Agenda

Rangiora-Ashley Community Board

Wednesday 12 February 2025

7pm

Council Chamber
215 High Street
Rangiora

Members:

Jim Gerard QSO (Chairperson)
Kirstyn Barnett (Deputy Chairperson)
Robbie Brine
Ivan Campbell
Murray Clarke
Monique Fleming
Jason Goldsworthy
Liz McClure
Bruce McLaren
Joan Ward
Steve Wilkinson
Paul Williams

WAIMAKARIRI
DISTRICT COUNCIL

AGENDA CONTENTS – RANGIORA-ASHLEY COMMUNITY BOARD MEETING

Board Members
RANGIORA-ASHLEY COMMUNITY BOARD

AGENDA FOR THE MEETING OF THE RANGIORA-ASHLEY COMMUNITY BOARD TO BE HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, 215 HIGH STREET, RANGIORA ON WEDNESDAY 12 FEBRUARY 2025 AT 7PM.

RECOMMENDATIONS IN REPORTS ARE NOT TO BE CONSTRUED AS COUNCIL POLICY UNTIL ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL/COMMUNITY BOARD

BUSINESS PAGES

1. APOLOGIES

2. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

3. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

3.1. **Minutes of the Rangiora-Ashley Community Board – 11 December 2024** *8-19*

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Rangiora-Ashley Community Board:

(a) **Confirms,** as a true and accurate record, the circulated Minutes of the Rangiora-Ashley Community Board meeting, held on 11 December 2024.

3.2. **Matters Arising (From Minutes)**

3.3. **Notes of the Rangiora-Ashley Community Board Workshop – 11 December 2024** *20-21*

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Rangiora-Ashley Community Board:

(a) **Receives** the circulated Notes of the Rangiora-Ashley Community Board Workshop, held on 11 December 2024.

4. DEPUTATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

4.1. **Cust Domain Equestrian Club – Chris Neason**

C Neason will be in attendance to address the Board about the Cust Domain Football Proposal.

4.2. **Oxford Football Club – Kieth Gilby**

K Gilby will be in attendance to address the Board about the Cust Domain Football Proposal.

5. ADJOURNED BUSINESS

Nil.

6. REPORTS

6.1. Cust Domain Football Proposal – Ken Howat (Parks and Facilities Team Leader)

22-67

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Rangiora-Ashley Community Board:

(a) **Receives** Report No. 240821141061.

(b) **Approves** the installation of a second senior field at Cust Domain.

(c) **Approves** the upgrade of the existing light pole by the Oxford Football Club including all costs.

(d) **Notes** that the existing lighting is insufficient for night training and that the Oxford Football has agreed to upgrade the existing light pole and meet all associated costs.

(e) **Notes** that the proposal will require collaborative planning between football and equestrian stakeholders to ensure both activities can co-exist harmoniously and that impacts on informal users would be minimal.

(f) **Notes** that there is limited parking available at the domain however any overflow parking could be accommodated in the adjacent paddock or in the domain to the west of the carpark which would be weather dependent.

(g) **Notes** that Cust Domain is a designated sports park and that the proposal is making use of an existing resource to accommodate growth in the sport without the requirement for Council to purchase additional land to meet this demand.

6.2. Rangiora Stormwater Management Plan 2025-40 consultation – Sophie Allen (Water Environment Advisor)

68-154

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Rangiora-Ashley Community Board:

(a) **Receives** Report No. 250127012889.

(b) **Notes** the Rangiora Stormwater Management Plan 2025-2040 draft that is circulated for consultation and feedback from the Community Board.

(c) **Notes** that it is intended to submit the Rangiora Stormwater Management Plan 2025-2040 to the Utilities and Roading Committee for consideration on 25 February 2025, then to Council on 1 April 2025 for approval to submit to Environment Canterbury.

6.3. **StoryWalk in Northbrook Wetlands – Chrissy Taylor-Claude (Parks Officer), Grant Stephens (Design and Planning Team Leader) and Anna Paterson (Assistant Librarian – Community Connections)**

155-161

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Rangiora-Ashley Community Board:

(a) **Receives** Report No. 250130014741.

(b) **Approves** the installation of a permanent StoryWalk at Northbrook Waters, Rangiora.

(c) **Notes** that Council installed successful temporary StoryWalks at Northbrook Wetlands and Honda Forest/ Te Korotuaheka Wetlands in 2022 which were met by the community with great success with over 70 positive feedback responses to Council.

(d) **Notes** that the StoryWalks will be made from ACM steel with interchangeable boards for stories to be easily changed as required.

(e) **Notes** that the StoryWalk would be installed in the 24/25 Financial Year from existing Greenspace Budgets.

7. CORRESPONDENCE

Nil.

8. CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT

8.1. **Chair's Diary for December 2024 and January 2025**

162

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Rangiora-Ashley Community Board:

(a) **Receives** report No. 250130015067.

9. MATTERS FOR INFORMATION

9.1. **Oxford-Ohoka Community Board Meeting Minutes 4 December 2024.**

9.2. **Woodend-Sefton Community Board Meeting Minutes 3 December 2024.**

9.3. **Woodend-Sefton Community Board Meeting Minutes 12 December 2024.**

9.4. **Parking Bylaw 2019 Section 155 Review Assessment – Report to Council Meeting 3 December 2024 – Circulates to all Boards**

9.5. **Adoption of Road Reserve Management Policy with Revisions - Report to Council Meeting 3 December 2024 - Circulates to all Boards**

9.6. **Health, Safety and Wellbeing Report November 2024 – Report to Council Meeting 3 December 2024 – Circulates to all Boards**

9.7. **Annual Report and audited accounts for Enterprise North Canterbury for the year ended 30 June 2024 and Promotion of Waimakariri District Business Plan Report to June 2024 – Report to Audit and Risk Committee Meeting 10 December 2024 – Circulates to all Boards**

9.8. **School Cycle Skills Education Programme "Cycle Sense" – Report to Utilities and Roading Committee Meeting 10 December 2024 – Circulates to all Boards**

9.9. **Herbicide Update and Usage by Council and Contractors in 2023/24 – Report to utilities and Roading Committee Meeting 10 December 2024 – Circulates to all Boards**

9.10. **Rangiora Stormwater Annual Report 2023/24 and Monitoring Programme Report 2023/24 – Report to Utilities and Roading Committee Meeting 10 December 2024 – Circulates to all Boards**

9.11. **Approval to Enter into Agreement with Auto Stewardship New Zealand for Removal of Tyres Under the Tyrewise Product Stewardship Scheme – Report to Management Team Operations Meeting – Circulates to all Boards**

Public Excluded

9.12. **Partial Property Acquisition – 1030 Loburn Whiterock Road, Loburn – Report to Council Meeting 3 December 2024 – Circulates to Rangiora-Ashley Community Board**

THAT the Rangiora-Ashley Community Board:

(a) **Receives** the information in Items.9.1 to 9.11.

(b) **Receives** the separately circulated public excluded information in item 9.12.

Note:

1. The links for Matters for Information were previously circulated to members as part of the relevant meeting agendas.
2. Hard copies of the public excluded items were circulated to members separately.

10. MEMBERS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE

The purpose of this exchange is to provide a short update to other members in relation to activities/meetings that have been attended or to provide general Board related information.

Any written information submitted by members is included in the agenda.

11. CONSULTATION PROJECTS

11.1. **Libraries Survey 2024**

https://letstalk.waimakariri.govt.nz/libraries-survey-2024-25

12. BOARD FUNDING UPDATE

12.1. **Board Discretionary Grant**

Balance as at 31 January 2025: $9,785.

12.2. **General Landscaping Fund**

Balance as at 31 January 2025: $28,646 not allocated.

13. MEDIA ITEMS

14. QUESTIONS UNDER STANDING ORDERS

15. URGENT GENERAL BUSINESS UNDER STANDING ORDERS

16 MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED WITH THE PUBLIC EXCLUDED

Section 48, Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

In accordance with section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or section 7 of that Act (or sections 6, 7 or 9 of the Official Information Act 1982, as the case may be), it is moved:

That the public is excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting.

16.1 EV Charger Upgrade in the Rangiora Service Centre Carpark

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

Item No.	Subject	Reason for excluding the public	Grounds for excluding the public.
16.1	EV Charger Upgrade in the Rangiora Service Centre Carpark	Good reason to withhold exists under section 7	To protect information where the making available of the information would disclose a trade secret as per LGOIMA Section 7 (2)(b(i)).

NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of the Rangiora-Ashley Community Board is scheduled for 7pm, Wednesday 12 March 2025.

Workshop

- *Updating the 2024/25 Community Board Plan – Thea Kunkel (Governance Team Leader) 20 Minutes*
- *Members Forum*

MINUTES OF THE RANGIORA-ASHLEY COMMUNITY BOARD MEETING HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, 215 HIGH STREET, RANGIORA, ON WEDNESDAY, 11 DECEMBER 2024, AT 7 PM.

PRESENT

J Gerard (Chairperson), K Barnett (Deputy Chairperson), R Brine, I Campbell, M Clarke, M Fleming, J Goldsworthy, B McLaren, S Wilkinson and P Williams.

IN ATTENDANCE

S Hart (General Manager Strategy, Engagement and Economic Development), T Kunkel (Governance Team Leader), S Binder (Senior Transportation Engineer), K Straw (Civil Projects Team Leader), D Young (Senior Engineering Advisor), J McBride (Roading and Transportation Manager), J McSloy (Development Manager), A Kibblewhite (Senior Project Engineer), S Morrow (Rates Officer – Property Specialist), M Harris (Customer Services Manager), and A Connor (Governance Support Officer).

There was one member of the public present.

1. APOLOGIES

Moved: J Gerard Seconded: K Barnett

THAT the Rangiora-Ashley Community Board:

(a) **Receives** and sustains apologies for leave of absence from L McClure and J Ward.

CARRIED

2. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

There were no conflicts of interest declared.

3. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

3.1. Minutes of the Rangiora-Ashley Community Board – 13 November 2024

Moved: P Williams Seconded: I Campbell

THAT the Rangiora-Ashley Community Board:

(a) **Confirms,** as a true and accurate record, the circulated Minutes of the Rangiora-Ashley Community Board meeting held on 13 November 2024.

CARRIED

3.2. Matters Arising (From Minutes)

There were no matters arising from the minutes.

4. DEPUTATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

Nil.

5. ADJOURNED BUSINESS

Nil.

6. REPORTS

6.1. **Request approval of No-Stopping Restrictions on Railway Road –** S Binder (Senior Transportation Engineer) and N Puthupparambil (Transportation Engineer)

S Binder took the report as read and noted that a service request was received about the narrow carriageway on Railway Road behind Southbrook School, which had a high short-term parking demand during school drop-off and pick-up periods. This section of Railway Road was insufficiently wide to safely accommodate parking on both sides, as the distinct carriageway was six metres with a one-metre edge before the swale began.

K Barnett noted that the report indicated the public and the neighbouring property owners had not been consulted and questioned whether this had been the correct decision. S Binder explained that the site had 56 metres of unrestricted car storage space on the east side of the road, equating to eight car parks for four properties. While engagement could occur, the extent of it would need to be determined since the area was used for school drop-off and pick-up.

K Barnett enquired who had requested the No-Stopping Restrictions on Railway Road. S Binder advised that there had been historical discussions about transforming the area into parking and improving access to the Southbrook School's bike shed; however, it had not progressed due to budgetary constraints. The recent request had come from a school parent.

P Williams asked whether alternative parking options would be available for people currently using this parking if the No-Stopping Restrictions were approved. S Binder responded that it would depend on the user groups and the time of day. He mentioned that there was a fair amount of angled parking on other frontages of the school, and the frontage to residential properties was available. Additionally, there was further parking at the end of Railway Road towards Gefkins Road. Also, due to the high parking demand during short time frames at school drop-off and pick-up, parking on both sides of the road did not leave a sufficient carriageway for vehicles to travel through. The No-Stopping Restrictions could be implemented on the other side of the road, but this would disadvantage the permanent residents more.

I Campbell question if No-Stopping Restrictions was driven from a safety perspective. S Binder confirmed it was proposed to alleviate the safety risk for students, parents, and residents. However, there was also the challenge that the carriageway was not wide enough for cars to be parked on both sides and for larger vehicles like emergency services to fit through.

I Campbell further queried if there were statistics on injuries and accidents that had occurred in the location. S Binder stated staff relied on the risk of a vehicle not being able to access the road rather than previous accidents.

B McLaren questioned if any consideration had been given to extending the sealed parking area on Gefkins Road. S Binder noted they had not, as the area was not a road reserve; thus, it was not a roading asset, and the option had, therefore, not been explored.

J Gerard asked if a compromise could be reached by installing No-Stopping Restrictions on only half of Railway Road. S Binder confirmed challenges existed along the entire length proposed and therefore not likely. There could however be time restricted parking around drop-off and pick-up times.

J Goldsworthy enquired if the possibility of sealing the open drain to extend the width of the carriageway had been investigated. S Binder confirmed that it had been considered during the School Travel Planning process; however, it was not progressed due to the large capital costs involved.

Following a further question from J Goldsworthy, S Binder noted sealing the drain would provide sufficient space for parking on both sides of the road and would also likely provide room for a footpath to be installed.

K Barnett inquired about the Southbrook School's responsibility for solving the parking issues they generated. S Binder explained that all schools in the district had road frontages, making it a widespread challenge. He noted that there was limited ability to actively enforce any restrictions during school drop-off and pick-up times. It was difficult to philosophically say who was solely responsible.

K Barnett asked if staff would object to implementing time restrictions instead of No-Stopping Restrictions. S Binder confirmed that staff had no objections to time restrictions for drop-off and pick-up times. However, he noted that the school may host events at other times of the day, which could still cause parking problems.

S Wilkinson wondered if there was any value in investigating other options during the school holidays. S Binder assured the Board that the staff had considered several different options. J McBride commented that alternate solutions would have a higher cost for which there was no budget and would have to be considered through the next Long Term Plan process.

Moved: P Williams Seconded: K Barnett

THAT the Rangiora-Ashley Community Board:

(a) **Receives** Report No. 241125208408.

(b) **Agreed** that the report lay on the table to enable staff to consult with all affected parties and to provide the Board with various alternate options based on the feedback received from Board members.

CARRIED

P Williams felt there was a plethora of decisions being made without proper public consultation and expressed a desire to see feedback from affected persons before making any decisions.

K Barnett expressed concern that only those who made complaints were consulted and emphasised the importance of considering community views. She noted that these changes were likely to upset people. She believed that with the school holidays approaching, there was no immediate risk to the safety of children. Thus, there was time to consider alternate options. If there was no risk during most of the day, time restrictions should be considered, allowing caregivers to gradually adapt to the new time sensitivities for dropping off and picking up students.

J Goldsworthy supported the motion and agreed consultation needed to take place. In his opinion, the best long-term solution would be to seal the drain and formalise parking.

R Brine also supported the motion; however, he cautioned the Board on possible consultation fatigue.

6.2. **Approval to Install No-Stopping Restrictions – South Belt** – K Straw (Civil Projects Team Leader) and J McBride (Roading and Transportation Manager

K Straw explained that approval was being sought to install approximately 28 meters of No-Stopping Restrictions on the South Belt. These were to be installed alongside a pedestrian refuge island, which the Board had previously approved. Staff had recently spoken with all surrounding residents to reconfirm the previous consultation. The design was future-proofed, meaning that work would not need to be redone or removed if a cycleway was installed in the future.

P Williams sought clarity on the financial implications associated with the installation of the No-Stopping Restrictions. K Straw advised that the $25,000 budget for the project had been previously approved as part of the Minor Improvement Programme.

Responding to a question, S Wilkinson and K Straw confirmed staff would investigate the possibility of installing a right-turning lane off King Street.

M Clarke sought assurance that the pedestrian refuge would not impede traffic travelling down the South Belt. K Straw confirmed although it was a wide pedestrian refuge at 2.5-meter, there were 3.3-meter traffic lanes still in place to accommodate traffic.

Moved: K Barnett Seconded: M Fleming

THAT the Rangiora-Ashley Community Board:

(a) **Receives** report No. 241024185615.

AND

THAT the Rangiora-Ashley Community Board recommends:

THAT the Utilities and Roading Committee:

(b) **Approves** the installation of no-stopping restrictions at the following locations as a result of the planned minor improvement project:
   i. Outside No. 99 South Belt (approximately 12m long)
   ii. Outside No. 1 King Street (approximately 16m long)

(c) **Approves** the installation of a right turn lane into King Street from South Belt as part of the project to install a pedestrian refuge island.

(d) **Notes** that the installation of no-stopping restrictions at this site equates to the loss of five on-street carparking spaces.

(e) **Notes** that this pedestrian refuge, associated right turn bay, and no stopping were previously included in the now cancelled Rangiora Town Cycleway Project and that the design for this was previously endorsed by the Board and approved by the Council in November 2023.

(f) **Notes** that there was general support for the refuge in South Belt as part of the now cancelled Rangiora Town Cycleway Project, and the width of the refuge will accommodate cycles to future-proof this pedestrian refuge crossing.

CARRIED

K Barnett supported the motion, noting that the project was an excellent example of community consultation. She felt this was an important crossing point that was long overdue and therefore supported the motion.

M Fleming agreed with K Barnett and commented that South Belt was a busy road that needed a pedestrian crossing to ensure safety.

P Williams noted it was important to the total financial costs of projects included in reports to ensure transparency.

K Barnett concurred with P Williams that the wording in the report did not reflect truth financial implications of the project and suggested that it should read no additional financial implications were expected.

6.3. **Kippenberger Avenue – Approval of Bus Stop Locations –** K Straw (Civil Projects Team Leader) and J McBride (Roading and Transportation Manager)

K Straw explained that approval was being sought for the installation of a bus stop on Kippenberger Avenue, outside Lamb and Heyward Funeral Home and another outside No. 91/93 Kippenberger Avenue. He noted that Environment Canterbury (Ecan) had advised that Route 97 between Rangiora and Pegasus was a poor-performing route, and they would be constructing a review in the near future. It was therefore recommended that:

- the east-bound bus stop be considered as part of the project works and utilised as car parking until a final decision was made on the future of Route 97.
- the west-bound bus stop only be constructed once the future of Route 97 was known.
- the implementation of the bus stops would be subject to ECan continuation of Route 97.

B McLaren asked if there were bus stops alongside Bellgrove Subdivision. J McBride confirmed there were bus stops; however, they were at the opposite end of the street. She noted that it was a good opportunity to install two additional bus stops, which could also be used if a service such as the Orbiter was put in place.

S Wilkinson inquired if the report should be delayed until Environment Canterbury made their decision on the future of Route 97. K Straw noted that it was unclear when the review would be completed, and he believed the proposed recommendations would take this into account.

K Barnett noted the formed carparks would remove the current risk of people parking on the Kippenberger Avenue berm and questioned if any discussion had taken place with the Lamb and Heyward Funeral Home about providing additional parking. K Straw advised no conversations had been had regarding them adding more parking on their premises.

Moved: J Goldsworthy Seconded: B McLaren

THAT the Rangiora-Ashley Community Board:

(a) **Receives** Report No. 241018181377.

AND

THAT the Rangiora-Ashley Community Board recommends:

THAT the Utilities and Roading Committee:

(b) **Approves** the installation of a new Bus Stop on Kippenberger Avenue (eastbound) outside Lamb and Heyward Funeral Home.

(c) **Approves** the installation of a new Bus Stop on Kippenberger Avenue (westbound) outside No. 91 / 93 Kippenberger Avenue.

(d) **Approves** the installation of a new pedestrian refuge outside No. 107 Kippenberger Avenue for the purposes of accommodating a pedestrian crossing facility and the 18.0m of required no-stopping lines.

(e) **Notes** that the impacted businesses and residents have been consulted on these locations and that they have no objection to the proposed works.

(f) **Notes** that there is no change to the bus route as a result of this project.

(g) **Notes** that Council staff have discussed the proposed locations with Environment Canterbury, who have no immediate objections.

(h) **Notes** that two additional parking bays have been incorporated into the design on the northern side of Kippenberger Avenue, providing on-road parking bays for up to six additional vehicles.

(i) **Notes** that an additional three street trees are to be installed after minor path design changes are made which are not reflected on the provided plans following discussions with Greenspace.

(j) **Notes** that the eastbound bus stop (recommendation a) will be considered as part of the project works and utilised as car parking until a final decision is made on the future of Route 97.

(k) **Notes** that the westbound bus stop (recommendation b) will not be constructed as part of the project works and will only be constructed once the future of Route 97 is known.

(l) **Notes** that the implementation of the bus stops is subject to Environment Canterbury's continuation of Route 97 (or subsequent public transport services along Kippenberger Avenue) following the upcoming review.

CARRIED

J Goldsworthy stated it was good to see development in this area. It was unfortunate that unformed car parks would be lost, but he supported the motion as access to public transport was essential.

B McLaren, as a supporter of public transport, was in favour of this motion. He believed that the increase in residents from the new Bellgrove subdivision would increase the use of public transport.

P Williams supported the motion as it only impacted unformed car parks, and as Belgrove was a large subdivision, it would need access to public transport in the future

K Barnett requested that the Board could workshop similar future projects before receiving reports. She also encouraged the Board to support the Woodend-Sefton Community Board in its efforts to retain Route 97 as a link between towns. They needed to make the route more attractive to users, which adding stops would do. K Barnett, therefore, supported the motion.

6.4. **Kippenberger Underpass –** J McSloy (Development Manager) and J McBride (Roading and Transport Manager)

J McBride noted that the Kippenberger Underpass was located on the eastern edge of Rangiora, adjacent to the Belgrove development. It was originally constructed as a stock underpass. Staff had investigated whether the underpass could provide a safe pedestrian linkage between the north and south Bellgrove areas. Unfortunately, it was concluded that the underpass could not be made safe for pedestrians due to the high groundwater levels, which resulted in the structure filling with water when not adequately managed. Even with the groundwater pump on, the underpass leaked in multiple locations. Repairs carried out earlier in 2024 had already failed due to groundwater pressure. Given the risk associated with the groundwater, staff recommended decommissioning the underpass.

J Goldsworthy inquired about the cost of regularly pumping water from the underpass. J McBride advised that it was estimated that it would cost several hundred dollars a month, not taking into consideration provisions for a backup system if the power failed. Additionally, there would be significant ongoing maintenance costs. J McSloy noted that the underpass did not have consent from Environment Canterbury (ECan), and obtaining such consent would involve substantial costs.

P Williams sought clarity on whether the Belgrove development would be contributing towards the costs of decommissioning the underpass. J McSloy confirmed they would be liable for a portion of the southern side of the underpass. They would also pay for any costs for the planned sections over areas of the current underpass. The Council would be paying for the base costs due to underlying legal agreements.

P Williams questioned if future farming underpasses would have a clause stating the owner would be responsible for decommissioning before being vested to the Council. J McBride explained that this was the last underpass installed in the district. She confirmed if any future applications were received, leasing, ownership and licensing documents would be in place and clear of the responsibilities of the landowner.

J Gerard sought confirmation on whether the Council provided funding towards the commissioning of the underpass. J McBride stated at the time of construction, the New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) was helping subsidise underpasses, and a small contribution was made due to the convenience the underpass would provide to road users.

M Flemming wondered if the underpass could become a natural water course with surrounding swales. J McBride informed the Board that due to the nature of the area, if not decommissioned, it would need to be fully fenced and treated as a pool. Also, due to no water flow going through the area other than groundwater, the water would become stagnant and develop in a poor amenity for the surrounding area.

Moved: B McLaren Seconded: P Williams

THAT the Rangiora-Ashley Community Board:

(a) **Receives** Report No. 240527085141.

AND

THAT the Rangiora-Ashley Community Board recommends:

THAT the Utilities and Roading Committee:

(b) **Approves** the decommissioning of the underpass located at Kippenberger Avenue, approximately 24m east of Devlin Avenue.

(c) **Approves** staff proceeding to seek pricing from three contractors to decommission the underpass.

(d) **Notes** the estimated cost of decommissioning is $100,000.

(e) **Notes** the works would be funded out of the Subdivision Contributions budget. That budget is forecast to be overspent in this financial year (Trim 240717116901); however, the long-term average is within budget, and often, projects anticipated by the budget do not occur due to developer delays. If it is not possible to undertake the project this financial year, it will be completed in summer 2025/26.

(f) **Notes** the works at the southern side of the underpass for the benefit of the developer will be paid for by them.

(g) **Notes** staff presented on this topic to the Utilities and Roading Committee on 15 October 2024.

(h) **Notes** staff will engage with the lease holder to formalise a deed of surrender.

CARRIED

B McLaren stated hydrostatic pressure was the bane of the construction industry. He was initially hesitant to see the underpass decommissioned so soon after construction. However, he was glad that consideration was given towards whether pedestrians could use it, but due to not being a suitable option, he supported the motion.

P Williams was hopeful the underpass could be used as a cycleway; however, it did not have the height and was not suitable. He was also concerned if it was not filled, it could result in Kippenberger Avenue starting to slump.

6.5. **Naming of MacPhail Avenue, Rangiora –** S Morrow (Rates Officer – Property Specialist)

S Morrow explained that the Macphail family had approached the Council suggesting that the spelling of the road name was intended to reflect their family name, which was spelt with a 'p' in lowercase. Hence, the Board was requested to either approve the change or retain the spelling of MacPhail Avenue.

R Brine questioned how inconvenience the proposed small change would have on the residents. S Morrow stated it would be up to the individual homeowners to change their address with providers. However, as this was such a small change, it was difficult to predict how many complications it may cause.

Responding to a question from P Williams, S Morrow advised that the Council had decided not to consult the 62 property owners prior to changing the name because it was such a small change.

S Wilkinson noted he spoke with the post office regarding this situation and was advised that there should be no hassle for the homeowners as it was not a change in spelling, just a change in capitalisation.

Moved: J Gerard Seconded: B McLaren

THAT the Rangiora-Ashley Community Board:

(a) **Receives** Report No. 241029187865

(b) **Approves** the previously approved road name MacPhail Avenue (with 'P' in uppercase) be changed to Macphail Avenue (with 'p' in lowercase).

(c) **Notes** that there will be some inconvenience for the residents of MacPhail Avenue as a result of a name change as well as minor costs to the Council.

CARRIED

J Gerard felt the family's wishes needed to be respected and was happy to support the motion.

R Brine was reassured the change would not cause any problems for residents, and he would, therefore, support the motion.

7. CORRESPONDENCE

Nil.

8. CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT

8.1. Chair's Diary for November 2024

J Gerard advised that no date had been set for the proposed Loburn Quarry hearing. Also, he noted with concern that two trees in Queen Street, Rangiora, had been poisoned.

Moved: J Gerard Seconded: K Barnett

THAT the Rangiora-Ashley Community Board:

(a) **Receives** report No. 241203214366.

CARRIED

9. MATTERS FOR INFORMATION

9.1. Oxford-Ohoka Community Board Meeting Minutes 7 November 2024.
9.2. Woodend-Sefton Community Board Meeting Minutes 11 November 2024.
9.3. Kaiapoi-Tuahiwi Community Board Meeting Minutes 18 November 2024.
9.4. Annual Report for Te Kohaka o Tuhaitara Trust for the year ended 30 June 2024 – Report to Audit and Risk Committee Meeting 12 November 2024 – Circulates to all Boards
9.5. Kaiapoi North School/Moorcroft Reserve Fencing – Report to Kaiapoi-Tuahiwi Community Board Meeting 18 November 2024 – Circulates to Oxford-Ohoka, Rangiora-Ashley and Woodend-Sefton Community Boards
9.6. Amended Roading Capital Works Programme for Approval – Report to Utilities and Roading Committee Meeting 19 November 2024 – Circulates to all Boards
9.7. July 2023 Flood Recovery Progress Update – Report to Utilities and Roading Committee Meeting 19 November 2024 – Circulates to all Boards
9.8. Eastern District Sewer Scheme and Oxford Sewer Scheme Annual Compliance Reports 2023/24 – Report to Utilities and Roading Committee Meeting 19 November 2024 – Circulates to all Boards
9.9. Water Quality and Compliance Annual Report 2023/24 – Report to Utilities and Roading Committee Meeting 19 November 2024 – Circulates to all Boards.
9.10. Arohatia te Awa Programme of Works – Report to Community and Recreation Committee Meeting 26 November 2024 – Circulates to all Boards
9.11. Fee Waiver Grants Scheme Update – Report to Community and Recreation Committee Meeting 26 November 2024 – Circulates to all Boards
9.12. Aquatics November Report – Report to Community and Recreation Committee Meeting 26 November 2024 – Circulates to all Boards
9.13. Community Team Year in Review Report 2023/24 – Report to Community and Recreation Committee Meeting 26 November 2024 – Circulates to all Boards
9.14. Libraries Update from 5 September to 14 November 2024 – Report to Community and Recreation Committee Meeting 26 November 2024 – Circulates to all Boards

Moved: J Goldsworthy Seconded: B McLaren

THAT the Rangiora-Ashley Community Board:

(a) **Receives** the information in Items.9.1 to 9.14.

CARRIED

10. MEMBERS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE

R Brine

- The Central Government was looking at how to better use money received from the waste levy.
- Attended the TransWaste Annual General Meeting. Gil Cox had retired as Chairperson but would be retained until a new independent Chair was appointed. There was a motion to change the constitution, which should have no major implications.

P Williams

- Attended Utilities and Roading meeting.
- Attended Rangiora Airfield meeting.
- Represented the Council at the Ashley Rural Water Scheme Management Committee meeting. - The Ashley Rural Water had been placed on a water restriction as the Ashley River was dry.

M Fleming

- Attended the Waimakariri Access Group meeting and received a presentation on the new Community Hub Playspace at Kaiapoi, which would have an accessible play feature for those in wheelchairs.
- Assisted with Toot for Tucker in Pegasus. People had been extremely generous.
- Attended Church Street market.

M Clarke

- Inspected the Kippenberger underpass being closed.
- Attended Rangiora Christmas Parade.

K Barnett

- Performed as part of Rangiora Glee at the Cust School.
- Did a service request after the windstorm as building waste had been blown into Townsend stream.
- Attended Rangiora Borough School Community Hub event. From the event, several teachers and teacher aids joined the Civil Defence volunteer team.

B McLaren

- Attended a meeting regarding the CCTV Cameras in the Rangiora town centre. It was beneficial to receive further information regarding who owned what cameras and who had access to them.
- White Ribbon Day Barbeque to raise awareness for violence and Violence Free North Canterbury.
- Attended All Boards Session.
- Attended an event at Rangiora Museum where they showed a video on 100 years of farming at Coldstream.
- Assisted with Toot for Tucker, and it was amazing to see the number of donations; it was anticipated they would fill the food bank for a year.
- The North Canterbury Neighbourhood Support meeting was held on the River Queen.
- Attended Local Government New Zealand webinar on an introduction to new standing orders templates for 2025.
- Attended JP's Christmas function - The library's service was always very well attended.

I Campbell

- Attended the All Boards Session.
- Visited the Loburn War Memorial, which was an amazing place for reflection.

J Goldsworthy

- Attended the Rangiora Christmas parade.
- Youth Council would be appointing members to assist in the review of the Council's Youth Strategy.
- Another four Community Hubs would be opening in early 2025.
- Civil Defence was moving its focus to assessing the risks of Hikurangi. A tsunami was a large risk, and there would be nationwide effects.

S Wilkinson

- Attended Local Government New Zealand webinar - however, did not find a large amount of value in it.
- Visited the Loburn War Memorial. It was very impressive.
- Spent time looking at locations of the reports in the agenda and found it very helpful when forming a view.

L McClure

- Attended:
  - Christchurch A&P Show.
  - Rangiora Promotions Christmas Fair in Victoria Park.
  - Pohutukawa Weaving.
  - White Ribbon barbeque.
  - LGNZ Zoom #5 on Electoral Reform and the future of local democracy.
  - All Boards Training Session.
  - Jenna Mackenzie School of Dance end-of-year recital.
  - Waimakariri Health Advisory Group meeting where a new Chair was appointed.
  - Board end-of-year function.
  - Rangiora Toyota Christmas Parade.
  - Rangiora High School Junior Prizegiving.

11. CONSULTATION PROJECTS

11.1. Libraries Survey 2024

https://letstalk.waimakariri.govt.nz/libraries-survey-2024-25

The Board noted that the consultation on the Libraries Survey 2024.

12. BOARD FUNDING UPDATE

12.1. Board Discretionary Grant

Balance as at 30 November 2024: $9,785.

12.2. General Landscaping Fund

Balance as at 30 November 2024: $28,646 not allocated.

The Board noted that the Board finding update.

13. MEDIA ITEMS

Nil

14. QUESTIONS UNDER STANDING ORDERS

Nil

15. URGENT GENERAL BUSINESS UNDER STANDING ORDERS

Nil

NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of the Rangiora-Ashley Community Board was scheduled for 7pm, Wednesday, 12 February 2024.

THERE BEING NO FURTHER BUSINESS, THE MEETING CLOSED AT 8.24PM.

CONFIRMED

_____
Chairperson

_____
Date

NOTES OF THE WORKSHOP OF THE RANGIORA-ASHLEY COMMUNITY BOARD HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, 215 HIGH STREET, RANGIORA, ON WEDNESDAY, 11 DECEMBER 2024, AT 8.24PM.

PRESENT

J Gerard (Chairperson), K Barnett (Deputy Chairperson), R Brine, I Campbell, M Clarke, M Fleming, J Goldsworthy, B McLaren, S Wilkinson and P Williams.

IN ATTENDANCE

S Hart (General Manager Strategy, Engagement and Economic Development), T Kunkel (Governance Team Leader), S Clark (Team Leader Environmental Compliance), N Thenuwara-Acharige (Policy Analyst), H Downie (Strategy and Centres Team Leader) and E Stubbs (Governance Support Officer).

APOLOGIES

Moved: J Gerard Seconded: K Barnett

THAT the Rangiora-Ashley Community Board:

(a) **Receives** and sustains apologies for leave of absence from L McClure and J Ward.

CARRIED

1. Various Transport Matters – S Binder (Senior Transportation Engineer)

1) Community Wellbeing North Canterbury had requested a mobility park be installed on King Street in front of their building. They had limited staff parking at the rear of the building however it was not suitable for accessibility parking. There was previously a mobility park on the opposite side of the road however it was removed to improve visibility.

   - *Were there currently time restrictions in place?*
     There were currently no time restrictions in place for this area. There could be changes to that with the implementation of the parking plan.
   - *Was an area with a high need for parking that was already oversubscribed.*
   - *Would the mobility park be available for only those visiting Community Wellbeing North Canterbury?*
     It would be a public car park available for anyone with a mobility parking pass.
   - *Was there any statistics on the utilisation of mobility parks in the area?*
     Not currently.

2) 642 Lineside Road – Carters Rangiora had requested a loading zone on Railway Road.

   - *Would it be funded by Carters as was for their gain?*
     Funding was yet to be thought through. As matter of president Pak'n'Save did not fund theirs. It would however had low costs involved.
   - *What direction vehicles coming from?*
     They were coming from the south.
   - *How many deliveries were received per week?*
     Staff did not have any information regarding deliveries.
   - *Should be on Carters side of the road.*
   - *Should be a system in place to ensure trucks were not arriving at the same time before any changes were made.*

3) High Street at Albert Street and Cones Street - priority zebra crossing.

   - *Consider whole stretch of road and consider best location for one crossing.*
   - *Stop right turns into Cone Street and encourage to be a priority pedestrian crossing.*

- *Evidence behind difference in behaviour from drivers?*
  Raised platforms did raise safety value and had a traffic calming effect. If pursued would look at all treatments and options to decide what was most suitable.

2. **Rangiora Eastern Link and Skewbridge Update on Progress –** D Young (Senior Engineering Advisor)

Presentation – Trim: 241126209339

Key Points:

- Technical studies underway.
- Concept design was being tendered.
- Business case work was starting.

Questions/ Issues/ Observations:

- *Had the funding been approved?*
  Pre-implementation funding was being considered by NZTA and staff were expecting to hear back in the new year. The Business Case would move to the next step of funding.
- *Was the council going to proceed without funding?*
  That position was not support by the community and was not the preferred position.
- *Look at similar situations in Christchurch with rail and cycle running parallel and with crossings.*
- *The second suggestion was an elegant solution to help keep landowners happy.*
- *Would there be enough access off the road to accommodate nearby properties or developments?*
  Staff were working closely with neighbouring properties. They did not want too much side friction with multiple roads coming off the road.
- *Possibility of western bypass.*
  Was looked at in previous years. Had good longer-term plans that staff could share.
- *Underpass/overpass to get cars off railway?*
  Anything was possible. If current solution became impossible to achieve would then look at further options.

THERE BEING NO FURTHER BUSINESS, THE WORKSHOP CONCLUDED AT 8.24PM.

WAIMAKARIRI DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT FOR DECISION

FILE NO and TRIM NO:	GOV-26-11-05 / TRIM Number 240821141061
REPORT TO:	RANGIORA ASHLEY COMMUNITY BOARD
DATE OF MEETING:	12 February 2025
AUTHOR(S):	Ken Howat, Parks and Facilities Team Leader
SUBJECT:	Cust Domain Football Proposal
ENDORSED BY: (for Reports to Council, Committees or Boards)	General Manager / Chief Executive

1. SUMMARY

1.1. The purpose of this report is to seek approval for the Oxford Football Club to install a second senior field at Cust Domain.

1.2. Oxford Football Club is based at Pearson Park where the current field capacity is not sufficient to meet the demand of increased player numbers. In order to accommodate this increase and to ensure junior football is accessible to local families, the club is proposing to establish a base at Cust Domain for senior players which will allow the club to expand.

1.3. A single senior field was established at Cust Domain for the start of last season as a temporary, partial solution to the increase in player numbers. Seven games were played there with no reported adverse impacts on other domain users.

1.4. The original proposal that went out for consultation was for a second senior field, one intermediate field and a training field to be established at the domain. This has since been amended to exclude the intermediate and training fields due to the Oxford A & P Association agreeing to the installation of two additional junior fields at Pearson Park.

1.5. The addition of the two new fields will bring the total number of football fields on A & P land at Pearson Park to five. This increased field capacity will enable the intermediate grades to remain at Pearson Park, aligning with the football club's preferred option.

1.6. The Oxford A & P Association granted approval for the additional two fields on the condition that Council agreed to include them in the existing mowing schedule.

1.7. The Cust Domain senior fields would need to be established in February when preseason training commences. The season runs from 1 April through to mid-September.

1.8. Seniors football games are played in the afternoon from 2.30pm, with a maximum of 10 home games per session, plus three pre session practice games. Training would be twice weekly from 6.30 – 8.30pm.

1.9. The football club have agreed to upgrade the existing light pole to enable night training during the season.

1.10. Cust Domain is a designated sports park and currently has no organised sport based there. The main user group is the Cust Equestrian Club who have a purpose-built equestrian arena located at the north end of the domain, plus access to the paddock to the east of the domain. The equestrian arena has separate access and parking off O'Farrell's Road.

1.11. Consultation has highlighted opposition to the proposal from the equestrian community with concerns over the safety impacts on horses and riders with nearby noise and unpredictable movement generated by football games.

1.12. The consultation period was 1 July to 5 August and received 174 responses with 105 (60.3%) against the proposal and 69 (39.7%) supporting the proposal. Further details can be found in the attached consultation report.

1.13. The domain is highly valued by the local community for its secluded location offering a quiet place to undertake various informal recreation activities. There is concern from these groups on the impacts of this proposal in terms of noise, parking, increased traffic and the ability to have ongoing access to the reserve. Noting that games would take place on Saturdays from 2.30pm with two training sessions per week running from 6.30pm – 8.30pm.

1.14. Informal users of the domain include, but not limited to, walkers, dog walkers, family picnics and freedom campers. Regular user groups are the Canterbury Endurance riders club who hold an annual event in December, school cross country events, scout groups and the Carriage Horse Club who depart from the domain car park for carriage rides around local quiet roads.

Proposed location for football fields

1.15. Attachments:

i. Community Consultation Report Trim 240821141055

2. RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Rangiora Ashley Community Board:

(a) **Receives** Report No. TRIM number. 240821141061.

(b) **Approves** the installation of a second senior field at Cust Domain.

(c) **Approves** the upgrade of the existing light pole by the Oxford Football Club including all costs.

(d) **Notes** that the existing lighting is insufficient for night training and that the Oxford Football has agreed to upgrade the existing light pole and meet all associated costs.

(e) **Notes** that the proposal will require collaborative planning between football and equestrian stakeholders to ensure both activities can co-exist harmoniously and that impacts on informal users would be minimal.

(f) **Notes** that there is limited parking available at the domain however any overflow parking could be accommodated in the adjacent paddock or in the domain to the west of the carpark which would be weather dependent.

(g) **Notes** that Cust Domain is a designated sports park and that the proposal is making use of an existing resource to accommodate growth in the sport without the requirement for Council to purchase additional land to meet this demand.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1. Cust Domain was established in 1879 under the public reserves and domain statutes. Sports played at the domain over the years include rugby, cricket, athletics and dog and horse racing and from 1977 to 1984 there was a six-hole golf course at the domain.

3.2. Facilities at the domain include two toilets, carpark capacity for approximately 30 cars (excluding adjacent paddock) a small kitchen opening on to three-sided open shelter and a pavilion which is seldom used.

3.3. The Cust Equestrian Club was established at Cust Domain in 2008 and has 108 individual members, 10 junior members and 24 family subscriptions. Over this period the club has fundraised up to $100,000 to develop and maintain the facility.

3.4. Oxford Football Club was established in 2003 and is based at Pearson Park, Oxford. The current membership is 200 with 80% being young people aged 4 – 16 years, playing in the Mainland Football league competition.

3.5. Between 2018 and 2022 club membership decreased from 80 to 20 players at the start of the 2023 season. To address this significant drop off in participation numbers the club carried out extensive research to identify the cause of the decline. It was identified that the key drivers for reduced players numbers was cost of participation and accessibility of the sport.

3.6. In 2023 the club introduced The Free Kids Football Programme in response to declining membership resulting in a 250% increase in junior membership with player numbers increasing from 40 to 140 players.

3.7. This initiative has been recognized nationally where the club was shortlisted as one of three finalists at the 2024 New Zealand Sport and Recreation Awards in the Community Impact category. The club president was awarded Volunteer of the Year 2024 by Sport Canterbury for his contribution in taking the club from imminent closure to a leader in rural sports.

3.8. The football club has secured funding from Sport Canterbury to deliver a Football in Schools programme for Oxford Area School, Cust School, View Hill School and West Eyrewell School which will involve skills development and an inter-school league for local participation.

3.9. The surge in participation numbers has highlighted the lack of available council owned greenspace in the Oxford area. Pearson Park is at capacity with rugby and the Oxford A and P Association equestrian activities. The following alternative options were considered:

3.6.1 **View Hill Domain:** Too small, heavily shaded in winter, with areas remaining frozen. Water issues at domain entrance and multiple users including equestrian group.

3.6.2 **Carleton Domain:** Currently under License to Occupy by Oxford Pony Club

3.6.3 **West Eyreton Domain**: Limited space due to school rugby use.

3.6.4 **Oxford Area School:** Insufficient space due to athletics track.

3.10. Oxford Football is committed to finding innovative and sustainable solutions to support the growth of the club and believe maximising the use of Cust Domain is currently their only option to meet the demand. However, the impacts on other users need to be considered, in particular equestrian groups.

3.11. The proposal to establish a second senior field at Cust Domain is considered the minimum requirement by the club. A well-structured senior grade provides clear progression pathways for junior and intermediate players ensuring young players can advance through the club and remain affiliated to the sport. Growth at senior level is also important to maintain an internal funding platform.

3.12. The club has introduced several innovative strategies to develop football in the Oxford area. These include Free Kids Football, introduction of an all-girls team, free Rural Schools Football programme and the appointment of a club Wellbeing Officer.

4. ISSUES AND OPTIONS

4.1. Council Sport and Recreation Reserves Management Plan 2015 states that horse riding is prohibited on sport and recreation reserves, except in areas specifically provided for that purpose and sights Cust Domain equestrian arena as an example. Other examples include Mandeville Reserve and Sefton Domain. Horses and horse riding is allowed on reserves where the activity has been approved by Council, but not on marked sports fields.

4.2. The proposal would limit the ability of the equestrian club to use their facility on Saturdays while games are in progress for the duration of the football season. The club has advised that the majority of members would not use the facility while a football game is in progress.

4.3. Greenspace staff have reviewed the proposal to establish more football fields at Cust Domain and have taken into consideration the views and concerns of the equestrian community and other user groups. Staff consider this proposal to be a practical solution for the club to manage the increased demand for football and allow the club to expand. However, balancing the needs of equestrian activities and football will require a willingness to collaborate and adjust existing schedules to mitigate the impacts of football on equestrian activities.

4.4. **Option One**: **Approves the installation of one additional senior and one intermediate pitch at Cust Domain.**

4.5. Rangiora Ashley Community Board could approve the option to install one additional senior pitch and one intermediate pitch which will allow the club to expand and meet the growing demand for football in the area. Staff recommend this option.

4.6. **Option Two**: Decline the Recommendation.

4.7. Rangiora Ashley Community Board could decline the recommendation which would limit expansion of the senior grades within the club.

Implications for Community Wellbeing

There are implications on community wellbeing by the issues and options that are the subject matter of this report. Sports grounds and greenspace enhance community wellbeing by promoting physical activity, social interaction, and a sense of belonging and are integral components of thriving and vibrant communities.

The Management Team has reviewed this report and support the recommendations.

5. COMMUNITY VIEWS

5.1. Mana whenua

Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri hapū are not likely to be affected by, or have an interest in the subject matter of this report.

5.2. Groups and Organisations

There are groups and organisations likely to be affected by, or to have an interest in the subject matter of this report. The Cust Equestrian Club is the main user group at the Domain and along with other equestrian groups, have expressed opposition to the proposal with concerns over the safety impacts on horses and riders with nearby noise and unpredictable movement generated by football games. Balancing the needs of equestrian activities and football will require a willingness to collaborate and adjust existing schedules to ensure both activities can co-exist harmoniously.

Wider Community

The wider community is likely to be affected by, or to have an interest in the subject matter of this report. Consultation feedback has highlighted that Cust Domain is highly valued by the local community for it secluded location offering a quiet place to undertake various informal recreation activities. There is concern from the community on the impacts of this proposal in terms of noise, parking, increased traffic and the ability to have ongoing access to the reserve, all of which need to be considered.

6. OTHER IMPLICATIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

6.1. Financial Implications

There are financial implications of the decisions sought by this report related to the ongoing maintenance of the proposed pitches. The two new fields at Pearson Park will require inclusion in the existing mowing programme, incurring an additional cost of $1,500 until the conclusion of the current parks maintenance contract in February 2026.

In contrast, the mowing of the two senior pitches at Cust Domain will not result in additional costs, as the domain is already maintained under the existing contract. Mowing at Cust Domain is carried out at a Grade 3 level, which is deemed adequate given the frequency of mowing and prevailing growing conditions.

6.2. Sustainability and Climate Change Impacts

The recommendations in this report do not have sustainability and/or climate change impacts.

6.3 Risk Management

There are risks arising from the adoption/implementation of the recommendations in this report. There may be a requirement for council to provide additional toilet facilities and more parking with increased usage.

6.4 **Health and Safety**

There are health and safety risks arising from the adoption/implementation of the recommendations in this report. As highlighted in this report, the risks football present for equestrian activities will require a willingness from stakeholders to collaborate to ensure both activities can co-exist harmoniously.

7. CONTEXT

7.1. **Consistency with Policy**

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

7.2. **Authorising Legislation**

- Reserves Act 1977

7.3. **Consistency with Community Outcomes**

The Council's community outcomes are relevant to the actions arising from recommendations in this report.

- There is wide variety of public places and spaces to meet people's needs.
- There are wide-ranging opportunities for people to enjoy the outdoors.
- The accessibility of community and recreation facilities meet the changing needs of our community.

7.4. **Authorising Delegations**

The Rangiora Ashely Community Board have the delegation to approve the recommendations within this report.

Survey

SURVEY RESPONSE REPORT

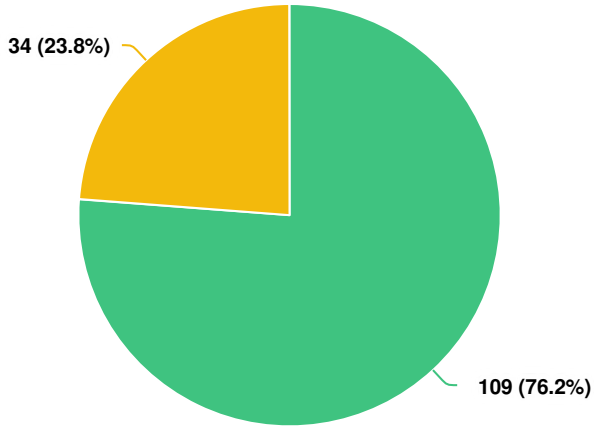
01 July 2024 - 05 August 2024

PROJECT NAME:
Oxford Football Club Using Cust Domain

BANG THE TABLE engagementHQ

SURVEY QUESTIONS

Q3 I would like my details to remain confidential?

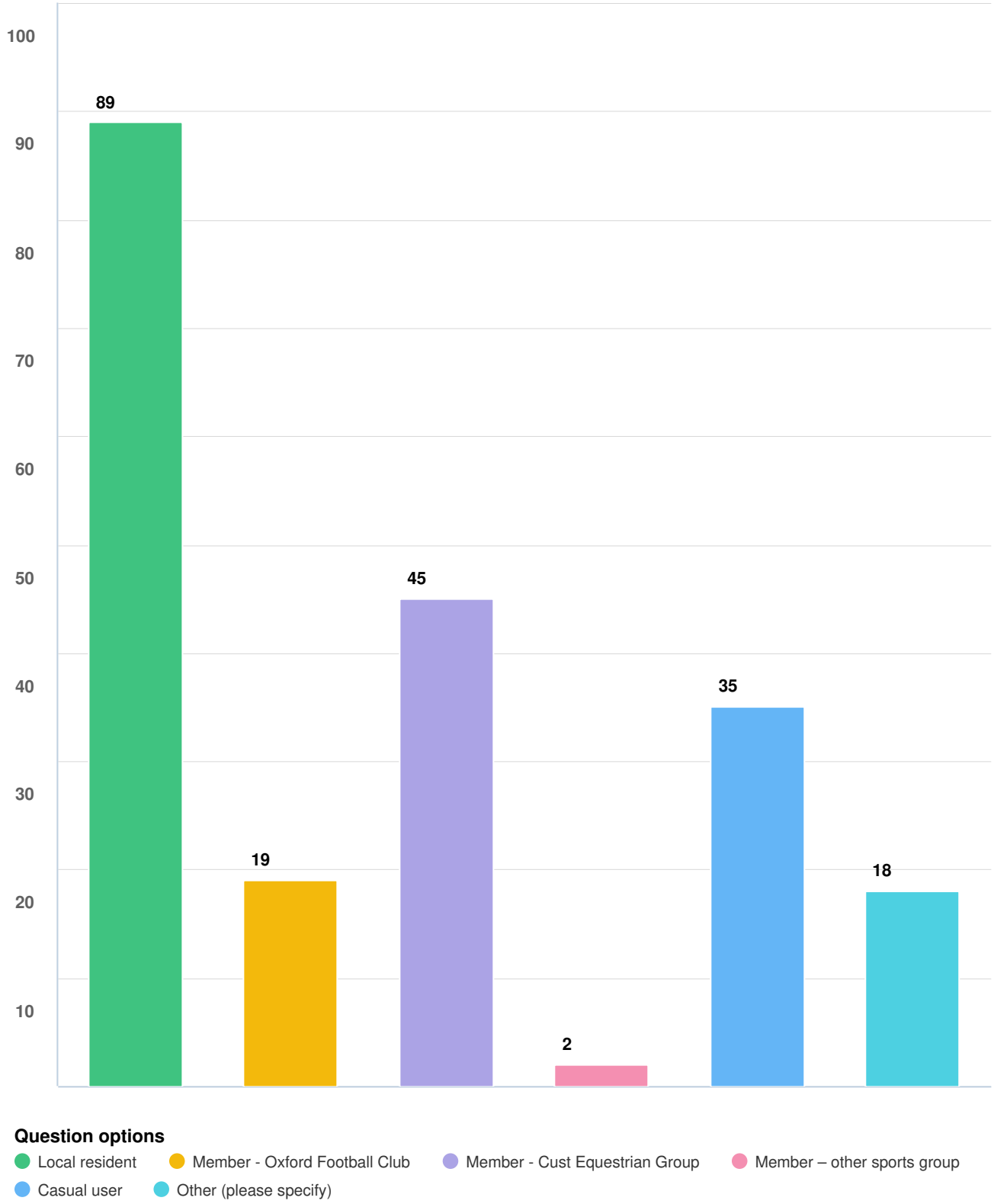


Question options

Yes No

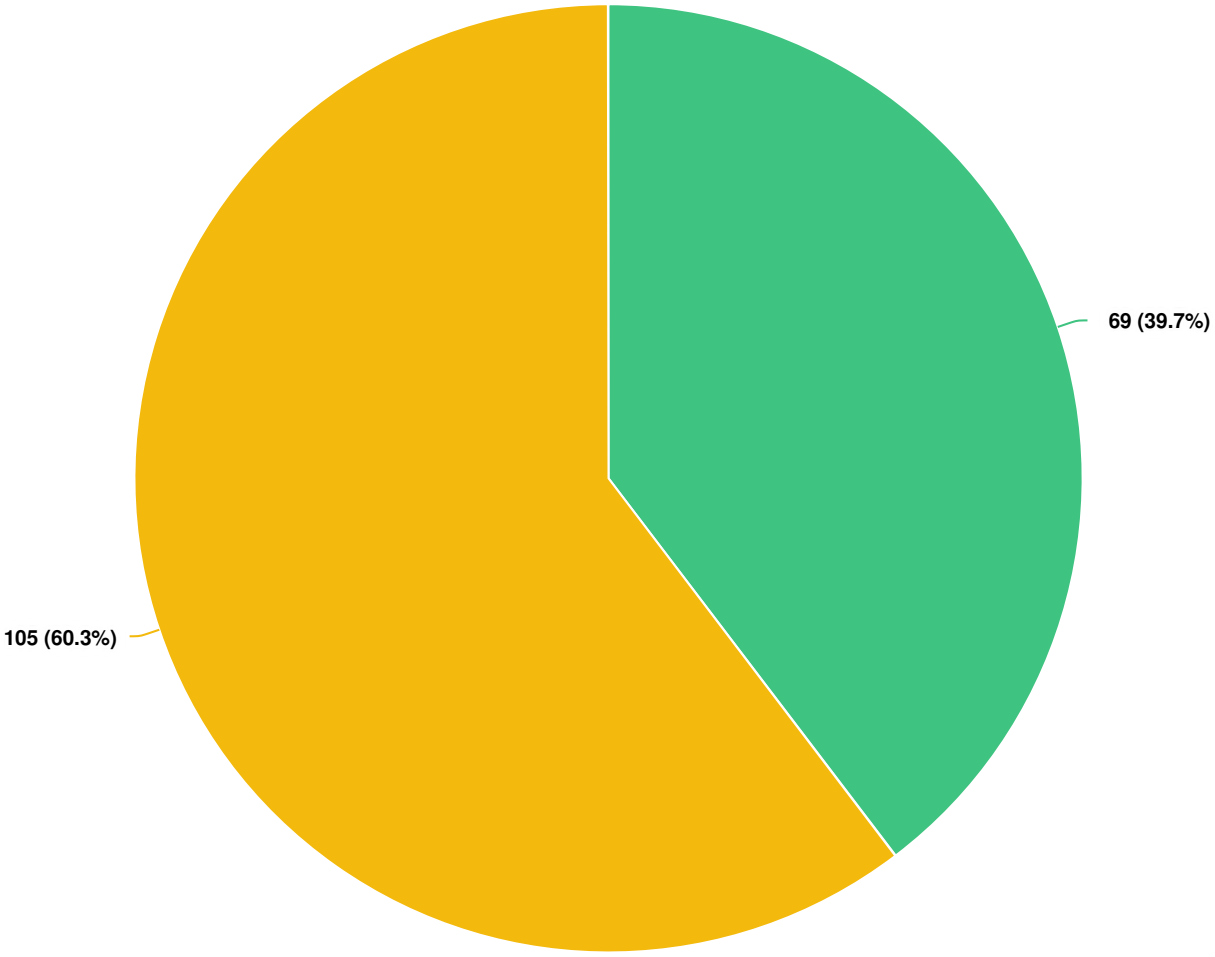
Optional question (143 response(s), 31 skipped)
Question type: Radio Button Question

Q4 What is your interest in this proposal?



Mandatory Question (174 response(s))
Question type: Checkbox Question

Q5 Do you support the proposal to allow Oxford Football Club to use Cust Domain?



Question options

Yes No

Mandatory Question (174 response(s))
Question type: Radio Button Question

Q6 Comments:

[redacted]
7/05/2024 10:01 PM

I think this will be great for the families in the area and the wider Cust and Oxford community.

[redacted]
7/05/2024 10:05 PM

This request is asking for nearly the entirety of the Cust Domain to be used exclusively for Oxford Football. That's an unacceptable proposal. It doesn't have space for parking, toilet facilities, and other amenities that this would require. If Oxford Football needs more space, I'd suggest they look around Oxford instead of Cust.

[redacted]
7/05/2024 10:23 PM

Sport is a fabulous reason to allow use of public spaces, especially for our youth. Given the club has grown, and there is no other use which directly conflicts e.g Cust football club then I don't see how current users will not able to also use the space as per, albeit not on a Saturday. Pretty common occurance where any sport is concerned. Surely this will also mean great business for local cafe and restaurants who will benefit from the extra traffic aswell.

[redacted]
7/05/2024 10:44 PM

I believe this to be well thought out solution for the club and ask that the wider community support this proposal. Many clubs now have satellite fields that enable growing clubs to provide an expansion of facilities. Pearson Park is not able to accommodate for this growth. Many players over the years have come from Cust as well as West Eyreton to play for Oxford. I have been part of the club now for approximately 8 years including 6 years as it’s previous club secretary and as a parent of a current player, know the club and it's members and believe it will be respectful of other users of the domain in the community as well.

[redacted]
7/05/2024 10:44 PM

Great use of local facility!!

[redacted]
7/05/2024 11:06 PM

The Cust domain is special because it is one of the few parks that doesn't have sports fields. Locals can walk their dogs knowing they aren't going to upset anyone for letting their dogs off the leash, it's safe and quiet for them to run around. The equestrian group have a nice quiet, safe area for them to ride their horses, once again in a safe place off the road with little to no distraction. Kids fly their kites and kick a ball, or ride their bikes, an you always know that there will be room to do whatever it is you go there for. It's a special place for our community, and campers, that will be forever changed with the placement of that many football fields. Oxford has a massive rugby

ground... share it with the rugby club, they only hold practices there twice a week, plenty of time to make it work there.

[redacted]
7/05/2024 11:22 PM

I live on Reids rd and use the domain on a regular basis both for my dogs and as a member of the Cust Equestrian Group. We see a large amount of dog walkers, cyclists and horse riders going around the roads, particularly on weekends, and I believe that the increased vehicle traffic from the football club would negatively impact them - andwouldbe dangerous. As well as the increased road noise and dust and further damage to Tippings, Reids and O'Farrells rds. People coming from Oxford would undoubtedly take those roads. As a horse rider, the constant noise and erratic play on the Domain would seriously impact my ability to use those facilities on Saturdays, which are the highest traffic days. I do not believe that the Cust domain is the appropriate place for competitive football fields, seeing as there are already well established facilities for other sports on their.

[redacted]
7/05/2024 11:50 PM

I feel changing the use of the domain would impact the current users in a negative manner. While visiting the domain on a regular basis, I have observed families picnicing, others regularly walking their dogs, car clubs and other group activities. The equestrian group has poured significant time and resources in to creating a safe space for their members to ride, this would be severely impacted by the soccer fields. I would suggest the two are not compatible especially in regards to health and safety While I no longer ride, I am concerned at the lack of provision for safe space for equestrian activities in the district. Allowing the soccer fields to go ahead would significantly impact other users both in terms of their ability to use the Domain and from a health and safety prospective. I am interested to know if there are plans are in place to mitigate the large increase in traffic? This will not only impact users of the domain but local residents in a negative manner.

[redacted]
7/05/2024 11:59 PM

Anything that gets more spaces in the community being used by more people is great, having football goals set up year round will give kids somewhere to go and have a kick around. This is a huge catchment area and the club has done amazing things and now other sports are trying to find ways to do a similar free fees scheme.

[redacted]
7/06/2024 12:48 AM

I also ride horses and use the facilities and understand horse behaviour. All four of my kids are involved in ofc soccer my partner coaches. I am a health and safety inspector for worksafe nz. This can absolutely be designed to be safe and workable. I have been surprised that it has been underutilized for so long. The football club

is booming providing fantastic opportunities to local children to improve their physical and mental health i have seen firsthand my kids social connections and confidence growing. Horse riders can be an elitist snotty bunch and you will get strong pushback as they have become used to the status quo and will attempt to convince you it will pose a danger to their horses (tbh if a horse is scared of a soccer ball it needs more training)..I hope the council will see sense on this and do what benefits our kids and community (not just a bunch of nimby wealthy horse riders).

[redacted]
7/06/2024 04:23 AM

As a user of the cust equestrian group facilities, the planned usage by the doccer club would make the equestrian facilities a dangerous environment, serious accidents would definitely occur, yearly events held would no longer be able to take place and domain use for dog walkers, campers and local community would no longer be able to take place. To take all these facilities and other uses away from a large group of users who have been using the facilities for years and to mak

[redacted]
7/06/2024 05:06 AM

Far too scary for horses, cust Equestrian group is a place for older people to take their horses to a quiet and safe environment but with loads of people cheering and running around it would no longer be safe.

[redacted]
7/06/2024 05:54 AM

As both a local resident of Cust and a member of the Cust Equestrian Group I oppose this. On so many levels this poses so many health and safety risks to the users of the Cust Equestrian group. Will the council accept liability when someone dies or is seriously injured? As a local user who uses these grounds with their family frequently for physical activity's I would hate to see the loss of these grounds. Our roads and the domain can also not cope with the extra cars and parking issues that these games will bring.

[redacted]
7/06/2024 06:58 AM

There is a health and safety risk for the riders and handlers of horses using the adjacent equestrian facility. The noise and risk of footballs will cause distress and alarm to the horses which is then dangerous for the horse riders and handlers. The equestrian facility is adjacent to the domain and two of the pitches will be alongside one edge of the horse arena. Dog walkers use the domain as a safe and fun place to expertise their dogs which will no longer be possible.

[redacted]
7/06/2024 07:51 AM

Feel it is good to encourage the domain to be utilised much more than it is We should encourage sport to be played more

[redacted]
7/06/2024 08:24 AM

I think this is an incredibly appalling move. These grounds are one of the FEW safe places we can go to ride. Many people use these grounds as a peaceful area for walking dogs or just walking themselves. I can not get my head around why the council would willingly destroy this peaceful area by putting in a bunch of soccer pitches. Revenue maybe?

[redacted]
7/06/2024 08:39 AM

As a frequent user of tge cust equestrian facilities, and a ratepayer living in Oxford - and as a Health and safety professional, I have serious concerns regarding the safety of the current users of tge equestrian facilities should a football club be set up next door. Horses can be very reactionary and we use the facilities as a safe environment to train and ride. There are no other facilities like this available to us nearby. People, balls, whistles, additional traffic, etc that would come from the soccer club would greatly increase the risk and Hazards to users of the equestrian facilities. Thanks

[redacted]
7/06/2024 08:51 AM

This proposal represents a direct conflict of usage of one of the only safe spaces for horse riders and their families in the district. The key conflict relates to health and safety. Horse riders of all abilities and horses of all ages and stages of training use the facilities, mainly on weekends. The potential for horses taking fright from the soccer activities, numbers of people and noise plus balls flying around is very severe. If this proposal was to go ahead I would not contibue with my cust riding club membership because it would be unsafe. I strongly oppose this submission which in my view will have catastropic consequences.

[redacted]
7/06/2024 08:53 AM

activity levels (noise and movement) will pose problems for users of the arena. Horses react adversely to sudden movement and noise

[redacted]
7/06/2024 09:02 AM

I am absolutely opposed to this proposal. First, the Cust Riding Club was there first. Mixing footballers and horse riders would create an significant health and safety risk to the horses and the riders and should absolutely not be allowed. Second, the Cust Domain is a place where many local residents - myself included - use as a place for quiet reflection and relaxation. That would be destroyed by having a FOOTBALL CLUB running around on the weekends. This is an absolutely ridiculous idea that would significantly endanger the current users of this space and should definitely not go ahead. Happy to come to a council meeting to speak on this subject.

[redacted]
7/06/2024 09:04 AM

Is it not common sense that mixing a loud and large population of humans next to an Equestrian facility is a poor decision. The Equestrian Center is popular to many users and weekends is the only time some users can get to use it. To mix that with a loud crowd and yelling players, wissles going and sideline yelling creates an intense atmosphere. Popping that right next door to a popular and already established publicly used facility that involves animals sensitive to intense atmospheres seems to me and other users a terrible idea. The Equine Facility was there first and has been well supported by the local equine community. Why disrupt that community to satisfy another. Find another location for the soccer club.

[redacted]
7/06/2024 09:10 AM

Ball sports, public, children, large numbers of people especially behind trees aren't a great match with horses. It's so hard to find somewhere safe to ride these days, we can't afford to lose any spaces.

[redacted]
7/06/2024 09:15 AM

Area is too close to the riding facilities and is a H&S issue. Another area should be sought with room for future expansion in mind.

[redacted]
7/06/2024 09:22 AM

So important for community involvement, it's a growing sports community that give children the opportunity to join a club for free. Be a shame to stop the growth, movement is important for kids and adults alike

[redacted]
7/06/2024 09:30 AM

Saturday and Sunday are the two main days I use the Cust equestrian club grounds at the domain. it’s a safe area for us to go as they are few and far between now most people are not symptomatic to us riders and lack of knowledge is a hazard for us . Horses are flight animals and respond badly in some situations ,the whole point of being at the domain is the quietness of the surroundings with no hazards . This will impact our club tremendously.

[redacted]
7/06/2024 10:41 AM

Ionject to this proposal on fairness, safety, finance, and privilege grounds. Fairness: The Cust domain is the grounds for the riding club. They have fund raised and provided facilities for their members. It is unfair to host a sport there which will remove enjoyment from the current users of that space. Safety: using the facilities for football matches will create hazards (crowds, loud noise, fast moving footballs seen through trees) for horses and put their riders at risk of taking fright and falls. Financial: The grounds are not central to Oxford, so will create additional transport expense traffic and

unnecessary pollution and time wasted, for the players and supporters. Privilisge: If the grounds were used by the football club it would effectively put a stop to Cust Equestrian Group members from using the facility as their enjoyment, security and safety within the space would stop. Horse riding and football are not sports that can coexist side by side. If it were a knitting club, or a bowling/croquet club, that wouldnt cause nose or hazard,fine. Football is too noisy, fast moving and would be a considerable risk of causing accidents and injury to the current users and stop their enjoyment. An alternative space, closer to Oxford and not affecting other clubs for theuse should be found by the council.

[redacted]
7/06/2024 10:43 AM

The domain is underutilized as it is and needs to be shared safely amongst the community, not just with equestrian users. It is a well known fact that sport is extremely beneficial for mental and physical health, even more so in a rural community. We fully support Oxford Football in using this ground for matches!

[redacted]
7/06/2024 10:45 AM

I have concerns about the safety of horse riders using the Domain, there is a serious lack of parking and toilet facilities. Will this affect dog walking? I know there are a number of other users who hire the Domain for weekend events, NZMCA, Endurance Club, Carriage Driving will this affect their use (do they know about the proposal)

[redacted]
7/06/2024 11:46 AM

Safe horse riding options are decreased by are we are loosing lots of horse riding areas . Cust equestrian has been a long standing leasee that has invested into making and maintaining a safe environment for horse riders. Could the soccer club perhaps look at the Oxford show grounds as an option for them?

[redacted]
7/06/2024 11:54 AM

Although I live in Christchurch I teach at Rangiora high school. As a user of the cyst domain for equestrian activities I am concerned that the two sports do not mix well. People kicking balls around horses is an accident waiting to happen. Once you put the fields in you will not be able to monitor their use outside of the proposed times. There has been a long history of the cyst request group using this space, they have put a lot of time and effort into the grounds and you need to understand the health and safety risks of trying to have the space used by both groups. Someone will get hurt. If a horse is scared by a ball or umbrellas etc the safety of the rider is at risk as well as a loose horse will be a hazard to all on the site. Do you have any cases where parks have been safely shared by these two sports? What processes are you planning to implement to ensure the safety of the riders using this space if the proposal goes ahead? Could I please be

notified of any opportunity to speak at a meeting if the opportunity is available as I am very concerned if this goes ahead.

[redacted]
7/06/2024 12:11 PM

It concerns me that there are few green spaces easily accessible and open for the enjoyment of just space, where people can go and enjoy the peace. When they work all week, juggle kids activities to bring them to this space. Without crowds, without bustle of traffic, without pressure. It's not the same having crowds of people. It concerns me that if truly conscious of environment the council will be encouraging people to travel even further in vehicles- and don't tell me they have electric cars because that's hardly zero environmental cost. But travelling out from Rangiora or Oxford or town for competition is costly. It concerns me that people are so inconsiderate and will litter the side of roads and toss their foods, their bottles their waste. It concerns me that there will be no space for those equestrians amongst us that work full weeks and only have a Saturday or Sunday to ride will not have a peaceful safe place to ride our horses, in a low stress environment for them. I am certain there are plenty of commercial places available - keep soccer centralised and take a few to those places vs drag a heap out to Cust. It is a privilege to have the Cust space, it looks to be well looked after, is used by many in a peaceful way. I request it stays the same way.

[redacted]
7/06/2024 12:21 PM

I am a local resident and also a member of the oxford football club. At Pearson Park there is merely not enough room to accommodate the growing sport and as a percentage of the players reside in Cust I feel using the domain would be a huge asset to not only the community and for Oxford football club themselves. In actually fact brining in sports to this community will also boost foot traffic through Cust who will in no doubt visiting our establishments we have currently boosting sales of some that are struggling through these times. I have seen concerns raised against some issues that may arise but the Oxford club is a generous accomdating club that will also listen to the needs and ideas of other clubs and allow all to participate in a safe manner. I do see currently that the equestion club had majority of usage over the domain and have safety concerns but I'm sure these can be rectified to meet all concerned. In regards to dog walkers, at Pearson Park there are still dog walkers and they all coexist with no issues so why cant the same be done at Cust. It's not like the football club will be there 24/7 using the grounds. Carpark is alot more adequate than what is currently being used in Oxford and they have toilet facilities to use which is huge bonus. I feel the Cust domain is a community space and should be used for all the community regardless of hobby, activity or sport. Allocations will need to be made and discussions to be held so everyone can use the space in a safe manner and enjoy the space together as it was intended for. Again I reiterate, this is a

community space for all to use and I feel this is a great idea to accomdate all and boost sales and foot traffic within a community that is struggling.

[redacted]
7/06/2024 12:27 PM

The Cust Domain is a tranquil place for locals to meet and enjoy getting away from their work & properties without going into the 'towns'. why spoil one of the most beautiful tranquil places in North Canterbury. Many Christchurch residents also come to the domain for family get together's all year round. The loyal and dedicated people in the Cust Equestrian group (Iam NOT a member) work hard to maintain the land and keep it in beautiful and hazard free condition for everyone to enjoy. PLEASE do not allow the very special space that ALL the community has access to be spoiled by the Oxford Football clubs proposal. I live in Cust at Summerhill and really enjoy seeing the Cust Domain as a place for everyone to relax and unwind and enjoy nature cheers Shirley

[redacted]
7/06/2024 01:41 PM

Rural Waimakariri participation rates in junior team/club sports are among the lowest in the country at less than 10%, compared with 79% national rate. OFC's Free Child Football and Rural Schools Football programs have started to impact this figure, but there is still a large amount of work to do to ensure our children and families have access to local, affordable sports. A large amount of work has gone into looking at alternatives, and cust is the only realistic option for expanding the available pitch space for sport. Rural families need a local option. Few families will travel to Rangiora, Christchurch or Selwyn to participate. OFC have expanded as far as possible within Oxford and are working with individual junior schools to establish pitches within their sites for local competition. To restrict pitch space at Cust, will impact on child, youth and senior sport participation rates in Waimakariri.

[redacted]
7/06/2024 01:56 PM

It would be better to have Oxford Football Club in Oxford... This takes away one of the only safe places for riding for a whole day of the weekend.

[redacted]
7/06/2024 01:57 PM

I would only support the proposal if it didn't impact the Cust Equestrian Group and the horse facilities in any way. The Cust Equestrian group is LOCAL. That is Cust, not Oxford. There are other facilities that could be used in Oxford (eg A&P grounds). The horse riding population in Waimakariri is extremely large and there are very few places catering for horse riders. The Cust grounds are the only place where most of us can use an arena and other facilities. The Cust Equestrian Group put on a lot of events for all riders in the

area and sometimes people come from other areas to take part.

[redacted]
7/06/2024 02:02 PM

With increased numbers in the club, and the need for more space to offer our programs Cust Domain seems a logical step. It makes it possible for us to continue to grow out membership and see lots of kids outdoors and active in a team environment.

[redacted]
7/06/2024 02:28 PM

I think a sports ground has different requirements than a domain, notably because of the higher numbers using it a sports ground at one time requires good parking and ability for safe movement around the ground while in use. What consideration has been given to traffic movements and parking? I believe the use by the club would have an undesirable impact on the current users of the domain, being the campers, dog and casual walkers and in particular the users of the pony club. I would hope that proper consultation is carried out identifying the risks and impacts from those with expertise in the various areas, including traffic impact assessments and who covers the cost of maintenance of the driveway and parking area. Noting also these are rural roads bordering the grounds with 100km/h speed limit. Is there no suitable land in Oxford that could be used? Thankyou.

[redacted]
7/06/2024 04:11 PM

This will make the equestrian group grounds unusable as soccer fields will be too close. This will scare the horses which will be a major safety issue for club members and ruin their peaceful enjoyment of the grounds. There are so few safe areas to ride or handle horses in the area and many options for soccer players. This is a rural area with many horse owning or riding residents that generally contribute significantly via rates. Also this will ruin the peaceful enjoyment of cust village for its residents and cause traffic issues. Again causing even more grief for people who like to horse ride in the area. It is one of the few local areas where horse riding along the roads around the domain is relatively safe. Please do not take our very few facilities away from us.

[redacted]
7/06/2024 04:20 PM

The volume of children involved is fantastic, and the single pitch is rapidly losing its shape trying to accommodate all the games. Cust is not so far away that the club would lose interest from families and would likely continue to be well supported, thus allowing children to continue to gain useful team and social development. So much good progress has been made so far, with limited alternatives available should it collapse.

[redacted]
7/06/2024 04:29 PM

I support sports if all kinds but consideration needs to be given for all. The horse area is a safe off the road area for people to ride. Not all horses can cope with balls nor can riders when concentrating.

[redacted]
7/06/2024 04:35 PM

Oxford Football Club has grown due to offering free kids football and having more grounds available in our area for the club means we can host more games and support the grown sport.

[redacted]
7/06/2024 04:56 PM

Excellent idea and fully back it the more sport for all people to enjoy is a win. Which would include upgrade of the fields

[redacted]
7/06/2024 05:58 PM

North Canterbury has a huge equestrian community however we have very few places to ride that are safe and considerable time, money and effort has been spent to create a safe, functional and community based area where equestrians can enjoy their hobby

[redacted]
7/06/2024 06:06 PM

Fully the support the use of a under utilized asset

[redacted]
7/06/2024 06:28 PM

I don't see any issue - the equestrian group has its own separate area. Riders who don't want to be impacted can avoid Saturdays or use it as a training opportunity. Horse riders can be a bit precious sometimes!

[redacted]
7/06/2024 06:30 PM

I believe is a great idea, the grounds will only be used once or twice a week. I am.sure the equestrian community can work around this. The football club takes great care of the grounds in Oxford so am sure they would do in cust too. There is nothing better that having people playing sports. It would be really sad if this plan didn't go ahead...

[redacted]
7/06/2024 06:33 PM

The proposal put forward by the club to the council is grossly overstated. The free-kicks football on the surface looks appealing to all, in the background the club is emailing parents blackmailing they will close the club if sponsorship is not found by them. The president has also emailed me personally stating the club will close at the end of this year if no sponsorship is found. There is ample room between both Rugby and Soccer to share at Pearson Park. Let alone safety concerns sharing horses and balls & whistles, freedom camping and dog walkers. This proposal is not in the interest of Cust community!

[redacted]
7/06/2024 07:09 PM

The Cust Equestrian Group has invested significant time, energy and money into creating a place that is safe for people to ride their horses. This includes young children on ponies and people getting young horses used to be out and about. Places to ride safely has been dwindling for some time as roads become less safe.

[redacted]
7/06/2024 07:29 PM

Oxford football club, through the offering of their free football programme have gotten so many more kids outdoors and into sport. I personally know of many families who wouldn't be playing any sports if it weren't for this. What the club is doing for young kids and the community can only be applauded and supported.

[redacted]
7/06/2024 07:36 PM

Makes sense for the domain to get used as it is hardly utilised at the moment

[redacted]
7/06/2024 07:37 PM

I am very concerned this will effect already established use of the domain. I'm also concerned regarding the roudy nature of senior sports. This is done way from Oxford - a there a better suited spot closer to Oxford that will not negatively effect our beautiful, quiet and serene domain

[redacted]
7/06/2024 08:04 PM

As a member of exford football club - I'm all in. Lights needed for training too

[redacted]
7/06/2024 08:13 PM

The Pearson park has been modified to enable locals to enjoy the football. My son regularly supports the team by biking and spectating to the games. If it was moved, this won't be possible. The kids park and senior playing fields have been swapped around to accommodate increased numbers. I don't believe the community has that high a demand for the increased space. Also there are families already pushing the limits to attend games with fuel costs. Moving the football out of their community makes no sense.

[redacted]
7/06/2024 08:14 PM

Cust Equestrian group is sadly controlled by some pretty strong headed older ladies that want their space for their own use only. They are very controlling & not open to other community groups being able to use the grounds. Pony clubs are not welcome which I find personally to be a sad decision as the kids would love to use these facilities rather than it being guarded for a select few only. My son plays football & my daughter rides. I am sure both could be accommodated with some rules/measures being taken to minimise the impact on the horses. Even a good sized wood fence put up

around the domain side of the horse arena would help immensely to reducing horse spook occuring. I think it's a great idea to have football there, anything that gets kids off their chairs & off screens is great! Have my full support OFC

[redacted]
7/06/2024 08:21 PM

We use the domain every weekend, it is peaceful and a lovely walk. It is not set up for morning and afternoon football games, or more than one pitch.

[redacted]
7/06/2024 08:29 PM

The Cust Domain is used by horse riders who are really limited in safe locations they can ride in. This proposal doesn't have enough safeguards to stop riders using the Cust Domain from being injured and will drive horse riders away from a ground they have historically been able to use safely. Additionally, the extra travel for Oxford soccer players will mean more car miles in the district versus a closer alternative.

[redacted]
7/06/2024 08:32 PM

There are very little places an equestrian can ride SAFELY as it is, by taking this space away from us limits our ability to enjoy the sport we love and this affects our quality of life! There are a ton of other places Oxford football club can use, without taking away the limited space that equestrians have!

[redacted]
7/07/2024 07:28 AM

I do not support the use of our beautiful and well used, maintained and cared for Domain by our local residents as a football ground I do not support the use of the domain as a ‘casual’ football ground without any consultation or sharing within the community that this had been requested Mill Road is a narrow road, already at times busy without adding increasing traffic that is rushing to and fro from the Domain Mill Road is a horse trail, not a road capable of safely catering for an increase in fast and heavy traffic The Domain has a strong network of local groups that value and maintain the grounds, these groups would not be able to enjoy our Domain with football on the site There is no parking available at the Domain that would meet the large number of vehicles arriving, not enough toilets, rubbish bins etc The Domain meets our local community needs, not as a place for others to pile into, take from and leave The Cust Equestrain Centre is directly beside the proposed grounds, this would be unsafe and unreasonable for an already established and well supported group to be effected in this way. There is no way that soccer balls, loud crowds, fast vehicles and many people will mix safely with horses I do not support the proposal and am very disappointed to see a proposal that lacks any information needed for our community to be informed of all the negative impacts that will be caused through even

considering the idea of allowing an outside group like this to think they are able to roll on in take over our well loved and supported local Domain.

[redacted]
7/07/2024 08:03 AM

Horses have been going to battle for us. They can be desentitised to just about anything. I think the grounds should be available for all to use. Kids running around kicking balls is just another activity horses can easily become accustomed to.

[redacted]
7/07/2024 08:26 AM

Oxford football club is doing great things for the wider Oxford community and this massively under utilized facility is the only area available for use. The pitches will only be used as a back up to the main pitches in Oxford and it would be great to get the support of the Cust community.

[redacted]
7/07/2024 08:29 AM

Many horse riders use this for the quiet and ambiance required often for training horses, many use on a weekend. Competitions are held here the proposed football club will have a large impact on this group which has been using the area for many years. Why can't Oxford use land in Oxford such as the A P showgrounds.

[redacted]
7/07/2024 09:42 AM

Whilst council may have changed cust to a sports domain, it's essence for decades is one of rural community domain. Utilized by many diff locals, campers, dog walkers, groups, clubs who interact well together and enjoy the tranquil peaceful domain . Turning it into urban feel sports field would not allow multi use. There are real potental of H&S issues being next to equestrian facility as well as increased traffic movements.

[redacted]
7/07/2024 09:45 AM

I am concerned about the proposal to introduce football and take away the spaces currently designated for equestrian recreation. Areas in the district that are safe for riding and other equestrian activities are being constantly eroded or impinged upon. Equestrian activities require a calm and controlled environment. Horses can be easily spooked by sudden movements and loud noises, which are inherent to football games. The presence of players, spectators, and the associated noise could pose a serious risk to both the riders and the horses. The unpredictability of a horse's reaction to such disturbances could lead to accidents, causing injuries to participants of both sports. Providing diverse recreational options, including equestrian activities, caters to a broader segment of the community, promoting inclusivity. Horse riding offers unique physical and mental health benefits and a large part of the equestrian community (and

ratepayers) take advantage of the spaces at the Cust Domain. The coexistence of equestrian and football in the same area would likely lead to scheduling conflicts and spatial competition, reducing the enjoyment and effectiveness of both activities. The ability of the equestrian community to enjoy Le Cust for example would be severely compromised by the installation of fields and goals, and I'm sure the footballers wouldn't appreciate having their sports fields trampled by horses. If the Council believes that all we need is one arena and a round pen then they are sadly mistaken. The entire area that is proposed as sports fields are utilised by the equestrian community. It seems the Council doesn't recognise the economic benefits of fostering community spaces for equestrian activities. And in a largely rural area I find that to be unfathomable. The equestrian sector has a broad supply chain, including hay and feed suppliers, farriers, veterinary services, and transport providers. Expenditures in these areas have a multiplier effect, stimulating further economic activity and supporting jobs in related industries. Surely our Council would wish to encourage economic growth. To summarize, equestrian activities are not only a valuable cultural and recreational asset but also a significant economic driver for communities. Preserving and supporting these activities can lead to diverse and sustained economic benefits, and the health and well-being of our community, making a strong case against converting the area into sports fields.

[redacted]
7/07/2024 10:08 AM

There is an increasing number of teenagers looking for space to play.so without allowing the club to grow,do we let more children down.

[redacted]
7/07/2024 12:39 PM

Cust equestrian group has been there for years and football fields with flying balls and running kids right next to a horse arena is a dangerous idea. Also all the dog walkers could not be in the area anymore. Cust equestrian group is also holding multiple events in the beautiful area that would not be possible if there would be football fields. This is such a beautiful park also for us residents to go for a walk, for the endurance ride to start and cross country and multiple other things, to put in football pitches for mostly players from oxford is a bit sad. There is so much land around, why can‘t anywhere else be found? I understand they need to have more fields but there are so many open places around? Cust does not have a lot that is a communal nice thing, this spot is it pretty much - why destroy it :(thanks

[redacted]
7/07/2024 03:33 PM

As a growing club we need more space, the council has reduced our space at Pearson park this year. So does 2 don't link up together… We offer free kids football, what is fantastic for all the families that

	can't afford sport in New Zealand, because of the outrageous fees they ask us to pay.
[redacted] 7/07/2024 03:56 PM	I am not necessarily opposed to the proposal however i think that not enough information has been provided to enable residents to make meaningful comments for example there is no discussion of how parking will be addressed as football games have different parking requirements to the current uses at the domain. It is also not clear whether use of the domain for football has implications for current use eg will it affect use of the domain for camping or will there be additional controls on dogs as at the moment dogs do not have to be on leads on a reasonable portion of the dmain.
[redacted] 7/07/2024 04:39 PM	yes 100%. It would be great for the local kids, and seems weird to me that it isn't already used for this.
[redacted] 7/07/2024 05:48 PM	The domain should be used by as many community members as possible. Oxford Football have done well to grow their membership and get so many players involved.
[redacted] 7/07/2024 05:53 PM	Unfortunately safe places to ride your horse are becoming far and few inbetween. Not only that horses are flight animals and don't generally mix well with young loud children. It would be a real shame for someone to get injured whether that be a rider or a child. Cust equestrian provides an amazing safe space to get young inexperienced horses out too, it would be a real shame to lose that as there are very few places around which offer that.
[redacted] 7/07/2024 06:29 PM	Cust domain is a peaceful place for all walks of life. Happy for football to have practices etc, but this proposal is for too many people on a Saturday, carving up the beautiful domain and where do they park?? etc. Plus we have a very busy equestrian park which doesn't mix with the lots and lots of people. We work well with the set up at the moment. It is amazing safe environment for all ages.
[redacted] 7/07/2024 06:53 PM	taking away this resource from Horse riders is disgraceful. the facility has been well developed over the years to provide a safe training space for people to work their horses, it seems the council has or will also remove the Harrs Road facility in Clarkville as well leaving no public spaces to accommodate horse riders and other than beach and trails which are completely different uses. removing the facility and the cust equestrian group wipes out a whole club as this isn't

something you can just shift to private facilities. This is very short sighted, surely there can be a compromise of the land to keep the horse arena area?

[redacted]
7/07/2024 08:22 PM

But at a limited use. Identity of the club needs to remain in oxford, 1 senior field and 1 junior field in addition to pearson park should be more than enough for a club that size. Oxford rugby is similar size and has 4 fields, and very really are all used at once. I think the domin should be used more for ball sports, but not one sports group should have the ability to dominate the use of the domain. It is for all to use.

[redacted]
7/07/2024 09:10 PM

Makes sense to use local facilities if they are available.

[redacted]
7/07/2024 09:19 PM

Proposed use and frequently of use of the Cust Domain by the Oxford FC will deprive us as residents who use the Domain at weekends to exercise our dogs of the right to do so, particularly on a Saturday.

[redacted]
7/07/2024 09:44 PM

Great extension in use of this community space and support growth in the relationship between the Oxford and Cust communities while providing locals with another sporting outlet to get involved with

[redacted]
7/07/2024 09:51 PM

If this proposal prohibits dogwalkers from exercising their dogs unleashed (but under control) on the Cust Domain because of it being re-designated a sport field due to the Oxford Football Clubs' use, then I do not support it.

[redacted]
7/07/2024 10:53 PM

I don't see any good reason for football pitches to be added to the domain. There are many sport pitches in the area but very few open green spaces for non sports people to enjoy. I run with my dog every few days and I often see older people walking and chatting in the park. I get the impression that this is their only exercise and love the social time. I can't see them getting any benefit from the pitches. Also I worry about tree removal. Move weekends in summer there are campers enjoying the space how would parking be handled? My other question is why can't they find space in Oxford for the pitches? Oxford fc is a charity and club for members they should find a space that is theirs not take resources from the Cust community.

[redacted]
7/08/2024 01:08 AM

I think its a great idea. It'll bring more business to the local shops. Maby a hedge could be planted along the fence by the arena for

those who are worried their horse may not cope with the noise. Although there was a few of us with horses there while the schools held a big cross country run at the domain and no one complained about all the kids running and shouting near the arena. I think being a community domain means it should be available for all sorts, including football, horse riding, dog walking, school sports and other competitions. Thanks

[redacted]
7/08/2024 12:11 PM

The domain is a facility for everyone in the area and surrounding area to use and enjoy. It should not be put aside for 1 group to use . Multi use for every one in the community to benefit from it.

[redacted]
7/08/2024 12:21 PM

Oxford FC have seen recent significant growth in their membership on the back of some key strategic initiatives. Ultimately they are providing physical activity and connection opportunities for a wider section of the community, who otherwise might not be involved. The current discussion is about increasing capacity for these activities within the region in the short-term. Mainland Football fully supports this request from Oxford United especially as the fields in question would become part of wider Mainland Competitions. We know from our members that alongside the quality of coaching, and value for money, a significant driver of participant experience comes from facilities. The request from Oxford United acknowledges these facts and is attempting to provide more positive experiences for their members and the wider community.

[redacted]
7/08/2024 02:06 PM

I think everyone in the community is entitled to use the domain. It just needs people to talk to each other. Dog walkers, no matter where they are walking, need to clean up after their poochies like everybody else

[redacted]
7/08/2024 02:58 PM

The placing of soccer fields around the perimeter of the equestrian space is dangerous for people riding in the equestrian club grounds. People have joined this club to feel safe on their horses in a safe space. Many horses are quite reactive and likely to be distracted or may even be scared enough to dump their riders when faced with a lot of "odd" and noisy activity going on just over the fence. We have joined the club and invested in the club over the years to have a peaceful safe space to train and gather for horse events and weekends are a very popular time to come to the equestrian club space . I think it has to have a huge impact on the club and its many members.As a horse rider I know how a horse feels and reacts only too well! I also feel this "domain" is a wonderful peaceful place for all to enjoy quietly in all sorts of ways and it is well used. People drive

	out from town to have some peace and park up for the day and picnic. Once you lose these gems they are lost forever to become just another sports ground. They become a noisy , littered environment with restrictions and purpose not a place to feel peaceful amongst the trees and scenery for all - enabling us -just to be. Very precious.
[redacted] 7/08/2024 04:03 PM	I only support the Football Club using the Domain Oval, and not the west area which needs to be available for other users of the Domain
[redacted] 7/08/2024 04:21 PM	Having football matches at Cust Domain will mean I can no longer take my young, nervous horse out on safe outings. The quiet surroundings of Cust are so important for mine and my horses safety. I feel there are lots of other pitches around that aren't next to horse facilities which they could use and it's very difficult to find affordable, safe places to take horses in North Canterbury
[redacted] 7/08/2024 05:14 PM	I am strongly opposed to the proposal, because I exercise my dogs at Cust domain every Saturday, weather permitting. This would become impossible if the club were to divide up the domain into 4 different pitches/practice grounds, thus leaving no grassy areas.This level of usage would also impact heavily on the available parking, both for cars and visitors wanting to stay there in their camper vans.
[redacted] 7/08/2024 10:05 PM	Question 5 is simplistic, this isn't a yes and no situation. I have been a member of the Cust Equestrian Group for 8years. The facility they have available is top class, the arena itself is of significant financial value that has been funded soley from fundraising and surely this needs due respect. The key concern for me is HEALTH AND SAFETY. A horses defense to danger is flight. Getting a horse used to stock, dogs, traffic etc part of their education. Having senior soccer games next to the arena would require horse training to Police Horse level. On the other hand, our sons first team sport was soccer, our elder son took this to representative level. It ignited a love of sport that continues tothis day. I am supportive of some use of the domain but informed constraints required! Away from the horse arena, parking? toilet facilities? Would rate the Waimakariri Council's handling of this issue 0 out of 10. Get the communication going please between interested parties. Agreement required from both parties re timings of use of facilities for every use and events. Was down at the horse arena today and there was a real sense of unease. The Council approach has caused this unease

[redacted]
7/09/2024 04:50 PM

We regularly walk our dog at the Cust Domain and this will be prohibited during times of use by the soccer club. I am also concerned about safety for the users of the equestrian area. The Carleton Domain would be a more suitable location as it's closer to Oxford and no longer used for horse riding.

[redacted]
7/10/2024 10:33 AM

Ball sports and horses don't mix. Nor do whistles, screaming fans, cars being driven around the fields, yelling parents or litter. This is one of the only safe arenas in the area to take our kids and young horses. Dog walkers will also be impacted. What about other areas such as Warren Reserve or the Domain next to West Eyreton School?

[redacted]
7/10/2024 10:37 AM

I don't believe the football and equestrian could co-exist together with the balls, noise, traffic given the frequency of the need the football club is proposing. Surely there must be somewhere in Oxford that could be used? The all year proposal of usage by the Oxford Football club is unfair to all users of a lovely quiet country domain.

[redacted]
7/10/2024 10:44 AM

This use by Oxford Football club will change the entire use of the domain from a quiet, well used retreat for dog walkers, walkers, picnics, horse riding, horse training space to a Football Club. My family and I are strongly opposed. Do we all fill out a separate server form? Many thanks, Kirsty

[redacted]
7/10/2024 10:57 AM

I am a regular user of the domain for horse riding during the weekends as I work fulltime. Soccer on the fields for the whole of Saturday and probably practice at other times means I will not be able to use the grounds at all any more and it will be pointless being a member of the cust equestrian group. People kicking balls around in the distance or nearby is terrifying for a lot of horses. It would be a serious health and safety concern.

[redacted]
7/10/2024 10:59 AM

The main domain should not be allocated to one specific sports group. It is a valuable area where numerous people use it for their exercise , family time, picnics, which will be now limited because of football. Also having football will be very dangerous to the safety and welfare of riders and horses using the equestrian area. Horses are a flight animal and not all of them are old and docile and non reactive to people running about and the kicking of balls especially if there is a wayward ball coming over the fence. I feel it will reduce people using the amazing equestrian facility and will only ride when the football is not there. There is a limit of safe areas to ride already and the football will reduce this further. Keep the space for all to enjoy.

[redacted]
7/10/2024 11:16 AM

We live semi-rural for a reason and that reason is horses and the Cust community. The Cust Equestrian Club has paid a small fortune to finally have a fantastic arena, where everyone can train/ride safely and all year round. Horses are living, breathing, sentient beings. They are not motorbikes . Therefore they react to whatever they feel like in any given moment. Horse advocates/owners spend all their life reducing risk factors so we don't die, and can continue to ride and have horses in our lives. I have rehabbed horses who I work with to give them quality of life and as such minimize risks where-ever possible. Horses are extremely alert to places, people, changes and things, and react to things by vast varying degrees of severity. Horses are a leisure activity for most owners and the distraction of noise, flying objects, massively increased traffic, brightly coloured clothing and rubbish, are all SERIOUS risk factors. There has been horse related deaths at Mandiville Sports Centre that were avoidable. Maybe the Oxford Football Club could play football at the Oxford Domain , where there is no Equestrian Club already in existence at the boundary. And to end : no matter how good anyone thinks they are at riding horses - if their horse could talk, it would say "they could be better " Thanks for your consideration

[redacted]
7/10/2024 12:32 PM

I do not support the proposal suggested by the Oxford Soccer Club because of the impact it will have on any existing equestrian usage at the Domain. Logistically not possible to have these two activities coexisting side by side as Health and Safety would not be able to be maintained.

[redacted]
7/10/2024 01:43 PM

Like the way the Domain has been. Nice peaceful place with out the sports going on.

[redacted]
7/10/2024 08:24 PM

This park should remain as is. Introducing this sport or any other winter sport will cause damage to the grounds and destroy the natural beauty of the domain. Maybe they should establish grounds at the high school

[redacted]
7/11/2024 07:13 AM

Not a good mix with current users of the domain - dog walkers, horse riders, etc

[redacted]
7/11/2024 12:41 PM

This would be very dangerous for Horse riders. Horses are unpredictable. Any Sounds or visual things they see that are unfamiliar can cause accidents to horses and riders. The equestrian centre is one of very few places that horseriders can go and feel safe.

To put football grounds right next door is crazy and extremely unfair to the Horse riders who use this facility. There are many sports grounds in the Waimakariri district, but there are very few safe places allocated for horse riders. To Putting football games, fast moving balls and people, yelling and movement next to an Equestrian facility is an accident waiting to happen!! I do not want the football club to use the domain grounds for their sport

[redacted]
7/11/2024 03:16 PM

Cust Domain or Rec as we knew it, was the home of the Cust Rugby Club and Cust Cricket Club. It has been very sad to return home on many occasions and the Rec laying idle apart from the equesrtian site, It will be great to see it used again.

[redacted]
7/11/2024 08:28 PM

The Cust domain is a special place and it would be great to see it being utilised by more groups. Being one of the closest neighbours to the Domain, we actually love hearing the football matches taking place. It's so nice to hear people enjoying using this great facility.

[redacted]
7/12/2024 01:44 PM

The Cust Domain is a lovely, quiet tranquil place for Cust residents and other visitors to enjoy. The area is currently used by horse riders both on the domain itself (Westerly field) as well as the equestrian group grounds. I use the field regularly to exercise my horse. If Oxford FB Club take over both fields I presume any riders would then be prevented from using this area. Many people will also be prevented from using the equestrian grounds on a Saturday for obvious H&S reasons (Noise, stay flying balls etc). I would be very disappointed if Oxford FB were allowed to take over sole rights to the grounds on a Saturday. Also has anyone given any thought as two where all these FB players and supporters are going to park? Surely Oxford Football could operate a duel football/rugby grounds within their own showgrounds area, which is expansive and would easily accommodate a couple of football fields. Please leave the Cust domain as it is - a non-commercial space for its own residents and other visitors to enjoy.

[redacted]
7/14/2024 12:27 PM

As a member of The Cust Equestrian Group i have deep concerns about the proposal for a football club so close to the grounds of the equestrian group. My number one concern is for the safety of horses and riders who use the equine side of the domain. Many of the members use the domain because it's a SAFE, QUIET riding space. You MUST understand that horses are flight animals, meaning that if they hear or see unfamiliar things its their natural instinct to run which can have disastrous consequences for both horse and rider. As you can imagine having people running across a football pitch, kicking

balls, shouting and cheering are all unfamiliar sounds and sights for many horses. Im also concerned about the possibility of balls being accidentally kicked over the fence. I would also like to add that its incredibly important for the safety of horses and riders that their are no unnecessary distractions for the horse while its being worked especially if the horse is jumping. Horses being distracted while they're working is a recipe for disaster. So many local riders use the domain because it's a very quiet, tranquil place making it an ideal riding space because there are very few distractions. I fear that if the proposal to allow the Oxford Football Club to use the Cust Domain goes ahead this would be the end of the Cust Equestrian group. There are very few riders who would continue to use the grounds if this proposal went ahead due to health and safety concerns. The group would not be able to continue to run with so few members and it would be a huge loss to the local riding community to lose such a fantastic equestrian group and the beautiful grounds. Im also concerned that the council havent done their homework on the Cust domain grounds. Having lived in Cust for the majority of my life and spent a lot of time at the domain i can tell you that a lot of Cust is built on clay which does not drain very well. The domain grounds have a tendency to flood and can easily become muddy and boggy. I can just imagine the mess the grounds would be in every time there is a game. I would also like to know who is going to cover the cost of maintenance and repair of the grounds after every game especially through the winter??? My final concern is around the traffic and parking situation. The roads around Cust are very quiet and tranquil, there are many local dog walkers, horse riders, hikers, cyclists and farmers moving stock. If we have a football club at the domain its going to cause a significant increase in traffic which is going upset and anger locals who came to live in Cust for a peaceful quiet life, also with the increase in traffic you also increase the risk of traffic accidents. Finally the lack of parking at the domain is also a concern, i know a lot of locals are worried that because of the lack of parking that spectators and players will be parking on the verges outside their properties blocking driveways, paddock gates and getting in the way of local farmers who regularly use the verges. I think i can speak for almost every member of the Cust Equestrian Group when i say that we really do support small local sports club and we know how important it is the The Oxford Football Club to be able to expand there club however we feel that the Cust domain is not the right place for this club. There NEEDS to be a PROPER discussion between the Waimakariri District Council and the Oxford Football club about moving the club to a suitable area where they can grow their club and sport without interfering with other clubs!!!

[redacted]
7/14/2024 07:52 PM

I believe the Cust Domain is a community facility and we should be encouraging people to be active. I think the Equestrian Club and the

Football Club need to be bought together to discuss the issues that they have and work towards everyone enjoying the Cust Domain. I do have concerns about parking and whether the toilet facilities are adequate. I am not too concerned about people camping as they often seem to turn up later in the day. I am sure the dog walkers can cope although I would be interested to know how many it would 'affect'. Is the Domain used for any other major events on Saturdays during the time the Football Club want to be there? One story that is doing the rounds is that Oxford Rugby Club and the Oxford Football Club do not get on which causes grief in Oxford, hence the need for the Football Club to find space elsewhere. Who knows.

[redacted]
7/15/2024 12:23 PM

The facilities for horse riders has been extremely well developed at the Cust Domain and gives riders a safe place to exercise away from traffic.Riding is a high risk sport, horses beeing easily alarmed by noise and sudden movement. It would be dangerous to have an activty like Football close by their arena. Many Cust residents regularily go dog walking there too, and enjoy the quiet space, as do mobile home owners. Surely Oxford Club could find some unused space nearer Oxford.

[redacted]
7/16/2024 01:46 PM

We started using the cust domain for walking dogs due to not being able to use Pearson Park on the weekends, which I don't object to as it is a purpose built park for sports and cannot be used for much else. whereas cust domain is used by freedom campers on a regular basis 24/7/365. There is not a night where there are not less than 2-3 vans parked up. This is a popular spot for freedom campers and they do look after these grounds and facilities when they are there. There are not enough car parks at this domain for both freedom campers and sports spectators and players. There is more available parking at Pearson park than there is at cust, unless you allow Them parking inside the arena, which will make a horrible mess in the winter months, and will they be Responsible for ensuring the gates and chains are locked after use? Sports belong in purpose built parks, not in public domains that are for all general public, residents or people passing through who wish to park and take a walk. We have witnessed family gatherings at this venue on weekends, I can not see this working with sports games going on. First, it will be Saturdays only, then it will be sport practices in evenings, presuming they are at school or work during the day, then it will be hosting full-fledged competitions. There are no field lights out there, so how long before they request those, or a sole lease on these grounds be granted. This request by the Oxford football club will dictate when others wish to use this domain and that should not be allowed. We don't pay our rates for a public amenity such as this to have its use dictated by any club. Sports fields are sports fields and Domains are Domains We

oppose this proposal.

[redacted]
7/16/2024 01:50 PM

Why was this not done when the Cust Equestrian Centre was set up?

[redacted]
7/16/2024 06:50 PM

In the nearly 40 years of being Cust residents, the Domain has always been available for everyone to use for all and any recreational activities. We think it should remain as a multi -user friendly facility not limited to and controlled by one sporting code.

[redacted]
7/17/2024 09:22 AM

The Amenities would need to be updated to accomidate the icnrease in numbers useing the domain including car parking we would support 3 playing fields as maybe 4 would be a bit tight, also would like to see a footpath on Mill Rd as the Traffic volume will increase and would get cyclists off the road going to Domain. The Equestrian area needs to be hedged off from fields we feel & maybe a walking Track around the perimeter of the domain (not the horse area) Thanks Cust Resident

[redacted]
7/17/2024 09:25 AM

It would be a good thing to see the domain more fully utilized. I can't see that the football fields would cause a problem for dog walkers of horse riders who are the main users of the domain at the moment.

[redacted]
7/17/2024 09:44 AM

It's a very good idea to use the grounds for sporting and other activities. As a local we use the grounds to kick a ball around with our grandchildren. We fully endorse Oxford Football Club using the grounds in the winter months.

[redacted]
7/17/2024 09:47 AM

Having a daughter who was passionate about riding since she could walk, I'm only too aware how dangerous it would be to have a rugby presence at the domain. Irrespective of match times, players and supporters would expect to use the pitches anytime it suited. Horses are very sensitive animals, sensitive to crowds of people, noise and distractions of any sort. Hence, riders would inevitably be at risk of accidents. There is NO WAY I support allowing any Football facility/Club to use our Domain.

[redacted]
7/17/2024 09:48 AM

Its a good idea where are the cars going to park and I would support no booze is allowed

[redacted]

I'm not a user but it must be good to all work together and grow the

7/17/2024 09:49 AM	facility.
[redacted] 7/17/2024 09:50 AM	anything that makes sport easier, or more accessible is a good thing
[redacted] 7/17/2024 09:54 AM	As a Cust resident I use the Cust Domain for walks often with a dog. I am concerned that the proposal for an Oxford Football Club base would clash with the equestrian activity which has a long association with the Domain. My daughter rode extensively, not at Cust, and through owning horses and being involved with eventing, showing etc am well aware of the need for an area that is quiet with no other intrusive activities nearby. The proposal for a busy football base would introduce a very unsafe activity near the equestrian area, which has a well developed and heavily used facility. This would not be safely used when crowds and noise could disturb horses and create a serious safety issue. I do not support the Football Club proposal.
[redacted] 7/17/2024 09:15 PM	I ride in the equestrian arena fairly often and football in an adjacent field (noise/movement) is going to spook my horse and make it dangerous to ride. The equestrian arena is very well set up and maintained, but if the football proposal goes ahead, the arena will have to be closed.
[redacted] 7/18/2024 09:18 AM	NO: do not support. 1. The road would become dangerous. 2. My pony will be scared of the people. 3. They'll be very noisy. 4. It will stop the dog walkers. 5. The domain grounds will become muddy & chewed up from football boots. 6. The balls could get stuck in trees which would mean rubbish. 7. There will be lots of rubbish from the footballers.
[redacted] 7/18/2024 09:23 AM	We use the Cust domain everyday to walk the dog. The group is grown to a group of up to 13 dogs and many other use it through the day and evening walking there dogs. Cust has not a dog park. We feel that a lott of different people schould be able to use the domain. Not only the Oxford football club. It is Cust not Oxford. It will involve a lott more then fields for a start it is not level. dressing rooms, toilets, parking and perhaps showers. Heap of extra traffic. Not great for the enviroment also horses and soccer don't go wel together (noise balls) Could be dangerous. Jan and Janny Vermeer
[redacted] 7/18/2024 09:25 AM	No do not support. The health of our community is Cust is reflected by the support & care of Cust residents for Cust resources. The Cust Domain is the Cust Domain - for the use & recreation of

Cust residents. It is not the Oxford football club. The domain should remain a place for Cust residents - a place of quiet, calm, space, a place for our local children to bike down our safe roads, past neighbours on the way to the bmx track. A place for dog walkers, native planting - a place for the Cust Community to connect.

[redacted]
7/18/2024 09:29 AM

Happy to see domain used. good to see growth of the sports.

[redacted]
7/18/2024 09:30 AM

No do not support. 1. Cust Domain is for Cust users - looked after and enjoyed by Cust Users! 2. It is used by our local Cust school. 3. It is a small Domain w/ a small road that meets the need of our small community.

[redacted]
7/18/2024 09:33 AM

No. Do not support. I am both a resident & local rider. - The domain has been a place our group has worked hard to create & maintain for our horses & riders. - The roads are quiet & respected by locals as we share use, say hello, catch up with neighbours. - Horses do not mix safely with out of town vehicles in a hurry to & from sport who will have no awareness, respect or understanding of rural roads & horse riders. - The roads surrounding The Domain are narrow & quiet & would not safely cope with the huge number of all day vehicle movements. Do not support.

[redacted]
7/18/2024 09:36 AM

This is a brilliant idea for 2 reasons 1. It brings "local football" to Cust with interesting and regular sports fixtures - we currently have none. 2. It promotes healthy living for all. Better to have kids and young people running around on a football field than on their phones or computers. Also. There is plenty of room for this and casual users both in the weekends and midweek. PS. WDC may have to rethink how to do parking, but this is not insurmountable.

[redacted]
7/18/2024 09:54 AM

Although I am the present secretary of the Cust Domain Advisory Group this is my personal view regarding the proposal for the Oxford Football Club to use the Cust Domain sports areas for a permanent base for their activities and games. From the beginning the Cust Domain Recreation Reserve has always been the place for sports in this district and a press report around 1878 states that the Recreation Reserve be placed in the control of a Domain Board. From 1887 cricket and rugby fields were established along with basketball and tennis courts followed by a wide range of community activities and events hosted at the reserve. For many years players playing rugby in North Canterbury had boundaries and they could only play for the

club where they lived or worked within that boundary. Clubs then had to have a local field to play homes games. The Cust Domain has had many sports played there over the years but the main fields were for cricket and rugby although there was a le crosse field at one time. From the early 1900s a local Athletic club held annual meetings there where athletics etc were held, as well as cycle and horse racing around a 440 track. Whippet and greyhound racing were also held there at one time. For several years a balloon company used to take off from the domain early on cold mornings. The domain has long been a camping area from the from the time of the NZ Grand Prix Motorcycle races which were held from 1936-1963 on a road circuit nearby. Many people camped in the domain for these annual Easter weekend races. The domain has a bike jump facility started by young boys situated in the South West corner of the domain away from the playing fields. The Cust School have a fenced native tree area where they monitor insect and bird life. This was funded by an Air NZ grant. I have no problem with the east oval being used for soccer fields but I think the west area should be free of fields and available for other users and people who want to hire the area for weekends. The present east soccer field is well situated away from the equestrian area and on level ground there. This field cannot go closer to the equestrian area as the ground slopes up and would not desirable for ball sports. I took over as secretary from my father in 1970 on the former Domain Board and as a long time hirer out of the domain for the former Domain Board and later council grounds, I can see problems for the Council staff at Oxford hiring out the domain if the whole area is set out and used exclusively for playing fields especially during weekends. The domain is annually hired out for weekends by the Canterbury Endurance Riders Club and the pony and cob driving club who both like to use the roads around the domain. Also caravan and motor homes clubs, sometimes scout camps hire the domain for weekends. Then we have day hirers like car rallies, picnics, social occasions etc who hire the domain for daily events. Members of the public love the area for dog walking and exercise and as well have freedom campers in the parking area who may stay for up to 3 days. Most weekends there are 6-8 vans there with not so many during the week. Most appear to be visitors or tourists. For last Saturday's soccer game I counted 30 cars parked there along with 4 vans so the car parking area was full. More parking will have to be considered if more fields are allowed. We have 3 schools that use the domain during schooldays for annual cross country running but they fit in with existing users and are not a problem. We park their cars and buses in the paddock adjoining the domain driveway. We also need to consider what other activities may be needed in the domain in the future. Our group has also been approached for exercise stations around the perimeters of the domain along with some disc golf fairways. The Cust Domain has a Reserve Management Plan which was adopted on 6th September 1999 by the council and this covers

all aspects for the administration of the area. I trust the Rangiora Community Board will consider all the comments submitted and decide on a workable plan for all those concerned. Bernard Kingsbury.

[redacted]
7/19/2024 11:50 AM

These Domains were set aside in early planning for sport and recreation, so why is it necessary to talk about Oxford football club using the Domain? No doubt local people will be part of the teams, so just get on and let the Oxford football club use the Domain if they want to, Yours faithfully Ken Dalley

[redacted]
7/19/2024 01:50 PM

Domains - they don't make them any more.

[redacted]
7/19/2024 02:02 PM

This year its a few games Next year its fences The year after its club rooms Then we wont have a domain.

[redacted]
7/19/2024 02:05 PM

Although I acknowledge and note the upsurge in the sport of "Soccer" and the requirement for Council to provide facilities for this expansion. I do have reservations about the use and suitability of the Cust Domain as the base for the Oxford Football Club as outlined. The Domain facilities are limited. Insufficient Car Parking Only one toilet No changing rooms No showers No Power No lighting To overcome these deficiencies will entail considerable expense. Are the Rate Payers expected to foot this bill? I am a Member of a Dog Walking Group who meet at the Domain each morning, seven days a week where we enjoy to "socialise" and exercise dogs "off leash" but under handler's control. Under this proposal the fear is that this right will be denied with the Football Club occupying three quarters of the available area. The Cust Domain is acknowledged as being available for "Freedom Campers". It is obvious to any Domain User that already there is insufficient space for this Group and any additional influx of football players, supporters, etc. will further complicate this issue. I myself visited the Domain one Saturday recently when Football was being played and was unable to find parking within the Domain. That was when only one pitch was in use. What happens when more pitches are in use at the same time? Although I am not a Member of the Cust Equestrian Group, I do share their concern at the prospect of having sport played alongside their area whilst exercising horses. The noise of whistles and cheers of supporter's and what this will do to horses, which are after all flight animals, could I feel result in accidents to both horses and riders. Because of these points I would suggest the following: The Training field shown as Ml remain as drawn, close to the Pavilion. The Senior Field 52 West of the Equestrian Area remain as drawn. The Intermediate Field remain as

	drawn but coming as far South as possible. The remaining Field 52 currently drawn on the South of the Equestrian Area be removed.
[redacted] 7/22/2024 01:15 PM	We regularly exercise our dogs (Mon - Friday) on the Domain and feel that without an alternative area, use by the O.F.C. would mean some form of restriction. We also use for walks with family & friends. Are there charges for use by the O.F.C? and if so, who benefits? There is a long history of various uses of the Domain including the local school. Occasional use would be acceptable but not the setting up of a permanent base as implied.
[redacted] 7/22/2024 01:19 PM	I have two suggestions: 1. that Oxford Football Club change their name to Cust Football Club if they are to be based in Cust. (I know this is a club decision and not council) 2. That a footpath, like along Earlys Rd, is constructed from the Community Centre to the Cust Domain on Mill Rd. More parking will need to be created to accommodate the increase of vehicles - not keen to use ratepayers money for this or an upgrade of the toilet facilities (if needed). Who is paying for the increase in maintenance on the driveway due to more vehicles? Increase in rubbish collection? If the club has an increase of 250% membership then they can finance the upgrade & maintenance of the facilities! mowing?
[redacted] 7/23/2024 10:15 AM	Greatly increased traffic flow on a road used by many local walkers, children and horses would be detrimental to village residents. The existing "Open Space" would be lost to the community. Oxford is a town...Cust is a village; a deliberate lifestyle choice for many inhabitants. Let's keep it that way.
[redacted] 7/23/2024 01:16 PM	The Cust Domain should be kept for the local Cust Community, School, clubs and groups, so we do not support this proposal.
[redacted] 7/23/2024 01:18 PM	Currently the park is underutilised. This option would be good for Cust as well as Oxford.
[redacted] 7/23/2024 04:46 PM	Riding equine on road edge is taking one's life in their hands. Drivers do not slow down even if you give the slow wave. This not only puts our selves in danger but our horse and also the driver. For years & years Horse riders have less & less areas to ride. Horses have a need to stretch out & riders need to be safe while doing so. Nowhere in New Zealand do you see Horse events and sports grounds for a very good reason : let Oxford Football stay in Oxford.

[redacted]
7/23/2024 09:11 PM

I think it would be great to have soccer practice and training at the Cust Domain. It’s an excellent way for people in our community to stay active and social with each other. People who own horses can still use the area and presumably, also have their own paddocks to ride on. Most importantly, soccer is a far more accessible activity for people than equestrian is. It would be a real shame to exclude soccer players from the Cust domain to preserve equestrian. Far fewer people can afford the costs associated with equestrian than with soccer. Opening up the domain for soccer will provide our community with an accessible opportunity to be active.

[redacted]
7/24/2024 09:38 AM

Please note: this submission was damaged in the post and is Lyn's comments are not readable.

[redacted]
7/24/2024 09:39 AM

FOUR PITCHES FOR ONE GROUP OF USERS IS OUTRAGEOUS. THERE ARE FEW OTHER GREEN SPACES I CAN TAKE MY AUTISTIC DAUGHTER LOCALLY FOR WALKS AND I WORRY THAT THE SPACE WOULD BE TOO NOISY BUSY AND MUDDY TO USE AT WEEKENDS. WHY DO THEY NEED SO MANY PITCHES?

[redacted]
7/24/2024 09:40 AM

A sensible use of the domain.

[redacted]
7/24/2024 09:41 AM

Surely Oxford has ample area for sports! Carleton Domain seems far more suitable as closer! Any benefit to Cust locals seem very dubious.

[redacted]
7/24/2024 09:42 AM

Surely sports groups can solve situation without expense of Council letters - we prefer our Rates used more efficiently.

[redacted]
7/24/2024 05:42 PM

I would be quite happy for the domain to be used by the Oxford football club as long as dog walking isn't affected in any way.

[redacted]
7/24/2024 08:41 PM

I agree with Councils recommendation to allow the continued use of Cust Domain by Oxford Football Club. This is a great initiative that I believe will be a positive addition for the community. My son has been interested in football since attending Cust primary school and spent most days at school playing football with his school friends. Having no where local to play, he joined Oxford football Club and enjoyed it immensely. Now a teenager, having somewhere local to practice (that

	he can get to independently) would be fantastic.
[redacted] 7/24/2024 09:08 PM	I support the proposal for Oxford Football Club to use Cust Domain. The Oxford football Club has members from Cust too. I don't think the proposal should be stopped because of the equestrian club. The club has majority of members from outside the area who are opposed to the proposal and I don't think that the local community should lose out because of opposition from people outside the area. I cannot see any reason why both groups cannot use the Domain. Football training is a couple of hours a week and home games on a Saturday (every second week). The Equestrian Group has a designated area, but are known to ride through and use the whole of the domain. It appears they have had unrestricted access to the whole domain and may believe that their lease area is larger than it is.
[redacted] 7/25/2024 09:31 AM	- Maybe a compromise to have only 1 - 2 fields? - I feel other sport would be driven out. - I am also a dog owner and would no longer be able to walk my dogs down there. - I do agree with Cust Equestrian group - the fields proposed are very close to their are, and acknowledge their concerns about balls, noise and their horses. - I do have three boys also, so agree it would be nice to have a local space to play - but feel this is too much of a "take-over" of the local domain by a single sports club.
[redacted] 7/26/2024 01:15 PM	I do not accept the proposal as it stands. I support the equestrian group who have worked hard to establish their base. I have concerns re parking and amenities including rubbish I think perhaps a rethink of having a sports field so close to equestrian arena needs addressing I also feel negative comments that seem to be coming from the soccer group are unhelpful.
[redacted] 7/26/2024 01:17 PM	My greatest concern re Mill Rd is the increased traffic on what can be a dangerous stretch of road for horses, walkers, cyclists & walking with dogs. At the very least perhaps a walkway could be considered to make the road safer for all. As a Mill Rd resident I feel this has not been considered.
[redacted] 7/26/2024 02:08 PM	Cust Equestrian Group Survey response to Oxford Soccer Club proposal The Cust equestrian group have been operating out of the Cust Domain for the last 16 years. We have members aged from 5 years to 75 years old. Last year our membership totalled 108 individual members, 10 junior members and 24 family subscriptions, this year we hope to exceed that number. As part of our mission

statement we state that we provide a "safe off road riding facility for our members". This for a very reasonable annual membership fee ($60 for an adult member, $30 junior and $80 family). Over the years we have fund raised, maintained and developed this facility to the tune of $100, 000. Our concern is for the safety of our members, three of the proposed pitches run alongside our grounds. Ball games, crowds, noise and horse riding are not compatible. There is a very real chance of one of our members sustaining a serious injury if this proposal, as it stands, goes ahead. Horses are flight animals and their first reaction when startled is to run or jump from danger. Balls coming into the grounds, whistles, people shouting, crowds cheering can all be a perceived threat to the horse, especially when they all happen at once, even the quietest horses can react to these triggers and the energy generated by the players. We recently surveyed our members and as part of this survey we asked if having three soccer pitches in close proximity to our grounds would concern them. We had 70 responses to this question, 66 saying it would be a concern with 65 members going on to explain why this would be the case. Nearly all mentioned the following: "Horses spooking", "Noise", "Crowds", "Balls", "People running". We also invited them to document incidents that have upset their horses, causing them to fall. Of the 70 riders who responded to this question 63 had taken a fall (in some cases multiple times) when their horse had been startled by something. These falls had resulted in twenty three people with broken bones, nine concussions, twelve hospitalisations, some long-term, and multiple bruising's. A past member is now a tetraplegic requiring round the clock care, all because a dog ran out from behind a bush causing her horse to jump and her to fall. Member comment "Not for a long time but this is because I manage risk carefully when handling and riding my horses. I would not voluntarily take them near a soccer game in progress." There were many and varied reasons for the horses spooking. These included a number of comments about dogs and people behind hedges, loud noises, a cyclists, a runner coming up behind a horse, flapping objects etc Member comment "a sudden movement behind a tree. BTW I suffered 6 broken ribs, a fractured shoulder and a punctured lung in that fall. This is not something I am keen to repeat and I certainly would not use the Cust arena and put myself at risk of this sort of accident happening again because a soccer game was in progress right next to the arena. " We were not consulted when the first soccer pitch went in, if we had been asked, we would have expressed concern, firstly about the safety aspect of mixing ball games and horses and at the close proximity of the pitch to our boundary, especially as it was behind a row of trees obscuring the horses and riders vision. On taking it up with the Council and the Soccer Club we were told it was only a temporary arrangement and would be used three or four times over the season. We accepted this as a short term plan and made sure our members were informed when games took place. We have riders using Mill

Road, this proposal will see an increase in traffic and judging by some of the comments made by some soccer club followers on Facebook, they will be only too happy to mow us down. From a purely practical point of view, if the proposal was to go ahead, where will the parking take place? Parking is very limited. There are always a number of motor homes and caravans in the parking lot, it's a popular spot. Are there enough toilets for the proposed numbers? We have already observed spectators at one of the games using the trees on the eastern edge. Several other horse riding groups hire the grounds for weekend events, will this be able to continue under the proposal? There are very few places in the Waimakariri where they can do this. Cust Domain has always been a favourite spot for these groups. Horse riding is an extremely popular sport in rural Waimakariri, one of the number one reasons to own a lifestyle block is to keep a horse or two. We have asked for the opportunity to speak when the Council report regarding the soccer club proposal is put before the Community Board. The question we would like answered is this. Does the Council accept any duty of care or responsibility for safety of members of the Cust Equestrian Club, if this proposal, as it presently stands, was to go ahead? I have included part of our survey as an appendix for your information. - This is in TRIM - 240726123685

[redacted]
7/27/2024 06:38 PM

I believe Oxford FC should use the Cust Domain as a permanent base. This activity benefits the wider community and makes good use of an under-utilised facility. HOWEVER there should be maximum separation between the soccer fields and the Equestrian area.

[redacted]
7/29/2024 08:42 AM

T

[redacted]
7/29/2024 08:44 AM

This is a great opportunity to utilise the Cust Domain for a true "Community" purpose, as per its original intent. However, safety & parking will potentially be issues that need to be managed proactively, especially considering the presence of horse in the Equestrian Arena.

[redacted]
7/29/2024 01:01 PM

I strongly object to the Proposal. The two activities could not be more incompatible. For riding to be safe and enjoyable the environment needs to be quiet and predictable. Football matches are neither - it would be chaos down there which would in effect ruin the environment for horse riding. If a stray ball got kicked over the fence into the horse area there would be a serious accident involving multiple horses/riders. The majority of riders who use the Domain and the Equestrian Facility are middle to older aged women (my friend and I who love to go down at the weekends are both in our 70's) We

ride there because the roads are far too dangerous these days and we feel safe at the Cust Domain. It's not like there is anywhere else we can do this whereas there are other options for the Oxford Football Club. The beaches are not enjoyable any more due to vehicles, 'land yachts', parachute type arrangements and motor-bikes all of which make riding our horses there far too scary. Members of the Cust Equestrian Group have put a lot of hard work into developing this fabulous facility which we absolutely treasure and it would be very unfair to allow activities that are not compatible with its current use for horse riders. Jenny Paterson Calm Healthy Horses Ltd

[redacted]
7/29/2024 03:57 PM

I am writing in support of the proposal for the use of the Cust Domain as a base for senior and intermediate football teams. The Free Kids Football Programme has been amazingly successful and the Oxford Football Club should be congratulated for their effort in getting children motivated to get outside and have fun. I hope that Cust children will be encouraged to join in with a base closer to their homes. The Cust Domain seems currently to be underutilised - occasional dog walkers and horse related activities, so it appears there is plenty of capacity for other activities. For me, the main point is that all current and potential users of the Domain should be encouraged to share and 'play nicely' by having clear rules of separation for time and place for their activities. No one group should be allowed to dominate and push others out by force of numbers or historical precedent. If the equestrians feel they need physical separation e.g. fences, from noisier activities, then this should be part of the preliminary discussions before a decision is taken on the proposal.

[redacted]
8/01/2024 12:35 AM

Feels like an equestrian club is getting edged out by another sport yet again. I can only ride at the weekend. If the Saturdays are taken up with football games then I'm essentially losing 50% of the time I can use the facilities. It's not going to be the lovely peaceful place where I can turn up with a young nervous horse and not worry. I trust if this proposal does go ahead the football club will NOT be allowed to park in the equestrian facilities? That would cause tension.

[redacted]
8/01/2024 10:11 AM

Not the Current Proposal. The assumption is they already have the Right. There has not been consultation with Current users + locals about this proposal and this consult is simply assuming it will be consultation but is vetted by the Football Club - Not the Impartial Council. WRONG PROCESS METHOD of Consultation and too late! 2015? DOES IT INVOLVE A NAME CHANGE and Dogs/Horses? Camp Rules change? ie will it still be the 'Cust Domain'? Will the Current Domain Committee be involved with Managing relationships

between users? How will disputes be handled? Will Club room remain communial? There seems to be no understanding by the Football club/Fields beside arena - either/or that horses are a flight animal, Danger proximity put riders at Risk - ie whistles, Shouting, during games + practices will put riders at risk -Currently it is the equestrians Club responsible to each took on OFC Facebook page to see when it has a draw/practice at CUST - NOT GOOD ENOUGH. Have you directly contacted the Scurrying Club - uses it annually. Does Prior use give Priority or is FTC. The Cross Country uses it Fri - Mon 2 weekends. Either horse Scenario or Football HOURS. Horses in arena is visited Saturdays.

[redacted]
8/02/2024 01:04 PM

Would like it to remain the domain not a soccer ground

[redacted]
8/02/2024 04:51 PM

I have lived at Cust for 40 years and have been involved with many community groups including Council sponsored ones such as the Cust Water Supply Advisory Group. I use the Cust Domain twice daily to walk our dog, have done casually for some years but more recently with an organized group of dog owners. In addition, I am part of a local group of residents who help to maintain the Domain clearing windfalls and planting/watering new trees. I value the Domain for its aesthetic value being a quiet leafy refuge away from vehicles and crowds. When the cricket club played at Cust they complimented the village green atmosphere, raucous sports like soccer, apart from a few casual games, would take that away and turn it into another Kendall Park. As a ratepayer, I am also concerned with the costs that a sports ground development would inevitably incur. Access, parking, lighting, surface upgrade, resowing, toilets, changing rooms etc. Having witnessed the cost of the Cust Water Supply upgrade recently a development at the Domain would easily run away with many hundreds of thousands of dollars of ratepayers money. From a financial point of view a base at Mandeville where most facilities are already in place must surely be a better option.

Optional question (159 response(s), 15 skipped)
Question type: Essay Question

WAIMAKARIRI DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT FOR INFORMATION

FILE NO and TRIM NO:	EXT-04-385 / 250127012889
REPORT TO:	RANGIORA ASHLEY COMMUNITY BOARD
DATE OF MEETING:	12 February 2025
AUTHOR(S):	Sophie Allen – Water Environment Advisor
SUBJECT:	Rangiora Stormwater Management Plan 2025-40 consultation
ENDORSED BY: (for Reports to Council, Committees or Boards)	General Manager / Chief Executive

1. SUMMARY

1.1. This report presents the Rangiora Stormwater Management Plan (SMP) 2025-2040 for consultation and feedback from the Community Board. The preparation and implementation of a SMP is required under CRC184601, the Rangiora stormwater network discharge consent.

1.2. The SMP seeks to achieve the receiving environment objectives set in Condition 8 of consent CRC184601; including mitigation of downstream flooding of dwellings, scour and erosion (8a and b); improving stormwater quality (8c), and protecting wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and mahinga kai species and habitat (8d and e). Prioritised projects for the SMP focus primarily on the objective 8c for improved stormwater quality, as this is the area where the need is greatest, however there are other projects that seek to meet the other receiving environment objectives.

1.3. Water quality monitoring results from Rangiora baseline monitoring in 2014-17 and 2021-24 under consent CRC184601 show non-compliance for several contaminants. Stormwater improvement projects are required to be implemented to achieve this compliance.

1.4. A key component of the SMP is an assessment of treatment and source control options to create an action work programme (Section 8) for operational work, and capital projects (Section 9) that are costed at a high-level. Developed areas where there is no significant attenuation or treatment are the Middle Brook, parts of the South Brook, the Newnham Street industrial area of the North Brook and the majority of the North Drain. In the SMP, these areas are therefore proposed for capital projects. A placeholder budget for these stormwater quality improvements of $9.8 million is in the current Long Term Plan 2024-34.

1.5. Consultation with Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga via Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd and the Waimakariri Water Zone Committee has taken place to-date regarding the draft Rangiora Stormwater Management Plan.

Attachments:

i. Rangiora Stormwater Management Plan 2025-2040 (Version 1.1) (Trim: 241219226886).
ii. Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga Position Statement: Rangiora Stormwater Management Plan (Trim: 241120204733).

2. RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Rangiora Ashley Community Board:

(a) **Receives** Report No. 250127012889.

(b) **Notes** the Rangiora Stormwater Management Plan 2025-2040 draft that is circulated for consultation and feedback from the Community Board.

(c) **Notes** that it is intended to submit the Rangiora Stormwater Management Plan 2025-2040 to the Utilities and Roading Committee for consideration on 25 February 2025, then to Council on 1 April 2025 for approval to submit to Environment Canterbury.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1. Rangiora stormwater discharges primarily to the Cam River Ruataniwha catchment, with some discharges also to the Ashley Rakahuri River (via North Drain) and Cust River (via No.7 Drain).

3.2. The duration of the SMP is from 2025-2040, as 2040 was stated in the CRC184601 consent application as the date by which the Council intends to meet the Land and Water Regional Plan limits.

3.3. There was an SMP drafted in 2001 for Rangiora. This was focussed on managing stormwater quantity and flood control. It has been largely implemented. An Interim SMP for Rangiora was drafted for the application for consent CRC184601 (TRIM 171206132761).

3.4. The SMP 2025-2040 has been developed primarily 'in-house' by Council staff by the 3 Waters team and the Network Planning team (Project Delivery Unit) with expertise from other teams where required.

4. ISSUES AND OPTIONS

Objectives of the SMP

4.1. Receiving Environment Objectives are set out in Condition 8 of CRC184601, which are the objectives for the Rangiora SMP.

The consent holder shall use best practicable options to achieve the following:

(a) Avoid stormwater that is discharging from the reticulated stormwater system from entering any dwelling house located downstream of any network discharge point during any duration two percent Annual Exceedance Probability rainfall event; and

(b) Avoid stormwater that is discharging from the reticulated stormwater system from causing erosion or scour of any receiving or downstream waterway, or causing damage to any downstream infrastructure; and

(c) The receiving environment objectives for management of stormwater discharge quality and which measure the associated effects on receiving waterways set out in Schedule 1 to consent CRC184601; and

(d) The protection and culturally appropriate treatment of wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga habitats and sites (if or where identified by Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga) and cultural items or artefacts; and

(e) The management of stormwater discharges in a manner that protects and enhances mahinga kai species of value to Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, and enhances mahinga kai areas.

Focus on stormwater quality improvement

4.2. There has been previous work on prevention of downstream flooding, scour and erosion, such as projects from the Rangiora SMP in 2001 and flood recovery work after the 2014 flood event. As CRC184601 is the first stormwater network discharge consent to be issued for Rangiora (granted in May 2021), the Rangiora SMP focuses primarily on stormwater quality improvement projects to be compliance with contaminant levels set in Schedule 1 and the Rangiora Stormwater Monitoring Programme which forms part of the consent.

4.3. Water quality monitoring from 2021-2023 shows that there are exceedances of compliance limits, particularly during wet weather. Waterway values have been affected in Rangiora from urbanisation and industrial activities, which has in turn had an impact on mahinga kai practices. Ecological health of waterways has also been shown to be affected by urbanisation using fine sediment and macro-invertebrate indices.

Capital works and retrofitting

4.4. Current stormwater treatment in Rangiora consists primarily of wet and dry ponds, infiltration basins, and constructed wetlands, with some proprietary devices also installed. The majority of Rangiora township has existing infrastructure, such as basins, that provide attenuation and/or some form of treatment. However, there are developed areas where there is no significant attenuation or treatment, for example in the Middle Brook, the Newnham Street industrial area of the North Brook and the majority of the North Drain. In the SMP, these areas are therefore proposed for capital projects from the existing $9.8m budget in the 2024-34 Long Term Plan.

4.5. Some catchment areas that were developed in the past without stormwater infrastructure are suitable for retrofitting treatment solutions before reaching the receiving environment. However other catchments have fewer practicable opportunities to treat with wet or dry basins or constructed wetlands, primarily due to constraints with space and high groundwater levels. For these areas source controls will be more important. Risk assessment in the SMP found the North Brook and Middle Brook to be high risk sub-catchment, and the North Drain and No. 7 Drain as medium risk sub-catchments.

4.6. The SMP proposes to carry out investigations for options for retrofitting stormwater treatment in all of the North Drain, and parts of the Middle Brook and North Brook as the best solution to achieve improved water quality outcomes.

Consultation

4.7. Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga (via Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd) has been consulted regarding the SMP, with a work programme within Section 8 (Action Work Programme) of the SMP particularly in relation to consent conditions 8 (d) and (e) detailed above (Attachment ii)

4.8. The position of Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, as mana whenua of the takiwā, is that they do not support or oppose this Rangiora Stormwater Management Plan.

4.9. Consultation with the Waimakariri Water Zone Committee was carried out at their 3 February 2025 meeting.

Implications for Community Wellbeing

4.10. There are wider implications on community wellbeing by the issues and options that are the subject matter of this report. A Rangiora Stormwater Management Plan enables improved stormwater and mahinga kai quality, and nuisance flooding improvements downstream of the township.

4.11. The Management Team has reviewed this report and support the recommendations.

5. COMMUNITY VIEWS

5.1. Mana whenua

Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri hapū are likely to be affected by, and have an interest in the subject matter of this report. WDC staff carried out consultation with Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga for the SMP via Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd. A position statement was received on 19 November 2024 (see Attachment ii).

5.2. Groups and Organisations

There are specific groups and organisations likely to be affected by, or to have an interest in the subject matter of this report such as environmental organisations.

5.3. Wider Community

The wider community is likely to be affected by and to have an interest in the subject matter of this report, to improve waterways within and below Rangiora township.

6. OTHER IMPLICATIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

6.1. Financial Implications

There are no financial implications of the decisions sought by this report. A placeholder budget of $9.8 million capital expenditure is currently in the Long Term Plan 2024-34 for stormwater improvements in Rangiora, which is allocated by the SMP.

Additional budget for stormwater improvements in Rangiora is expected to be required beyond the 10-year period of the Long Term Plan 2024-2034 up until 2040 (the end of the SMP), however no costing has been specified in the SMP. When the SMP is reviewed within 5 years, additional budget costs for the period 2034-2040 will be considered.

6.2. Sustainability and Climate Change Impacts

The recommendations in this report do have sustainability and/or climate change impacts. The waterways of Rangiora and downstream will provide a healthier environment for indigenous biodiversity, mahinga kai, amenity and recreation.

6.3 Risk Management

There are no specific risks arising from the adoption of the recommendations in this report. This report is for information only.

6.3 Health and Safety

There are no health and safety risks arising from the adoption/implementation of the recommendations in this report.

7. CONTEXT

7.1. Consistency with Policy

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

7.2. Authorising Legislation

Resource Management Act (1991) – under which Environment Canterbury has issued consent CRC184601.

7.3. Consistency with Community Outcomes

The Council's community outcomes are relevant to the actions arising from recommendations in this report, particularly provision of a 'healthy and sustainable environment for all' through healthier waterways in Rangiora.

7.4. **Authorising Delegations**

The Utilities and Roading Committee holds the delegation to recommend the Rangiora SMP 2025-40 is submitted to Council for approval.

CRC184601

Rangiora Stormwater Management Plan 2025-40

Prepared by Waimakariri District Council
18 December 2024

Prepared for: Kalley Simpson 3 Waters Manager

Prepared by:	Sophie Allen	Water Environment Advisor
	Kirtina Ismail	Waterways Engineer
	Janet Fraser	Infrastructure Planner

Reviewed by:	Janet Fraser	Utilities Planner
	Chris Bacon	Network Planning Team Leader
	Jason Recker	Stormwater and Waterways Manager

Approved by: Gerard Cleary Manager Utilities and Roading

on behalf of Waimakariri District Council

Published: 18 December 2024

File / Record Number: EXT-04-385 / 230803118230

Version Number	Prepared By	Comments	Date
1	Sophie Allen, Kirtina Ismail, Janet Fraser	Submitted to MKL for review	September 2024
1.1	Sophie Allen, Kirtina Ismail	Incorporated recommendations from Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga	December 2024

1. Executive Summary

A Stormwater Management Plan (SMP) for Rangiora township is required by the Stormwater Network Discharge Consent CRC184601. Its purpose is to reduce the adverse effects of stormwater discharges on surface water quality and quantity, wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga, as well as protect and enhance mahinga kai.

This SMP sets out methods the Council will implement to meet the consent objectives set out in condition (8), which requires the Council to use 'best practicable options' to achieve specified water quantity and water quality outcomes.

Rangiora stormwater discharges primarily to the Cam River Ruataniwha catchment, with some discharges also to the Ashley Rakahuri River and Cust River.

Most developed areas are adequately protected from flooding by the drainage network. There has been previous work on prevention of downstream flooding, scour and erosion. This has included projects from the Rangiora SMP in 2001 and flood recovery work after the 2014 flood event. Therefore, this SMP focuses primarily on stormwater quality improvement projects. Water quality monitoring from 2021-2023 shows that there are exceedances of compliance targets, particularly during wet weather. Waterway values have been affected in Rangiora from urbanisation and industrial activities, which has in turn had an impact on mahinga kai practices. Ecological health of waterways has also been shown to be affected by urbanisation using fine sediment and macro-invertebrate indices.

The position of Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, as mana whenua of the takiwā, is that they do not support or oppose this Rangiora Stormwater Management Plan. Stormwater management in Rangiora is expressed in the Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan (IMP) (2013) objective that states *'the discharge of contaminants is discontinued, and all existing direct discharges of contaminants to water are eliminated.'*

Current stormwater treatment in Rangiora consists primarily of wet and dry ponds, infiltration basins, and constructed wetlands, with some proprietary devices also installed. The majority of Rangiora township has existing infrastructure, such as basins, that provide attenuation and/or some form of treatment. However, there are developed areas where there is no significant attenuation or treatment, for example, the Middle Brook sub-catchment, parts of the South Brook, the Newnham Street industrial area of the North Brook and the majority of the North Drain sub-catchment.

Some catchment areas that were developed in the past without stormwater infrastructure are suitable for retrofitting treatment solutions before reaching the receiving environment. However other catchments have fewer practicable opportunities to treat with wet or dry basins or constructed wetlands, primarily due to constraints with space and high groundwater levels. For these areas source controls will be more important. Risk assessment in this SMP found the North Brook and Middle Brook to be high risk sub-catchment, and the North Drain and No. 7 Drain as medium risk sub-catchments.

This SMP proposes to carry out investigations for options for retrofitting stormwater treatment in all of the North Drain, and parts of the Middle Brook, North Brook catchments, as the best solution to achieve improved water quality outcomes.

Stormwater from new developments is required to be attenuated and treated to meet the Waimakariri District Council (WDC) Engineering Code of Practice (ECoP), with the Waterways Wetland and Drainage Guide (Christchurch City Council) and TP10 (by Auckland Regional Council, replaced by GD01 - Auckland Council) recognised as best practice guidance documents for treatment.

WDC proposes an adaptive management approach to stormwater management, where this SMP will be revised annually and reviewed every 5 years. This allows for progress checks of monitoring against the consent objectives, adaptation and learning as well as the adoption of emerging technologies.

Table of Contents

1.1. List of Figures

1.2. List of Tables

1.3. List of Abbreviations

AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
ARI	Annual Return Interval
ASPM	Average Score Per Metric
BMP	Best Management Practice
CLM	Contaminant Load Model
CLWRP	Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan
CWMS	Canterbury Water Management Strategy
DIN	Dissolved Inorganic Nitrogen
DRP	Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus
ECoP	Engineering Code of Practice
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPT	Gross Pollutant Trap
HAIL	Hazardous Activities and Industries List
IMP	Iwi Management Plan
LGA	Local Government Act
LLUR	Listed Land Use Register
MfE	Ministry for the Environment
MKL	Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NPS-FM	National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management
NTCSA	Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act
ODP	Outline Development Plan
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon
PCG	Project Control Group
PIM	Project Information Memorandum
QMCI	Quantitative Macroinvertebrate Community Index
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathway
RMA	Resource Management Act
RUSM	Rangiora Urban Stormwater Model
SMA	Stormwater Management Area
SMP	Stormwater Management Plan
SQEP	Suitably Qualified Environmental Practitioner
SSMP	Site-specific Stormwater Management Plan
TAN	Total Ammoniacal Nitrogen
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
TRoNT	Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu
WDC	Waimakariri District Council
WSD	Water Sensitive Design
WWDG	Waterways, Wetland and Drainage Guide (Christchurch City Council, updated 2012)
ZIPA	Zone Implementation Programme Addendum

2. Introduction

On 7 May 2021 the Waimakariri District Council was granted consent CRC184601 to discharge stormwater and water treatment chemicals into land and to surface water by Environment Canterbury, for a period of 24 years, effective from 7 May 2021 to 30 June 2045.

Condition 9 of the consent requires that before 1 January 2025, a Stormwater Management Plan (SMP) shall be prepared, and from 1 January 2025, be maintained and implemented for the duration of the consent. The purpose of the SMP is to detail the options to manage the stormwater discharges authorised by CRC184601 so that the receiving environment objectives and targets set out in condition (8) of the consent will be met.

2.1. Receiving Environment Objectives of CRC184601

Waimakariri District Council (WDC) shall use best practicable options to achieve the following receiving environment objectives as stated in Condition 8 of the Rangiora Stormwater Network Discharge Consent:

> ***8(a) Avoid stormwater that is discharging from the reticulated stormwater system from entering any dwelling house located downstream of any network discharge point during any duration two percent Annual Exceedance Probability rainfall event; and***
> ***8(b) Avoid stormwater that is discharging from the reticulated stormwater system from causing erosion or scour of any receiving or downstream waterway, or causing damage to any downstream infrastructure; and***
> ***8(c) The receiving environment objectives for management of stormwater discharge quality and which measure the associated effects on receiving waterways set out in Schedule 1 of CRC184601; and***
> ***8(d) The protection and culturally appropriate treatment of wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga habitats and sites (if or where identified by Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga) and cultural items or artefacts; and***
> ***8(e) The management of stormwater discharges in a manner that protects and enhances mahinga kai species of value to Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, and enhances mahinga kai areas.***

2.2. Requirements of this SMP

This SMP is required under Condition 9 of the Rangiora Stormwater Network Discharge Consent CRC184061 to include:

2.2.1. Details of the current status of stormwater quality improvement measures implemented within the catchment (see Section 3.6);

2.2.2. A description of the understanding of the overall effects the existing discharge is having on the receiving environment (see Section 4.2);

2.2.3. A description of the catchment areas covered by the SMP that are developed at the time of writing the SMP (see Section 3.3), and an assessment of what additional development is anticipated in the Rangiora township prior to the next review of the SMP (see Section 3.4.4);

2.2.4. Details of the outcome of investigations undertaken into water quality or water quantity (see Sections 4.1, 4.2), and any investigations that are proposed to occur to inform future SMP decisions and implementation and (see Section 8);

2.2.5. Details of the contaminant load model (CLM) developed for the township, including outcomes of the modelling (see Section 3.5.3 and Appendix C);

2.2.6. Details of measures that will be used to manage discharges of stormwater authorised by CRC184601 (see Section 6);

2.2.7. Details of the management of stormwater from sites requiring or that will require a pollution prevention plan and / or from sites involving the use, storage or disposal of hazardous substances (see Section 6.1);

2.2.8. A description of funding available for stormwater improvement projects proposed over the next ten years and how these funds will be allocated among the prioritised highest risk areas within the Rangiora township (see Section 9);

2.2.9. Methods that will be used to:

- Maintain compliance with the water quantity limits and requirements in condition (8)(a) and (b) (see Section 6.1.1);
- Work toward achieving the limits and targets in the monitoring programme "urban impact" sections, as required by condition 8(c), including:
    - A detailed description of the adaptive management approach that will be implemented, and how decisions will be made (see Sections 7 and 11);
    - Reflecting the outcomes of the CLM developed (see Section 8);
    - Consideration of innovative technologies, including trials which have been undertaken (Sections 7.3.2 and 8);
    - Implementation of source controls (Sections 6.2 and 8);
    - The use of sustainable urban design in sub-catchments (see Section 6.3); and
    - Considering the feasibility/practicability of retrofitting existing catchments (Sections 7 and 8).
- Progress toward meeting the objectives and values of Ngāi Tūāhuriri as set out in condition 8(d) and (e) (Sections 7, 8 and 9); and
- Implement the measures set out in condition (14) of CRC184601 (Sections 2.4.5. and 3.4.4);

2.2.10. Requirements for appropriate disposal of contaminated material removed from stormwater basins in accordance with the requirements of CRC184601 to a disposal location authorised to receive that material (Appendix B).

2.3. Scope Exclusions

Effects of the discharge of stormwater to groundwater is not considered in this SMP, except for consideration of the maintenance of infiltration basins, such as replacement of filter media.

Flood risk from an Ashley Rakahuri River breakout scenario is out of scope of the Rangiora stormwater network discharge consent. The Ashley Rakahuri River is managed by Environment Canterbury for flood protection.

Contaminants from rural sources or from groundwater inflows into the Rangiora urban area are not considered for actions and projects under this SMP, as these contaminants are out of scope of the consent CRC184601.

2.4. Planning Requirements and Key Non-Statutory Documents

The following planning requirements, or other non-statutory documents are relevant to consider, to understand the context that the SMP operates within.

2.4.1. National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (2020)

The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) uses the concept of Te Mana o te Wai, that recognises that protecting the health of freshwater protects the health and well-being of the wider environment. As part of Te Mana o te Wai, the hierarchy of obligations prioritises the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems, over the health needs of people (such as drinking water), which is over the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, for now and in the future.

2.4.2. Resource Management Act (RMA, 1991) and the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan (CLWRP)

Section 5 (Purpose), 6 (Matters of National Importance), 7 (Other Matters), and 8 (Te Tiriti o Waitangi) of the Resource Management Act 1991 prescribe what all persons exercising functions and powers under the Resource Management Act need to consider in relation to managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources. The CLWRP is the regional plan developed by Environment Canterbury under the RMA.

2.4.3. Waimakariri District Plan and Proposed District Plan

Stormwater is considered in Chapter 32 of the operative Waimakariri District Plan which states 'Stormwater conveyance and attenuation shall follow the natural drainage patterns of the site, utilising and enhancing naturally occurring indentations and low points for conveyance and attenuation. Stormwater detention basins should be located and sized to support logical staging of the development and assist with sediment control during construction.'

It is noted that WDC is currently reviewing its District Plan, via the Proposed District Plan process. The Proposed District Plan also considers stormwater, primarily in the Subdivision Chapter. In particular, this chapter sets out certain requirements and standards in relation to sustainable design and stormwater management (Policies SUB-P3 and SUB-P10) which is a change to the operative District Plan.

2.4.4. Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan (2013)

The Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan (IMP) is a written expression of kaitiakitanga, setting out how to achieve the protection of natural and physical resources according to Ngāi Tahu values, knowledge, and practices. The plan has the mandate of the six Papatipu Rūnanga, and is endorsed by Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, as the iwi authority.

2.4.5. WDC Engineering Code of Practice (ECoP) – (last updated July 2020)

The WDC ECoP provides controls to ensure that all developed infrastructure is, and will remain, fit for the intended life of the asset. The document sets out guidelines to assist developers and contractors to comply with the WDC District Plan, bylaws, policies and consents. For water quality, the ECoP refers to the guidelines in the Christchurch City Council Waterways Wetlands and Drainage Guide (2003, partly amended 2012) and the Auckland Regional Council guidelines TP10 (2003), which was updated by Auckland Council in the document GD01 (Cunningham *et al.* 2017).

2.4.6. Canterbury Water Management Strategy (CWMS)

The Canterbury Water Management Strategy provides a collaborative framework to help manage the multiple demands on freshwater resources in the Canterbury region. This includes the control of discharges.

3. Catchment and Network Overview

3.1. Catchment Background

Rangiora is an urban town with a population of approximately 20,000 people. It is located some 8km north of the Waimakariri River, 1km south of the Ashley River and about 6km from the coast. It is bisected by three major spring-fed streams (the 'Three Brooks' - North Brook, Middle Brook, and South Brook) and their tributaries, traversing the lower half of the Rangiora urban area (Figure 1).

Figure 1 indicates the layout of the Rangiora urban drainage network and shows the natural fall of the land. It shows the location of the network in relation to the location of nearby towns, and the Ashley Rakahuri, Kaiapoi and Waimakariri Rivers.

In summary, this SMP has considered stormwater effects on five natural streams (receiving environments) within the Rangiora urban limits; North Brook, Middle Brook, South Brook, South South Brook, and the No. 7 Drain. Most of these streams are spring-fed with yearly baseflow and are generally considered to have high ecological and cultural values. The North Drain is also considered within this SMP, with discharge to the Ashley Rakahuri River (the receiving environment) beyond the urban limits.

3.1.1. Cam Ruataniwha catchment

The Rangiora urban stormwater network predominantly discharges to the three brooks, which form part of the extended tributaries of the Cam River (Ruataniwha) catchment. The Cam River flows into the Kaiapoi and Waimakariri Rivers.

In the eastern part, the town centre is drained by the Railway Stream, with spring-fed base flow emerging at its lower end where it drains into the Kowhai Ave Stream and then into the North Brook mainstem. Both the Railway Stream and the North Brook primarily flow into Io Io Whenua (North Brook ponds) before re-joining a North Brook mainstem baseflow downstream. The principal purpose of these ponds is to attenuate flows and reduce the amount of sediment entering the river systems from stormwater runoff from the town. The Newnham Street industrial area stormwater flows along Boys Road into the North Brook, without passing through Io Io Whenua (North Brook Ponds), with some flows in large rain events also potentially flowing into the Middle Brook catchment.

At Southbrook Park there are smaller ponds that cater for the Green Street catchment. There is also a small pump station (on Rowse St) in the Green Street catchment that provides a groundwater base flow to the upper reaches of the Middle Brook for ecological purposes.

3.1.2. North Drain

The northern part of the town is served by the ephemeral "North Drain" which discharges directly to the Ashley Rakahuri River. A long, grassed swale area provides some infiltration and an unquantified amount of treatment of the flow prior to discharge to the Ashley Rakahuri River.

3.1.3. No. 7 Drain

When the Southbrook industrial area was further developed in 2011 the upper section of the South-South Brook was diverted to the south. This diversion resulted in the upper part of the South-South Brook becoming part of the No.7 Drain (flowing to the Cust Main Drain) catchment, with the lower section of the South-South Brook continuing as part of the Cam River catchment.

3.1.4. Discharge to Ground

There are significant areas to the north of Rangiora that discharge to ground, particularly the north-west subdivisions of Westpark and Arlington. The recent development of the Bellgrove area in the Northeast of Rangiora discharges to ground, except in a 1 in 50-year storm event or above, during which, this area will discharge stormwater into the headwaters of the Cam River itself. Similarly, future development of Bellgrove further stages to the north-east of Rangiora are also proposed to discharge stormwater to ground, with discharge to the headwaters of the Taranaki Stream, in a 1 in 50-year storm event.

3.1.5. Stormwater exclusion

In addition to the main natural streams there are also several smaller tributary waterways. For example, Kōura (Crayfish) Creek is a spring-fed creek draining to the North Brook, originating above North Brook Road, with high ecological values. The area surrounding this creek is within the Rangiora urban area. To preserve the ecological values of this creek none of the stormwater from the development is discharged into the creek.

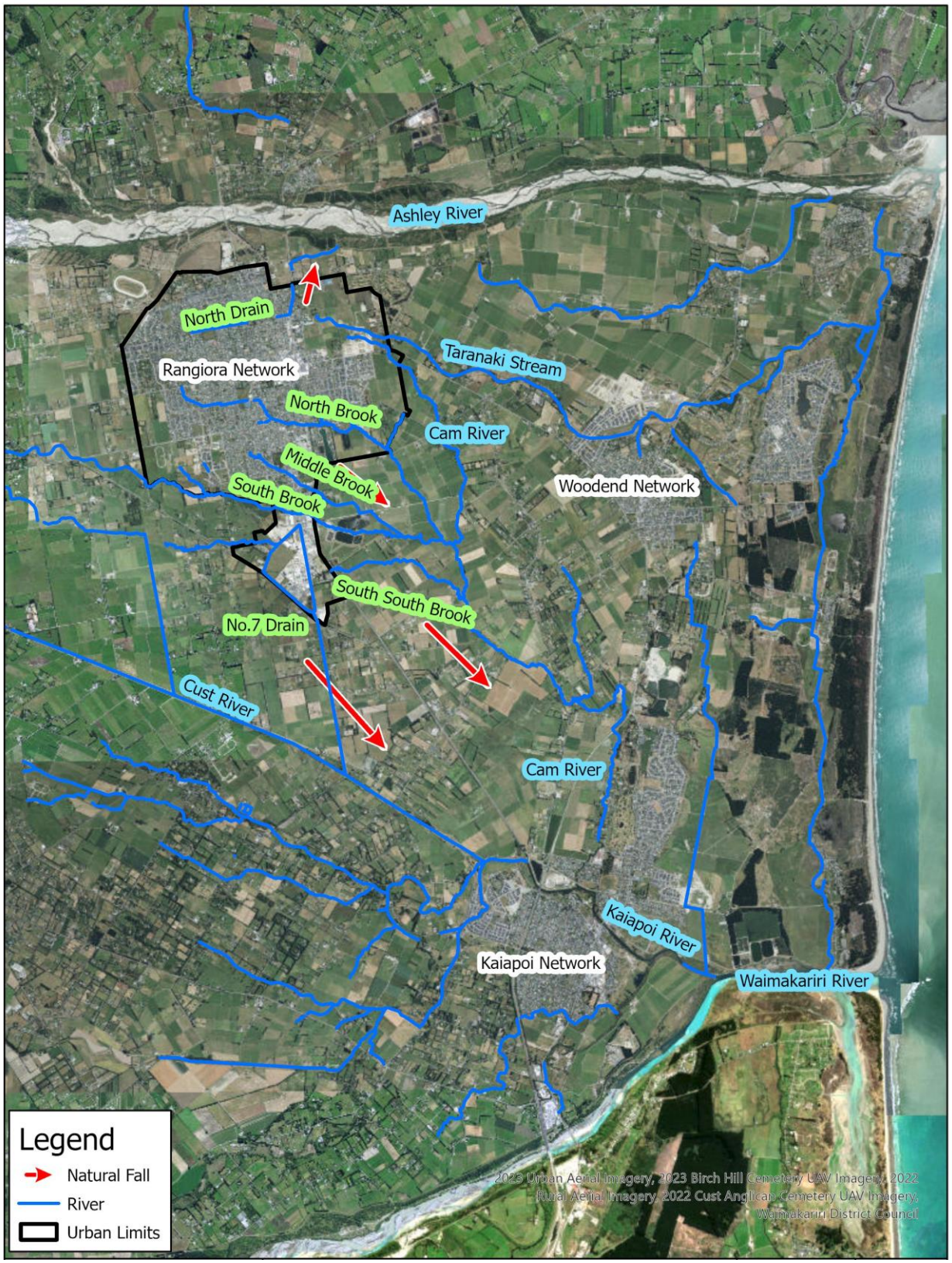


Figure 1: Rangiora network location plan.

3.2. The Receiving Environment

Stormwater discharge from Rangiora is primarily to the Cam River Ruataniwha catchment, with some discharge to the Cust and Ashley Rakahuri Rivers.

3.2.1. Cam River Ruataniwha

The Cam River Ruataniwha originates as spring-fed tributaries on the plains to the west of Rangiora (South Brook) or within Rangiora township itself (Middle Brook, North Brook, and Cam River headwaters). The Cam River Ruataniwha flows to the Kaiapoi River then the Waimakariri River before entering the sea.

The macrofauna species in the Cam River Ruataniwha catchment include[1]:

- Tuna / Longfin eel (*Anguilla dieffenbachii*) and shortfin eel (*Anguilla australis*)
- Pātiki / Black Flounder (*Rhombosolea retiarii*)
- Inanga (*Galaxias maculatus*) – a whitebait species
- Toitoi / Common Bully (*Gobiomorphus cotidianus*), Upland Bully (*Gobiomorphus breviceps*), Giant Bully (*Gobiomorphus gobioides*)
- Common smelt (*retropinna retropinna*)
- Yellow-eyed mullet (*Aldrichetta forsteri*)
- Kanakana / pouched lamprey (*Geotria australis*)
- Brown trout (*Salmo trutta*) – An introduced sport fish
- Kākahi / freshwater mussels (*Echyridella menziesi*)
- Freshwater shrimp (*Paratya curvirostris*)
- Wai kōura / freshwater crayfish (*Paranephrops zealandicus*)

There is a historical (1946) record for the Canterbury mudfish (*Neochanna burrowsius*), however this species is no longer known to be present in this catchment.

Parts of the South Brook, North Brook, Cam River mainstem and Kōura (Crayfish) Creek are mapped as areas of Critical Habitat for Indigenous Species under Plan Change 7 of the CLWRP (Figure 2). This is likely to be due to the presence of species such as wai kōura / freshwater crayfish (*Paranephrops zealandicus*) which is ranked as “At Risk- Declining” and kanakana / pouched lamprey (*Geotria australis*) which is “Nationally Vulnerable”.

The presence of larval and juvenile kanakana at multiple sites in 2023 ecological surveys indicates kanakana are likely to be spawning in the South Brook, and potentially wider Cam River catchment (Boffa Miskell, 2024). Wai kōura are also known to be present in the South Brook, North Brook and its tributaries through WDC staff observations.

[1] source: New Zealand Freshwater Fish Database and WDC staff observations

Figure 2: Critical habitat for indigenous species shown in orange (source: CLWRP)

3.2.2. Cust River (No.7 Drain)

The Cust River originates on the plains near Oxford. In the lower reaches the river has been diverted into a channel, often called the Cust Main Drain. The No.7 Drain, which receives stormwater from Rangiora, is one of the drainage channels flowing into the Cust River that was constructed to drain wetland areas in the 19th century.

Macrofauna species in the Cust River catchment include[2]:

- Tuna / Longfin eel (*Anguilla dieffenbachii*) and shortfin eel (*Anguilla australis*)
- Pātiki / Black Flounder (*Rhombosolea retiarii*)
- Inanga (*Galaxias maculatus*) – a whitebait species
- Toitoi / Common Bully (*Gobiomorphus cotidianus*), Upland Bully (*Gobiomorphus breviceps*), Giant Bully (*Gobiomorphus gobioides*), Bluegill Bully (*Gobiomorphus hubbsi*), Redfin Bully (*Gobiomorphus huttoni*)
- Yellow-eyed mullet (*Aldrichetta forsteri*)
- Kanakana / pouched lamprey (*Geotria australis*) – one record from 1998 only
- Brown trout (*Salmo trutta*), Chinook Salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), Rainbow Trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)– Introduced sport fish
- Kākahi / freshwater mussels (*Echyridella menziesi*)
- Freshwater shrimp (*Paratya curvirostris*)
- Panoko / Torrentfish (*Cheimarrichthys fosteri*)

[2] Source: New Zealand Freshwater Fish Database

There is one undated record for the Canterbury mudfish (*Neochanna burrowsius*), however this species is no longer known to be present in this catchment.

3.2.3. Ashley Rakahuri River

The Ashley Rakahuri River originates in the Puketeraki Range, which are the foothills to the west of Lees Valley, that then passes through a gorge before coming a braided river on the plains. The Ashley Rakahuri estuary (Te Aka Aka) is a large estuarine area that is a wāhi taonga for tāngata whenua (Mahaanui IMP, Jolly *et al*. 2013).

Macrofauna species in the Ashley Rakahuri catchment include[3]:

- Tuna / Longfin eel (*Anguilla dieffenbachii*) and shortfin eel (*Anguilla australis*)
- Pātiki / Black Flounder (*Rhombosolea retiarii*)
- Inanga (*Galaxias maculatus*) – a whitebait species
- Toitoi / Common Bully (*Gobiomorphus cotidianus*), Upland Bully (*Gobiomorphus breviceps*), Giant Bully (*Gobiomorphus gobioides*)
- Common smelt (*Retropinna retropinna*)
- Yellow-eyed mullet (*Aldrichetta forsteri*)
- Kanakana / pouched lamprey (*Geotria australis*)
- Brown trout – An introduced sport fish (*Salmo trutta*)
- Kākahi / freshwater mussels (*Echyridella menziesi*)
- Freshwater shrimp (*Paratya curvirostris*)
- Bluegill Bully (*Gobiomorphus hubbsi*)
- Estuarine triplefin (*Grahamina sp.*)
- Panoko / Torrentfish (*Cheimarrichthys fosteri*)
- Canterbury galaxias (*Galaxias vulgaris*)
- Koaro (*Galaxias brevipinnis*)

3.3. Rangiora Sub-catchments

A combined area of 3,050 Ha contributes to the Rangiora stormwater catchment area and includes both urban and rural areas. A crucial objective of the SMP is to meet established consent limits for water quality within the receiving waterways. In line with this objective, sub-catchments for the purpose of the SMP were defined based on where the waterway intersects the urban limit (see sub-catchment delineation points shown on Figure 3). These locations were selected to, as best possible, align with the existing sampling locations outlined in the Rangiora Stormwater Monitoring Programme. This intentional overlap facilitates efficient and coordinated ongoing monitoring efforts, enabling:

Clear identification of areas exceeding consent limits.
By correlating water quality data with specific discharge points from each sub-catchment, the SMP identifies areas within the urban landscape where targeted interventions can be implemented to work towards improvements needed to meet established consent limits for discharge.

Assisted in identifying gaps in sampling locations.
Alignment with sampling locations also provided a clear indication of additional sample points to be considered for ongoing monitoring.

Effective tracking of progress towards compliance.

[3] Source: New Zealand Freshwater Fish Database and WDC staff personal observations

Using aligned sampling locations allows for consistent data collection and analysis, providing a clear picture of progress made towards achieving compliance with water quality consent limits and other water quality objectives.

Streamlined data interpretation and resource allocation.
Aligning boundary definition of sub-catchments and sampling points simplifies data analysis and interpretation, helping to guide resource allocation and improvement efforts within the SMP, ensuring resources are directed towards areas with the greatest impact on achieving consent limits.

This strategic coordination between the SMP and the CRC184601 Stormwater Monitoring Programme fosters a data-driven approach to stormwater management, ultimately leading to improved water quality within the receiving waterway ensuring steps towards achieving established consent limits.

The following seven sub-catchments, one of which is categorised as areas with discharges to ground, were identified within the Rangiora township, listed below and presented in Figure 3. Total catchment areas for each of these catchments are shown in Table 1.

1. North Brook
2. South Brook
3. Middle Brook
4. North Drain
5. No. 7 Drain
6. South South Brook;
7. Areas that discharge to ground.

Table 1: Total area of each sub-catchment

Sub-catchment	Area (ha)
Discharge to Ground	300
Middle Brook	75
No. 7 Drain	295
North Drain	97
North Brook	594
South South Brook	30
South Brook	1463

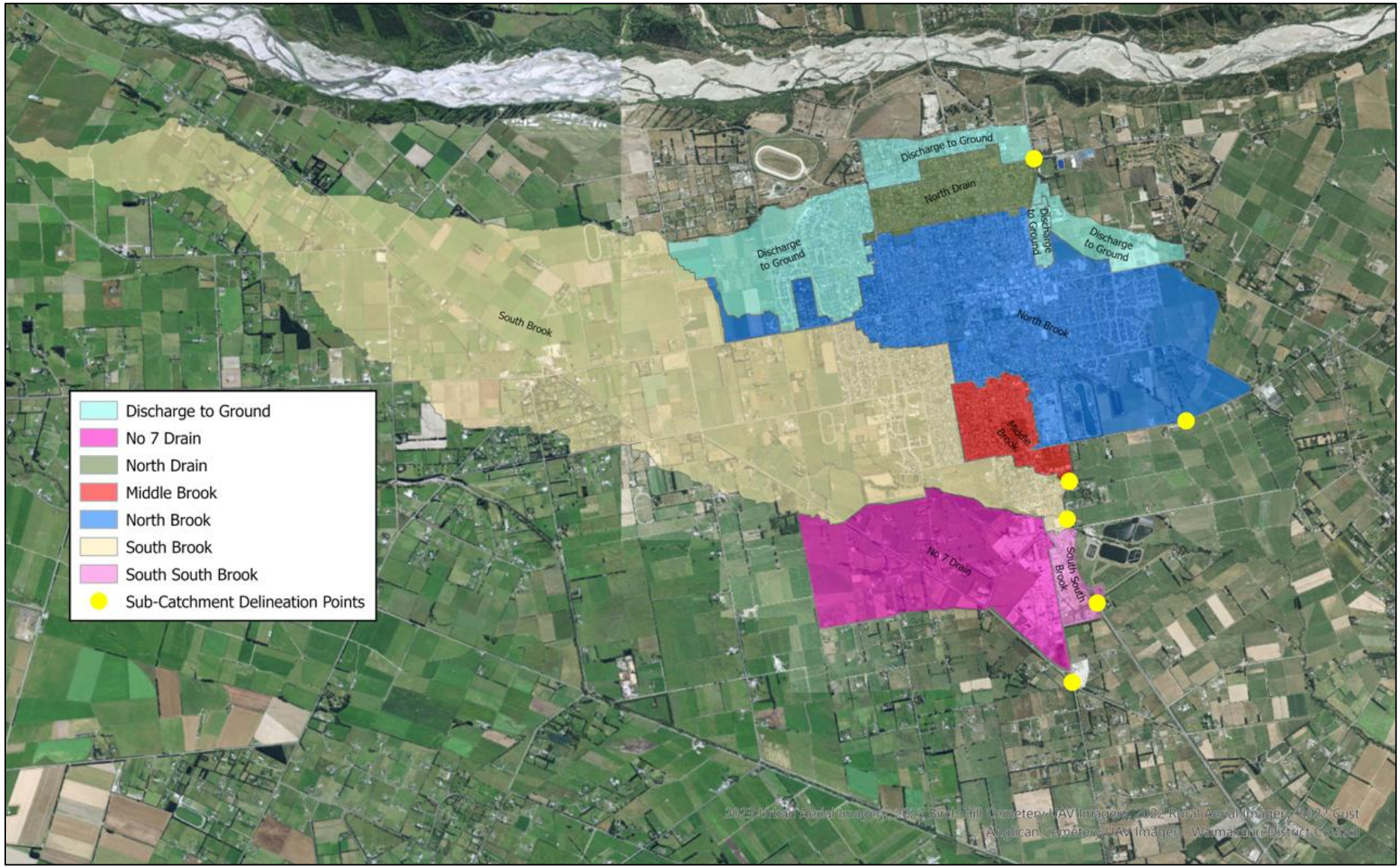


Figure 3: Rangiora SMP sub-catchments.

3.4. Sub-catchment Characteristics

Characterisation of each sub-catchment within the township was undertaken, encompassing the following:

- land-use classifications (residential, industrial, rural, and commercial);
- soil properties and infiltration rates;
- groundwater levels;
- existing stormwater infrastructure, and;
- projected growth areas within Rangiora.

This spatial analysis, documented through comprehensive mapping, provided a valuable foundation for understanding the unique hydrological behaviour of each sub-catchment.

These factors included land use, stormwater drainage and infrastructure, groundwater levels, soil conditions, and future growth areas. The spatial analysis also identified locations with existing treatment facilities, highlighting areas lacking necessary stormwater management controls. This comprehensive mapping exercise provided a detailed overview of each sub-catchment's unique characteristics which leads to informed decision making for this SMP. This information was critical in:

- Identifying high-risk areas within the township. Locations with specific land uses or inadequate treatment that led to increased runoff and contributed to high contaminant generation (further discussed in Section 3.5).
- Analysing the capacity of existing infrastructure and identifying potential flood prone areas or upgrade needs.
- Best Management Practices (BMP) selection. Choosing appropriate BMPs considering specific sub-catchment constraints and opportunities.
- Prioritisation of projects. Improved project implementation plans – resources are directed towards highest risk areas and or projects that would that provide the most significant impact (i.e. poor water quality, directed efforts for areas particularly vulnerable to flooding, highlighted areas where existing treatment systems are lacking in performance and efficiency).

By employing this approach, the plan ensures effective and adaptable stormwater management practices are implemented across the diverse sub-catchments within the township. This ultimately translates to a more efficient and cost-effective method for managing stormwater within Rangiora. Additionally, this characterization allows for future flexibility and adaptability in the face of changing land-use patterns or evolving environmental regulations. By understanding the baseline conditions and potential challenges of each sub-catchment, the plan can readily be updated and refined to maintain optimal stormwater management practices for the township.

3.4.1. Rangiora Drainage Network and Infrastructure

The discharge of stormwater from the Rangiora urban stormwater network is via the following combination of key infrastructure:

- Kerb and channel, sumps, manholes and pipes
- Passive treatment devices such as swales
- Open drains (naturalised and boxed)
- Dry ponds
- Wet ponds
- Wetlands
- Discharges to ground such as infiltration trenches/soakage basins

The town centre is drained by the Railway Stream, with a spring-fed base flow. First flush from the Railway Stream and the North Brook discharge into the Io Io Whenua (North Brook Ponds) before re-joining the North Brook downstream. The principal purpose of these ponds is to attenuate flows and reduce the amount of sediment entering the downstream river systems from stormwater runoff from the town.

At Southbrook Park there are smaller ponds that cater for the Green Street catchment. There is also a small pump station in the Green Street catchment that provides a base flow of spring water to the upper reaches of the Middle Brook, for ecological purposes.

In the northwest of the township, stormwater runoff is discharged directly to ground. Runoff from urban areas is conveyed via various combinations of infrastructure such as kerb and channel, sumps, manholes and pipes into swales or soakage systems such as soak pits or infiltration basins to be discharged into ground.

All the basins within the network provide a water quantity function of managing flows, reducing / maintaining flow peaks, managing flood water levels and reducing erosion. In addition, some of these basins are also designed as infiltration/first flush basins which, in addition to attenuating flows, are designed to treat stormwater discharges by discharging contaminants to land and filtering contaminants across grass or vegetation.

The Rangiora stormwater network infrastructure and points where stormwater runoff exits the urban boundary of Rangiora are shown in Figure 4.

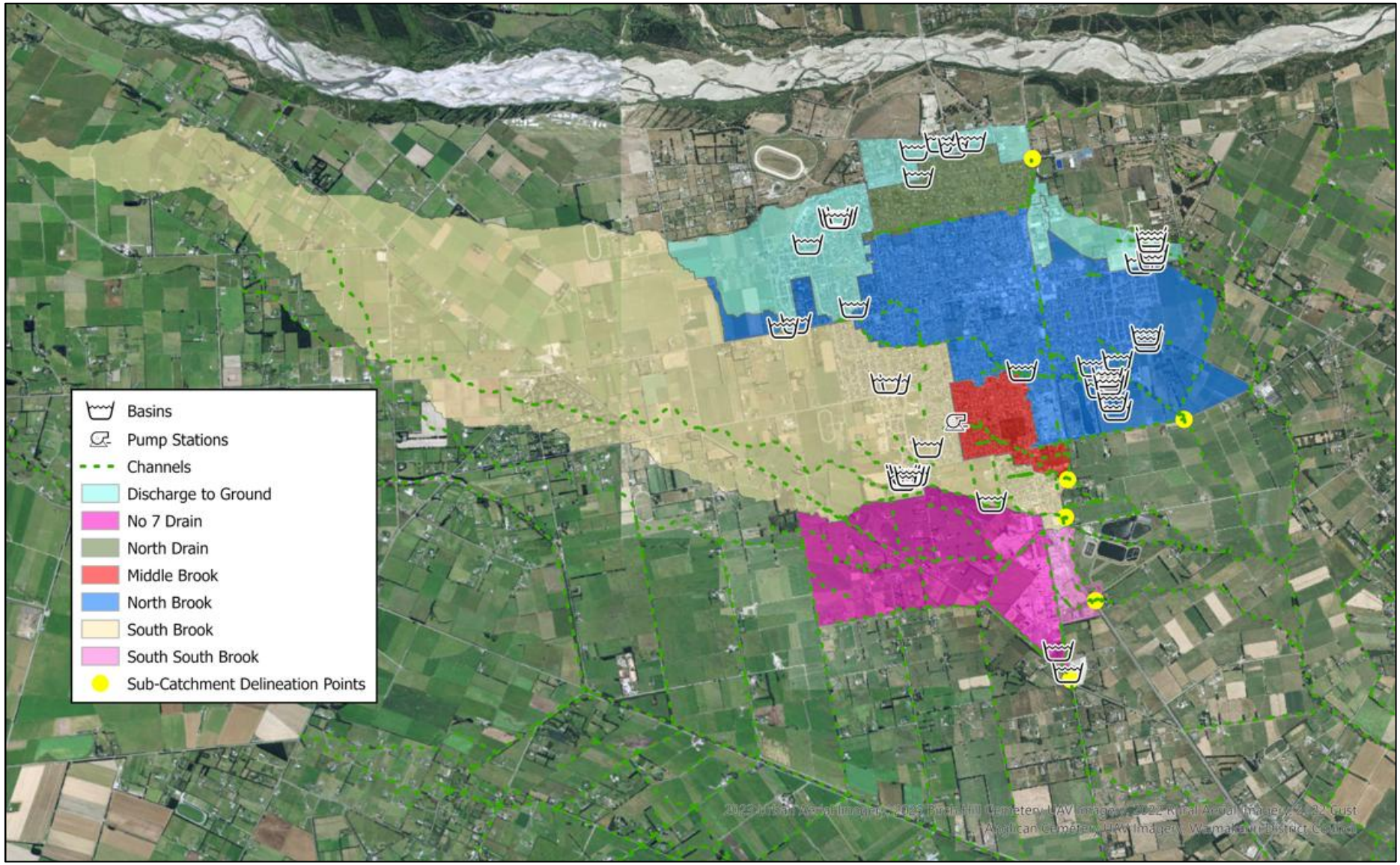


Figure 4: Rangiora stormwater drainage network and infrastructure

3.4.1. Land Use

The spatial distribution of various land use types was identified within each sub-catchment and quantified (Figure 5 and Table 2). This data provides insights into potential types and loads of contaminant generation from runoff based on land use activities. Three main land use types were mapped: rural, business (which include both commercial and industrial sites) and residential zones.

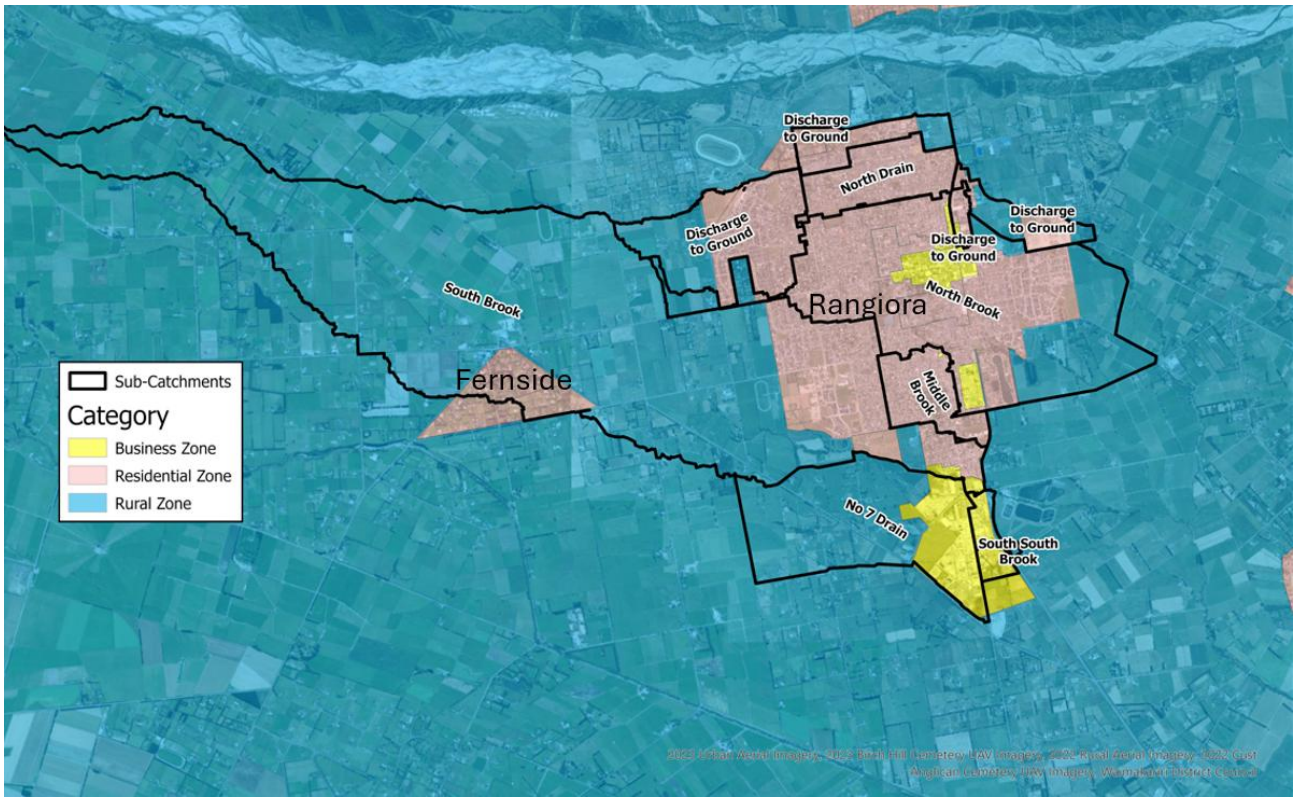


Figure 5: Land Use Zones for Rangiora

Table 2: Land use distribution (%) by sub-catchment.
Note that due to rounding, percentages do not always equal 100%.

Catchment	Business		Residential		Rural	
	Percentage	Ha	Percentage	Ha	Percentage	Ha
Discharge to Ground	1%	2	58%	173	42%	125
No 7 Drain	27%	79	0%	0	73%	217
North Drain	0%	0	99%	96	1%	1
Middle Brook	0%	0	99%	75	0%	0
North Brook	8%	45	63%	374	29%	175
South Brook	1%	8	17%	244	83%	1210
South South Brook	83%	25	0%	0	17%	5

Conclusions drawn from the mapping of land use areas are:

<u>Business zones (industrial and commercial) areas are concentrated.</u>
Business zones within the township are largely located in only three of the seven sub-catchments: North Brook; which includes the entire Rangiora Central Business District (CBD) and some industrial areas, the No. 7 Drain, and South South Brook; with a small portion within the areas that Discharge to Ground (2 Ha) and South Brook (8 Ha).

Industrial and commercial land use activities are recognized as significant sources of pollutants which contain high contaminant load generating activities. Overall, in terms of total area (ha), business zones make up only 6% of land use over the seven sub-catchments. The concentration of industrial and commercial land use being mainly within three sub-catchments leverages economies of scale, allowing for the implementation of treatment measures at a more efficient and cost-effective level. Focusing on treating similar contaminants in concentrated areas avoids logistical and financial challenges associated with scattered treatment across diverse industrial and commercial areas, thus allowing for more effective implementation of necessary treatment measures at a sub-catchment level.

A large portion of overall land use within Rangiora sub-catchments is rural.
Almost all sub-catchments contain areas with rural land use (overall 61% of land use area (Ha) across the seven sub-catchments are zoned as rural), with the exception of Middle Brook and North Drain (1 Ha). South Brook contains the largest amount of rural land use (83%), followed by No.7 Drain (73%), with North Brook and area that discharge to ground consisting of less than 50% of rural area.

While removing total suspended solids (TSS) effectively addresses common urban pollutants, rural run-off poses a distinct challenge due to its prevalence of dissolved contaminants like ammonia, dissolved inorganic nitrogen, and dissolved reactive phosphorus. Rural areas that are not within the reticulated service area of WDC are excluded from the scope of the SMP. Having said that, it is recognised that these dissolved contaminants stemming from rural activities have an impact on overall receiving environment water quality. Source control methods (in line with BMP) and community education are valuable mechanisms that can be utilised to approach mitigation of stormwater pollution from rural areas.

Residential areas are predominant.
Overall, 34% of land use area (Ha) across the seven sub-catchments are zoned as residential. All catchments contain residential areas, except for No.7 Drain and South South Brook. North Drain and Middle Brook has 99% of total area zoned as residential but are the smallest in terms of total area for residential zones within a sub-catchment (96 and 75 Ha respectively). North Brook on the other hand has the largest residential zone in terms of area, 374 Ha which is approximately 63% of land use within the sub-catchment. This indicates the need for a diverse range and sub-catchment specific stormwater management solutions across the catchments, considering the varying densities, size of catchment areas and contaminant concentrations.

Discharge is mostly to ground in the north-west.
In the north, northeast and northwest of Rangiora, land use is predominantly either rural or residential and the soil composition is ideal for stormwater to be disposed of into ground. In more recent builds of subdivisions in this area, a dwelling may have an individual soakpit to dispose of roof water. Runoff from roadways and other impervious areas are normally discharged to a treatment basin before discharging to ground. Secondary flow is sometimes discharged to ground, however overland flow paths are always required to carry the full secondary flow overland to the receiving waterways.

Currently, in Rangiora, most of the northwestern subdivisions dispose of stormwater to ground; these include The Oaks, Arlington, Chesterfield Place, Covan Mews, Enverton Drive and River Road subdivisions.

3.4.2. Soil Drainage Conditions

The distribution of soil drainage capacity across the sub-catchments (Figure 6) was mapped, highlighting their influence on infiltration capacity and potential runoff generation. Understanding this characteristic is crucial for selecting and designing effective stormwater treatment (infiltration-based solutions) and flood mitigation and water quantity storage strategies.

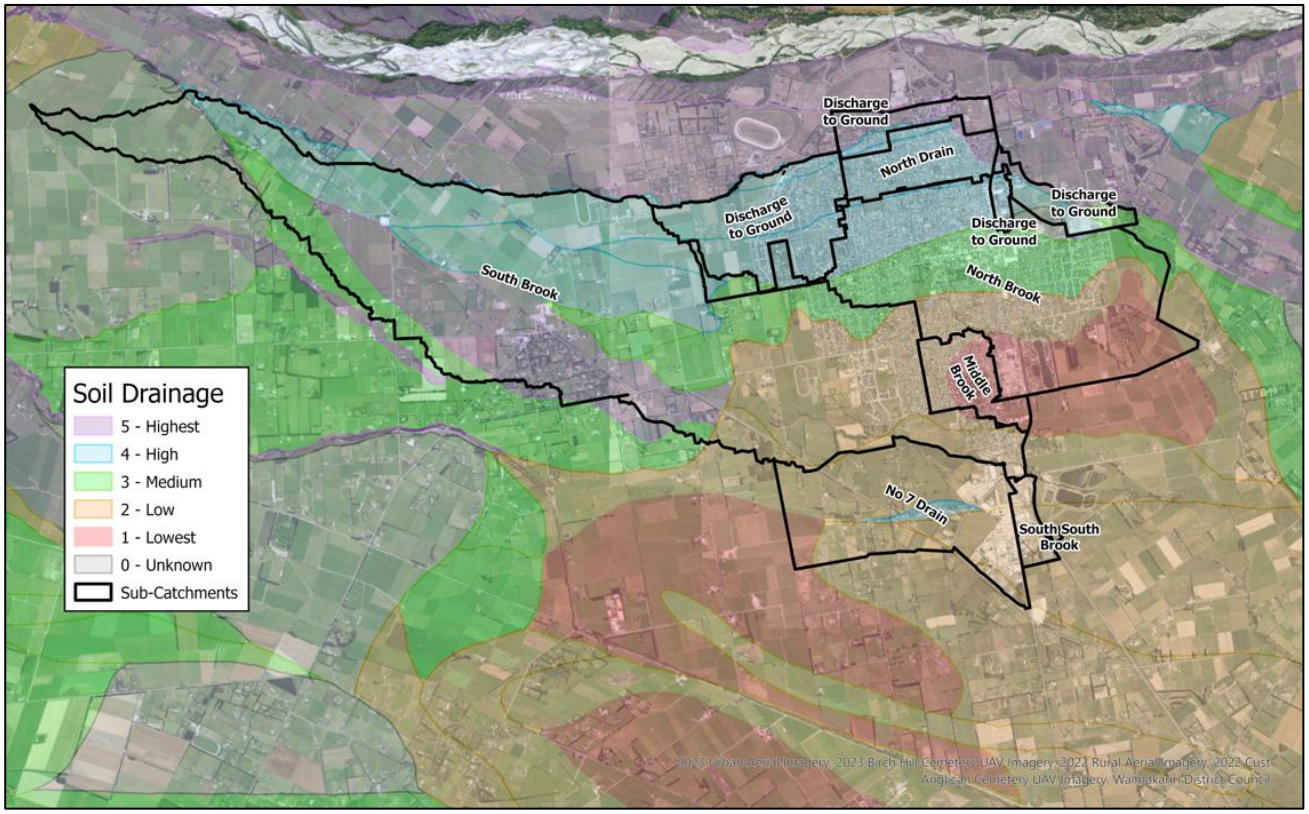


Figure 6: Soil Drainage capacity across sub-catchments within Rangiora

Table 3: Soil drainage capacity distribution (%) by sub-catchment.
Note that due to rounding, percentages do not always equal 100%.

Sub-Catchment	Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Unknown
Discharge to Ground	0%	0%	4%	74%	20%	2%
No 7 Drain	6%	90%	0%	5%	0%	0%
North Drain	0%	0%	0%	89%	11%	0%
Middle Brook	61%	39%	0%	0%	0%	0%
North Brook	22%	20%	33%	22%	0%	2%
South Brook	0%	24%	19%	30%	21%	6%
South South Brook	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%

The modelling infiltration information is extracted from Manaaki Whenua (Landcare Research), who use a scale of 1-5 to classify the drainage capacity of the soil (or infiltration capacity). A classification number of 1 indicates a soil with low infiltration rates, a 5 indicates a soil with high infiltration rates.

Areas to the north, northwest and northeast of the township have excellent to good soil drainage (ranked high and highest). The North Drain sub-catchment is almost entirely within the “high” soil drainage classification. Towards the middle of the township, soil drainage is average and continues to decline towards the south of Rangiora, with the No.7 Drain catchment in the south being classified mostly with low soil drainage. South Brook, North Brook and Middle Brook catchment areas have varying levels of soil drainage.

For new developments, geotechnical investigations are undertaken during which infiltration tests are undertaken to determine if there is sufficient infiltration capacity at the site for the required runoff volumes. It is a requirement for WDC Engineers to review any information provided via the Land Development team, who will make recommendations regarding any such proposals via the consenting process for any new subdivisions.

As the infiltration capacity of the soil deteriorates over time, the WDC normally requires that a subdivision has soakage solutions are able to convey a 5-year Annual Return Interval (ARI) but constructed to convey a 50-year ARI. This allows the infiltration system to deteriorate to a level still meeting a 5-year ARI storm before being renewed.

Some sub-catchments exhibit a single, consistent soil drainage classification, while others display variations in infiltration capacity across the area. Due to the varying soil drainage characteristics across different sub-catchments within the township, a multipronged approach incorporating diverse strategies and tailored solutions will likely be more effective than relying on a single, uniform approach for managing water quantity runoff and stormwater treatment throughout Rangiora.

3.4.3. Groundwater

Groundwater levels in Rangiora range from high (less than 1m depth, to greater than 3.0m (Figure 7). Depth shown are an average and vary seasonally.

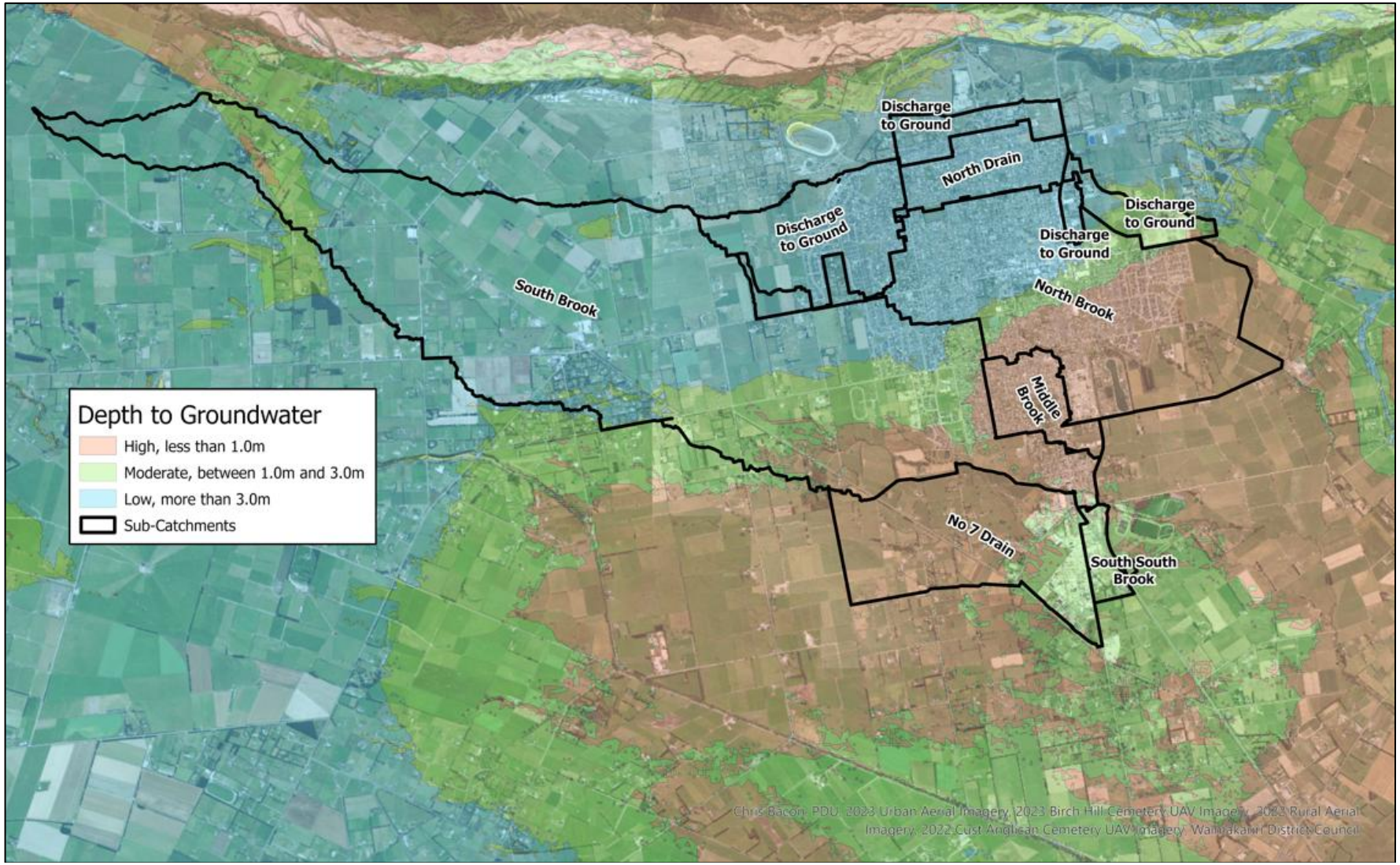


Figure 7: Depth to groundwater for sub-catchments within Rangiora

Table 4: Depth to groundwater (%) for sub-catchments within Rangiora.
Note that due to rounding, percentages do not always equal 100%.

Sub Catchments	High <1m	Moderate 1-3m	Low >3m
Discharge to Ground	1%	11%	88%
No 7 Drain	78%	22%	0%
North Drain	0%	0%	100%
Middle Brook	100%	0%	0%
North Brook	52%	11%	37%
South Brook	12%	21%	67%
South South Brook	4%	96%	1%

Discharge to Ground areas and the North Drain catchment in majority are classified as having "Low" groundwater levels (i.e. depth to groundwater more than 3m); which makes infiltration or soakage systems an ideal stormwater management solution for these areas. On the other hand, Middle Brook and No.7 Drain land area is largely as having high groundwater levels (i.e depth to groundwater at less than 1m). Areas of the South Brook catchment within the urban limits are a mixture of 'High'," Moderate and "Low" groundwater. South South Brook land area is in majority classified as "Moderate" (between 1 and 3m). Other sub-catchments have varying levels of depth to groundwater across the catchment area.

The impacts of stormwater runoff on groundwater and its connections to urban infrastructure are complex and multifaceted. This is a relatively new and evolving area of discussion within the industry. Understanding groundwater levels plays a pivotal role in effective stormwater management providing key information that informs the following key factors:

Flood Risk Vulnerability
During heavy rainfall, high groundwater levels can prevent infiltration, leading to increased surface runoff and potentially contributing to flooding. Understanding groundwater dynamics helps assess areas susceptible to flooding due to interactions with surface water, informing decisions and selection of preventive measures.

Suitability of Stormwater Treatment Systems
Different treatment systems rely on various mechanisms to manage stormwater. Infiltration-based systems like infiltration basins or dry ponds require permeable soils and sufficient space below the water table for infiltration. Conversely, solutions like wetlands or wet ponds, that require a permanent water level to function are most suitable for soil conditions with low permeability and are more appropriate for areas with high groundwater levels. Mapping groundwater levels helps identify suitable locations for these systems and inform design, preventing potential issues like ponding, oversaturation, and potential groundwater contamination.

Groundwater Interaction and Quality
Stormwater can interact with groundwater, potentially impacting its quality. If contaminated runoff infiltrates into shallow aquifers, it can endanger drinking water sources. Mapping groundwater levels and flow direction helps assess this risk and inform the selection of treatment systems.

The groundwater levels beneath Rangiora are also illustrated on the Environment Canterbury online GIS viewer (Canterbury Maps) which shows groundwater depth contour lines and shows that the area of the network consent application overlies an unconfined or semi-confined aquifer.

In 2004 MWH Ltd conducted an investigation into the Rangiora groundwater water supply and the capacity of the Ashley River aquifer; (see *Rangiora Water Supply Issues and Options* report, TRIM 040614097).
These backup drinking water sources for Rangiora from the Ashley River are not considered to be

significantly impacted by the interaction with surface water due their depth, which is 8.8m and 13.7m for the Ayers Street wells and 22.9m and 19.5m for the Dudley Park wells.

3.4.4. Growth Areas

Possible growth areas of Rangiora have been derived from census data shown in Figure 8. Note that these growth areas are indicative only. They are subject to change, depending on the outcome of the Proposed District Plan zoning process and other factors.

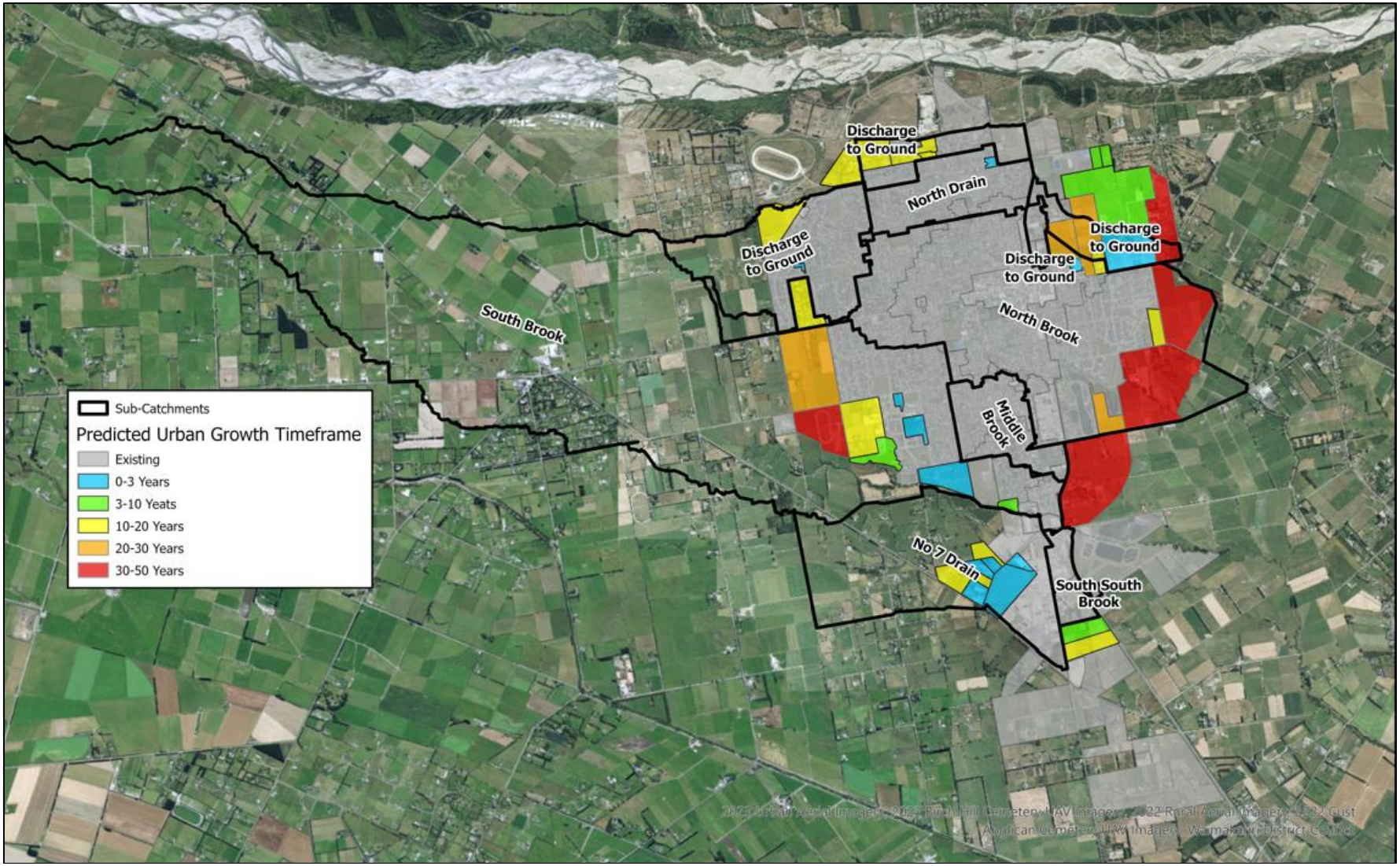


Figure 8: Projected growth areas within Rangiora

Table 5: Projected growth area distribution (%) by sub-catchment.
Note that due to rounding, percentages do not always equal 100%.

Sub-Catchment	Existing	0-3 Years	3-10 Years	10-20 Years	20-30 Years	30-50 Years	>50 years	Rural
Discharge to Ground	57%	7%	0%	11%	5%	2%	20%	0%
No 7 Drain	22%	9%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	65%
North Drain	99%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Middle Brook	99%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
North Brook	73%	0%	0%	3%	3%	14%	4%	3%
South Brook	11%	1%	1%	1%	3%	1%	4%	77%
South South Brook	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 6: Projected growth area distribution (Ha) by sub-catchment

Discharge to Ground	Existing	0-3 Years	3-10 Years	10-20 Years	20-30 Years	30-50 Years	Rural
Discharge to Ground	169	20	0	32	14	5	1
No 7 Drain	64	26	0	13	0	0	192
North Drain	96	1	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Brook	75	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Brook	431	2	0	17	16	84	21
South Brook	167	19	10	21	41	20	1126
South South Brook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 8 predicts urban growth within the Rangiora catchment area to be concentrated in the south, southeast, north-east and west of the township over the next 10 years. Over this period, the No.7 Drain, South Brook and the Discharge to Ground areas are anticipated to have the most growth and new development in terms of area (Ha).

It is important to take into consideration that the Council requires all new (or greenfield) developments to have their own SMA in the ECoP. This requires developers to consider flood capacity and projected flows in the downstream network and receiving environments when designing their stormwater systems. This requires attenuation of peak flows and peak velocities to match pre-development levels (i.e. to achieve stormwater neutrality). The management of flow regimes to pre-development levels is intended to prevent any damage to structures downstream of the developments, including dwellings located near the lower Three Brooks or alongside the Cam River. Discharge to ground is also required where practicable.

Similarly, any new developments are required to implement stormwater treatment solutions, addressing urban pollutants and will be assessed for approval by the WDC to meet the provisions of Consent CRC184601, such as Condition 14. Land use consents issued by WDC require stormwater from new developments to be treated to meet the ECoP, with the Waterways, Wetlands and Drainage Guide (WWDG) (Christchurch City Council) and TP10 (replaced by GD01, Auckland Council) stated as best practice to follow. This is to ensure potential adverse impacts of the development on water quality in the downstream receiving environment are managed and mitigated close to source.

The following Outline Development Plan (ODP) maps have further detail on these future growth areas within Rangiora and can be found on the WDC website. These maps also include additional information on stormwater, land use, water, wastewater and greenspaces for the projected growth area.

Existing Outline Development Plans:

- Northwest Rangiora Development Area
  https://waimakariri.isoplan.co.nz/draft/rules/0/297/0/0/0/226
- South Belt Development Area
  https://waimakariri.isoplan.co.nz/draft/rules/0/296/0/0/0/226
- Southbrook Development Area
  https://waimakariri.isoplan.co.nz/draft/rules/0/278/0/0/0/226
- North Rangiora Development Area
  https://waimakariri.isoplan.co.nz/draft/rules/0/275/0/0/0/226

Proposed District Plan Outline Development Plans:

- West Rangiora Development Area
  https://waimakariri.isoplan.co.nz/draft/rules/0/224/0/0/0/226
- North East Rangiora Development Area
  https://waimakariri.isoplan.co.nz/draft/rules/0/225/0/0/0/226
- South East Rangiora Development Area
  https://waimakariri.isoplan.co.nz/draft/rules/0/290/0/0/0/226

Some of these ODP areas are partially developed. If the associated stormwater discharges are already consented by Environment Canterbury the consent conditions will be transferred to the stormwater network consent CRC184601 at the same time at which the corresponding infrastructure is vested in the Council.

3.5. High Risk Areas within Rangiora Township

3.5.1. Approach

Maintaining healthy receiving environments requires effective stormwater management. This section outlines the methodology used to identify high risk areas within the township, allowing WDC to allocate resources towards priority areas that need improvement. Sub-catchments are prioritised based on determining the risk levels for each sub- catchment. High risk areas are determined by evaluating which sub-catchments pose the greatest potential for negative impact on the receiving environment.

3.5.2. Key factors

This assessment methodology assigns risk levels to six sub-catchments based on assessment against three key factors which have a high impact on stormwater quality:

a) Areas with existing treatment infrastructure versus untreated areas
Lack of existing treatment infrastructure is a significant risk as it allows contaminants to enter receiving environments without mitigation. Existing stormwater treatment infrastructure reduces the immediate need for significant investment as preexisting systems in place lowers the likelihood of contaminants exceeding trigger levels.

b) Land use composition
The type of land use is a key factor when determining the risk of that area having a negative impact on the downstream system. For example, areas dominated by business zones (industrial and commercial activities) are typically known sources of higher pollutant loads and more harmful contaminant types. Therefore, the type and extent of land use is a factor when determining the risk of a given area.

c) Water quality sampling results for dissolved copper and zinc
Water quality sampling is crucial for confirming potential issues highlighted by the methodology used to identify and rank elevated risk areas. The collected data from the Rangiora Stormwater Monitoring

Programme offers clear proof of stormwater quality issues; be it non-compliance with regulations, possibility of a spill event, or an indication of subpar performance of existing treatment systems. This data is instrumental in designing targeted improvement measures. By analysing this information, we can gain a deeper understanding of the problem areas and ensure that implemented solutions directly address the root causes (i.e upgrading existing treatment systems, implementing additional treatment measures and or review of maintenance practices and frequencies).

At present, water quality sampling results for dissolved copper and zinc from the identified discharge points are available for all sub-catchments (sampling years 2021 -2023). Sampling for 2024 had not been reported at the time of this SMP development, and therefore has been excluded. Ongoing monitoring over the next few years will highlight any emerging trends. This will not only enhance verification of current water quality but also potentially inform future adjustments to the monitoring program and risk assessment, ensuring an adaptive management approach to stormwater management.

Note: *Factor B excluded rural areas of a sub-catchment. Factors B and C both excluded areas that discharge to ground.*

3.5.3. Contaminant Load Modelling (CLM)

To complement the three factors for risk assessment, CLM was conducted for each catchment by the WDC Network Planning Team in 2022, using a CLM developed by Auckland Regional Council (see Appendix C for development of the CLM).

The model provided projections of contaminant loads in each sub-catchment area based on land use type and considers any existing treatment systems that are in place. Results of the CLM modelling for TSS, total zinc and total copper for each sub-catchment are shown in Table 7. The results (kg/year) from the CLM model, although not directly comparable to the water quality sampling results, are in line with the risk assessment that identifies South Brook as high risk based on the total loads (kg/yr).

The modelling results indicate that from all the sub-catchments contaminant loads from South Brook is within the three highest levels (shown in cells shaded red in Table 7) of contaminant loads contributing towards total zinc, total copper and TSS.

Table 7: CLM results for projected contaminant loads at discharge point for Rangiora sub-catchments

Catchment	Zn (kg/yr)	Cu (kg/yr)	TSS (kg/yr)	Zn kg/ha/yr	Cu kg/ha/yr	TSS kg/ha/yr
North Drain	14.216	0.567	2230.598	0.426	0.017	66.816
North Brook	30.723	4.215	**45356.895**	0.121	0.017	178.870
South Brook	**69.696**	**6.683**	**62921.095**	0.048	0.005	43.053
Middle Brook	**90.883**	**6.353**	**21014.035**	1.213	0.085	280.453
South South Brook	8.685	1.676	1019.293	0.285	0.055	33.465
No. 7 Drain	**53.995**	**8.740**	16260.976	0.283	0.046	85.207

Note: Shading indicates areas of higher loads.

The outputs from the model are the total load in kilograms per year in each catchment. Alternatively, results are also presented in kilograms per hectare per year, where the large rural area of the South Brook catchment masks the higher loads from the developed area of the sub-catchment.

This CLM can be a useful tool to give indicative contaminant concentrations for scenarios and should not be interpreted as a precise measurement tool. Alongside sampling results, this model can be used to target

sources of contamination and the effectiveness of treatment devices. The output of the model is total copper and zinc per year, therefore direct comparison to CRC184601 water quality limits for dissolved copper and zinc in mg/L is not possible.

Overall, CLM provides a valuable tool for understanding the potential for pollution across Rangiora, even if it does not directly influence the risk assessment. Instead, it can help prioritise areas for further investigation, plan for future risks, and project effectiveness of contaminant concentration reductions for a proposed treatment system or treatment train.

By combining these factors with data-driven assessments, this methodology of assigning risk levels, allows a Project Control Group (PCG) to effectively prioritise funding and targeted improvement initiatives within Rangiora that will provide the most impact on water quality outcomes. This ensures that funds and resources are directed towards areas with the greatest need and enabling flexibility and adaptability to raise or reduce risk levels as needed, maximizing the overall environmental benefit of our stormwater management efforts.

3.5.4. Scoring criteria for each factor

Sub-catchments were assessed against each of the following factors, with scores between 1 to 5 applied to each factor based on the following criteria score bands:

Factor A – Water Quality

This factor was calculated as the percentage of water quality sampling results (dissolved zinc and dissolved copper only) during first flush rain events that were above CLWRP guideline value across the 2021 -2023 monitoring period for all sites in each sub-catchment. During this period a total of 3 sampling rounds were undertaken for each of the six sub-catchments. It is important to note that due to resourcing issues, for North Brook and South South Brook there was only two rounds of sampling undertaken (Q3 2021/2022) and (Q4 2022/2023).

Table 8: Scoring criteria for water quality

Score	Zn and Cu % exceedances of total samples taken
1	= 0-20%
2	≥ 20-40%
3	≥ 40-60%
4	≥ 60-80%
5	≥ 80-100%

Factor B - Untreated areas

Total area (in hectares) within a sub-catchment where stormwater runoff does not pass through a stormwater treatment system prior to discharging into a receiving environment.

Table 9: Scoring criteria for untreated areas

Score	Untreated Areas (Ha)
1	= 0-20 Ha
2	≥ 20-40 Ha
3	≥ 40-60 Ha
4	≥ 60-80 Ha
5	≥ 80-100 Ha

Factor C - Land use composition
The total amount of land use area (in hectares) within a catchment that consists of business zones (commercial or industrial activities).

Table 10: Scoring criteria for land use composition

Score	Business Zone Areas (Ha)
1	= 0-20 Ha
2	≥ 20-40 Ha
3	≥ 40-60 Ha
4	≥ 60-80 Ha
5	≥ 80-100 Ha

3.5.5. Risk Classification

After assigning scores to each factor, the final score for every sub-catchment was determined by calculating the mean of the three factors, using equal weighting for each factor. Based on this average score, risk levels were categorized using the following classification:

Risk Classification

- **Low Risk**: Average score of 1-2
- **Medium Risk**: Average score of >2-3
- **High Risk**: Average score greater than >3-4
- **Very High Risk**: Average score >4-5

This classification system allows for a clear and systematic assessment of risk levels across the sub-catchments based on the averaged factor scores.

3.5.6. Results

The following table displays the results of applying sections 3.5.4 and 3.5.5 above.

Table 11: Risk levels for Rangiora sub-catchments

Sub-catchment	(A) Water quality sampling results	(B) Limited or No Treatment	(C) Land Use - Contains business zone	Average of all 3 factors (A, B & C)	Risk Level
North Drain	3	5	1	3.0	Medium
North Brook	5	2	3	3.3	High
South Brook	1	3	1	1.7	Low
Middle Brook	5	4	1	3.3	High
South South Brook	3	1	2	2.0	Low
No.7 Drain	2	1	4	2.3	Medium

The result of the risk assessment identified the North Brook and Middle Brook as high risk sub-catchments, and the North Drain and No 7. Drain as medium risk. Therefore, these four catchments are the primary focus for implementing future stormwater improvement projects.

This approach leverages existing knowledge to verify the effectiveness of the scoring mechanism, ensuring that the prioritization matrix is not just theoretically sound, but also practically applicable.

Feedback was sought from the 3 Waters Manager on scores and was used in fine-tuning the prioritization matrix by adjusting the scoring mechanisms for greater accuracy and recalibration of criteria thresholds to better reflect real-world conditions. The process underscores the importance of incorporating diverse viewpoints in developing effective decision-making frameworks.

The Newnham Street Industrial area in the North Brook sub-catchment is a business zone with currently no treatment. It is a significant untreated area within Rangiora, and therefore is a specific area worthy of focus for stormwater improvement.

Although ecological values of the receiving environment are not evaluated within the risk assessment criteria, they are in line with the identification of the North Brook as a priority sub-catchment. The North Brook (including Kōura Creek tributary) along together with the South Brook have been mapped by Environment Canterbury as Critical Habitat for Indigenous Species (Figure 2). This was re-confirmed by recent ecological survey results (Boffa Miskell, 2024) which found threatened species kanakana (pouched lamprey, *Geotria australis*) in the South Brook, and wai kōura (freshwater crayfish, *Paranephrops zealandicus*) are present in both waterways.

The results from this assessment can be used to serve a dual purpose. While it effectively identifies priority areas that require focus, it also offers valuable insights into lower risk areas. By strategically allocating resources to these high and medium-risk areas, there is possibility to implement some smaller-scale projects aimed at further improving low risk areas to ultimately posing no risk where environmental outcomes are fully met. Conversely, these medium risk areas can be prevented from being escalated into high-risk ranked areas; by targeting areas with the potential for substantial improvement (even with existing treatment). This approach can potentially yield significant benefits for water quality. This risk assessment process is intended to be re-run for each review of this stormwater management plan to assess progress to downgrade catchments from high through to medium, low or no risk over time.

Sub-catchments that have existing treatment systems, but demonstrate poor water quality results could indicate potential issues such as:

- Overwhelmed Systems
  Treatment systems might be overwhelmed by the high volume or specific types of pollutants, leading to inefficient pollutant removal and non-compliance with environmental regulations.
- Improper Functioning or inadequate systems
  Existing systems may be malfunctioning due to wear and tear, improper design size, or lack of maintenance.
- Mismatch of treatment system versus type of contaminant
  The current treatment system in place does not target removal of dissolved metals, and therefore may require additional treatment measures.
- Upstream Issues
  In rare cases, temporary upstream events like spills or accidents could temporarily compromise water quality before reaching the treatment system.

One-off investigations could include additional water quality sampling into medium risk areas to understand root causes of poor performance of existing systems and or to determine the best solution for improvement measures, in addition to sampling for the Rangiora Stormwater Monitoring Programme.

This methodology for assessing risk provides a high-level overview of sub-catchment risk by employing a quantitative approach. Inclusion of CLM modelling data helps proactively identify potential issues even before they appear, allowing for pre-emptive planning. This method also highlights the need for further investigation into existing treatment systems that show poor performance. This could indicate a need for enhanced treatment, improved maintenance, need for improved source control, or even system remediation.

The limitation to this methodology is that it relies on readily available data and may oversimplify complex decisions that does not capture all intricacies of each sub-catchment. Despite attempts at objectivity, scoring systems can still be influenced by inconsistent interpretation of criteria across different evaluators. Therefore, this risk assessment is meant to highlight problem areas within the township at a high level, further site-specific assessments are necessary to refine the risk ranking and identify additional factors. More detailed assessments should be undertaken during the project prioritisation and implementation phase.

3.6. Current Status of Stormwater Quality Improvement Measures

This section provides an overview of the current stormwater quality improvement measures that are currently in place within Rangiora.

3.6.1. Existing Stormwater Treatment

The Rangiora stormwater network services all streets and properties within the developed urban limits (Figure 9). All new (greenfield) developments are required to consider the downstream network and receiving environments when designing their stormwater system. This is done so that the existing receiving waterways are protected. From a stormwater quantity perspective, this is commonly achieved through attenuating peak flows and peak velocities to match pre-development levels.

The majority of the Rangiora stormwater system enters either a retention or detention system consisting of either a wetland, dry pond, wet pond or infiltration swale/basin before being discharged to the receiving environment.

As well as providing attenuation, these systems also provide treatment. Refer to Section 6.3 for types of treatment.

Figure 9 provides an overview of areas that have existing treatment and areas that currently are “untreated” i.e. defined as not passing through a pond or a stormwater management area (SMA) (dry or wet pond, infiltration basin, or wetland) before discharge.

The majority of the Rangiora urban area has an existing pond or basin that provides attenuation and or treatment. There are several urban areas where there is no treatment: for example, all of the Middle Brook catchment and the majority of the North Drain Catchment.

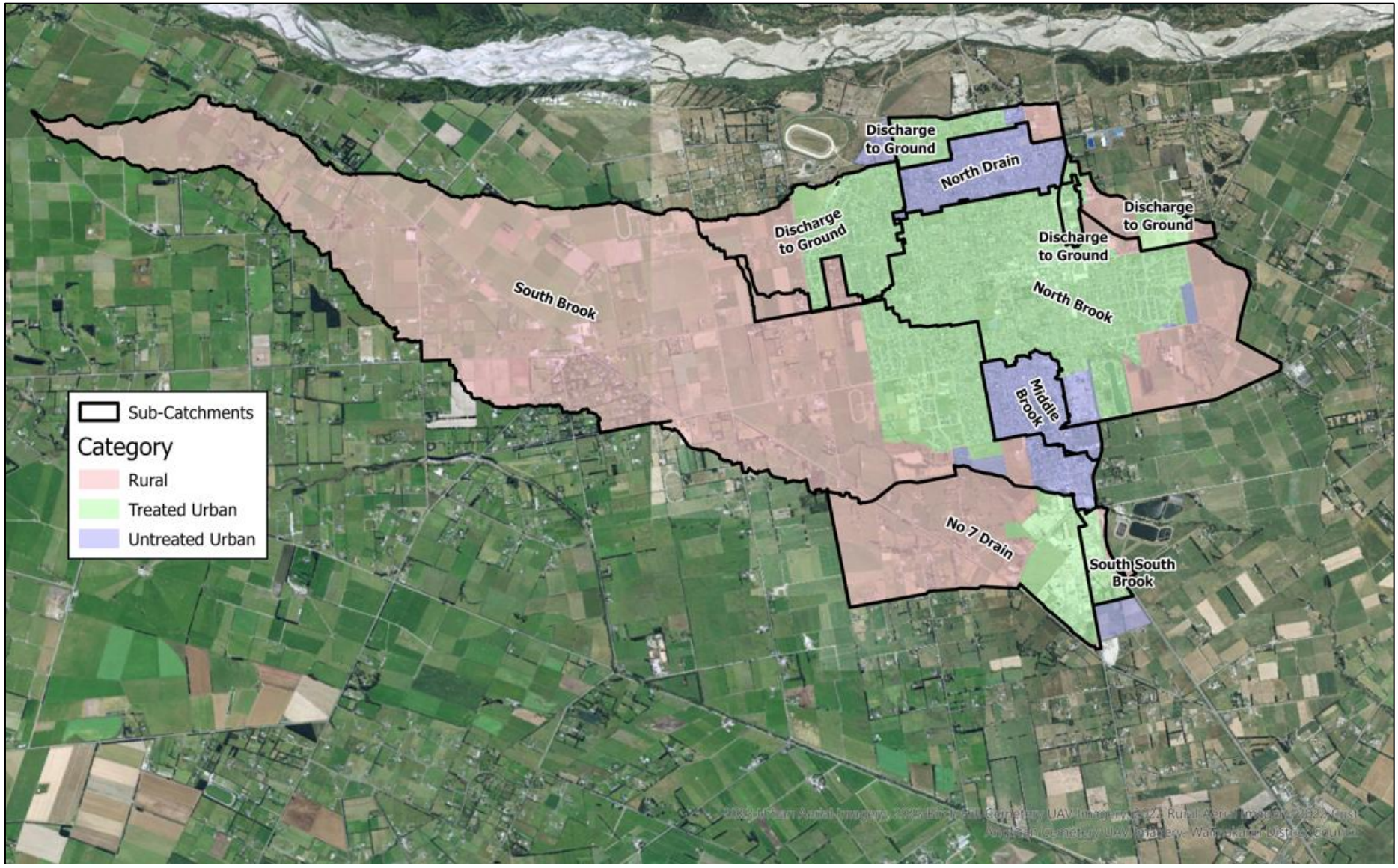


Figure 9: Treated and untreated areas within Rangiora sub-catchments.

Table 12 Distribution of treated and untreated areas by sub-Catchment

Sub-Catchment	Untreated Urban		Treated Urban		Rural %	
	%	Ha	%	Ha	%	Ha
Discharge to Ground	1%	4	65%	194	34%	102
No 7 Drain	0%	0	27%	79	73%	217
North Drain	99%	96	0%	0	1%	1
Middle Brook	100%	75	0%	0	0%	0
North Brook	4%	23	67%	396	29%	175
South Brook	3%	43	10%	153	87%	1266
South South Brook	0%	0	83%	25	17%	5

There are over 23 stormwater basins (the number varies with definition), which are a combination of both wet and dry ponds within the Rangiora urban boundary. The catchment areas served by each of these systems are shown in Figure 10. These ponds aid in reducing/maintaining flow peaks, flood water levels and erosion within the receiving waters. Many of these ponds also function as first flush treatment basins which are primarily designed to treat stormwater discharge but also provide attenuation.

A schematic showing configuration of these systems is included in Appendix D of this report.

It should be noted that data used in mapping Figures 9 and 10 focuses on larger stormwater treatment and storage systems like basins, ponds, and wetlands. It excludes smaller features within the township, such as swales and specialised proprietary treatment devices. Previous studies that utilised this data were focused on water quantity analysis, therefore these smaller systems were omitted at the time, as their primary function is treatment of stormwater, not water quantity management.

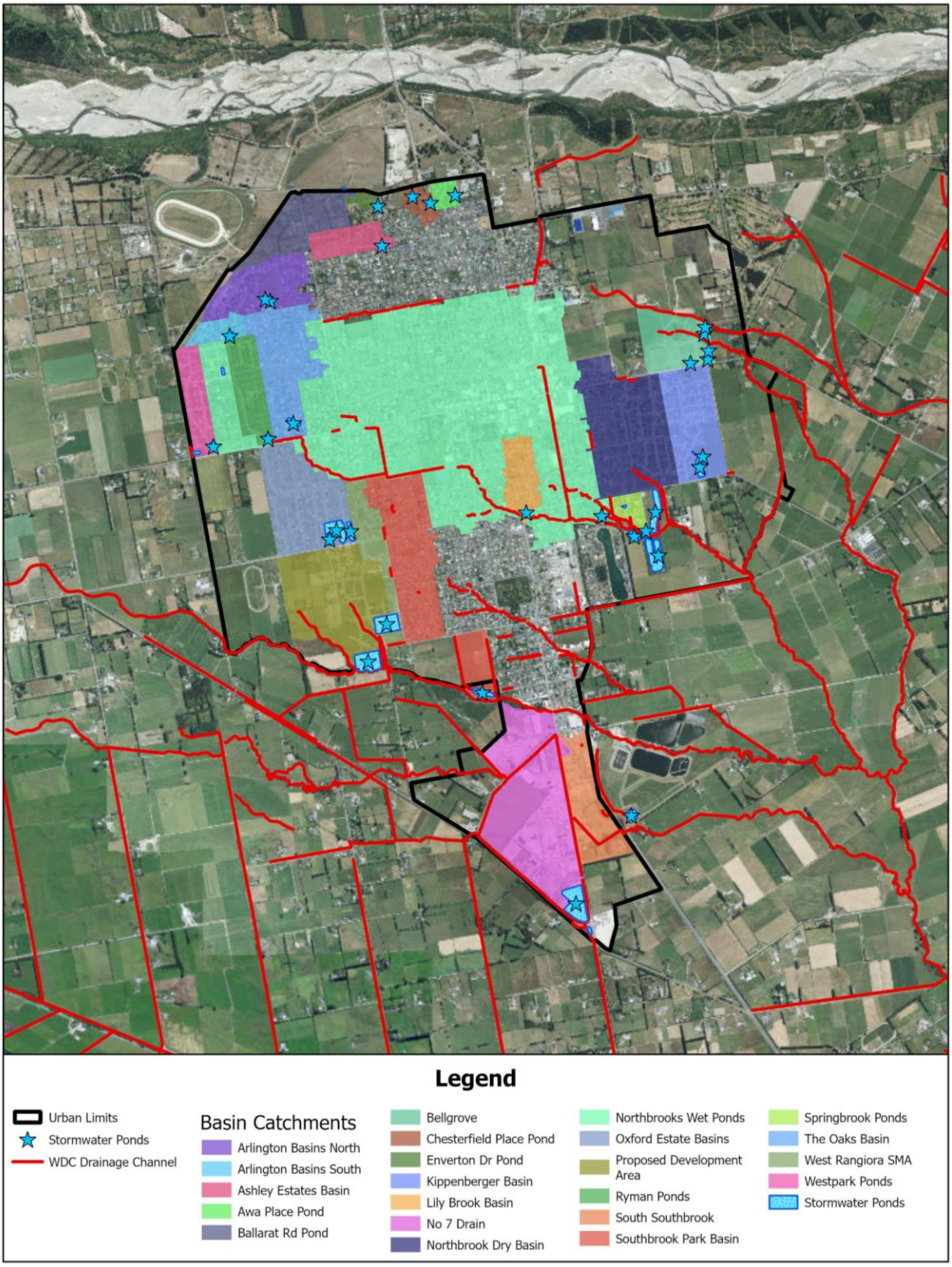


Figure 10: Stormwater Ponds within Rangiora

A record and map of Enviropods or other similar catchpit filters such as the Littatrap across Rangiora is shown in Figure 11 below. Additionally, a record of other proprietary devices such as Stormfilters and soak pits are shown in Table 13 below. A preliminary gap analysis of existing treatment systems such as these proprietary

systems revealed that there is some missing asset information. It is important to note that the figures showing records of these assets are not exhaustive. Further improvement on how asset data is recorded, mapped and maintained is needed; to ensure accurate and complete data registry of treatment systems installed within the township.

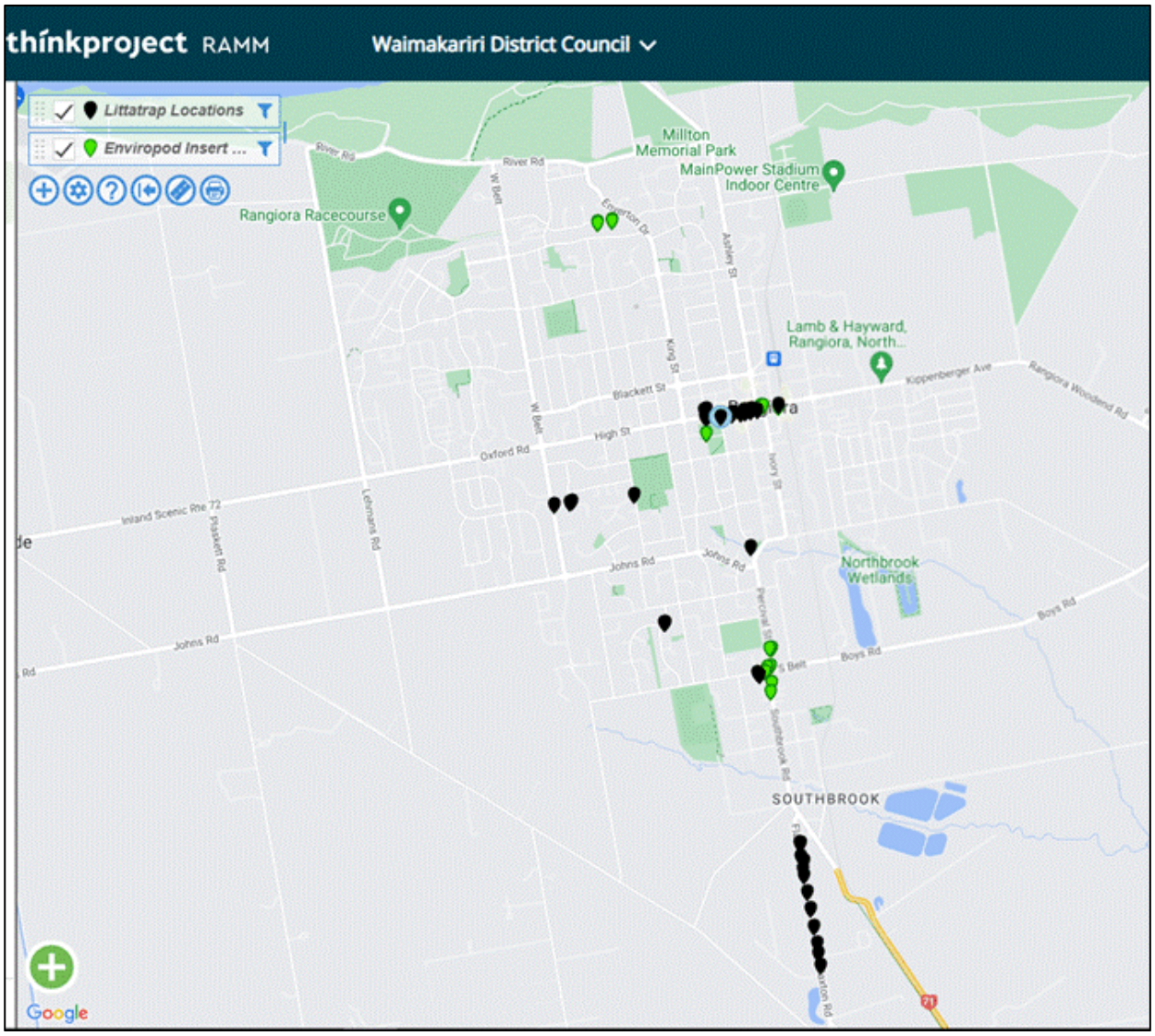


Figure 11: Location of catchpit filters within Rangiora (Littatraps and Enviropods)

Table 13: Record of proprietary devices in Rangiora urban area.

Asset Number	Asset	Asset Description
SW026426	Cartridge Stormwater Filter System	95 Townsend Rd Rangiora
SW011403	Gross Pollutant Trap (GPT)	Stormwater Chamber acting as GPT -366 Flaxton Rd
SW014797	Arlington Park Soakpit System	Chamber 1 for Arlington Park Soakpit System- Epsom, Drive Rangiora
SW006611	Arlington Park Soakpit System	Chamber 2 for Arlington Park Soakpit System- Epsom, Drive Rangiora

4. Issues

Issues analysis has been carried out to review the effect the existing stormwater discharge is having on the receiving environment. Some issues analysed for the Rangiora Interim SMP (2017, TRIM 171206132761) were found to not affect the receiving environment; namely negligible erosion and scour caused by discharges and effects on downstream private drinking water supplies.

4.1. Flooding and Network Capacity

The Rangiora urban stormwater network has a 20% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) level of service design standard (i.e. 1 in 5-year flood) that has generally been applied since 2000, however older parts of the network were often not designed to this level. In some cases, even if systems were designed to that level, as rainfall intensity projections have increased over time, they will not meet that level based on current rainfall forecasts. A specific capacity of 2% AEP (i.e. a 1 in 50-year flood) is provided for with secondary overland flow paths. The commercial town centre has a 10% AEP level of service design standard (i.e. a 1 in 10-year flood).

Rangiora flooding issues or challenges identified include:

- Excess rural flows entering the town, particularly during a period of high groundwater causing rural flows to overwhelm the urban network (such as during the June 2014 flood event)
- Poorly drained areas, particularly in the south-east of Rangiora, where this can lead to increased run-off for the network and poor soakage as there is little depth to groundwater.
- The southern part of Rangiora (including the Southbrook Industrial area), a strip to the west of the railway line, and small localised low points have been identified as having a significant flood risk in WDC natural hazard modelling for a 1 in 200-year flood event (localised and Ashley River Breakout models).
- Limited and undersized pipe network in older parts of the town where infrastructure was designed and constructed prior to adoption of the current design standards. This causes stormwater to flow over ground when the pipe system is full or not available.
- In general, increasing impervious areas, combined with more frequent heavy rainfall events.

The most recent run of the Rangiora Urban Stormwater Model (RUSM) in May 2024 (TRIM 240508073139) confirmed that water quantity issues where flooding of private property (i.e. outside of secondary flow paths) in a 1 in 50-year event are likely to occur are:

- Blackett Street / Central Business District North
- White Street / Kingsbury Avenue
- Blackett St West and White St North
- Watson Place
- Douglas Street
- West Belt Between Blackett Street and High Street

It is noted that this work was not to the level of detail to determine whether dwellings are at risk; only that private property is subject to flooding in these areas. Further detail would be required, including consideration of dwelling locations, and floor level, to understand this risk in more detail.

Climate Change has been factored into the RUSM using the 100-year Recommended Concentration Pathway scenario (RCP) 8.5 as adopted by WDC for flood modelling. This means that the model results discussed are conservative for current weather patterns, as they are based on rainfall intensities that are expected to occur approximately 100 years from now, with the impacts from climate change factored in.

Environment Canterbury is responsible for providing Ashley Rakahuri River flood protection works that protect the town from flooding events. The Ashley Rakahuri River is the only significant watercourse posing a direct threat to Rangiora township; however, this flood risk is out of scope of the Rangiora stormwater network discharge consent.

4.2. Water Quality

Stormwater runoff picks up contaminants from hard surfaces such as roads, carparks, industrial yards and certain building materials. Polluted stormwater that is discharged to the environment can put a strain on the health of our waterways. This can affect the aquatic ecosystem and how the community views and interacts with the waterways. Water quality guideline values (Appendix A) have been primarily set where an estimated 90% of aquatic species are protected, with increasing negative impacts on native species when these guidelines are exceeded.

The Rangiora Stormwater Monitoring Programme has 22 visual discharge inspection outlets in the stormwater network (6 of which are also sampled for Total Suspended Sediment). Thirteen sites are located in the receiving environment and are sampled for urban contaminants during first flush conditions, and there are 6 sites within waterways for stream health sampling during dry weather.

The following stormwater contaminant-related issues have been identified in Rangiora through the stormwater monitoring programme annual reports for CRC184601 (TRIM 230919146639 and 220512075696) and baseline sampling from 2014-2017:

- Guideline values in 2021-2023 were routinely exceeded for Dissolved Copper, Dissolved Zinc, Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus (DRP) and *E. coli*. during wet weather events in waterways that were sampled. Guideline values were not exceeded for Total Ammoniacal Nitrogen (TAN).

- Visual monitoring of stormwater outlets from 2021-23 generally does not raise any issues for hydrocarbons or smell. Sediment was occasionally noted to be visible during discharge outlets inspections. The discharge from Pond C (SMA on the corner of Flaxton and Fernside Road) into the No. 7 Drain however has once measured above the guideline value for TSS and is frequently above the *E. coli* guideline value.

- From 2021-2023 during dry weather “Stream Health” sampling in selected waterways, guideline values were not exceeded for TSS, pH, temperature, TAN, DRP, and dissolved oxygen. The exception was a low value at the North Brook at Lilybrook Park, that is thought to be due to low oxygen in groundwater inflows. Guideline values for Dissolved Inorganic Nitrogen (DIN) and *E. coli* were occasionally not met in the North Brook, Middle Brook, South Brook, or the No. 7 Drain.

Recommendations to address contaminants and actions for waterways have been included in the annual Rangiora Stormwater Monitoring Reports of 2021-22 and 2022-23 and incorporated where appropriate into this SMP. It is believed that some exceedances of *E. coli*, DRP and DIN, particularly for the South Brook and No. 7 Drain could be due to rural inputs, beyond the scope of the Consent CRC184601.

Macroinvertebrates are an important and commonly used measure of stream health. Invertebrate communities are in a degraded state throughout the spring-fed rivers in the Ashley Rakahuri and Cam River Ruataniwha catchments. Deposited fine sediment cover is high in all spring-fed streams in both catchments and is likely a key driver of poor ecosystem health and high macrophyte cover in these systems. In terms of recreational value, spring-fed rivers in the Ashley and Cam River / Ruataniwha catchments are unsuitable for primary contact recreation due to significant faecal contamination (Greer and Meredith 2017). Fine sediment and nutrients, such as nitrate and phosphorus in particular, are contaminants sourced from rural inputs as

well as Rangiora township urban sources, which could be from wastewater overflows or residential use of garden fertiliser for example.

In a stream health ecological and sediment contaminant investigation in December 2023, as part of the Rangiora Stormwater Monitoring Programme, Boffa Miskell Ltd (2024) found;

- Two sites of six monitored sites, (in the South Brook at Marsh Road, and the Middle Brook at Hegan Reserve) met the Quantitative Macroinvertebrate Community Index (QMCI) NPS-FM National Bottom-Line value, all other sites did not meet the National Bottom-Line. Average Score Per Metric (ASPM) scores were variable between the six sites, but only one (South Brook at Marsh Road), met the NPS-FM National Bottom-Line of ASPM > 0.3. All other sites did not meet the National Bottom-Line value.
- Fine sediment cover was high (exceeding the CLWRP guidelines) at all six sites surveys across key sub-catchments. Fine sediment cover means coarser substrates, like cobbles, are less available to aquatic biota (for grazing, egg laying, using as refugia), highlighting the need to stabilise eroding banks, using best practice stormwater treatment, and minimising intensive land-use change in the catchment to reduce inputs of fine sediments. Fine sediment depth and cover is particularly extensive in the South South Brook catchment.
- Guidelines for in-stream sediment concentrations of copper, total polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), cadmium, chromium, BTEX, and nickel were met at all eight sites that were tested. Stream sediment contaminants exceed guideline values in the South South Brook at Lineside Road (for zinc, arsenic and mercury), Middle Brook at Gefkins Road (for zinc), and North Brook at Ward Park (for zinc and lead).
- Total macrophyte cover was above (i.e. did not meet) guidelines at two of the six monitoring sites- both were sites in the North Brook.

Interim results from a WDC SMA sediment sampling investigation carried out from December 2023- May 2024 (unpublished data) found levels of:

- Total recoverable zinc were above guideline values in eight SMAs (of 25 SMAs sampled);
- Total petroleum hydrocarbons were above guideline values in nine SMAs (of 25 SMAs sampled); and
- Total recoverable copper, arsenic, mercury, lead, and chromium were above guideline values in one or two SMAs each of the 25 SMAs sampled. These were primarily SMAs with industrial/commercial land use, namely Pond C on the corner of Flaxton and Fernside Road (No. 7 Drain catchment), Pond A on Lineside Road (South South Brook sub-catchment) and Io Io Whenua Northbrook Ponds (North Brook sub-catchment).

A programme of further sampling investigations and recommendations for remedial action, such as soil disposal where required will be carried out, commencing in 2024-25.

4.2.1. Industrial Sites, Contaminated Sites and Hazardous Substances

Some industrial activities are a higher risk source of contaminants to stormwater such a heavy metals and hydrocarbons. Environment Canterbury maintains a Hazardous Activities and Industries List (HAIL), which identifies these types of land uses.

Many of the potentially contaminated sites located within the Rangiora Urban Limits have been identified in the Environment Canterbury Listed Land Use Register (LLUR) for areas where potentially hazardous activities are or have occurred previously. Types of LLUR sites in Rangiora are mainly industrial contaminant discharges

due to current land use or contaminated stormwater discharges due to past land use, and human effluent discharges (i.e. from private septic tanks).

4.3. Impacts on Wāhi Tapu, Wāhi Taonga, and Mahinga Kai

Stormwater infrastructure can create scour of downstream wāhi tapu or wāhi taonga sites such as urupā, modify habitat (i.e. to increase conveyance) with negative impacts on aquatic life, and also present fish passage barriers to migration upstream and/or downstream for migratory species. Stormwater infrastructure can also create restricted areas for access, so that mahinga kai practices are no longer able to be carried out.

Stormwater contaminant discharges can impact the survival of species so that they are less abundant and reduce the safety and quality of mahinga kai for consumption so that traditional collection areas are no longer available. Bioaccumulation of a contaminant could lead to restrictions in recommended consumption amounts.

4.4. Exacerbators of Issues

4.4.1. Urban Development and Construction

Urban development of new greenfield subdivisions or brownfield redevelopment, as well as during the construction phase (i.e. house-building) can lead to exacerbated contaminant release, such as sediment from poor erosion and sediment control. When constructed, these developments often result in a net increase in impervious surface area of a catchment, with higher peak flows during rain events to be managed by the stormwater infrastructure.

4.4.2. Poor Maintenance

Delayed or incorrect stormwater infrastructure maintenance can lead to blockages and flooding, erosion from higher peak flows and additional contaminant discharges, for example if filters of proprietary devices are not regularly serviced. Maintenance and minor works in the stormwater network can exacerbate issues if best practice is not followed, such as causing sediment disturbance and resuspension.

4.4.3. Climate Change

Climate change is an exacerbator of stormwater issues. Possible climate change effects predicted in the Waimakariri District that would likely affect Rangiora township include the following, as defined in the Zone Implementation Programme Addendum (ZIPA, Environment Canterbury 2018):

- Increase in the frequency, duration and severity of droughts causing increased stress on water resources and impacts on stream health.
- An increase in evapotranspiration with associated increase in groundwater abstraction, depending on rainfall.
- Further flow decreases in the Ashley Rakahuri River, increasing length and duration of dry reaches in the river and causing reduced flows in the spring-fed streams, such as has been noted in the North Brook and Cam River headwaters, (spring-fed waterways sustained by groundwater flow from the river).
- The potential for less winter rainfall with more rainfall in summer and autumn.

Higher intensity rainfall is also predicted, resulting in surpassing the capacity of the stormwater network and an increased risk of pluvial flooding. This type of high rainfall is associated with an increasing number and duration of atmospheric rivers.

As Rangiora is generally located at an elevation of approximately 20 to 40 metres above sea level it will not be affected by sea level rise and its streams will continue to be unaffected by tidal influence.

In terms of planning for the impacts of climate change, the Council requires that new infrastructure be built taking into account projections for increased rainfall intensities, in accordance with the RCP 8.5 scenario – a conservative (worst case) climate change scenarios involving increasing rainfall intensity and duration. This ensures that new infrastructure that is built is sized to take into account the impacts of climate change.

5. Mana Whenua Values

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). The TRoNT Act and Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act (NTCSA) 1998 sets the requirements for recognition of tāngata whenua in Canterbury. The TRoNT Act (1996) and the NTCSA (1998) give recognition to the status of Papatipu Rūnanga as kaitiaki and mana whenua of the natural resources within their takiwā (boundaries). Each Papatipu Rūnanga has their own respective takiwā, and each is responsible for protecting the tribal interests in their respective takiwā, not only on their own behalf of their own hapū, but again on behalf of the entire tribe (Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd, 2024). Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga hold mana whenua over Rangiora, as it is within their takiwā.

Natural resources – water (waterways, waipuna (springs), groundwater, wetlands); mahinga kai; indigenous flora and fauna; cultural landscapes and land - are taonga to mana whenua and they have concerns for activities potentially adversely affecting these taonga. These taonga are integral to the cultural identity of ngā rūnanga mana whenua and they have a kaitiaki responsibility to protect them. The policies for protection of taonga that are of high cultural significance to ngā rūnanga mana whenua are articulated in the Mahaanui IMP 2013 (Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd, 2024).

The Mahaanui IMP details the cultural importance of the Ruataniwha and Cust River, which are part of the Waimakariri River catchment, and the Rakahuri (Ashley River) to tāngata whenua. The Waimakariri catchment was recognised for its cultural significance in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act (1998). Objectives of the Mahaanui IMP (Jolly *et al.* 2013) include;

- Water quality and flows in the Waimakariri and its tributaries are improved to enable whānau and the wider community to have places they can go to swim and fish.
- The mauri and mahinga kai values of the Waimakariri and its tributaries and associated springs, wetlands and lagoons are protected and restored; mō tātou, ā, mō kā uri ā muri ake nei (for us and our children after us).

The Rakahuri (Ashley River), Waimakariri and Ruataniwha (Cam River) have continued to sustain Ngāi Tahu even after the land purchases in Canterbury (i.e. Kemps's Deed in 1948 and subsequent purchases), therefore there are strong mahinga kai associations with these waterways for Ngāi Tahu (IMP, 2013).

The position of Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga regarding stormwater management in Rangiora (Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd, 2024) is that it *'neither supports, nor opposes, the Rangiora Stormwater Management Plan. Ngāi Tahu have traditionally strongly opposed the use of global consents for stormwater discharge. Stormwater run off from urban, industrial and rural environments can have significant effects on water quality and waterway health. Improving stormwater management requires on site, land-based solutions to stormwater disposal, alongside initiatives to reduce the presence of sediments and contaminants in stormwater, and reducing the volume of stormwater requiring treatment. Tāngata whenua have always supported discharge to land as an*

alternative to discharge to water, given the natural ability of Papatūānuku to cleanse and filter contaminants from waste. However, support for discharge to land is provisional on appropriate management of the activity. Over-saturation and over-burdening of soils with stormwater discharges compromises the mauri of the land and can result in run off or seepage into groundwater and waterways in the area. Low impact development and low impact urban design are fundamental features of sustainable stormwater management.

The discharge of contaminants such as wastewater, stormwater or sediment to water, or to land where they may enter water, is culturally unacceptable. The effects of these discharge activities on tāngata whenua values may be significant despite the activity having only been assessed as having only minor ecological effects. It is critical that local authorities recognise that Ngāi Tahu concerns with discharges of contaminants to water extend beyond the existence of silent files or areas of cultural significance. Rather, these concerns are based on protecting the mauri of waterways, and the relationship of Ngāi Tahu to them. Clear limits are required for reducing and managing contaminants at the source, both in rural and urban environments, and for controlling those land use activities which pose the highest risk to water quality. For Ngāi Tahu, water quality is a measure of how well we are doing regarding land and water management and hāpua, coastal lakes and river mouth environments are the indicators. At the bottom of the catchment, the health of these environments reflects our progress in the wider catchment.'

The relevant policy sections of the Mahaanui IMP (2013) for Rangiora stormwater management were identified in the Cultural Impact Assessment for consent CRC184601 (Hullen 2017, TRIM 230824131017) as:

- Section 5.3 WAI MĀORI CHANGING THE WAY WATER IS VALUED
- Section 5.4 PAPATŪĀNUKU EARTHWORKS
- Section 5.5 TĀNE MAHUTA MAHINGA KAI
- Section 5.8 NGĀ TŪTOHU WHENUA RECOGNISING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

The Cultural Impact Assessment for consent CRC184601 (2017, TRIM 230824131017) by Joseph Hullen for Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd detailed mana whenua values that apply to stormwater management.

Mana Whenua Values for Rangiora Stormwater Management (Hullen, 2017 for MKL Ltd)

Kaitiakitanga

Kaitiakitanga is an integral aspect of Rangatiratanga and entails an active exercise of authority in a manner beneficial to the resource in question. The rights and responsibilities of kaitiaki derive from mana whenua, and this has been reflected in the definition of kaitiakitanga in the Resource Management Act 1991 where it is made clear that only tāngata whenua of an area are able to exercise kaitiakitanga. Traditionally speaking kaitiaki were spiritual guardians associated with particular resources and locations. Their essential function was to indicate the well being of their environment thereby warn local human guardians accordingly. Those that claim mana whenua have a responsibility to maintain natural and physical resources within their rohe and as such are considered kaitiaki. How to recognise and provide for Kaitiakitanga? Appropriate participation by tāngata whenua whether that be on any Board, Trust or Committee set up for the purpose of managing the natural or physical resources, and/or through "on the ground" maintenance and monitoring of those sites and resources within the project area affected by the activities presently under application.

Outcomes sought:

a.) Adoption of a Planting Plan that utilises plant species that would historically occur within the project area and that addresses:

i) Enhancement of Biodiversity;

ii) Protection of Cultural and Historic Values; and

iii) Protection of in stream values.

b.) Where necessary the engagement of members of Ngāi Tūāhuriri who are trained in the recognition of archaeological sites to monitor earthworks and assist the lead archaeologist.

c.) Consultation with Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga regarding the display and or storage of prehistoric artefacts located within the proposed Rangiora Stormwater Consent.

Mauri

In Māori thought all things are believed to have a mauri, or vital essence. It is this mauri which provides all living things and every place with a unique personality. The key to the traditional Māori view towards environmental issues is the importance of not altering a mauri to the extent that it is no longer recognisable.

How to recognise and provide for Mauri?

Appropriate input or involvement - whether in person or via plans and policies- in the management, maintenance and monitoring of culturally significant sites or resources affected by the activities presently under application. Outcomes sought:

a.) Adoption of a multi faceted approach to Water Sensitive Urban Design treatment methods.

Manaakitanga

A term to express love and the concepts of hospitality and mutual obligation. Manaakitanga defines the obligation of Tāngata Whenua towards their Manuhiri (guests) and, when exercised appropriately, enhances the mana of the hosts. Traditional expressions of manaakitanga require an ability to provide a selection of the local delicacies. There is an intimate and inextricably linked relationship between the values of manaakitanga, kaitiakitanga and Rangatiratanga, and without one it is very difficult to exercise another. The relative health and availability of mahinga kai is one of the principal means by which manaakitanga can be expressed. How to recognise and provide for Manaakitanga? Recognition of the value of mahinga kai within any relevant management plans or regimes established to manage the natural resources within or directly affected by the proposed project area. Provide for the ongoing sustainability of mahinga kai through the recognition of mauri.

Mahinga Kai

Mahinga kai are central to the traditional way of life for Ngāi Tahu. Highly organised seasonal timetables were followed to best utilise the resources available. The term mahinga kai, therefore, refers to the whole resource chain, from the mountain tops to the ocean floor. It encompasses social and education elements as well as the process of food gathering, including the way it is gathered, the place it is gathered from, and the actual resource itself. How to recognise and provide for Mahinga Kai? Appropriate input or involvement - whether in person or via plans and policies- in the management, maintenance and monitoring of culturally significant sites or resources affected by the activities presently under application.

Outcomes sought:

a.) Adoption of a Restoration Re-vegetation Planting Plan that utilises plant species that would historically occur within the project area and that addresses:

i) Enhancement of Biodiversity.

ii) Protection of Cultural and Historic Values.

iii) Protection of in stream values.

b.) Adoption of a multi faceted approach to Water Sensitive Urban Design treatment methods.

Wāhi Tapu/Wāhi Taonga and Urupā

In modern terms - in the Ngāi Tahu rohe - the term wāhi tapu refers to places held in reverence according to local tribal custom and history. Some wāhi tapu are important to the Iwi while others are important to individual hapu or whānau. Of all wāhi tapu, urupa (burial sites) are considered to be the most significant.

How to recognise and provide for Wāhi Tapu/Wāhi Taonga and Urupā?

"It is important for Ngāi Tahu that wāhi tapu sites are protected from inappropriate activity; and there is continued access to such sites for Ngāi Tahu. Outcomes sought:

i.) Adoption of a Wāhi Taonga/Wāhi Tapu and Urupā Protocol.

6. Toolbox of Options

This section describes the current toolbox of options available to manage and mitigate the issues identified in Section 4. Tools available include regulatory and planning tools, site design and source control tools and stormwater treatment systems.

6.1. Regulatory and Planning Tools

Regulations are able to require best practice to be employed and restrict activities that have negative outcomes. Planning tools are useful for assessing and managing risk, such Pollution Prevention Plans or flood modelling. A number of such tools are currently used for Rangiora.

6.1.1. Network Stormwater Modelling

The Rangiora Urban Stormwater Model (RUSM) is the planning tool which determines if the Council is meeting water quantity outcomes of the network consent CRC184601, condition 8 a. The most recent run of the RUSM with a system performance analysis was in May 2024 (TRIM 240508073139). Prior to that, this model was last run in 2013 with a system performance analysis (TRIM 131112104705). The model is planned to be re-run at least every 5 years from 2024 to examine if stormwater network discharges have increased in volume, which could cause flooding of downstream dwellings or damage downstream infrastructure in a two percent AEP rainfall event. The model is also used to make recommendations to plan upgrades, where deficiencies are identified.

Climate Change has been factored into the RUSM using the Recommended Concentration Pathway scenario (RCP) 8.5 as adopted by WDC for flood modelling. This means conservative (worst case) climate change scenarios involving increasing rainfall intensity and duration are factored into model outputs.

6.1.2. Stormwater, Drainage and Watercourse Protection Bylaw (2024)

The Stormwater, Drainage and Watercourse Protection Bylaw (2024) is the legal mechanism enabling the Council to require and enforce actions of third parties discharging stormwater into the reticulated networks. The Bylaw provides the basis for the Council to control the quality and quantity of all discharges from private properties into its reticulated stormwater networks. It enables the Council to manage discharges from high and medium risk sites and construction activities and provides for Council approvals of pollution prevention and erosion and sediment control plans. High risk sites are defined in schedule 1A of the Bylaw; as sites where an activity is occurring that is described in the current version of the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan Schedule 3 "*Hazardous Industries and Activities List"* i.e. sites involving the use, storage or disposal of hazardous substances. A list of activities and sites that are considered medium risk are included in schedule 1B of the Bylaw. In general, heavy industrial sites, workshops and manufacturing and or processing plants are considered medium risk activities.

The Bylaw includes provision for Council to assume full control of all discharges from high risk sites into the reticulated networks from 1 January 2025. The review will align the Bylaw with Policy 4.16A of the CLWRP, which requires the Council to manage the quality of all discharges into and from the reticulated networks from 1 January 2025.

6.1.3. Pollution Prevention Plans

Pollution Prevention Plans are required by WDC for medium risk sites discharging into the reticulated stormwater networks. These plans are required to identify any potential contamination generating areas and or activities, provide the detail of how contaminants generated from activities on these sites are managed so that they do not discharge into the stormwater systems.

High risk activities are subject to additional requirements such as an approval of a Site-Specific Stormwater Management Plan (SSMP) as well as a Pollution Prevention Plan. The SSMP will cover details such as how hazardous substances on site are stored and managed and emergency storage and bunding for spill containment on site. In addition to this, high risk sites will require to obtain written discharge approval from the Council. The approval and installation of an on-site stormwater treatment system may also be required. These updated requirements tailor the approval process and documentation for high-risk site discharges to the degree of risk these pose to stormwater quality. The Pollution Prevention Plan requirements for medium-risk sites are relatively less stringent. A link within the Bylaw is provided to the Council website where best practice information is available to support customers with navigating these new requirements and approval processes (which is required under the updated Bylaw from 1 January 2025).

There is a template available for developing a Pollution Prevention Plan (TRIM 220401049637).

6.1.4. Construction Phase Discharge Approvals

The Council can directly authorise construction phase discharges into its reticulated networks through its function as the reticulated network operator, under Rule 5.93A of the CLWRP. This means, with a network discharge consent in place, construction phase discharges into the reticulated networks do not require a separate Environment Canterbury consent if WDC approval is granted and its conditions complied with. The approval document includes an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan requirement together with other conditions to manage risks assessed specifically for each site.

A template titled "*Template Approvals Document Construction Phase Stormwater"* can be viewed at TRIM 221004171610.

6.1.5. ECoP and Development Consents

The Council authorises new subdivisions and site redevelopments as defined in its District Plan through requiring private property owners to obtain subdivision and / or land use consents from the Council to manage the effects of the activity. These consents include managing stormwater discharges into the reticulated networks.

The ECoP sets out stormwater system design standards that private property owners need to meet, when seeking to connect into or change a connection into the Council reticulated network. The ECoP standards will be applied and approved by the Council through the conditions of a resource consent, which also must give effect to conditions of the Rangiora network discharge consent CRC184601.

6.1.6. Building Sites Erosion and Sediment Control Inspections

The Council is working on a new process with staff who regularly visit development areas to include reporting of erosion and sediment control issues to 3 Waters staff on sites via the Snap Send Solve app. The legal basis for the Council staff to investigate and remedy any breach of TSS levels in stormwater discharges is established through the Stormwater Drainage and Watercourse Protection Bylaw (2024) which allows the Council to require all necessary action to manage discharges from private sites into the stormwater networks.

Following initial investigations a process is being set up to advise and educate the property owner / site manager on necessary improvements to erosion and sediment control methods on building sites to protect the downstream stormwater system and receiving environment. Education resources will be developed and disseminated by 3 Waters staff.

This approach may need to be followed up through Council issue of warnings and statutory notices to private property owners under the Bylaw.

6.1.7. MOU for High Risk Sites with Environment Canterbury / Exclusion of Sites

The Council may encounter ongoing non-cooperation of private property owners / site managers discharging unauthorised contaminants into the stormwater networks including non-compliance with Pollution Prevention Plans, Site-specific Stormwater Management Plans, Erosion and Sediment Control Plans or from discharges into the networks from contaminated sites. To address this situation a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been developed with Environment Canterbury which sets out the process to exclude non-complying discharges from authorisation under CRC184601.

If excluded a private property site discharge would require a separate consent from Environment Canterbury. The MOU clarifies responsibilities of the Council and Environment Canterbury and determines circumstances when an exclusion can be sought.

The document is titled *"Memorandum of Understanding for Process for Exclusion from Stormwater Discharge Consent CRC184601 in Waimakariri District*" (see TRIM 230925149963).

A companion document, titled "*Assessment Criteria for HAIL Sites from 1 January 2025"* (see TRIM 230412051135) sets out the specific criteria for the Council to follow when determining the level of risk of the construction phase discharge of the medium or high risk site (HAIL site) discharge. This provides guidance about how the Council will manage the effects of the discharge into its network or alternatively when it should refer the discharge to Environment Canterbury for authorisation if there is deemed to be an unacceptable risk.

6.2. Site Design and Source Control Tools

A key approach to managing the impact of stormwater and effect of contaminants downstream is through prevention, before considering mitigation through treatment or regulation. Designers and asset managers should consider non-structural approaches to minimise the impacts of development and re-development on stormwater. Water sensitive design (WSD) concepts for site design of new developments in Rangiora should be encouraged. Some sub-catchments, particularly where treatment options are limited due to limited space and high groundwater levels (such as the Middle Brook, South Brook, No.7 Drain sub-catchments and parts of the North Brook sub-catchment) source control options are likely a preferable option for water quality improvements. Table 7 of the GD01 document by Auckland Council (Cunningham *et al*. 2017) provides a full list of site design and source control measures that are summarised below.

6.2.1. Site Design

Site design measures can include:

- Preserve and use existing site features during development (re-development) such as watercourses, springheads, depressions, floodplains, wetlands, vegetation and permeable areas that contribute to the current balance in the hydrological cycle.

- Reduce impervious surfaces with site design (such as to minimise driveways), and to provide pervious channels and surfaces and infiltration (e.g. grass swales).

- Configure lots to cluster housing so that developments are more pervious overall, and also with opportunities for common recreational areas, and existing hydrological channels can be retained.

- Minimise site disturbance to reduce compaction of soils from earthworks machinery through deliberate site design. Retain existing vegetation for its role in maximising infiltration and promoting evapotranspiration by planning incorporating natural site features. Keep topsoil and leaf litter to capture rainfall and slowly infiltrate it into the ground.

6.2.2. Source Control

Avoiding the use of a contaminant is a preferred option. If a contaminant is required for an activity, procedures should seek to control the release of contaminants or remove them before they come into contact with stormwater. Businesses should carry out self-audits to avoid and minimise any pollutants through an action plan, such as a PPP, Environmental Management Plan or Emergency Spill Response Plan.

Contaminant sources can be identified and physical works carried out to prevent contact with stormwater, such as bunding of storage areas for hazardous substances.

Management practices such as reviewing street sweeping procedures, refuelling, chemical handling, staff training, community education initiatives can minimise transfer of contaminants to stormwater.

National regulation is appropriate to reduce contaminants at source where local Bylaws would be ineffective, such as regulation of copper content in car brakes, and potentially restriction of building materials such as zinc and copper from roofing and cladding materials through the Building Code.

6.3. Stormwater Treatment Systems

This section outlines the various stormwater treatment methods and devices that are primarily used within Rangiora, types of contaminants that they target, and the selection process and considerations the Council will use when selecting a treatment system for a project.

6.3.1. Treatment Selection

This plan prioritises WSDs for treatment, also known as Low Impact Designs or Water Sensitive Urban Designs for stormwater treatment. WSDs are the preferred approach because they can offer multiple benefits beyond just treating and managing stormwater. They can enhance the landscape, provide ecological benefits, and align with community goals. Additionally, WSDs often offer broader advantages compared to proprietary treatment systems.

However, WSDs may not always be feasible due to limitations like space constraints, project budget, or specific site characteristics. In such cases, this plan will consider alternative treatment methods such as GPTs and filter media systems (such as the Stormfilter or Upflo Filter). These proprietary devices (and equivalents) will be evaluated when a WSD is not the most viable option due to project constraints.

The Christchurch City WWDG (2012) notes that in determining what is an appropriate stormwater treatment system for any catchment, it should be understood that whilst sediment is the primary contaminant during the early stages of any urban development, it becomes a lesser concern as urban developments mature. Chemical contaminants, however, do become more important as the intensity of urban contaminant sources (buildings, roads, vehicles, etc) increase. These chemical contaminants are either in dissolved form or bound to particulate matter, with bound contaminant concentrations being higher for fine particles than coarse particles (Christchurch City Council, 2012). Adsorption of contaminants onto the surface of suspended particles, sediment, organic matter, and vegetation, is a principal mechanism for removal of dissolved contaminants and contaminants bound to fine particulate matter (Leersnyder, H. 1993, as cited in Christchurch City Council, 2012).

Stormwater treatment system selection requires a site-specific approach. Each system should be sized and chosen based on the specific contaminants it needs to target for effective removal. Site constraints, characteristics, and potential downstream effects either during construction or post construction of the system should also be taken into account when selecting treatment systems. Additionally, the selection process should also consider any additional benefits that can be achieved such as flood control, erosion prevention, and habitat creation. The chosen system should ideally contribute to achieving these additional objectives where possible.

Even with BMPs in place, proposals should always place significant emphasis on controlling contaminants at their source and by protecting unmodified tracts of land (Christchurch City Council, 2012). Source control options are previously discussed in section 6.2.2 of the SMP.

WDC reference the following nationally accepted design guidelines and methodology when selecting a treatment system for a specific project:

- Waterways and Wetland Drainage Guide (WWDG) by Christchurch City Council (specifically this is selection steps are outlined in *Section 6.2 The Treatment System Selection Process* of the guide)
- Technical Publication No 10, Design Guideline Manual: Stormwater treatment devices by Auckland Regional Council, updated by Auckland Council to publication GD01 (Cunningham *et al.* 2017).

Design and implementation of stormwater treatment systems is a complex issue that can only be adequately addressed by considering whole catchments and seeking input from an experienced multi-disciplinary team (Christchurch City Council, 2012). The Christchurch City Council WWDG also states that key to effective treatment systems will be dependent upon catchment characteristics, good environmental design, and long-term operation and maintenance of the system. The SMP will need to balance effectiveness with long-term operational efficiency. While achieving desired water quality outcomes is paramount, consideration must also be given to:

- Lifecycle costs should be evaluated, encompassing initial investment, regular maintenance requirements, and potential for replacement parts;
- Access - accessibility for ease of inspection and maintenance should also be weighed and are equally crucial to keep systems effective and efficient; and,
- Frequency of maintenance and inspection, and type and complexity of equipment needed for maintenance should also be considered.

6.3.2. Treatment Systems within Rangiora

The current Rangiora stormwater management system primarily relies on basins or ponds that are located downstream of a large catchment area (wetlands, dry ponds, wet ponds, or infiltration basins). These larger systems treat the bulk of the stormwater runoff before it is released into the receiving environment. Treatment is primarily targets coarser particles settling out in the basins, and contaminants that dissolved or attached to fine particular material become attached via adsorption to vegetation, sediment or organic matter.

In addition to these major systems, Rangiora also utilises smaller-scale treatment solutions in specific locations throughout the township. These smaller systems include small swales; shallow, vegetated channels that help filter pollutants and slow down runoff, and proprietary devices; manufactured treatment systems designed for specific purposes. Examples include GPTs which capture larger debris and sediment, vortex

separators which target total suspended solids, hydrocarbons and sediment, and filter media systems which remove finer particles in addition to dissolved metals and nutrients.

A brief overview of each of the commonly used devices are provided in the following sections below.

6.3.2.1. Infiltration Basins and Soakpits

An infiltration system captures stormwater runoff and allows runoff to soak or infiltrate back into ground over a period of time. These systems are suited for locations that have sufficient subsoil permeability. The primary function of an infiltration device is to meet retention requirements through the recharge of groundwater. Infiltration devices may form part of a suite, where full mitigation is not achievable due to soil infiltration rate limits (e.g. where retention volumes can be achieved but not detention volumes) (Auckland Council, 2017).

A wide variety of design options are available for infiltration devices which allow for multiple functions, in addition to groundwater recharge, to be added to the infiltration device (Cunningham *et al*, 2017). Within Rangiora the most common form of infiltration system used are infiltration basins and in some limited areas for smaller catchments, soakage pits (Rapid Infiltration Chambers). Infiltration basins are also often referred to as soil adsorption basins. They provide a storage area for stormwater from where it can pass at a pre-determined rate through a filter bed designed to remove contaminants (such as hydrocarbons, suspended sediment and attached metals) (Christchurch City Council, 2012). The filtered runoff then percolates down to the water table or via an under drainage system to surface water or a soakage chamber (Christchurch City Council, 2012).

6.3.2.2. Stormwater Ponds

Ponds can effectively remove coarse to fine particles. The definition and descriptions of stormwater ponds under section 6.3.2.2 of this SMP are excerpts from the Auckland Regional Council Stormwater Treatment Devices Operation and Maintenance document TR053 (Healy *et al.* 2010).

Stormwater ponds remove sediments and other contaminants from stormwater before discharging to a receiving open water body or piped stormwater system. They provide a flood control and water treatment function as well as creating an aesthetically pleasing habitat that can be used by birds and aquatic life. Ponds have a long-life span if maintained correctly and are one of the most common stormwater treatment tools worldwide. Two types of ponds are generally recognised; wet ponds and dry ponds and both are described below.

- **Wet Ponds**

  Wet ponds have a standing (permanent) pool of water and are permanent structures providing water quality treatment and flood protection. Wet ponds are usually “offline” i.e. not located within an existing watercourse.

- **Dry Ponds**

  Dry ponds do not have a permanent pool of water but operate similarly to a wet pond by providing some water quality treatment but mostly flood protection. Dry ponds typically do not provide as much water quality improvement as wet ponds.

Within Rangiora dry and wet ponds are commonly used methods of stormwater treatment; however, they require a considerable land area. In Rangiora, wet ponds are generally used for catchments in areas of high

groundwater levels. Dry ponds are primarily used in Rangiora for residential areas with sufficient depth to groundwater.

The components of a wet stormwater pond are identified in the figure below.

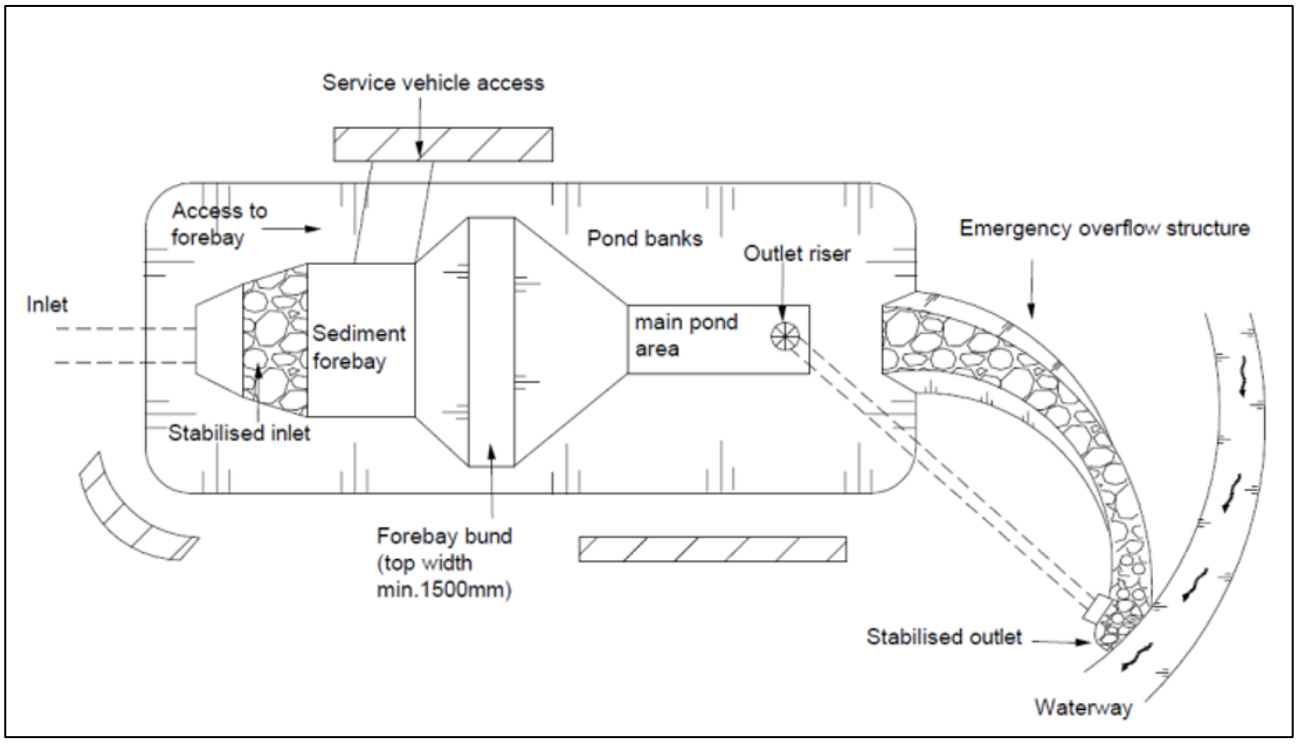


Figure 12: Typical components for a stormwater pond (Auckland Regional Council TR053, (Healy *et al*. 2010).

6.3.2.3. Wetlands

Wetlands have been used in some industrial areas of Rangiora. Pond C (corner of Flaxton and Fernside Road, No. 7 sub-catchment) and Pond A (Lineside Road, South South Brook sub-catchment) are examples of constructed wetlands in Rangiora. Constructed wetlands are a means of water treatment with robust effectiveness over a wide range of hydrological conditions, and potentially high landscape and ecological values (Christchurch City Council, 2012).

Auckland Regional Council TR053, (Healy *et al.* 2010) states that level of treatment and types of contaminants capable of being treated via wetlands; that constructed wetlands remove nitrogen, phosphates, sediments and heavy metals such as zinc and copper from stormwater run-off, as well as control the flow rates of stormwater. Pollutant removal is achieved by the settling out of sediment from the run-off and sticking to biofilms (layers of microorganisms that coat plants and other surfaces) in the water column. Additionally, dissolved nutrients are removed from stormwater by natural biological processes such as uptake by plant and microbial communities (see Figure 13).

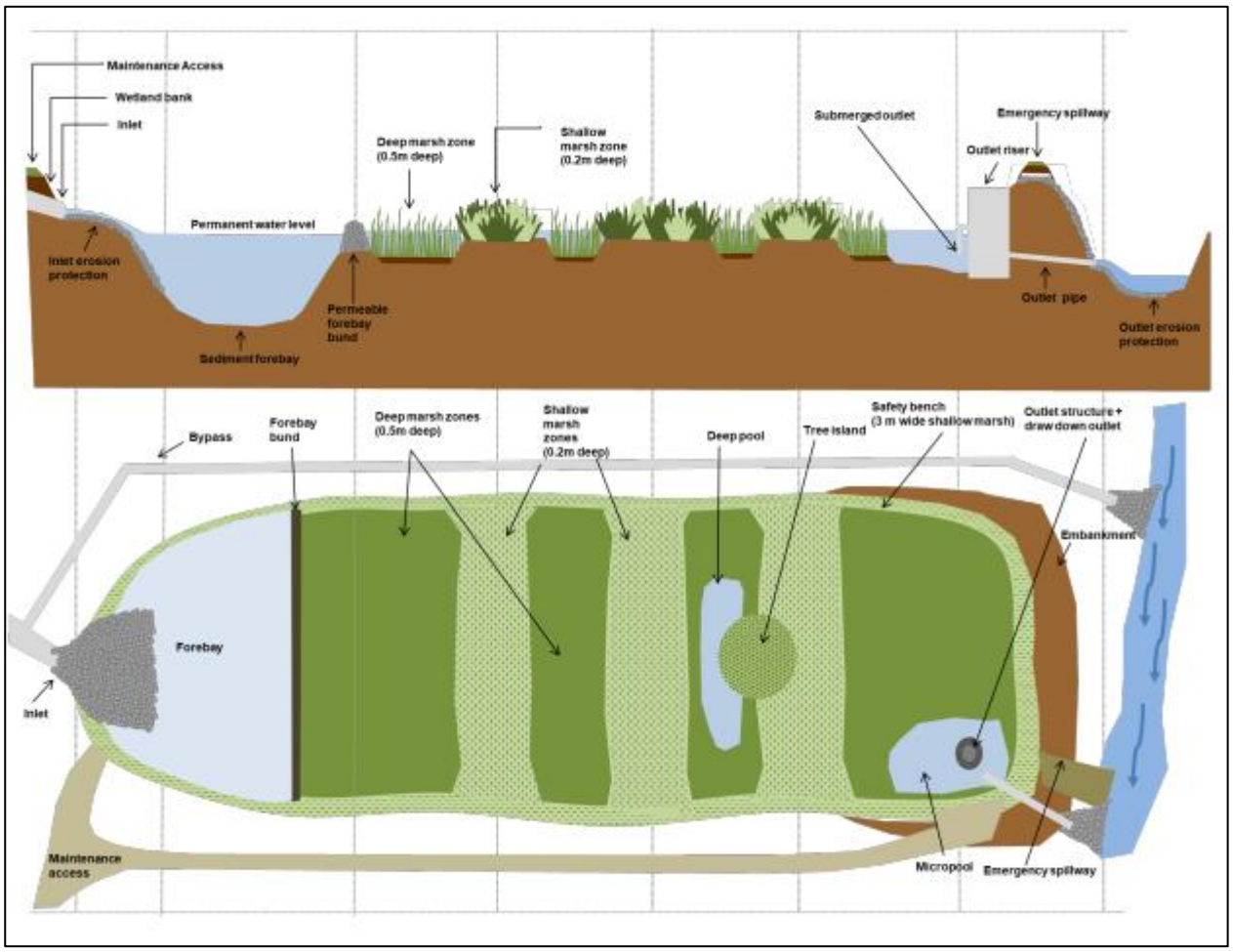


Figure 13: General components of a banded bathymetry wetland (Auckland Council, GD01, 2017)

The following Figure 14 is taken from the Christchurch Waterways, Wetlands and Drainage Guide, (2012) and shows an example treatment train that utilises both a pond and wetland.

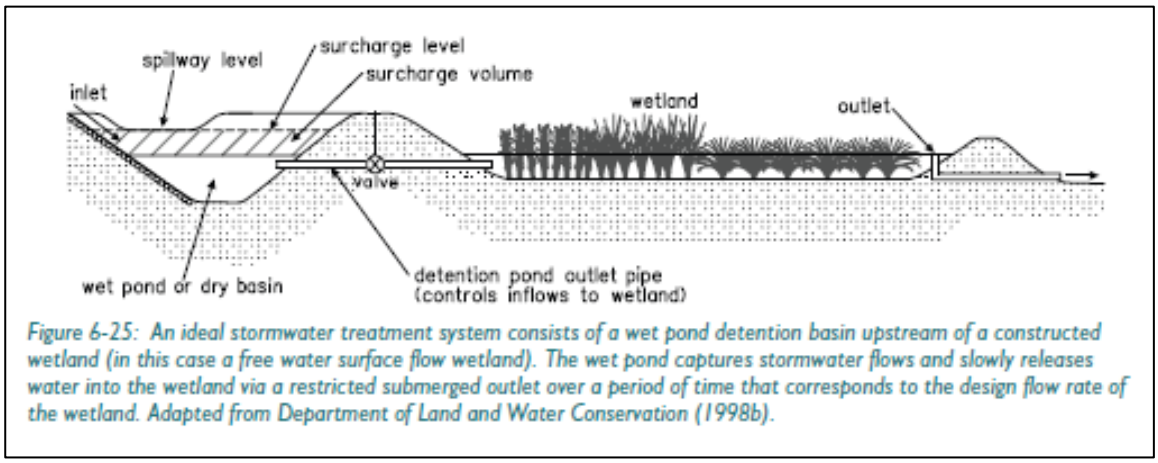


Figure 6-25: An ideal stormwater treatment system consists of a wet pond detention basin upstream of a constructed wetland (in this case a free water surface flow wetland). The wet pond captures stormwater flows and slowly releases water into the wetland via a restricted submerged outlet over a period of time that corresponds to the design flow rate of the wetland. Adapted from Department of Land and Water Conservation (1998b).

Figure 14: Example treatment train utilising a pond and wetland.

6.3.2.4. Grassed Swales and Filter Strips

Swales:
Swales are present in The Oaks subdivision in Rangiora, among other locations, to provide pre-treatment. Vegetated swales having gently sloping sides (typically flatter than 6H:1V) and flat longitudinal grades, are primary channels designed to intercept, convey, and provide inline primary treatment of stormwater (Christchurch City Council, 2012). Vegetation, either grass or other dense ground cover plants, slow the water flow to allow the water to filter through the vegetation and soil to remove pollutants including clay and silt (sediment), dissolved nutrients and metals (e.g. nitrogen, phosphorous and zinc) (Auckland Regional Council, 2010). Swales are commonly placed closed to point source and can act as conveyance to a secondary stormwater treatment system such as a larger infiltration basin or wetland. They can also function as a treatment system independently for a specific site and then conveyed to join the council network via pipes or directly to a receiving environment.

Filter Strips:
A key point of difference between swales and filter strips is that; where swales collect concentrated flow which is directed into the channel, a filter strip intercepts stormwater as distributed or sheet flow before they become concentrated and then distribute the flow evenly across the filter strip (Auckland Council, 2010). The filter strip reduces flow velocities, and a percentage of runoff may infiltrate back into ground.

Typical components of a grassed swale are shown the Figure 15 below, and is an excerpt from the Auckland Regional Council Technical Report 053 document (Healy *et al*. 2010):

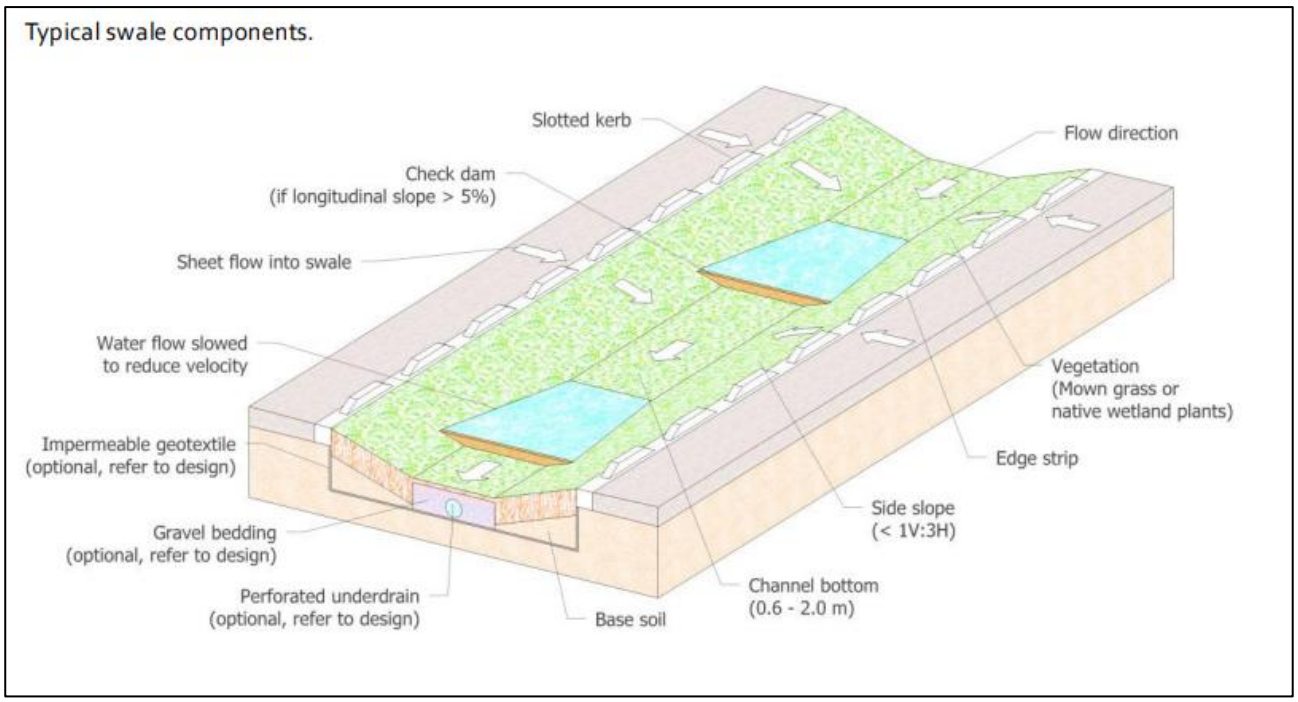


Figure 15: General components of a swale (Auckland Council, 2010)

6.3.2.5. Rain gardens

Rain gardens were installed on East Belt in 2024, however are not commonly used in Rangiora. The following points are summarised from Christchurch City Council Rain Garden Design, Construction and Maintenance Manual, (2016); and provides an overview of design and function of a rain garden.

- Rain gardens (also known as bio-retention devices); are engineered gardens designed to harness the natural ability of vegetation and soils to treat stormwater.

- Treatment occurs through sedimentation, filtration, adsorption and uptake by vegetation and operate to reduce effects of stormwater volumes, peak flows and provide treatment.
- Stormwater tree pits can be considered a special type of rain garden that accommodates a large tree. The treatment mechanism and form is largely the same and most design, construction and maintenance aspects of rain gardens also apply to tree pits.
- The advantage of a rain garden, besides its primary function noted above, is that aesthetically they are pleasing and are a good option in city centres as it provides a natural feel to otherwise hard concrete structures.
- Rain gardens work by ponding stormwater in the planted area, which is then filtered through the soil mix and by plant roots. These absorb and filter contaminants before stormwater flows into surrounding ground, pipes, drains and onto final receiving environments.

The key components of a rain garden are shown in Figure 16 below.

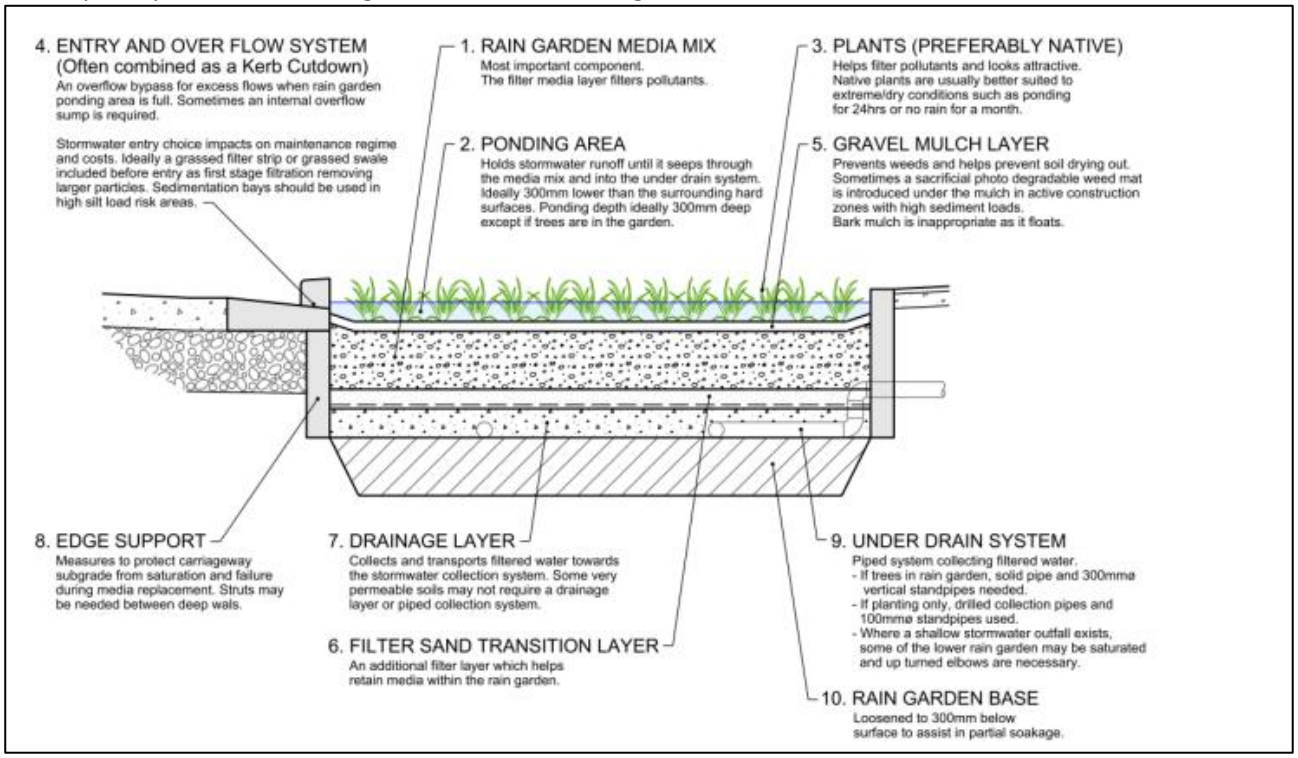


Figure 16: Key components of a rain garden (Christchurch City Council, 2016)

Figure 17: Example of a rain garden (Christchurch City Council, 2016)

6.3.2.6. Proprietary Devices

Stormwater treatment can be achieved through a variety of devices designed and manufactured by specific companies. These proprietary treatment devices offer a pre-engineered solution for managing and treating stormwater runoff. Key characteristics of these devices is that they vary in terms of removal efficiencies, types of contaminants removed, costs, maintenance requirements and total catchment area served. Commonly used systems within Rangiora are:

Gross pollutant traps (such as LittaTraps, and Enviropods)
Designed as an easy low-cost solution for sites and environments that require the removal of sediments and gross pollutants and a reduction of particulate-bound heavy metals, and oils and grease from entering into the downstream stormwater or waterways.

Hydrodynamic separators (Vortex Separator)
Utilises hydrodynamic flow paths to separate out contaminants such as hydrocarbons, sediment and floatables. These systems can cater for larger catchment areas and flows.

Filter media systems (such as the StormFilter)
One of the widely used solutions in this space are the cartridge filter systems. These systems contain cartridges that are filled with a specific media mix (defers between manufacturers). Besides TSS, gross pollutants and hydrocarbon, these filter media systems can also target removal of nutrients, organics, and organic trapped bacteria. They are generally designed to treat only the first flush of a stormwater event and can remove contaminants both in particulate and dissolved form.

Another new type of engineered media system from Stormwater 360 includes the Filterra and Bioscape filters. The Bioscape filter is a new technology which resembles a rain garden, however contains high-flow engineered media so can achieve equivalent treatment in a much reduced space. These systems that can be designed and manufactured to various sizes to suit a range of catchment area. This system is a new technology that has been indicated recently will be installed by Christchurch City Council to treat selective urban areas in the proposed Avon Ōtakaro Stormwater Management Plan and is also a system that WDC is

considering trialling as a solution for stormwater quality improvement projects in areas with limited space for WSD solutions.

7. Project Implementation Framework

7.1. Introduction

One of the objectives for this SMP is to outline the framework used to prioritize and select projects that are to be implemented for stormwater improvement within Rangiora. This section outlines the simple and structured framework that was developed for the SMP. The aim of the framework was to ensure effective allocation of budget to maximize the impact of stormwater management improvement projects, and in alignment of the Rangiora Network Discharge Consent objectives, encourage WSD and NPS-FM Te Mana o Te Wai principles.

7.2. Goals and Objectives

The proposed duration of the SMP is from 2025-2040. This SMP seeks to achieve the receiving environment objectives set in Condition 8 of consent CRC184601 (Section 2.1) within this timeframe.

Water quality monitoring results from Rangiora baseline monitoring in 2014-17 and 2021-2023 under consent CRC184601 show non-compliance for several contaminants. In the consent application, WDC proposed to Environment Canterbury to implement stormwater improvement projects to meet compliance levels by 2040. A budget for these stormwater quality improvements is earmarked to cost $9.8 million in the Long Term Plan 2024-34 (in addition to existing stormwater project allocations). The section provides an overview of the potential stormwater improvement capital projects that this funding will be allocated for, and the framework used to prioritise and assess the projects that will be delivered.

There has been previous work on prevention of downstream flooding, scour and erosion, such as projects from the Rangiora SMP in 2001 and flood recovery work after the 2014 flood event. It is projected that the Rangiora SMP will focus primarily on stormwater quality improvement projects, the area where the need is greatest, to be in compliance with contaminant guideline values (as set in CRC184601 Schedule 1 and the Rangiora Stormwater Monitoring Programme) which forms part of the consent. Consultation with Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga (via Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd) has been undertaken for inclusion of actions in the work programme for objectives in consent condition 8 (d) and (e) regarding wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and mahinga kai.

7.3. Framework Methodology and Application

The following steps of identification, categorisation, and evaluation were taken into account for the development of this methodology.

7.3.1. Project Identification

A list of potential stormwater management projects within the Rangiora township boundaries were identified and compiled. Identifying projects involved soliciting proposals from internal departments and via consultation with Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga,and gathering any relevant information for each project i.e description, objectives, alignment of projects to project categories and estimated timeline for implementation. Project approvals are through WDC standard planning processes, i.e. inclusion of budget in Annual and Long Term Plans.

A list of the capital expenditure projects identified to-date for inclusion in the SMP are shown in Section 9. Future projects will use the same framework methodology for evaluation.

7.3.2. Project Categorisation and Subcategorization (Tier 1 and 2 Factors)

Project groups were developed based on their key objectives of the project and alignment with CRC184601 objectives. Each project was then classified into the most relevant project group based on its primary focus. The following project categories were identified:

Table 14: Project groups

	Project Group	Description
1	**Water Quality Improvement**	*Focusing on projects with the most significant impact on improving water quality in priority waterways and high-risk areas within the township.*
2	**Waterway Restoration**	*Focusing on projects that actively restore the ecological health and function of waterways impacted by stormwater runoff while ensuring the protection of wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga. (i.e: streambed and bank stabilization work, riparian zone planting and restoration, access for and enhancement of mahinga kai activities, habitat enrichment of native and or endangered species.)*
3	**Flood Mitigation**	*Prioritising projects based on severity of flood risk, vulnerable communities and areas of networks that require water quantity management improvements.*
4	**Community Engagement & Education**	*Promoting public awareness and understanding of stormwater management issues and solutions. (Educational workshops and community events, public signage and informational campaigns, public data collection initiatives, school programs.)*
5	**Compliance and Infrastructure**	*Addressing urgent needs like critical asset upgrades, meeting regulatory requirements, and remediating existing non-compliance issues.*
6	**Innovation and Collaboration**	*Encouraging innovative approaches and partnerships with tangata whenua, community groups, and other stakeholders to address emerging challenges and opportunities. Including trialling of new technology and green infrastructure solutions*

7.3.2.1. Project Evaluation Within Categories

Each project category has a set of established subcategories or prioritization factors categorized into Tier 1 and Tier 2. The two-tiered evaluation system is used to assess potential projects in more detail and ensure a consistent evaluation process.

Tier 1 Factors: These are essential criteria applied to all projects within any category. Projects are initially evaluated against these core factors and assesses their alignment with overall goals and objectives of the category.

Tier 2 Factors: These are more specific criteria that depend on the outcome of the Tier 1 evaluation. If a project meets a specific Tier 1 factor, it is then further assessed against the corresponding Tier 2 factor(s); which provides a more in-depth understanding into project impact and effectiveness. Conversely, if a project does not meet a specific Tier 1 factor, the corresponding Tier 2 factor becomes irrelevant for that project.

The Tier 1 and Tier 2 factors are shown in the Project Assessment Table (Table 12).

This approach ensures all projects are evaluated against the same essential criteria while allowing for additional, project-specific considerations for those that demonstrate strong potential.

7.3.3. Continuous Improvement

This framework is designed to be adaptable and accommodate ongoing revisions and 5-yearly reviews, aligning with the concept of a SMP as a living document that evolves to address changing needs and opportunities. While formal consent conditions mandate a comprehensive SMP review every five years, more frequent internal revisions can ensure this plan stays current and that the review captures all emerging requirements. Recognising the importance of continuous improvement and accountability, WDC will monitor the progress and effectiveness of implemented projects based on the framework's outcomes. This exercise will inform future updates of the framework; potentially including adjustments to specific criteria (like Tier 1 and Tier 2 factors) to better align with the evolving priorities of the Council, the Rangiora community and national requirements, as set out by Taumata Arowai.

Project assessments or re-assessments could be updated and evaluated using the framework outlined whenever there is a budgetary opportunity to do so, such as for Annual Plans, Long Term Plans, as well as for reviews of this SMP every 5 years. Additionally, the weighting of each factor and the potential adoption of a scoring system in the future will be reviewed.

7.4. Project Evaluation Outcomes

7.4.1. List of Projects Identified for Stormwater Improvement within Rangiora.

Section 9 details a budget with a list of CAPEX projects recommended by this SMP. Note that this budget requires consideration and approval through a Council Annual Plan and/or Long Term Plan to be finalised.

Appendix E contains a template for further scoping of CAPEX projects for inclusion into the Council capital works programme and facilitate project initiation.

Additionally, an action programme is detailed in Section 8 for stormwater management initiatives that improve operations and maintenance, or that are one-off investigations.

7.4.2. Project Prioritisation Framework

Table 12 outlines the developed prioritization framework for stormwater improvement projects. All remaining identified projects, not currently included in the budget, will be evaluated using this framework and the methodology detailed in section 7.3.

Table 15: Project Prioritization Assessment Table

Project Prioritsation Assessment Table				
Project Group: **Project Title:** **Description** **Key NDC Objective**				
Tier 1 Factors	**Yes**	**Tier 2 Factors**	**Yes2**	**Internal Use: Context/Measure**
Project within a high risk area		Serves an Industrial area with no exsiting treatment		Check SMP
		Exceedance in compliance limits in receiving waterway		Check monitoring programme results (e.g. TRIM 230919146639)
		Serves an urban residential area with no exsiting treatment		Check SMP
		Has exsiting treatment but poor water quality results		Check SMP and monitoring programme results (e.g. TRIM 230919146639)
Urgency: Immediate Threat to Public Safety		Risk of flooding in critical areas		Check Rangiora Urban Stormwater Model report (TRIM 240508073139)
		Failing or inadequate infrastructure		Service requests, CCTV footage and inspections
		Critical infrastructure and high population at risk		Service requests, CCTV footage and inspections
		Public health concerns		Service requests, other - Health NZ Community and Public Health or ECan concerns
Urgency: Risk to environment		Erosion control		Check Rangiora Urban Stormwater Model reports (TRIM 240508073139, 131112104705)
		Pollution control		Pollution Prevention Plans, site-specific SMPs, ECan consents to discharge
		Habitat restoration		Ecological Surveys - 5 Yearly surveys for CRC184601 (TRIM 24061809882)
Urgency: Regulatory Compliance		Non compliant to meeting NDC dicharge limits /others		ECan non-compliance reports
		Reporting deadlines		
		New regulatory requirements		New regulations
Urgency: Resource Availability/Disruptions		Seasonal constraints		
		Emergency funding		
		Minimizing service disruptions		
Urgency: Long-Term Cost Implications		Preventative maintenance need		Operations and Maintenance manuals
		Cascading infrastructure failures		Service request information
Identified as Culturally significant by Mana Whenua		Cultural and histroical significance		MKL report (2018) for the Proposed District Plan with wahi tapu and wahi taonga (TRIM 180910103490), Cultural Impact Assessment for Rangiora CRC184601 (TRIM 230830134536)
		Mahinga Kai Sites		MKL report (2018) for the Proposed District Plan with wahi tapu and wahi taonga (TRIM 180910103490), Cultural Impact Assessment for Rangiora CRC184601 (TRIM 230830134536), listed as taonga species in schedule 97 of the Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act (1998)
Socially significant		High Public Interest/ Publich health and Safety		Feedback from Environment Services Unit (for health and safety)
		Improving access to green spaces and recreation		Feedback from WDC Greenspace Team
		Promoting community participation and decision-making		Feedback from WDC Community Team
		Educational and Awareness-Raising Opportunities		Feedback from WDC Community Team
		Enhancing aesthetics and neighborhood livability		Feedback from WDC Development Planning Unit
Receving environment of high ecological value		Threat to endangered species/habitat		Check 'Critical Habitat of Indigenous Species' map - Plan Change 7 of the Land and Water Regional Plan and New Zealand Freshwater Fish Database records
		Habitat diversity and complexity		Feedback from WDC Ecologist / Water Environment Advisor - assess both aquatic and terrestrial habitats
		Benfits to ecological corridors		Feedback from WDC Ecologists / Water Environment Advisor
		Restoration potential		Feedback from WDC Ecologists / Water Environment Advisor
Multifunctional benefit		Ecosystem Services Water quality improvement		Feedback from WDC Ecologists / Water Environment Advisor
		Flood control and erosion mitigation		Feedback from the Network Planning Team
		Carbon sequestration and climate change adaptation		Feedback from / WDC Ecologists / Water Environment Advisor
		Community involvement and stewardship		Feedback from WDC Community Team
		Community Engagement, Education and Outreach		Feedback from WDC Community Team
		Utilizing common timelines or funding sources		Capex budget spreadsheets for Drainage, Wastewater, Water, Roading projects
Potential allignment with other projects		Shared Resources and Infrastructure		Capex budget spreadsheets for Drainage, Wastewater, Water, Roading projects
		Phased implementation		Timeframes of other projects
Meets WDC Community Outcomes		Efficient and resilient core services		WDC LTP 2024-2034
		Caring for the environment		WDC LTP 2024-2034
		Positive about the future		WDC LTP 2024-2034
		Proud to be local		WDC LTP 2024-2034
Allignment with LGA 4 well beings		Social well-being		Local Government Act (2002) and Local Government (Community Well-being Amendment Act (2019)
		Environmental well-being		Local Government Act (2002) and Local Government (Community Well-being Amendment Act (2019)
		Economic well-being		Local Government Act (2002) and Local Government (Community Well-being Amendment Act (2019)
		Cultural well-being		Local Government Act (2002) and Local Government (Community Well-being Amendment Act (2019)
Flood Risk Mitigation/Water Quantity Control		Critical infrastructure and high population at risk		Criticality of assets and risk assessments - Feedback from Stormwater and Waterways Manager
		Frequent and severe flooding		Check Rangiora Urban Stormwater Model report (TRIM 240508073139)
		Potential flood depth and damage		Feedback from the Network Planning Team
		Volume reduction and storage		Feedback from the Network Planning Team
		Peak flow reduction		Feedback from the Network Planning Team
		Improved drainage capacity		Feedback from the Network Planning Team

8. Action Work Programme

The action work programme proposed for this SMP (Table 16) are operational initiatives, to be carried out alongside capital expenditure projects (see Section 9). Actions for the period 2025-2030 are the primary focus, with an update of actions to be carried out for each 5-yearly review of the SMP. Changes to current "business as usual" practices have been listed, however current "business as usual" practices with no change proposed have been excluded for clarity and brevity purposes.

Progress on the action work programme will be overseen by the WDC Stormwater and Waterways Manager.

Table 16: Action work programme for the Rangiora SMP

Flood Mitigation Aligns with consent objective 8 (a)				
Work Programme	**Actions**	**Role (Implemented by who)**	**Timeframe**	**Expected outcomes**
Stormwater reticulation master planning for Rangiora	Develop a stormwater reticulation master plan for Rangiora township based on expected level of development	Network Planning Team	Every 5 years (for SMP review)	Highlight any deficiencies within the stormwater network and allow for forward planning
Prevent flooding of habitable floors to a 1:50 Annual Recurrence Interval (ARI) event	Regular Rangiora Urban Stormwater Model flood model re-runs that monitor changes to impervious areas and stormwater network capacity. Appropriate use of District flood hazard modelling to set Finished Floor Level requirements. Compensate with planning changes (i.e. District Plan restrictions on land use) or capacity upgrades where required.	Network Planning Team Development Planning Unit / Infrastructure Resilience Team	Every 5 years re-run of model Compare model with flood events (e.g. service requests) – as required	Habitable floor levels will not be flooded through controls on development and/or capacity upgrades
Water Quality Improvement Aligns with consent objective 8 (c)				
Work Programme	**Actions**	**Role (Implemented by who)**	**Timeframe**	**Expected outcomes**
Erosion and sediment control guidance for small construction sites	Create a guideline document for erosion and sediment control plans for small sites. Attach this guide to building consents issued by Council.	Guidance prepared by 3 Waters. PIM Team and Building Team to implement	1 July 2026	Decrease in sediment discharges from construction sites

Investigate the treatment efficiency of strategic SMAs	Investigate current state functioning of strategic SMAs (North Brook Ponds *Io Io Whenua*, North Brook sub-catchment, Pond A – South South Brook sub-catchment, and Pond C, No. 7 Drain sub-catchment) and recommend treatment improvements	3 Waters Team (via external contracts)	30 June 2027	Ability to improve treatment efficiency of strategic SMAs
Construction phase discharges - Best practice used at construction sites for sediment control	WDC requirement Erosion and Sediment Control Plans for all construction sites (as required by the Stormwater Drainage and Watercourse Protection Bylaw 2024, Section 11) Investigation of potential non-compliances	Building Unit 3 Waters Team, with possible referral to ECan for enforcement	30 June 2030	Sediment from 95% of construction activities is treated to best practice by 2030
Target contaminants (sediment, zinc and copper) from high traffic and industrial areas	Analyse options for improving street sweeping sump cleaning frequency and methodology, and adopting innovative technologies	3 Waters Team	Every time the Road and Drainage Maintenance Contract is renewed (approx. 5-yearly)	Understanding of how to carry out innovation for water quality improvements from high traffic and industrial areas
Retrofitting treatment or source control of high and medium risk sub-catchments	Investigate feasibility and practicability of options for source control or retrofitting treatment of existing high and medium risk catchments (North Brook , particularly Newnham St industrial area, Middle Brook, selective areas of the South Brook) where there is no dissolved metal treatment, or where contaminant levels exceed the guideline value after treatment (No. 7 Drain)	3 Waters Team	30 June 2032	Reduction in contaminants sources (such as dissolved zinc and copper) and/or increased contaminant treatment in retrofitted catchments
Review modelled and monitoring sources of zinc and copper	Use CLM outcomes and stormwater monitoring programme results to find hot spots, then propose treatment or source control options	Network Planning Team, 3 Waters Team	Prior to each review of SMP Update a CLM every 5 years	Up-to-date information for prioritising projects

SMA sediment remediation programme	Remediate SMAs that have been assessed by a SQEP to require actions, based on 2024 sediment sampling investigation results and any further investigations	3 Waters (externally contracted to a SQEP)	Consent timeframes	Minimise risk of groundwater contamination from SMAs
Water Quality Improvement - Control industrial and contaminated sites Aligns with consent objectives 8 (c) and (e)				
Work Programme	**Actions**	**Role (Implemented by who)**	**Timeframe**	**Expected outcomes**
Implement high risk site management from Bylaw changes	Implement changes from the Stormwater, Drainage and Watercourse Bylaw (2024) Set-up and refine processes for site-specific stormwater management plan review, approval, and monitoring for high risk sites. Promote Pollution Prevention Plan requirements and process for high and medium risk site approvals Apply process to assess applications from LLUR sites prior for acceptance or exclusion of discharge into Council stormwater network under CRC184601 Consent	3 Waters Team, Land Development Team	1 January 2025	Annual compliance monitoring programme of high risk sites commences by 1 January 2025 Site-specific Stormwater Management Plans and Pollution Prevention Plans in place for 95% of high risk sites by 2030
Spill response	Require appropriate spill kits at medium and high risk sites	3 Waters Team	Ongoing	Contaminants prevented from reaching the stormwater network
High and medium risk businesses database	High and medium risk businesses database compiled based on existing Environment Canterbury consent information	3 Waters Team	1 January 2025	Engagement with high and medium risk sites enabled by a contacts database
Heavy metals in the South South Brook	Investigate sources of heavy metals in the South South Brook to establish whether there are legacy or recent sources of contaminants	3 Waters Team	30 June 2025	Improved receiving environment (the South South Brook) for aquatic organisms
Waterway Restoration - Provide protection and culturally appropriate treatment of wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga habitats. Protect and enhance mahinga kai Aligns with consent objectives 8 (d) and (e)				
Work Programme	**Actions**	**Role (Implemented by who)**	**Timeframe**	**Expected outcomes**

Faecal bacterial contamination	Carry out *E. coli* investigations (potentially with source tracking) and follow up with remediation measures for wastewater sources such as point sources or cross-connections with stormwater pipes Update wet weather overflow modelling	3 Waters Team, Network Planning Team	On-going	Decrease in dry weather and wet weather *E.coli* counts
Enhancement of habitat for taonga species, targeted planting, and exotic species removal	Carry out drainage maintenance works under the Drainage Maintenance Management Plan, and enhancement projects under the Zone Implementation Programme Addendum (ZIPA), Arohatia te Awa (Cherish the River) and potentially other WDC work programmes.	3 Waters Team, Greenspace Team	On-going	Improved abundance and health of taonga species
Regular 'State of the Takiwā' monitoring and reporting	Support the programme design and implementation of 'State of the Takiwā' monitoring	Environment Canterbury, Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga – supported by WDC	To be confirmed	Waterways will be monitored for cultural health and mahinga kai trends
Enhancement of waipuna/springs, wetlands and riparian areas in the Ruataniwha Cam River catchment	Carry out drainage maintenance works under the Drainage Maintenance Management Plan, and enhancement projects under the Zone Implementation Programme Addendum (ZIPA), Arohatia te Awa (Cherish the River) and potentially other WDC work programmes.	3 Waters Team, Greenspace Team	On-going	Improved abundance and health of taonga species
Habitat enhancement projects within waterways, particularly Critical Habitats for Indigenous Species (CLWRP)	Boulder placement for kanakana (lamprey) spawning habitat enhancement in the South Brook, Middle Brook and North Brook	Water Environment Advisor	1 July 2026	Improved habitat for kanakana (lamprey) spawning
Maintain habitat complexity, such as woody debris for kekewai / wai kōura (freshwater crayfish)	Review Drainage Maintenance Management Plan 2020 for management of kekewai / wai kōura (freshwater crayfish) vegetation and woody debris	Water Environment Advisor, Land Drainage Engineer	Next review of the Drainage Maintenance Management Plan (2020)	Key habitat for kekewai / wai kōura (freshwater crayfish) is maintained or will improve over time from management

Encourage WSD (also known as low impact design)	Incorporate further WSD in the ECoP, such as to encourage minimising impervious surface area	Land Development Team	Next ECoP review	Attenuation of peak run-off
Watercress enhancement projects in the Ruataniwha Cam River catchment	Experiment with weeding of competitor species to watercress, bank enhancements, and enabling access to watercress areas	Potentially Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga or their nominated entity (from WDC ZIPA budget)	TBC	Increased abundance of watercress available for mahinga kai
Review watercress drainage management practices	Review existing exclusion areas where watercress is to not be removed for drainage maintenance		Next review of the Drainage Maintenance Management Plan (2020)	Increased abundance of watercress available for mahinga kai
Community engagement and education programmes Aligns with consent objectives 8 (a)-(e)				
Work Programme	**Actions**	**Role (Implemented by who)**	**Timeframe**	**Expected outcomes**
Source control through behaviour change	Community engagement programmes regarding source control for dog owners (faecal bacteria) residential and industry land use (zinc and other contaminants) Support catchment groups and environmental organisations promoting healthy waterways	3 Waters Team	On-going	Decrease in stormwater contaminants
Innovation and Collaboration Aligns with consent objectives 8 (a)-(e)				
Work Programme	**Actions**	**Role (Implemented by who)**	**Timeframe**	**Expected outcomes**
Evaluation of innovative technologies	Monitoring of any novel technology installed e.g. Mussel shell filter bunds or biofilters for contaminant removal rates	3 Waters Team	As required	Informed decision-making for future treatment decisions

9. Budget

In the WDC Long Term Plan 2024-2034 there is a total budget of $9.8 million of capital expenditure for projects identified by this SMP. Table 14 indicates how this $9.8 million could be spent. This SMP is not seeking any additional budget above what is currently allocated in the Long Term Plan 2024-2034. Note that

these indicative costs require further option scoping and costing and will be confirmed through the Council Annual Plan or Long Term Plan budgeting process. This is in addition to existing budgets for stormwater treatment and capacity improvement projects which have been included in Table 17 for completeness.

Table 17: Stormwater Capital Projects Budget

Project Title	Indicative spend for SMP water quality improvement projects[1]	Existing allocation in Long Term Plan 2024-34	Total $ (indicative spend and existing allocation)
Project Works			
Newnham Street Industrial Area Treatment (North Brook)	4,500,000		4,500,000
North Brook Treatment	1,800,000		
North Drain Treatment - potential infiltration basin	1,200,000	1,183,110	2,383,110
Middle Brook Treatment	1,800,000	397,860	2,197,860
SMA treatment efficiency improvements or alternate options	500,000		500,000
North Brook - Railway Drain Treatment		282,690	565,380
Under Channel Piping		565,380	1,005,120
North Brook Retaining Wall - Janelle to White		921,360	1,842,720
North Drain Piping - Ashley to Edward		575,850	1,151,700
Belmont Avenue Drainage Upgrades		481,620	963,240
Stormwater Minor Improvements		471,150	848,070
Blackett Street Piping		1,256,400	2,512,800
East Belt to Cam River Connection		523,500	1,047,000
Three Brooks Enhancement Work - North Brook / Geddis Street		287,925	575,850
Three Brooks Enhancement Work - Middle Brook Tributary		209,400	418,800
Three Brooks Enhacement Project - North Brook Victoria to Newnham		471,150	942,300
Three Brooks Enhancement Work - Middle Brook Martyn to Bush		235,575	471,150
Three Brooks Enhancement - Middle Brook Bush to King		628,200	1,256,400
Wiltshire / Green Pipework Upgrade Stage 2		499,419	998,838
Stormwater Reticulation Renewals			
Rangiora Urban Drainage Long Term Headworks Renewals		68,055	136,110
Blackett Street Piping		130,875	261,750
Rangiora Urban Drainage Long Term Renewals		261,750	523,500

Note:
1. The figures allocated in this column are an indicative spend of a total allocation of a pool of $9.8m in the 2024-2034 Long Term Plan. This indicative spend is in addition to stormwater budgets for specific projects that are also allocated in the LTP and included in Table 17 for completeness.

10. Review

This SMP shall be reviewed at least once every 5 years, and revised annually, if required, to respond to:

- The results of monitoring undertaken in accordance with this consent;
- The results of updated hydraulic modelling for the catchments which receive stormwater under this consent;
- Any changes to relevant national and/or regional planning documents, including those that result from the Land and Water Regional Plan sub-regional chapter development process;
- New technologies or changes in good practise stormwater treatment.

In addition to the revisions required under Condition (10) of CRC184601, as per Condition (11), the SMP shall be revised at other times if requested by the Canterbury Regional Council under the following conditions:

- Any changes to relevant national, and/or regional planning documents including those that result from the CLWRP sub-regional chapter development process; or
- The results of monitoring or modelling, including any investigations or outcomes in relation to the responses to modelling and monitoring; or
- The use of new technologies which may provide new opportunities for mitigation treatment and source control; and
- Upon the release of any amendment to the Resource Management Act 1991, or any document accepted as a New Zealand Guideline or Standard, which addresses the stormwater management requirements set out in Consent CRC184601.

11. Adaptive Management

WDC intends to apply an adaptive management approach to the management of the stormwater in Rangiora. Adaptive management is an investigational approach to management, often defined as 'structured learning by doing'. It has three elements, (1) monitoring, (2) adapting and (3) learning.

The monitoring programme assesses the performance of the management of Rangiora's stormwater management systems relative to the specified CRC184601 Objectives, as well as identify projects or management actions that would progressively improve the management of stormwater or address a specific issue(s).

The SMP will be revised annually, and reviewed every 5 years, which in turn will feed into WDC Annual Plan and Long-term planning processes. A continual review of emerging technology and consideration of the performance of the implemented projects or management actions will ensure that WDC expenditure will be directed to projects and actions that will progressively address the objectives of the SMP. The Rangiora Stormwater Monitoring Programme and CLM for CRC184601 allows WDC to evaluate the performance and progress of the stormwater management infrastructure to achieve these objectives, and more importantly, trigger the identification of additional projects that would improve the outcomes of the stormwater network.

12. References

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APPENDIX A. Schedule 1 of CRC184601 – Water Quality

Contaminant	Guideline	Guideline Source
Total Suspended Solids	<50 gm3	CLWRP
Dissolved Copper	< 0.0018 mg/L	CLWRP *spring fed – plains – Urban* Water 90% of the Australian New Zealand Guidelines
Dissolved Zinc	< 0.015 mg/L	CLWRP *spring fed – plains – Urban* Water
pH	Shall be between 6.5 - 8.5	CLWRP, *section 16, schedule 5*
Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus	< 0.016mg /L	CLWRP, *section 16, schedule 5*
E. coli	95% of the samples should have less than 550 E. coli per 100 mL	CLWRP, *section 16, schedule 5*
Total Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Depends on pH level	CLWRP, *Table S5C, Schedule 5*
Hardness	5 yearly adjustment of Guideline Value	
Dissolved Organic Carbon	To characterise the waterway – adjust Guideline Value	

Note: The limits and targets which measure stormwater discharge quality and receiving waterway effects, and which prompt required responses, apply when managing contaminants demonstrated to be discharging from the reticulated stormwater system including from private connections to the system that are authorised under consent CRC184601.

The Rangiora stormwater network monitoring programme also includes a "stream health" section including requirements to gather baseline and trend information on environmental targets for environmental reporting purposes. These are not compliance requirements of CRC184601. The stream health reporting may demonstrate progress toward receiving environment objectives that are the result of interventions undertaken or natural processes occurring outside of the scope of consent CRC184601.

APPENDIX B. SMA Remedial Strategy and Soil Disposal Procedure

An exceedance of trigger values specified for any infiltration basin, soakpit or dry detention basin may prompt a site-specific risk assessment/s of effects of the recorded contaminant levels on groundwater quality prior to confirming whether excavation of the affected soil layers or other suitable modifications to the basin are required (based on expert advice from a contaminated land practitioner (SQEP)). This will include any mitigation provided from either:

(a) for infiltration basins and soakpits, the extent of soil depth and associated separation between the affected soil layer and the seasonal high groundwater level (e.g. what attenuation is provided if the contaminated layer is not in direct contact with groundwater and the extent to which this reduces the risk); or

(b) for dry detention basins, the attenuation provided by soil type and ground infiltration and attenuation potential, including whether infiltration and effects on groundwater from the basin are likely to be occurring or are mitigated by the soil type and infiltration rate.

For wet ponds and constructed wetlands, once the lateral and vertical extent of the contamination has been determined, then any combination of the following mitigation options may apply:

- excavation to remove all contaminated soils until contaminant concentrations in the remaining soils, as determined by a repeat of the sampling and analysis methods (above) are less than or equal to the trigger concentrations;
- the redesign of hydraulic conveyance within the wetland to reduce the disturbance and disbursal of silts being conveyed into the downstream environment; and/ or
- other suitable action/s, such as improvements to sediment trapping, addition of new or alternative plants or addition of new filtration media that will better perform the desired treatment functions to protect the site and downstream waterway.

The immediate reinstatement of a wetland or wet pond may not always be the best option for the management of water quality in both the facility and its downstream environment. This is due to various factors including effects of disturbance of the wetland habitat and extent of effects on species present during reinstatement on the ecology of the wetland. A further factor is the length of time required to reestablish wetland vegetation and habitat within a reinstated site. The draining of a wet pond with contaminated water or sludge into a downstream waterway is undesirable. The relative extent of effects of any ongoing discharge into surface water should also be considered in comparison with the extent of the effects of site reestablishment. Some constructed wetlands are lined with clay or low permeability liners, which reduces the risks of leaching materials into nearby springs or waterways. All of these factors will be considered in determining the most suitable mitigation option for each constructed wetland, or wet pond, when Guideline Values are exceeded.

WDC may commission a site-specific assessment of risks to groundwater quality to determine whether excavation to remove affected soil layers or other actions are required. Results of the risk assessment will be reported to Environment Canterbury.

Sediment for disposal will be transported to only a landfill or managed fill which are approved to accept the contaminated material.

This SMA Remedial Strategy and Soil Disposal Procedure detailed in this SMP also is incorporated into the Rangiora Stormwater Monitoring Programme and brief for basin sediment sampling that forms part of the CRC184601 consent.

APPENDIX C. Contaminant Load Model

An annual contaminant load model (CLM) has been used in this SMP to estimate contaminant loads. The model is a version of the former Auckland Regional Council (ARC) CLM adjusted for Rangiora precipitation conditions. It uses GIS land use information and converts it to likely annual loads of the following contaminants;

- TSS
- Total Zinc
- Total Copper

The land areas analysed are;

- Grasslands (subcategorised by land use)
- Roofs (subcategorised by material)
- Roads (subcategorised by daily traffic volume)
- Non-road Paved Surfaces (subcategorised by land use)

The CLM estimates the contaminant load reduction from treatment.

Comparison from land use to contaminant load is based on calibrated factors generated by ARC. These have been adjusted for total rainfall but have otherwise not been calibrated for local conditions. It is noted that there is uncertainty around roofing materials as detailed roof material information is not held by WDC.

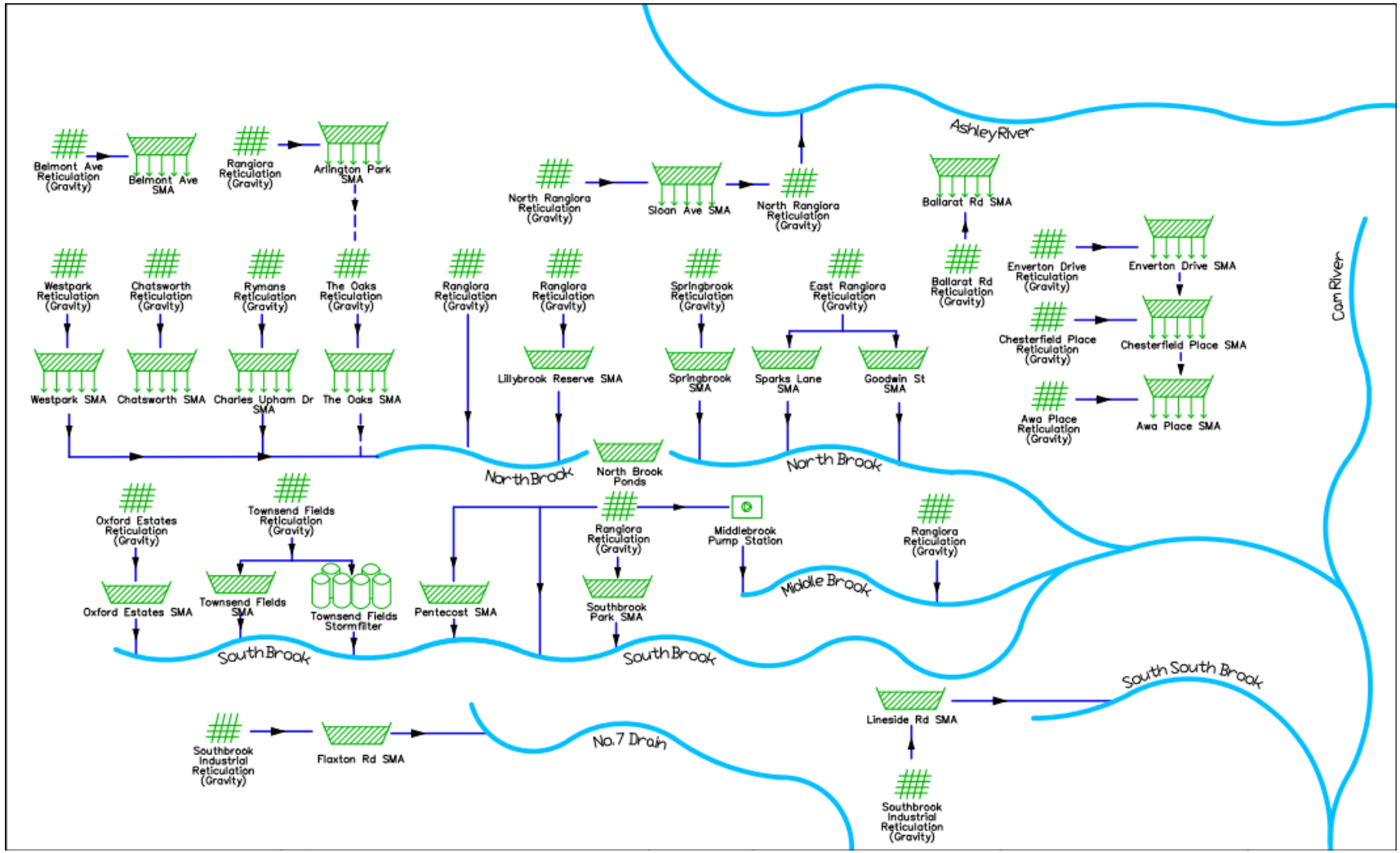
Existing treatment devices in Rangiora use load reduction factors generated by ARC. These assume the devices are operating effectively.

TRIM document 220916161020 provides a summary report of CLM findings.

While CLM results were not directly used to identify high-risk areas in this SMP, they can offer valuable insights, such as:

- CLM results can highlight areas where existing data might be insufficient. If the model predicts high potential pollution in a specific area, but may have limited sampling data to verify projections, it flags the need for further investigation. This helps target sampling efforts to areas where the risk is most likely and assist to fill knowledge gaps.
- The model can simulate how contaminants move through the stormwater system, and the effectiveness of a treatment system. This can help identify potential sources of pollution beyond land use. For example, the model might indicate that a specific industrial site or a historical spill zone could be contributing disproportionately to the overall contaminant load. This information can be crucial for developing targeted mitigation strategies.
- CLM can predict future contaminant loads based on potential changes in land use. This allows for proactive planning. For example, if a new development project is planned, CLM can help assess the potential impact on contaminant loads in the surrounding area and or final discharge points. This foresight allows WDC to implement preventive measures like stormwater treatment systems or updated regulations to mitigate future risks.
- CLM can also be utilised as a tool for project-specific assessments. By simulating different scenarios, the CLM model can be used to project which combination of areas and treatment solutions will yield the greatest water quality improvements. Additional project specific water quality monitoring should be undertaken to verify predictions of the CLM when evaluating projects, providing further confidence for decision-making.

APPENDIX D. Rangiora Stormwater Schematic Diagram (as of July 2023)



APPENDIX E. Project Brief Template

TRIM No. 240625103476 *Note: Text in italics included as an example only*

WAIMAKARIRI DISTRICT COUNCIL

PROJECT BRIEF
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Refer SMP

PROJECT NAME :		
PROJECT GROUP :		Section 7.3.2
OBJECTIVE(S) :		
	a	
	b	
	c	
DESCRIPTION :		
PROJECT AREA :		
SUB CATCHMENT :		Section 3.3
RISK LEVEL :		Section 3.5.6
IDENTIFIED SOLUTION BMP(s)		
WSD	*Wetland*	
Conventional/Proprietary	*GPT vortex separator as Pre treatment*	
Non Structural Measures	*(e.g Public education, street sweeping, signage)*	
COSTS :	**CAPITAL COSTS**	
	a *Peliminary Investigations*	
	b *Design*	
	c *Land purchase? /Modification of existing infrastructure*	
	d *Consent?*	
	e *Supply*	
	f *Install*	
	Total :	
	ANNUAL MAINTENANCE COSTS	
	a *Inspections*	
	b *Replacement filters*	
	c *Media*	
	d *Chamber suck out and disposal*	
	e	
	f	
	Total :	
NOTES/COMMENTS :		
SUGGESTED PRIORITY :	*LOW/MEDIUM/HIGH*	
ASSUMPTIONS :		TBC for erach project

Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd

Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga Position statement: Rangiora Stormwater Management Plan
Reviewed and updated:
Approved: 13/11/2024

Introduction

Within the takiwā of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, Te Rūnanga hold tino rangatiratanga over the Rangiora township and surrounding catchments (*Figure 1).*

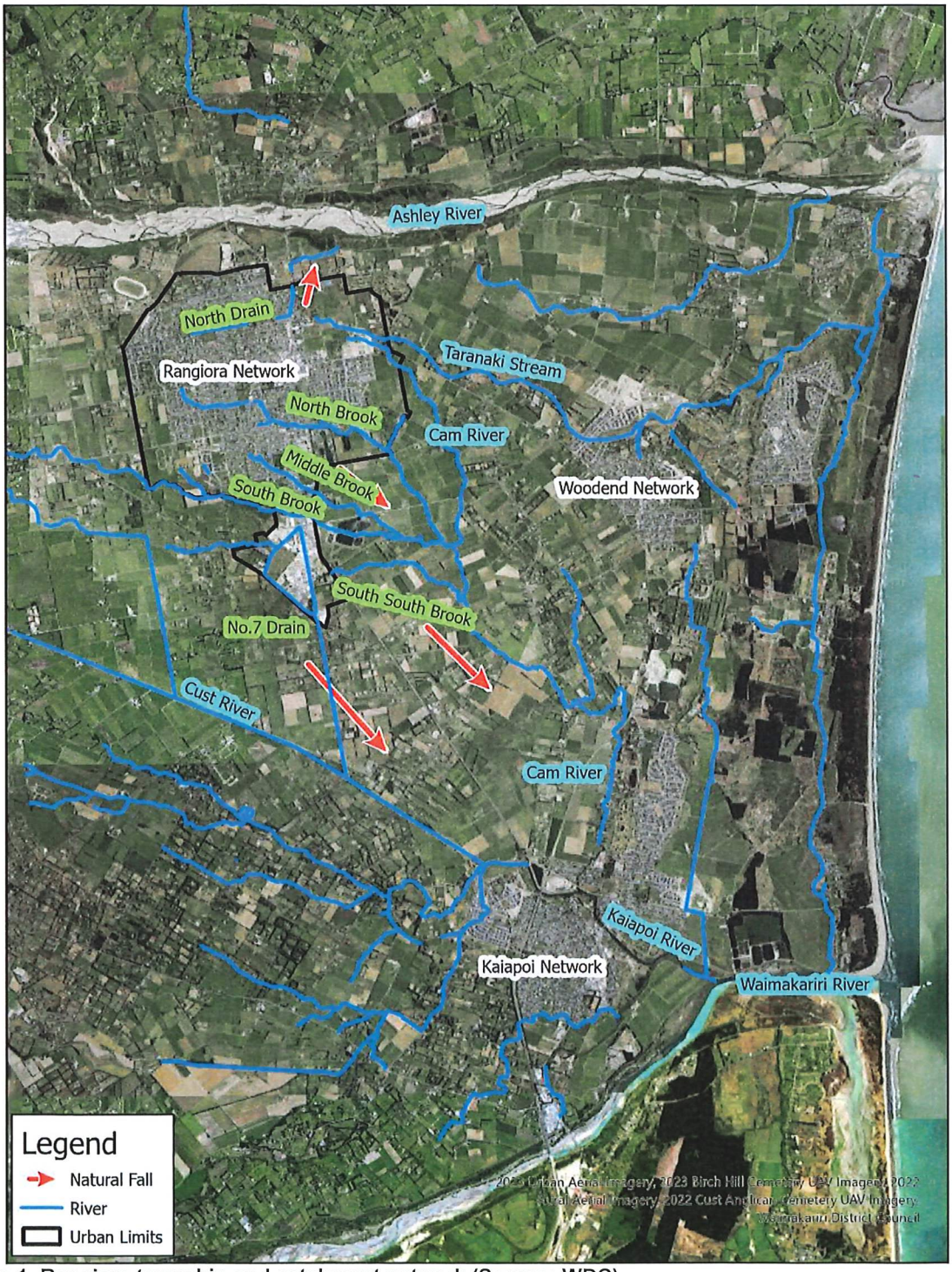


Figure 1. Rangiora township and catchment network (Source: WDC).

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Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga Position statement: Rangiora Stormwater Management Plan
Reviewed and updated:
Approved: 13/11/2024

Waimakariri District Council (WDC) was granted resource consent CRC184601 to discharge stormwater and water treatment chemicals into land and to surface water by Canterbury Regional Council, for a period of 24 years, effective from 7 May 2024 to 30 June 2045. Condition 9 of the consent requires that before 1 January 2025, a Stormwater Management Plan (SMP) shall be prepared, and from 1 January 2025, be maintained and implemented for the duration of the consent. Condition 13 of the consent requires that WDC engages with Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga for review of the SMP. This statement responds to the Rangiora Stormwater Management Plan.

The purpose of the Rangiora Stormwater Management Plan is to:

- Reduce the adverse effects of stormwater discharges on surface water quality and quantity;
- Reduce the adverse effects of stormwater discharges on wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga;
- Protect and enhance mahinga kai.

In 2012 a cultural health assessment of the Ruataniwha/Cam River Catchment was undertaken by Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga in conjunction with Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd (MKT) to establish a cultural health baseline for the catchment. The State of the Takiwā Cultural Monitoring Programme was used to establish the cultural health baseline of the Ruataniwha catchment and represents the Ngāi Tahu Ki Uta Ki Tai (source to sea) resource management philosophy. Results from this monitoring programme indicate that a variety of management responses would be needed to improve the cultural health of waterways in the catchment. Some of the key recommendations to support Ngāi Tahu values include the need for improved water quality and habitat quality at many sites. In addition, the re-establishment of more natural waterway form and function is an important consideration at many of the monitoring sites, as is the establishment of suitable setbacks and buffer zones and the restoration of indigenous vegetation in riparian areas.

Position of mana whenua

Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga neither support, nor oppose, the Rangiora Stormwater Management Plan. Ngāi Tahu have traditionally strongly opposed the use of global consents for stormwater discharge. Stormwater run off from urban, industrial and rural environments can have significant effects on water quality and waterway health. Improving stormwater management requires on site, land-based solutions to stormwater disposal, alongside initiatives to reduce the presence of sediments and contaminants in stormwater, and reducing the volume of stormwater requiring treatment. Tāngata whenua have always supported discharge to land as an alternative to discharge to water, given the natural ability of Papatūānuku to cleanse and filter contaminants from waste. However, support for discharge to land is provisional on appropriate management of the activity. Over-saturation and over-burdening of soils with stormwater discharges compromises the mauri of the land and can result in run off or seepage into groundwater and waterways in the area. Low impact development and low impact urban design are fundamental features of sustainable stormwater management.

The discharge of contaminants such as wastewater, stormwater or sediment to water, or to land where they may enter water, is culturally unacceptable. The effects of these discharge activities on tāngata whenua values may be significant despite the activity having only been

assessed as having only minor ecological effects. It is critical that local authorities recognise that Ngāi Tahu concerns with discharges of contaminants to water extend beyond the existence of silent files or areas of cultural significance. Rather, these concerns are based on protecting the mauri of waterways, and the relationship of Ngāi Tahu to them. Clear limits are required for reducing and managing contaminants at the source, both in rural and urban environments, and for controlling those land use activities which pose the highest risk to water quality. For Ngāi Tahu, water quality is a measure of how well we are doing regarding land and water management and hāpua, coastal lakes and river mouth environments are the indicators. At the bottom of the catchment, the health of these environments reflects our progress in the wider catchment.

More stringent rules and regulations need to be implemented in order to reduce contaminants entering the waterways. The mauri of the wai must be protected so that mana whenua are able to swim, eat from and drink the water from the waterways, as their tupuna did before them. The *Canterbury Water Management Strategy* highlights that less than 10% of the region's previously extensive wetlands remain. Moreover, cultural health assessments in the takiwā highlight that one of the greatest issues facing waterways is the absence of sufficient riparian margins to buffer those waterways from intensive land use and provide habitat for mahinga kai and indigenous species. Constructed wetlands are one of the most effective tools to treat stormwater. Constructed wetlands can reduce levels of sediment, nutrients and microbes such as *E. coli*. The Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan (IMP) outlines several policies around wetlands, waipuna and riparian margins. Ngāi Tahu support the creation of wetland areas to assist with the management of onsite/site sourced stormwater and other wastewater, to utilise the natural capacity of these ecosystems to filter contaminants.

<u>Ngā Wai/Wai Māori – Freshwater</u>

- Rūnanga are concerned with industrial areas within the Rangiora urban boundaries and the impacts they are having on receiving waterways. Despite industrial areas being largely concentrated in only three of the seven sub-catchments, industrial and commercial land use activities are recognised as significant sources of pollutants which contain high contaminant load generating activities. It is critical that future stormwater improvement projects address contaminants generated from industrial and commercial areas.

- Rūnanga advocate for the retention of natural watercourses, springheads, and other features that contribute to the current balance in the hydrological cycle. Subdivision and residential land development activities can have adverse effects on cultural values, which is why Papatipu Rūnanga implement a cultural landscape approach to help identify and protect tāngata whenua values and interests from such effects. A cultural landscape approach enables a holistic identification and assessment of sites of significance, and other values of importance such as waterways, wetlands and waipuna.

<u>Taonga Species and Mahinga Kai</u>

- Mahinga kai enhancement throughout the catchment is very important for Rūnanga. Much of the land in the lower Waimakariri catchment was historically very swampy, and the existing drainage network was developed through these swampy areas. Most

waterways in the catchment are known mahinga kai sites, particularly watercress in close proximity to spring-heads.

- Previous cultural health monitoring reports for the Ruataniwha catchment show that more riparian planting is needed at the majority of sites that were monitored in order to help restore indigenous biodiversity, increase habitat, and enhance cultural values. It is also important that the width of riparian zones are sufficient to help improve water quality, stabilize stream banks and increase habitat.

Recommendations

To mitigate the concerns listed above, WDC will:

1) Protect and enhance mahinga kai values by improving water quality.
2) WDC should undertake habitat enhancement projects throughout waterways within the Rangiora urban network, particularly in critical habitat areas for indigenous species as outlined in the CLWRP.
3) Incorporate low impact design methods, such as minimising impervious surface areas, the use of rainwater collection and re-use systems in new developments.
4) WDC should incorporate watercress enhancement projects throughout the Ruataniwha as part of the Rangiora SMP. This includes incorporating heavy metal testing (i.e. arsenic) in watercress where practicable.
5) Engage with mana whenua prior to any proposed changes, enhancements, translocations and/or diversions rather than consult retrospectively.
6) Ensure the protection and enhancement of waipuna/springs, wetlands and riparian areas throughout the Ruataniwha catchment.
7) Support regular State of the Takiwā monitoring and reporting in the catchment.
8) Council should investigate options to improve instream habitats. Measures to improve instream habitat must be discussed with Rūnanga through appropriate channels.
9) A catchment-based planting plan must be developed that ensures riparian margins are protected and enhanced while also providing for sufficient habitat for taonga species. This should include removal of exotic pest species (e.g., blackberry, clematis, willows, poplars) to prevent indigenous planting being choked. It should also include appropriate maintenance of species such as harakeke, in conjunction with best practice and tikanga advice from mana whenua. These works must have stringent erosion and sediment controls in place during works to protect the awa.
10) *E. coli* levels within the catchment must be monitored regularly and the sources of this contamination be identified as soon as possible.
11) Pending results of the *E. coli* investigation, appropriate measures must be implemented to reduce levels of contamination within the catchment. Further information on the source of the *E. coli* contamination and measures to reduce contamination must be discussed with rūnanga through appropriate channels.
12) Sediment sources must be investigated throughout the catchment, and specific plans for planting be developed and enacted to improve stream health and habitat. As

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mentioned above, any plantation works must have stringent erosion and sediment controls to protect the awa.

13) All future urban development must have appropriate setbacks from waterways that are consistent with policies outlined in the Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan 2013 (refer to policy **WM12.5**).

14) Future urban developments should incorporate *Ngāi Tahu Subdivision and Development Guidelines* to the greatest practical extent. Guidelines relating to stormwater in particular should be adhered to.

15) Developers should retain natural waterways where practicable in all future development projects throughout the Rangiora SMP boundaries.

Te Ngai Tūāhuriri Runanga reserve the right to oppose the proposal or pursue avoidance or mitigation of any subsequent impacts that are identified as a result of further site visits or further discussions with CCC.

X _____
Signed:

Date: 13-11-24

X _____
Signed

Date: 13-11-24

WAIMAKARIRI DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT FOR DECISION

FILE NO and TRIM NO:	RES-20/ 250130014741
REPORT TO:	RANGIORA ASHLEY COMMUNITY BOARD
DATE OF MEETING:	12 February 2025
AUTHOR(S):	Chrissy Taylor-Claude, Parks Officer Grant Stephens, Design and Planning Team Leader Anna Paterson, Assistant Librarian - Community Connections
SUBJECT:	StoryWalk in Northbrook Wetlands
ENDORSED BY: (for Reports to Council, Committees or Boards)	General Manager / Chief Executive

1. SUMMARY

1.1. This report is seeking approval to install a permanent StoryWalk at Northbrook Wetlands, Rangiora. This is a collaborative project between the Waimakariri Libraries and Greenspace Team.

1.2. StoryWalks is an international initiative with the aim of promoting fun and learning between friends and family out in nature. The StoryWalk initiative has gained popularity in recent years and allows the community to connect and engage with literacy while outdoors being active. Storywalks also activate reserves and encourage the community to use and visit reserves providing interest and activity as people use the reserve.

1.3. Council had two temporary story walks in Rangiora and Kaiapoi running in 2022 from June to October. These were installed to trial the community response to decide if permanent StoryWalks would be welcomed. The Rangiora StoryWalk across Matariki saw over 1000 visitors on its first opening day with more following across the weekend and coming month. Council received over 70 positive responses from visitors who commented on the fun children had finding the boards, hidden birds, learning about Matariki and the local ecology and having a great time out with the children. Based on their success and further requests for StoryWalks from the community, staff have been investigating the option for permanent StoryWalks across the district

1.4. The planned StoryWalk will comprise of 10 story boards following a popular children's story. The signs will consist of basic timber posts with ACM steel panels which will allow different story boards to be easily slotted in and out over time. The cost of one StoryWalk to be created and installed is $6,500. This is not a higher level of service; the nature of the work is being funded from existing Greenspace budgets to effectively meet community outcomes.

2. RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Rangiora Ashley Community Board:

(a) **Receives** Report No. 250130014741.

(b) **Approves** the installation of a permanent StoryWalk at Northbrook Waters, Rangiora.

(c) **Notes** that Council installed successful temporary StoryWalks at Northbrook Wetlands and Honda Forest/ Te Korotuaheka Wetlands in 2022 which were met by the community with great success with over 70 positive feedback responses to Council.

(d) **Notes** that the StoryWalks will be made from ACM steel with interchangeable boards for stories to be easily changed as required.

(e) **Notes** that the StoryWalk would be installed in the 24/25 Financial Year from existing Greenspace Budgets.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1. StoryWalks were originally created by Anne Ferguson from Montpelier Vermont and developed with Kellogg-Hubbard Library in the United States. The aim of StoryWalks is to create something fun and interesting while promoting early literacy, physical activity, and family time together in nature. It can be described as an easy orienteering course for the whole family to participate in.

3.2. The benefits of a StoryWalk include:

- Promotion of literacy and reading as beneficial for social and mental wellbeing for young and old.
- Providing a free activity for anyone, but particularly whānau, to enjoy together.
- Getting people active and into a park or outdoor environment to recreate.
- Promoting local artists and authors.
- Providing educational opportunities and a platform to communicate via storytelling.
- Encouraging physical activity and appreciation of our parks and reserves.
- Increasing awareness of the beauty of nature and its many benefits for all ages.
- Activating the parks and reserves in the Waimakariri District.

3.3. In 2022, Council Library and Greenspace staff held temporary StoryWalks in Rangiora and Kaiapoi. The StoryWalk in Rangiora was held at Northbrook Wetlands from 24 June to 21 August. This StoryWalk was centred around The Little Kiwi exploring Matariki. The StoryWalk in Kaiapoi was held at Te Korotuaheka/ Honda Forest from 21 September to 23 October in celebration of Te Wiki o te Reo Māori (Māori Language Week). This story was a popular bilingual book called *'There's a Tui in Our Teapot'*.

3.4. The Rangiora StoryWalk across Matariki saw over 1000 visitors on its first opening day with more following across the weekend and coming month. Council received over 70 positive responses from visitors who commented on the fun children had finding the

boards, hidden birds, learning about Matariki and the local ecology and having a great time out with the children.

3.5. The temporary StoryWalks were made from corf lute attached to waratahs in the ground and followed a trail of 16 boards spaced around the reserve. The signs were produced by local signwriters Hortons Signs and then installed using local contractors at minimal cost.

3.6. After the success of the StoryWalks in 2022, staff have been working on plans for a more permanent option for StoryWalks across the district in each ward. As there is a proven track record for success in Northbrook Waters, Rangiora, the proposal would be for this first permanent story walk to be located within this reserve.

4. ISSUES AND OPTIONS

4.1. Staff have considered the options available to the Board regarding the provision of a permanent StoryWalk within the Rangiora Ashley Ward and discussed these below

4.2. Option 1: Approve installation of a StoryWalk in Northbrook Wetlands.

Northbrook Wetlands are located off Cotter Lane, Rangiora, and includes a large wetland reserve with a pathway which circles two large ponds teaming with birds and other flora and fauna. The map below also shows that it links to the wider pedestrian network which heads north through to Koura Reserve and Willowby Lane.

As discussed above, temporary StoryWalks have been successful in Northbrook Wetlands and the placement of a permanent StoryWalk in this location would activate the space, not only encouraging use but also appreciation of the reserves the Waimakariri District has to offer. The StoryWalk initiative aims to get people out into nature, combining the benefits of physical exercise and reading an uplifting tale to support mental health. This reserve ticks the boxes for a successful story walk as it is close to a large population; it has accessible pathways in a loop type arrangement that are of a grade suitable for all ages and abilities and is a comfortable walking distance for children. This reserve also has a good car park, toilets and beautiful landscape features and flora/fauna which people can enjoy as they follow the StoryWalk. These all make for a great location and are likely elements which have led to the previous successes in this location.

If this option is approved by the Board, there is budget available, and staff hope to have the StoryWalk installed in time for Parks Week (3rd-10th March).

Whilst the previous StoryWalks at Northbrook Wetlands have been successful and met with enthusiasm from the community, they have been impacted by some vandalism. This has mainly been due to the temporary nature of the boards. While these were cost effective to create, the boards faced vandalism and wind damage as the corf lute material is not robust and could be pulled off the posts and damaged. The material proposed for the permanent StoryWalks would be ACM steel with timber posts. The posts will allow for story boards to be slotted in and out whenever we please, making it secure, strong and easy to change and add stories.

Staff recommend this option.

4.3. Option 2: Approves installation of a StoryWalk in Rangiora Ashley but in a different location.

If the Board want a StoryWalk within their Ward, but at an alternative location, any locations will need to be investigated by staff and brought back to the Board in a report for approval. This would delay this project and mean that the project may not be completed within this financial year.

Staff have looked at a number of other locations within Rangiora and believe that Northbrook Wetlands meets the criteria for a StoryWalk best. The success of the previous

StoryWalks in this location would attest to it being a positive activation of the reserve and staff are not aware of any negative impacts of a StoryWalk in this location which would decrease its viability.

Staff do not recommend this option

4.4. Option 3: Decline installation of a StoryWalk in the Rangiora Ashley Ward.

Should the Board not wish for a StoryWalk within the Rangiora Ashley Ward at this time, the Board could decline this proposal. Staff will then work with the other Community Boards to install a StoryWalk in their ward. Based on the previous other StoryWalk being located in Kaiapoi, staff would likely transition to a StoryWalk within the Kaiapoi Tuahiwi Ward.

As discussed above, StoryWalks have a number of positive outcomes for the community and have previously been very successful in Rangiora. Shifting focus to a different ward and reserve would delay the project and could mean that this is not completed within this financial year.

Staff do not recommend this option.

4.5. It is hoped that over the course of the next four years, a StoryWalk will be created within each of the four wards. This would enable stories to be shifted and swapped between reserves in the region to keep things interesting for reserve users. As time goes by, new stories and material can also be added as required. Once all of the StoryWalks have been installed, stories would continue to be rotated around each year and new stories can be added as required.

4.6. **Implications for Community Wellbeing**

There are implications on community wellbeing by the issues and options that are the subject matter of this report.

StoryWalks promote literacy and learning while out in nature being active with family and friends. StoryWalks encourage physical, social, and mental health by bringing people into our parks and reserves. Inclusion of different stories e.g. "*The Little Kiwi's Matariki*" raises awareness of different cultures and experiences.

The Waimakariri Libraries aim to promote reading, literacy, and learning; support a stronger, healthier and more resilient community; promote a culture of exploration and creativity; contribute to the economic wellbeing of individuals and the community and deliver excellence in public service.

The StoryWalks in Rangiora and Kaiapoi were successful and received positive feedback, for this reason, we expect the StoryWalk in Northbrook Wetlands to encourage more people to visit our district's parks and reserves and explore their community.

4.7. The Management Team has reviewed this report and support the recommendations.

5. COMMUNITY VIEWS

5.1. Mana whenua

Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri hapū are not likely to be affected by or have an interest in the subject matter of this report.

While the Rūnanga are not likely affected by the provision of StoryWalks within the district, they may have an interest in providing story content from local authors and artists. If the StoryWalk is approved, the first story which has already received approval for use by the author would be '*Five Wee Pūteketeke'*, a bilingual story about the crested grebe (these have been known to visit Northbrook Wetlands).

Staff will continue to work with local Rūnanga for future StoryWalks should they be interested in providing local content.

5.2. **Groups and Organisations**

There are no groups and organisations likely to be affected by, or to have an interest in the subject matter of this report. However, staff note that the StoryWalks are expected to attract groups such as schools, preschools, walking groups, and other groups to the reserve who will enjoy learning in nature.

5.3. **Wider Community**

The wider community is likely to be affected by, or to have an interest in the subject matter of this report. The temporary StoryWalks in 2022 were successful with high use from the wider community. The proposed permanent StoryWalks provide an ongoing opportunity for everyone to enjoy time with their friends and family in our local reserves. The StoryWalks would be advertised by Libraries staff through preschools, schools, mums and bubs groups and community pages prior to installation. As the StoryWalks do not impede people's ability to utilise the reserve, will not be visible to adjourning neighbours, and staff are not aware of any negative impacts that these walks create, staff do not believe that consultation with the wider community is required.

6. OTHER IMPLICATIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

6.1. **Financial Implications**

There are financial implications of the decisions sought by this report.

This budget is included in the Annual Plan/Long Term Plan.

Staff have spoken with local contractors and sign writers and have an estimated cost of $6,500 to create a permanent StoryWalk. If approved, this project will be partially funded through the Greenspace Reserve Activation Budget (102565.000.5223) which has $5,000 per year allocated for the specific purpose of activating reserves with interventions such as StoryWalks. The remaining budget of $1,500 would be met through the Greenspace Youth Activation Budget (102563.000.5223).

Staff do not believe that there would be significant ongoing operational budget required for the StoryWalks, unless they were subject to vandalism which as discussed has been mitigated as much as possible by the permanent nature of the materials chosen. Were this the case, the signs (or sections of) can be reprinted and easily applied onto the ACM panel. Over time, there will likely be a desire to refresh the boards with new content. However, as there is a plan for at least one StoryWalk per ward and these can be interchanged, there is a window of four years where this would not be required. The cost of new content is also significantly reduced as this would just be an adhesive transfer printed and placed onto the existing ACM sign boards and could be included in future LTP provisions if required or funded through other means such as external funding or discretionary budgets.

6.2. **Sustainability and Climate Change Impacts**

The recommendations in this report do have positive sustainability and/or climate change impacts. By shifting to a permanent model, we will be using more robust materials such as timber and ACM steel which will last longer than corf lute and can be repurposed for new content as need be. We have chosen to make the signs interchangeable so we can reduce the need to print/create new stories and utilise them across the district. This means that each story will in the end be used numerous times in different locations and saves on costs and resources.

Activating our reserves encourages their use and a healthy lifestyle in our communities. This has positive impacts on the wider sustainability and health/wellbeing of our community.

6.3. **Risk Management**

There are risks arising from the adoption/implementation of the recommendations in this report. There is a risk of damage to the boards from either weather or vandalism. This would be addressed on an as required basis. These signs would be captured in our

Greenspace Asset Management database and be managed accordingly with staff relying on the community, contractors or staff to notify us should there be any damage. This occurred twice with the Matariki StoryWalk and was resolved at minor cost using existing operational budgets. At the time, staff worked with the contractor to identify a more suitable, stronger attachment method for the corf lute which reduced the risk of them being removed. However, the temporary nature of corf lute in New Zealand weather conditions means that to reduce the risk further would require stronger and more durable materials. This is why a more permanent option has been recommended.

6.4. **Health and Safety**

There are health and safety risks arising from the adoption/implementation of the recommendations in this report. The implementation of the StoryWalks will require work to be undertaken within Council reserves (and/or Road Reserve) and in particular holes being dug and the use of tools and machinery. If approved, staff would require any contractors to be Sitewise approved and to submit an appropriate health and safety plan (Site specific Safety Plan - SSSP). This would need to be approved by the Greenspace staff prior to construction beginning on site.

7. CONTEXT

7.1. **Consistency with Policy**

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

7.2. **Authorising Legislation**

Local Government Act

Reserves Act

7.3. **Consistency with Community Outcomes**

The Council's community outcomes are relevant to the actions arising from recommendations in this report.

Cultural

- The distinctive character of our takiwā / district, arts and heritage are preserved and enhanced.
- There is an environment that supports creativity and innovation for all.

Social

- Public spaces are diverse, respond to changing demographics and meet local needs for leisure and recreation.
- Council commits to promoting health and wellbeing and minimising the risk of social harm to its communities.
- People are able to enjoy meaningful relationships with others in their families, whānau, communities, iwi and workplaces.

Environmental

- Our communities are able to access and enjoy natural areas and public spaces.

7.4. **Authorising Delegations**

The Rangiora Ashley Community Board have delegated authority to approve the recommendations within this report.

CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT

For the period 3 December 2024 to 30 January 2025

CHAIRPERSON'S DIARY	
Date	***Events attended***
Tuesday 3 December	Council Briefing regarding the Woodend Bypass.
Friday 6 December	Jock McCauley Funeral.
	Rangiora-Ashley Community Board's Christmas Function.
Monday 9 December	Rangiora-Ashley Community Board's Agenda meeting with Council staff.
Tuesday 10 December	Council Workshop regarding roading.
Wednesday 11 December	Rangiora-Ashley Community Board meeting
Thursday 12 December	Community Morning Tea
Thursday 19 December	Meals on Wheels
Thursday 9 January 2025	Meals on Wheels
Friday 9 January 2025	Ian Doody Funeral
Wednesday 15 January	Meals on Wheels
Thursday 23 January	Meals on Wheels
Monday 17 January	Roading Issues
Thursday 30 January	Rangiora Eastern Link Workshop

Jim Gerard
Chairperson
Rangiora-Ashley Community Board