



WAIMAKARIRI
DISTRICT COUNCIL

MAHI TAHI JOINT DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Agenda

Tuesday 16 June 2020

Commencing at 9.30am

***Waimakariri District Council Chamber
215 High Street
Rangiora***

Members:

Mayor Dan Gordon
Deputy Mayor Neville Atkinson
Councillor Al Blackie
Te Maire Tau
Arapata Reuben
Tania Wati

Committee Members,
MAHI TAHI JOINT DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

A MEETING OF THE MAHI TAHI JOINT DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE WILL BE HELD IN THE WAIMAKARIRI DISTRICT COUNCIL CHAMBERS, 215 HIGH STREET, RANGIORA ON TUESDAY 16 JUNE 2020 TO COMMENCE AT 9.30AM.

Recommendations in reports are not to be construed as
 Council policy until adopted by the Council

BUSINESS

Page No

KARAKIA

1 APOLOGIES

2 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Conflicts of interest (if any) to be reported for minuting.

3 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

3.1 Minutes of the meeting of the Mahi Tahī Joint Development Committee meeting held on 11 February 2020

5 - 10

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Mahi Tahī Joint Development Committee:

- (a) Confirms as a true and correct record the circulated minutes of a meeting of the Mahi Tahī Joint Development Committee held on 11 February 2020.

4 REPORTS

NOTE: Items 4.1 and 4.4 were previously on the agenda for the Mahi Tahī Committee meeting to be held on 24 March, but due to the Covid-19 government directive this meeting was cancelled.

4.1 Committee Meeting Locations – S Nichols (Governance Manager)

11 - 13

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Mahi Tahī Committee

- (a) **Receives** report No. 200605066147.
- (b) **Notes** that future Mahi Tahī Joint Development Committee meeting locations be alternated between the Tuahiwi Marae and the Rangiora

Service Centre, Council Chambers and the respective representative from each organisation chair the meetings at the venues.

- (c) **Resolves** the Mahi Tahi Joint Development Committee meeting dates and venues for the remainder of 2020 will be:

Tuesday 16 June 2020 – Council Chambers, Rangiora
 Tuesday 18 August 2020 – Tuahiwi Marae
 Tuesday 20 October 2020 – Council Chambers, Rangiora
 Tuesday 15 December 2020 – Tuahiwi Marae

- (d) **Notes** that the 2021 meeting schedule will be developed in October/November 2020.

4.2 Update on Rangiora and Kaiapoi Residential Structure Plans Project – H Downie (Principal Strategy Analyst – District Development) and C Wood (Principal Policy Analyst)

14 - 25

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Mahi Tahi Committee

- (a) **Receives** report No. 200604065598.
- (b) **Notes** the project progress outlined in this report, together with the key stakeholder input points, including Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga via Mahaanui Kurataiao (MKT), and the Mahi Tahi Joint Development Committee.
- (c) **Notes** that Environment Canterbury will seek the views of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga on the upcoming Regional Policy Statement Plan Change.

4.3 Cultural Input into The Stadium and Naming of the Land at Coldstream Road – C Brown (Manager Community and Recreation)

26 - 30

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Mahi Tahi Committee

- (a) **Receives** report No. 200602064329
- (b) **Notes** that the Sports Stadium on Coldstream Road is expected to be open for community use by the end of July 2021.
- (c) **Works** with the Runanga to suggest an official name for the Coldstream Road Sports Hub land (7.9880 hectares)
- (d) **Nominates** a person/s for staff to work with on designing cultural input into the interior fit out and exterior landscaping of the Stadium.
- (e) **Circulates** this report to the Multi Use Sports Facility Steering Group.

4.4 Cam River Floodgate automation – cultural context and consideration of process – G Cleary (Manager Utilities and Roding), on behalf of the Kaiapoi River Rehabilitation Working Party

31 - 47

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Mahi Tahi Committee recommends

THAT the Council:

- (a) **Receives** report No. 200310033024.
- (b) **Notes** that proposal for a feasibility study for automation of the Cam River floodgate to a tide gate will be presented to the Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga Executive, for a decision on level of support, by Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd on behalf of Waimakariri District Council.
- (c) **Notes** that any modifications to the Cam River floodgate would require the approval of Environment Canterbury as the asset owner.
- (d) **Circulates** this report to the Kaiapoi-Tuahiwi Community Board and Waimakariri Water Zone Committee.

NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of the Mahi Tahi Joint Development Committee is scheduled for 9:30am, Tuesday 18 August 2020 to be held at the Tuahiwi Marae.

BRIEFING

At the conclusion of the meeting there will be a briefing to the Committee to discuss:

- District Plan Review – Working Draft Provisions for MR873
- Draft Covid-19 Recovery Plan Development (copy of report to 2 June Council meeting attached)

KARAKIA

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE MAHI TAHI JOINT DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE HELD IN THE WAIMAKARIRI DISTRICT COUNCIL CHAMBERS, 215 HIGH STREET, RANGIORA ON TUESDAY 11 FEBRUARY 2020 COMMENCING AT 9.00AM.

PRESENT

Mayor Dan Gordon, Deputy Mayor Neville Atkinson, Councillor Al Blackie, Te Maire Tau, and Tania Wati

IN ATTENDANCE

Councillors K Barnett and S Stewart
J Palmer (Chief Executive), S Markham (Manager Strategy and Engagement), G Cleary (Manager Utilities and Roding), T Ellis (Development Planning Manager) (for the briefing), A Smith (Governance Coordinator)

KARAKIA

Te Maire provided a Karakia.

1 APOLOGIES

Moved Mayor Gordon seconded Cr Atkinson

THAT an apology for absence be received and sustained from Arapata Rueben.

CARRIED

2 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

No conflicts of interest were recorded.

3 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

3.1 Minutes of the meeting of the Mahi Tahī Joint Development Committee meeting held on 26 November 2019

Moved Councillor Atkinson seconded Councillor Blackie

THAT the Mahi Tahī Joint Development Committee:

- (a) Confirms as a true and correct record the circulated minutes of a meeting of the Mahi Tahī Joint Development Committee held on 26 November 2019.

CARRIED

MATTERS ARISING

Further to the November meeting of the committee, Councillor Atkinson asked if the appointment of joint chairperson was to be considered, and brief discussion followed on this matter and members agreed on the appointment of a Co-Chair.

APPOINTMENT OF A CO-CHAIR OF THE MAHI TAHI COMMITTEE

Moved Mayor Gordon seconded Te Maire Tau

THAT Tania Wati is appointed as Co-Chair of the meetings of the Mahi Tahī Development Committee.

CARRIED

Mayor Gordon and T Wati will discuss how future meetings will be conducted.

NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of the Mahi Tahī Joint Development Committee is scheduled for 9:30am, Tuesday 24 March 2020 to be held in the Council Chambers.

There being no further business the meeting closed at 9.10am

CONFIRMED

Chairperson

Date

NOTES OF MAHI TAHI JOINT DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE BRIEFING WHICH COMMENCED AT 9.10AM ON TUESDAY 11 FEBRUARY 2020

S Markham tabled an initial list of topics that could be discussed over the upcoming year. Today's topic is the Planning Provisions for inclusion in the reviewed District Plan. There has been drafting exchanged between Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd (MKL) and the Council and today is to discuss the results of these exchanges to date.

T Ellis noted that the authors of this draft Chapter have primarily been Alan Matheson (Planner contracted to WDC) and Nicola Rykers on behalf of MKL. Noted changes in the draft relating to existing provisions.

T Wati noted that there has been reference from Council staff in letters to whanau, that Kainga Nohoanga is 'cluster housing' and this is not the correct definition. Te Maire provided clarification and historical background to Kainga Nohoanga. This is an old term that refers to a settlement where everyone settles together and includes other activities relating to a settlement of people (commercial, business, services, hospitals, cemeteries and schools). This is distinct from Papakainga housing, which is only housing. Some of these settlements located by the near the Kaiapoi Woollen Mills, and some other small allotments towards Woodend. History of the management of these settlements was provided, which had been with the Runanga, until the Municipal Corporations Act 1954 gave rating authority to local authorities.

T Ellis spoke on the removal of unit titles in MR873 and the provisions that will apply, which are standard provisions for zones. Focus is on enabling MR873 development. For MR873 as a whole Rural provisions will apply with an overlay of descendancy provisions applying to those who can appropriately demonstrate descendancy.

Trevor raised the issue of a 'Settlement' zoning applying to properties in the Tuahiwi village under the Reviewed Plan versus the Residential 3 Zone under the Operative Plan. Currently the village has a District Plan zone of Residential 3, which allows residential development, and some commercial development, noting there are exclusions to that. Should the village continue to be recognised by a specific urban zoning, or if not what does that mean for land owners or residents who aren't able to exercise descendancy rights.

Settlement zoning has a particular set of planning rules for the villages in the district. Trevor explained there is some land which is not Maori land or not in Maori ownership. Any residents who cannot prove descendancy would still be under the Rural Zone rules; these are less enabling. From the Planning point of view, the economic side of this has not been considered, this is purely from a land use controls perspective as to what should apply to the Reserve. Nicola and Alan (consultants are working on this) will have engagement with the Runanga regarding this. Suggested that for those that can prove descendancy the Kainga Nohoanga rights would apply.

Trevor then went through the **Activity Rules** (on the MR873 Maori Land) for any comments from members.

Under objections, noted that this should not be referred to as Te Ngai Tuahuriri Runanga Maori Reserve 873, should be referred to as Kaiapoi Maori reserve owners.

T Ellis advised that these rules are intended to honour all past documents.

Residential Activity – discussion on the total number of units not to exceed 7 per unit. There is now no conditions for a percentage of the sites to be left vacant, so this figure could change.

Community Health Facility – question on the total gross floor area not to exceed 300 sq. metres? **Trevor to question this.**

Kohanga reo (pre-school) also question on the total gross floor area not to exceed 300 sq. metres? **Trevor to question this**

Hakinakina (recreation activities and facilities) – also question on rule that activity not to exceed 500 sq. m. **Trevor to question this**

Urupa – Te Maire suggests there will need to be further land made available for an additional site. There are several sites already within the Tuahiwi village, as now in the Maori Land Court. J Palmer suggests this needs further discussion on this matter, also noting the Burials and Cremations Act, currently being reviewed. There will be some limitations around private cemeteries.

Rule 10 – there needs to be further discussion with this and the maximum of 100 sq. m. **Trevor to question this**

Rule 11 and Rule 12 – suggested there needs to be further discussion of these proposed rules.

Trevor to arrange if possible for Alan Matheson and Nicola Rykers to be in attendance for discussions on these matters at the next meeting/workshop of the committee.

Other rules on MPZ 13 – 20 were highlighted, Trevor noting it was best to be clear on these, rather than make any assumptions. (these include farm buildings, conservation activities, farm stay, emergency service facilities public amenities and Mahinga kai. Anything that is not in there, (under MPZ 19) would likely trigger a consent.

Built Form Standard

Discussion on road setbacks (discussion on 10m setback) – this depends on the size and shape of the site. T Ellis noted that these rules apply to the whole of the MR873, not just in the Tuahiwi village. T Wati noted this is a big issue with CCC. This concern is noted with the setback rules on internal boundaries. Some further examples of variation to setbacks will be brought back to the committee. Would like to know what it look like for which type of zoning. S Markham said discussion can be held with CCC staff as some analysis would have been undertaken by them.

Cr Atkinson commented that a 10m setback on any of the MR873 land will not make much difference, using farming activities as an example, only difference may be the noise, especially if machinery working during the night.

Information will be sought from CCC, plus some example diagrams will be brought to the table of the impact of 10m setbacks, taking into account the property shapes.

Building Height

9 metres is generally equivalent to a three story building.

Maximum coverage

This allows for a generous allowable area to be built on.

Rules for the Sites specifically listed on pp 10 to 12 were then discussed.

Matters of restricted discretion activities were noted

T Wati suggested that there needs to be a hui arranged at the marae and invite all landowners who are interested.

Trevor spoke on the next steps and what will be brought back to the Mahi Tahī Committee.

Direction of the District Plan Chapter Provisions – is this heading in the right direction?
T Wati suggested there are some restrictions being implied. S Markham noted this overall is an attempt to remove planning provisions that have been a limitation.

Discussion on existing use rights and the understanding of this. T Ellis noted there are discussions taking place now. Simon to arrange a meeting with appropriate planning staff on this matter.

T Wati asked to be provided with a time line on the District Plan Review, when will things be operative and any options for bringing things forward. What other Chapters would Ngai Tuahuriri wish to engage on?

Simons Tabled list of work programme items

Mayor Gordon/T Wati as co-chairs will meet prior to the next scheduled committee meeting on 24 March and discuss how to deal with some of the matters listed by Simon. It needs to be identified how these are best managed. A full day workshop or shorter meetings over different days?

Te Maire Tau suggested that the first three bullet points will probably be the next six months work for this committee.

- MR873 – Planning provisions for inclusion in the Reviewed District Plan
- Funding and providing infrastructure in the Reserve incl. development contributions
- Ngai Tuahuriri engagement on other District Plan Review Chapters

The March meeting agenda for the committee will include discussion first and third bullet points.

The April meeting will discuss the infrastructure and infrastructure funding.

Mayor Gordon and T Wati to discuss Ngai Tuahuriri rep on WDC Groups and forum – discussion on how these appointments are made for representatives on Runanga. There are other WDC groups who would like to have Runanga representation. Further discussion required on this.

Development contributions – confirmed that any currently requested MR873 DC is currently on hold. Any new ones would also be. Te Maire confirmed that the Economist is arriving in June. Te Maire would like to know what rates are being generated from the MR873 land and Ngai Tahu Farming. This information will be provided to the committee.

Kaiapoi South Mahinga Kai Area governance arrangements – S Markham asked how this arrangement could be created. S Markham will provide info to the Runanga on what form this management could take and if TKTT could be the governance body for this area. J Palmer suggested there be some engagement with both TKTT and the Runanga on this matter and how it could work, and a report come back on how this would work for discussion to the March 24 meeting. Four or five bullet points on how this might work, to come to the March meeting.

Actions:

- Review of development of the MoU. T Maire to provide a copy of this report to the March 24 meeting.
- Roles in implementing the District Plan.
- Water management - Te Maire advised a report is being presented to the Tribe Chairs meeting in March and it could come to full Council briefing in April.

- Climate Change – Simon noted that the Council is working on a Strategy. Further discussion will be needed on the Ngai Tahu strategy.

Te Maire Tau provided a Karakia.

The Briefing closed at 11am.

WAIMAKARIRI DISTRICT COUNCIL**REPORT FOR DECISION**

FILE NO and TRIM NO: Gov 30 - 200605066147

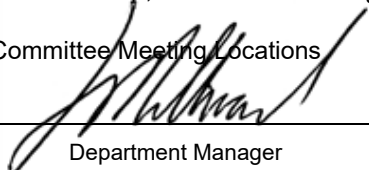
REPORT TO: Mahi Tahi Joint Development Committee

DATE OF MEETING: 16 June 2020

FROM: Sarah Nichols, Governance Manager

SUBJECT: Committee Meeting Locations

SIGNED BY:
(for Reports to Council,
Committees or Boards)


Department Manager


Chief Executive

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report is to formalise discussions regarding the locations of future Mahi Tahi Joint Development Committee meetings for the remainder of 2020.
- 1.2 This report was intended to be considered at a meeting on 24 March 2020, however due to national Covid-19 lockdown requirements the meeting was cancelled until further notice. This report has now been updated.

2. RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Mahi Tahi Joint Development Committee:

- (a) **Receives** report No. 200605066147.
- (b) **Notes** that future Mahi Tahi Joint Development Committee meeting locations be alternated between the Tuahiwi Marae and the Rangiora Service Centre, Council Chambers and the respective representative from each organisation chair the meetings at the venues.
- (c) **Resolves** the Mahi Tahi Joint Development Committee meeting dates and venues for the remainder of 2020 will be:
 Tuesday 16 June 2020 – Council Chambers, Rangiora
 Tuesday 18 August 2020 – Tuahiwi Marae
 Tuesday 20 October 2020 – Council Chambers, Rangiora
 Tuesday 15 December 2020 – Tuahiwi Marae
- (d) **Notes** that the 2021 meeting schedule will be developed in October/November 2020.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The Mahi Tahi Joint Development Committee formed at the beginning of the 2019-22 Council term, as a joint committee between Te Ngai Tuahuriri Runanga and the Council consisting of three members from each organisation.
- 3.2 The purpose of this committee was to further develop the working relationship between the two parties. This working relationship is particularly important as the Council undertakes its District Plan Review and water related matters come to the fore, in part

through central government directives. The Committee prepares recommendations to the Council and Runanga.

4. ISSUES AND OPTIONS

- 4.1. The agreed meeting schedule for the Mahi Tahī Joint Development Committee was initially monthly meetings, and then in 2020 meetings after April to be held every second month.
- 4.2. At its 11 February meeting the Committee discussed the opportunity to hold the meeting at alternating venues of the Council Chamber and the Marae. When the meeting was held at the Council Chambers the Mayor would Chair the meeting, and when the meeting was held at the Tuahiwi Marae the Runanga Chair, being a member of the Committee, would chair the meeting.
- 4.3. Staff have liaised with the Marae as to availability and the option of alternating sites is viable. The Council Chamber will always be kept in reserve, should the Marae become unavailable at short notice for situations such as tangi.
- 4.4. The current meeting schedule, all at the Council Chamber commencing at 9.30am is as follows:
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Tuesday 16 June 2020; | Tuesday 18 August 2020 |
| Tuesday 20 October 2020; | Tuesday 15 December 2020 |

It is proposed that the meetings scheduled in August and December 2020 be held at the Tuahiwi Marae and be chaired by the Runanga Chair, who is a member of this committee.

- 4.5. The Management Team have reviewed this report and support the recommendations.

5. COMMUNITY VIEWS

5.1. Groups and Organisations

The Runanga representatives were consulted and agree that alternate meeting venues and sharing of the chairperson role was appropriate.

5.2. Wider Community

The wider community have not been consulted, although the meetings are generally open to the public.

6. IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

6.1. Financial Implications

No financial impact for venue use as each party has its own appropriate meeting space. The meeting is serviced by the Governance Team of the Council.

6.2. Community Implication

No community implications as each venue facility is publicly and disability accessible during the meeting.

6.3. Risk Management

No risks are considered. If the Marae venue was unavailable due to unforeseen circumstances, then the Council Chamber would always be held in reserve to enable the meeting to occur as scheduled.

6.4. **Health and Safety**

No health and safety issues.

7. CONTEXT

7.1. **Policy**

This matter is not a matter of significance in terms of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

7.2. **Legislation**

Meetings are held in accordance to the Local Government Act 2002 and the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

7.3. **Community Outcomes**

Effect is given to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and there are wide ranging opportunities for people to contribute to the decision making that effects the Waimakariri district.

7.4. **Delegations**

The Committee has the delegation to consider different meeting venues.

Sarah Nichols
Governance Manager

WAIMAKARIRI DISTRICT COUNCIL**REPORT FOR INFORMATION**

FILE NO and TRIM NO: DDS-06-10-02-04-02-02 / 200604065598

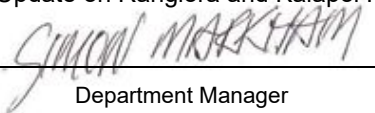
REPORT TO: Mahi Tahi Joint Development Committee

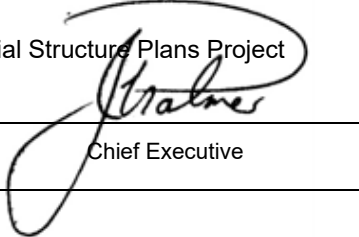
DATE OF MEETING: 16 June 2020

FROM: Heike Downie, Principal Strategy Analyst – District Development; Cameron Wood, Principal Policy Analyst

SUBJECT: Update on Rangiora and Kaiapoi Residential Structure Plans Project

SIGNED BY:
(for Reports to Council, Committees or Boards)


Department Manager


Chief Executive

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report provides a further progress update on the residential Structure Plans project for Rangiora west and east, and Kaiapoi northeast, following the staff memo on the agenda to the Mahi Tahi Joint Development Committee in March 2020.

Attachments:

- i. Maps showing residential Structure Plan areas for Rangiora west and east and Kaiapoi northeast
- ii. Initial report from Mahaanui Kurataiao Limited for Residential Structure Plans (200429049675)

2. RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Mahi Tahi Joint Development Committee:

- (a) **Receives** report No. 200604065598.
- (b) **Notes** the project progress outlined in this report, together with the key stakeholder input points, including Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga via Mahaanui Kurataiao (MKT), and the Mahi Tahi Joint Development Committee.
- (c) **Notes** that Environment Canterbury will seek the views of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga on the upcoming Regional Policy Statement Plan Change.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The residential Structure Plans for Rangiora east, Rangiora west and Kaiapoi east residential areas will guide Outline Development Plans (ODPs) / zoning, taking into account constraints such as natural hazards, and cover things like location and scale and density or residential development, areas of open spaces including parks, reserves etc, potential neighbourhood centres, movement network, potential community/education facilities, possible staging options and integration with business zoned areas at Rangiora. Importantly they also need to cover stormwater management in these areas and address any natural area assumptions. The physical areas subject to residential Structure Planning is shown in Attachment i. Draft Structure Plans will be integrated with the Proposed District

Plan and be consulted on publically through the Proposed District Plan notification process.

- 3.2 The Mahi Tahi Joint Development Committee (the Committee) received a background and progress update memo (200311034031) from staff ahead of their (cancelled) 24 March 2020 meeting, which ceased to take place due to the national lockdown in response to the threat of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). This report reiterates content from this memo and adds further project updates.
- 3.3 There are several key drivers to the residential Structure Plans projects, including the Waimakariri District's sustained growth pressures and expected population of more than 90,000 by 2048; Council's requirement to provide sufficient development capacity to meet demand for residential and business land under the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity (NPS-UDC) and the subsequent 'Our Space 2018-48' document adopted by the Strategic Partners; and Council's own District Development Strategy (adopted in 2018) which considers residential growth areas together with business, infrastructure and public facilities requirements. Importantly, the Structure Plans are required to plan for the areas currently zoned rural but lie within the Infrastructure Boundary (IB) set out in the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement, in order to meet the residential capacity shortfall of the next ten to thirty years as stated in the Future Development Strategy 'Our Space 2018-48'.

4. ISSUES AND OPTIONS

- 4.1. Throughout development of these projects, staff are proactively seeking input from key partner and stakeholders, ahead of formulation of detailed plans that will be released for wider public consultation. Staff are particularly interested in ensuring cultural considerations are taken into account and reflected appropriately in draft plans and are engaging with Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga via Mahaanui Kurataiao Limited about these development areas in order to discuss and understand any cultural aspects and concerns that can be considered and addressed as part of any development concepts.
- 4.2. It is likely there will be some existing springs in the eastern, southeastern and western (southern end) Rangiora structure plan areas that need to be identified and protected as part of any subdivision planning, as will integration of the Cam River and Northbrook Stream in any development concepts. Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Runanga will likely have a significant interest in how these waterways are identified and protected, and staff are seeking engagement about this. In terms of the Kaiapoi structure plan area, the site lies within two overlapping Silent File areas so staff wish to discuss any possible effects in order to appropriately address these in planning.
- 4.3. Staff have been in conversations with Mahaanui Kurataiao Limited (MKT) since early in the project and on 19 September 2019, introduced the project to the Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga at the joint Rūnanga / Council meeting and expressed aspiration to engage with the Rūnanga. Subsequently, staff had agreed a two-pronged engagement approach with MKT. Firstly, MKT would provide some high level initial commentary relating to desired outcomes in the identified residential Structure Plan areas from a cultural perspective to inform high level 'basic principles', which will be useful in progressing conversations with developers. Secondly, MKT would provide more detailed feedback on draft Structure Plans that can be considered and integrated, as appropriate, before draft plans are included in the Proposed District Plan for wider public and stakeholder consultation. Staff have now received the initial report from MKT (200429049675, Attachment ii). This follows discussions with Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga representatives at a hui in March 2020 and outlines four key recommendations:

1. To avoid any adverse effects on cultural values outlined by the above policies [from the Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan] the applicant should, where applicable, incorporate Ngāi Tahu Subdivision Guidelines into development planning
2. All springs, including those as yet undiscovered, should be protected from effects arising from future land uses
3. All waterways and wetlands should be protected, and structure plans should allow for the incorporation of Water Sensitive Urban Design
4. Wāhi Tapu / Taonga must be avoided if possible and protected where not

The project team will consider and evaluate any Structure Plan 'layers' that will be developed during the project against these recommendations.

- 4.4. Earlier this year, the Council's Project Delivery Unit developed initial plans for servicing the Structure Plan areas with 3 waters: water supply, sewer and stormwater. These are now being discussed with key landowners / developers. Natural hazard assessments have progressed and flooding modelling has been updated. This has included some changes to previous assumptions and can be dealt with at the development planning stages. The modelling updates are being finalised as part of the District Plan Review and will also include coastal inundation and localised flooding information. Subject to discussion with Council, this information will be made available to the public for information and will replace the current modelling that has been in place to date. The Council's Greenspace team is currently working on providing relevant input that informs greenspace planning for the Structure Plan areas. Section 5.1 summarises the key next project steps.
- 4.5. The Management Team have reviewed this report and support the recommendations.

5. COMMUNITY VIEWS

5.1. Groups and Organisations

Over 2019, high level concepts to help inform residential Structure Plans have been developed with the assistance of an External Stakeholder Group, which included representation from Community Boards, community groups and organisations, developers, businesses and others through three Inquiry by Design workshops.

Staff have been holding key project meetings with landowners / developers of parcels of land within the residential Structure Plan areas. As a result of the Level 4 and then Level 3 lockdown over April and May, opportunities for anticipated active engagement with key landowners, developers, consultants and elected members had immediately ceased. Engagements are now resuming and project meetings with key landowners, developers and stakeholders are again commencing. It is anticipated that draft content and 'layers' (e.g. greenspace, movement network, infrastructure etc) will be significantly progressed in discussions with key landowners over June and July. Following this, material including maps and sketches will be prepared in August, and the balance of the year will allow informal feedback to be gained from key stakeholders. Staff would like the opportunity to attend Mahi Tahi Joint Development Committee meetings for the balance of this year to continue conversations and seek the Committee's feedback as particular aspects of the plans progress (e.g. stormwater management). Draft Structure Plans for Rangiora and Kaiapoi will be integrated in the Proposed District Plan, which will be publically notified in early-mid 2021.

Specific engagement with Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga via MKT are outlined in 4.1 and 4.3 above. Separate consultation is being undertaken with Greater Christchurch Strategic Partners during the project.

5.2. **Wider Community**

Draft residential Structure Plans for Rangiora and Kaiapoi will be consulted on with the wider public through the notification process of a Proposed District Plan in early 2021. The wider public also had an opportunity to share their views about how Rangiora should develop over the next ten to 30 years through the early engagement survey promulgated by Council in mid-2019.

6. **IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS**

6.1. **Financial Implications**

The costs associated with the preparation of a Structure Plan are being met from within existing budgets. Other project related financial implications will be reported to the appropriate group (Management Team, DPRC and/or Council) at key milestones of the project.

6.2. **Community Implication**

The draft residential Structure Plans will provide for future residential development for the community.

6.3. **Risk Management**

A risk management register has been developed as part of the project plan, which was reported to the Management Team in February 2019.

6.4. **Health and Safety**

There are no health and safety implications associated with the preparation of residential Structure Plans.

7. **CONTEXT**

7.1. **Policy**

In relation to the purpose of this report, this matter is not a matter of significance in terms of the Council's Significance Policy.

7.2. **Legislation**

The draft residential Structure Plans will be consulted on as part of the Proposed District Plan, to which the Resource Management Act 1991 applies. The Structure Plans are also being developed in accordance with the principles of consultation under the Local Government Act 2002.

7.3. **Community Outcomes**

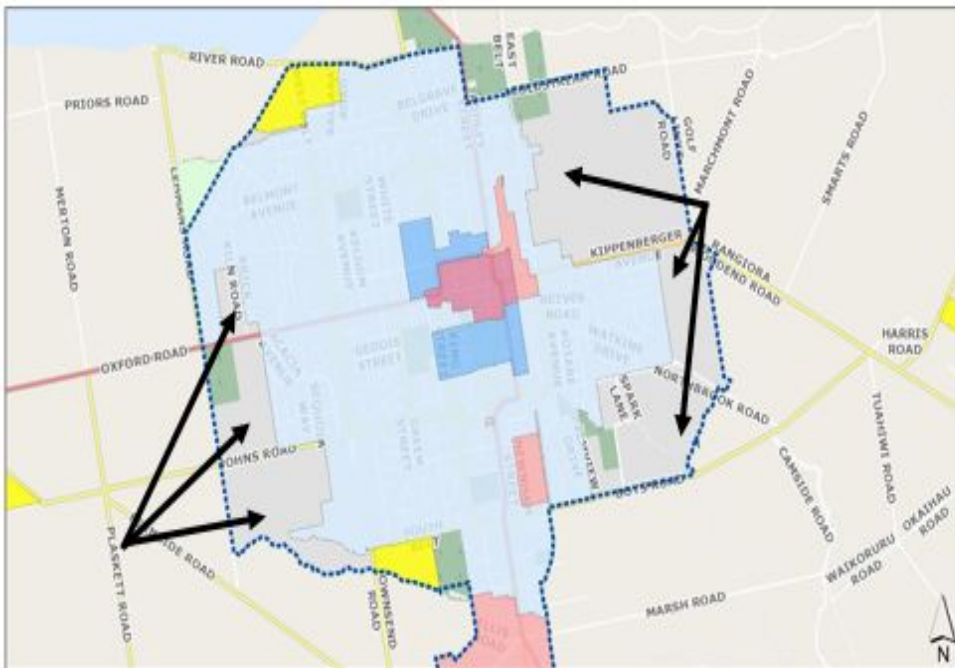
- There are wide ranging opportunities for people to contribute to the decision making that effects our District
- Public spaces and facilities are plentiful, accessible and high quality
- Transport is accessible, convenient, reliable and sustainable
- Core utility services are provided in a timely and sustainable manner
- Businesses in the District are diverse, adaptable and growing

7.4. **Delegations**

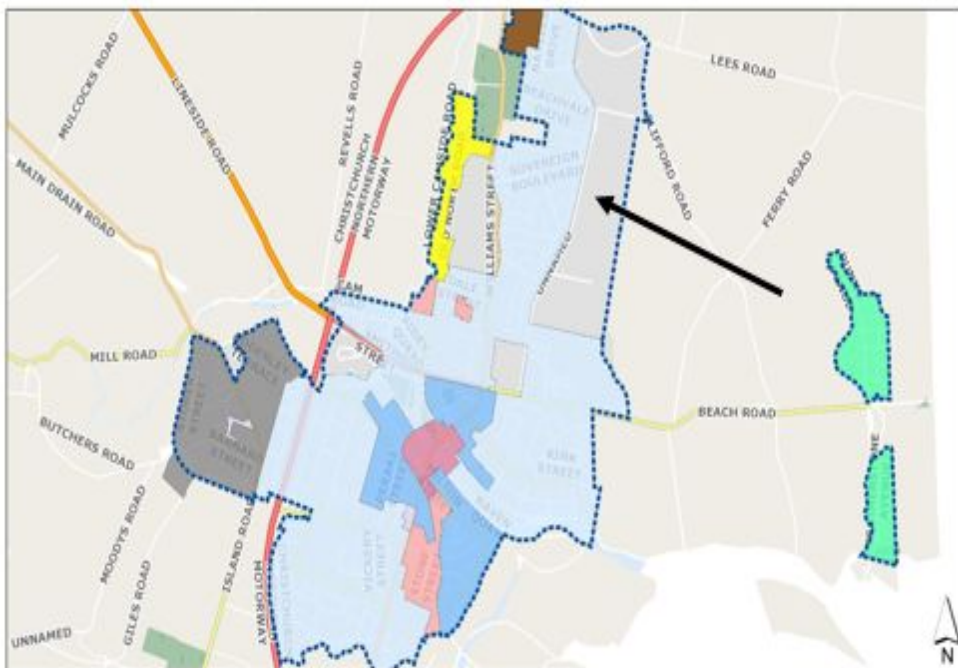
The Mahi Tahī Joint Development Committee is established as an expression of partnership with Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga to further develop the working together relationship between the Council and Ngāi Tūāhuriri.

Attachment i: Maps showing residential Structure Plan areas for Rangiora west and east and Kaiapoi northeast

1. Rangiora Infrastructure Supported Boundary and Study Area shown with arrows (area in grey colour):



2. Kaiapoi Infrastructure Supported Boundary and Study Area shown with arrow (area in grey colour):





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April 2020

To Waimakariri District Council
ATTN: heike.downie@wmk.govt.nz

Rangiora and Kaiapoi Structure Plans

Manawhenua Statement

Ngāi Tahu are tangata whenua of the Canterbury region, and hold ancestral and contemporary relationships with Canterbury. The contemporary structure of Ngāi Tahu is set down through the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996 (TRoNT Act) and, through this structure and this Act, sets the requirements for recognition of tangata whenua in Canterbury.

The following Rūnanga hold manawhenua over the project's location, as it is within their takiwā:

- Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri

The natural resources – water (waterways, waipuna (springs), groundwater, wetlands); mahinga kai; indigenous flora and fauna; cultural landscapes and land - are taonga to manawhenua and they have concerns for activities potentially adversely affecting these taonga. These taonga are integral to the cultural identity of ngā rūnanga manawhenua and they have a kaitiaki responsibility to protect them. The policies for protection of taonga that are of high cultural significance to ngā rūnanga manawhenua are articulated in the Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan (IMP).

Assessment of Proposal

- Waimakariri District Council are developing two structure plans which outline the preferred areas of expansion for Kaiapoi and Rangiora.
- The residential structure plans for Rangiora east, Rangiora west and Kaiapoi east residential areas will guide Outline Development Plans (ODPs) / zoning.
- These zonings will take into account constraints such as natural hazards, and likely cover things such as location, scale, and density of residential development, areas of open spaces including parks, reserves etc, potential neighbourhood centres, movement network, potential community/education facilities.
- The briefing report states that it is likely that there will be some existing springs in the eastern, south-eastern and western (southern end) Rangiora Structure Plan areas that need



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to be identified and protected as part of any subdivision planning, as will integration of the Cam River and Northbrook Stream in any development concepts.

- The Kaiapoi Structure Plan Area lies within two overlapping Silent File areas.
- Waimakariri District Council have asked for high level priorities and concerns from the rūnanga to help guide the drafting of this plan prior to a more in-depth report to be based off the draft plan.

Evaluation in relation to Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan (MIMP)

The matters that are relevant to this particular proposal have been identified as:

CL3.1 All taonga within the takiwā of Ngāi Tahu, accidental discovery or otherwise, belong to the Papatipu Rūnanga/Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (see Appendix 3 for the ADP used by the Papatipu Rūnanga).

CL3.8 To require, where a proposal is assessed by tāngata whenua as having the potential to affect wāhi tapu or wāhi taonga, one or more of the following:

(a) Low risk to sites:

- (i) Accidental discovery protocol (ADP) - See Appendix 3.

(b) High risk to sites:

- (i) Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA);
- (ii) Site visit;
- (iii) Archaeological assessment, by a person nominated by the Papatipu Rūnanga;
- (iv) Cultural monitoring to oversee excavation activity, record sites or information that may be revealed, and direct tikanga for handling cultural materials;
- (v) Inductions for contractors undertaking earthworks;
- (vi) Accidental discovery protocol agreements (ADP); and/or
- (vii) Archaeological Authority from the New Zealand Historic Places Trust.

WAI1.3 To continue to advocate for a culturally sustainable alternative to the ocean outfall and the discharge of wastewater to the sea, consistent with general policy on opposing the use of water as a receiving environment for waste (refer Section 5.4 Issue P7 Waste management and Section 5.3 Issue WM6 Water Quality).



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Vegetation

WM13.3 To support the establishment, enhancement and restoration of wetlands, riparian areas and waipuna as a measure to avoid, remedy or mitigate any actual or potential adverse effects of land use and development activities on cultural and environmental values.

P11.8 To require the planting of indigenous vegetation as an appropriate mitigation measure for adverse impacts that may be associated with earthworks activity.

Wai Maori

WM3.1 To advocate for the following order of priority for freshwater resource use, consistent with the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Freshwater Policy Statement (1999):

1. The mauri of freshwater resources (ground and surface) is protected and sustained in order to:

- (a) Protect instream values and uses (including indigenous flora and fauna);
- (b) Meet the basic health and safety needs of humans, specifically the provision of an untreated and reliable supply of drinking water to marae and other communities; and
- (c) Ensure the continuation of customary instream values and uses.

WM8.11 To support activities and strategies to improve the efficiency of water use in urban and rural situations, including:

- (a) Water efficiency technology in residential, commercial, industrial and urban environments:
 - (i) rainwater storage tanks;
 - (ii) greywater reuse;
 - (iii) reduced or low flow devices (e.g. low flush toilets and efficient showerheads); and
 - (iv) water efficient appliances.

Stormwater

P6.1 To require on-site solutions to stormwater management in all new urban, commercial, industrial and rural developments (zero stormwater discharge off site) based on a multi-tiered approach to stormwater management:

- (b) Reducing volume entering system - implementing measures that reduce the volume of stormwater requiring treatment (e.g. rainwater collection tanks);
- (d) Discharge to land-based methods, including swales, stormwater basins, retention basins, and constructed wet ponds and wetlands (environmental infrastructure), using appropriate native plant species, recognising the ability of particular species to absorb water and filter waste.



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P6.2 To oppose the use of existing natural waterways and wetlands, and drains, for the treatment and discharge of stormwater in both urban and rural environments.

Mahinga Kai

WM13.1 To recognise and protect all wetlands, waipuna and riparian areas as wāhi taonga that provide important cultural and environment benefits, including but not limited to:

- (a) Mahinga kai habitat;
- (b) The provision of resources for cultural use;
- (c) Cultural well-being;
- (d) The maintenance and improvement of water quality; and
- (e) Natural flood protection.

Conclusion

The above policies from the Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan provide a framework to assess the potential adverse effects of the proposed activity on cultural values.

The proposal was brought to the Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga representatives at a hui in March 2020. Various recommendations were made and are listed below.

Recommendations

Recommendation 1

To avoid any adverse effects on cultural values outlined by the above policies the applicant should, where applicable, incorporate Ngāi Tahu Subdivision Guidelines into development planning (see Appendix 1).

Recommendation 2

All springs, including those as yet undiscovered, should be protected from effects arising from future land uses.

Recommendation 3

All waterways and wetlands should be protected, and structure plans should allow for the incorporation of Waster Sensitive Urban Design.

Recommendation 4

Wāhi Tapu/Taonga must be avoided if possible and protected where not.



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Mahaanui Kurataiao and its staff are available to discuss this report further or assist in direct engagement with rūnanga if desired.

Report Prepared by:

Jason Eden

Team Leader | Environmental Advisor

Peer Reviewed by:

Brad Thomson

Environmental Advisor



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Appendix 1 : NGĀI TAHU SUBDIVISION AND DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

Cultural landscapes

- 1 A cultural landscape approach is the most appropriate means to identify, assess and manage the potential effects of subdivision and development on cultural values and significant sites [refer Section 5.8 Issue CL1].
- 2 Subdivision and development that may impact on sites of significance is subject Ngāi Tahu policy on Wāhi tapu me wāhi taonga and Silent Files (Section 5.8, Issues CL3 and CL4).
- 3 Subdivision and development can provide opportunities to recognise Ngāi Tahu culture, history and identity associated with specific places, and affirm connections between tāngata whenua and place, including but not limited to:
 - (i) Protecting and enhancing sites of cultural value, including waterways;
 - (ii) Using traditional Ngāi Tahu names for street and neighborhood names, or name for developments;
 - (iii) Use of indigenous species as street trees, in open space and reserves;
 - (iv) Landscaping design that reflects cultural perspectives, ideas and materials;
 - (v) Inclusion of interpretation materials, communicating the history and significance of places, resources and names to tāngata whenua; and
 - (vi) Use of tāngata whenua inspired and designed artwork and structures.

Stormwater

- 1 All new developments must have on-site solutions to stormwater management (i.e. zero stormwater discharge off site), based on a multi-tiered approach to stormwater management that utilises the natural ability of Papatūānuku to filter and cleanse stormwater and avoids the discharge of contaminated stormwater to water [refer to Section 5.4, Policy P6.1].
- 2 Stormwater swales, wetlands and retention basins are appropriate land based stormwater management options. These must be planted with native species (not left as grass) that are appropriate to the specific use, recognising the ability of particular species to absorb water and filter waste.
- 3 Stormwater management systems can be designed to provide for multiple uses. For example, stormwater management infrastructure as part of an open space network can provide amenity values, recreation, habitat for species that were once present on the site, and customary use.
- 4 Appropriate and effective measures must be identified and implemented to manage stormwater run off during the construction phase, given the high sediment loads that stormwater may carry as a result of vegetation clearance and bare land.
- 5 Councils should require the upgrade and integration of existing stormwater discharges as part of stormwater management on land rezoned for development.
- 6 Developers should strive to enhance existing water quality standards in the catchment downstream of developments, through improved stormwater management.

Earthworks

- 1 Earthworks associated with subdivision and development are subject to the general policy on Earthworks (Section 5.4 Issue P11) and Wāhi tapu me wāhi taonga (Section 5.8, Issue CL3),



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including the specific methods used in high and low risk scenarios for accidental finds and damage to sites of significance.

- 2 The area of land cleared and left bare at any time during development should be kept to a minimum to reduce erosion, minimise stormwater run off and protect waterways from sedimentation.
- 3 Earthworks should not modify or damage beds and margins of waterways, except where such activity is for the purpose of naturalisation or enhancement.
- 4 Excess soil from sites should be used as much as possible on site, as opposed to moving it off site. Excess soil can be used to create relief in reserves or buffer zones.

WAIMAKARIRI DISTRICT COUNCIL**REPORT FOR DECISION**

FILE NO and TRIM NO: CPR-04-33-02 /200602064329

REPORT TO: Mahi Tahī Committee

DATE OF MEETING: 16 June 2020

FROM: Chris Brown, Manager Community and Recreation

SUBJECT: CULTURAL INPUT INTO THE STADIUM AND NAMING OF THE LAND AT COLDSTREAM ROAD

SIGNED BY:
(for Reports to Council,
Committees or Boards)



Department Manager



Chief Executive

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report is to seek input into cultural aspects of the new Stadium being constructed at Coldstream Road and also seeking a recommendation for an official name for the Coldstream Road Sports Hub land.
- 1.2 The Sports hub at Coldstream Road is 7.9880 hectares and will eventually provide for 2 artificial hockey turfs, 10 outdoor tennis courts, four sports fields and a 6,057 sq metre indoor sports Stadium as well as car parking provision for around 250 cars.

2. RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Mahi Tahī Committee:

- (a) **Receives** report No. 200602064329
- (b) **Notes** that the Sports Stadium on Coldstream Road is expected to be open for community use by the end of July 2021.
- (c) **Works** with the Runanga to suggest an official name for the Coldstream Road Sports Hub land (7.9880 hectares)
- (d) **Nominates** a person/s for staff to work with on designing cultural input into the interior fit out and exterior landscaping of the Stadium.
- (e) **Circulates** this report to the Multi Use Sports Facility Steering Group.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 In 2015 the Council approved the purchase of a block of land of 7.9880 hectares in Coldstream Road, adjacent to Mainpower Oval, for the development of a sports hub.
- 3.2 The development plan for the land includes provision for 2 artificial hockey turfs, 10 outdoor tennis courts, four sports fields and a 6,057 sq metre indoor sports Stadium as well as car parking provision for around 250 cars. An outline plan of the ground is attached as Appendix 1 to this report.

- 3.3 The first stage of that development was the construction of 1 hockey turf which was completed in 2018.
- 3.4 The second stage is the construction of a Sports Stadium. The Stadium will be a 6,075 sq metre building comprising 4 full size indoor courts, including provision for spectators, plus a fitness centre; allied health area and meeting rooms.
- 3.5 The indoor courts will be configured to provide for 7 different sports (futsal, handball, korfbal, volleyball, netball, badminton and basketball. Please refer to Appendix 2 for the outline floor plan of the Stadium.
- 3.6 The Stadium will be operated on behalf of the Community by the North Canterbury Sport and Recreation Trust and is expected to be open for community use by the end of July 2021.

4. ISSUES AND OPTIONS

- 4.1. Cultural input into the Stadium
 - 4.1.1. While the main design is completed and construction is underway, there are opportunities for cultural input into the fit out of the interior and landscaping of the exterior of the building.
 - 4.1.2. The landscaping design has potential for inclusion of cultural elements into the various structures and there are several opportunities for incorporating cultural elements into the fit out of the building including manifestations on the glass around most of the building.
 - 4.1.3. Staff would appreciate confirmation of who best to work with on the scope and design of the cultural elements. The person/s nominated would need to be able to commit to a couple of meetings in Christchurch City at Warren and Mahoney offices.
- 4.2. Naming of the Coldstream Road Sports Hub
 - 4.2.1. The reference to the Coldstream Road Sports Hub is an internal staff description and has no status.
 - 4.2.2. Prior to the opening of the Stadium the Council would like to have a name for the land which will be used on all marketing and location based advertising.
 - 4.2.3. Staff would appreciate if the Committee would work with the Runanga to recommend to Council an appropriate name for the land.
- 4.3. Naming of stadium
 - 4.3.1. The North Canterbury Sport and Recreation Trust are currently exploring options for selling the naming rights to a commercial entity. The concept behind this is that the income would help offset the running costs of the Stadium.
 - 4.3.2. Any such naming rights proposal would need the approval of the Council and if there are no acceptable proposals prior to the opening the Council will probably retain the name of Stadium Waimakariri.
 - 4.3.3. There is always the option to revisit the name in the future if another commercial opportunity does arise.
 - 4.3.4. There are similar commercial opportunities being explored for the naming of the various meeting spaces in the Stadium

- 4.4. The Management Team have reviewed this report and support the recommendations.

5. COMMUNITY VIEWS

5.1. Groups and Organisations

- 5.1.1. There has been no consultation on the naming rights or cultural input with any other groups.
- 5.1.2. The Council has worked with the North Canterbury Sport and Recreation Trust on the design of the Stadium

5.2. Wider Community

- 5.2.1. The wider community was consulted on the building of the stadium but there has been no community views sought on the naming of the Stadium.

6. IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

6.1. Financial Implications

- 6.1.1. Any cultural elements of the fit out and landscaping elements will be met from the existing project budget.

6.2. Community Implication

- 6.2.1. It is anticipated that the Stadium and surround facilities will be widely used by the community and accordingly the Council is seeking to have an appropriate name for the land on which the Stadium and other sporting facilities sits.

Risk Management

- 6.2.2. This is being managed through the main construction contract.

Health and Safety

- 6.2.3. This is being addressed through the construction contract with Leighs Construction Ltd.

7. CONTEXT

7.1. Policy

- 7.1.1. This matter is not a matter of significance in terms of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

7.2. Legislation

- 7.2.1. N/A

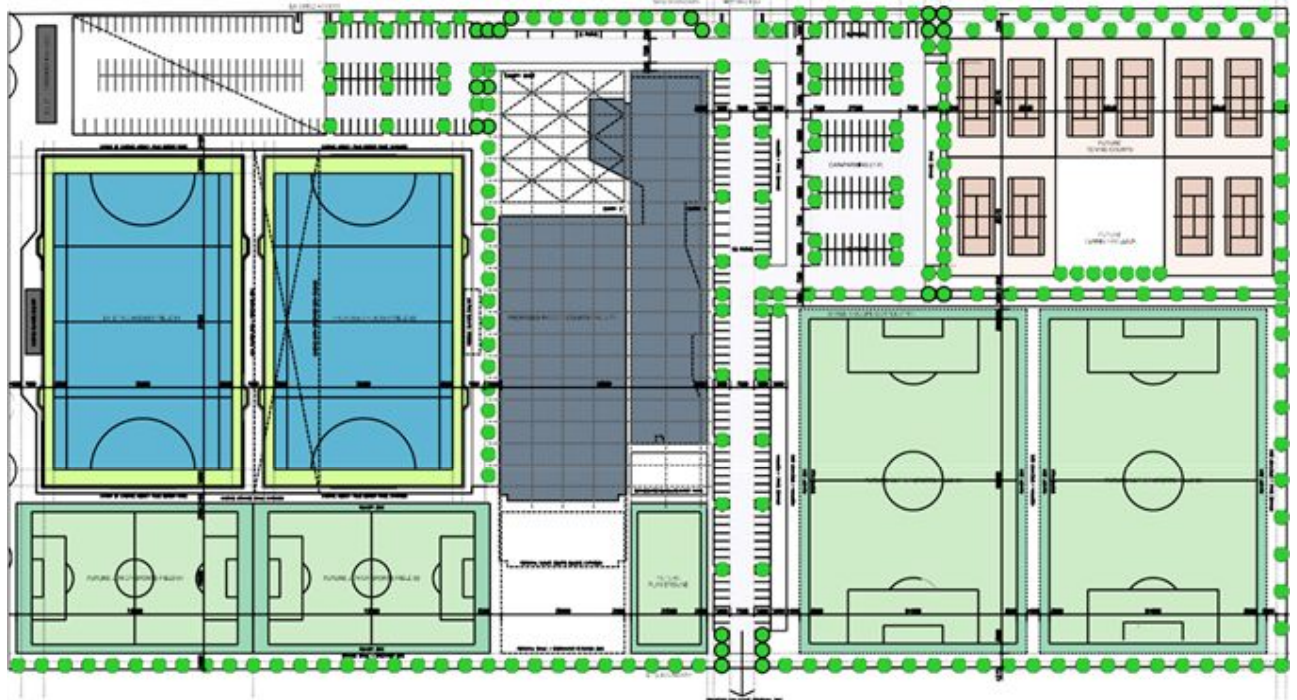
7.3. Community Outcomes

There are wide-ranging opportunities for people of different ages, abilities and cultures to participate in community life and recreational activities.

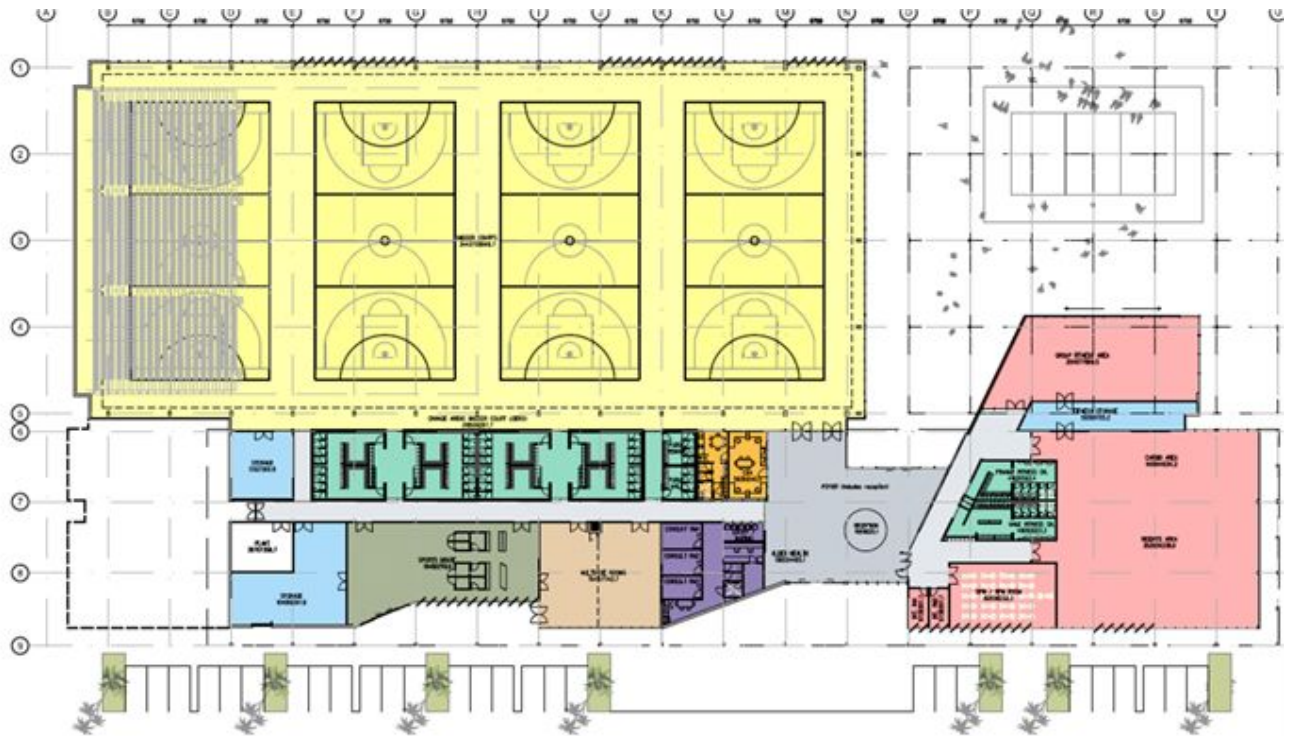
7.4. Delegations

- 7.4.1. The Maha Tahi Committee is the appropriate Committee to be considering this report.

Appendix1 – Outline site plan



Appendix 2 – Stadium Floor Plan



WAIMAKARIRI DISTRICT COUNCIL**REPORT FOR INFORMATION**

FILE NO and TRIM NO: DRA-19 / 200310033024

REPORT TO: Mahi Tahī Committee

DATE OF MEETING: 16 June 2020

FROM: Gerard Cleary – Manager Utilities and Roading, on behalf of the Kaiapoi River Rehabilitation Working Party

SUBJECT: Cam River floodgate automation – cultural context and consideration of process

SIGNED BY:
(for Reports to Council, Committees or Boards)


Department Manager


Chief Executive

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report details a proposal from the Kaiapoi River Rehabilitation Working Party to investigate the feasibility for automation of the Cam River Floodgate to become a tide gate, for prevention of saline incursions upstream.
- 1.2 A decision of the Utilities and Roading Committee on 19 November 2019 was to consider including budget for a feasibility study only if there was support from Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga and Environment Canterbury, as the asset-owner.
- 1.3 This report seeks consideration and cultural context for the proposal from the Mahi Tahī Committee.
- 1.4 The intent of the automated floodgate operation is to avoid or limit saline intrusion into the lower Cam River during times when there is high salinity on the incoming tide. This would retain a freshwater environment in the lower Cam River, with possible complex benefits. However, there are also multiple possible disadvantages for ecological species and the local community.
- 1.5 The Cam River Floodgate is an Environment Canterbury asset, therefore any modifications would require their approval.

Attachments:

- i. Kaiapoi River Rehabilitation Working Party meeting minutes 25 September 2019 (191029150331)

2. RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Mahi Tahī Committee recommends:

THAT the Council:

- (a) **Receives** report No. 200310033024.

- (b) **Notes** that proposal for a feasibility study for automation of the Cam River floodgate to a tide gate was presented to the Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga Executive, for a decision on level of support, by Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd on behalf of Waimakariri District Council.
- (c) **Notes** that any modifications to the Cam River floodgate would require the approval of Environment Canterbury as the asset owner.
- (d) **Circulates** this report to the Kaiapoi-Tuahiwi Community Board and Waimakariri Water Zone Committee.

3. **BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 The Kaiapoi River Rehabilitation Working Party has proposed that the Cam River flood gate could be modified to be used approximately up to four months of the year as a tide gate, for prevention of saline water from progressing upstream during a high tide. Environment Canterbury has conducted preliminary investigations that confirmed that automation of the Cam River flood gate is possible, however with many required considerations.
- 3.2 The Kaiapoi River Rehabilitation Working Party has fully allocated a budget of \$105,000 for 2019-20, and 2020-21 to projects in the Kaiapoi River (sediment trap construction, planting and river bank realignment), therefore there is no unallocated funding currently at the discretion of the Working Party to allocate.
- 3.3 The Cam River flood gates were designed and built in 1971-72 to prevent floodwater from the Waimakariri River overtopping the stopbanks upstream of the Floodgates. The Cam River flood gates are an Environment Canterbury – owned and managed asset. When the water level at the Waimakariri River Gorge gauge reaches 3.5m the floodgates are lowered manually. Once the flood levels have receded the floodgates are raised again. The floodgates were designed for rare, temporary flooding.
- 3.4 A report into the cause of saline incursion by Adrian Meredith at Environment Canterbury, entitled 'Assessment of the state of a tidal waterway – the Lower Kaiapoi River' (March 2018), concluded that observed ecological changes were mostly likely due to increasing episodes of saline water intrusion flowing into the lower Kaiapoi River. This conclusion is supported by salinity measurements taken by Environment Canterbury.
- 3.5 The saline intrusions are thought to be a result of bed level changes following the 2010-11 Canterbury earthquakes. Saline intrusion episodes in the lower Kaiapoi River are also hypothesised by Meredith (2018) to result from low flows in the Waimakariri River, generally in summer and autumn, allowing saltwater to penetrate further up the mouth of the Kaiapoi and Cam Rivers, with flow data supporting this hypothesis.
- 3.6 A report on the ecological and wider implications of saline incursions in the Kaiapoi River, including the Cam River catchment was presented to the Utilities and Roading Committee in April 2019 (190115003326[v2]). An agreed response strategy to the increasing saline incursions, such as to protect against (for example with a tide gates), or to accommodate (for example with provisions in the District Plan), has not been decided upon by the Waimakariri District Council. The saline incursions will likely be exacerbated by sea level rise, and modelled decreasing flows in the Waimakariri River in the summer time.
- 3.7 Environment Canterbury is continuing to undertake salinity monitoring during summer months in the Kaiapoi River, to assess when saline incursions occur, and further assess the level of relationship of saline incursions in the Kaiapoi and Cam Rivers to the minimum flow levels in the Waimakariri River.

4. **ISSUES AND OPTIONS**

Options

- 4.1. Options that have been discussed by the Kaiapoi River Rehabilitation Working Party include:
- (a) Maintaining the status quo, with use of the floodgates only during floods in the Waimakariri River, with manual operation.
 - (b) Using the flood gate as a tide gate during periods of saline incursion, with manual operation, as and when there are low flows in the Waimakariri River. Manual operation however is labour intensive.
 - (c) Modifying the flood gate for automated use as a tide gate for periods of saline incursions (i.e. low flow in the Waimakariri River). Automated salinity meters downstream of the floodgate, would transmit information of saline incursions occurrences via telemetry. This is the option recommended by the Kaiapoi River Rehabilitation Working Party, and therefore has been detailed further in this report.
- 4.2. Other combinations of the options are also possible, as such automated salinity meters downstream, however to retain the manual operation of the floodgate.
- 4.3. As Environment Canterbury is the asset-owner, any decisions for design and budget allocation for modification of the floodgate would need to be in consultation with Environment Canterbury.

Proposed Process

- 4.4. The process by which consultation on automation of the flood gate is to be carried out is;
- (1) Consultation with Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga Executive (via Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd), with a formal record of any decision on level of support (already sought with report pending).
 - (2) Consultation with Environment Canterbury River Engineering Team with a formal record of any decision on level of support.
 - (3) Report to Utilities and Roading by October 2020 with a recommendation of whether to proceed with a budget request for a feasibility study, based on the level of support of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga Executive and Environment Canterbury.

Issues for automation of the Cam River Floodgate

- 4.5. The adaption of the flood gate to be used as a tide gate has many engineering, economic, ecological and cultural considerations.

Engineering and hydrology

- 4.5.1. The floodgate would be required to be modified to enable ease of opening and closing, to withstand corrosion from saline water, and to be submerged for longer periods. Winch motors have been proposed to be installed by Environment Canterbury as an opening and closing mechanism, with a modification to the lifting mechanism.
- 4.5.2. A power supply to the floodgate would be required to be installed for automation of the gate. Saline telemetry meters could operate off a mains, battery or solar supply.

- 4.5.3. Back-up power would need to be considered, as well as the increased cost of on-going maintenance, due to salinity exposure, increased use and more components.
- 4.5.4. Telemetry would need to be installed for the salinity meters, with a party, such as Environment Canterbury or Waimakariri District Council, who would receive and monitor the information. The telemetry meters would need to be carefully placed to ensure that salinity changes were detected within appropriate timeframes.
- 4.5.5. Security of the tide gate and salinity meters from vandalism or any activities that could endanger the public would need to be considered.
- 4.5.6. An assessment of the hydraulic and capacity effects on the Cam River and other waterbodies, such as the Kaiapoi River would need to be carried out. This should specifically examine what the effect of a fresh or flood in the Cam River would have if the tide gate was closed, whether there would be sufficient flushing flows to clear built-up sediment behind the tide gate when opened, and salinity effects for the Kaiapoi River. Potentially the mechanism for the tide gate could be designed to have an override function to be open if floodwater needed to drain downstream, to not flood properties upstream of the Cam River tide gate.
- 4.5.7. Hydrological investigations should consider the potential effect of raised groundwater levels upstream of a Cam River tide gate. Investigations should also consider the effect of a Cam River tide gate for consequential effects on flood conveyance of the lower Ohoka Stream, lower Cust River and Silverstream and associated flood risk for properties adjoining the lower reaches of these waterways with higher tidal inflow as a consequence of less upstream conveyance into the Cam River system.

Economic

- 4.5.8. There is potential that preventing saline incursions with a tide gate would protect an area of productive land or infrastructure upstream of the tide gate from saline effects in the medium term, but potentially not in the longer term, due to sea level rise. It had not been investigated in this report how substantial this area could be.
- 4.5.9. There is an opportunity cost to pursuing a feasibility study for automating the floodgate i.e. the budget could possibly be allocated to other projects to achieve the intended benefits, however a wider scope of potential options has not been carried out.

Ecology

- 4.5.10. Some species, such as the introduced Canadian oxygen weed (*Elodea Canadensis*) do not tolerate prolonged periods of saline water. Therefore these species would benefit from prevention of saline incursions through the operation of the tide gate. However many species, often thought of as freshwater species, such as brown trout, īnanga and eels, also inhabit saline estuarine environments. Freshwater mussels (*Echyridella menziesii*), that are known to be present in the Kaiapoi river above the mouth of the Cam River, and therefore potentially also around the Cam River Floodgate, are saline tolerant to some degree. Saline tolerant weedbed species, such as the native plant *Ruppia megacarpa* would naturally establish from seed source nearby if a tide gate was not in operation.
- 4.5.11. The tide gate would likely create a fish passage barrier that could prevent migratory fish (both introduced and native species) from completing their lifecycle. However, to what severity the tide gate would be a barrier requires further investigation of the time of year and length of time that the tide gate would be

operating. A fish passage facility, such as a 'window', as that installed for the Taranaki Floodgate, could be a potential solution to enable fish passage. However, it should be noted that the Taranaki Floodgate 'window' is a novel design, yet to publishing monitoring results.

- 4.5.12. The tide gate, by changing the location of the saltwater wedge, where freshwater overlays saline water, would likely change the location of inanga spawning habitat, located in 2019 by Aquatic Ecology Ltd for around the confluence of the Cam River with the Kaiapoi River. It would be recommended, and potentially a consent condition, to monitor the new location(s) of the spawning habitat, and ensure that an appropriate vegetation cover of grasses, with low shading is provided at these locations.
- 4.5.13. One of the hypothetical benefits of a tide gate is reducing inflow of high suspended sediment backwash from the Waimakariri River flowing into the Cam River system, where it removes habitat for invertebrates and fish species that use interstitial spaces on and around rocks.
- 4.5.14. Potentially the current ecosystem and species present have already adapted to the saline incursions due to the length of time that they have been occurring.

Cultural

- 4.5.15. There are potential effects to mahinga kai, such as changes in the abundances of species that are available for harvest.
- 4.5.16. There are potential effects from changes to water levels from a tide gate on wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga, for example the silent file area 'Te Kai a te Atua' (SF016), upstream of the Cam River (see Figure 1).



Figure 1: Silent file area 'Te Kai a te Atua' (red circle) upstream of the Cam River flood gate structure.

Social

- 4.5.17. The social benefits, of maintaining a freshwater environment versus allowing an increasing estuarine environment to establish, have not been assessed with the local community. The preference for a freshwater environment or tidal / estuarine is a subjective question that would likely have a range of views.
- 4.6. The feasibility studies that are proposed to be carried out by Waimakariri District Council if the proposal was progressed are:
- 4.6.1. Assessment / advice on all consents and permissions that would be required to undertake the modification to a tide gate, with status of each proposed activity in each plan (i.e. permitted, restricted discretionary, controlled activity).
- 4.6.2. A concept design and costing of the works by a suitably - qualified engineer.
- 4.7. The Management Team have reviewed this report and support the recommendations.

5. COMMUNITY VIEWS

5.1. Groups and Organisations

5.1.1. Kaiapoi River Rehabilitation Working Party

The Working Party agreed with a motion at a meeting on the 25 September 2019 that it would request funding for a formal investigation and engineering options and implications report into future floodgate automation, with funding to be sought for this from the WDC annual plan budget.

5.2. Wider Community

- 5.2.1. The wider community has not been consulted on the proposal to automate the Cam River Floodgate. Individual members of the community have raised the idea with the Kaiapoi River Rehabilitation Working Party and Waimakariri District Council.

6. IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

6.1. Financial Implications

- 6.1.1. The Utilities and Roading Committee was requested on 19 November 2020 to consider allocation of \$15,000 for a feasibility study, to come from the District-wide rate. A decision on allocation of this budget was deferred, pending the outcome of consultation with Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga and Environment Canterbury.
- 6.1.2. Environment Canterbury estimates the cost of full automation of the floodgate, including link to an electronic salinity sensor is approximately \$45,000 to \$50,000. An additional cost is the resource consents to approve the changed floodgate operation, estimated at \$30,000, project management fees, and project contingencies. These estimates include costs of the investigations needed to support the consent processing (see Table 1).
- 6.1.3. A cost-sharing agreement with Environment Canterbury is recommended to be discussed, particularly if the project proceeded to construction stage.

Estimate of Costs for Full Automation (provided by Environment Canterbury) Note these estimates are a high level first approximation. Costs for investigations and

consenting could be quite different, and excludes the on-going increased cost of maintenance.

Investigation/Design – Mechanical/Electronics/Safety/Security	\$10,000
Downstream Salinity Meters/Data Loggers/Telemetry	\$5,000
Power to downstream Salinity Meter – 240V/Battery/or potentially solar	\$3,000
Upstream Salinity Meter/Data Logger/water level recorder/Telemetry	\$5,000
Power to upstream Salinity Meter and Cam Floodgates	\$6,000
Power winches (2)	\$2,000
Fitting and modification – lifting mechanisms	\$5,000
Fish Passage modifications	\$3,000
Over-ride systems and back-up power	\$5,000
Electronics	\$3,000
Investigations for Consenting	\$15,000
Consents for converting to a tidegate as well as for Salinity Meters	\$15,000
Professional fees for project management	\$30,000
Contingencies (30%)	\$32,000
Total	\$139,000

Table 1: Estimate of costs to automate the Cam River Floodgate

6.2. Community Implications

6.2.1. The implications for community members would be varied, with advantages and disadvantages depending on;

6.2.1.1. The subjective preference for freshwater or estuarine environments;

6.2.1.2. The degree of environmental effects (yet to be established in an Assessment of Environmental Effects), such as the level of saline inundation prevented, and effect on local ecology, flooding and sedimentation for the Cam River and surrounding waterways.

6.3. Risk Management

6.3.1. It is recommended to lead a wide community discussion with our coastal communities in the District regarding response strategies for increasingly saline environments from sea level rise, and for any advocacy to change minimum flows set for the Waimakariri River. Otherwise, there is a risk that budget could be allocated to conflicting response strategies, such as to protect the lower Cam River freshwater environment from saline incursions with a tide gate, or encouraging saline-tolerant weed beds to establish, which could provide coastal erosion protection in the future.

6.3.2. In the longer term, it cannot be assumed that a tide gate would be sufficient to maintain a freshwater environment, with increasing sea level, and potential saltwater inundation of groundwater along the coast. There is a risk that installation of a tide gate would incorrectly signal to the community that a freshwater environment could be maintained into the future.

6.4. Health and Safety

6.4.1. A health and safety risk assessment to the public of more regular opening and closing of the flood gate, as a tide gate, would be included as part of the feasibility study.

6.4.2. Assessment of Environmental Effects of the automated tide gate proposal would require a contractor conducting fieldwork to meet health and safety requirements.

7. **CONTEXT**

7.1. **Policy**

- 7.1.1. This matter is not a matter of significance in terms of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

7.2. **Legislation**

- 7.2.1. Consents would be required under the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan, District Plan (under the Resource Management Act 1991). These could potentially be notified or non-notified consent applications.
- 7.2.2. Permission to obstruct fish passage would be required under the Freshwater Fishery Regulations 1983 (Part 6).
- 7.2.3. Additional consents and permits would likely be required, such as signalled by the proposed National Policy Statement– Freshwater Management from the Ministry for the Environment regarding fish passage.

7.3. **Community Outcomes**

- 7.3.1. Our district has the capacity and resilience to quickly recover from natural disasters and adapt to the effects of climate change.
- 7.3.2. There is a healthy and sustainable environment for all
- 7.3.3. Harm to the environment from the impacts of land use, use of water resources and air emissions is minimised.
- 7.3.4. Cultural values relating to water are acknowledged and respected.

7.4. **Delegations**

- 7.4.1. The Council holds the authority to allocate budget in the Annual Plan.

MINUTES JOINT WORKING PARTY KAIAPOI RIVER REHABILITATION PROJECT

ENVIRONMENT CANTERBURY AND WAIMAKARIRI DISTRICT COUNCIL

**MEETING IN THE KAIAPOI SERVICE CENTRE COUNCIL CHAMBERS
176 Williams Street, Kaiapoi
Wednesday 25 September 2019 at 4:00pm – 5:30pm**

Purpose	Oversee the work required to scope in-stream proposals for improving water quality, navigability, flood hazard management, amenity and recreation in the Kaiapoi River.	
Working Party Members	Neville Atkinson (apologies for lateness); Claire McKay (Environment Canterbury); Michael Blackwell (Waimakariri Zone Committee); Kevin Felstead (Waimakariri Deputy Mayor – Chair of this Meeting); Sandra Stewart (Kaiapoi-Tuahiwi Community Board).	
Staff Advisors (as required)	Adrian Meredith; Andrew Arps; Brian McIndoe (Environment Canterbury) Grant McLeod, Sophie Allen, Duncan Roxborough, Janet Fraser, Gerard Cleary (Waimakariri District Council)	
Apologies	Position vacant (Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd); Position vacant (Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga). Owen Davies, Chris Brown (Waimakariri District Council)	
Attachments	Finalised Comprehensive Planting Plan	Prepared by Tori Stableford
	Notes: Cam River Floodgates to Tidegates	Prepared by Brian McIndoe

Key Objective for the Working Party:

Oversee preparation of a report, initially for consideration by the Kaiapoi Community Board, and then by Environment Canterbury and Waimakariri District Council, setting out a possible costed programme of work that would be required to meet the water quality objectives, navigability requirements, flood hazard management, amenity and recreation imperatives for the Kaiapoi River.

Business

1. Welcome and Apologies

Cr. Kevin Felstead chaired the meeting. Also present were Michael Blackwell (Waimakariri Water Management Zone Committee), Sandra Stewart (Kaiapoi Tuahiwi Community Board), Neville Atkinson (Kaiapoi Tuahiwi Community Board – apologies for lateness), Claire McKay (Environment Canterbury).

Apologies were received from Jason Eden on behalf of Ngāi Tūāhuriri and Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd.

Moved: Sandra Stewart Seconded: Kevin Felstead

CARRIED

2. Confirmation of Minutes

Minutes of a meeting of the Kaiapoi River Rehabilitation Working Party held on Wednesday 20 March 2019

RECOMMENDATION

That the Working Party:

- (a) **Confirms** as a true and correct record the minutes of a meeting of the Working Party held on Wednesday 20 March 2019.

Moved: Sandra Stewart Seconded: Kevin Felstead

CARRIED

3. Review of Comprehensive Planting Plan

Janet provided an overview of the plan to the Working Party. During the meeting the plan was workshopped and its provisions were generally agreed among all present.

Brian confirmed that ECan will undertake willow control through the Kaiapoi River between the Coastguard and the Askeaton Reserve in January and February 2020. Dead trees will be removed and damaged trees will be pruned. Stumps will be left in the lower banks to stabilise them.

Brian noted the risk of wave lap erosion destabilising the river stopbanks in the areas where the willows are removed.

It is intended that the WDC terrestrial and wetted edge planting programme will provide infill around the areas where willows have been removed later in 2020, as shown in the plans.

For placement of plantings, Brian notes that flax and other “heavier” plants and shrubs need to be at a distance of 1m from the toe of the stopbank to maintain their stability. Other lighter/smaller plants including grasses can be planted up to the toe of the stopbank. No plants should be placed directly on the side of the stopbanks.

Andrew noted that Riverside Nurseries (Natural Habitat Landscapes) have a large number of low cost wetland plants that will need to be planted out shortly.

Action: Sophie to follow up with Riverside Nurseries regarding the suitability of these plants for the Kaiapoi River planting and for other pending WDC wetland planting projects.

Note: the plant list was subsequently reviewed by Sophie and was not considered suitable for the pending Kaiapoi aquatic or terrestrial plantings.

An updated version of the planting plan will be recirculated to all participants following the meeting.

The plan is a “live” document, intended for ongoing update as a working document.

Note that the programme outlined in Section 7 includes funding to implement much of the comprehensive planting plan in 2019/20 and 2020/21. Note that some decisions on shrub/tree removal will however be referred to the Kaiapoi – Tuahiwi Community Board for decision.

4. Ongoing Plant Maintenance & Weed Control

The Working Party agreed to recommend that an ongoing plant maintenance programme be established which will undertake:

- a) Ongoing removal of juvenile exotic trees (including juvenile willows) and weeds, including ivy and yellow flag iris, inside the stopbanks
- b) Infill planting as required to fill gaps and replace dead plants
- c) Promote viability of existing terrestrial native plantings
- d) Remove raupo cages from the previous year aquatic wetland plantings

Note that ongoing willow control is a function of Environment Canterbury and will not be included in the proposed Waimakariri District Council plant maintenance programme, other than for growth of juvenile plants.

It is suggested the Working Party recommend that the Waimakariri District Council include an ongoing budget of approximately \$2,000 per annum commencing in 2020/21. The budget will be revised once detailed cost estimates from Delta Parks Contractors are received and an appropriate budget is recommended to be included to cover this work.

This programme would continue for a period of at least 4 years and be used for ongoing maintenance inside the stopbanks. This is intended to protect the viability of the newly establishing native plants, continue infill planting as required and provide ongoing removal of noxious or other problem weeds.

Action: Grant to include budget in 2020/21 Annual Plan.

Note: subsequent to the meeting Delta declined to undertake the proposed plant maintenance works. Therefore Wai-Ora Landscapes (or similar ecological restoration company) will now be approached to undertake the works. The works will be funded from the Greenspace Account and rated district wide as a component of the Parks Maintenance Programme.

5. Option to use Dredged Spoil to Widen Stopbanks

There is an option to utilise some of the dredged river spoil to widen stopbanks. To date the marina basin dredging has excavated material that is approximately half gravelly sand and half fine silts. The gravel/sand material is sitting in stockpiles adjacent to the dewatering basin and is ready for further reuse. The silty material remains within the basin to further dry before it will be extracted and stockpiled.

Brian advises that the area between Hall Street and the Corcoran Basin is suitable and desirable for stopbank widening. The compaction and stopbank design would involve

commencing a bench at 1m below the top of the current stopbank (e.g. the bench highest point at approximately 3mRL), with a 3:1 side batter from the existing stopbank to the newly formed outer bank toe. The bench would be in the form of a wider ramp extending from the landward side of the existing stopbanks.

However there is a stormwater asset traversing the toe of the stopbank for the full distance between Hall Street and the Corcoran Basin.

Action: Janet will follow up with the drainage team about potential use of the dredged spoil to widen this area of stopbank.

Other possible uses of the dredged spoil are:

- Build-up of slumped land at the Askeaton Reserve
- Wetland in-fill in the Kaiapoi wastewater treatment plant
- Build up other low lying land in the Regeneration Zone

The reuse of material for any of the above options is subject to pending contamination and salinity testing which will determine suitable future land uses.

A further factor is spoil composition. This will determine whether the material is able to be suitably compacted for reuse in widened stopbanks or other types of land use.

If no particular areas are identified for stopbank widening, then a default option for use of the balance of spoil not required for other purposes is for it to be bulldozed into the side of the stopbanks along Charles Street. Any material incorporated into the stopbanks will be suitably compacted.

6. Updates

Adrian Meredith – Update on salinity monitoring in Kaiapoi River

Adrian noted the salinity probes are now being put back in the Kaiapoi River to record saline incursions this summer. These will show any effects of the dredging on degree of saline intrusion affecting the river as a result of the deepened river bed contours.

Sophie Allen – Waimakariri District Council views on salinity report/ pigeon control options

Kaiapoi River salinity - Sophie commented on the discussion among the Utilities and Roading Committee about the considerations raised in Adrian's report on increasing salinity in the Kaiapoi River. The uncertainties concerning future effects were recognised. The Committee did not take a position on preferred response strategies at this stage. However it acknowledged that the future Council/ community response will likely involve a need for local adaption to the new conditions in the river including adapting to potential effects in the lower tributaries which are also affected by ongoing saline intrusion.

Pigeon control – The Roading department is seeking a price from SICON to implement the potential options to prevent pigeons from nesting beneath the Williams Street Bridge. The investigations are in progress but the pigeon removal operation may not be undertaken this financial year.

The options include blocking nesting locations with mesh wiring or with solid inserts. Various design options to block the pigeon access are being considered by the Roading team. The trapping of pigeons is required in advance/ in conjunction with the works so the colony does not immediately relocate to an alternative location. The accumulated faecal matter beneath the bridge will also need to be removed before the barriers are installed.

Andrew Arps – Update on Environment Canterbury terrestrial planting

Andrew is awaiting an update from Park Ranger Greg Stanley who undertook the river terrestrial planting over the previous year. Once provided this update will be circulated to the Working Party. Information on any further terrestrial planting to be undertaken by ECan along the Kaiapoi River will also be provided.

Grant McLeod - War Memorial Redevelopment

Grant described the proposal for the War Memorial area is likely to be in the form of an investigation paper or concept design presented to the Kaiapoi Community Board for consideration.

Specific feedback during the meeting was provided about the existing shrubbery surrounding the War Memorial. This area was noted to be providing current habitat for Tui and other native birdlife. It also provides shelter for people walking along the river during easterly winds. A design proposal or discussion document will be taken by Grant to the Kaiapoi Tuahiwi Community Board in the 2019/20 financial year. This could include the following considerations:

- Protecting currently established bird habitat
- Establishing view shafts over the river if/ where appropriate
- Consultation with the Kaiapoi RSA
- Retaining pedestrian shelter from easterly winds
- Opening up the existing walkway through the existing shrubs down to the water's edge

Brian McIndoe – Willow removal and automating the operation of the Cam Floodgate

Willow Removal – Brian noted the ECan willow control will be undertaken in January and February 2020 between the Coastguard Ramp and the Askeaton Reserve.

Cam Floodgate- ECan staff have identified that it is technically possible to fully automate the Cam floodgate. The gate could be electronically linked to a salinity gauge that could automatically lower the gate into the river during times of saline incursion.

Brian estimates the cost of full automation of the flood gate including link to an electronic salinity sensor is approximately \$45,000 to \$50,000. An additional cost is the resource consents to approve the changed floodgate operation, estimated at \$30,000. These estimates include costs of the investigations needed to support the consent processing. **A further update paper was provided by Brian subsequent to the meeting and is attached to these minutes, for information.**

The intent of the automated floodgate operation is to avoid or limit saline intrusion into the lower Cam River during times when there is high salinity on the incoming tide. This would retain a freshwater environment in the lower Cam River for longer periods and minimise effects on its freshwater species. The gate automation would improve habitat for freshwater species such as freshwater mussels.

A further benefit is reducing inflow of high suspended sediment backwash from the Waimakariri River flowing into the Cam River system, where it then sloshes back and forth with the tide.

Some implications of the floodgate operation that would need to be assessed through the Environment Canterbury consent process are:

- The requirement to obtain Environment Canterbury (and Department of Conservation) resource consent/ approval to block fish passage
- Design of a suitable fish bypass, ensuring fish passage into the Cam River system whilst minimising saline encroachment
- Maintain freshes and outflow / conveyance from the Cam River during wet weather in the foothills catchment, which can assist to flush sediment and weeds from the system
- Consequential effects on salinity in the Kaiapoi River mainstem and upstream tributaries, if saline water is pushed further upstream in the Kaiapoi River

- Consequential effects on flood conveyance of the lower Ohoka Stream, lower Cust River and Silverstream and associated flood risk for properties adjoining the lower reaches of these waterways with higher tidal inflow as a consequence of less upstream conveyance into the Cam River system

The Working Party agreed that it will request funding for a formal investigation and engineering options and implications report into future floodgate automation. Funding will be sought from the WDC annual plan budget.

Action: Sophie to work with Brian McIndoe to draft a report to the Utilities and Roading Committee, then to Council requesting budget for the 2020/21 annual plan to formally investigate engineering options and implications of automating the Cam River floodgate for saline incursion response.

Duncan Roxborough – Kaiapoi River Dredging

The dredging of the marina basin is near complete, with the Riverview Pontoon installed and a deep berthing pocket established for vessels berthing at the pontoon. The pontoon can be used now, but its full construction will be complete once its services (lights and power) are installed.

A small pocket of dredging adjacent to the wharf was not completed and final dredge depths in the marina basin have not yet been reached.

The dredging will recommence next year in the period from 1 June to 15 August. During this time the Council will complete the balance of the marina basin berthing dredging and will excavate the navigation channel from the Coastguard to the Kaiapoi / Waimakariri confluence.

Navigation dredge channel volumes are less than originally anticipated. The minimal channel dimensions (10m wide flat bottom channel at -2.5mRL) could potentially be widened further from the original channel design plans, within the existing contracted extraction allowance.

Janet Fraser – Alternative Backhoe Dredge Consents

The Council is discussing consent conditions with Environment Canterbury for alternative backhoe dredging consents. These will be needed to dredge small pockets (with a long reach digger on a barge) where larger boulders and gravels in the river cannot be sucked into the suction pump hose and pumped to the dewatering basin. This will enable the Council to complete all of the intended dredging next winter.

7. General Business

7.1 Proposed Forward Work Programme for Waimakariri District Council

It is proposed to continue to implement the previously scoped Kaiapoi River Rehabilitation Projects. The identified projects and updated proposed implementation dates (and indicative budgets) are outlined in the following table.

Combining available Kaiapoi River aquatic planting budgets, the Waimakariri District Council currently has approximately \$18,000 budget available in 2019/20 to continue aquatic planting, terrestrial planting and weed control works between the Mafeking Bridge and the Courtenay Confluence.

A further site visit of the planting trial area is proposed with the Working Party in November 2019. This will be held prior to commencing the summer planting and weed control programme and will finalise the 2019/20 aquatic and terrestrial planting locations.

The following locations and activities are currently proposed:

Table 7.1: Summary Proposed Kaiapoi River Rehabilitation Programme

Activity	Description	Year			
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Extend aquatic planting to Courtenay Confluence Augment existing terrestrial planting	Extend aquatic planting from Mafeking Bridge to Courtenay Confluence Augment previously successful planting trial areas with additional plantings Weed and willow control to ensure available light wells Yellow flag iris control Augment existing terrestrial planting with new native planting on lower river banks	-	\$18,000*	\$20,000*	-
Kaiapoi River Navigation Dredging	Complete navigation channel safety component of Kaiapoi River dredging		\$350,000	-	-
Gravel Beach/Wetland	On raised shelf at corner of Charles and Smith Street adjacent to fishing hole	-	-	\$10,000	-
Sediment trap at Mafeking Bridge	Create a slow flow channel and major sediment trap with central planted island	-	-	-	\$50,000
Realign River Bend at Smith/Charles St Corner	Requires earthworks and further consultation with Fish & Game and Ngāi Tūāhuriri.	-	-	-	\$25,000
Total			\$368,000	\$30,000	\$75,000

*Includes \$10,000 per annum from Waimakariri Water Management Zone biodiversity funds, with the balance from the Kaiapoi urban drainage account.

The proposed funding allocation is indicative. It is likely that funding for some projects may exceed the above estimates and for other projects may be less than estimated.

The Working Party has progressed proposals on the basis that a 50% cost share will be provided by the Waimakariri District Council and Environment Canterbury for each project. The programme above is currently budgeted by Waimakariri District Council, including underwriting the requested 50% Environment Canterbury cost share to enable the works to proceed.

The \$10,000 per annum allocated from Waimakariri Water Management Zone biodiversity funds are a Waimakariri District Council contribution to the Zone Committee work programme. These are not Environment Canterbury Immediate Steps funds.

The Working Party may wish to reiterate its previous request to Environment Canterbury to provide a 50% cost share to contribute to the continuation of the river rehabilitation programme (see previous meeting minutes).

8. Recommendations

THAT the Working Party:

- (a) **Endorses** the continuation of the Kaiapoi River Rehabilitation programme as outlined in Table 7.1.
- (b) **Notes** the proposed funding in Table 7.1 is indicative, and final allocations may differ among the recommended projects following more detailed planning with the project contractor/s.
- (c) **Recommends** the Waimakariri District Council includes an ongoing inner stopbank maintenance programme **potentially with Wai-Ora Landscapes or other selected contractor**, estimated at \$2,000 per annum **or other price as agreed with the selected contractor**, and be ongoing for at least four years. This programme is to cover weed removal, provide for infill planting as required and protect the viability of existing plants.
- (d) **Recommends** that Environment Canterbury consider through its Annual Plan process provision of a \$25,000 budget in 2021/22 to contribute to the cost of establishment of the slow flow channel, central-island and major sediment trap formation upstream of the Mafeking footbridge.
- (e) **Requests** Waimakariri District Council staff prepare a report that requests Annual Plan 2020/21 budget provision from the Waimakariri District Council to cover investigation of issues and options to automate the Cam River floodgate, electronically connected to a salinity sensor.
- (f) **Notes** recommendation (e) would seek in kind support from Environment Canterbury of specialist advice regarding the automation of the floodgate.
- (g) **Notes** a Working Party site visit will be arranged in November 2019, to review specific sites for Waimakariri District Council aquatic and terrestrial planting in the 2019/20 year.

Moved: Neville Atkinson

Seconded: Sandra Stewart
CARRIED

9. Other General Business

Sandra queried how the Waimakariri River minimum flow allocation is currently measured and restrictions applied. For instance, how is the 41 cumecs cut off point for abstractions measured and how are the in-river flow gauge devices calibrated. Environment Canterbury staff have agreed to provide an explanation report on this process to the next meeting of the Waimakariri Water Management Zone Committee.

10. Closing and Next Meeting Date and Time

It was raised that this meeting may potentially be the last meeting of the Kaiapoi River Rehabilitation Working Party, with a proposal to incorporate the Party into the WDC Land and Water Working Group – to be discussed by the newly-elected Council. Gerard Cleary thanked the Party for their hard work over many years.