Christchurch City Council
AGENDA

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

Date: Thursday 23 May 2019
Time: 9.30am
Venue: Council Chambers, Civic Offices, 53 Hereford Street, Christchurch

Membership
Chairperson Mayor Lianne Dalziel
Deputy Chairperson Deputy Mayor Andrew Turner
Members Councillor Vicki Buck
Councillor Jimmy Chen
Councillor Phil Clearwater
Councillor Pauline Cotter
Councillor Mike Davidson
Councillor David East
Councillor Anne Galloway
Councillor James Gough
Councillor Yani Johanson
Councillor Aaron Keown
Councillor Glenn Livingstone
Councillor Raf Manji
Councillor Tim Scandrett
Councillor Deon Swiggs
Councillor Sara Templeton

17 May 2019
Principal Advisor
Dr Karleen Edwards
Chief Executive
Tel: 941 8554
Jo Daly
Council Secretary
941 8581
jo.daly@ccc.govt.nz
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Note: The reports contained within this agenda are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted. If you require further information relating to any reports, please contact the person named on the report.

Strategic Framework
The Council’s Vision – Christchurch is a city of opportunity for all.
Open to new ideas, new people and new ways of doing things – a city where anything is possible.

Whiria ngā whenu o ngā papa
Honoa ki te mauua tāukiuki
Bind together the strands of each mat
And join together with the seams of respect
and reciprocity.
The partnership with Papatipu Rūnanga
reflects mutual understanding and respect,
and a goal of improving the economic,
cultural, environmental and social
wellbeing for all.

Overarching Principle
Partnership - Our people are our taonga
– to be treasured and
encouraged. By working
 together we can create
a city that uses their
skill and talent, where
we can all participate,
and be valued.

Supporting Principles
Accountability
Affordability
Agility
Equity
Innovation
Collaboration
Prudent Financial
Management
Stewardship
Wellbeing and
resilience
Trust

Community Outcomes
What we want to achieve together as our city evolves

Strong communities
Strong sense of
community
Active participation in
civic life
Safe and healthy
communities
Celebration of our
identity through arts,
culture, heritage and
sport
Valuing the voices of
children and young
people

Liveable city
Vibrant and thriving
central city, suburban
and rural centres
A well connected and
accessible city
Sufficient supply of, and
access to, a range of
housing
21st century garden city
we are proud to live in

Healthy environment
Healthy waterways
High quality drinking
water
Unique landscapes and
indigenous biodiversity
are valued
Sustainable use of
resources

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

Strategic Priorities
Our focus for improvement over the next three years and beyond

Enabling active citizenship and connected
communities
Maximising opportunities to develop a vibrant,
prosperous and sustainable 21st century city

Climate change
leadership
Informed and proactive
approaches to natural
hazard risks
Increasing active, public
and shared transport
opportunities and use
Safe and sustainable
water supply and
improved waterways
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1. Apologies
At the close of the agenda no apologies had been received.

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

3. Public Participation

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

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

3.2.1 Christchurch Squash Club
Representatives of the Christchurch Squash Club will present a deputation to the Council regarding item 7 Community Organisation Loan Scheme – Christchurch Squash Club.

4. Presentation of Petitions
There were no Presentation of Petitions at the time the agenda was prepared.
5. Council Minutes - 11 April 2019

Reference: 19/449027
Presenter(s): Jo Daly, Council Secretary

1. Purpose of Report
For the Council to confirm the minutes from the Council meeting held 11 April 2019.

2. Recommendation to Council
That the Council confirm the Minutes from the Council meeting held 11 April 2019.

Attachments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Minutes Council - 11 April 2019</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Signatories

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

Date: Thursday 11 April 2019
Time: 9.33am
Venue: Council Chambers, Civic Offices, 53 Hereford Street, Christchurch

Present
Chairperson
Deputy Chairperson
Members
Mayor Lianne Dalziel
Deputy Mayor Andrew Turner
Councillor Vicki Buck
Councillor Jimmy Chen
Councillor Phil Clearwater
Councillor Pauline Cotter
Councillor Mike Davidson
Councillor David East
Councillor Jamie Gough
Councillor Yani Johanson
Councillor Aaron Keown
Councillor Glenn Livingstone
Councillor Raf Manji
Councillor Tim Scandrett
Councillor Deon Swiggs
Councillor Sara Templeton

11 April 2019

Principal Advisor
Brendan Anstiss
General Manager Strategy and Transformation
Tel: 941 8999

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Watch Council meetings live on the web:
The agenda was dealt with in the following order.

1. **Apologies**
   **Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00047**
   That the apology received from Councillor Galloway for absence, the apology from Councillor Gough for lateness, the apologies for early departure from the Mayor and Councillor Davidson and the apology for temporary absence from Councillor Manji be accepted.
   Councillor Chen/Councillor East  
   *Carried*

2. **Declarations of Interest**
   - Councillor Manji declared an interest in item 18.
   - Councillor Davidson declared an interest in Item 28.

The meeting acknowledged that the Council is a joint winner of the New Zealand Planning Institute Best Practice Consultation and Participation Strategies and Processes Award for the Whaka-Orana Healthy Harbour, Whakaraupō Catchment Management Plan.

3. **Public Participation**
   **3.1 Public Forum**

   **3.1.1 Seafarers' Welfare Board for New Zealand**
   Reverend John McLister, Chairperson and Reverend Lance Lukin representing the Seafarers' Welfare Board for New Zealand presented to the Council.

   Councillor Manji left the meeting at 9.38am during item 3.1.1 and returned to the meeting at 9.45am during item 3.2.1.

   Councillor Gough joined the meeting at 9.47am during item 3.2.1.

   **3.2 Deputations by Appointment**

   **3.2.1 Extinction Rebellion Ōtāutahi Christchurch**
   Julie Doward from Extinction Rebellion Ōtāutahi Christchurch presented a deputation to the Council on item 21. Climate Change Programme Update.

   **3.2.2 Christchurch School Strike 4 Climate Team**
   Mia Sutherland and Ciara Foley from the Christchurch School Strike 4 Climate Team presented a deputation to the Council on item 21. Climate Change Programme Update.

   **3.2.3 Community Action on Youth and Drugs**
   Paul McMahon and Claire Rumba from Community Action on Youth and Drugs presented a deputation to the Council on item 17. Proposed Temporary Alcohol Bans at Rugby League Playing Fields for the 2019 season.
4. **Presentation of Petitions**

There was no presentation of petitions.

38. **Resolution to Include Supplementary Reports**

**Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00048**

That the reports be received and considered at the Council meeting on Thursday 11 April 2019.

**Open Items**

39. Lyttelton Seafarers Welfare
40. Mayor’s Monthly Report - March 2019
41. Tuam Street at Justice Precinct Entrance
42. Local Government New Zealand 2019 Remits

**Public Excluded Items**

43. 15 March 2019 Incident Response
44. Christchurch Adventure Park Update March 2019

Mayor/Deputy Mayor

**Carried**

5. **Council Minutes - 28 March 2019**

**Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00049**

That the Council confirm the Minutes from the Council meeting held 28 March 2019.

AND

That the Council receives the Minutes from the Social, Community Development and Housing Committee meeting held 3 April 2019.

AND

That the Council receives the Minutes from the Regulatory Performance Committee meeting held 3 April 2019.

AND

That the Council receives the Minutes from the Health, Safety and Wellbeing Committee meeting held 15 March 2019.

AND

That the Council receives the Minutes from the Innovation and Sustainable Development Committee meeting held 27 March 2019.

Mayor/Deputy Mayor

**Carried**
16. Social, Community Development and Housing Committee Minutes - 3 April 2019
   Council Decision
   Refer to item 5.

19. Regulatory Performance Committee Minutes - 3 April 2019
   Council Decision
   Refer to item 5.

20. Health, Safety and Wellbeing Committee Minutes - 15 March 2019
   Council Decision
   Refer to item 5.

22. Innovation and Sustainable Development Committee Minutes - 27 March 2019
   Council Decision
   Refer to item 5.

Councillor Buck left the meeting at 10.11am during discussion on item 6.

David Cartwright, Deputy Chairperson and Maryanne Lomax, Community Governance Manager joined the table for item 6.

   Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00050

   That the Council:

   Councillor Gough/Councillor Keown Carried

Councillor Buck returned to the meeting at 10.26am during discussion on item 7.
Helen Broughton, Deputy Chairperson and Matthew Pratt, Community Governance Manager joined the table for item 7.

7. **Waipuna/Halswell-Hornby-Riccarton Community Board Report to Council**
   
   **Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00051**

   That the Council:
   

   Councillor Chen/Councillor Johanson  **Carried**

   Councillor Manji left the meeting at 10.30am during discussion on item 8.
   
   Councillor Gough left the meeting at 10.33am and returned at 10.37am during discussion on item 8.
   
   Sally Buck, Chairperson and Jo Wells, Community Governance Manager joined the table for item 8.

8. **Waikura/Linwood-Central-Heathcote Community Board Report to Council - March 2019**
   
   **Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00052**

   That the Council:
   

   Councillor Johanson/Councillor Templeton  **Carried**

   Ali Jones, Chairperson and Christine Lane, Community Governance Manager joined the table for item 9.

9. **Waipapa/Papanui-Innes Community Board Report to Council**
   
   **Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00053**

   That the Council:
   

   Councillor Davidson/Councillor Cotter  **Carried**
Councillor Cotter left the meeting at 10.56am and returned at 10.58am during discussion on item 10.

Karolin Potter, Chairperson, Melanie Coker, Deputy Chairperson and Chris Turner-Bullock, Community Governance Manager joined the table for item 10.

10. Waihora/Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board Report to Council

Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00054

That the Council:

   Councillor Clearwater/Councillor Scandrett

   Carried

Councillor Keown left the meeting 11.02am and returned at 11.05am during discussion on item 11.

Pam Richardson, Chairperson, Tyrone Fields, Deputy Chairperson and Joan Blatchford, Community Governance Manager joined the table for item 11.

11. Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū/Banks Peninsula Community Board Report to Council

Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00055

That the Council:
   1. Receive the Community Board report for February and March 2019.

   Deputy Mayor/Councillor Keown

   Carried

Councillor Manji returned to the meeting at 11.12am during discussion on item 12.

Kim Money, Chairperson and Jo Wells, Community Governance Manager joined the table for item 12.

12. Waitai/Coastal-Burwood Community Board Report to Council

Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00056

That the Council:

   Councillor Livingstone/Councillor East

   Carried

The meeting adjourned at 11.21am and reconvened at 11.35am. Councillors Gough and Turner were not present at this time.
Report from Linwood-Central-Heathcote Community Board - 20 March 2019

13. 140 Main Road, Redcliffs - Name and Landscape Plan for New Park
Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00057

That Council:

1. Adopt the name Te Papa Kura Redcliffs Park for the new park on the site of the former Redcliffs School, 140 Main Road, Redcliffs.

2. Liaise with Land Information New Zealand regarding the potential of residential red zone land in Raekura Place with the view of providing vehicle access to the community building in the southern part of the new park.

Councillor Templeton/Councillor Swiggs

Carried

Councillors Gough and Turner returned to the meeting at 11.37am during discussion on item 14.

Report from Coastal-Burwood Community Board - 4 March 2019

14. Recently vested reserves through subdivisions - names and classifications
Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00058

That the Council:

1. Approve the proposed names as listed below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Name</th>
<th>Legal Description</th>
<th>Reserve Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aopori 1 Drainage Reserve</td>
<td>Lot 3002 DP 486184</td>
<td>Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lot 3503 DP 495865</td>
<td>Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aopori 2 Drainage Reserve</td>
<td>Lot 3086 DP 520200</td>
<td>Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lot 3032 DP 494177</td>
<td>Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aopori Reserve</td>
<td>Lot 3105 DP 520200</td>
<td>Recreation Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arokehe Reserve</td>
<td>Lot 3106 DP 520200</td>
<td>Recreation Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgina 1 Drainage Reserve</td>
<td>Lot 3031 DP 500584</td>
<td>Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgina 2 Drainage Reserve</td>
<td>Lot 3008 DP 500854</td>
<td>Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodmans Drain</td>
<td>Lot 3 DP 488684</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inanga 1 Drainage Reserve</td>
<td>Lot 3097 DP 520200</td>
<td>Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inanga 2 Drainage Reserve</td>
<td>Lot 3080 DP 520200</td>
<td>Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karere Drainage Reserve</td>
<td>Lot 101 DP 509577</td>
<td>Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kowaro Drainage Reserve</td>
<td>Lot 3098 DP 520200</td>
<td>Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Approve the proposed classification of the reserves in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977 section 16(2A), as specified above.

Councillor Livingstone/Councillor Scandrett  

Carried

Councillor East left the meeting at 12 noon during discussion on item 39.

**Report from Banks Peninsula Community Board - 4 February 2019**

**39. Lyttelton Seafarers Welfare**

Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00059

That the Council:

1. Formally request that the Lyttelton Port Company fund the Lyttelton Seafarers’ Centre.
2. Request that the Mayor meet with the Chair of Lyttelton Port Company to discuss ongoing options for the funding of the Lyttelton Seafarers’ Centre.
3. Request Christchurch City Holdings Limited to engage with Lyttelton Port Company on options for the ongoing financial support of the Lyttelton Seafarers’ Centre and report back to the Banks Peninsula Community Board and Council.

Mayor/Deputy Mayor  

Carried
15. Art in Public Places: Installation of artwork in Rauora Park

Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00060

That Council:

1. Agree to the permanent installation of Vaka ‘A Ahina subject to the following:
   a. All necessary consents and approvals are obtained and provided by SCAPE Public Art.
   b. SCAPE Public Art confirms that all funding is in place, including funding for the first 12 months maintenance period.
   c. Future maintenance costs for Vaka ‘A Ahina are included for consideration in the draft 2019/20 Annual Plan
   d. A condition report and long term maintenance and engineering plans are provided.
   e. As part of the gifting process, Council’s requirements shall be addressed in a 3 way contract agreement between SCAPE, the Artist and Council.
   f. Note that the Tongan Community were involved at the launch.

Councillor Clearwater/Councillor Keown  

Carried
17. Proposed Temporary Alcohol Bans at Rugby League Playing Fields for the 2019 Season

Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00061

That the Council:

1. Notes that the temporary ban will complement the local clubs non-regulatory alcohol management measures designed to ensure the safety of park users including spectators, players, and volunteer officials during rugby league games and training.

2. Resolves to impose under clause 5 of the Christchurch City Council Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2018 temporary alcohol ban areas for designated playing fields and associated car parks, changing sheds, and playground areas (see Attachment 2 - List of proposed ban areas) as follows:
   a. The temporary alcohol ban areas will apply during the periods that the fields are being used for rugby league training and games.
   b. Between 3pm to 8.30pm Monday to Friday and between 9am to 6pm on Saturday and Sunday of each week from the date of the decision of Council to 31st August 2019.

3. Resolves that it is satisfied that:
   a. With respect to the areas to which the proposed temporary alcohol ban will apply, there is a high level of crime or disorder that has been caused or made worse by alcohol consumption; and
   b. the alcohol ban areas:
      i. Are appropriate and proportionate in the light of the evidence; and
      ii. Can be justified as a reasonable limitation on people’s rights and freedoms.

4. Requests that Sports and Recreation staff work with Canterbury Rugby League to ensure that the conditions on alcohol-free playing fields referred to in Council and CRL agreements are communicated to all member clubs.

5. Requests policy staff review the effectiveness of the temporary alcohol ban area and to report back to the Council by December 2019 with recommendations as to whether (or not) the Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2018 should be amended to include a permanent ban area for designated fields during the rugby league season.

Councillor Gough/Councillor Scandrett

Carried
18. Potential Changes to the District Plan - Section 71 Opportunities

Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00062

That the Council:

1. Agree to initiate a process to request the Minister to use section 71 of the Greater Christchurch Regeneration Act 2016 to amend the Christchurch District Plan for the two issues discussed in this report.

2. Request the Chief Executive to prepare draft proposals for the Minister’s use of section 71 to amend the District Plan, and report directly to Council prior to engagement with strategic partners.

3. Note that staff will engage with the relevant Community Boards and affected stakeholders in developing the proposals.

Councillor Gough/Councillor Templeton

Carried

Councillors Manji, Swiggs and Turner declared an interest and took no part in the discussion or voting on this item.

Report from Innovation and Sustainable Development Committee - 27 March 2019

21. Climate Change Programme Update

Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00063

That the Council:

1. Receive and note the information in the report

2. Form a working group of Councillors Buck, Chen, Cotter, Davidson, Livingstone and Templeton, to be chaired by Councillor Templeton, to support the climate change strategy and action plans reporting back to the Innovation and Sustainable Development Committee.

3. Recognising the urgency of the climate crisis, establish by September 2019 a net carbon neutral target for Christchurch as a whole.

Councillor Buck/Councillor Davidson

Carried

Councillor Gough left the meeting at 12.33pm and returned at 12.34pm during discussion on item 24.

24. Water Supply Improvement Programme - update

Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00064

That the Council:

1. Notes the progress with the well head security improvement programme.

Mayor/Councillor Livingstone

Carried
23. Options for addressing water quantity and quality for Christchurch groundwater

Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00065

That the Council:

1. Receive the information in this report and notes the options available to Council.
2. Invite the Minister for the Environment, Hon. David Parker, for a discussion on water issues as a follow up to the Water Forum discussions held 15 February 2019.
3. Write to the Minister for the Environment, Hon. David Parker, to request that work on the National Environmental Standard for Sources of Human Drinking Water, be hastened and broadened to include both the quality and quantity of drinking water, particularly for groundwater sources.
4. Continue to engage with Environment Canterbury Councillors on an urgent plan change to a more clearly defined groundwater allocation regime for Christchurch West-Melton as soon as possible.

Councillor Buck/Councillor Cotter  Carried

Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00066

5. Requests staff to further investigate the merits of a Water Conservation Order for the preservation of deep aquifer(s) and report to Council by September 2019 with options for an application for a Water Conservation Order and assessment of the technical and planning pros and cons of those options, including any impacts on water extraction for community purposes.

Councillor Buck/Councillor Cotter  Carried

Councillors Davidson, Gough, Keown, Manji, Scandrett and Templeton requested that their votes against resolution 5. be recorded.

The meeting adjourned at 1.16pm and reconvened at 2.02pm. Councillor Gough was not present at this time.

Councillor Gough returned to the meeting at 2.03pm during discussion on item 25.

25. Community Resilience Partnership Fund

Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00067

That the Council:

1. Makes a grant of $31,000 to Heathcote Valley Community Association from the Community Resilience Partnership Fund for Year One of the Community Centre Activator initiative.
2. Subject to the return of a satisfactory monitoring report, the Council makes a grant of $31,000 to Heathcote Valley Community Association from the Community Resilience Partnership Fund for Year Two of the Community Centre Activation initiative.

Councillor Templeton/Councillor Scandrett  Carried
26. 2018/19 Metropolitan Discretionary Response Fund
Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00068

That the Council:

1. Approves a grant of $13,500 from its 2018/19 Metropolitan Discretionary Response Fund to Aviva Charitable Trust towards Creating Child Protection Champions in our Local Communities for wages and operational costs.

Councillor Keown/Councillor Clearwater  Carried

27. Local Government New Zealand 2019 Conference and Awards
Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00069

That the Council:

1. Agree that the Deputy Mayor, and other elected members as agreed by the Mayor and Deputy Mayor after consultation with other elected members, attend the Local Government New Zealand 2019 Conference and Awards in Wellington from 7 July to 9 July 2019.

2. Appoint the Deputy Mayor as the presiding voting delegate, and delegate to the Mayor and Deputy Mayor to appoint the alternative delegate and other delegates to attend the Annual General Meeting on 7 July 2019.

3. Authorise Alexandra Davids, the Zone 5 Community Board representative on the Community Board Executive Committee and the Zone 5 Young Elected Member, to attend the Local Government New Zealand 2019 conference and that the Council pay her registration and associated attendance costs.

Councillor Gough/Councillor East  Carried
42. Local Government New Zealand 2019 Remits
Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00070

That the Council:
1. Confirms that it wishes to submit remits to the Local Government New Zealand Annual General Meeting on 7 July 2019 on:
   a. The regulation of short-term guest accommodation
   b. The drinking water standard for nitrate
   c. A beverage and/or container deposit scheme.
2. Requests staff to provide additional advice as required to support the above remits
3. Delegates to the Mayor and Deputy Mayor the decisions about the finalisation and submission of the proposed remits to Local Government New Zealand.
4. Requests that the Mayor write to the Minister of Transport expressing the Council’s view on the introduction of a 30km school speed zone for national implementation.

Councillor Swiggs/Councillor Cotter  

Carried

29. Chief Executive's Report - March 2019
Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00071

That the Council:
1. Receive the report.
2. Write to the Associate Minister for the Environment in order to promote a container deposit scheme in line with our remit to the Local Government New Zealand Conference.

Councillor Chen/Councillor Keown  

Carried
40. Mayor’s Monthly Report - March 2019
Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00072

That the Council:

1. Receive the information in this report.
2. Agree that the delegations to the Finance and Performance Committee of the Whole be kept under review to reflect that it is now a committee of the whole, and make the following changes:
   a. Delegates to the Finance and Performance Committee of the Whole authority to exercise all of the Council’s powers under section 17A of the Local Government Act 2002, relating to service delivery reviews and decisions not to undertake a review.
   b. Delegates to the Finance and Performance Committee of the Whole authority to exercise all of the Council’s powers in relation to development contributions, other than those delegated to the Chief Executive and Council officers as set out in the Council’s Delegations Register.
      i. Any single development contribution rebate in excess of $1,000,000
      ii. Any application for a remission of development contribution charges as provided for in the Council’s Development Contributions Policy in effect at the time
      iii. Any increase in development contributions charges as provided for under section 106 (2A - C) of the Local Government Act 2002
      iv. Any change to the schedule of assets for which development contributions are charged as provided for under section 201A(5) of the Local Government Act 2002.
3. Refer the open letter from the Youth of Aotearoa to the Innovation and Sustainability Committee and ask staff to provide a background information to support the Committee’s consideration of the letter from the Youth.

Councillor Davidson/Councillor Gough  
Carried

Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00073

That the Council:

1. Notes:
   a. The public submissions received and heard on the proposal for baches on unformed legal road at Taylors Mistake, Boulder Bay and Hobsons Bay (the “baches”); and
   b. The desire to enable retention of the baches of heritage value; and
   c. The affected land is publicly owned legal road; and
   d. The staff advice concerning the appropriateness of granting licences on legal road relative to the right of the public to access the legal road; and
   e. The staff advice on natural hazards and mitigation; and
   f. The grant of licences transfers an interest in public land to private individuals; and
   g. That in the absence of appropriate licence terms, the grant of a licence for a structure on public land may significantly increase the market value of the licensees’ occupation of public land; and
   h. Any new process for a further licensing term will require subsequent Council decision. There is no delegation to staff to surrender and grant new licences or issue any extension of licence term; and
   i. That under the Christchurch District Plan the total number of baches must not exceed 45 at any time.

2. Approves, in respect of baches currently assessed by the Council’s geotechnical experts as being subject to low risks from slope instability hazard, that a ground licence to occupy the unformed road be offered to the individual bach-owners as soon as practically possible following the date of this resolution.

3. Approves, in respect of baches where there is a moderate to high slope instability hazard present, being bach numbers 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 10, 30, 31, 32, 62, 63, 64, 67 and 68, that a ground licence to occupy the unformed road be offered to the individual bach-owners as soon as practically possible following the date that the bach-owner affected satisfies the Council that the relevant natural hazards have been reassessed or mitigated in accordance with the following standards:
   a. The risk is certified as being acceptable in the manner required by rule 5.6.1.2 of the District Plan; or
   b. Hazard mitigation works are consented under the District Plan and implemented.

4. Approves in respect of the baches referred to in resolution 3, where such bach-owner intends to either seek certification of acceptability (i.e. refer resolution 3(a)) or to mitigate the natural hazards affecting their bach (i.e. refer resolution 3(b)), the grant of a temporary ground licence to occupy the unformed road on the following basis:
   a. It be for a term expiring on that date being 2 years from the date this resolution is adopted by the Council (or such extended date as referred to in resolution 6); and
Council 11 April 2019

b. such licence to permit the location and maintenance of the bach on legal road pending completion of the mitigation works or reassessment; and

c. no residential occupation be permitted in respect of baches where there is a high slope instability hazard present, being bach numbers 1, 2, 10, 31, 32, 62, 63, 64, 67 and 68; and

d. temporary residential holiday occupation on a casual (non-permanent) basis be permitted (that prohibits use as a principal place of residence) in respect of baches where there is a moderate slope instability hazard present, being bach numbers 4, 8, 9 and 30, subject to the further limitations that the bach:
   i. may only be occupied for a maximum of 10 nights per annum; and
   ii. may not be let; and

e. the applicable licence fee shall be nil; and

f. the other terms of resolution 7 not covered above to apply to such licences.

5. Approves, where the mitigation works referred to in resolution 4 involves Council-owned land, the grant of a licence to allow those mitigation works to be situated on that Council land subject to:
   a. where the affected land is legal road, the Council being satisfied that such works would not unreasonably interfere with the public’s right to use the road; and

b. all other legal obligations being complied with; and

c. the Council being satisfied as a landowner (not as a regulator) that the proposed works are appropriate or acceptable; and

d. the term to be 35 years; and

e. the applicable licence fee to be nil; and

f. such other terms to apply as determined by the Chief Executive.

6. Resolves that the owners of baches 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 10, 30, 31, 32, 62, 63, 64, 67 and 68, where there is a moderate to high slope instability hazard present, must satisfy the Council as landowner under resolution 3 within 2 years of the date this resolution is adopted by the Council (or such later date as the Chief Executive shall determine if the bach owner has made reasonable progress towards completing the mitigation work).

7. Resolves that the terms and conditions to apply to licences issued as a result of resolutions 2 or 3 above shall be as follows:
   a. Term - for a single fixed term of 35 years.

b. Permitted Use - temporary residential holiday occupation on a casual (non-permanent) basis, and not as a principal place of residence. Casual holiday letting for a maximum of 20 nights per annum is permitted.

c. Licence Area - the footprint only of the bach building and any deck or ancillary structure (excluding fences) existing as at 1 January 2019.

d. Licence Rent Formula - based on market rent as assessed by registered valuers Telfer Young (based on the principles specified in their report). This is a “gross” rent i.e. all inclusive, there are no other costs or outgoings that are recoverable in addition to the rent. Rents are to be reviewed 5 yearly to market as assessed by an independent registered valuer appointed by the Council.
e. Transferable Ownership Rights - that the following controls on transferability of the licence shall apply:
   i. That the Licensee (from time to time) may not transfer the licence to any person other than a member of the Licensee’s family;
   ii. That the written consent of the Council as licensor will be required to every transfer, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld;
   iii. If the Licensee shall have no family, or no family who wish to accept a transfer of the licence, then the Licensee shall be required to offer to surrender the licence to the Council. If the Council accepts such surrender then it will pay to the outgoing Licensee a sum equal to the replacement cost less depreciation of the bach and associated structures at the point in time of transfer as determined by a registered valuer appointed by the Council. No other sum shall be payable to the Licensee;
   iv. For the purposes of this resolution:
      (A) “family” means the Licensee’s-
         (I) spouse or partner;
         (II) children;
         (III) grandchildren;
         (IV) siblings; and
         (V) if the Licensee at the commencement of the Licence is a trust, then any spouse, partner, child, grandchild or sibling of the person(s) who originally established the trust.
      (B) “transfer” means - any transaction that has the intention or effect of transferring either the beneficial or legal ownership of the bach or the right to occupy the bach to a person other than the Licensee, including, but not limited to, any assignment or sublicence. “Transfer” does not include casual holiday letting in accordance with Resolution 7(b).

f. Maintenance Obligations - that the Licensee be required to maintain the bach, other structures and immediate surrounds in good condition, in keeping with the heritage values present and in compliance with the District Plan.

g. Additions and Alterations - any additions and alterations must be in keeping with the heritage values present and will require Council consent as landowner in addition to the obtaining of any regulatory consents.

h. Destruction or Damage - where this occurs that causes the heritage values to be substantially lost or renders the bach to be uninhabitable the licence shall be automatically cancelled and the Licensee shall remove the remains of the bach at the Licensee’s expense (if required by the Council).

i. Public Liability Insurance - The licence contains an obligation to hold public liability insurance policy for not less than $2 million on terms and conditions acceptable to the Council.

j. Hazards - The licence to include the provisions recording:
   i. the provision by the Council to the bach-owner of the available information relating to the natural hazards affecting their bach;
ii. an acknowledgment by the bach-owner that they have entered into the licence having received that information and based on their own enquiries;

iii. to the maximum extent permitted by law, the bach-owner is not to be entitled to make any claims against the Council arising in respect of any matter relating to such natural hazards affecting their bach (including, but not limited to, the presence of such natural hazards or any damage or harm caused to the bach-owner’s bach or other property by such natural hazards);

iv. allowing the Council to cancel the licence if the Council forms the view, acting reasonably, that the natural hazards affecting the bach discontinue at any time to be mitigated in accordance with the standards referred to in resolution 4 above or the risk increases.

k. Other standard provisions - such other standard provisions as the Chief Executive shall consider appropriate or necessary in their discretion.

8. Approves, where a licence referred to in resolution 3 or 4 (as applicable) is not granted or accepted, and the affected bach is of high heritage value, the grant of a ground licence to occupy the unformed legal road to such person, trust or entity as the Chief Executive shall approve on the following basis:

a. It be for a term of 35 years;

b. Permitted Use - such licence to permit the location, restoration and maintenance of the bach on legal road and the use of the bach for Museum purposes;

c. No residential or overnight occupation to be permitted;

d. The applicable licence fee to be nil; and

e. The other terms of resolution 7 not covered above shall apply to such licences, with the exception of 7(e) (with full uncontrolled transferability being applicable) and 7(g) (with no alterations or additions permitted).

9. Approves that the rent received from the licensing of the baches be managed as a special fund to provide for amenity, environmental and heritage enhancements in the local area including potential purchase of baches, a public toilet at Boulder Bay, track signage and interpretation boards, predator control and native plantings - staff to work through proposals to use the funds with the local Community Board and stakeholders.

10. Requests that staff investigate track signage in the area and opportunities for improvement of this, including for the high tide track to Hobsons Bay and the track in front of Rotten Row, as a matter of priority.

11. Delegates the Chief Executive authority to implement the above resolutions and to do all things necessary and take such steps as they shall consider appropriate in their discretion to give effect to the same, including entering into licences on behalf of the Council, with the exception of the matter referred to in resolution 5(c), which shall be referred to the Rockfall Protection Structures Committee of Council for decision.

12. Delegates and requests that the Chief Executive take enforcement action to require removal of any bach, and to bring an end to residential use of any bach, that is not authorised by a licence issued pursuant to the above resolutions.

13. That the Council discharge the Taylors Mistake Baches Working Party, acknowledging that its work has been completed.

Councillor Templeton/Councillor Keown

Carried
Councillor Johanson requested that his votes against resolutions 7.a. and 7.e. be recorded.

Councillor East requested that his votes against resolutions 3., 4.b., 4.c., 6 and 7.h be recorded.

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

Councillor Chen left the meeting at 3.17pm and returned at 3.20pm during discussion on item 41.

Councillor Gough left the meeting at 3.30pm and returned at 3.35pm during discussion on item 41.

**Report from Infrastructure, Transport and Environment Committee - 13 March 2019**

**41. Tuam Street at Justice Precinct Entrance**

_Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00074_

That the Council:

1. Approves the installation of the detector activated illuminated warning signage on Tuam Street at the accessway to the Justice and Emergency Services Precinct.
2. Approves the improvement of the existing advance signage on the cycleway that warns cyclists of turning vehicles.
3. Approves the installation of supplementary signage to the existing Give Way sign for vehicles that states “turning traffic give way to cyclists” in accordance with clause 4.1 of the Land Transport (Road User) rule 2004.

Councillor Cotter/Councillor Davidson

Carried

Councillors East, Keown, Manji, Scandrett and Swiggs requested that their votes against the resolutions be recorded.

Councillor East left the meeting at 3.51pm during item 30 and returned at 3.53pm in public excluded session.

Councillor Manji left the meeting at 3.51pm during item 30 and returned 3.59pm in public excluded session.
30. Resolution to Exclude the Public

Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00075

That Peter Callander, Technical Director Water Resources at Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd remain after the public have been excluded for item 36. Funding Issues of the public excluded agenda as he has knowledge that is relevant to that item and will assist the Council.

AND

That Rob Hall, Chief Executive and Joel Lieschke from Development Christchurch Ltd and Paul Munro and Leah Scales from Christchurch City Holdings Ltd remain after the public have been excluded for Item 44. Christchurch Adventure Park Update March 2019 of the public excluded agenda as they have knowledge that is relevant to that item and will assist the Council.

AND

That at 3.52pm the resolution to exclude the public set out on pages 451 to 453 of the agenda and pages 20 to 21 of the supplementary agenda No 2. be adopted.

Mayor/Deputy Mayor

Carried

45. Procedural Motion

Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00076

At 4.51pm, in public excluded session, the Council resolved to suspend standing order 4.2 relating to the meeting duration to enable the meeting to continue for more than eight hours.

Deputy Mayor/Councillor Scandrett

Carried

The public were re-admitted to the meeting at 5.47pm.

Meeting concluded at 5.48pm.

CONFIRMED THIS 23RD DAY OF MAY 2019

MAYOR LIANNE DALZIEL
CHAIRPERSON
6. Council Minutes - 9 May 2019

Reference: 19/523405
Presenter(s): Jo Daly, Council Secretary

1. Purpose of Report
For the Council to confirm the minutes from the Council meeting held 9 May 2019.

2. Recommendation to Council
That the Council confirm the Minutes from the Council meeting held 9 May 2019.

Attachments

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Signatories

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

Date: Thursday 9 May 2019
Time: 9.32am
Venue: Council Chambers, Civic Offices, 53 Hereford Street, Christchurch

Present
Chairperson
Deputy Mayor Andrew Turner
Councillor Vicki Buck
Councillor Jimmy Chen
Councillor Phil Clearwater
Councillor Pauline Cotter
Councillor Mike Davidson
Councillor David East
Councillor Anne Galloway
Councillor James Gough
Councillor Yani Johanson
Councillor Aaron Keown
Councillor Glenn Livingstone
Councillor Raf Manji
Councillor Tim Scandrett
Councillor Deon Swiggs
Councillor Sara Templeton

9 May 2019

Principal Advisor
Dr Karleen Edwards
Chief Executive
Tel: 941 8554

Jo Daly
Council Secretary
941 8581
jo.daly@ccc.govt.nz
www.ccc.govt.nz

Watch Council meetings live on the web:
The agenda was dealt with in the following order.

1. **Apologies**

   Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00060

   That the apology for absence from the Mayor, the apology from Councillor Manji for temporary absence and the apology from Councillor Gough for early departure be accepted.

   Deputy Mayor/Councillor Chen  
   
   Carried

2. **Declarations of Interest**

   There were no declarations of interest recorded.

3. **Public Participation**

   3.1 **Public Forum**

   3.1.1 **Imagination Station**

   Sam Butcher, Managing Director/Chief Imaginator from Imagination Station presented to the Council regarding Imagination Station, operating in Tūranga.

3.2 **Deputations by Appointment**

   3.2.1 **Southshore Residents' Association**

   Lynda Burdekin, Chair and Simon Brown, Vice Chair, of the Southshore Residents’ Association presented a deputation to the Council on item 22. Regeneration Strategy for Southshore and South New Brighton: Transition of leadership and next steps.

   3.2.2 **Dr John Cook**

   Dr John Cook presented a deputation to the Council on item 22. Regeneration Strategy for Southshore and South New Brighton: Transition of leadership and next steps.

   3.2.3 **South Brighton Residents' Association**

   Hugo Kristinsson presented a deputation to the Council on behalf of the South Brighton Residents’ Association on item 22. Regeneration Strategy for Southshore and South New Brighton: Transition of leadership and next steps.

   3.2.4 **Empowered Christchurch Limited**

   Séamus O’Cromtha presented a deputation to the Council on behalf of Empowered Christchurch Limited on item 22. Regeneration Strategy for Southshore and South New Brighton: Transition of leadership and next steps.
3.2.5 Jan Burney

Jan Burney presented a deputation to the Council on item 22. Regeneration Strategy for Southshore and South New Brighton: Transition of leadership and next steps.

Councillor Gough left the meeting at 10.34am during item 3.2.6.

3.2.6 Christchurch Coastal Residents' United

Simon Watts, Chair of the Christchurch Coastal Residents' United presented to the Council on item 22. Regeneration Strategy for Southshore and South New Brighton: Transition of leadership and next steps.

Councillor Galloway left the meeting at 10.45am and returned at 10.48am during item 3.2.7.

Councillor Gough returned to the meeting at 10.47am during item 3.2.7.

3.2.7 Coastal-Burwood Community Board

Kim Money, Chairperson and Tim Sintes, Deputy Chairperson of the Coastal-Burwood Community Board, presented to the Council on item 22. Regeneration Strategy for Southshore and South New Brighton: Transition of leadership and next steps.

3.2.8 How Team - Community Members

Corinne Bolstad, Trustee Renew Brighton and Marie Graham, How Team community member, presented on behalf of the How Team Community Members to the Council on item 22. Regeneration Strategy for Southshore and South New Brighton: Transition of leadership and next steps.

The meeting adjourned at 11.07am and reconvened at 11.21am. Councillors Chen, Cotter, Davidson, Gough and East were not present at this time.

Councillor Chen returned to the meeting at 11.23am during item 5.

Councillor Davidson returned to the meeting at 11.25am during item 5.

Councillors Cotter and Gough returned to the meeting at 11.26am during item 5.
5. **Waipuna/Halswell-Hornby-Riccarton Community Board Report to Council**
   Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00061
   
   That the Council:
   
   Councillor Chen/Councillor Galloway  **Carried**
   
   Darrel Latham, Community Board Member and Arohanui Grace, Community Governance Manager joined the table for item 6.

6. **Waikura/Linwood-Central-Heathcote Community Board Report to Council**
   Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00062
   
   That the Council:
   1. Receive the Community Board report for April 2019.
   
   Councillor Johanson/Councillor Templeton  **Carried**
   
   Emma Norrish, Deputy Chairperson and Christine Lane, Community Governance Manager joined the table for item 7.

7. **Waipapa/Papanui-Innes Community Board Report to Council**
   Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00063
   
   That the Council:
   1. Receive the Community Board report for April 2019.
   
   Councillor Cotter/Councillor Davidson  **Carried**
   
   Councillor East returned to the meeting at 11.52am during item 8.

Karolin Potter, Chairperson and Chris Turner-Bullock, Community Governance Manager joined the table for item 8.

8. **Waihora/Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board Report to Council**
   Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00064
   
   That the Council:
   
   Councillor Scandrett/Councillor Clearwater  **Carried**
   
   Councillor East left the meeting at 12.01pm during item 9.
Pam Richardson, Chairperson and Joan Blatchford, Community Governance Manager joined the table for item 9.

9. **Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū/Banks Peninsula Community Board Report to Council**

**Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00065**

That the Council:

1. Receive the Community Board report for April 2019.
2. Endorse the Community Board working to achieve a holistic, co-ordinated approach to the Banks Peninsula area including reference to, but not limited to, recreation, ecology and visitation.

Deputy Mayor/Councillor Clearwater  
Carried

Kim Money, Chairperson, Tim Sintes, Deputy Chairperson and Jo Wells, Community Governance Manager joined the table for item 10.

10. **Waitai/Coastal-Burwood Community Board Report to Council**

**Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00066**

That the Council:

1. Receive the Community Board report for April 2019.

Councillor Livingstone/Councillor East  
Carried

Councillor East returned to the meeting at 12:21pm during item 11.

Sam MacDonald, Chairperson, David Cartwright, Deputy Chairperson and Maryanne Lomax, Community Governance Manager joined the table for item 11.

11. **Waimāero/Fendalton-Waimairi-Harewood Community Board Report to Council - April 2019**

**Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00067**

That the Council:

1. Receive the Community Board report for April 2019.

Councillor Gough/Councillor Keown  
Carried
12. Road Stopping - 110 Sawyers Arms Road
Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00068

That the Council:

1. Pursuant to section 80 of the Local Government Act 2002 to depart from the Road Stopping Policy 2009 to authorise the stopping of that part of the legal road adjacent to 110 Sawyers Arms Road (shown as Section 1 on Plan C19676 prepared by Davie Lovell – Smith and dated October 2018) by using the process contained in Part 8 of the Public Works Act 1981.

2. Note that:
   a. This decision is inconsistent with the Road Stopping Policy 2009;
   b. The reason for the inconsistency is that the Road Stopping Policy 2009 requires that the Section 1 be stopped using the Local Government Act 2002 road stopping process;
   c. There is no intention to amend the Road Stopping Policy 2009 to accommodate this decision as this decision involves unique "one-off" circumstances which are unlikely to be repeated.

3. Pursuant to Part 8 of the Public Works Act 1981, to stop Section 1 as legal road;

4. Subject to the road stopping being successfully completed, to sell Section 1 showing on the attached to the owners of 110 Sawyers Arms Road for the sum of $48,500 plus GST (if any) on the basis that:
   a. Of the possible and practical purchasers of Section 1 the owners of 110 Sawyers Arms Road are the only parties that have indicated a desire to purchase Section 1, and
   b. All other owners adjoining Section 1 have consented to the stopping of Section 1 as legal road;

5. To depart from the policy to "publicly tender properties for sale unless there is a clear reason for doing otherwise" to authorise the sale of Section 1 to the owners of Sawyers Arms Road, noting as follows:
   a. This decision is inconsistent with the policy to "publicly tender properties for sale …”;
   b. The reason for the inconsistency is that the policy requires the Council to "publicly tender properties for sale …”;
   c. There is no intention to amend the policy to accommodate this decision as this decision involves unique "one-off" circumstances which are unlikely to be repeated.

6. To delegate to the Property Consultancy Manager the authority to take all necessary steps and to enter into all necessary documents on behalf of the Council as he shall consider necessary or desirable to give effect to the above resolutions.

Councillor Davidson/Councillor Cotter

Carried
13. Banks Peninsula Property Review Process
Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00069

That the Council:

Notes that:

1. The purpose of this report is to determine the future use of land holdings that are no longer required, or being utilised, for the purpose that they were originally purchased. This is to be achieved by categorising them into the following three options for incorporation in a recommended resolution to Council.

   Three options:
   a. Option 1 - Retain for a future strategic purpose.
   b. Option 2 - 28 surplus for disposal.
   c. Option 3 - Retention to explore an alternative public use.

2. It has received advice through workshops and staff reports (including the public excluded attachment titled "Update January 2019") on the possible future use of the various land holdings in this report.

3. To help inform a final resolution recommendation those workshop outcomes and suggestions were further reviewed and discussed at a workshop on the 28th January prior to this report being considered. The outcomes of which are summarised as follows:

   a. Woodills Milk Store - 55 Woodills Road
      i. Initial workshop outcome 2018: Option 1 - Retain for a future strategic purpose.
      ii. Staff suggestion: Option 2 - Declared surplus for disposal (noting the lessee indicated after the workshop that they wish to surrender the lease).
      iii. Recent workshop outcome 28 January 2019: There was no interest from other Council infrastructure units i.e. Transport, Parks and 3 Waters. The Board requested that staff discuss with St Johns whether this is a suitable site for their requirements.

   b. BP Meats Development - 67A Rue Lavaud
      i. Recommendation: Option 1 - Retain for a future strategic purpose (and initiate a process to investigate future development options).
      ii. Recent workshop outcome 28 January 2019: That this be referred to Development Christchurch Ltd (DCL) to assess and develop viable commercial regeneration options for the Board to consider and develop a future process from.

   c. Shackleton Reserve - 10 Shackleton Terrace
      i. Recommendation: Option 2 – Declared surplus for disposal.
      ii. Recent workshop outcome 28 January 2019: Parks and Transport have no interest in the property. Support declaring the property surplus.
d. HMNZS Steadfast - 64 & 86 Governors Bay Road
   i. Initial workshop outcome 2018: Option 1 - Retain for a future strategic purpose.
   ii. Staff suggestion: Option 3 –Retention and transfer to an alternative public work use. Subject to the criteria below under recommended resolution to Council 5(a) being met.
   iii. Recent workshop outcome 28 January 2019: Support the staff recommendation i.e. retention for incorporation into the Parks portfolio.

e. Gollans Bay Rubbish Tip - 150 Old Sumner Road
   i. Recommendation: Option 3 - Retention and transfer an alternative public work use (Subject to the criteria below under Recommended resolution to Council 5(a) being met)
   ii. Recent workshop outcome 28 January 2019: Parks indicated a preliminary view that this was probably of no interest to include in their portfolio and add to the network. The Board requested That the Council’s Parks team further look at this property more closely with the view of retaining it in the Parks portfolio for open space and recreational use, as it currently seems to be actively utilised.

f. Development Land Ngatea Point – 27 Hunters Road, 5A & 31A Te Papau Crescent, 42 Whero Avenue, 399 Bayview Road
   i. Recommendation: Option 1 - Retain balance for a future strategic purpose, retain and protect the bush gullies (noting that there is a separate process already underway relating to the protection of the bush gullies).
   ii. Recent workshop outcome 28 January 2019: Support the recommendation.

g. Reservoir - 38 Waipapa Avenue
   i. Recommendation: Option 2 – Declared surplus for disposal.
   ii. Recent workshop outcome 28 January 2019: That the community Board is not aware of any alternative public uses for the site, but acknowledges the community may desire the property be retained as open space. Parks are therefore requested to reconsider whether this property should be retained for that purpose.

h. Stoddart Point Reserve - 2H Waipapa Avenue
   i. Recommendation: Option 2 – Declared surplus for disposal.
   ii. Recent workshop outcome 28 January 2019: The reason for ownership was not evident and therefore declaring it surplus for disposal is an option. The Community Board wants to further understand adjoining ownership, whether there would be an offer back obligation and what the relationship / arrangement / obligations may or may not be with regards to the postal boxes.

i. Reservoir – 306 Bayview Road
   i. Recommendation: Option 2 – Declared surplus for disposal.
   ii. Recent workshop outcome 28 January 2019: That the Community Board is not aware of any alternative public uses for the site, but wants to be assured
the property is not required for open space / recreation purposes, particularly walking track purposes. Parks are therefore requested to consider whether this property should be retained for that purpose.

j. Rural Land (Store Livestock) – 3381 Christchurch-Akaroa Road
   i. Recommendation: Option 2 – Declared surplus for disposal.
   ii. Recent workshop outcome 28 January 2019: The Council Senior Policy Planner provided advice that – “these cliffs have high ecological values, they support a significant biota (flora and fauna). Not least they are classified as a nationally rare ecosystem which are a national priority for protection” It was discussed and consider that the staff (including the Parks – Team Leader Biodiversity) need to review this property in that context and provide further advice on whether retention or protection mechanisms are required.

k. Vacant land – 2979 Christchurch-Akaroa Road
   i. Recommendation: Option 2 – Declared surplus for disposal.
   ii. Recent workshop outcome 28 January 2019: The Council Senior Policy Planner provided advice that – “it may have some ecological values on the small cliffs at the base of the property.” It was discussed and consider that the staff (including the Parks – Team Leader Biodiversity) need to review this property in that context and provide further advice on whether retention or protection mechanisms are required.

l. Former Quarry Freehold - 79 Jones Road
   i. Workshop outcome: Consider retention and transfer to an alternative public work use.
   ii. Staff suggestion: Option 2 – Declared surplus for disposal.
   iii. Recent workshop outcome 28 January 2019: The Council Senior Policy Planner provided advice that – “this is a dryland site that may support indigenous biota. We already have some serious biodiversity issues in the Kaiapoi / Birdlings Flat area so need to be very sure that the site has no values before disposing of it. It may have restoration potential.” It was discussed and considered that the staff (including the Parks – Team Leader Biodiversity) need to review this property in that context and provide further advice on whether retention or protection mechanisms are required.

m. Little River Education House – 4421 Christchurch-Akaroa Road
   i. Workshop outcome: Consider retention and transfer to an alternative public work use.
   ii. Staff suggestion: Option 2 – Declared surplus for disposal.
   iii. Recent workshop outcome 28 January 2019: It was determined that the tenancy in the house be terminated and it then be demolished as it is at the end of its economic life. There are no Transport requirements for the land. Parks indicated that they would like to check the value of retaining the land or a portion for a connection to Little River Esplanade Reserve or potential for a freedom camping site.
As a result of the above the Community Board recommends to Council that it passes the following resolutions:

4. **Option 1.**
   a. Approves retention of the following properties for a future strategic purpose.
      i. BP Meats Development - 67A Rue Lavaud and that this be referred to Development Christchurch Ltd to assess and develop viable commercial regeneration options for the Board to consider and develop a future process from.
      ii. Development Land Ngatea Point – 27 Hunters Road, 5A & 31A Te Papau Crescent, 42 Whero Avenue, 399 Bayview Road - Retain for a future strategic purpose yet to be determined and protect the bush gullies (noting that there has been a separate report and process underway relating to the protection of the bush gullies).
      iii. Stoddart Point Reserve - 2H Waipapa Avenue – because it currently has community value due to the provision of postal services operating from one of the buildings on site. The future of the property to be reconsidered if the postal services are relocated.

5. **Option 2.**
   a. Declares the following properties surplus for disposal.
      i. Shackleton Reserve - 10 Shackleton Terrace
      ii. Reservoir - 38 Waipapa Ave subject to:
          • The property being circularised internally within Council to determine there is no other alternative public use.
          • Information on the proposal to dispose of the property being circulated via the Diamond Harbour Community Association to the local community.
      iii. Reservoir – 306 Bayview Road subject to:
          • The property being circularised internally within Council to determine there is no other alternative public use.
      iv. Vacant land – 2979 Christchurch-Akaroa Road – due to advice from staff that it is not considered to be of any ecological value.
   b. Grants delegated authority to the Property Consultancy Manager to:
      i. Determine at his discretion satisfaction of the “subject to” conditions.
      ii. Commence the sale process for the properties set out in the resolution above in accordance with Council’s normal practices and policies (including unilateral dealings where a tender is not practical).
      iii. Conclude the sale of these properties on the best terms considered available, as supported by valuation advice and in consideration of other factors including marketing and market dynamics, including if the minimum price is not achievable by tender then the property may be sold by private treaty.
iv. To do all things and make decisions at his sole discretion that are necessary to give effect to this resolution.

6. Option 3.
   a. Supports retention of the following properties to explore an alternative public use subject to the conditions below:
      i. HMNZS Steadfast - 64 & 86 Governors Bay Road - that this property be retained and transferred into the Parks portfolio.
      ii. Gollans Bay Rubbish Tip - 150 Old Sumner Road - the Board request That the Council’s Parks team further look at this property including discussions with the Board more closely and report back with the view of retaining it in the Parks portfolio for open space and recreational use, as it currently seems to be actively utilised by the public.
      iii. Rural Land (Store Livestock) – 3381 Christchurch-Akaroa Road – the Board request that staff (including the Parks – Team Leader Biodiversity) review this property in the context of the Council’s Senior Policy Planner advice that there are high ecological values and report back on whether retention or protection mechanisms are required.
      iv. Former Quarry Freehold - 79 Jones Road - the Board request that staff (including the Parks – Team Leader Biodiversity) review this property in the context of the Council’s Senior Policy Planner advice that there may be ecological values and report back on whether retention or protection mechanisms are required.
      v. Woodills Milk Store - 55 Woodills Road subject to:
         • The property being circularised to determine there is no other alternative public use.
         • St Johns not being interested in the site. If there was an interest that would be reported back to the Board for consideration.
      vi. Little River Education House – 4421 Christchurch Akaroa Road – subject to:
         • Termination of the tenancy and demolition of the house.
         • The property being circularised internally within Council to determine there is no other alternative public use.
         • Advice from the Heritage team to establish that there are no heritage values associated with the house.
   b. Retention of the properties is conditional upon staff and the Community Board engaging in a process that identifies an alternative public use that:
      i. Can be rationalised,
      ii. Satisfies a clearly identified need,
      iii. Is supported by a sound and robust business case,
      iv. Supports Council strategies,
      v. Has established funding in the Council’s annual and long term plans,
vi. Has an identified sponsor i.e. end asset owner (titular internal owner) / sponsor who supports retention for the alternative public use and holds an appropriate budget provision within the LTP.

c. The Community Board is delegated authority to make a retention decision for an alternative use so long as all of the conditions set out in resolution 5 above are met to its satisfaction.

7. Notes the property at 40 Rue Jolie was originally included in this process, but has subsequently been considered in a separate heritage buildings process.

Deputy Mayor/Councillor Scandrett  Carried

Councilor Keown left the meeting at 12.41pm and returned at 12.43pm during discussion on item 14.

Report from Coastal-Burwood Community Board - 15 April 2019


Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00070

That the Council:

1. Approve, pursuant to Part 4 Section 27 of the Christchurch City Council Traffic and Parking Bylaw 2017, and Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2017, that speed limits on Marine Parade, Hawke Street and Beresford Street be revoked and set as identified in Attachment E and listed below in Clauses a – d including resultant changes made to the Christchurch City Council Register of Speed Limits and associated Speed Limit Maps:

   a. Revoke the existing permanent speed limit of 50 kilometres per hour on Marine Parade commencing at a point 20 metres north of its intersection with Hawke Street and extending in a southerly direction for a distance of 225 metres.

   b. Approve that the permanent speed limit on Marine Parade, commencing at a point 20 metres north of its intersection with Hawke Street and extending in a southerly direction for a distance of 225 metres, be set at 30 kilometres per hour.

   c. Revoke the existing permanent speed limit of 50 kilometres per hour on Hawke Street commencing at its intersection with Marine Parade and extending in a westerly direction for a distance of 20 metres.

   d. Approve that the permanent speed limit on Hawke Street, commencing at its intersection with Marine Parade and extending in a westerly direction for a distance of 20 metres, be set at 30 kilometres per hour.

   e. Revoke the existing permanent speed limit of 50 kilometres per hour on Beresford Street commencing at its intersection with Marine Parade and extending in a westerly direction for a distance of 20 metres.

   f. Approve that the permanent speed limit on Beresford Street, commencing at its intersection with Marine Parade and extending in a westerly direction for a distance of 20 metres, be set at 30 kilometres per hour.

   g. Revoke the existing permanent speed limit of 50 kilometres per hour on Beresford Street commencing at a point 20 metres north of its intersection with Marine Parade and extending in a westerly direction for a distance of 225 metres, be set at 30 kilometres per hour.

   h. Approve that the permanent speed limit on Beresford Street, commencing at a point 20 metres north of its intersection with Marine Parade and extending in a westerly direction for a distance of 225 metres, be set at 30 kilometres per hour.
2. Approve the speed limit changes listed in Clauses a – f above come into force following the date of Council approval, installation of all required infrastructure (signage and/or markings) and removal of obsolete infrastructure (as indicated in Attachment E), and the required notice being provided to NZTA and NZ Police in accordance with Section 2.7(6) of Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2017.

Councillor East/Councillor Livingstone  

Carried

The Council commenced discussion on item 22.

Councillor Gough left the meeting for the day at 12.55pm during discussion on item 22.

The meeting adjourned at 12.57pm.

The meeting reconvened at 2.08pm. Councillor East was not present at this time.

15. Infrastructure, Transport and Environment Committee Minutes - 10 April 2019

Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00071

That the Council receives the Minutes from the Infrastructure, Transport and Environment Committee meeting held 10 April 2019

AND

That the Council receives the Minutes from the Rockfall Protection Structures Committee meeting held 9 April 2019

AND

That the Council receives the Minutes from the Banks Peninsula Water Management Zone Committee meeting held 19 March 2019

AND

That the Council receives the Minutes from the Banks Peninsula Water Management Zone Committee meeting held 16 April 2019

AND

That the Council receives the Minutes from the Banks Peninsula Water Management Zone Committee meeting held 19 February 2019

AND

That the Council receives the Minutes from the Christchurch West Melton Water Management Zone Committee meeting held 28 March 2019.

Deputy Mayor/Councillor Davidson  

Carried
17. Rockfall Protection Structures Committee Minutes - 9 April 2019
   Council Decision
   Refer to Item 15.

18. Banks Peninsula Water Management Zone Committee Minutes - 19 March 2019
   Council Decision
   Refer to Item 15.

19. Banks Peninsula Water Management Zone Committee Minutes - 16 April 2019
   Council Decision
   Refer to Item 15.

20. Banks Peninsula Water Management Zone Committee Minutes - 19 February 2019
   Council Decision
   Refer to Item 15.

21. Christchurch West Melton Water Management Zone Committee Minutes - 28 March 2019
   Council Decision
   Refer to Item 15.

30. Chief Executive's Report - April 2019
   Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00072
      That the Council:
      1. Receive the report.

Deputy Mayor/Councillor Keown

Carried
40. Mayor’s Monthly Report - April 2019
Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00073

That the Council:

1. Receive the information in this report.  

Deputy Mayor/Councillor Scandrett  

Carried

Councillor East returned to the meeting at 2.13pm during discussion on item 22.

22. Regeneration Strategy for Southshore and South New Brighton: Transition of leadership and next steps
Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00074

That the Council:

1. Agrees to take over leadership of the work currently within scope of the Regeneration Strategy for Southshore and South New Brighton.

2. Notes that assuming leadership of this project is estimated to incur a further $1m for planning work on Council, and that this will be addressed as part of the 2019/20 budget allocation and Letter of Expectations from Council and the Crown to Regenerate Christchurch.

3. Agrees to split the Regeneration Strategy project into two projects:
   a. Earthquake legacy repairs.
   b. An adaptation strategy.

4. Instruct Council staff to undertake urgent work on the earthquake legacy investigations project and report back in August 2019 for Council decision as follows:
   a. Estuary edge current and pre-earthquake state and risk analysis – to identify outstanding community needs. This will include specific actions and opportunities to mitigate inundation and erosion that addresses earthquake legacy.

5. An Adaptation Strategy, which will inform an area-specific coastal hazards plan change developed in accordance with the Coastal Hazards and Climate Change – guidance for local government 2017 Ministry for the Environment, noting that Council staff are undertaking further urgent investigations into Adaptation investigations:
   a. Risk and vulnerability assessment.
   b. Project review planning for implementation of the HOW team engagement plan which includes resourcing and establishing community and governance groups.

   Note: The implementation of earthquake repairs is not expected to impede processes of advancing the Adaptation conversation and planning.

6. Notes that Council remains strongly committed to the engagement model of the HOW team and will engage this team, other community groups, and the wider community in the above processes.

Councillor East/Councillor Templeton  

Carried
Councillors Cotter and East left the meeting at 3.19pm during item 31.

Councillor Cotter returned to the meeting at 3.25pm in public excluded session.

31. Resolution to Exclude the Public
   Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00075

   That Steve Walsh and Brent King from Marsh Limited remain after the public have been excluded for Item 37. 2019/2020 Insurance Renewal Update as they have knowledge that is relevant to that item and will assist the Council.

   AND

   That at 3.19pm the resolution to exclude the public set out on pages 468 to 471 of the agenda be adopted.

   Deputy Mayor/Councillor Scandrett

Carried

The meeting returned to open session at 3.45pm.

The meeting adjourned at 3.45pm and reconvened at 3.50pm. Councillors Galloway and Manji were not present at this time.

Councillor East returned to the meeting at 3.50pm.

4. Presentation of Petitions
   There are no presentation of petitions.

38. Resolution to Include Supplementary Reports
   Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00076

   That the reports be received and considered at the Council meeting on Thursday, 9 May 2019.

   Open Items
   39. Water Supply Improvement Programme - update
   40. Mayor's Monthly Report - April 2019

   Public Excluded Items
   41. Appeal Issues
   42. Regenerate Christchurch – Letter of Expectations 2019/20

   Deputy Mayor/Councillor Cotter

Carried
Councillors Galloway and Manji returned to the meeting at 3.51pm during discussion on item 16.

16. Report from Infrastructure, Transport and Environment Committee – 10 April 2019

16.9 Cathedral Square - Structures on Roads Proposal

Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00077

That the Council:

1. Notes that the proposal is inconsistent with the Policy for Structures on Roads 2010.
   a. The inconsistency is detailed as follows:
      i. Paragraph 2.2 of the Policy requires that the horizontal projection not be more than one metre.
      ii. Paragraph 3.3 of the Policy requires that all foundations be built within the private lot.
      iii. Paragraph 3.5 (i) requires that there be no other practicable option available.
   b. The reason for the inconsistency is that the proposal has a canopy that projects more than one metre, the supporting columns and their foundations project into legal road and there is no other practical options available.
   c. Due to the ‘one-off’ nature of the application, there is no intention to amend the Policy to accommodate the decision.

2. Approve the application to encroach on the legal road at 9 Cathedral Square and as land owners to authorise the construction of the canopy, poles and column foundations on the area shown in Attachment A.

3. Approve the granting of a Deed of Licence to allow the encroachment of the legal road at 9 Cathedral Square for a term of up to a maximum of 35 years and at a market licence fee determined by a registered valuer appointed by the Council. In addition to the annual licence fee the licensee would be required to pay the extra tree maintenance costs arising from the proposal.

4. Require as part of the Deed of Licence the preparation of a Tree Protection and Management Plan by the owners of 9 Cathedral Square in respect of the three street trees on the Square, and the licensee’s compliance with that plan. Carried

Councillor Cotter/Councillor Swiggs
23. Hearings Panel report to the Council on the QEII Master Plan

Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00078

That the Council:

1. Receive the information in the Hearing Panel Report and consider the submissions received during the public consultation process on the Draft QEII Park Master Plan.

2. Approve the QEII Park Master Plan (Refer to Attachment A of this Agenda) incorporating the amendments a to d below as a result of community feedback (Refer to Attachments B, C and D of this Agenda for revised concept plans):
   a. Half basketball court increased to full basketball court.
   b. Vegetation cover increased around play space for increased shading cover.
   c. Confirmation of bike stand locations.
   d. Direct Council Officers to investigate potential efficiencies in completing earthwork for adventure nature trail, concurrently with earthworks for currently funded activities.

3. Approve the transfer of funds for the year 1-3 projects, as set out within the implementation plan of the QEII Park Master Plan with the exception of:
   a. The changing/toilet facility. The Hearing Panel directs Council Officers to actively seek efficiencies and report back to Council.

Notes the Hearing Panel supports making funds available should they be required for the car park close to the CSG building.

4. Delegate future decision making for unfunded items within the master plan, to the Coastal/Burwood Community Board, subject to funding becoming available in the 2021 Long Term Plan or any other funding source.

5. Direct Council Officers to seek opportunities for partnerships and external funders to assist with the implementation of the master plan.

6. Recommends that the south west corner of the park as shown in Attachment D is reserved for a two year period following approval of the master plan, for the investigation of commercial opportunities. If no development has been approved within two years the area is to revert back to the concept plan as detailed in Attachment B. Any commercial development will be required to:
   b. Meet all associated costs including but not limited to ground remediation, stormwater drainage, access and parking.
   c. Enhance vegetation cover and biodiversity opportunities
   d. Connect with funded pathways within the master plan
   e. Be in keeping with the aesthetic of the master plan (open green space)

Councillor Livingstone/Councillor East  

Carried
24. Community Resilience Partnership Fund
Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00079
That the Council:
1. Makes a grant of $25,000 to Pillars from the Community Resilience Partnership Fund for Creating the Pillars Alliance.
2. Makes a grant of $45,000 to Tangata Atumotu Trust from the Community Resilience Partnership Fund for Connecting Pasifika Matua (Elders).
Councillor Johanson/Councillor Clearwater  Carried
Councillor Manji declared an interest and took no part in the discussion or voting on this item.

25. Taking Toi Otautahi - Christchurch Arts Strategy out to Consultation
Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00080
That the Council:
1. Receive the report and draft arts strategy.
2. Endorse taking the strategy out for consultation.
Councillor Cotter/Councillor Keown  Carried
Councillor Johanson left the meeting for the day at 4.41pm at the conclusion of item 25.

26. Progress reports on the Council's strategic priorities
Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00081
That the Council:
1. Receive the progress reports on the strategic priorities.
2. Note that information on the external website will be updated with this progress reporting.
Deputy Mayor/Councillor Scandrett  Carried
27. Process to consider annual Living Wage Rate adjustments to Council employees
Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00082

That the Council:

1. Endorses the proposed process to enable the Council to review and consider annual Living Wage Rate adjustments for Council employees (excluding trainees) through its remuneration process.

2. Notes the allocated budget would allow the Council to move its minimum wage rate to match (and maintain commensurate with) the Living Wage Rate subject to negotiation with individuals and unions.

3. Directs staff to report back to the Council if there are any reasons why future increases in the Living Wage Rate cannot be met (such as the Living Wage Rate increasing significantly faster than the overall average).

Councillor Davidson/Councillor Clearwater  Carried

28. Delegation for approval of submission on the Inquiry into the Earthquake Commission
Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00083

That the Council:

1. Delegate approval of the Council’s submission on the Public Inquiry into the Earthquake Commission to the Mayor and Councillor Livingstone to enable it to be submitted by 19 May 2019.

Councillor Keown/Councillor Clearwater  Carried

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

29. Council’s Response to 15 March 2019
Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00084

That the Council:

1. Receive the report.

Deputy Mayor/Councillor Swiggs  Carried
39. Water Supply Improvement Programme - update

Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00085

That the Council:

1. Note the progress with the well head remediation programme and the removal of temporary chlorine treatment where the water is supplied from secure wells:
   a. With 75 percent of the water to be delivered from secure wells, and chlorine free, by the end of May 2019.
   b. With 100 percent of the water from secure wells, most of the time, by the end of July 2019 (with back up chlorine treatment available at six pump stations at times of high demand).
   c. With 100 per cent of the water from secure wells by the end of September 2019.

Deputy Mayor/Councillor Cotter

A division was called on motions 2. and 3 moved by the Deputy Mayor and seconded by Councillor Cotter.

Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00086

That the Council:

2. Approve the continuation of chlorine treatment at those pump stations that are supplied from wells where the well heads are not deemed secure and improvement works have not yet been completed. There are 53 pump stations across the city and chlorine treatment is required at a small number of these:
   a. Chlorine treatment to be continued at nine pump stations through May and June – namely Avonhead and Jeffreys (in the Northwest water supply zone), Carters (Rawhiti), Picton (Riccarton), Stockburn (West), Addington, Main Pumps, Spreydon and Sydenham (Central).
   b. Back up chlorine treatment to be available for use (when required to maintain pressure across the network) at seven pump stations through July and August – namely Avonhead, Carters, Picton, Addington, Main Pumps, Spreydon and Sydenham.
   c. Back up chlorine treatment to be available for use (when required) at three pump stations through September – namely Avonhead, Spreydon and Sydenham.
   d. Back up chlorine treatment to be available for use (if the hill reservoirs require topping up) at one pump station from May through to September – namely Palatine (Central).

3. Delegate authority to the City Services General Manager to vary the temporary chlorine treatment at any pump station if required to meet the provisions of the Water Safety Plan for the Christchurch City and the Lyttelton Harbour Basin. Any exercise of this delegated authority is to be reported to the Mayor and/or Deputy Mayor, within one working day, and to be reported to Council via the next Chief Executive’s report.
The division was declared carried by 11 votes to 3 votes the voting being as follows:

**For:** Deputy Mayor Turner, Councillor Buck, Councillor Chen, Councillor Clearwater, Councillor Cotter, Councillor East, Councillor Galloway, Councillor Livingstone, Councillor Manji, Councillor Scandrett and Councillor Swiggs

**Against:** Councillor Davidson, Councillor Keown and Councillor Templeton

Deputy Mayor/Councillor Cotter

**Carried**

43. Suspension of Standing Orders
Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00087

That the Council resolved at 5.28pm to suspend standing order 4.2 relating to meeting duration to enable the meeting to continue for more than eight hours.

Deputy Mayor/Councillor Scandrett

**Carried**

31. Resolution to Exclude the Public
Council Resolved CNCL/2019/00088

That at 5.34pm the resolution to exclude the public set out on pages 468 to 471 of the agenda, pages 25 and 26 of the supplementary agenda and pages 5 and 6 of the supplementary agenda No.2 be adopted.

Deputy Mayor/Councillor Scandrett

**Carried**

The public were re-admitted to the meeting at 5.59pm.

Meeting concluded at 5.59pm.

CONFIRMED THIS 23rd DAY OF MAY 2019.

MAYOR LIANNE DALZIEL
CHAIRPERSON
7. Community Organisation Loan Scheme - Christchurch Squash Club

Reference: 19/498447
Presenter(s): Sam Callander, Community Funding Team Leader

1. Purpose of Report
   1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide relevant information and a recommendation to the Council on an application from the Christchurch Squash Club to the Council's Community Organisation Loans Scheme.

2. Executive Summary
   2.1 Christchurch Squash Club is constructing a replacement and expanded squash facility, following earthquake damage to its current facility. It has requested a loan of $300,000 for this purpose. Based on financial analysis of the club, staff recommend approving a 10 year loan of $100,000.

3. Staff Recommendations
   That the Council:
   1. Receive the information in this report and the attached Community Loans Scheme decision matrix.
   2. Approve a loan of $100,000 at the rate of 4.5% interest per annum, over a 10 year repayment term to Christchurch Squash Rackets Club Incorporated to contribute towards the expansion of changing facilities.
   3. Delegate authority to the Team Leader Community Funding to require security from Christchurch Squash Rackets Club Incorporated for repayment of the loan, and to implement such security arrangements on behalf of the Council.

4. Context/Background
   Issue or Opportunity
   4.1 The total amount of funding available in the Community Organisation Loan Scheme for new applicants as at 2 May 2019 is $2,262,589.
   4.2 The total loan pool is $3,140,454 with the balance of all current loans at $877,865.
   4.3 A schedule of all current outstanding Community Loans is attached.
   4.4 The Community Organisation Loan Scheme is a revolving fund and distributions from the fund are dependent on all loan recipients being able to meet and service their debts as they fall due.
   4.5 The Community Organisation Loan Scheme is a low-interest finance scheme designed to assist not-for-profit community organisations to improve or develop new or existing sport, recreation or community facilities and major projects. The loan interest rate is currently set at 4.5% per annum. The Council has the ability to award loan terms up to a maximum of ten years.
4.6 Decision matrix for a community loan to Christchurch Squash Club is provided to assist the Council in its deliberations. The matrix details the loan funding request and provides information, commentary and recommendations from staff.

**Strategic Alignment**

4.7 The decisions in this report relate to the Council’s Strategic Framework in that the facilities this loan would assist to build help the people of Christchurch connected with playing squash to achieve a strong sense of community, celebrating their identity through sport.

4.8 This report supports the Council’s Long Term Plan (2018 - 2028):

- Activity: Community Development and Facilities
  - Level of Service: 2.3.1.1 Effectively administer the grants schemes for Council - 95% of reports demonstrate benefits that align to Council outcomes and priorities.

**Assessment of Significance and Engagement**

4.9 The decisions in this report are of low significance in relation to the Christchurch City Council’s Significance and Engagement Policy.

**Key Points:**

4.10 Christchurch Squash Rackets Club Inc. (CSRC) was incorporated in 1957. As per the club’s constitution its purpose continues to be to:

- Foster and advance the game of squash in Canterbury.
- Maintain and conduct a squash club.
- Provide facilities for, promote, organise, regulate and conduct tournaments for members and the wider community.

4.11 The club is constructing a replacement squash facility, following earthquake damage to its current facility in Chester Street. The new facility will have additional courts (eight, up from five) to create a Canterbury based facility that is suitable for hosting national and international tournaments.

4.12 The club requested a loan of $300,000.

4.13 Staff initial assessment is that the club cannot afford the requested amount and it should be scaled back.

4.14 Average income over the past three years was circa $360,500 and expenses circa $377,000. Expenses include circa $22,700 of non-cash depreciation.

4.15 This provides the club approximately $6,200 of free cash a year before loan repayments.

4.16 A $100,000 loan over 10 years at 4.5% would require quarterly payments of $3,118 or $12,473 per annum.

4.17 The $100,000 with repayments of $3,118 per quarter is predicated on the club maximising the forecast growth in underlying membership and not revenue from licensed premises. More specifically:

- Christchurch Squash Club’s own cash flow projections indicate the club can repay a $300,000 loan over 10 years, based on the expectation of an increase in membership in the years following the completion of the new, larger facility. It has modelled this increase on the experience of the Devoy Centre in Tauranga built in 2011 who’s membership grew quickly thanks to additional courts.
4.17.2 Council officers have carefully analysed the Squash Club’s projections and the likelihood of membership increases in the process of recommending Council approve a $100,000 loan. Council officers believe servicing a $100,000 loan will be achievable assuming membership increases at two-thirds that of the Club’s predictions. In the officers’ assessment this expected increase is more realistic and therefore reasonable for the Council to invest in.

5. Options Analysis

Options Considered

5.1 The following reasonably practicable options were considered and are assessed in this report:

5.1.1 Approve a $100,000 10 year loan (Preferred option).

5.1.2 Approve a $300,000 10 year loan.

5.1.3 Decline the application.

Options Descriptions

5.2 Preferred Option: Approve a $100,000 10 year loan

5.2.1 Option Description: Approve a $100,000 loan over 10 years; at 4.5% would require quarterly payments of $3,118 or $12,473 per annum.

5.2.2 Option Advantages

- The Council’s Community Organisation Loan Scheme is utilised to assist this organisation to finance the completing its new facility.
- It is expected that this loan amount will be able to be serviced, taking into account some increase in membership.
- By approving this amount rather that applied for the Council significantly decreases its risk of the club defaulting on its loan.

5.2.3 Option Disadvantages

- A $200,000 shortfall would remain to be raised by the club.

5.3 Option Two: Approve a $300,000 10 year loan

5.3.1 Option Description: Approve a $300,000 loan over 10 years; at 4.5% would require quarterly payments of $9,355 or $37,420 per annum.

5.3.2 Option Advantages

- The Council’s Community Organisation Loan Scheme is utilised to assist this organisation to finance the completing its new facility.

5.3.3 Option Disadvantages

- Cashflow projections provided by the club relied on a % increase in membership to meet the loan repayments.

Approving the full $300,000 loan applied for would have a significant risk of repayment default, compromising the integrity and value of the Community Organisation Loan Scheme.
**Analysis Criteria**

5.4 In assessing this application, the following information has been taken into consideration.

5.4.1 The Council’s Community Grants funding outcomes and funding priorities.

5.4.2 Alignment with the primary intent of the loans fund to support immediate capital expenditure requests to undertake capital purchases, development and improvements.

5.4.3 Ability to meet all debt servicing commitments as they fall due without compromising the operational and financial stability of the applicant organisation and without recourse to Council grants funding.

5.4.4 Risk to the Council and also to the applicant organisation.

5.4.5 Ability to provide appropriate security in return for loan undertakings.

6. **Community Views and Preferences**

6.1 There are 1,248 registered squash players throughout greater Christchurch across nine clubs. The new facility will see CSRC and Cashmere combine for an initial membership base of 562 (45% of the city's player base).

6.2 Christchurch Squash has employed a Development Coach who is focussed on increasing participation as well as developing the game of squash for junior players. The Club has identified nine schools within a half hour walking distance of the new facility and will be offering free after school sessions. The Development Coach will also work with a number of high schools across the city to build on the numbers taking part in the intermediate competition.

7. **Legal Implications**

7.1 There is not a legal context, issue or implication relevant to this decision.

7.2 This report not been reviewed and approved by the Legal Services Unit.

8. **Risks**

8.1 That the club defaults on its loan, decreasing the fund available for Community Organisation Loans.

**Attachments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Community Loans Matrix - Christchurch Squash Club</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>All Current Community Loans May 2019</td>
<td>57</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Confirmation of Statutory Compliance**

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

(a) This report contains:

(i) sufficient information about all reasonably practicable options identified and assessed in terms of their advantages and disadvantages; and
(ii) adequate consideration of the views and preferences of affected and interested persons bearing in mind any proposed or previous community engagement.
(b) The information reflects the level of significance of the matters covered by the report, as determined in accordance with the Council's significance and engagement policy.

Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Sam Callander - Team Leader Community Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approved By</td>
<td>Michael Down - Finance Business Partner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Filsell - Head of Community Support, Governance and Partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mary Richardson - General Manager Citizen and Community</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COMMUNITY LOANS SCHEME DECISION MATRIX

**Priority Rating**

1. Meets all eligibility and criteria, contributes significantly to Funding Outcomes and Priorities and strongly satisfies the risks, debt servicing, alignment and security considerations. Strongly recommended for funding.
2.1 Meets all eligibility and criteria, contributes to Funding Outcomes and Priorities and satisfies the risks, debt servicing, alignment and security considerations. Recommended for funding.
2.2 Meets all eligibility and criteria, contributes to Funding Outcomes and Priorities and satisfies the risks, debt servicing, alignment and security considerations. Loan funding is NOT recommended due to insufficient funds, other alternatives to a Council loan being available to the applicant or because adequate financial resources exist within the organisation.
3. Meets all eligibility and criteria, has minimum contribution to Funding Outcomes and Priorities and/or has minimal or no satisfactory coverage relating to risk, debt servicing, alignment and security considerations. Not recommended for funding.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title Number</th>
<th>Organisation Name</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Amount Requested</th>
<th>Total Project Cost</th>
<th>Amount Recommended</th>
<th>Project Funding / Funding History</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Christchurch Squash Rackets Club Inc.</td>
<td>Building a world-class, eight court squash facility beside the Cashmere Club on Colombo St.</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
<td>$3,663,716</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>Funds on hand: $1,887,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grants approved: $644,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Interest free debentures: $1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total: $3,663,716</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Council / Community Board Funding History
- 2018/19 SCF Metropolitan Junior Development Officer $2,000
- 2017/18 SCF Metropolitan Junior Development Officer $4,000

H.B. No Council funding has been provided for this project, nor applied for until now

**Organisation Description:**
- Christchurch Squash Rackets Club Inc. (CSSRC) was incorporated in 1997. As per the club’s constitution its purpose continues to be to:
  - Foster and advance the game of squash in Christchurch
  - Maintain and conduct a squash club
  - Provide facilities for, promote, organise, regulate and conduct tournaments for members and the wider community

The club’s new vision statement is:
“Transforming levels of participation through community and user engagement, the Christchurch Squash Club puts squash back in the hearts and minds of the community as the activity of choice”

There are 1,248 registered squash players throughout Greater Christchurch across nine clubs. The new facility will see CSSRC and Cashmere combine for a membership of 562 (49% of the player base) making a ‘super’ club capable of hosting regional and international events.

The club is constructing a replacement squash facility, following earthquake damage to its current facility in Chester St. The new facility will have additional courts (eight), up from six to create a Canterbury-based facility that is suitable for hosting national and international tournaments. The Christchurch Squash Club is well placed to undertake this project as it is a continuation of the club’s status as an operator of a squash facility. Also, the club already had two thirds of the required funds, from insurance settlement and land sale. The new facility is being built on Cashmere Club land, the squash club is the lead organisation for the project, with collaboration from the Cashmere Club. The project build is underway and is targeted to be completed before budget, expected completion date is mid July 2018.

The new facility will be located within close proximity to many schools of the city’s suburbs. This aligns to the club’s strategic direction of being accessible for youth to participate and excel in the sport.

The Council have previously provided grants towards a Junior Development Officer, the new facility will significantly assist in this work due to its location, greater numbers of courts and general attractiveness.

CSSRC provided data in their application from a Tasman squash club that built a new facility in 2011. The club saw significant membership growth following the opening. This club has grown from approximately 240 members in 2011 to 628 in 2017 and is at full capacity, and interestingly each time new squash courts were added to the complex over that six year period, the membership numbers increased accordingly. CSSRC site this as a clear case of “Build it and they will come”. The club anticipates a similar uptake of new members in the ensuing years.

**Financial History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10 years</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income (exc non recur grants)</td>
<td>$314,653</td>
<td>$570,620</td>
<td>$396,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses (incl depreciation)</td>
<td>$339,541</td>
<td>$361,788</td>
<td>$429,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Surplus (Deficit)</td>
<td>-$24,876</td>
<td>$8,829</td>
<td>-$33,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add Back Non-Cash Items (Depreciation etc.)</td>
<td>$18,370</td>
<td>$25,651</td>
<td>$20,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating cash Surplus (A)</td>
<td>-$6,453</td>
<td>$22,880</td>
<td>-$7,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average (3y) operating cash surplus (B)</td>
<td>6,342</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Financial Management Unit Analysis**
- The club is currently expanding relocating its premises from Chester Street to the Cashmere Club.
- Our initial assessment is that they cannot afford the requested amount and it should be scaled back.
- Average income over the past three years was circa $360,000 and expenses circa $377,000.
- Expenditure is circa $32,700 on non-cash depreciation.
- This provides the club approximately $2,200 of free cash a year before loan repayments.
- A $100,000 loan over 10 years at 4.5% would require quarterly payments of $5,118 or $12,473 per annum.

The $100,000 with repayments of $3,118 per quarter is predicated on the club maximising the forecast growth in underlying membership and not revenue from licensed premises.

**Recommendation**
- That the Council:
  1. Approve a loan of $50,000 at the rate of 4.5% interest per annum over a five year repayment term to Christchurch Squash Rackets Club Inc. to contribute towards new squash facilities.
  2. Delegate authority to the Team Leader Community Funding to require security from Christchurch Squash Rackets Club Inc. for repayment of the loan, and to implement such security arrangements on behalf of the Council.

**Priority**

2.1
### CCC Community Organisations Loan Scheme: Current Loans as at 2 May 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borrower</th>
<th>Purpose of Loan</th>
<th>Commencement Date</th>
<th>Final Payment date</th>
<th>Total Amount Borrowed</th>
<th>Balance @ 15/03/2018</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Squash Canterbury Inc.</td>
<td>Opening Doors project</td>
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<td>$0</td>
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<td>Building extension at Cuthbert's Green</td>
<td>2008 November</td>
<td>2018 November</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 Family Help Trust</td>
<td>Purchase of office premises</td>
<td>2011 October</td>
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<td>Refurbishment of change rooms into office space</td>
<td>2014 April</td>
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<td>$35,000</td>
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<td>Pavilion extension</td>
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<td>$39,691</td>
<td>$6,309</td>
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<tr>
<td>13 Kilmarnock Enterprises</td>
<td>Building purchase</td>
<td>2017 May</td>
<td>2022 May</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
<td>$292,542</td>
<td>$7,458</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                                         |                                                           |                   |                    | $1,706,000            | $877,359             | $828,641            |
1. **Purpose of Report**
   1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide relevant information and a recommendation to the Council on an application from Riccarton Leagues Club Inc. to the Council’s Community Organisation Loans Scheme.

2. **Executive Summary**
   2.1 Riccarton Leagues Club is extending its changing facilities at Crosbie Park and has requested a loan of $65,000 for this purpose. Based on financial analysis of the club, staff recommend approving a 10 year loan of $60,000.

3. **Staff Recommendations**
   That the Council:
   1. Receive the information in this report and the attached Community Loans Scheme decision matrix.
   2. Approve a loan of $60,000 at the rate of 4.5% interest per annum, over a 10 year repayment term to Riccarton Leagues Club Incorporated to contribute towards the expansion of changing facilities.
   3. Delegate authority to the Team Leader Community Funding to require security from Riccarton Leagues Club Incorporated for repayment of the loan, and to implement such security arrangements on behalf of the Council.

4. **Context/Background**
   **Issue or Opportunity**
   4.1 The total amount of funding available in the Community Organisation Loan Scheme for new applicants as at 2 May 2019 is $2,262,589.
   4.2 The total loan pool is $3,140,454 with the balance of all current loans at $877,865.
   4.3 A schedule of all current outstanding Community Loans is attached.
   4.4 The Community Organisation Loan Scheme is a revolving fund and distributions from the fund are dependent on all loan recipients being able to meet and service their debts as they fall due.
   4.5 The Community Organisation Loan Scheme is a low-interest finance scheme designed to assist not-for-profit community organisations to improve or develop new or existing sport, recreation or community facilities and major projects. The loan interest rate is currently set at 4.5% per annum. The Council has the ability to award loan terms up to a maximum of ten years.
Item 8

4.6 Decision matrix for a community loan to Riccarton Leagues Club Inc. is provided to assist the Council in its deliberations. The matrix details the loan funding request and provides information, commentary and recommendations from staff.

Strategic Alignment
4.7 The decisions in this report relate to the Council’s Strategic Framework in that the facilities this loan would assist to build help the people of Christchurch connected with softball, rugby league and touch rugby to achieve a strong sense of community, celebrating their identity through sport.

4.8 This report supports the Council’s Long Term Plan (2018 - 2028):

4.8.1 Activity: Community Development and Facilities

- Level of Service: 2.3.1.1 Effectively administer the grants schemes for Council - 95% of reports demonstrate benefits that align to Council outcomes and priorities.

Assessment of Significance and Engagement
4.9 The decisions in this report are of low significance in relation to the Christchurch City Council’s Significance and Engagement Policy.

Key Points:
4.10 Riccarton Leagues Club is the parent body for a number of sporting sections, rugby league, softball and children’s touch rugby, playing in Canterbury competitions. Its main function is to provide and maintain facilities to their members and to raise the funds required to do so.

4.11 The club is looking to extend its changing facilities at Crosbie Park.

4.12 The club has requested a loan of $65,000.

4.13 The club’s main source of revenue is through its licensed premises.

4.14 Average income over the past three years was circa $36,400 and expenses circa $33,800. Expenses include circa $11,000 of non-cash depreciation.

4.15 This provides the club approximately $13,600 of free cash per year before repayments.

4.16 Financial analysis indicates that the maximum the club can service is a $60,000 loan over 10 years; at 4.5% this would require quarterly payments of $1,871 or $7,484 per annum.

5. Options Analysis

Options Considered
5.1 The following reasonably practicable options were considered and are assessed in this report:

5.1.1 Approve a $60,000 10 year loan (Preferred option).

5.1.2 Approve a $65,000 10 year loan.

5.1.3 Decline the application.

Options Descriptions
5.2 Preferred Option: Approve a $60,000 10 year loan

5.2.1 Option Description: Approve a $60,000 loan over 10 years; at 4.5% this would require quarterly payments of $1,871 or $7,484 per annum.
5.2.2 **Option Advantages**
- Financial analysis indicates that the maximum the club can service is a $60,000 loan over 10 years; at 4.5% this would require quarterly payments of $1,871 or $7,484 per annum.

5.2.3 **Option Disadvantages**
- A $5,000 shortfall would remain to be raised by the club.

**Analysis Criteria**

5.3 In assessing this application, the following information has been taken into consideration.

5.3.1 The Council’s Community Grants funding outcomes and funding priorities.

5.3.2 Alignment with the primary intent of the loans fund to support immediate capital expenditure requests to undertake capital purchases, development and improvements.

5.3.3 Ability to meet all debt servicing commitments as they fall due without compromising the operational and financial stability of the applicant organisation and without recourse to Council grants funding.

5.3.4 Risk to the Council and also to the applicant organisation.

5.3.5 Ability to provide appropriate security in return for loan undertakings.

6. **Community Views and Preferences**

6.1 Riccarton Leagues Club has 360 members from the various sports, 200 are junior members. Junior rugby league is on the rise, as is softball playing numbers, both junior and senior. Junior Rugby League has gone up from 65 players in 2017 to 80 in 2018 and an expected 100 for 2019. Softball numbers remain buoyant with 92 seniors and 112 juniors for 2018/19 season.

6.2 Canterbury Rugby League have written a letter of support for the extension, acknowledging that the current changing facilities are “inadequate for the number of fixtures routinely scheduled for the grounds.” Adding that this was the case pre-earthquakes and since then the number of matches has doubled.

7. **Legal Implications**

7.1 There is not a legal context, issue or implication relevant to this decision.

7.2 This report not been reviewed and approved by the Legal Services Unit.

8. **Risks**

8.1 That the club defaults on its loan, decreasing the fund available for Community Organisation Loans.

**Attachments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Riccarton Leagues Community Loans Matrix</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>All Current Community Loans May 2019</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Confirmation of Statutory Compliance

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

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

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

Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Sam Callander - Team Leader Community Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approved By</td>
<td>Michael Down - Finance Business Partner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Filsell - Head of Community Support, Governance and Partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mary Richardson - General Manager Citizen and Community</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# COMMUNITY LOANS SCHEME DECISION MATRIX

**Priority Rating**
1. Meets all eligibility and criteria, contributes significantly to Funding Outcomes and Priorities and strongly satisfies the risk, debt servicing, alignment and security considerations. Strongly recommended for funding.
2.2. Meets all eligibility and criteria, contributes to Funding Outcomes and Priorities and satisfies the risk, debt servicing, alignment and security considerations. Recommended for funding.
3. Meets all eligibility and criteria, has minimum contribution to Funding Outcomes and Priorities and/or has minimal or no satisfactory coverage relating to risk, debt servicing, alignment and security considerations. Not recommended for funding.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title Number</th>
<th>Organisation Name</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Amount Requested</th>
<th>Total Project Cost</th>
<th>Amount Recommended</th>
<th>Current Funding / Funding History</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
<th>Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Riccarton Leagues Club Incorporated</td>
<td>Expansion of changing facilities to meet the needs of members</td>
<td>$65,000</td>
<td>$260,200</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
<td>Council / Community Board Funding History</td>
<td>Other Confirmed Funding Sources GST Excl. NZ Lottery $80,000 Lot Foundation $30,000 Rate Foundation $19,000 (pending decision in June)</td>
<td>That the Council: 1) Approve a loan of $80,000 at the rate of 4.5% interest per annum, over a 10 year repayment term to Riccarton Leagues Club Incorporated to contribute towards the expansion of changing facilities. 2) Delegates authority to the Team Leader Community Funding to require security from Riccarton Leagues Club Incorporated for repayment of the loan, and to implement such security arrangements on behalf of the Council.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Organisation Description:**
Riccarton Leagues Club is the parent body for a number of sporting sections, rugby league, softball and children’s touch rugby, playing in Canterbury competitions. Its main function is to provide and maintain facilities to their members and to raise the funds required to do so. The committee of the club is made up of 20 volunteers who put in an estimated average of 250 volunteer hours per week.

The Club has 360 members from the various sports, 200 are junior members. Junior rugby league is on the rise, as is softball playing numbers, both junior and senior. Junior Rugby League has gone from 65 players in 2017 to 80 in 2018 and is an expected 100 for 2019. Softball numbers remain buoyant with 92 women and 112 juniors for 2018/19 season.

Riccarton Leagues Club ran touch football this summer for school kids over the summer for the first time in conjunction with Canterbury Touch football that was successful, this is expected to continue.

The need has arisen to expand the changing room facilities is that the current provision is not big enough, particularly on club days. The expansion will place two additional changing rooms adjacent to the existing club room and provide much needed additional storage. The club has raised 1/3 of the cost of the project. The club notes that not receiving a loan to meet the outstanding costs would jeopardise the whole project as it would be left as an empty shell and the stockroom consent will expire this year.

Income is generated through rental and bar takings. Rental income is over $20,000 p.a. The club is able to place a small ‘levy’ onto their bar’s prices to go towards the loan repayment if needed, essentially fundraising from its members.

**Financial Management Unit Analysis:**
The club’s main source of revenue is through its licensed premises.

Average income over the past three years was circa $93,400 and expenses circa $33,800. Expenses include circa $11,000 of non-cash depreciation

This provides the club approximately $13,600 of free cash per year before repayments.

Financial analysis indicates that the maximum the club can service is a $80,000 loan over 10 years, at 4.5% this would require quarterly payments of $1,871 or $7,484 per annum.

**Financial History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>$39,912</td>
<td>$39,773</td>
<td>$38,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
<td>$39,773</td>
<td>$35,640</td>
<td>$26,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus (Deficit)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-4,067</td>
<td>12,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add Back Non-Cash Items (Depreciation etc)</td>
<td>11,401</td>
<td>11,756</td>
<td>10,109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Surplus (A)</td>
<td>11,441</td>
<td>7,089</td>
<td>22,826</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average (3y) operating cash surplus / (deficit)</th>
<th>13,719</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On a $80,000 loan: Deduct Annual Loan Repayment (5 year term)</td>
<td>13,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct Annual Loan Repayment (8 year term)</td>
<td>6,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct Annual Loan Repayment (10 year term)</td>
<td>7,484</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 year repayment cover calculation (Operating Surplus (A) / Annual Repayment) 1.83
7 year repayment cover calculation (Operating Surplus (A) / Annual Repayment) 1.53
10 year repayment cover calculation (Operating Surplus (A) / Annual Repayment) 1.83

**Repayment:**

| Amount to be Lend | 580,000 |
| Repayment Term | 10 years |
| Annual Loan Re-Payment Amount | $7,484 |
## CCC Community Organisations Loan Scheme: Current Loans as at 2 May 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borrower</th>
<th>Purpose of Loan</th>
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Total: $1,706,000 $877,399 $828,641
9. **Water Management Zone Committees Quarterly Reports**

**Reference:** 19/476703

**Presenter(s):**
- Benita Wakefield, Banks Peninsula zone committee chair
- Arapata Reuben, Christchurch-West Melton zone committee chair
- Megan Hands and Les Wanhalla, Selwyn-Waihora zone committee co-chairs

### 1. Purpose of Report

1.1 The purpose of this report is for the Council to receive the latest quarterly reports from the water management zone committees (Attachments A).

### 2. Executive Summary

2.1 Christchurch is located within three water management zones: Christchurch-West Melton, Banks Peninsula and Selwyn-Waihora.

2.2 Under the Canterbury Water Management Strategy water management zone committees were established as joint committees of Environment Canterbury and the district council(s) within the zone in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002. Each zone committee has one Environment Canterbury councillor, one elected member from each district council within the zone, one member from each rūnanga in the zone and four to seven members of the community.

2.3 The purpose and function of the zone committees are to:

- facilitate community involvement in the development, implementation, review and updating of Zone Implementation Programmes that gives effect to the Canterbury Water Management Strategy
- monitor progress of the implementation of their Zone Implementation Programmes.

### 3. Staff Recommendations

That the Council:

1. Receive the information in the zone committees’ update reports.

### Attachments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>A</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Confirmation of Statutory Compliance

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

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

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

Signatories

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<td>Emma Davis - Head of Strategic Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brendan Anstiss - General Manager Strategy and Transformation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Water Management Committees\textsuperscript{1} Update
Christchurch-West Melton, Banks Peninsula, Selwyn Waihora

Reference:

Contact: \hspace{1cm} Enter email address \hspace{1cm} Enter phone.

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1. Purpose of Report

This report updates the Christchurch City Council on the work of the three water management committees operating within the greater Christchurch City area for the period March – May 2019.

2. Recommendations

That the Council;
\hspace{1cm} a) Receives the report
\hspace{1cm} b) Notes the work of each water management committee.

3. Christchurch West Melton Water Management Committee

The Christchurch West Melton Zone Committee have spent much of the time in the early part of the year out and about in the community (eg. Riccarton Mall and Estuary Fest) talking about what it means to become a Stormwater Super Hero.

The latest Stormwater Super Heros are the Storminator\textsuperscript{TM} Team from the University of Canterbury who have invented a device that can be retrofitted to downpipes to remove zinc contaminants. The Team received the Innovation Award at the annual Stormwater Conference in Auckland.

They also joined with the Waterways Center at the University of Canterbury, Christchurch City Council and Environment Canterbury to host two bus tours telling the “Christchurch Water Story” from the banks of the Waimakariri River to the stormwater treatment plant at Bell Creek, Lower Heathcote, and everything in between.

Approximately 70 people took the opportunity over two consecutive Saturdays to join the tours.

\textsuperscript{1} Water management committees are joint committees of Environment Canterbury and territorial local authorities. They are established under the Local Government Act 2002. Their purpose is to facilitate community involvement to give effect to the Canterbury Water Management Strategy.
Along the way, participants learnt about how Christchurch City was vulnerable to flooding from the Waimakariri River due to its positioning on an alluvial fan and the flood protection measures in place.

Participants were also able to see what unconfined and confined aquifers looked like and how the water moving through the groundwater system remained clear and of a high quality between the Waimakariri River and Redwood Springs.

However, the visit to Bells Creek in the afternoon told a different water story.

Stormwater from the buildings and roads in the CBD flows directly into Bell's Creek. Consequently, the creek has become polluted with heavy metals such as copper, zinc and fine sediment and can't support much aquatic life.

The tour concluded with a visit to a former football field turned retention basin and one day urban forest in Linwood that will help filter contaminants from the water from Bell's Creek. A final stop was the Christchurch City Council's new stormwater treatment plant at the bottom of Bell Creek which removes the heavy metals from the water before pumping it out to the Heathcote River.

Those on the tour also got to see some of the new wellheads Christchurch City Council is installing so chlorination is no longer needed. People got to ask questions directly to council staff regarding the chlorination of the city’s water.

Participant John van Garderen said he learnt more than he expected to on the field trip. "To be placed at the riverbank of the Waimakariri and then follow a drop of water through the processes to my city home tap, with all the considerations needed to supply that valuable resource, became to be seen by me as a privilege we have this water, rather than a right. That it can arrive clean and drinkable, by means of careful control and considerations of protecting the water environment by the combined Christchurch City Council, Environment Canterbury and engineering interests is remarkable," John said.

Julia from the Styx Living Laboratory said the water zone committee's idea of taking people out and showing them first hand where Christchurch's drinking water came from was "brilliant". "The fact that there was plenty of time for questions was great, especially with sensitive issues like the chlorination of the water," she said.

Dirk van Garderen said he enjoyed seeing and experiencing some of the challenges as well as triumphs involved in supplying Christchurch's water.
4. Banks Peninsula Water Management Committee

In April the Banks Peninsula zone committee caught up with some old friends in Little River and Okuti Valley.

In 2014 the Little River/Wairewa catchment suffered three 100 year floods in the space of two months. The community, supported by the Akaroa Community Board and the zone committee worked together to form a special rating district across the catchment to undertake work to mitigate flood events. This work is now into its fourth year.

Environment Canterbury River Engineer talking to Su Young Ko about willow clearance along the Okana River, Little River April 2019

In addition, the committee caught up with Okuti community members for an update on the Okuti River Project. The project has three key objectives; education, environmental monitoring/streamside planting and investigating options for legal protection. The project has received help from City Council Reserve Staff who have fenced off land owned by the Council.
so leaseholder’s cattle can no longer access the river. The project has also received support from Wairewa Runanga, Enviroschools, Lincoln and Canterbury Universities, Department of Conservation as well as Immediate Steps Biodiversity funding from the zone committee and Environment Canterbury.

Since the committee was established in 2011 they have supported 39 biodiversity projects and invested $802,000 of Immediate Steps Biodiversity Funding. The total value of these projects equates to over a million dollars as applicants must contribute at least a third of the total cost of the project. The committee will be reviewing a further six funding proposals during its May meeting.

Members of the Banks Peninsula Zone Community with Alison Evans from the Oktui River Project 2018

5. Selwyn Waihora Water Management Committee

The Selwyn-Waihora Zone Committee has arranged its 2019 meetings to ensure they focus on all of the CWMS targets at some point in the year, and on important themes for the committee. They have also decided to meet in locations throughout the zone to ensure strong community engagement.

In March, with a focus on targets of water use efficiency, irrigated land area, energy security and efficiency, regional and national economies, and environmental limits, the committee hosted a panel of speakers from industry groups – Fonterra, Synlait and Central Plains Water. The committee heard about progress towards meeting environmental and CWMS-related goals, and were able to ask questions about challenges and successes for these groups.
In April the committee met at Wairewa Marae in the Banks Peninsula Zone. They explored Birdlings Flat, discussed similarities and differences between the two zones, and practiced their mihi. The meeting included an overnight stay on the marae, and committee members learned about mahinga kai through an exciting night trip to catch tuna/eels.

The zone committee’s temporary working group (the Selwyn River/Waikiriri Plan Working Group) has been working hard on their roadmap for the Selwyn Waikiriri River. In June the working group will propose to the zone committee a roadmap to achieve a healthy Waikiriri/Selwyn River with healthy people. The working group is made up of a range of interests including zone committee members, rūnanga, farmers, researchers, non-government organisations, community groups and local government, and has to date focused on identifying what a healthy Selwyn/Waikiriri river was and could be.

The committee has also:
- hosted a planting day with Dairy NZ staff at a spring-head that forms an important part of their Swimmable Selwyn@Coes Ford project
- presented their 2018 Annual Report to CCC, SDC and Environment Canterbury
- contributed to the Christchurch City Council’s Integrated Water Strategy
- helped with the hikoī/first day of the Untouched World’s annual Te Waihora Waterwise programme
- Joined the Regional Committee’s farm-visit to look at ‘Farm Environment Plans and Audits – are they just more paper or are they prompting real change?’
- Publicly profiled two new members of the committee to help raise awareness about the zone committees and encourage others to joint committees.
10. Draft Integrated Water Strategy

Reference: 19/404953
Presenter(s): Emma Davis, Head of Strategic Policy

1. Purpose of Report
   1.1 The purpose of this report is to seek Council approval for public consultation on the draft Integrated Water Strategy.

2. Executive Summary
   2.1 The Council currently has three existing water-related strategies
   - Water Supply Strategy 2009-2039
   - Surface Water Strategy 2009-2039
   - Wastewater Strategy 2013
   2.2 Both the water supply and surface water strategies were adopted before the earthquakes and are due for review. As part of the review, there was a decision to develop a single, overarching integrated water strategy to better ensure there was integration across the ‘three waters’.
   2.3 A draft Integrated Water Strategy has been prepared, for which approval for public consultation is being sought.

3. Staff Recommendations
   That the Council:

4. Context/Background
   Opportunity
   4.1 The Draft Integrated Water Strategy is intended to provide high-level strategic guidance and inform/guide other Council strategies, policies and plans; in particular the 30-Year Infrastructure Strategy and asset management plans. The Strategy will also be given effect operationally through implementation plans. Implementation plans are being/will be prepared for:
   - Water supply
   - Wastewater
   - Stormwater
   - Flooding/floodplain management
   4.2 As part of the development of the Integrated Water Strategy the following was completed between 2015 and 2017:
   - Situational analysis – a report on the current state of the ‘three waters’: water supply, wastewater and stormwater (including flooding and floodplain management)
   - Discussions with the three zone committees
   - Stakeholder workshops with elected members, external groups and rūnanga
• Issues and options report incorporating feedback from stakeholder workshops
• First internal draft strategy
• Rūnanga review and feedback from MKT on first internal draft
• Te Rūnanga hui
• Additional content on flooding and floodplain management
• Updating internal draft to take into account Havelock North Drinking Water Inquiry.

4.3 Demand on staff time and key stakeholders due to the Comprehensive Stormwater Network Discharge Consent and the water supply improvement programme have posed challenges for progressing the strategy as quickly as desired.

4.4 Due to the extended timeframe taken to develop the Draft Integrated Water Strategy, further consultation and feedback has been sought from key stakeholders to validate/improve draft strategy prior to public consultation. Engagement includes:
   • Te Rūnanga hui – February 2019
   • Zone committee workshop – 3 April 2019
   • Environment Canterbury staff – 15 April 2019
   • Elected member briefing – 29 April 2019
   • Community Board Chairs and staff briefing – 3 May 2019.

Strategic Alignment
4.5 This report is aligned with the Council’s safe and sustainable water supply and improved waterways strategic priority and the healthy environment community outcome.

4.6 This report supports the Council’s Long Term Plan (2018 - 2028):
4.6.1 Activity: Strategic Planning and Policy
   • Level of Service: 17.0.1.1 Advice to Council on high priority policy and planning issues that affect the City. Advice is aligned with and delivers on the governance expectations as evidenced through the Council Strategic Framework - No target FY18/19. Target FY19/20: Recon

Assessment of Significance and Engagement
4.7 The decision in this report is of low significance in relation to the Christchurch City Council’s Significance and Engagement Policy.

4.8 The level of significance was determined by the fact that the decision to publicly consult is not a statutory one, as the draft strategy is not a statutory document.

5. Community Views and Preferences
5.1 Community and stakeholder views have been sought during the course of the development of the strategy, most recently as indicated in section 4.4 above.

5.2 The purpose of this report is to seek approval for public consultation on the draft Integrated Water Strategy for which the public and stakeholders will be able to have their say.
6. Legal Implications
   6.1 There is not a legal context, issue or implication relevant to this decision.
   6.2 This report has not been reviewed nor approved by the Legal Services Unit.

7. Risks
   7.1 Environment Canterbury public consultation on amendments to the Land and Water Regional plan are anticipated in June or July. Any risk associated with potential confusion about the public consultation on the draft Integrated Water Strategy can be managed by providing clear guidance on what is being sought.

8. Next Steps
   8.1 Once an approved draft strategy has been granted approval for public consultation the document prepared for publication.
   8.2 It is anticipated that public consultation would begin in late June or early July.
Attachments

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Confirmation of Statutory Compliance

Compliance with Statutory Decision-making Requirements (ss 76-81 Local Government Act 2002).
(a) This report contains:
   (i) sufficient information about all reasonably practicable options identified and assessed in terms of their advantages and disadvantages; and
   (ii) adequate consideration of the views and preferences of affected and interested persons bearing in mind any proposed or previous community engagement.
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<td>Brendan Anstiss - General Manager Strategy and Transformation</td>
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INTERNAL DRAFT
NOT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Christchurch City Council
Te Wai Ora o Tāne /
DRAFT Integrated Water Strategy
Ōtautahi / Christchurch and Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū / Banks Peninsula
Rārangī Ūpoko / Contents

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Internal Draft – Not for Consultation
Whakarāpopototanga Whakarae / Executive Summary

Water supply, wastewater, stormwater, surface water and groundwater form a fundamental part of the life of the community. Christchurch City Council (the Council) has a responsibility to ensure that its water services, infrastructure and water taonga are managed in a manner that supports the environmental, social, cultural and economic wellbeing of current and future generations. In this regard the Council works with Environment Canterbury, which has responsibilities for environmental resources management. The broader legislative and policy context is described in Appendix A.

The Council’s Vision to guide that management is:

Te wai ora o Tāne - Water for Life

Valuing Water and Water Services for People and the Environment

The Vision recognises the importance of water, as taonga, to the life of the community of Ōtautahi / Christchurch, while also recognising the significant cultural values associated with water. Achieving the vision will mean that Christchurch’s water resources and taonga are managed in sustainable, adaptive and integrated way to provide people, communities and future generations with access to safe and sufficient water resources, maintain the integrity of freshwater ecosystems and manage hazards from flooding and sea level rise.

While the Council has existing strategies for Water Supply, Surface Water (which includes stormwater) and Wastewater, an opportunity exists to better integrate the Council’s activities and management. This opportunity has been further highlighted by the Canterbury earthquakes of 2010 and 2011 and the subsequent recovery activities that have been necessary. Furthermore, the National Policy Statement on Freshwater 2014 and the Canterbury Water Management Strategy both seek greater integration, including requirements to work more closely with manawhenua.

An Integrated Water Strategy will both recognise and support the ongoing recovery activities following the earthquakes, and set a path for the Council for the future management of its water resources and water services and associated infrastructure.

The purpose of the draft integrated water strategy (Draft Strategy) is to establish a strategic direction for the Council’s sustainable long-term management of water resources and related infrastructure. It focuses on water supply, wastewater and surface water including stormwater and flood management.

Principles that have guided the development of the Draft Strategy are: integration, longevity, touchstone, place-making, flood management, international best practice, efficiency and kaitiakitanga.

The Strategy recognises and incorporates the Urban Water Principles – Ngā Wai Manga recommended by the Urban Water Working Group:

- Papatūānuku - Our relationship with the land – papatūānuku – will pre-determine our relationship with water
- Ngā Wai Tuku Kiri – Our waters are a gift of life provided to us by our tupuna
- Tāngata - Our environments are places of human occupation
- Te Hāpori Me Te Wai – The community’s love and care for water is enduring
- Tiakina Mō Apūpū - In building future resilience, our connectedness with the environment is our strength

This Draft Strategy addresses eleven key strategic issues, relating to managing wastewater discharges, ensuring long term water supply, responding to stormwater management, flooding, and potential sea level rise issues, improving water quality and waterway health, and ensuring that the community values its many different types of water resources.

1. Different perceptions of the ‘value’ of the waters
2. Poor state of some waterways
3. Vulnerability of Christchurch’s groundwater source to contamination
4. Wastewater overflows and effects on surface water
5. Treated wastewater discharges into Akaroa Harbour
6. Stormwater discharges and effects on surface water
7. Flooding and flood management
8. Responding/adapting to the anticipated effects of sea level rise on water resources and related infrastructure
9. Long term availability of water for water supply
10. Long term sustainable wastewater treatment and disposal
11. Infrastructure efficiency and resilience

To address these strategic issues, the Draft Strategy contains four goals, 11 objectives and some suggested approaches to achieve the Vision. The goals align with the 2018-28 Community Outcomes¹, as well as the ‘strategic priorities’ identified by the Council in its Strategic Framework².

In summary, the goals and general approach to achieving each of the goals of the Draft Strategy is as follows.

**Goal 1: The multiple uses of water are valued by all for the benefit of all**

- Increasing awareness – to encourage and engage the community to value and respect the multiple uses of our water resources through advocacy and outreach programmes, demonstration projects that highlight the values of water, and considering the water services charging structure and the way information is conveyed to the community.
- Enhancing natural and cultural values (including ecology, amenity, recreation, heritage and landscape) – through initiatives such as demonstration projects, protection of existing waterway and wetland systems, encouraging and facilitating wetlands, waterways enhancement and naturalisation, addressing stream depletion, facilitating the adoption of water sensitive design and promoting water conservation.

**Goal 2: Water quality and ecosystems are protected and enhanced**

- Improving water quality and enhancing the natural, cultural and ecological values of waterways – through continuing the existing Stormwater Management Plan approach to management of stormwater quality, increasing focus on sediment control measures, implementing source control and water sensitive design, wetlands and waterways enhancement and naturalisation, and where possible retrofitting water quality mitigation for existing developed areas.
- Reducing the effects of wastewater overflows – by network upgrades, targeting efforts to address overflows and reducing inflow and infiltration.
- Understanding groundwater sources and their vulnerability to contamination – through targeted investigations, further implementation of source protection, and restrictions on excavation below groundwater level.
- Recognising the importance of robust data management and modelling to demonstrate performance.

**Goal 3: The effects of flooding, climate change and sea level rise are understood, and the community is assisted to adapt to them**

- Understanding the extent, effect and risk of flooding, and managing effects and adapting to flooding risks – by continuing the existing programme of investigations and physical works in the interim, while developing, communicating to the community and then implementing a risk based approach to managing the effects of flooding using options appropriate to specific situations.

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• Understanding risks due to sea level rise and consequences resulting from climate change, and developing an adaptive response.

Goal 4: Water is managed in a sustainable and integrated way in line with the principle of kaitiakitanga

• Managing assets across all disciplines in an integrated manner to maximise attributes such as place-making, collaborative benefits, eco-system service harmonies which may not be realised when assets are developed in isolation for a single discipline.

• Managing stormwater collectively wherever practicable in order to maximise efficiency, cost effectiveness and ease of maintenance. Encouraging on-site stormwater management using water sensitive design where collective stormwater management is not feasible (such as areas where urban intensification and redevelopment of industrial and business land is prevalent).

• Managing wastewater systems to meet community needs – including through reviewing and revising trade waste and biosolids management and developing long term solutions for Christchurch’s future growth and for the disposal of treated wastewater from the Akaroa Harbour communities.

• Managing water sources to meet reasonable demands – by improving understanding of water sources and water use, implementing demand management projects and securing access to water supplies.

• Infrastructure efficiency and resilience – by utilising a risk based approach, proactive monitoring, and the implementation of intelligent technology.

• Managing resources collaboratively. Water resources management is complex and requires collaborative integrated work programme across Council units and between stakeholders.

To guide actions to meet the goals and vision of the Draft Strategy eleven objectives have been identified as follows. Note that objectives are not listed in any order of priority.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Objective 1</td>
<td>Awareness &amp; engagement Increase awareness and engage with the community and mana whenua regarding the multiple uses and values of water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 2</td>
<td>Efficient &amp; resilient infrastructure Ensure efficient use of three waters infrastructure and ensure the resilience of entire networks (including natural waterbodies) to future environmental, social and/or cultural changes and natural hazard risks over the long term through timely asset renewal and/or better alternative solutions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 3</td>
<td>Enhancement of ecological, cultural and natural values Enhance the ecological, cultural and natural values (including amenity, recreation, customary use, heritage and landscape) of the waterways within the Christchurch urban area and settlements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 4</td>
<td>Water quality improvement Improve the water quality of surface water resources to protect ecosystem health and provide for contact recreation, food gathering, mahanga kai and cultural values.</td>
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<td>Objective 5</td>
<td>Wastewater overflows management Reduce and work towards eliminating the effects of wastewater overflows.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Objective 6</td>
<td>Flood risk Understand the likely extent and effects of flooding, and the risk posed by flooding.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Objective 7</td>
<td>Flood management and adaptation Manage and adapt to the effects of flooding using natural systems, planning tools, community adaptation and infrastructure solutions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 8</td>
<td>Sustainable wastewater systems Manage the effects of the wastewater systems to meet community needs for environmental, social, cultural and economic sustainability over the long term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 9</td>
<td>Groundwater protection Advance source protection of groundwater recharge areas and surface water supply sources for all drinking water supplies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 10</td>
<td>Improvement in understanding of aquifer system Understand the vulnerability, transit times and extent of confining layers of the Christchurch aquifers as well as the link to surface water quantity and quality.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Objective 11 Safe and sustainable water supply
Manage the water sources for drinking water supplies to meet the forecast reasonable demands over the long term and ensure efficiency of water use, and ensure demonstrably safe drinking water without the need for residual disinfection.

The Draft Strategy recognises the various roles of local, regional and national governments as well as public and private organisations and the general public, and how each can contribute to realising the Draft Strategy’s vision.

The Draft Strategy also supports the implementation of the Canterbury Water Management Strategy, in particular with respect to the following targets: ecosystem health and biodiversity, kaitiakitanga, drinking water, recreational and amenity opportunities, water-use efficiency and environmental limits.
Ötākaro / Avon River reflections in autumn
Te Tuatahi / Part One:
Tāhuhu korero / Technical & background information
1  Kupu Whakatāki / Introduction

1.1  Why develop an Integrated Water Strategy?

Water resources are taonga that play a fundamental part in providing for the needs of, and shaping the community. The Christchurch City Council (the Council) provides water supply, wastewater and stormwater services and infrastructure throughout Christchurch, including urban Ōtāhuhou / Christchurch, Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū / Banks Peninsula and rural areas within the Council’s jurisdiction. Together they account for some 25% of the projected council spend (10 billion dollars in the 10 year Long Term Plan in 2018). Throughout Christchurch, waterways and coastal waters also form a fundamental part of both the landscape and lives of the community.

The Draft Integrated Water Strategy (the Draft Strategy) is a high level overarching strategy developed to consider all of these different water resources, values and demands, and set a framework to help the Council to manage them in an integrated way over at least the next 100 years. The Draft Strategy responds to the need to recognise the effects of the earthquakes on both water resources and infrastructure and provide support for the work necessary to address those effects. It also sets out a number of medium and long term goals, including responses to the anticipated effects of sea level rise on water resources and water infrastructure. The strategy also provides for the requirements of working with manawhenua under the National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management 2014 (as amended) (Freshwater NPS) and other statutory and non-statutory plans, policies and strategies.

The Draft Strategy recognises the Council’s responsibilities to ensure water services and infrastructure support environmental, social, cultural and economic well-being of current and future generations. In fulfilling these responsibilities the Council works with Environment Canterbury, which is responsible for environmental resource management.

1.2  Our Water Resources

Christchurch’s freshwater resources include springs, streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands, lagoon, estuaries and high-quality groundwater. These water resources are an important part of the unique culture and the natural values of the area, shaping the landscape and Christchurch’s heritage.

Water is fundamentally important to Ngāi Tahu, highly valued by the community for recreation, and crucial to the health of the environment in which the community lives.

Christchurch’s water infrastructure includes:

- groundwater and surface water sources for community drinking water supply and the infrastructure that convey water from source to end-user, including treatment where necessary
- wastewater collection, treatment and discharge network
- stormwater collection, detention, treatment and conveyance and disposal network.

The actual and potential adverse effects of discharges of stormwater (and sometimes wastewater) to the streams, rivers, estuaries, harbours and into land in Christchurch need to be managed, as do any effects of flooding.

In terms of flood management, the effects of high groundwater levels in parts of Christchurch need to be managed in order to avoid or mitigate effects on the community. Occasionally heavy rainfall events can lead to flooding in parts of Christchurch – either through the stormwater network having insufficient capacity to convey all of the stormwater, or through rivers and streams rising so that they overtop their banks. King tides can lead to coastal flooding in parts of eastern Christchurch, the effects of which have been exacerbated in some areas by land settlement caused by the 2010/2011 earthquakes.

The potential effects of climate change will also need to be responded or adapted to over the duration of the Draft Strategy.

1.3  Integration

Three Council strategies relating to the sustainable management of Christchurch’s water resources were adopted by the Council between 2009 and 2013:
NOT COUNCIL POLICY

- Water Supply Strategy 2009 – 2039
- Surface Water Strategy 2009 – 2039
- Wastewater Strategy 2013

These three strategies are part of the Council’s broader Healthy Environment Strategies programme, which also includes:

- Council Sustainability Policy, adopted 2008
- Sustainable Energy Strategy 2008 – 2018
- Biodiversity Strategy 2008 – 2035
- Public Open Space Strategy 2010 – 2040
- Climate Smart Strategy 2010 – 2025
- Waterways and Wetlands Natural Asset Management Strategy 1999

The Council has also prepared a Resilience Strategy for Greater Christchurch to address existing challenges and prepare for future challenges in a way that is ‘fit for Christchurch’.

Efforts were made to take account of other water resources and their inter-relationships during the development of each of the existing water-related strategies. The extent to which this could be achieved was relatively limited.

The Council therefore identified that having three separate water-related strategies has, to an extent, hindered a more over-arching, integrated approach to water resources management. The earthquakes and their effects on the water resources and infrastructure have further highlighted the need for a more holistic approach. Better guidance on floodplain management was also identified as necessary where sufficient direction was not provided in the Surface Water Strategy, and to address anticipated effects of sea level rise.

These factors have led to the development of the Integrated Water Strategy. The Integrated Water Strategy will replace the Council’s three existing water-related strategies.

The Integrated Water Strategy will sit within the context of the work being undertaken by the Canterbury community under the Canterbury Water Management Strategy, and the work of the zone committees, Community Boards and community groups who are involved in implementing that strategy. The Strategy will also sit within the work being undertaken to fulfil requirements under the Freshwater NPS, and the establishment of Te Hononga, a joint Council-Ngāi Tahu initiative and work programme.

1.4 Scope

The Draft Strategy covers respect and stewardship of the water resources within Christchurch through the sustainable and integrated management of Christchurch's water supply (including its groundwater sources), wastewater and surface water (including stormwater and flooding).

Also included within the Draft Strategy is an overall approach for addressing its impacts of sea level rise on waterways, stormwater management and flood management. The Draft Strategy also covers working relationships with Ngāi Tahu.

The Draft Strategy primarily considers matters over which the Council and/or the local community can manage or influence. Matters pertaining to water resources on a regional or national level are managed through a variety of other policy and regulatory instruments, such as the Canterbury Water Management Strategy, the Land and Water Regional Plan, the Resource Management Act, national environmental standards and national policy statements.

1.5 Use of terms

In this Draft Strategy, the following terms are used:

Aquifers are underground layers of porous rock or sand through which groundwater flows

Christchurch means the whole of Christchurch District, including the Ōtautahi / Christchurch City urban area, other settlement areas in the district, Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū / Banks Peninsula and all rural areas within the jurisdiction of the Council.

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Groundwater is the water stored beneath Earth’s surface in aquifers (layers of water-bearing rock or sand). Groundwater tends to be abstracted from deeper aquifers tens to hundreds of metres below the ground surface) for drinking water, whilst shallow groundwater (water within a few metres of the ground surface) may contribute to flood issues.

Stormwater is water that originates during precipitation events and snow/ice melt. Stormwater can soak into the soil (infiltrate), be held on the surface and evaporate, or runoff and end up in nearby streams, rivers, or other water bodies (surface water).

Surface water includes drains, streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands, lagoons, springs and estuaries.

Wastewater refers to both the liquid and non-liquid portions of municipal sewage.

Water supply means all drinking water provided to households, public buildings, gardens and sports fields, and commercial and industrial customers through the Council’s water supply reticulation systems. It does not include the private residential and commercial supplies that operate in Christchurch, which are not owned or operated by, or on behalf of, the Council. It also doesn’t include ‘community water supplies’ operated by other organisations (e.g., Christchurch International Airport).

1.6 Geographic area

The Draft Strategy covers the entire jurisdictional area of the Council, and therefore includes urban, semi-rural and rural areas, as well as the small towns and settlements, within Christchurch’s territorial boundaries.

In general, marine and coastal areas (except estuaries and lakes) are outside the scope of the Draft Strategy, except in the context that they are receiving environments for stormwater and treated wastewater discharges.

1.7 Development of the Draft Integrated Water Strategy

The Draft Strategy has been developed as part of the Council’s Healthy Environment strategies programme. The process for developing the Strategy is outlined in Figure 1-1. The next step for this draft is Public Consultation.

![Diagram of Development Process: Integrated Water Strategy](image)

*Figure 1-1. Development Process; Integrated Water Strategy*

The process to date included the preparation of two background reports and internal working drafts prior to the preparation of a draft strategy for public consultation:
The Situational Analysis Report provided an analysis of the current state of water resources – water supply, wastewater and stormwater – in Christchurch. It considered the three waters within a context that included groundwater, surface water, coastal water (to the extent that it was affected by discharges or would affect the community through potential effects of sea level rise), natural hazards and community values.

The Issues and Options report was developed based on the information arising from the Situational Analysis. A series of stakeholder workshops and hui were held to seek their views on issues concerning Christchurch’s water resources and options to address them. An internal workshop built on the outputs of the workshops and hui to develop a suite of preferred options for each of the issues identified. The suite of preferred options identified for each issue was subsequently developed into the Draft Strategy.

An internal working first draft of the strategy was prepared. Guided by the Vision and four key Goals, a set of Objectives have been developed to help achieve progress towards the overall vision, achieve the goals and ensure that the key strategic issues are addressed. Integrated management of water services and infrastructure, and their effects on water resources, has also been considered. The internal working draft strategy was distributed to external reviewers for comment and feedback prior to the production of a draft strategy for public consultation.

The relationship of the Integrated Water Strategy to other Council Plans, Strategies and Policies is represented diagrammatically in Figure 1-2.

**Figure 1.2: Relationships of the Integrated Water Strategy within Council**

1.8 **Legislative and Policy Context**

Although it is not a statutory document there are a series of legislative and policy drivers for the preparation of the Draft Strategy, including:

- Resource Management Act 1991
- Local Government Act 2002
- Health Act 1956, as amended
- Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan 2013
- National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, as amended
- National Environmental Standard for Sources of Human Drinking Water
- New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010
- Canterbury Regional Policy Statement
- Regional Coastal Environment Plan for the Canterbury Region
- Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan
- Christchurch District Plan
- Waimakariri River Regional Plan (2004, as amended)
- Canterbury Water Management Strategy

A summary outline of relevant legislative and policy drivers is contained in Appendix A.

As noted in section 1.3, the work of the zone committees and other parties in implementing the Canterbury Water Management Strategy will be relevant to implementing the Integrated Water Strategy.

Statutes and policies influencing water management
Te Waihora / Lake Ellesmere sunset
Te Tuarua / Part Two: Te Rautaki / The Strategy
2 Te Kaupapa Matua / Purpose

The purpose of the Draft Strategy is to provide strategic direction for:

- sustainable and integrated management of water resources and taonga
- integrated management of related infrastructure and services
- effects of water infrastructure on surface, coastal and groundwater resources
- guiding Council decision making including how Council will involve, work with, and reflect mānawhenua values and interests in freshwater management and decision making.

The Draft Strategy is a high-level long term strategy. A series of short, medium and long term goals have been identified to allow the community, mānawhenua and the Council to meet the Strategy’s Vision.

3 Te Whakakitenga / Vision

*Te wai ora o Tāne – Water for Life*

*Valuing water and water services for people and the environment*

Achieving the vision means that Christchurch’s water resources are managed in a sustainable, adaptive and integrated way to:

- provide people, communities and future generations with access to safe and sufficient water resources
- maintain the integrity of freshwater ecosystems
- manage hazards from flooding and sea level rise.

4 Ngā Mātāpono Arataki / Guiding Principles

The Council developed the following principles to guide the preparation of the Draft Strategy:

- Kaitiakitanga – Kaitiakitanga “entails an active exercise of responsibility in a manner beneficial to the resource” in which responsibility is two-fold: “ultimate aim of protecting maui” and “the duty to pass the environment to future generations in a state which is as good as, or better than, the current state”. This guiding principle, of actively seeking to protect our water resources and improve their state for future generations, is the keystone of the Strategy.
- Integration – the Strategy needs to provide guidance to other Council strategies and plans, and provide an opportunity to integrate the management of water services and infrastructure, and water resources.
- Longevity – the Strategy should not be time bound, but will be intergenerational, while also being aspirational yet pragmatic, affordable, ‘real’ and achievable.

3 As expressed in the Mōhaenui iwi Management Plan 2013.
NOT COUNCIL POLICY

• Touchstone – an Integrated Water Strategy is fundamental to the Council’s activities serving and benefiting the community. It will be a tool to be used in discussions internally within the Council and in interactions with the public.

• Place-making – the Strategy needs to be cognisant of the concept of place-making (bringing the community with the Council into the development of spaces, recognising community values, liveability, cultural values and amenity) and integrating the use of green space and open space assets with water management.

• Flood management – the Strategy acknowledges that surface water and floodplain management will become increasingly important to provide the community with liveable spaces and for addressing the effects of ongoing environmental changes such as climate change, sea level rise and changes to groundwater.

• International best practice – the Strategy must draw on appropriate international experience and best practice to facilitate and advance continuous improvement, using comparable examples with relevant drivers to demonstrate where strategy outcomes have been achieved successfully elsewhere to demonstrate that they are achievable, pragmatic and worthwhile.

• Efficiency – there is a need to rationalise the three existing water-related Council strategies, to respond in the short-term to the effects of the earthquakes and to maximise the cross-benefits when considering replacement or new assets.

The Urban Water Working Group, led by the Ministry for the Environment, developed five key principles4 that have also informed the Draft Strategy:

• Papatūānuku - Our relationship with the land –papatūānuku – will pre-determine our relationship with water. This principle incorporates protection and enhancement of ecosystem health through integrated planning; ‘green infrastructure engineering and mitigating impacts on waterbodies at or near source.

• Ngā Wai Tuku Kiri – Our waters are a gift of life provided to us by our tupuna. This principle recognises the whakapapa and relationship that mana whenua have with the waters in their rohe.

• Tāngata - Our environments are places of human occupation. The two-pronged focus of this principle is recognition of community aspirations and values for their urban spaces along with the consideration of full life cycle costs and benefits in building and infrastructure investment decisions.

• Te Hāpori Me Te Wai – The community’s love and care for water is enduring. Underpinning this principle are growing and nurturing kaitakitanga of water ecosystems, along with providing for meaningful and quality information to support decision-making and behaviour change.

• Tiakina Mō Apōpō - In building future resilience, our connectedness with the environment is our strength. Included within this principle is the need for improving community resilience and conserving our water resources.

5 Ngā Take Rautaki / Strategic issues

Eleven key strategic issues have been identified.

The following discussion briefly outlines each of the key issues (in no priority order), highlighting why they are key strategic issues. This gives context to the development of the goals, objectives and preferred options encompassed in the Draft Strategy.

5.1 Different perceptions of the ‘value’ of the waters

The community has different and often conflicting perceptions of the ‘value’ and appropriate associated uses of the waters. During the stakeholder engagement workshops prior to the preparation of the Draft Strategy, the ‘wonderful, clean water’ within the District was identified, particularly the groundwater underlying the Christchurch metropolitan area, but also the streams, springs and groundwater of Te Pātaka o Ēkākutū /
Banks Peninsula. For some members of the community, the way water is used does not match the high quality and value of the resource – for example the use of high quality drinking water for irrigation, augmenting low stream flows or for conveying wastewater. In addition, there is the common perception that the supply of drinking water to the community is ‘free’. On the other hand, much of the District’s infrastructure functions as a result of the availability of water resources, and drainage and management of stormwater and floodwaters help to protect the community from harm. The workshops also highlighted reuse of treated wastewater (treated wastewater is currently disposed of rather than at least some of the treated wastewater being managed as a resource).

In particular, Ngāi Tahu have a longstanding relationship to water resources, including specific rights, interests and values that are fundamental to ongoing identity and wellbeing. Water is considered a taonga first and foremost and something to be protected in its natural state. This covers all forms of water, including water conveyed by drains.

**Why is it a key issue?** Understanding the multiple uses and values of water is essential for driving change. If all uses of water are understood and valued, particularly surface waterways and sources of potable water, this will enable the Draft Strategy’s vision to be achieved. Furthermore, the Council is committed to working with iwi and hapū to identify and provide for manawhenua values and interests in freshwater management.

### 5.2 Poor state of waterways

Surface water catchments in the urban area and rural settlements are subject to contamination from a combination of stormwater, wastewater overflows and other inputs such as sediment and animal and waterfowl contamination. The channels and riparian margins of waterways are also often modified, which adversely reduces habitat for plants and animals, and affects the health of these ecosystems.

These impacts may:

- have short-term and/or long-term adverse effects on aquatic ecosystems
- encourage the growth of nuisance aquatic plants
- create risks to human health from contact recreation or food gathering (including mahinga kai)
- affect the waterway aesthetics
- impact on other cultural and spiritual values associated with waterbodies.

Generally, poorer waterway health is recorded in urban areas of the district, and better waterway health is recorded in rural areas. Moreover, receiving waterbodies, such as Te Ihutai, Te Waihora, Wairewa and the bays and harbours of the Peninsula also have water quality issues that require improvement. The diversity of aquatic life shows a clear link to water quality and habitat degradation, and reduced biodiversity is typical of many of our waterways. Cultural Health Assessments of the Te Ihutai / Avon-Heathcote Estuary and Pūharakekenui / Styx catchments show that these water bodies are in a state of poor cultural health, and on the whole do not meet basic standards for cultural use. The protection, and indeed enhancement, of instream values are essential in providing for these basic health and safety needs.

**Why is it a key issue?** Good waterway health (i.e. water quality and habitat) is necessary for the protection of public health and safety, to safeguard the life-supporting capacity and ecosystems of surface water bodies, and in recognition of the need to provide for Māori cultural values. There is an increasing focus nationally on freshwater quality, and the community has clearly identified aspirations for improved waterway health throughout Christchurch.

### 5.3 Vulnerability of Christchurch’s groundwater source to contamination

The Christchurch metropolitan drinking water source is high quality groundwater that has been supplied to consumers with no permanent treatment needed. This has been rare for a city in the developed world. Christchurch’s ‘urban’ untreated drinking water supply has been a source of pride with residents and has been part of Christchurch’s cultural identity.

However, there are emerging trends in relation to the potential risk of contamination of Christchurch’s groundwater sources in shallow aquifers, which need to be better managed. In light of the 2016 outbreak of campylobacteriosis in Havelock North there has been greater scrutiny of ‘secure’ groundwater sources, greater rigour with which drinking water bores are assessed for security and questions raised about reliance on ‘secure’ groundwater status for untreated drinking water supplies.
Recent groundwater studies in the Waimakariri and Christchurch-West Melton groundwater zones indicate that groundwater in deeper aquifers north of the Waimakariri River is likely to flow under the river and into the deeper aquifers in the Christchurch-West Melton groundwater zone. The movement of groundwater may result in a slow increase in nitrate levels in the deeper aquifers in the Christchurch-West Melton zone over 50 to 100 years.

Ecosystem health in groundwater is also affected by contaminants. Tiny invertebrates living in groundwater (stygofauna) are thought to ‘purify’ the water in which they live, by feeding on organic matter and maintaining void spaces in the groundwater systems in a clean condition to maintain porosity (to enable flow) and oxygen. Stygofauna can be adversely affected by contaminants such as nitrates, pesticides and heavy metals.

**Why is it a key issue?** The general public perception appears to be of a well-protected aquifer system, however the degree of protection varies, and not all of the Christchurch metropolitan area lies above well-protected confined aquifers. The availability of high quality groundwater for public water supply is an extremely valuable natural resource for Christchurch, and potentially significant health, economic and environmental effects could result from contamination if groundwater is not appropriately protected. The Havelock North inquiry into the August 2016 campylobacteriosis outbreak has raised questions about whether groundwater sources can be deemed ‘secure’ and whether a ‘secure’ source is sufficient for managing risks to public health in the absence of treatment.

The Christchurch-West Melton groundwater zone includes all of the wells, other than three wells in Banks Peninsula, used for Christchurch’s public water supply. Rising levels of nitrates in groundwater in the Waimakariri zone may influence the source of Christchurch’s drinking water, raising concerns about future risk to human and ecosystem health. A recent Danish epidemiological study found that at nitrate-nitrogen levels in drinking water at or above 0.87 mg/L there was a statistically significant increase in risk of colorectal cancer.\(^5\)

The level at which groundwater ecosystem health may be maintained has been assessed at anywhere from 3.9 mg/L to protect 90% of aquatic species and 2.4 mg/L to protect 95% of aquatic species\(^6\) to an annual median of no more than 0.55 mg/L nitrate-nitrogen as the appropriate level to protect stygofauna in the groundwater at Te Waikoropupū Springs.\(^7\)

### 5.4 Wastewater overflows and effects on surface water

Without exception, wastewater networks around the world have overflows. Christchurch is no different, and this has been exacerbated by damage to the wastewater network caused by the 2010/2011 earthquakes. Overflows occur as a result of increased volumes of water entering the wastewater system and exceeding the design capacity of the pipeline – this is principally due to wet weather inflow and infiltration.

Overflows of wastewater are an ongoing concern for the community, particularly manawhenua who seek the elimination of overflows to provide for safe cultural use, including mahinga kai. Therefore continually working towards solutions to manage, minimise and potentially eliminate overflows is critical.

**Why is it a key issue?** Wastewater network overflows can adversely affect the water quality and ecology of waterways, can cause a public health risk, and are culturally unacceptable. However the actual effects are often less than might be perceived by the community due to the events being temporary and sporadic in nature and occurring at the time of higher flow and greater dilution in the receiving waters. There is a challenge therefore in managing wastewater network overflows to address the community, cultural and ecological concerns, without unnecessarily devoting large amounts of funds that could be used elsewhere to improve water quality.

### 5.5 Treated wastewater discharges into Akaroa Harbour

Two wastewater treatment plants at Akaroa and Duvauchelle discharge treated wastewater into Akaroa Harbour. There is a dual issue for these discharges – the concern of the community and Oneru Rūnanga about ongoing discharges to the harbour (notwithstanding the wastewater is treated to reasonably high levels), and the issue for the Council of the feasibility, practicality and cost of land disposal or land contact of the treated wastewater.

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\(^{5}\) Jorg Schulllehner et al, *International Journal of Cancer*, 2018. Note that the study referred to 3.87 mg/L nitrate, which is equivalent to 0.87 mg/L nitrate-nitrogen.

\(^{6}\) From the National Policy Statement on Freshwater as updated in 2017. Note that that the NPS addresses surface waters only, not groundwater.

\(^{7}\) Expert panel consensus to the Te Waikoropupū Springs Water Conservation Order Special Tribunal.
Why is it a key issue? Discharging treated wastewater to the harbour is offensive to members of the community. The discharge is particularly offensive to Ōnuku Rūnanga, whose preference is for the treated wastewater to be taken out of the harbour and irrigated onto land. The Council needs to find a solution that balances the concerns of the community and Ōnuku Rūnanga, and environmental effects with appropriate use of ratepayer funds.

5.6 Stormwater discharges and effects on surface water

The quality of stormwater has a significant effect on surface water quality. Stormwater from urban catchments contains a wide range of contaminants ranging from suspended sediments, nutrients and micro-organisms to chemical contaminants, metals and synthetic hydrocarbons. Untreated stormwater entering streams during the first flush of rain following a dry period typically contain high concentrations of contaminants which have built up on impervious surfaces. These discharges impact on both instream ecology and water quality as well as community use, recreation and customary and cultural uses. Stormwater detention and treatment measures can also have adverse effects on groundwater quality through seepage to the aquifers that underlie the Christchurch metropolitan area. Overall however, stormwater treatment devices play an important and positive role in protecting and enhancing water quality and are generally supported by the community, including manawhenua.

Why is it a key issue? Ongoing management of stormwater is essential and necessary to protect the quality of the groundwater and surface water resources of Christchurch. However, the design, development and installation of stormwater treatment can be expensive and complex, particularly in already developed areas where retrofitting devices is the only feasible option. In addition, ‘hard’ infrastructure alone is not likely to achieve a degree of contaminant reduction needed for substantive surface water quality improvements. Other ‘source control’ initiatives, such as behaviour change (e.g. switching to copper-free brake pads and being more vigilant on sediment discharge from construction sites) will be needed as well.

5.7 Flooding and flood management

The main rivers in the Christchurch metropolitan area – the Ōtākaro / Avon, Ōpāwaho / Heathcote, Huritini / Halswell and Pūharakekenui / Styx – have spring-fed base flows which originate from the shallow aquifers underlying the area. These rivers have relatively small surface water catchments which respond quickly to local rainfall, and cause flooding beyond the river and tributary channels from time to time.

Tidal flooding is a regular, predictable event in certain areas, particularly since the earthquakes. Much of the Christchurch metropolitan area is low lying in relation to the sea so there are areas which can flood simply as a result of an extreme high tide and swell. While tidal flooding on its own can cause nuisance flooding, when combined with a storm event it can result in more damaging flooding.

The hill suburbs of Christchurch and the short, steep stream catchments of Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū / Banks Peninsula receive a higher annual average rainfall than the flat lands, and experience higher intensity rainfalls as well. This, combined with the steep terrain, can result in high velocity flood flows, soil erosion, landslips and short term flooding.

The 2010/2011 earthquakes have also affected flooding. An increase in the incidence of flooding is most evident in areas close to waterways, and where soft ground has settled and thus become more flood prone. The earthquakes also had a significant effect on the capacity of surface waterways to convey floodwaters, as lateral spread has narrowed channels and so reduced their capacity.

In some areas, groundwater is very close to the ground surface and inhibits the infiltration of floodwaters into the soil. This increases runoff, which may worsen flooding and sometimes leads to prolonged standing surface water.

Why is it a key issue? Flooding ranges from nuisance flooding such as on roads or private property which may limit access or cause inconvenience, to flood water affecting infrastructure and entering dwellings, causing significant damage or threatening life safety. Under the Health Act 1956, the Christchurch District Drainage Act and the Local Government Act, the Council has a responsibility to provide for the health and safety of the community and maintain a duty of care with respect to managing drainage, and the effects of flooding. Flooding and flood management are also clearly linked to the issue of the effects of sea level rise, groundwater level rise and the anticipated effects of climate change. It is also important to consider the need to provide for flood management areas and devices such as retention basins, wetlands and swales that can help provide solutions for integrated flood and water management.
5.8 Responding/adapting to the anticipated effects of climate change and sea level rise

Sea level rise has significant implications for the district (particularly the lower lying areas of the Christchurch metropolitan area and Banks Peninsula) in terms of increased coastal inundation, shallower groundwater, higher flooding levels (including river flooding) and accelerated coastal erosion. Increased salination of freshwater resources as well as potential changes to ecology, including subsequent changes to mahinga kai resources are also issues.

The greatest impact is expected in the coastal areas in the east of the Christchurch metropolitan area (including Sumner, Southshore and New Brighton), low lying land in the mid to lower Ōtākaro / Avon River catchment and the lower Ōpāwaho / Heathcote River catchment, and low lying areas in the main Akaroa Harbour settlements. Sea level rise and shallowing of groundwater level in some areas, combined with extreme storm events will exacerbate the risk of inundation, and also increase the likelihood of the Ōtākaro / Avon and Ōpāwaho / Heathcote Rivers overtopping their banks, which since the earthquakes, now happens on a king tide along the lower Ōpāwaho / Heathcote River. Pūharekenui / Styx River is also vulnerable from tidal flooding overtop of the existing sand dunes bordering Brooklands Lagoon.

In some instances, shallowing of groundwater has resulted in the water spilling out at the surface and preventing floodwaters from soaking into the soil. Such areas have already experienced prolonged spells of standing water. The frequency and extent of these issues is likely to increase with climate-change induced shallowing of groundwater levels.

Why is it a key issue?

Sea level rise and associated coastal erosion will pose a risk to water services infrastructure in coastal areas in Christchurch. Wastewater pipelines, pump stations and other critical utility infrastructure in low lying coastal areas will potentially be affected by sea level rise. Stormwater networks in low-lying areas may suffer from backwater effects, raised groundwater levels and impeded drainage. Roading pavements, which are designed assuming normally dry ground conditions, will deteriorate quickly where groundwater is very shallow. There is a significant reduction in pavement strength due to the ingress of water, which damages and weakens supporting subgrade layers, and can cause, for example, increased number and size of potholes.

Note that current planning is based on current predicted sea-level rise. The Council and the community need to be mindful that predictions may change and future sea-level rise may be greater than currently forecast. Development of dynamic adaptive planning pathways will be required in order to inform decisions in light of the uncertainty with sea-level rise predictions.

5.9 Long term availability of water for water supply

The Christchurch metropolitan area has an abundant source of very high quality groundwater. However, the exact capacity and availability of the overall aquifer is unknown, and the alternative water sources (e.g. Waimakariri River) would be significantly more expensive than the current supply. In addition, several Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū / Banks Peninsula schemes already have limited water sources. Catchment and groundwater protection may not be adequate, particularly in Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū / Banks Peninsula, which could lead to future water quality and availability issues. Also a concern for the community is the extent to which large-scale water takes from the same aquifers as those used for Christchurch’s public water supply may affect the Council to acquire additional water takes to respond to future demand resulting from future growth.

Why is it a key issue? Access to high quality drinking water is important and high quality drinking water should be used appropriately to ensure the long term availability of the existing water sources. The Council has a legislative responsibility to ensure that public health protection and safety needs are proactively met through the agreed levels of service for water supply, which include the Council’s obligation to meet the statutory requirements in respect of water supply quality. There are also significant social, health, cultural, environmental and economic costs of not providing a reliable and safe source of water supply to the community.

5.10 Long term sustainable wastewater treatment and disposal

Wastewater treatment and disposal needs for the Christchurch metropolitan area have been addressed for the next 20 years at least. As the Christchurch metropolitan area expands to the north and southwest, the cost of conveying wastewater from these growth areas to the Christchurch Wastewater Treatment Plant in Bromley will increase. Beyond 2040, Christchurch’s wastewater treatment and disposal system may require changes to accommodate these growth areas.
The immediate challenge for managing the wastewater systems is to provide a long term solution to the treated wastewater discharges into Akara Harbour that addresses the concerns of the community and the Ōnuku Rūnanga (see Issue 5). Previous work to address discharges to Whakaraupō / Lyttelton Harbour is being undertaken, which will result in removal of the discharges to the harbour and increasing loads to Bromley.

*Why is it a key issue?* The Council is developing long term wastewater treatment and disposal solutions that can accommodate future growth while balancing lifecycle costs of new assets against community and cultural concerns and environmental effects. There is the opportunity to develop more integrated solutions in the long term along with multiple paths for beneficial reuse of biosolids. Further, as disposal of treated wastewater directly into waterbodies is not acceptable to manawahenua the Council is actively collaborating with Papatipu Rūnanga to develop appropriate solutions for wastewater management. The Council has a responsibility to ensure public health and safety needs are proactively met through the agreed levels of service for wastewater.

### 5.11 Infrastructure efficiency and resilience

There have been increased water and wastewater pipe failures compared to pre-earthquake due to both age related deterioration as well as earthquake damage. A significant number of assets created in post-war construction booms are reaching the end of their lives and will require renewal. Significant infrastructure repairs are also underway to address the effects of the earthquakes. There is a backlog of renewals due to the financial impact of the rebuild.

The Council wants to increase the resilience of the three waters infrastructure to earthquakes and other natural hazards. The Council needs to further develop a proactive risk based approach to asset management that balances long term affordability for the ratepayer against the cost of managing the asset risks. There is also a need to look at environmental infrastructure that provide additional services in relation to flood management, stormwater retention and treatment as well as ecological and cultural outcomes.

A Board of Inquiry investigation into the 2016 campylobacteriosis outbreak in Havelock North highlighted the need for greater oversight of the safety and security of both the source of community drinking water supplies and the infrastructure that delivers drinking water to customers.

Additionally there are other initiatives affecting three waters services:

- A review of the manner in which water supply, wastewater and stormwater services are delivered in New Zealand is underway. Proposals include a separate national regulatory body to direct and oversee provision of the three waters services and possible ‘supra-regional’ public drinking water suppliers. The Council remains committed to local control over local three waters services.
- Ministry of Health has updated drinking water standards and is reviewing the regulatory framework for drinking water.

Another issue for parts of Christchurch has to do with small settlements that are not serviced with a public water supply. For some of these communities drinking water is provided through a private scheme. Residents in other settlements rely on their own bores or rainwater as their drinking water source. Consideration of whether to provide a public reticulated supply to currently unserviced settlements will require consideration of benefits afforded to those settlements against the costs of providing a public water supply, which can be high for more remote settlements.

Emerging contaminants are another area which can present challenges for manage water resources. Emerging contaminants are substances have not been commonly monitored but may have the potential to cause adverse effects on human health or ecosystem health. Examples of emerging contaminants are perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, such as those formerly used in certain fire suppression systems.⁸

*Why is it a key issue?* In addition to earthquake damage, there is an approaching ‘bow wave’ of aging pipes and associated infrastructure that need renewal due to historic city growth patterns leading to large lengths of pipes needing renewal over a similar time period. The additional renewal requirements have the potential to impact on the affordability of rates and innovative solutions are required to improve efficient use and renewal of infrastructure.

For the groundwater sourced public water supply to remain untreated, both the source and the infrastructure that deliver the water must be deemed ‘secure’. As there is currently uncertainty about the extent to which

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changes will be made to three waters service delivery under the Government’s three waters review the
time the multiple uses of the city’s water resources e.g. ecology, recreation, food gathering, receiving
environment for discharges.

The key elements of this goal are:

- Increasing awareness – to encourage and engage the community to value and respect the multiple
  uses of our water resources through advocacy and outreach programmes, demonstration projects that
  highlight the values of water, and considering the water services charging structure and the way
  information is conveyed to the community.

- Enhancing natural and cultural values (including ecology, amenity, recreation, heritage and landscape)
  – through initiatives such as demonstration projects, protection of existing waterway and wetland
  systems, encouraging and facilitating wetlands, waterways enhancement and naturalisation,
  addressing stream depletion, facilitating the adoption of water sensitive design and promoting water
  conservation.

Goal 2: Water quality and ecosystems are protected and enhanced

Achieving a high standard of water quality in Christchurch’s surface and groundwater is essential for improving
the ecosystem health of water resources, protecting and restoring Ngāi Tahu values associated with surface
water resources and supporting a range of recreation activities on and around waterways. Good water quality
adds to the amenity value of surface waterways, and is essential in the Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū / Banks
Peninsula streams and rivers and the Christchurch aquifers which supply drinking water to the Christchurch
community.

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9 Christchurch City Council (2018). Community Outcomes [https://ccc.govt.nz/the-council/how-the-council-works/20182028-
vision/community-outcome/]

Springs, streams, rivers, lakes and associated wetlands provide important ecosystem values, and are essential to the existence of plants, invertebrates, fish and birds. The estuaries, coastal lagoons (hāpuā), harbours and the coastal marine area connected to these waterbodies are also important and must be protected and enhanced.

Recognising the importance of robust and reliable data acquisition, data management and modelling is essential for tracking performance over time.

The key elements of this goal are:

- Improving water quality and enhancing the natural, cultural and ecological values of waterways – through continuing the existing Stormwater Management Plan approach to management of stormwater quality, increasing focus on sediment control measures, implementing source control and water sensitive design, wetlands and waterways enhancement and naturalisation, and where possible retrofitting water quality mitigation for existing developed areas.

- Reducing the effects of wastewater overflows – by network upgrades, targeting efforts to address overflows and reducing inflow and infiltration.

- Understanding groundwater sources and their vulnerability to contamination – through targeted investigations, further implementation of source protection, and restrictions on excavation below groundwater level.

**Goal 3: The effects of flooding, climate change and sea level rise are understood, and the community is assisted to adapt to them**

The Christchurch metropolitan area is naturally flood prone, much of it is formed on vast areas of drained swamps and wetlands, and there are significant flood plains within its boundaries. Managing high flows in urban waterways and stormwater from new and existing developments and reserving space for the natural flow of the waterways are necessary to reduce the risk of flooding to the community – in other words, ‘making room for the river’. In Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū / Banks Peninsula, the shorter steeper catchments present their own challenges in terms of managing flooding in the small settlements. The ongoing management of lake, estuary and coastal lagoon openings and levels (including Te Roto o Wairewa / Lake Forsyth and Te Waihora / Lake Ellesmere) in conjunction with manawhenua, affecting landowners and the community are also important.

Sea level rise has implications for the district in terms of increased coastal inundation, shallower groundwater, particularly in coastal areas and along tidal stretches of the rivers, higher flooding levels and erosion. While the implications are expected to be particularly acute for the lower lying and coastal areas of the Christchurch metropolitan area, Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū / Banks Peninsula bays and harbours will also experience effects.

It is therefore necessary to take a long term view and have a flexible approach to the management of flooding and sea level rise that enables the community to understand the risks and make timely adaptations when pre-defined conditions or triggers are met.

The key elements of this goal are:

- Understanding the extent, effect and risk of flooding, and managing effects and adapting to flooding risks – by continuing the existing programme of investigations and physical works in the interim, while developing, communicating to the community and then implementing a risk based approach to managing the effects of flooding using options appropriate to specific situations.

- Understanding risks due to sea level rise and consequences resulting from climate change, and developing an adaptive response.

**Goal 4: Water is managed in a sustainable and integrated way in line with the principle of kaitiakitanga**

Managing water in a sustainable and integrated way is an over-arching goal that covers the long term sustainability of the water supplies and the wastewater treatment and disposal systems. This also encompasses the integration of the waters and the renewal of aging and poor condition water supply, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure. The principle of kaitiakitanga requires Council to take a long term and balanced approach to water management with a focus on solutions and cultural and community outcomes, including recreation and mahinga kai. It also highlights the important connection between water quantity (managing
abstraction and recharge) and water quality (treatment and discharge) and the natural flows in the surface waters.

The key elements of this goal are:

- Managing assets across all disciplines in an integrated manner to maximise attributes like place-making, collaborative benefits, eco-system service harmonies which may not be realised when assets are developed in isolation for a single discipline.
- Managing stormwater collectively wherever practicable in order to maximise efficiency, cost effectiveness and ease of maintenance. Encouraging on-site stormwater management using water sensitive design where collective stormwater management is not feasible (such as areas where urban intensification and redevelopment of industrial and business land is prevalent).
- Managing wastewater systems to meet community needs – including through reviewing and revising trade waste and biosolids management and developing long term solutions for Christchurch’s future growth and for the disposal of treated wastewater from the Akaroa Harbour communities.
- Managing water sources to meet reasonable demands – by improving understanding of water sources and water use, implementing demand management projects and securing access to water supplies.
- Infrastructure efficiency and resilience – by utilising a risk based approach, proactive monitoring and the implementation of intelligent technology.
- Managing resources collaboratively. Water resources management is complex and requires collaborative integrated work programme across Council units and between stakeholders.

The Draft Strategy supports the implementation of the Canterbury Water Management Strategy (CWMS), as shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CWMS Target</th>
<th>Relevant Draft Strategy Goal(s)</th>
<th>Relevant Draft Strategy Objective(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ecosystem health/biodiversity</td>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaitiakitanga</td>
<td>1, 3, 4</td>
<td>1, 3, 4, 5, 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking water</td>
<td>1, 4</td>
<td>9, 10, 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreational and amenity opportunities</td>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td>1, 3, 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water-use efficiency</td>
<td>1, 4</td>
<td>2, 5, 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental limits</td>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td>4, 4, 8, 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that other Council polices and strategies also support the implementation of the Canterbury Water Management Strategy, including but not limited to the Biodiversity Strategy, the Infrastructure Strategy, the Economic Development Strategy, the Energy Action Plan, the Sustainable Energy Strategy and the Sustainability Policy.

7 Ngā Paetae / Objectives

While some of the issues outlines in section 5are those for which the Council can exercise some degree of direct control, for other issues the Council will need support from manawhenua, the public, regional and central governments, and other stakeholders in order to the objectives of the Draft Strategy.

The objectives are not listed in any order of priority.
7.1 Objective 1: Awareness & engagement

Increase awareness and engage with the community and mana whenua regarding the multiple uses and values of water

CURRENT SITUATION

Encouraging and engaging the community to value and respect the multiple uses of water will enable a culture shift to a future where all uses of water are valued.

Surface water quality within the Christchurch urban area and smaller settlements is typical of urban environments with poorer ecological health than in rural areas.

There are numerous causes of contamination in the urbanised areas and community behaviour can influence many of these; for example sediment from construction, bacteria from waterfowl and dog faeces, and dumping of litter into the waterways. Residential properties pay targeted rates for the three water services but these charges are not specifically shown on the rates bill. The typical public perception is that the supply of drinking water is virtually free and unlimited. Most residential properties are metered but some meters cover more than one property. Residential meters are read every two years and information on water use is only sent to high water users. Per capita water consumption is higher than other New Zealand cities that have universal metering and volumetric pricing which is partially due to higher garden watering in Christchurch (recent estimates for Christchurch’s average residential consumption are around 400 litres per capita per day compared to under 200 litres per capita per day for cities with volumetric pricing).

PROGRESS TO DATE

- Metering of all properties in the Christchurch metropolitan area since 1989 (although some residential properties share a water meter)
- Waterwise campaign pre-earthquake to encourage water conservation
- Ongoing Learning Through Action environmental education programme
- Ongoing Target Sustainability programme for Christchurch businesses

Examples of current Christchurch City Council actions:

- Joint education booklet *Waitaha Wai: Waterways of Christchurch* prepared by the Council and Environment Canterbury
- Provided funding for the Christchurch Coastal Pathway project which brings the community closer to the estuary. Future additions include seating and lookouts.

Examples of the supporting actions of other organisations:

- Canterbury Water Management Strategy zone committees, which are joint committees of Environment Canterbury and the district councils within the zones
- Enviroschools programme
- Sustainable Living programme
- Environment Canterbury’s water education programme resources for primary and secondary schools
- Sustainable Ōtāutahi’s resources to promote water conservation.

SUGGESTED APPROACHES

Works aimed at achieving this objective should seek to link to joint work programmes with Ngāi Tahu Papatipu Rūnanga and Mahanaui Kurataiao where relevant and appropriate.

1. Advocacy and Outreach

The need for a ‘step-change’ in the way people value Christchurch water was identified in the stakeholder workshops. Advocacy and outreach initiatives would be the foundation to support other suggested approaches implemented for the Draft Strategy, and should be integrated with the work of the zone committees and the community under the Canterbury Water Management Strategy. Recent media coverage of the poor state of the urban waterways in Christchurch shows that waterways are valued by some, but valuing all of the waters needs to become a ‘top-of-mind’ issue for the majority of the population to achieve the ‘step-change’ required to a future where the waters are valued by all.
Examples of the Council’s recent approaches to advocacy and outreach are outlined under ‘Progress to date’ above.

2. Demonstration projects

Stakeholders have suggested demonstration projects as an interim measure for naturalising the waterways in the Christchurch metropolitan area. This recognises the potentially large scale and cost of the works necessary to fully implement naturalisation. Implementation of projects to protect areas of springs and naturalising existing piped waterways would support mana whenua aspirations, ensuring relevant Ngāi Tahu Papatipu Rūnanga are involved, and provide demonstrations of the value of water and waterways.

3. Facilitate water sensitive design

Water sensitive design is an approach applied to land use planning and development at region, catchment, development and site scales. Water sensitive design seeks to protect and enhance natural freshwater systems, sustainably manage water resources, and mimic natural processes to achieve enhanced outcomes for ecosystems and communities. The community has expressed a desire for water sensitive design measures such as rainwater harvesting and greywater reuse to be made easier to incorporate into new or renovated houses or housing developments. Implementation of water sensitive design measures related to provision of Council infrastructure, such as those used in stormwater management would also provide a regular visual reminder to the community of the importance and value of Christchurch’s water resources. This suggested approach has linkages to a related approach to address Objective 3.

4. Improve public understanding of the cost of water services

The Council’s current charging structures are targeted rates for water supply, wastewater and stormwater. This approach means that all customers of the Council water services pay a common rate for each water service regardless of the volume consumed or produced (unless they are high water users—typically non-residential customers which are charged for their excess water use on a volumetric basis).

Changing the Council’s water services charging structure was raised as an option during the stakeholder workshops. More than half of all New Zealanders are currently subject to water supply volumetric pricing and a number of Councils are in the process of implementing universal water metering and water supply volumetric pricing. The Councils have reaped the benefits of this move in the form of reduced consumption, deferred capital expenditure and improved sustainability. Volumetric pricing is also an international best practice.

5. Waterways and wetlands enhancement and naturalisation

Encouraging and facilitating naturalisation works in key identified waterways and wetlands can assist the community to value water, and to improve the state of the District’s waterways. The works could be Council initiated (for example preferred option 1-2 proposes a Council initiated demonstration project for waterways enhancement), or developed in collaboration with developers and/or local communities, or be undertaken by community groups (and supported by the Council).

PROPOSED WAYS OF MEASURING ACHIEVEMENT OF THE OBJECTIVE:

- Annual average residential consumption of drinking water in litres per resident per day
- Peak day water supplied per connected property (L/connection/day)
- Assessment of the state of the Takiwā

7.2 Objective 2: Efficient & resilient infrastructure

Ensure efficient use of three waters infrastructure and ensure the resilience of entire networks (including natural waterbodies) to future environmental, social and/or cultural changes and natural hazard risk over the long term through timely asset renewal and/or better alternative solutions

CURRENT SITUATION

There have been increased water supply and wastewater pipe failures due to both age related deterioration and earthquake damage. The earthquakes also caused damage to stormwater and land drainage assets including damaged pipes and pump stations, as well as stopbanks and box drains. Stormwater pipes have been
damaged by the earthquakes and now have many non-critical cracks and defects which will lead to a shorter service life than would otherwise be expected. There is an approaching ‘bow wave’ of water supply and wastewater infrastructure renewals and replacements as a significant volume of aging infrastructure created in post-war construction booms are reaching the end of their lives and will require renewal. Significant infrastructure repairs are underway to address the effects of the earthquakes. There is a backlog of renewals due to the financial impact of the rebuild. These renewal issues impact on the affordability of rates and innovative solutions are required to improve efficient use and renewal of infrastructure. The Council has started on a path towards a proactive risk based approach to asset renewal that takes into account asset criticality, condition and performance.

A network of piezometers to monitor shallow groundwater around the city will help plan efficient repair of inground pipes by identifying times when groundwater is deeper so that the need to pump during repair can be minimised, thus keeping down some of the cost of repair.

The post-earthquake spike in construction of three waters infrastructure is also likely to lead to spikes in future renewals programmes due to the large number of assets being installed over a short time.

One consequence of the 2017 Government Inquiry into the Havelock North drinking water issues has been a trend towards a more rigorous assessment of wellhead security. The Council initiated a programme of works to upgrade below-ground wellheads to regain the ‘secure’ status of the metropolitan Christchurch water supply. Re-attainment of secure status will enable the Council to retire the temporary chlorination of the metropolitan Christchurch public water supply put in place from March 2018.

Ngāi Tahu have played a prominent and influential role in the re-build of Ōtautahi / Christchurch, particularly around designing the urban environment in a way that respects the taonga status of its waterways. Ngāi Tahu wish to maintain this role and ensure that improved infrastructure is developed that reflects Ngāi Tahu values.

**PROGRESS TO DATE**

- The Council is a member of the 100 Resilient Cities network, with the vision to help cities around the world become more resilient to the physical, social, and economic challenges that are a growing part of the 21st century.

- Condition assessment of wastewater infrastructure through the earthquake response programme has led to improved knowledge of its condition.

- The Council has adopted a multi-values approach towards more holistic stormwater management, based on six values: ecology, drainage, culture, heritage, landscape and recreation. This approach also enables greater resilience, such as replacing box drains with naturalised channels.

**Examples of current Christchurch City Council actions:**

- Planned actions in the Council’s Asset Management Plans to improve asset renewal planning by moving to a risk based approach

**Examples of the supporting actions of other organisations:**

- New Zealand Asset Management Support work to provide leadership in asset management

**SUGGESTED APPROACHES**

There may be opportunities for projects undertaken to meet Objective 2 to link to joint work programmes with Ngāi Tahu Papatipu Rūnanga and Mahanaui Kurataiao Ltd.

1. **Proactive risk-based asset renewals**

   The Council has already identified a number of actions in the three waters 2018 Asset Management Plans to improve asset renewal planning to a proactive risk-based approach.

   Development of formal procedures for assessment of asset criticality, condition and performance is the first stage to improve the Council’s renewal planning approach. The second stage requires development of processes and guidelines for renewals criteria, renewals modelling and identification of opportunities to renew a group of assets that are inter-related. A key supporting action is the asset data capture, verification and validation programme, particularly for Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū / Banks Peninsula infrastructure which has the greatest data gaps.
2. Proactive monitoring of condition

Condition based monitoring is the process of systematic data collection and evaluation to identify changes in performance or condition of a system, or its components, so that remedial interventions can be planned in a cost effective manner to maintain reliability and ensure continued service for customers. Condition based monitoring fits into the TOTEX (total expenditure including capital and operational) philosophy of encouraging the better use of existing assets, rather than the building of new ones.

Monitoring of shallow groundwater informs an understanding of which assets are constantly wet and those that are exposed to fluctuating wet-dry conditions, both of which can lead to a faster deterioration of in-ground pipes. Shallow groundwater also causes rapid deterioration of road causeways by weakening supporting subgrade layers. Condition-based monitoring is seen as a national and international best practice.

3. Intelligent technology

Intelligent technology would be used to improve infrastructure asset renewal and/or to enable more efficient use of existing infrastructure. An example of intelligent technology to improve infrastructure asset renewal is using a probabilistic model to predict pipe failure. A probabilistic model can be applied to a water supply network where there are many factors affecting water main pipe failure. More efficient use of existing wastewater infrastructure could be achieved through intelligent technology to optimise wastewater upgrades to reduce overflows.

4. Continuing to manage for the six core values for stormwater and flood management

For over 20 years, the Christchurch City Council has focused on a multi-value and multi-party approach to stormwater and flood management. By identifying six core values — ecology, drainage, culture, heritage, landscape and recreation — as the drivers for improved surface water, stormwater and flood management, the Council has begun to translate legislative requirements and community aspirations into tangible reflections of a more sustainable approach to asset management.

A multi-values approach to stormwater and flood management supports the social, cultural, economic and environmental well-being of residents and enables sustainable resource management into the future.

5. Emerging contaminants

The Council will continue to monitor scientific evidence regarding emerging contaminants.

PROPOSED WAYS OF MEASURING ACHIEVEMENT OF THE OBJECTIVE

- Water main breaks per 100 km per year, targeting a decreasing year-on-year trend
- Wastewater collection system dry weather overflows per 1000 connected properties per year, targeting a decreasing year-on-year trend

7.3 Objectives 3 and 4: Enhancement of ecological, cultural & natural values and water quality improvement

3: Enhance the ecological, cultural and natural values (including amenity, recreation, customary use, heritage and landscape) of waterways within the Christchurch urban area and settlements
4: Improve the water quality of surface water resources to protect ecosystem health and provide for contact recreation, food gathering and cultural values

CURRENT SITUATION

The highly urbanised catchments such as the Ōtākaro / Avon and Ōpāwaho / Heathcote Rivers have poorer ecological health, whereas the less urbanised areas, such as the upper reaches of the Pūharakekenui / Styx River, the Ōtukaikino catchment and many of the Te Pātaka o Rākaiahuatū / Banks Peninsula waterways have much better ecological health.

A consistent theme in feedback from the community and manawhenua to the Council has been concern over the quality of rivers and streams, particularly in the Christchurch metropolitan area, but also within the settlements of Te Pātaka o Rākaiahuatū / Banks Peninsula. Sediment discharges to waterways and the Te Ihutai / Avon-Heathcote Estuary, and Whakaraupō / Lyttelton and Akaroa Harbours has also been a source of concern.
PROGRESS TO DATE

- Council programmes to improve waterway health in the District’s waterways:
  - 1990s Waterways Enhancement Programme – restoration of 28 km of waterways (such as naturalisation of timber lined drains)
  - 2003 Waterways, Wetlands and Drainage Guide describing a multi-disciplinary approach to the protection, restoration, management and design of waterways and wetlands
  - Waterway improvements through the current Waterway Ecology and Water Quality Improvement programme
- Comprehensive Stormwater Network Discharge Consent application with stormwater discharges to be managed on the basis of preparation of a series of Stormwater Management Plans, which are focussed on improving stormwater quality.
- The Council is making progress on enhancing the natural values of waterways within the district. For example, the Te Papa Ōtākaro / Avon River Precinct project includes significant work to improve the ecology and health of the river, including changes to the river channel, its banks and adjacent open areas.

Examples of current Christchurch City Council actions:

- Completion of Ōtākaro / Avon, Pūharakekenui / Styx and Huritini / Halswell River stormwater management plans and preparation of a draft Ōpāwaho / Heathcote River stormwater management plan
- Publication of vision and values documents for the four major river catchments, with examples of what has already been achieved
- Updates of Waterways Wetlands and Drainage Guide in 2011 and 2012

Examples of the supporting actions of other organisations:

- Christchurch-West Melton Zone Committee priority catchment programme to improve stormwater management practices and waterway health
- Canterbury Water Management Strategy Zone Committee implementation plans
- Waterways Centre for Freshwater Management work programme
- Canterbury Regional Land and Water Plan
- Community projects and groups, including Ōpāwaho-Heathcote River Network, Avon-Ōtākaro Network, Cashmere Stream Care Group, Styx Living Laboratory Trust
- Continue discussions with Ngāi Tahu Papatipu Rūnanga on future stormwater management through the Comprehensive Stormwater Network Discharge Consent.

SUGGESTED APPROACHES

Where appropriate works undertaken to achieve these objectives should link to joint work programmes with Ngāi Tahu Papatipu Rūnanga and Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd.

1. Advocacy and outreach and Demonstration projects

These two approaches are shared in common with the suggested approaches 1 and 2 for Objective 1.

2. Continue and enhance implementation of the current approach to stormwater management

There is an existing comprehensive surface water quality monitoring network throughout the Christchurch metropolitan area. This includes a monitoring programme which is being implemented by the Council in conjunction with the Interim Global Stormwater Discharge consent, the two Stormwater Management Plan consents and the Comprehensive Stormwater Network Discharge Consent.

As information is gathered, it will be used to prioritise areas for stormwater management upgrading and treatment, targeting investment to areas where it will achieve the greatest benefit for the least cost. Stormwater network expansion and treatment and storage improvement opportunities will be continually investigated, and innovation, including water sensitive designs implemented. This work
would be enhanced by improved contaminant concentration and load modelling to investigate the
effects of alternative strategies.

Developers of greenfield and significant infill residential developments are required to construct
stormwater detention and treatment systems or connect to an existing collective mitigation system.
Options for retrofitting infrastructure exist, and initiatives such as re-examining road cleaning and
stormwater network drain clearing practices, and working with landowners and commercial and
industrial land users to address on-site stormwater management practices should be continued.
Installing rainwater gardens and investigating pavement types in consultation with Council’s roading
and parks teams are also options for improving stormwater discharges from areas of existing
infrastructure. Where suitable land is available, larger scale measures such as sedimentation and
detention ponds and wetlands could be implemented. Current treatment devices result in a level of
reduction in stormwater contaminant loads but further reductions may be possible as technology
improves and becomes more economic. Complete retrofitting of catchments may also become viable.
An ongoing programme of consideration and implementation of stormwater detention and treatment
measures will therefore be undertaken.

The Stormwater Management Plans being prepared as part of the Comprehensive Stormwater
Network Discharge Consent consider a number of these measures for implementation in particular
catchments or areas of catchments. The Avon Stormwater Management Plan for example includes a
treatment toolbox from which appropriate measures can be selected, and a system of prioritising the
implementation of treatment measures. The current aim is that by 2020 all of the catchments in the
Christchurch District will be covered by a Stormwater Management Plan.

3. Increased sediment control

Sediment discharges are a frequent cause of adverse effects in Christchurch’s surface waterways,
including Whakaraupō / Lyttelton Harbour and Akaroa Harbour. Conditions are placed on resource
consents for developments, but there are a number of other measures that could be instituted to
increase control over the effects of sediment discharges such as:

- land use controls to limit vegetation clearance and overgrazing in areas identified as priorities for
  addressing sediment discharge
- improved mitigation of sediment discharges from road corridors and cuttings
- monitoring and enforcement of erosion control.

4. Waterway vegetation management

Aquatic vegetation clearance is undertaken, both in-channel and along banks, throughout many of our
waterways to maintain channel capacity for flood flows and recreational use. The removal of this
vegetation can remove habitat and food for animals, such as fish, and can result in the discharge of
sediment when plants along banks are removed.

Stakeholder workshops identified the option of adjusting vegetation removal practices to take into
account the ecological values of waterways, such as controlling growth of flag iris in the lower
Ōtākaro / Avon River and refraining from ‘shaving’ banks along areas of the Ōtākaro / Avon and
Ōpāwaho / Heathcote Rivers to support inanga spawning in these areas.

Adjustment of aquatic vegetation clearing practices would help to address the issue of poor
waterbody state while being linked to stormwater and drainage management, but would need to take
into account the need to maintain drainage capacity. For example, it may be that removal of waterway
vegetation is only necessary in some locations, rather than a blanket adoption of this practice.

5. Stormwater and wastewater network upgrades and real-time control technology

As well as helping to reduce wastewater overflows and therefore improve the state of surface
waterways, wastewater network upgrades can also help to reduce potential groundwater
contamination, by eliminating wastewater leakage potentially entering groundwater, with a
Corresponding benefit to the quality of connected surface water. There is also a positive impact by
reducing the energy costs associated with pumping as stormwater inflow and groundwater infiltration
into the network is reduced, and this also reduces peak to average flow ratios.

Wastewater and stormwater network upgrades and real time control technology also have a
significant role to play in improving the resilience of the networks. Increasing the resilience of the
network will both improve the ability of the network to cope with further seismic or other natural hazard events, and also reduce the potential for adverse effects from discharges from damaged or inadequate areas of the networks.

Continuing to consider and, where possible address capacity constraints at the time of installing new and replacing existing infrastructure provides a cost effective solution for managed improvements. Additional consideration and implementation of real-time control technology to make use of spare network capacity offers further opportunities to reduce overflows.

6. Wetlands and waterways enhancement and naturalisation

Continuing naturalisation works of key identified wetlands and waterways, and protection of existing waterbody and wetland systems, should form an important measure to assist the community to value water and to improve the state of the District's waterways. The works could be Council initiated, or developed in collaboration with developers and/or local communities, or be undertaken by community groups (and supported by the Council).

The Council’s Waterways, Wetlands and Drainage Guide (WWDG) could be used to assist with this work and describes a multi-disciplinary approach to the protection, restoration, management and design of waterways and wetlands. The guide encourages people to work with natural features and processes in the landscape. The WWDG should continue to be updated regularly to recognise changes in good practice, developments in approaches and changing circumstances within Christchurch.

7. Implementation of water sensitive design

The basic approach of water sensitive design is described in relation to suggested approach 3 under Objective 1, in relation to enabling the community to implement water sensitive design measures. Water sensitive design can however be applied at multiple scales, for structure planning, subdivision and site development, and is appropriate for both greenfield sites and brownfield redevelopment. It can have a significant positive effect in reducing adverse effects on water quality. Similar design paradigms are promoted in Australia (water sensitive urban design, WSUD), the United States (low impact development, LID), and the United Kingdom (sustainable urban drainage systems, SUDS). As well as improving the quality of stormwater discharges, water sensitive design can reduce the effects of downstream flooding by delaying discharges and utilising ground soakage to reduce immediate runoff.

Continuing naturalisation works of key identified wetlands and waterways, and protection of existing waterbody and wetland systems, should form an important measure to assist the community to value water and to improve the state of the District's waterways. The works could be Council initiated, or a combination of regional policy statement, regional plan and district plan provisions would facilitate the adoption of water sensitive design into developments where collective stormwater systems do not already exist or have insufficient capacity. Regional policy statement and regional plan provisions would provide the policy framework for managing effects of urban development on waterways and groundwater that the district plan is required to give effect to. District plan provisions such as built form standards associated with zone land use rules could then enable or require the adoption and implementation of water sensitive design.

The Council is directly responsible only for district plan provisions. To implement this option the Council works closely with Environment Canterbury to ensure the regional planning framework appropriately facilitates the adoption of water sensitive design.

8. Development of stormwater discharge standards

Through a regulatory mechanism, such as the Comprehensive Stormwater Network Discharge Consent or section 35 of the Water Supply, Wastewater and Stormwater Bylaw 2014, standards for stormwater discharges could be developed. These standards could aid in limiting the concentration of affected contaminants in stormwater, and thence to receiving surface water bodies.
PROPOSED WAYS OF MEASURING ACHIEVEMENT OF THE OBJECTIVES

As outlined in the Comprehensive Stormwater Network Discharge Consent application 2016, as follows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enhance ecological values</th>
<th>Quantitative Macrinovertebrate Community Index scores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decreasing sediment inputs</td>
<td>Fine sediment percent cover of stream bed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maximum concentrations of Total Suspended Sediment in surface water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reducing copper, lead and zinc levels</td>
<td>Maximum concentrations of dissolved copper, lead and zinc in surface water and sediment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reducing nutrient levels</td>
<td>Maximum total macrophyte cover of the stream bed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maximum filamentous algae cover of the stream bed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mana whenua values</td>
<td>Cultural Health Index (CHI) and State of Takiwā scores</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.4 Objective 5: Wastewater overflows management

Reduce and work towards eliminating, the effects of wastewater overflows

CURRENT SITUATION

Wastewater network overflows can adversely affect the water quality and ecology of waterways, and may pose a public health risk. The overflows are also considered culturally offensive to Ngāi Tahu who either maintain or have aspirations to carryout mahinga kai / food gathering practices. Ngāi Tahu oppose wastewater overflows and wish to see the elimination of untreated wastewater into waterways.

Challenges for managing wastewater overflows and community perception include:

- Pre-earthquake some parts of the wastewater network had insufficient capacity to convey storm flows. Stormwater inflow and groundwater infiltration entering the wastewater network has significantly increased as a result of the earthquakes, resulting in a further reduction in capacity.
- Rapid post-earthquake housing development on the periphery of the Christchurch metropolitan area, together with new housing intensification areas arising from the Land Use Recovery Plan, and the potential for further intensification as a result of provisions in the Christchurch District Plan, has placed, and is likely to continue to place, considerable additional pressure on the capacity of parts of the network.
- Experience in Christchurch, nationally and overseas has demonstrated the difficulty of significantly reducing inflow and infiltration. Once the easily identified sources have been determined and resolved and treated (such as significant individual illegal stormwater connections), there would then be a diminishing level of return on investment in inflow and infiltration reduction programmes.

PROGRESS TO DATE

- Council requires new greenfield development areas, and intensification in areas with known wastewater capacity issues to be serviced by pressure sewer systems that can be remotely monitored and controlled by the Council.

Examples of current Christchurch City Council actions:

- Works undertaken by Council and historically by Stronger Christchurch Infrastructure Rebuild Team (SCIRT) to repair earthquake damage to the wastewater network
- Environment Canterbury have agreed that the Council is meeting the conditions of the current wastewater overflow consent and a variation consent application has been lodged to reflect the changes in the network and overflow locations, frequencies and volumes in the post-earthquake environment.
SUGGESTED APPROACHES

Works aimed at achieving this objective could link to joint work programmes with Ngāi Tahu Papatipu Rūnanga and Mahaanui Kurataiao where relevant and appropriate.

1. **Wastewater network upgrades**

   To date, infrastructure construction projects have been designed to both provide capacity for growth and to address wet weather overflow reduction. These projects will contribute to reducing network overflows through improving water tightness of these parts of the network. Preliminary post-SCIRT wastewater modelling results show that the wastewater network is worse than before the 2010/2011 earthquakes, with a greater number of manholes overflowing and an increase in overflow volume in the 3 year annual return interval (ARI) design storm.

   Continuing to co-ordinate capacity improvements with renewal of infrastructure provides a cost effective solution for managed improvements. Additional consideration and implementation of real-time control technology to make use of spare network capacity offers further opportunities to reduce overflows.

   Increased use of pressure and vacuum sewer systems (or other smart systems) is expected to progressively reduce levels of inflow and infiltration within local catchments. While this will contribute to reducing the frequency and volume of existing wastewater overflows to surface water, it should be undertaken in parallel with improvements to the stormwater systems in those catchments to maximise the benefits of these types of wastewater systems. Part of the challenge of these systems however is public acceptance. Requiring pressure and vacuum systems to be installed in new subdivisions should result in residents becoming more comfortable with them over time.

2. **Effects based wastewater network consent**

   There are environmental, social and cultural pressures regarding management of wastewater overflows, but continuing with the traditional approach to catchment management puts the Council at risk of spending a lot of money on managing wastewater overflows and often delivering little benefit in terms of actual community outcomes if stormwater contamination is not addressed. An integrated effects-based network overflow consent would assess total catchment pollution from both stormwater and wastewater discharges, so that mitigation efforts and infrastructure spending can be prioritised based on cost effective and risk based water quality outcomes.

   For example, in some situations it may be more environmentally beneficial and cost effective to divert the first flush of stormwater runoff to the wastewater network (when capacity is available), rather than reducing the frequency of wastewater overflows to the same waterway, as the contaminant load from the first flush of stormwater runoff is much higher.

3. **Reducing inflow and infiltration**

   There is a clear link between wastewater overflows and inflow and infiltration into the wastewater network. Inflow can be reduced by measures such as addressing illegal household stormwater connections to the wastewater network and sealing vents on wastewater manholes to exclude stormwater from the system. Increased use of pressure and vacuum sewers will reduce levels of infiltration and also therefore reduce overflows.

4. **Encouraging or requiring repair/renewal of private sewer laterals**

   Private laterals are not the responsibility of the Council but can be a significant source of infiltration to wastewater networks and potential groundwater contamination, particularly where laterals are in poor condition, or may be earthquake damaged. Earthquake recovery and rebuild activities through SCIRT were concentrated on public infrastructure repairs, and hence the extent of damage to private laterals and repairs required are unknown.

   The repair/renewal of private sewer laterals by the property owner could be required, for example in association with granting of building permits for rebuilds or house repairs or more directly through the Council legally requiring (for example, through establishment of a bylaw or national legislation) property owners to inspect and, where necessary, repair laterals. Some overseas jurisdictions require CCTV inspections of private laterals (and if necessary repairs) at the time of property sale. This approach would progressively result in private laterals across Christchurch being inspected, and damaged pipes repaired.
As well as helping to reduce wastewater overflows and improving the state of Christchurch’s surface waterways, private lateral upgrades will reduce the potential for groundwater contamination, by reducing the potential for untreated wastewater leakage affecting surface groundwater quality.

PROPOSED WAYS OF MEASURING ACHIEVEMENT OF THE OBJECTIVE

- Reducing frequency of overflows, reported as the annual number of overflows per 1000 km of pipe

7.5 Objective 6 and Objective 7: Flood risk and flood management & adaptation

6: Understand the likely extent and effect of flooding, and the risk posed by flooding
7: Manage and adapt to the effects of flooding using natural systems, planning tools, community adaptation and infrastructure solutions

Objectives 6 and 7 are grouped together as they both relate to flooding and flood management.

CURRENT SITUATION

The Council already has in place a comprehensive approach to flooding and flood management that dates back to the early work of the Christchurch Drainage Board at the start of the twentieth century. However, the earthquakes had a significant effect on both flood management assets and the waterways of Christchurch, particularly in the Christchurch metropolitan area. The increase in flooding as a result of the earthquakes is most evident in areas close to the waterways, where soft ground has settled and thus become more flood prone. Flooding in the developed areas of Christchurch is mostly relatively shallow and not particularly fast flowing. It can however, be very disruptive and rise above some property floor levels, particularly in the older developed areas.

PROGRESS TO DATE

- Identification of flood ponding and flood hazards areas through the District Plan
- Significant physical flood protection works, including stopbanks on the lower Ōtākaro / Avon River and storage basins in the Ōpāwaho / Heathcote River catchment and flood diversion projects
- Development of the Land Drainage Recovery Programme to address effects of the earthquakes.

Examples of current Christchurch City Council actions:

- District Plan provisions relating to Flood Management Areas, Flood Ponding Management Areas, and High Flood Hazard Management Areas
- Stormwater Management Plans/Integrated Catchment Management Plans
- Adoption of Council Flood Intervention Policy

Examples of the supporting actions of other organisations:

- Maintenance and upgrading of the Waimakariri River stopbank system
- National guidance on flood risk management
- SCRT’s historic work programme

SUGGESTED APPROACHES

Works aimed at achieving these objectives could seek to link to joint work programmes with Ngāi Tahu Papatipu Rūnanga and Mahaanui Kurataiao where relevant and appropriate.

1. Enhance the current approach for flooding and flood management

Major flood alleviation projects were established in the 1970s in response to significant flooding events during that decade. The Council has moved to a multi-value management and treatment philosophy, and has begun the process of preparing comprehensive Stormwater Management Plans. While Stormwater Management Plans for all areas will have been prepared by 2020, implementation of the recommendations of these plans is a longer term exercise.

Updating of flood models across the city is currently underway. A comprehensive and integrated city-wide assessment of flood-risk will help the Council to better understand the implications of management decisions being made, and to make appropriate decisions around how to address flood risk in an integrated way.
NOT COUNCIL POLICY

Monitoring of shallow groundwater level across the city will improve flood modelling accuracy and help inform decisions.

District Plan provisions to address known flood hazard (including defining flood management areas) have been developed and implemented. The continued development of flood models to cover the full area of the city and the unfolding effects of sea level rise mean that District Plan provisions will continue to evolve. The earthquakes had a significant effect on flood management assets and the waterways of the District, particularly in the Christchurch metropolitan area. In response, the Council launched the Land Drainage Recovery Programme in 2012. There is a Council and community desire to see those areas perceived as most flood prone remediated as soon as possible. There are a range of physical defences proposed in the programme, including stopbanks, pump stations, waterway channel modifications (widening, re-grading, bank trimming), floodwater storage and property level defences (such as house raising). The budget estimate for the entire programme totals approximately $1.26 billion (±40%) without consideration of the affordability of the projects. It has an indicative timeframe of 30 years, which means that it will be an important component of this Strategy for the short and medium term. The budget for the next ten years is $262 million under the ‘medium’ option in the 2018-28 Long term Plan.

Adapting infrastructure – in areas of potential coastal erosion or inundation, provide such infrastructure with temporary protection, in order to maintain critical infrastructure services to communities while providing time to implement other options. Adaptations could include maintaining or repairing existing stopbanks, continuing to install non-return devices (such as non-return valves) on wastewater overflows and stormwater discharge pipes to avoid inflow during times of flooding, raising the surface elevation of pump station buildings and/or equipment (especially electrical and control equipment) as well as sealing manholes and gully traps, or installing specific protection measures such as rip-rap to protect particular pieces of infrastructure against erosion. Adapting infrastructure could also include planned decommissioning of infrastructure in some areas in coordination with managed retreat, as land succumbs to the effects of coastal inundation and flooding.

2. Develop a risk based approach to managing the effects of flooding

Best practice for flood risk mitigation nationally and internationally is to develop a risk based approach. Using a risk based approach can be seen as complex, but will result in a more strategic approach to flood management than an approach that does not consider both the consequences and likelihood of flooding in developing appropriate responses. Decisions on floodplain management in the lower reaches of our major rivers need to be made within an ‘all hazards’ framework.

The Council has already taken the first steps towards a risk based approach to flood management:

- An integrated approach to flood modelling across the city is being delivered, looking at all of the existing river models and making them more detailed, and then evaluating whether it is possible to integrate them further to show the effects between catchments, as well as tidal effects
- A financial model is also being developed to feed into the integrated city-wide flood modelling, to enable the economic costs of options (including allowing areas to flood) to be considered against each other
- A multi-hazards analysis is currently underway to inform decisions on floodplain management in the lower reaches of our major rivers
- The work under the Land Drainage Recovery Programme and other Council projects consider at a local scale the options and costs of particular flood management or mitigation options for specific sites, balancing those against the residual consequences of flooding, and prioritising actions

To be consistent with best practice, the Council will continue the start it has made to a risk based approach, and over time develop a fully risk-based approach to flood management, consisting of a combination of:

- Engineered flood management and mitigation structures
- Policy and planning measures
- Emergency management planning
- Designing and flood-proofing areas to withstand flooding
A system that is adaptive and responsive to change needs to be developed and flood management processes and procedures developed so that:

- Sustainable floodplain development and risk management are a normal part of business and community activities and development
- People are informed and understand and accept the level of flood risk in Christchurch
- A combination of measures (such as those outlined above) is instituted, rather than reliance on single approaches in isolation
- Long term outcomes rather than short term measures are considered
- Integrated catchment and floodplain management is undertaken as a matter of course
- Natural processes and systems are understood and taken into account
- Climate change and variability are factored in.

The Council will continue to work with other territorial authorities, Environment Canterbury and the Government to develop appropriate flood mitigation responses.

3. Communicate a risk based approach to the community and foster community support

National and international best practice for a risk based approach to flood management emphasises the need for conversations with the affected communities about the options and approaches – particularly in relation to responses that do not involve structural measures.

A conversation needs to be held between the Council and the community about feasible and realistic levels of service in relation to management of flooding across Christchurch, informed by the outputs of the current modelling, additional modelling (i.e. city-wide model development currently underway), the works under the Land Drainage Recovery Programme, and the development of the Stormwater Management Plans, noting the uncertainty resulting from climate change.

4. Implement options tailored to address flood management in specific circumstances

The fundamental component of a risk based approach to flood management is the implementation of a whole-of-catchment approach that includes a range of tools to address flood risk. National and international best practice highlights that it is the choice and mix of tools that is most important in any given circumstance.

The Council’s existing programme of Stormwater Management Plans offers a significant opportunity to move further towards whole-of-catchment integrated floodplain management and a risk based approach. An increased focus on integrated floodplain management, either through the Stormwater Management Plans or through other means such as dedicated flood management plans will need to be taken over the life of the Integrated Water Strategy.

The responses developed will need to be flexible and adaptable to respond to the effects of changing climate, the developments in Christchurch as recovery from the earthquakes continues, and the changes arising from natural growth and development within the area.

A number of tools exist for flood management. Some of these were canvassed in stakeholder workshops as part of the development of the Draft Strategy, including:

- Review of operation and management regimes – provides opportunities to maintain the inlet capacity of the stormwater system, to reduce the incidence of nuisance flooding
- Development of multi-use areas (e.g. re-use of existing green space or dual use flood detention ponds and sports pitches) – where appropriately sited public open space can be used as flood detention areas within existing urban catchments and in new development areas, and to reduce the effects of downstream flooding. In the Ōtākaro / Avon catchment the existence of the Residential Red Zone offers a significant opportunity to facilitate ‘making room for the river’, by offering the ability to re-align the stopbanks onto a more stable foundation away from the present water edge
- Property specific interventions – such as house purchase, house tanking (i.e. water proofing around the base of the house), raising floor levels, relocation, and development of commercial properties to withstand the effects of flooding
- Engineering solutions – such as stopbanks, stormwater detention and ponding areas, including the existing works planned under the Land Drainage Recovery Programme (and possible expansion of these works to include overall flood management projects) in order to delay the impacts of climate change and allow prolonged occupation of areas at risk of flooding.

Development of District Plan provisions aimed at limiting development in flood-prone areas is also likely to play an important role in integrated floodplain management.

Other tools suggested through available best practice include:

- Ongoing communication and education plans, including information on websites, Council prepared information about flooding and road shows to inform people of flood risk
- Naturalising areas to achieve better management of stormwater – for example as outlined in the Pūhara or Pūhara / Styx Stormwater Management Plan
- Advice to landowners on flooding and mitigation options
- Land purchase.

PROPOSED WAYS OF MEASURING ACHIEVEMENT OF THE OBJECTIVES

- For each flooding event, the measure is the number of habitable floors affected (expressed per 1000 properties connected to the stormwater system), targeting a decreasing event-by-event trend for similar sized events. Use modelling to demonstrate year by year improvements.

7.6 Objective 8: Sustainable wastewater systems

Manage the effects of the wastewater systems to meet community needs for environmental, social, cultural and economic sustainability over the long term

CURRENT SITUATION

The immediate challenge for managing the wastewater systems is to provide a long term solution to the treated wastewater discharges into Akaroa Harbour that addresses the concerns of the community and Ōnuku Rūnanga.

Wastewater treatment and disposal needs for the Christchurch metropolitan area have been addressed for the next 20 years at least. Beyond 2040, Christchurch’s wastewater treatment and disposal system may require changes to accommodate the new areas of growth in the north and southwest.

PROGRESS TO DATE

- Construction of Christchurch offshore ocean outfall to remove discharges of treated wastewater from the estuary
- Construction of biosolids drying facility at the Christchurch Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Proposed and consented new Akaroa Wastewater Treatment Plant site
- Investigations into alternatives for Akaroa and Duvauchelle wastewater treatment plant discharges, including non-potable reuse land application

Examples of current Christchurch City Council actions:

- Whakaraupō / Lyttelton Harbour Wastewater scheme under construction will convey wastewater to the Christchurch Wastewater Treatment Plant instead of discharging into the harbour

SUGGESTED APPROACHES

There may be opportunities for projects undertaken to meet Objective 8 to link to joint work programmes with Ngāi Tahu Papatipu Rūnanga and Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd.

1. Improved trade waste management

The Trade Waste Bylaw 2015 includes measures to advance waste minimisation and cleaner production, and other measures to protect the wastewater infrastructure and natural waterways.

Improved management of trade waste could include regulatory or non-regulatory mechanisms to encourage trade waste customers to pre-treat at source.
2. **Biosolids management with multiple pathways for beneficial reuse**

The current biosolids management approach is centralised dewatering and thermal drying of biosolids at the Christchurch Wastewater Treatment Plant to stabilise the material and minimise volume (this includes trucking of biosolids from the Akaroa Harbour plants to Christchurch for processing). The dried biosolids are then trucked to the West Coast for beneficial use in remediation of the Stockton Coal Mine land. Reuse is also consented in Chaney’s Forest or the material can go to landfill. An opportunity exists to reconsider biosolids treatment and reuse, particularly from the Akaroa Harbour wastewater treatment plants. There may be opportunities for multiple paths for beneficial reuse of biosolids in the future.

3. **Develop a long term wastewater treatment and collection solution to accommodate future growth**

The Christchurch wastewater treatment plant at Bromley has sufficient capacity to treat flow associated with projected growth for the next twenty to twenty five years. A shift in the city’s population has already occurred to the north and to the west of the city as a result of the earthquakes and is expected to continue. This will result in longer conveyance distances and increased average retention time within the wastewater network. The Council needs to fully investigate alternatives to centralised wastewater treatment to address wastewater treatment and disposal needs after 2040 for the Christchurch metropolitan area (including Whakaraupō / Lyttelton Harbour). The alternatives include decentralised treatment, satellite treatment plants and/or sewer mining.

- Decentralised treatment systems are defined as small scale treatment plants, typically package-style units, which could serve single developments or larger discretely defined areas within the Christchurch area. Treated flows could be conveyed to the Christchurch wastewater treatment plant via the collection system (reducing the contaminant load on the plant), or discharged to land or other receiving environments in the vicinity of the decentralised treatment plant.

- Satellite treatment plants at two different locations were considered in the 2013 wastewater strategy and were discounted at that time due to the high cost of treatment and disposal, and the difficulty in finding and consenting another disposal route. The feasibility of constructing one or more satellite treatment plants to treat and dispose of a portion of the Christchurch urban wastewater flows could be revisited over the strategy timeframe due to expected changes in technology and the value of water. The preferred locations for satellite treatment plants would be determined by the ability to effectively reuse and/or dispose of the treated wastewater, the ability to relieve the existing wastewater network and the elimination of the need for new (long) conveyance systems. This would require consideration of the discharge environment and/or beneficial reuse of the treated wastewater, of the areas of population growth, and of opportunities to divert existing wastewater catchments.

- Sewer mining is the practice of installing small package treatment plants at strategic points on the wastewater collection system. These small package plants could be used to treat a portion of the flow in the network at that point, with the treated wastewater then being used within industrial applications, or for other beneficial reuse.

All three alternatives have the potential for beneficial reuse of treated wastewater due to lower volumes. An example would be as irrigation water for Council sports fields/parks and/or industrial or agricultural use. Recovery of nutrients from wastewater treatment streams, in particular the recovery of phosphorus, are opportunities for the future.

4. **Reduce generation of wastewater at source**

Increasing water use efficiency in domestic, commercial and industrial settings, to directly reduce the volume of wastewater being generated is currently done through education, with bylaw requirements regulating trade waste discharges.

Compliance checks, through wastewater audits against existing regulations, are used and could be expanded as necessary to address the impact of other water users on wastewater discharges. Water demand management can lead to a reduction in the volume of wastewater generated where the measures target water use inside buildings. Reducing wastewater at source could extend to the programme of inflow and infiltration identification and reduction, with this being achieved through a combination of inspections and renewals of public mains and private laterals.

This approach links to reduction of inflow and infiltration (option 3, Objective 5), trade waste management (option 1, Objective 8) and water demand management (option 1, Objective 11).
5. Agree with Ngāi Tahu and the community on long term solution for treated wastewater in Akaroa Harbour

The Council has been working on an upgrade for the Akaroa wastewater scheme and its discharge to address the ongoing concern from the local community, including Ōnuku and Wairewa Rūnanga, about the current treatment plant location at Takapūneke and the discharge of treated wastewater directly into Akaroa Harbour. Strong preferences have been expressed by the community and local rūnanga for treated wastewater to be available for non-potable reuse and for irrigation to land. A new wastewater treatment plant on an alternative site above Akaroa has been consented, with the capacity to treat flows up to the 2041 predicted population, using a biological nutrient reduction treatment process with membrane filtration. The proposed treated discharge was via a 2.5km long outfall into Akaroa Harbour, the consent for which was declined in 2015. The Council is exploring alternatives to the harbour discharge.

The discharge of treated wastewater from the Duvachelle wastewater treatment plant into Akaroa Harbour is consented until 2023. The Duvachelle wastewater treatment plant provides secondary treatment of wastewater and ultraviolet (UV) disinfection before discharging the treated wastewater to the Harbour via a 1.6km long outfall pipeline. Consent conditions require the investigation of alternative disposal options.

PROPOSED WAYS OF MEASURING ACHIEVEMENT OF THE OBJECTIVE

- Maintain consent compliance for wastewater treatment plants; targeting 100% consent compliance.
- Percentage of biosolids diverted from landfill; targeting 100% of biosolids are diverted from landfill (assumes all biosolids diverted from landfill have beneficial reuse)

7.7 Objective 9 and Objective 10: Groundwater protection and improvement in understanding of aquifer system

9: Advance source protection of groundwater recharge areas and surface water supply sources for all drinking water supplies
10: Understand the vulnerability, transit times and extent of confining layers of the Christchurch aquifers as well as the link to surface water quantity and quality

Objectives 9 and 10 are grouped together as they both relate to protecting the quality of water sources for drinking water supplies.

CURRENT SITUATION

The availability of high quality groundwater for public water supply is an extremely valuable natural resource for Christchurch and has been a source of pride for residents. Common to all groundwater sources, Christchurch’s aquifers are vulnerable to contamination and, while the likelihood of contamination of the deeper aquifers is very small, the consequences would be significant, costly and potentially irreversible. While there is a general perception of a well-protected aquifer system, the degree of protection varies, and the whole of the City is not above a well-protected confined aquifer. A Christchurch Groundwater Protection Zone, extending through western Christchurch and into parts of eastern Selwyn District, is identified in the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan and Environment Canterbury recently defined provisional (default) source protection zones for each community/public supply well (Community Drinking Water Supply Protection Zones).

Recent groundwater monitoring and modelling has found that groundwater from deeper aquifers north of the Waimakariri River can travel under the river and into the deeper Christchurch aquifers. This is a concern due to the rising nitrate levels in groundwater in the Waimakariri zone. Nitrate levels are highest in the shallower Waimakariri zone aquifers, but deeper aquifers within that zone have also been affected although at much reduced levels to date. In their Waimakariri Zone Implementation Programme Addendum adopted by Environment Canterbury and Waimakariri District Council in late 2018, the Waimakariri Zone Committee recommended The Waimakariri Zone recommended a limit of 3.8 mg/L nitrate-Nitrogen for “the source area potentially associated with the Christchurch aquifer”.

A recent Danish epidemiological study has found a strong link between nitrate concentration in drinking water and increased risk of colorectal cancer when nitrate is present at concentrations at or above 0.87 mg/L nitrate-Nitrogen.
PROGRESS TO DATE

- Inclusion of Christchurch Groundwater Protection Zone in regional plans
- Provisional (default) source protection zones have been defined for each community/public supply well
- Previous research and investigations into Christchurch aquifers
- New groundwater model under development, with preliminary indications that deep aquifers north of the Waimakariri River may be hydraulically connected to Christchurch’s deep aquifers to the south of the river

Examples of current Christchurch City Council actions:

- Groundwater quality monitoring in Council drinking water supply wells
- Programme of deepening shallow Council drinking water supply wells in unconfined areas to mitigate contamination risk

Examples of the supporting actions of other organisations:

- Christchurch-West Melton water management zone committee’s working group on groundwater
- Environment Canterbury monitoring of groundwater quality
- Regional rules controlling some activities in the Christchurch Groundwater Protection Zone

SUGGESTED APPROACHES

Works aimed at achieving this objective could to link to joint work programmes with Ngāi Tahu Papatipu Rūnanga and Mahaanui Kurataia where relevant and appropriate.

1. Support research and monitoring programmes to better understand of groundwater vulnerability to contamination

Improving understanding of the extent and potential contamination mechanisms for groundwater would help to determine actions needed to address the issue of groundwater vulnerability. This could impact on stormwater management, and improve the poor waterbody state by maintaining the quality of groundwater discharging to the District’s surface waterways. Areas of study could include:

- geographic extent of the confining layers above the City’s aquifers
- protection of recharge zones and water resource catchments, including the interzone migration of nitrates into the Christchurch aquifers from groundwater north of the Waimakariri River
- transport mechanisms of contaminants in groundwater, particularly the opportunity for very rapid transport through open framework gravels
- risks of, and risk mitigation measures for, different contaminants contaminating the different aquifers
- impacts of stormwater detention and treatment devices on groundwater
- impacts of contaminants on ecological health of groundwater, such as the effect on stygofauna

2. Source protection of drinking water supplies

Source protection of the groundwater aquifer commonly involves regulatory control of activities which generate or use polluting materials, or control of the entry of potential pollutants into vulnerable surface and underground waters.

In particular establishment of a precautionary limit for nitrate in groundwater sources of public drinking water is needed11.

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11 For example, the level at which groundwater ecosystem health may be maintained has been assessed at anywhere from 3.9 mg/L to protect 90% of aquatic species and 2.4 mg/L to protect 95% of aquatic species to an annual median of no more than 0.55 mg/L nitrate-nitrogen as the appropriate level to protect stygofauna in the groundwater at Te Waikoropūpū Springs. With respect to human health, while the New Zealand Drinking Water Standard is 11.3 mg/L nitrate-Nitrogen, a recent Danish study found an increased risk of colorectal cancer at nitrate-Nitrogen levels as low as 0.87 mg/L.
In addition for the Christchurch metropolitan area, source protection could consist of a detailed assessment of general aquifer vulnerability, a capture zone analysis for each Council drinking water well, and a contaminant inventory to identify specific risks for each well.

Recommendations for groundwater protection should be developed for each Council drinking water supply protection zone, including limiting the type and/or extent of development on land overlying the aquifer, establishing a groundwater monitoring plan, and developing a detailed contingency plan in case of contamination incidents. Public education would be an important part of the source protection approach.

The Council will continue to advocate for improvements in groundwater protection at both the regional and national levels. This would form a part of the Council’s commitment to manage and mitigate risk of contamination of Christchurch’s urban public water supplies, to protect public health and avoid the need for residual disinfection. This links to approaches suggested for Objective 11.

3. Restrictions on excavation and filling below groundwater level

In areas to the west of the Christchurch metropolitan area, excavation activities (primarily quarrying for gravel extraction) represent a risk to groundwater quality, particularly in relation to the backfilling and rehabilitation of excavated areas over the unconfined aquifers. While the deeper aquifers generally exert an upward pressure because of their artesian nature, if operators dewatering excavation areas over-pump this could cause a reversal of the pressure gradient leading to contamination of the deeper aquifers. Deeper excavation in quarries can create areas of open standing water which often attract waterfowl and therefore present a risk of contamination from wildlife and other contaminants. Controlling the depth of excavation in relation to the groundwater level, requirements for rehabilitation plans and control of material used for backfilling would help to manage the risk to groundwater quality.

A further risk is the longer term potential for groundwater level to rise with the completion of large scale irrigation schemes on the Canterbury Plains. This could result in contact with possible contaminated backfill already in place in excavations that were at the time of excavation above the highest recorded groundwater level, but in the future could be within areas of increased groundwater levels.

4. Partner with Environment Canterbury and neighbouring district councils

Suggested approaches will not be effective without partnering and engaging with Environment Canterbury and neighbouring district councils.

Through its regional planning and consenting processes Environment Canterbury establishes policies and rules which manage activities which may affect groundwater quality and/or quantity.

Matters affecting groundwater are not constrained to jurisdictional boundaries. The inter-zone nitrate issue described in section 7.7 is one example.

The Council will continue to work collaboratively with Environment Canterbury and Waimakariri and Selwyn district Councils to promote and enhance groundwater protection.

PROPOSED WAYS OF MEASURING ACHIEVEMENT OF THE OBJECTIVE

- Proportion of Council drinking water wells with source protection zones identified that provide specific protection/management of land use around the existing community supply wells.

- Monitoring groundwater quality of biological and chemical contaminants of concern (e.g. nitrates) against human health and ecosystem health parameters
7.8 Objective 11: Sustainable water supply

Manage the water sources for drinking water supplies to meet the forecast reasonable demands over the long term and ensure efficiency of water use.

CURRENT SITUATION

A clear message from stakeholders, manawhenua and the community is the desire to both protect and make the best use of existing drinking water sources. The Christchurch metropolitan area and Whakaraupō/Lyttelton Harbour settlements have an abundant but finite source of high quality groundwater.

Environment Canterbury manages water resources through its regional plans and policies. The Council manages water resources through its district plan and its strategies and policies. More information about how water resources are managed by the Council and Environment Canterbury can be found in Appendix A.

Several Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū / Banks Peninsula schemes however have limited water source availability e.g. water restrictions are typically implemented in Akaroa during the peak summer holiday season. Options may be needed in the shorter term for Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū / Banks Peninsula settlements to ensure sustainable water supplies are available.

In April 2017 the Council was granted a ‘global’ groundwater take consent for the Council’s metropolitan drinking water supply, with an abstraction cap of 73.7 million cubic metres annually. The abstraction cap is expected to provide sufficient water for population growth for the next 35 years, although the consent itself expires in September 2033. There is no certainty of allocation beyond the consent’s expiry date.

The Council has long recognised the need to ensure the sustainability of Christchurch’s groundwater and has undertaken water demand management and leakage reduction work since at least 1996.

Protection of the Christchurch aquifers from contamination continues to be a key priority, along with testing to provide ongoing confidence that the groundwater sources of the metropolitan Christchurch public water supply pose minimal public health risk. However, it is noted that testing results are not instantaneous, and that the accepted level of risk may decrease over time due to the potential scale of any consequential health issues, suggesting that some form of treatment (UV disinfection, chlorination etc.) may become more likely. On 20 December 2017 the Director-General of Health issued a statement advising suppliers of untreated drinking water to consider implementing treatment ‘without delay’ and reconsider reliance on secure bore status as a means of providing safe drinking water.12 Government reviews of the management of three waters, drinking water regulations and regulatory framework, and additional changes that may arise from the Havelock North outbreak will drive more, but as yet known, changes to the way that ‘three waters’ are managed. Responding to central Government reform of three waters service delivery will be a challenge for the Council in the near and medium term.

An untreated public water supply for the Christchurch metropolitan area is embedded in Christchurch’s social and cultural identity. The Council remains committed to providing demonstrably safe drinking water without the need for residual disinfection.

Additionally, it is becoming apparent that other public health initiatives e.g. fluoridation may impact on water supply infrastructure in future.13

PROGRESS TO DATE

- The Council is one of the leaders in water loss reduction in New Zealand with initiatives underway since the late 1990s
- Requirement for rainwater tanks to be installed for new development in Port Hills areas and Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū / Banks Peninsula settlements
- Target Sustainability, a Council programme to promote and support Christchurch businesses (e.g. manufacturing, construction, house builders, food and processing) to become more resource efficient through waste reduction and energy and water efficiency.

Examples of current Christchurch City Council actions:

- Pilot trial of pressure management in the Rāwhiti drinking water supply zone
- Leakage reduction in Akaroa
- Temporary chlorination of metropolitan Christchurch water supply beginning early 2018 to address loss of ‘secure’ status, along with a programme of works to upgrade affected below-ground well heads to enable reinstatement of ‘secure’ status as soon as possible

Examples of the supporting actions of others:

- Canterbury Water Management Strategy Zone Implementation Programmes - making efficient use of water and managing demand is included as a priority issue

SUGGESTED APPROACHES

The following preferred options were identified to address this objective:

1. **Improve understanding of water use and develop improved demand management programme**

   This option builds on the legacy of the Council’s water demand studies undertaken since 1996. Prior to 2011, the Council invested in an advanced water demand forecasting model that allowed for demand drivers such as household size and building area. The Council’s water demand forecasting model can assess the potential impact of water demand management initiatives. Examples of water demand management interventions that could be evaluated include more frequent meter reading with results provided to residents, assessment of volumetric charging as noted in option 4 for Objective 1, incentives to encourage retrofit of dual flush toilets and installation of sub-surface garden watering systems.

   The Council will continue to work with Environment Canterbury to develop an agreed forecast for reasonable demand and reasonable availability.

2. **Improve pressure management zones**

   Pressure management of water supply zones is a well-recognised national and international best practice with multiple benefits for extending infrastructure service life, and reducing leakage, operational costs and service interruptions. The Council began studies in 2009 investigating the feasibility and benefits of increasing the number of pressure zones and reducing water supply pressures in selected zones. The Council is currently piloting the benefits of pressure management in urban Christchurch through the Rāwhiti (New Brighton) zone pressure management trial with the primary goal quantifying the benefits of reduced breakages, fewer service interruptions, lower leakage rates, increased asset life and lower power costs. A key finding from the earthquakes was that smaller zones also greatly assist in managing recovery of water supply systems should Christchurch experience another significant seismic event or other major disaster.

3. **Implement ‘smart’ water supply network operation**

   ‘Smart’ technologies could be used to improve network operation and reduce demands and leakage to prolong the long term availability of the water sources. Worldwide, water meters are still primarily mechanical devices that are manually read for standard domestic and commercial / industrial billing purposes. There is the potential to learn from other industries such as electricity and gas utilities which have recently widely adopted smart meters and ‘advanced metering infrastructure’ (AMI).

   The Council has been installing water meters in recent years with the capability for conversion to ‘smart’ meter readings and estimate that over 50% of current meters are ready for smart communication technology to be fitted (at a cost). The key benefit of remote reading is a large reduction in the cost per reading, enabling more frequent readings (e.g. every 15 minutes). Smart metering has many benefits including early notification of leaks and meter issues and a better understanding of daily water use for each property. The technology for remote reading is currently available and implementation costs are expected to decrease improving its viability, particularly for larger non-residential consumers.

4. **Improve understanding of groundwater sources and levels**

   This option would aim to improve the understanding of both the Christchurch aquifers and the deep groundwater sources for the Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū / Banks Peninsula water supply schemes. The Christchurch aquifers are abundant, but have an unknown overall capacity and availability. In addition to the Council wells for the urban Christchurch water supply, other users including individual commercial and industrial properties have their own private bores, so overall take is also uncertain.
The Council and Environment Canterbury will collaborate regarding taking on the shallow groundwater monitoring network formerly owned and operated by the Earthquake Commission.

The Council will continue to work with Environment Canterbury, the Government, universities and crown research institutes to advance our understanding of the groundwater system, including impacts of climate change and sea level rise.

This option links to option 1 for Objectives 9 and 10.

5. Secure access to Christchurch groundwater sources for public drinking water supply

The Resource Management Act 1991 and the Freshwater NPS provide for the allocation of water to specific end uses. While a regional plan only has an effective life of 10 years, the establishment of a policy framework for allocation for community drinking water supplies would provide greater security of access to groundwater in the absence of resource consents.

6. Enable reuse and harvesting

Installation of on-site water sources for non-potable uses of water (e.g. garden irrigation, toilet flushing and clothes washing) could have multiple benefits including stormwater attenuation and reduction in water demands and wastewater flows to the network. Greywater from showers, baths, washing machines and bathroom sinks could be reused for subsurface garden irrigation or toilet flushing. Greywater is always available in an occupied building unlike rainwater which is dependent on rainfall capture and storage capacity. Rainwater tanks provide the most benefit when they are fitted with pumps and plumbed into buildings to provide for toilet flushing.

Mana whenua noted that reuse and harvesting should be encouraged, particularly if residential volumetric pricing was introduced. Mana whenua consider that an advantage of residential volumetric charging could be the ability to enable incentives for incorporating reuse into sustainable house design e.g. greywater and rainwater harvesting.

7. Enhance management of below-ground well heads

As one of the consequences of the 2017 Government inquiry into the Havelock North campylobacteriosis outbreak, greater rigour is being applied to the assessment of well head security. In response to that increased rigour, the Council is strengthening its asset management regime for all drinking water wells and well heads to maximise security of the wells. This work is being undertaken to enable the Council to demonstrate that, along with other initiatives such as enhanced asset management and a robust monitoring programme, delivery of drinking water can be safely delivered to residents without the need for residual disinfection for the Christchurch, Lyttelton Harbour and Brooklands-Kainga supplies. The Council remains committed to managing and mitigating risk of contamination of its groundwater-sourced supplies to avoid the need for residual disinfection. To that end, the Council will continue to work with the Canterbury District health Board and the Government.

8. Collaboration with other territorial authorities to retain control of public water infrastructure

The Council will continue to work with other city and district councils, Local Government New Zealand and central government to advocate for ensuring that local communities continue to have an influence over the provision of public water infrastructure.

PROPOSED WAYS OF MEASURING ACHIEVEMENT OF THE OBJECTIVE

- Annual total volume of potable water abstracted for urban supplies in litres per person per day (where total water abstracted includes non-residential use, residential use, leakage etc.), targeting a decreasing year-on-year trend for this measure
- Real water loss in litres per connection per day, targeting a decreasing year-on-year trend for this measure
Te Tuatoru / Part Three: Whakatinanatanga / Implementation
8 Te Whakatinanatanga / Stepwise and Parallel Implementation

The Integrated Water Strategy is intended to be an enduring long-term strategy. Implementation of many of the preferred options is also going to be long-term, recognising its 100 year plus horizon. For that reason, a series of implementation steps for each of the goals are proposed, to progressively move the Council and the community from where it is now, to achieving the goals within the Draft Strategy. Specific implementation plans will be prepared following the completion of the Integrated Water Strategy.

Resourcing for actions arising out of the implementation plans will be determined through the Long Term Plan process. Key to this process will be recognition that budgetary priorities must include not only business-as-usual infrastructure renewals and replacements and allowance for providing for growth, but also proactive capital and operational projects to ensure the long-term sustainability of the water services infrastructure in Christchurch. Implementation plans will need to outline means of measuring achievement of the Integrated Water Strategy (including further development of the proposed measures included in the draft Strategy), and high-level cost estimates, targets and monitoring that are realistically set and periodically reviewed and reassessed.

All implementation plans will consider the ongoing relationship with manawhenua and joint work programmes to be development and implemented with Ngāi Tahu Papatipu Rūnanga and Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd.

9 Ngā Rauemi me Ngā Āheinga / Resources and Capability

Achieving the vision of the Strategy will take both financial and human/organisational resources, and will need concerted and coordinated action, both within the Council and between the Council, Ngāi Tahu, the community and other organisations. Achieving safe water for the community through improving water quality, managing stormwater and wastewater, managing flooding and responding or adapting to the anticipated effects of sea level rise will only happen if a wide range of organisations and individuals work together. Building effective partnerships between the Council, Ngāi Tahu, local and central government, landowners, local communities, water users and voluntary organisations, including leveraging off partnerships and relationships that already exist, will be essential.

The following are key parties and stakeholders with roles to play in implementing the Integrated Water Strategy:

**Christchurch City Council** owns and operates the water services infrastructure for Christchurch. Providing services efficiently and effectively, and maintaining the health and safety of the community are of primary concern. Provision and operation of water services infrastructure forms a key component of the Council’s operational and capital programmes. The impact of other Council owned and operated infrastructure and services such as those associated with transport and parks on water systems also needs to be recognised so that the Council’s role as a key party in implementing the Strategy is undertaken in as holistic a way as possible.

**Ngāi Tahu**, through the six local ērānga – Te Ngāi Tūhuriri Rūnanga, Te Hapū o Ngāti Whakaue (Rāpaki), Te Rūnanga o Koukourārata, Ōnuku Rūnanga, Wairewa Rūnanga and Te Taumutu Rūnanga, supported by Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, provide resource management skills and individually have mātauranga and kaitiakitanga over land, water and coastal resources. Ongoing collaboration around the development and implementation of joint work programmes around integrated water management will be critical and help fulfil statutory obligations including those under the Freshwater NPS.

**Environment Canterbury** has a range of statutory planning responsibilities and is active in stream care programmes and water quality monitoring. Environment Canterbury is responsible for the development and implementation of the Canterbury Water Management Strategy, and regional plans such as the Land and Water Plan and groundwater modelling, which govern the operation of the Council’s water services infrastructure. Environment Canterbury also has flood management responsibilities, and maintains the Waimakariri River flood protection scheme.

**Waimakariri District Council** and **Selwyn District Council** have the same statutory functions as the Christchurch City Council. Opportunities for greater coordination and cooperation between the three councils should be explored on an ongoing basis.
Community and Public Health provides public health services to the community and aims to create environments, communities and families that support healthy choices and lifestyles. The quality of recreational water is an important environmental health and resource management issue. Community and Public Health also works on behalf of the Ministry of Health to facilitate improvement in the quality of community drinking water supplies and regulate drinking water supply quality throughout the region.

The Department of Conservation has overall responsibility for indigenous biodiversity conservation under a range of statutory mechanisms, such as the Conservation Act 1987, Reserves Act 1977 and Wildlife Act 1953. The Department has wide ranging skills in conservation research, threatened species and pest management, monitoring, and site management and rehabilitation.

Fish and Game New Zealand is an angler and game bird hunter organisation which has a statutory mandate to manage New Zealand’s freshwater fisheries and game bird hunting, and therefore has significant interests in the management of freshwater resources.

Other key groups and organisations with interests in water and water services infrastructure include the following: Community Boards, Banks Peninsula Zone Committee, Christchurch-West Melton Zone Committee, Selwyn-Waihora Zone Committee, Fire and Emergency New Zealand, Akaroa Harbour Issues Working Party, Avon Heathcote Estuary Ihutai Trust, Avon-Ötākaro Network, Cashmere Stream Care Group, DairyNZ, Federated Farmers, Landcare Research, Lincoln University, Lyttelton Environment Group, Network of the Ilam Stream, Opāwaho-Heathcote River Network, Royal Forest and Bird Society, Shirley Stream Care Group, Styx Living Laboratory, Sustainable Ōtāhuhu Christchurch, Travis Wetland Trust, University of Canterbury, Waterwatch Canterbury, Waterways Centre for Freshwater Management. This list is not exhaustive but rather is an indication of the broad scope of organisations with interests in and/or responsibilities for water.

The community in general and business and industry players also have key roles to play in implementing the Strategy, as their actions have a direct impact on achieving the Vision and Goals.

10 Ngā Tūraru / Key Risks

Key risks to the Council in delivering the Strategy include:

- Failure of Council to drive the Strategy
- Failure of the Council to provide sufficient resources to address issues
- Failure of the community and manawhenua to become fully engaged in the issues
- Failure to address issues in an holistic and integrated way
- Future large scale seismic events and/or other natural disasters
- Failure of either Council and/or manawhenua to work together to develop and implement the strategy and joint work programmes
- Community inertia to change
- Failure of the community as a whole to recognise the impact of individual actions
- Key assumptions – such as population growth, wastewater flows and loads, water demand, climate change effects – prove to be incorrect
- The Council adopts a structure in the future that does not lend itself to integration of water services and infrastructure
- Lack of financial resources
- Inadequate support to manawhenua and community groups and/or failure to work co-operatively
- Spreading resources across too many initiatives and thus failing to achieve any objective adequately
- Reduction in emphasis on integrated management of water services and infrastructure due to factors such as changes of corporate emphasis, loss of key staff and institutional knowledge and consequent impact on capital and operational works priorities. Priorities are currently determined as part of the Council’s Long Term Plan budget rounds

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Other risks may also arise over time as legislative changes occur, political drivers change and community needs and preferences may change.

11 Te Aroturuki me Te Arotake / Monitoring Evaluation and Review

The implementation plans that follow the adoption of the Strategy should be reviewed periodically to assess whether there are additional or alternative approaches that can be taken, or whether changes to current actions and associated methods are required. It is intended that the Strategy should be a living document that can be adjusted in the face of additional information, changing circumstances and further national and international developments in best practice over time.

The Strategy should be formally reviewed by the Council on a six-yearly basis to match the Long Term Plan cycle, with a review recommended to occur in the year prior to a Long Term Plan so that specific projects or changes in priorities can be fed into that plan. Regular reviews can allow for responses to the dynamic and changing regulatory framework in which water resources and water services are managed.
Appendices

Appendix A  Legislative and policy context

The management of water supply, stormwater and wastewater infrastructure and of surface water, groundwater and coastal waters sits within a comprehensive legislative and statutory framework. The key elements of that framework are outlined below.

TE TIRITI O WAITANGI - TREATY OF WAITANGI

Te Tiriti o Waitangi established a partnership between the Crown and tangata whenua. Māori were guaranteed possession of their lands, forests, fisheries and other possessions.

The Treaty partnership requires both parties to act in good faith and to make informed decisions.

The principles of the Treaty recognise and guarantee the protection of tino rangatiratanga (sovereignty) and empower kaitiakitanga as customary trusteeship to be exercised by tangata whenua over their taonga, such as sacred and traditional places, built heritage, traditional practices and cultural heritage resources including water. Of particular importance is the principle for the Crown to actively protect Māori interests.

The requirement for Council to take into account Te Tiriti o Waitangi arises through requirements in the Local Government Act 2002 and the Resource Management Act 1991 (as amended).

MAHAANUI WI MANAGEMENT PLAN 2013

The Mahanaui iwi Management Plan (IMP) provides a statement of Ngāi Tahu issues, objectives and policies for natural resource and environmental management. The IMP includes a chapter on the management of water which addresses the rights and values of Ngāi Tahu hapū within Christchurch associated with water, the management of activities that affect water and the cultural impact of those activities. The IMP also includes as a key policy that local authorities are required to initiate and develop processes for implementing the Mahanaui IMP in council planning and decision-making. The IMP also references and is consistent with the Te Rūmanga o Ngāi Tahu Freshwater Policy Statement as a key part of the water management policy framework.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 2002 (LGA)

The LGA outlines the purpose of territorial authorities to meet the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services and performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost-effective for households and businesses.

The LGA also requires territorial authorities to assess the water supply and sanitary services and provide and maintain services to the community in a manner that promotes the four wellbeings outlined in the LGA.

2014 amendments to the LGA added a requirement for territorial authorities to prepare a 30-year infrastructure strategy in conjunction with their long term planning.

HEALTH ACT 1956

Under the Health Act 1956, it is the duty of every local authority to improve, promote and protect public health within its district. In respect to water, local authorities have an obligation to provide surface water, wastewater and water supply infrastructure (Section 25). The Health Act provides for each local authority to make bylaws for improving, promoting, or protecting public health and regulating drainage and the collection and disposal of wastewater.

HEALTH (DRINKING WATER) AMENDMENT ACT 2007

The Health (Drinking Water) Amendment Act 2007 requires water suppliers to ‘take all practicable steps’ to comply with drinking water standards. This Act makes mandatory standards for drinking water that had previously been voluntary\(^\text{14}\).

The Act applies to all drinking water suppliers who supply at least 25 people for at least 60 days a year.

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The Act also requires that water suppliers prepare and implement public health risk management plans (water safety plans) for their supplies, along with assessments of drinking water supplies. These plans are intended to assist the drinking water suppliers in managing risks to both public water supply sources and the infrastructure and network that make up the public water supply systems, including risks such as proximity of contaminated sites to source water, leakage of contaminants into source water, and natural disasters such as earthquakes or tsunamis.

The most recent approved water safety plans for Christchurch’s public water supplies are listed in the bibliography.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991 (RMA) and RMA Framework

In order to achieve its sustainable management purpose, the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) sets out the duties and functions of regional and territorial authorities and sets out a hierarchy of planning documents.

In regards to the management of water resources, the responsibility largely lies with regional authorities while the control of the effects of land-use activities lays largely territorial authorities.

The RMA provides for the preparation of national policy statements, national environmental standards, regional policy statements, regional plans and district plans. The most relevant documents are discussed below, and will, through their objectives, policies and rules set the resource management context for water, water services and associated infrastructure management in Christchurch.

The Canterbury Regional Plans, the Christchurch Plan, the Banks Peninsula District Plan and the Christchurch District Plan impact the management of water services and infrastructure. All activities associated with the establishment and operation of water services and infrastructure must be assessed against the rules of these plans, which will influence what and where infrastructure can be developed, how it is managed, its development cost and the timing of development.

National Environmental Standard for Sources of Human Drinking Water

Under its authority provided in the RMA the Ministry for the Environment established a National Environmental Standard (NES) for drinking water. The NES, which became effective in mid-2008, aims to ensure that land use activities do not pollute human drinking water sources. The NES requires local governments to consider the effect of catchment activities on drinking water sources. The NES also requires that new consents affecting drinking water catchments can only be granted if the proposed activity will not result in drinking water becoming non-potable or unwholesome after treatment.

New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010

Under the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS) local authorities have a role in safeguarding the integrity, form, functioning and resilience of the coastal environment. In relation to the management of the three waters, the NZCPS places responsibilities on regional and territorial authorities in respect of:

- Taking steps to avoid adverse effects of stormwater discharge to water in the coastal environment including:
  - Avoid where practicable and otherwise remedy cross contamination of sewage and stormwater systems
  - Contaminant and sediment loads in stormwater at source
  - Promoting designs that reduce flows to stormwater reticulation systems at source
  - Avoiding the discharge of human sewage directly to water in the coastal environment without treatment
  - Ensuring adequate consideration of alternatives and being informed by tangata whenua in terms of discharging treated human sewage to the coastal marine area
  - Enhancing coastal water quality

New Zealand Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, as amended

The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (Freshwater NPS) requires regional councils to recognise the national significance of freshwater for all New Zealanders through including provisions within their regional policy statements to set freshwater objectives and set environmental standards for all of the freshwater management units in its region.
The Freshwater NPS requires territorial authorities to give effect to the regional policy statement and include rules in their district plans that sustainably manage the demands on freshwater. The Freshwater NPS also requires local authorities to take reasonable steps to involve and work with iwi and hapū in the management of freshwater and identify tangata whenua values and interests in freshwater and reflect these values and interests when managing and making decisions regarding freshwater within the region.

**Canterbury Regional Policy Statement**

Under section 75 of the RMA, the Council must give effect to the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement (RPS) by setting out objectives, policies and methods in district plans that are consistent with the RPS. While the RPS does not place direct responsibilities on the Council for the provision and management of the three waters, the strategy must be consistent with the RPS in order to appropriately guide future district plan development and the consenting of future three waters activities to meet the requirements under the RPS, and the planning documents that sit under it.

In relation to the management of the three waters, there are four key chapters within the RPS which direct the management of water infrastructure and guide the protection of natural and physical resources and cultural values. These are Chapter 5 Land Use and Infrastructure, Chapter 7 Fresh Water, Chapter 8 Coastal Environment, Chapter 9 Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity and Chapter 11 Natural Hazards.

**Regional Coastal Environment Plan for the Canterbury Region**

The Regional Coastal Environment Plan for Canterbury (RCEP) controls activities within the coastal environment to promote the appropriate use of the coastal environment, and the maintenance of the natural character of the coastal environment and coastal water quality. Any three waters activities within the coastal environment or discharging to the coastal environment are subject to the rules under the RCEP.

**Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan**

The Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan (LWRP) became fully operative on 1 February 2017. The LWRP establishes objectives, policies and rules for land and water management on a regional-wide basis in chapters 3, 4 and 5, and also provides for catchment-specific ('sub-regional') policies and rules in chapters 6 through 15. Rules include those for discharges to land and water and takes from surface and groundwater.

**Waimakariri River Regional Plan (2004, as amended)**

The Waimakariri River Regional Plan recognises the need to protect both water quantity and water quality of the Waimakariri River. The purpose of the Plan is to promote sustainable management of the River and connected groundwater. Objective 5.1 seeks to ‘enable present and future generations to gain cultural, social, recreational, economic, health and other benefits from the rivers, lakes and wetlands in the Waimakariri River Catchment., and from the hydraulically connected groundwater while (a) safeguarding their existing value for efficiently providing for sources of drinking water for people and their animals’.

**Christchurch City District Plan**

The Christchurch City District Plan, the Banks Peninsula District Plan and the Christchurch District Plan manage land use activities across Christchurch District.

**OTHER LEGISLATION**


**BYLAWS**

**Water Supply, Wastewater and Stormwater Bylaw 2014**

The purpose of this bylaw is to manage and regulate the Council’s water supply, wastewater and stormwater systems. The bylaw

- sets out the requirements for connecting to the public water supply;
- provides for water supply demand management;
establishes regulations for backflow prevention;
provides for protection of the wastewater network;
establishes conditions for connecting and discharging to the Council stormwater network;
provides rules for design of stormwater systems;
restricts or prohibits specified activities in relation to the stormwater network; and
allows for future development of minimum standards for discharges into the stormwater network.

Trade Waste Bylaw 2015
This bylaw regulates the discharge of trade waste into the Council’s wastewater network, including:

- conditions for long-term, intermittent or temporary trade water discharges;
- three grades of discharges: permitted, conditional and prohibited;
- conditions for suspension or cancellation of permission to discharge trade waste; and
- requirements for sampling, analysis and monitoring.

CANTERBURY WATER MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
The Canterbury Water Management Strategy (CWMS) is a non-statutory framework for managing water led by Environment Canterbury, Ngāi Tahu and Canterbury’s District and City Councils and implemented by local communities. The Canterbury Region is split into ten zones which are each governed by a committee which is tasked with making recommendations for the best way to manage water in their area. Each zone committee is required to prepare a zone implementation programme (ZIP), which contains recommendations aimed at meeting CWMS targets in their respective zones. ZIP recommendations may be focussed on regional and/or district councils, iwi and/or other parties.

The CWMS established targets for ten subject areas:

- Ecosystem health/biodiversity
- Natural character of braided rivers
- Kaitiakitanga
- Drinking water
- Recreational and amenity opportunities
- Water-use efficiency
- Irrigated land area
- Energy security and efficiency
- Regional and national economies
- Environmental limits

The Integrated Water Strategy has a key role in contributing to the implementation of relevant recommendations put forward by the Zone Committees.

Christchurch–West Melton Zone Implementation Programme (ZIP)
This ZIP forms a package of recommendations for the zone that have been developed in consultation with key stakeholders and the general public to give effect to the Canterbury Water Management Strategy.

The Christchurch-West Melton ZIP focuses on five priority issues.

- Enhancing and managing waterways for recreation, relaxation and amenity
- Improving surface water quality and safeguarding surface water flows
- Enhancing healthy ecosystems, indigenous biodiversity, and valued introduced species and landscapes
- Safeguarding groundwater quality and flows for multiple uses
- Making efficient use of water and managing demand
Banks Peninsula Zone Implementation Programme (ZIP)

The Banks Peninsula ZIP identifies key areas of focus and includes priority outcomes and recommendations to Environment Canterbury for each area.

In relation to the three waters, recommendations in relation to water quality and wastewater include upgrading and management of water resources and infrastructure, management and prevention of discharges and contamination, further research to be undertaken, efficiency and implementation of new technologies.

Selwyn-Waihora Zone Implementation Programme (ZIP)

Five key areas of work have been established for the Selwyn-Waihora ZIP, including: nutrient and water management, water supply, Te Waihora and lowland waterways, braided rivers/upper plains/high country, and biodiversity.

Within the key areas, the priority critical issues to be addressed include setting limits for nutrients and water storage.
Appendix B References

Glossary

**biosolids** - solids separated by wastewater treatment processes that has been stabilised to reduce pathogens and pest-attraction, and which can be beneficially reused

**Christchurch metropolitan area** – refers to ‘urban’ Ōtahuhahi / Christchurch, as opposed to Christchurch, which refers to the entire district (see section 1.5 Terms).

**greywater** - used water from sinks, washing machines, showers and baths, dish washers and similar appliances, but not including any toilet wastewater. Water from toilet flushing is known as black water

**inflow** – when stormwater enters the wastewater network via surface ponding of stormwater entering wastewater manholes and private gully traps and via illegal cross connections between the wastewater and urban stormwater networks

**infiltration** – when groundwater or stormwater seeps into wastewater pipelines and structures through breaks or joints.

**kaitiakitanga** - the intergenerational responsibility and right of tangata whenua to take care of the environment and resources upon which we depend (as defined in the Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan 2013)

**mahinga kai** - the customary gathering of food and natural materials and the places where those resources are gathered (as defined in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998)

**mauri** - the essential life force of all things, spiritual essence (as defined in the Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan 2013)

**non-potable** - water suitable for uses other than human drinking water, such as industrial process water and landscape irrigation

**Papatipu Rūnanga** - marae based councils, administering the affairs of the hapū (as defined in the Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan 2013)

**potable** - water suitable for human drinking water

**reticulation** - a network of pipes and pumps

**SCIRT** - Stronger Christchurch Infrastructure Rebuild Team. An alliance of Christchurch City Council, New Zealand Transport Agency, Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, City Care, Downer, Fulton Hogan, Fletcher and McConnell Dowell established after the 2010-2011 earthquakes. The SCIRT programme was completed in 2017.

**sewer** - a pipe that carries wastewater

**sewerage system** - another name for wastewater reticulation

**taonga** – treasure (as defined in the Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan 2013)

Bibliography


Attachment A

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NOT COUNCIL POLICY


  Akaroa
  Birdlings Flat
  Duvauchelle
  Little River
  Pigeon Bay
  Takamatua
  Wainui


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Christchurch City Council (2016). River catchment visions and values reports:

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Attachment A

Item 10

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Hurtle / Halswell River Catchment: Visions and Values.  

Opawa / Heathcote River Catchment: Visions and Values.  

Otakaro / Avon River Catchment: Visions and Values.  

Puharakekenui / Styx River Catchment: Visions and Values.  

Christchurch City Council (2016), Resilient Greater Christchurch Plan.  


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To be added
11. Memorandum of Understanding for Implementation of the Whakaraupō/Lyttelton Harbour Catchment Management Plan

Reference: 19/335289
Presenter(s): David Adamson, General Manager City Services

1. Purpose of Report
   1.1 To ask Council to delegate, to the Deputy Mayor, the power to sign the Memorandum of Understanding in relationship to the implementation of the Whakaraupō/Lyttelton Harbour Catchment Management Plan.

2. Executive Summary
   2.1 Council has been working in partnership with Canterbury Regional Council, Lyttelton Port Company, Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu to provide an integrated approach to the management of the Lyttelton harbour. A management plan has been published and the attached Draft Memorandum of Understanding outlines how the parties will work together to deliver the outcomes related to this management plan.

3. Staff Recommendations
   That the Council:
   1. Delegates the authority to approve any minor wording changes and sign the Memorandum of Understanding in relation to the implementation of the Whakaraupō/Lyttelton Harbour Catchment Management Plan to the Deputy Mayor.

4. Context/Background
   Issue or Opportunity
   4.1 In 2015 Council made a commitment to work together with Canterbury Regional Council, Lyttelton Port Co Ltd, Te Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke and Te Runanga o Ngāi Tahu to develop a catchment management plan for Whakaraupō/Lyttelton harbour. The key objective of this agreement was to restore the ecology and cultural health of the harbour as mahinga kai. In March 2018 the collaborative group published “Whaka-Ora Healthy Harbour ki uta ki tai”.
   
   4.2 The signing of this agreement gives Council the opportunity to further show its commitment to its partners into the health of the Lyttelton harbour at environmental, cultural, social and economic levels.

   4.3 The Memorandum of Understanding was tabled at the partners working group meeting in March 2019. All parties agreed with the wording of the Memorandum of Understanding and have signalled that they would all like to sign in June 2019. The Memorandum of Understanding has been debated by the partners and therefore any changes to the memorandum are extremely unlikely and if they do occur they are likely to be very minor.

   Strategic Alignment
   4.4 The signing of this Memorandum of Understanding strongly aligns with Council strategic framework.
   4.5 It supports the community outcomes of healthy and sustainable environment as well as prosperous economy.
4.6 In relation to Council strategic directions it contributes to safe and sustainable water supply and waterways, prosperous and innovative 21st-century Christchurch, active citizens and connected communities as well as climate change leadership.

4.7 This report does align with Council’s Long Term Plan (2018 – 2028).

Decision Making Authority

4.8 Legal advice has indicated that Council is a decision-making authority and needs to delegate its authority in this matter for the signing of this Memorandum of Understanding.

Previous Decisions

4.9 As highlighted above, in 2015 Council made a commitment to work together with key partners to ensure the partners work together to restore the ecological and cultural health of the Lyttelton Harbour.

Assessment of Significance and Engagement

4.10 The decision in this report is of medium significance in relation to the Christchurch City Council’s Significance and Engagement Policy.

4.11 The level of significance was determined by based on the significance criteria used by the Council.

5. Options Analysis

Options Considered

5.1 The following reasonably practicable options were considered and are assessed in this report:

- Option one: Council delegates to the Deputy Mayor the authority to approve minor wording changes and sign this Memorandum of Understanding.
- Option two: Council does not delegate the authority to approve in regard to this Memorandum of Understanding.

Options Descriptions

5.2 Option One; Preferred Option: Option One; Delegation to sign the Memorandum of Understanding -

5.2.1 Option Description: This option delegates the authority to approve minor changes and signed the Memorandum of Understanding.

5.2.2 Option Advantages

- The key advantage of this option is Council will be able to sign the agreement alongside our other partners at a ceremony in June 2019.

5.2.3 Option Disadvantages

- There are no disadvantages considered significant with this option.

5.3 Option Two; non-delegation

5.3.1 Option Description: Council does not delegate the authority to approve minor changes and sign this Memorandum of Understanding.

5.3.2 Option Advantages

- There are no significant advantages seen in this option.

5.3.3 Option Disadvantages
- The major disadvantage in this option is that Council would not be able to have a representative present to sign this Memorandum Understanding with our partners in June 2019.

**Analysis Criteria**

5.4 The signing of this Memorandum of Understanding is a clear indication of Council’s commitment to a healthy and sustainable environment. The management plan and website already developed in this partnership have received accolades from both the community and professionals alike. The delegation of the authority to sign will enable Council to stand alongside our partners in June 2019 and celebrate what is considered to be another significant milestone in this successful project.

6. **Community Views and Preferences**

   6.1 Community views have not been specifically canvassed regarding the signing of this Memorandum of Understanding but the signing reflects a commitment already made by Council and the work covered by this Memorandum of Understanding strongly supported right around the Whakaraupō / Lyttelton Harbour basin.

7. **Legal Implications**

   7.1 The attached Memorandum of Understanding has been reviewed and no contractual issues have been identified by the Legal Services Unit.

8. **Risks**

   8.1 There are no risks associated with the signing of this memorandum.

9. **Next Steps**

   9.1 If Council delegates signing authority, the Deputy Mayor will represent Council at the next meeting of the partnership, and sign alongside the other parties.
## 10. Options Matrix

### Issue Specific Criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Option 1</th>
<th>Option 2</th>
<th>Option 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost to Implement</strong></td>
<td>Zero*</td>
<td>Zero</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maintenance/Ongoing</strong></td>
<td>Zero</td>
<td>Zero</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funding Source</strong></td>
<td>Zero</td>
<td>Zero</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impact on Rates</strong></td>
<td>Zero</td>
<td>Zero</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sustainable environment</strong></td>
<td>Strongly reflects Council commitment</td>
<td>Does not reflect Council’s commitment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Safe and sustainable waterways</strong></td>
<td>Strongly reflects Council’s commitment</td>
<td>Does not reflect Council’s commitment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Climate change leadership</strong></td>
<td>Reflects the foresight been delivered as part of this partnership</td>
<td>Does not support the foresight been delivered as part of this partnership</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Future generation impacts</strong></td>
<td>Reflects the long-term solutions been put in place by this partnership</td>
<td>Does not reflect the long-term solutions put in place by this partnership</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Statutory Criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Option 1</th>
<th>Option 2 -</th>
<th>Option 3 -</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impact on Mana Whenua</strong></td>
<td>Show strong support</td>
<td>Could impact on reputation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alignment to Council Plans &amp; Policies</strong></td>
<td>Aligns with strategic direction</td>
<td>Does not aligned with strategic direction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Council’s commitment to projects are reflected in our current budgets and future opportunities will be integrated into Council is a long-term and annual plans.
Confirmation of Statutory Compliance

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

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

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

Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Clive Appleton - Team Leader Natural Environment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approved By</td>
<td>David Adamson - General Manager City Services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
IN RELATION TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
WHAKARAUPÖ/LYTTELTON HARBOUR CATCHMENT
MANAGEMENT PLAN

DATE

PARTIES
Canterbury Regional Council
Christchurch City Council
Lyttelton Port Company
Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke
Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu

BACKGROUND

1. An integrated approach to the management of Whakaraupō/Lyttelton harbour has been discussed between the Parties for many years.

2. In 2016 the Parties established a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to develop a catchment management plan for Whakaraupō/Lyttelton Harbour. The purpose of the MOU was to record the commitment of the Parties to:

   2.1 Establish an ongoing structure and organisational relationships for collaborating on a long-term basis in the delivery, implementation and the review of the Whakaraupō/Lyttelton Harbour Catchment Management Plan.

   2.2 To work together and align work programmes toward the goal of improving ecological and cultural health of Whakaraupō/Lyttelton Harbour in accordance with Ki Uta ki Tai (from the mountains to the sea), with the key objective being to restore the ecological and cultural health of Whakaraupō as mahinga kai.

   2.3 Work together to develop a Whakaraupō/Lyttelton Harbour Catchment Management Plan by December 2016, or as otherwise agreed.

   2.4 Recognise Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke as Tangata Whenua holding mana whenua and mana moana for Whakaraupō/Lyttelton Harbour.

   2.5 Confirm the funding and resource contributions of each of the Parties up until June 2018, and plan for the following three-year period.
3. The Whakaraupō partnership and MOU was developed following a commitment by the parties set out in the LPRP (2015):

Canterbury Regional Council, Lyttelton Port Company Limited, Te Hapū o Ngāti Whake, Christchurch City Council and Te Rānanga o Ngāi Tahu with Tāngata Tiaki have agreed to work together to develop a catchment management plan for the Whakaraupō/Lyttelton Harbour in accordance with the philosophy of ki uto ki tai (from the mountains to the sea). The group will consult with other stakeholders and agree on the organisational and governance structure and process for developing and implementing the catchment management plan. A key objective of the Whakaraupō/Lyttelton Harbour Catchment Management Plan is to restore the ecological and cultural health of Whakaraupō/Lyttelton Harbour as mahinga kai. It will also address other environmental, cultural and social concerns, including the needs of recreational users, as well as the needs of a working port. This commitment is intended to support Goal 2: Ngāi Tahu values and aspirations for Whakaraupō/Lyttelton Harbour and in particular for mahinga kai are recognised and advanced through port recovery activities.

4. Whaka-Ora Healthy Harbour ki uto ki tai (Whakaraupō/Lyttelton Harbour catchment management plan) was published in March 2018. The partnership now moves from the catchment management plan development phase into an implementation phase.

AGREEMENT

Basis

5. The Parties have agreed to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding in relation to the implementation of Whaka-Ora Healthy Harbour ki uto ki tai (Whakaraupō/Lyttelton Harbour Catchment Management Plan) (the “Agreement”).

6. This Agreement is made on the basis of good faith and commitment to work together and is voluntary and nothing in this Agreement is legally binding. Any Party may terminate this Agreement by giving 1 month’s written notice to the other Parties.

Purpose

7. The purpose of this Agreement is to record the commitment of the Parties to:

7.1 Establish and oversee an ongoing structure and organisational relationships for collaborating on the implementation and the review of Whaka-Ora Healthy Harbour.

7.2 Provide leadership and support for the implementation of Whaka-Ora Healthy Harbour within the community and partner agencies, and to champion its delivery.

7.3 Work together and align work programmes to implement Whaka-Ora Healthy Harbour.

7.4 Recognise Te Hapū o Ngāti Whake as Tangata Whenua holding mana whenua and mana moana for Whakaraupō/Lyttelton Harbour.
7.5 Confirm the funding and resource contributions of each of the Parties, and plan for the following three-year period.

**Geographical scope**
8. The Whakaraupō/Lyttelton Harbour Catchment Management Plan applies to the area of Whakaraupō/Lyttelton Harbour and its catchment, including its seabed and coastal waters.

**Commencement**
9. The Agreement commences when all Parties have signed.

**PROJECT ENTITIES and ROLES**

**Governance**
10. The Parties agree to establish a Governance Group comprising the following representatives:

- A Councillor from Canterbury Regional Council; and
- A Councillor from Christchurch City Council; and
- The Chief Executive of Lyttelton Port Company Limited; and
- A senior representative of Te Hapū o Ngāti Whēke; and
- A senior representative of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu; and
- Meetings will be attended by a senior staff member of Canterbury Regional Council and Christchurch City Council.

11. The Governance Group members shall agree on a Chairperson.

12. The Governance Group will be responsible for:

12.1 Providing leadership and support for the implementation of *Whaka-Ora Healthy Harbour* within the community and partner agencies.

12.2 Fostering a culture of openness to new ideas and working together to implement the *Whaka-Ora Healthy Harbour*.

12.3 Encourage and support community ownership.

12.4 Set strategic direction and priorities (as set by the catchment management plan) and oversight of work programmes.

12.5 Supporting and ensuring collaboration and where possible alignment of work programmes amongst the Parties to contribute towards the Project.

12.6 Confirming the funding and resource contributions of each of the Parties up until June 2021, and plan for the following three-year period.
12.7 Approval of the Project plans and budgets.

12.8 Acting as the public face of the Project.

12.9 Ensuring that the Project is conducted in a collaborative manner with the Banks Peninsula Water Management Zone Committee and Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū/Banks Peninsula Community Board (or their successors).

Programme Manager
13. The Parties agree to appoint a Programme Manager to oversee the leadership and implementation of Whaka-Ora Healthy Harbour.

14. The Programme Manager will be responsible for:
   14.1 Co-ordinating an overall work programme for community and partner projects
   14.2 Facilitating the development of a community work programme
   14.3 Reporting on progress
   14.4 Providing updates to the Governance Group
   14.5 Seeking additional sources of funding for community projects
   14.6 Financial matters – developing and reporting on budgets
   14.7 Establishing and facilitating a Community Advisory Group (CAG)

15. The Programme Manager will report to the Governance Group on progress towards achieving the overall Whaka-Ora Healthy Harbour work programme.

Partners Management Group
16. The Parties agree to appoint a Partners Management Group, comprising one senior staff member from each organisation, to provide management oversight of partner projects.

17. The Partners Management Group will be responsible for:
   17.1 Delivery of partner projects
   17.2 Reporting to the Programme Manager on the progress of partner projects
   17.3 Supporting the Programme Manager in her/his role of co-ordinating the overall Whaka-Ora Healthy Harbour work programme.

Project Teams
18. The Parties agree that the Partners Management Group may appoint a Project Team or Teams to provide expert advice for specific projects. For example, this could involve provision of science or Resource Management Act planning advice.

19. Project Teams will be appointed on a project by project basis and will be disestablished by the Partners Management Group when no longer required.

COMMUNICATION
20. If a media enquiry relating to the Whakaraupō partnership is received by any of the Parties, each agrees to inform the other Parties about that enquiry. Any media releases or communications collateral should be approved by the Governance Group prior to public
release wherever reasonably possible. If this is not possible, the Chairperson shall act as a spokesperson for the Project.

21. Subject to clause 20, unless there are exceptional circumstances all matters discussed by the Governance Group (except matters relating to staff or people) shall be made available to the public. Minutes of the Governance Group meetings shall be made available on a Project website.

FUNDING AND RESOURCE CONTRIBUTIONS

22. All parties will contribute resourcing as required to support the implementation of Whaka-Ora Healthy Harbour, ki uta ki tāi.

23. The following additional funding and resourcing contributions will be made:

23.1 Canterbury Regional Council:
   23.1.1 $100,000 per annum for three years from 1 July 2018.
   23.1.2 One FTE (or equivalent) for three years from 1 July 2018 for the position of programme manager and to ensure secretariat support to the Governance Group.
   23.1.3 Overseeing financial reporting.

23.2 Lyttelton Port Company will contribute $100,000 per annum for three years from 1 July 2018.

23.3 Te Hapū o Ngāti Whakaue will contribute:
   23.3.1 $50,000 per annum for three years from 1 July 2018.
   23.3.2 Office space and resourcing at Rāpaki for the programme manager.

23.4 Christchurch City Council will:
   23.4.1 Identify, and keep the partnership informed of, existing Christchurch City Council projects in the Whakaraupō catchment that align with the Whakaraupō/Lyttelton Harbour Catchment Management Plan, and deliver these projects in ways that help achieve the Whaka-Ora Healthy Harbour work programme and the wider intent of the Catchment Management Plan
   23.4.2 Identify opportunities for Whaka-Ora Healthy Harbour projects to be funded through Christchurch City Council Long Term and Annual Plans
   23.4.3 Identify opportunities to provide in kind support and resources to support other partner or community projects, on a project by project basis.

23.5 TRONT will contribute in kind on a project by project basis.
VARIATION

24. This Agreement may be varied from time to time to reflect the ongoing relationships among the Parties. Any variation to this Agreement shall be made in writing, agreed by the Parties and signed by persons authorised to do so on behalf of each of the Parties and such changes shall be attached to and form part of this Agreement.

DISPUTE RESOLUTION

25. By signing this Agreement all Parties agree to work in good faith to resolve any dispute or difference that may arise.

26. If the dispute cannot be resolved through discussion among the Parties, then any Party can refer the dispute to mediation or an alternative dispute resolution process. The Party asking for mediation must notify the other Parties formally. Each Party will pay its own costs of mediation or dispute resolution.

EXECUTION

Executed as an Agreement:

For and on behalf of Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke  ) ____________________________

) [ ]

In the presence of:
Witness signature: ____________________________
Witness name: ____________________________
Occupation: ____________________________
Address: ____________________________

For and on behalf of Canterbury Regional Council  ) ____________________________

) [ ]

In the presence of:
Witness signature: ____________________________
Witness name: ____________________________
Occupation: ____________________________
Address: ____________________________

For and on behalf of Christchurch City Council  ) ____________________________  

In the presence of:  
Witness signature: ____________________________  
Witness name: ____________________________  
Occupation: ____________________________  
Address: ____________________________  

For and on behalf of Lyttelton Port Company Limited  ) ____________________________  

In the presence of:  
Witness signature: ____________________________  
Witness name: ____________________________  
Occupation: ____________________________  
Address: ____________________________  

For and on behalf of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu  ) ____________________________  

In the presence of:  
Witness signature: ____________________________  
Witness name: ____________________________  
Occupation: ____________________________  
Address: ____________________________
12. Draft submission on reform of Overseas Investment Act

Reference: 19/488720
Presenter(s): Emma Davis, Head of Strategic Policy

1. Purpose of Report
   1.1 The purpose of this report is for the Council to approve its submission on phase two of the reform of the Overseas Investment Act 2005 (Attachment A).

2. Executive Summary
   2.1 The Treasury have released a discussion document concerning a second phase of changes to the Act, to consider changes to the manner in which proposals for overseas investments in New Zealand’s ‘sensitive assets’ are screened. The Government is seeking feedback on:
   - What is screened
   - Who is screened
   - How the screening process is conducted
   2.2 The draft Council submission (Attachment A) will be circulated under separate cover.

3. Staff Recommendations
   That the Council:
   1. Approve the draft submission.

4. Context/Background
   **Issue or Opportunity**
   4.1 The Government is currently seeking feedback on phase two of a reform of the Overseas Investment Act 2005.
   4.3 In 2018 the first phase of reform of the Overseas Investment Act 2005 (the Act) was undertaken, which streamlined the consent process for certain investments in forestry and tightened the rules for residential property investments.
   4.4 The Treasury have released a discussion document concerning a second phase of changes to the Act, to consider changes to the manner in which proposals for overseas investments in New Zealand’s ‘sensitive assets’ are screened. The Government is seeking feedback on:
   - assets for which overseas investments would require consent to own or control, in particular
     - whether ‘sensitive adjoining land’ is defined too broadly and should be narrowed
     - whether leases of sensitive land should be treated differently than purchases of sensitive land (currently the screening process is the same for both)
• the entities for which screening would be undertaken (that is, determining an ‘overseas person’ for the purpose of the Act), specifically
  • what constitutes a New Zealand owned or controlled company

• the screening process for determining whether an ‘overseas person’ can acquire a ‘sensitive asset’ including the extent to which decision-makers can explicitly consider water extraction, Māori cultural values, and tax residency when assessing applications, in particular:
  • assessment of investors’ character and capacity
  • extent of the benefit to New Zealand
  • consideration of issues relating to Māori cultural values
  • consideration of issues relating to water extraction as it applies to water bottling

4.5 With respect to whether water extraction for water bottling should be explicitly included in the assessment process, Treasury notes that there are “some public concerns about overseas investments involving water bottling” including “potential environmental effects and that overseas persons may profit from a high-value resource without paying a charge”.

4.6 The Government has also signalled that it is considering how to introduce a charge on exports of water as a separate piece of work from the reform of the Act.

4.7 The Government aims to have a reform bill passed in mid-2020. There will be another opportunity for public feedback when the proposed new law is being considered by Parliament, which is expected to occur in late 2019 or early 2020.

Key points

4.8 The draft submission (Attachment A) is proposed to include the following points:
• Water is a sensitive asset that needs to be treated as such in the Act.
• The terms of reference for the review of the Act should not be constrained to current screening processes.
• Water bottling applications should not be considered only where they may be on or near ‘sensitive land’ or where an investment threshold is reached, but also assessed based on national interest.
• The Act should be amended to:
  • allow for assessments of water bottling application to consider environmental impacts and benefits.
  • expand the ‘good character test’ to include corporate entities, not just assess individuals.
  • consider not only benefits but economic, environmental, social and cultural costs.
  • consider implications of applications on NZ’s national security.

4.9 There will be another opportunity to submit on reform of the Act when the proposed new law is being considered by Parliament, expected to be late 2019 or early 2020.
Confirmation of Statutory Compliance

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

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

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

Signatories

Authors

Diane Shelander - Senior Policy Analyst
Brent Pizzey - Associate General Counsel
Gavin Thomas - Principal Advisor Economic Policy

Approved By

Emma Davis - Head of Strategic Policy
Brendan Anstiss - General Manager Strategy and Transformation
13. Resolution to Exclude the Public

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

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

Reason for passing this resolution: good reason to withhold exists under section 7.
Specific grounds under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution: Section 48(1)(a)

**Note**

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

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

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

This resolution is made in reliance on Section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by Section 6 or Section 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public are as follows:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM NO.</th>
<th>GENERAL SUBJECT OF EACH MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED</th>
<th>SECTION</th>
<th>SUBCLAUSE AND REASON UNDER THE ACT</th>
<th>PLAIN ENGLISH REASON</th>
<th>WHEN REPORTS CAN BE RELEASED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>PUBLIC EXCLUDED COUNCIL MINUTES - 11 APRIL 2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFER TO THE PREVIOUS PUBLIC EXCLUDED REASON IN THE AGENDAS FOR THESE MEETINGS.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>PUBLIC EXCLUDED COUNCIL MINUTES - 9 MAY 2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REFER TO THE PREVIOUS PUBLIC EXCLUDED REASON IN THE AGENDAS FOR THESE MEETINGS.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>APPOINTMENT OF DISTRICT LICENSING COMMITTEE COMMISSIONER AND LIST MEMBER</td>
<td>S7(2)(A)</td>
<td>PROTECTION OF PRIVACY OF NATURAL PERSONS</td>
<td>THE COUNCIL HAS BEEN THROUGH A RECRUITMENT PROCESS AND IT WOULD BE USUAL TO CONSIDER APPOINTMENTS OF THIS NATURE IN A CONFIDENTIAL ENVIRONMENT.</td>
<td>THE OUTCOME OF ANY SUCCESSFUL APPOINTMENTS WILL BE MADE PUBLIC ON THE DLC WEBPAGE BUT ANY REQUESTS FOR THE REPORT WILL BE CONSIDERED ON A CASE BY CASE BASIS AS IS REQUIRED BY THE LGOIMA.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Secretarial Note: Due to an administration error details of the public excluded report 17. Community Resilience Partnership Fund were not included in the initially published agenda.

| 17      | COMMUNITY RESILIENCE PARTNERSHIP FUND | S6(B) S7(2)(D) | PERSONAL SAFETY PROTECTION OF HEALTH OR SAFETY OF NATURAL PERSONS | TO PROTECT THE SAFETY OF THE APPLICANT | THE REPORT MAY BE RELEASED ON THE GENERAL MANAGER CITIZENS AND COMMUNITY BEING SATISFIED THERE ARE NO LONGER GROUNDS IN THE ACT FOR CONTINUING TO WITHHOLD IT. |