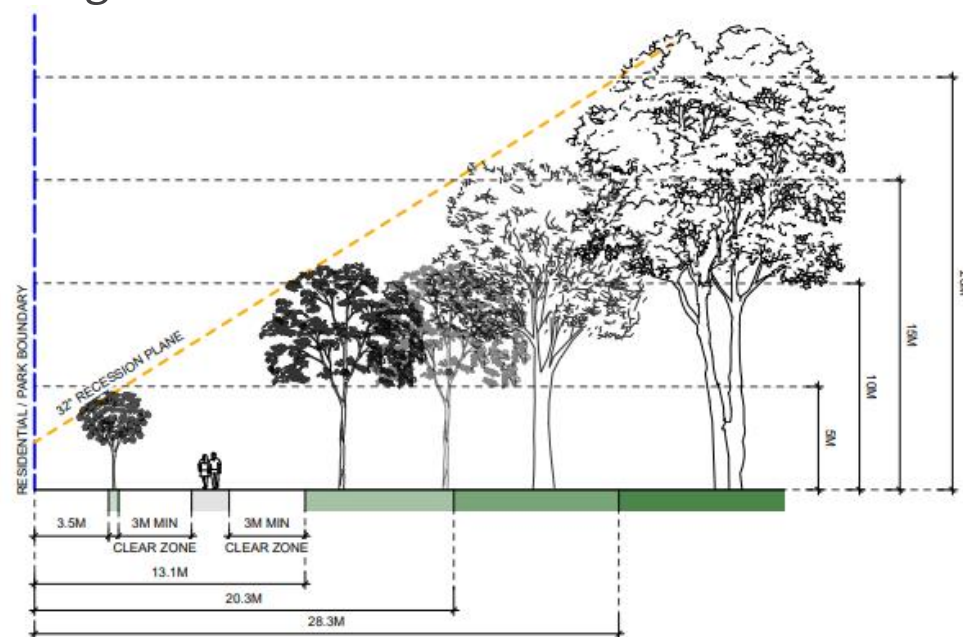
Location of  
waterways in  
the park or  
reserve



Distribution of  
nearby  
indigenous  
forests

## Design considerations

- Adherence to recession planes
- Creating off-sets from paths to avoid damage



## Historic Shade Modelling



Static Image showing shading at 4pm during Winter Solstice

Does not show that it is dark by 4.30

Does not show extent of shading from existing trees

Does not show shading impact of existing buildings

Only one single perspective

Creating a PowerPoint presentation

19 March 2026

# New Shade model



Creating a PowerPoint presentation

19 March 2026

# Tree size when planted



# Tree growth modelling

*Our model now shows trees at their predicted size across three timeframes*



5 years

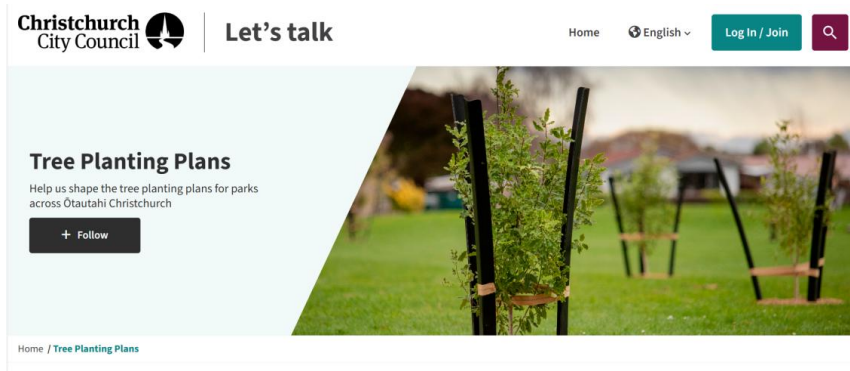


20 years



At Maturity

# Consultation



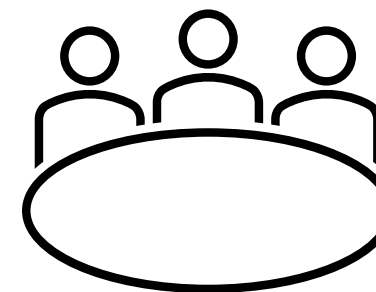
- Korero Mai
- Facebook posts
- Emails to stake holders
- Early engagement with sport clubs
- Hello Hornby
- Letter Drops
- Resident onsite meetings
- Engage over phone and emails
- Onsite Signage
- Letter Drops
- Resident onsite meetings
- Engage over phone and emails

## Special meeting

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Due to the large number of parks coming to this board, a special meeting will be held to go through each of the plans for approval

Meeting will be held on Tuesday the 28<sup>th</sup> of April



## Next steps

- For each park or reserve approved, staff will order trees for this planting season.
- Planting will begin in 2026 planting season and will be completed by the Council's internal tree planting team.
- Community planting days may also be utilised to assist with planting.

