STOCKWATER SEXIT TRANSITION PLAN



Exit of stockwater service 2024-2027



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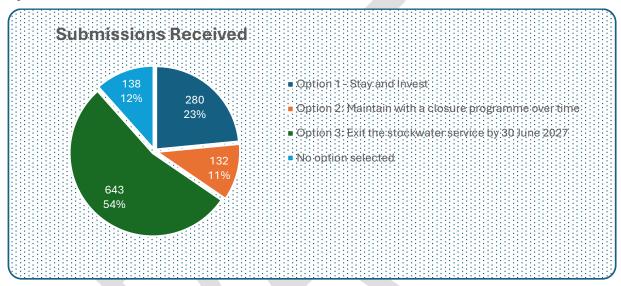
1 Introduction

During the 2024-34 Draft Long Term Plan Council consulted on the then proposed key decision to exit provision of the stockwater service. As part of this proposal Council put forward three options:

- Option 1: Stay and Invest
- Option 2: Maintain with a closure programme over time
- Option 3: Exit the stockwater service by 30 June 2027 (Council's preferred option)

This was a significant issue and received a high level of interest from the community, with Council receiving almost 1,200 submissions on the proposal. The results of the submissions are summarized in Figure 1.

Figure 1 - Breakdown of Stockwater Submissions (2024-34 LTP Consultation)



Hearings for the 2024-34 LTP were held from the 13-16 May. Followed by deliberations from 20-22 May 2024, with the consideration of the stockwater proposal being deliberated on 20 May. See here for access to the live stream recording.

Council ultimately decided to proceed with its preferred option to exit the stockwater service by 30 June 2027. The resolution from the 23 May 2024 meeting of Council is provided in Figure 2.

Figure 2 - Council Resolution, Extra-ordinary Meeting of Council 23 May 2024

7 Key Decision 4: Stockwater

- That Council exits the stockwater service by 30 June 2027.
- That Council increase the long-term plan budgets for District Water Management by \$45,940 in 2025/26 & \$152,970 in 2026/27 to fund a managed and inclusive exit from Council delivery of the stockwater service.
- That a Stockwater Working Group be established to monitor progress, with two Councillors appointed as members.

Ellis/McMillan Carried

The Stockwater Transition Working Group (STWG) was subsequently established with Cr Richard Wilson and Cr Carolyn Cameron being elected to the group. Cr Wilson has been appointed chair. The terms of reference for the STWG are available here.

The first matter of consideration was the development of a Stockwater Exit Transition Plan (SETP).

1

2 Purpose

The purpose of the Stockwater Exit Transition Plan (SETP) is to outline the process Council will take in exiting the provision of the stockwater service.

Existing customers, particularly those that are still somewhat reliant on the service, will have an interest in how the exit will be achieved and what it means for their individual circumstances. Obviously, not all questions have answers at this early stage in the process, but this plan should provide customers an idea about how Council will engage with them and when.

It is also intended to provide the wider community and other interested stakeholders information on how they can be involved to progress this important work. This plan is not intended to predetermine the future of any specific parts of the network, as the future will only become clear once each part of the network is fully investigated, and user and community views have been canvassed and considered.

A map of the network and intakes is shown on the following page in Figure 3 - A map showing ADC stockwater network and intakes - July 2024. Figure 3 This map also shows the extent to which the network has contracted through race closure since the early 2000s.



ADC Stockwater Network - July 2024 Legend Intake Open,Main Closed, Main Open,Race Closed,Race

Figure 3 - A map showing ADC stockwater network and intakes - July 2024.

3 Starting Position

Council started the 2024/25 financial year with a total of 1,111 stockwater rateable properties.

The stockwater reserve on 1 July 2024 had a deficit balance of (\$1,816,000).

We are forecasting to receive \$1,462,895 in revenue from rates comprising \$1,159,052 from targeted rates and \$303,843 from general rates.

Operating expenditure budgeted at \$1,453,563 for the 2024/2025 year.

The remainder of this section is intended to provide a general overview of the stockwater activity.

3.1 Intakes

Intakes are structures located on various water sources where water is abstracted and brought into the network. Some of these structures are old with some dating back to the inception of the activity.

A schedule of stockwater intakes and their current operating status is shown in Table 1. It should be noted that the consented maximum abstraction rates in this schedule were established during the reconsenting of the stockwater activity in 2001 and should not be confused with current typical operational flows which are now substantially less. The intakes shown in *grey italics* are now closed.

Table 1 - ADC Stockwater Intakes

Local Name	Location or Area	River System	Source	Consent Max (L/s)	Operational Status
Acton	Acton Rd	Rakaia	Rakaia	680	Operational
Alford Forest	Alford Forest Settlement Rd	Ashburton	Springs	10	Operational
Brothers	Quarry Rd	Ashburton	South Ashburton	1,955	Operational
Bushside	Arundel Rakaia Gorge Rd	Ashburton	Taylors Stream	70	Operational
Carneys Creek	Carneys Rd	Ashburton	Springs	10	Closed
Clearwell Springs	Lismore Rd	Hinds	Springs	100	Operational
Cracroft	Rangitata Terrace Rd	Rangitata	Rangitata		Closed
Cracroft (2020)	Cracroft Maronan Rd	Rangitata	RDRML	1,115	Operational
Durrans Terrace	Arundel Rakaia Gorge Rd	Ashburton	Taylors Stream	100	Closed
Flemington Drain	Fords Rd	Hinds	Drain	100	Closed
Goughs Crossing	Goughs Crossing Rd	Ashburton	Taylors Stream	70	Closed
Klondyke	Montalto Rd	Rangitata	RDRML	230	Operational
Lagmhor Creek	Mill Rd	Ashburton	Drain	56	Operational
Langdons Creek North	Valetta Westerfield Rd	Ashburton	Langdons Creek	40	Operational
Langdons Creek South	Valetta Westerfield Rd	Ashburton	Langdons Creek	120	Operational
Limestone Creek	Hinds Gorge Rd	Hinds	Limestone Creek	50	Operational
Maginess Drain	Grahams Rd	Hinds	Drain	30	Closed
McFarlanes Terrace	Alford Forest	Ashburton	North Ashburton	100	Closed
Methven Auxiliary	Ashburton River Rd	Ashburton	North Ashburton	1,200	Operational
Nicholls	Nicolls Rd	Ashburton	Drain	85	Closed
Pudding Hill	Pudding Hill Rd	Ashburton	Pudding Hill Stream	470	Operational
Remington Creek	Mill Rd	Ashburton	Drain	120	Operational
Rokeby	Mitcham Rd	Rakaia	BCIL	50	Operational
Russells Drain	Dawsons Rd	Hinds	Drain	20	Closed
Shepherds Brook	Shepherds Bush Rd	Ashburton	Drain	80	Operational
Stoney Creek	Ashburton Gorge Rd	Ashburton	Stoney Creek	110	Operational
Washpen Creek	McLennons Bush Rd	Ashburton	Washpen Creek	340	Operational
Winchmore	Methven Highway (SH77)	Ashburton	Springs	790	Operational
Windermere Cutoff Drain	Hinds Highway (SH1)	Hinds	Drain	200	Closed

3.2 Races

As of 1 July 2024, the water race network comprise 1,424 km of open races split by 421 km of main races and 1,003 km of local races. Main races are the parts of the network that are maintained by Council, and local races are those for which the landowner is responsible for maintaining.

3.3 Discharges

Discharge points are typically at the end-most extents of the network and delineate the end the race system. Council has discharges into rivers, drains and land (via soakpits). Up until a few decades ago, there were numerous discharge points at the coast, however, as the network has been rationalized and contracted, many of these have been replaced with soakpit discharges further inland.

3.4 Consents

Council holds a number of resource consents issued by Environment Canterbury for the stockwater activity. These consents include water permits for the abstraction of water from the environment; land use consents for managing our maintenance activities in the source rivers; discharge permits for the various discharges to drains, rivers, and soakpits; and coastal permits for the discharges at the coast. Please see Table 2 for details of ADC consents.

Table 2 - Environment Canterbury Resource Consents Held by ADC for Operation of the Stockwater Network

Local Name	Consent	Consent Type	Date Granted	Expiry Date	Number of Conditions
Acton Stockwater Scheme	CRC231875	Water Permit	14/12/2022	27/02/2032	15
Acton Stockwater Scheme	CRC231871	Land Use Consent	14/12/2022	27/02/2032	11
Acton Stockwater Scheme	CRC231848	Discharge Permit	14/12/2022	27/02/2032	6
Coastal Marine Area	CRC231854	Coastal Permit	14/12/2022	27/02/2032	7
Coastal Marine Area	CRC231855	Coastal Permit	14/12/2022	27/02/2032	7
Irrigation - Ashburton River Catchment	CRC200219	Water Permit	10/10/2019	27/02/2032	21
Irrigation - Rakaia River Catchment	CRC169508	Water Permit	05/07/2016	27/02/2032	16
Irrigation - Rangitata River Catchment	CRC169507	Water Permit	05/07/2016	27/02/2032	16
Methven/Lauriston Stockwater Scheme	CRC213528*	Water Permit	21/08/2020	27/02/2032	16
Methven/Lauriston Stockwater Scheme	CRC012030	Land Use Consent	27/02/2012	27/02/2032	11
Methven/Lauriston Stockwater Scheme	CRC012111	Discharge Permit	27/02/2012	27/02/2032	7
Montalto/Hinds Stockwater Scheme	CRC169499	Water Permit	04/07/2016	27/02/2032	15
Montalto/Hinds Stockwater Scheme	CRC212909	Water Permit	14/05/2021	14/05/2031	14
Montalto/Hinds Stockwater Scheme	CRC012112	Land Use Consent	27/02/2012	27/02/2032	11
Montalto/Hinds Stockwater Scheme	CRC012115	Discharge Permit	27/02/2012	27/02/2032	6
Mt Somers/Willowby Scheme	CRC169502*	Water Permit	05/07/2016	27/02/2032	15
Mt Somers/Willowby Scheme	CRC012121	Land Use Consent	27/02/2012	27/02/2032	11
Mt Somers/Willowby Scheme	CRC012124	Discharge Permit	27/02/2012	27/02/2032	7
Winchmore/Rakaia Stockwater Scheme	CRC231876	Water Permit	14/12/2022	27/02/2032	13
Winchmore/Rakaia Stockwater Scheme	CRC231872	Land Use Consent	14/12/2022	27/02/2032	11
Winchmore/Rakaia Stockwater Scheme	CRC231849	Discharge Permit	14/12/2022	27/02/2032	4

3.4.1 Compliance Issues

Fish Screening

The consents annotated with an asterisk in Table 2 have a requirement for the installation of fish screens. This includes the intakes known as Pudding Hill (Pudding Hill Stream), Methven Auxiliary (North Branch Ashburton / Hakatere River) and Brothers (South Branch Ashburton / Hakatere

River). The screens were required to be installed by February 2015. These devices are extremely expensive to construct and maintain, so Council has been reluctant to invest in this infrastructure given the ongoing network rationalisation. To demonstrate to the consenting authority progress toward compliance, Council committed to completing detailed design only of fish screens for these sites.

Subsequently, Council approved investigating full closure of the Pudding Hill intake, so no design work was initiated on this intake. Concept design of a fish screen was completed on Methven Auxiliary and this work indicates a capital cost of \$4.00M (ROC¹) to construct the structure. Similar concept level design has been completed on the Brothers Intake and this has been estimated at \$3.05M.

Abstraction Rates

Council's routine abstractions rates are highly variable and weather dependent. Some intakes by their nature are susceptible to high flows arising from flood events which are largely outside of Council control. This is recognized within Council consents as an advice note².

Reporting of abstraction data for the period 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 is shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3 - Comparison of actual rates of abstraction against consented maximums for the 2023-24 Year

Consent No.	Name	Consent Max. Rate of Take (L/s)	Actual Max. Rate of Take (L/s)	Avg. Rate of Take (L/s)	Status	Notes
CRC231875	Acton	630	-	-	-	Managed by AFICL
CRC213528	Alford Forest	10	20	7	8	Avg. rate of take well below limit.
CRC169502	Brothers	1,955	941	535	69	,
CRC213528	Bushside	70	102	53	(3)	Avg. rate of take well below limit.
CRC212909	Cracroft (2020)	849	-	-	-	Managed by RDRML
CRC169502	Lagmhor Creek	56	96	48	(3)	Avg. rate of take well below limit.
CRC169502	Langdon North	40	~ 75	?	?	Poor quality dataset.
CRC169502	Langdon South	120	~ 152	?	?	Poor quality dataset.
CRC169499	Limestone	50	959	397	(3)	Actual max. rate caused by flood flows.
CRC213528	Methven Auxiliary	1,200	818	443	©	
CRC213528	Pudding Hill	470	1089	233	(3)	Avg. rate of take well below limit.
CRC169502	Remington Creek	120	~ 65	?	?	Poor quality dataset.
CRC231876	Rokeby	50	-	-	-	Managed by BCIL
CRC169502	Shepherds Brook	80	~ 66	?	?	Poor quality dataset.
CRC169502	Stoney Creek	110	145	60	(3)	Av. Rate of take below the limit
CRC213528	Washpen Creek	340	576	23	(3)	Actual max. rate caused by flood flows.
CRC169504	Winchmore	790	785	332	69	

Stockwater Management Plan

The Stockwater Management Plan is overdue for an update, however, given the current work to exit the activity the merits of redirecting efforts to update the management plan are questionable, and therefore this work is unlikely to be progressed.

¹ Rough order cost.

² The wording of the advice note is as follows: "Advice Note: For the purpose of determining compliance against this condition, it should be noted that the rates of abstraction at the above locations may be exceeded as a result of a flood event that is beyond the control of the consent holder."

Scarness Weir

Council is under an active abatement by Environment Canterbury to resolve an unconsented structure on the Pudding Hill main near Scarness Road. The Pudding Hill main is also Mount Harding Creek (for a part) and any work in the creek's reach requires consenting through Environment Canterbury.

Significant time and cost have already been expended on designing a replacement structure that will address the abatement and Environment Canterbury's original concerns, while still providing the underlying function of the weir.

With the Pudding Hill intake closure expected to be considered first in the SETP, and should the associated race closures proceed, then a replacement structure will no longer be required, and the current non-compliant structure can be removed entirely.

4 Legislative Context

Council's exit from provision of the stockwater activity will be constrained by the legislative framework within which Council operates. The applicable legislation may vary depending on the nature and status of the race system under consideration and what Council proposes to do in relation to that system e.g. If closure of a particular race network is proposed and that network also provides a critical stormwater function Council may consider declaring the race a drain.

4.1 Local Government Act 1974

4.1.1 Private Drains (459, 460, 461, & 462)

This allows the Council to require the provision of private drains and describes the processes around giving effect to such a requirement. It also describes the process of declaring a private drain to be a public drain.

4.1.2 Land Drainage Areas (504)

This describes a process for the Council to declare a drainage area. The council may declare all, or part of its district, or two or more contiguous drainage areas to be a drainage area. A declaration may also alter the boundaries of a drainage area. Declarations can only proceed following a poll of electors showing majority of votes in favour of the declaration.

4.1.3 Divestment of land drainage schemes and water race schemes (Part 29A)

This part of the Act outlines the process by which a water race scheme could be transferred to the ownership and responsibility of the ratepayers served by that scheme, where supported by those ratepayers.

This process has precedent in the district with the Acton Farmers Irrigation Cooperative seeking to take control of the Acton scheme. In this example, the statutory process is almost complete.

4.2 Local Government Act 2002

4.2.1 Powers of territorial authorities to make bylaws (145, 146)

This section outlines the process for territorial authorities (TAs) to make bylaws. A TA can make bylaws for its district for the purposes of managing, regulating against, or protecting from, damage, misuse, or loss, or for the preventing the use of water races, water supply, wastewater, drainage, and sanitation, land drainage, cemeteries, reserves, recreation grounds, or other land under the control of the territorial authority.

ADC Water Race Bylaw

The current Water Races Bylaw was adopted by Council on 26 September 2019.

The purpose of the bylaw is to:

- Ensure the water race network is managed appropriately to maintain water quality and quantity for stockwater;
- Provide for the cultural and ecological values of identified parts of the network; and
- Provide for the safety of water race users and the public.

The bylaw, now past five years since adoption, is due to be reviewed. It is not envisaged necessary to make any significant changes to the bylaw, however the race closure approach outlined in the bylaw will need to be reviewed to ensure its aligned with the direction of the SETP.

ECan Flood Protection and Drainage Bylaw

The current <u>Flood Protection and Drainage Bylaw</u> was approved by Environment Canterbury on 13 December and became operational on 16 January 2019.

The purpose of the bylaw is to manage, regulate and protect flood protection and flood control works (including drainage networks) belonging to or under the control of the Canterbury Regional Council from damage or misuse. The bylaw only controls activities that may affect the integrity or effective operation and maintenance of the flood protection and flood control works.

In the context of Council's stockwater exit transition planning, this bylaw may become relevant in locations where intakes operate in close proximity to ECan operated drainage infrastructure.

4.3 Resource Management Act 1991

4.3.1 Coastal Marine, Rivers and lake beds, Water, Discharges (12, 13, 14, & 15)

These sections describe the restrictions on activities in, around, and involving the coastal marine area, the beds of lakes and rivers, water, and discharges unless they are expressly allowed by an environmental standard, regional coastal plan, permitted by a regional rule or resource consent, or where there is some form of existing use right.

4.3.2 Regional Plans (63, 64, & 65)

These sections describe the purpose of regional coastal and other plans, and outlines the procedures required to prepare a plan.

Canterbury Land & Water Regional Plan

The purpose of the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan (CLWRP) is to "identify the resource management outcomes or goals (objectives in this Plan) for managing land and water resources in Canterbury to achieve the purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991 ("RMA"). It identifies the policies and rules needed to achieve the objectives, and provides direction in terms of the processing of resource consent applications."

The CLWRP contains a policy directly targeted the ADC stockwater activity. Policy 13.4.1. read as follows: "In order to increase the amount of water in the river that is available to meet the proposed increased minimum flows, the taking of water for community stock water supplies from the Ashburton River/Hakatere will progressively decrease so that as soon as possible, but by no later than 1 July 2023, that taking will not exceed 2,900 L/s in total."

Council has already achieved the reduction required by this policy as shown in Figure 4. However, as is evident from the graph, closure of one or more of the larger intakes may provide significant additional benefit to the Ashburton River.

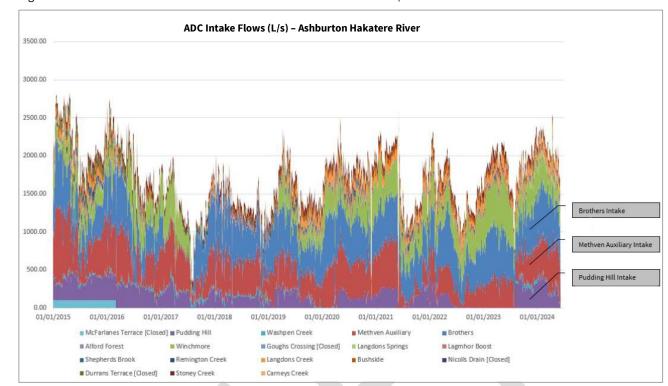


Figure 4 - Abstraction flowrates for ADC intakes sourced from the Ashburton / Hakatere River.

The CLWRP represents the overarching key document impacting on the stockwater activity day-to-day and may heavily influence how Council navigates its way through the stockwater exit.

4.4 Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

4.4.1 Archaeological sites (6, 42, & 44)

These sections of the act define what an archaeological site is, the protection from modification or destruction (without authority), and the process for obtaining authority to undertake an activity that may modify or destroy an archaeological site.

Given that the earliest parts of the stockwater network were established in the late 1800s, it is likely that some intersection with this legislation will occur. An example is the Pudding Hill Intake and network which includes a 1,300 m long section of concrete lined channel that is recorded as an archaeological site (NZAA archaeological site number K36/29).

The requirements of this legislation apply to pre-1900 activity/infrastructure regardless to whether it has been formally gazetted as an archaeological site.

4.5 Ashburton Water-Supply (Lagmhor Creek) Act 1928

The purpose of this act (available <u>here</u>) appears to have been to clarify the responsibilities of management of that portion of Lagmhor Creek where it passed through the then Tinwald Town Board area.

Responsibility for control and management of the creek, including its branches and diversions was given to the then Ashburton County Council. Landowners adjacent to the creek were not liable for rates charges but remained subject to the bylaws.

4.6 Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998

The purpose of this act (available <u>here</u>) is to record the apology given by the Crown to Ngāi Tahu in the deed of settlement executed on 21 November 1997. Also, to give effect to certain provisions of that deed of settlement, being a deed that settles the Ngāi Tahu claims.

4.6.1 Part 9 Right of first refusal (48)

Part 9 describes the process for transferring crown or reserve land and specifically the requirements around right of first refusal assigned to Ngai Tahu. It is unknown at this stage whether any crown or reserve land will be affected during the transition. These issues will be fully explored if land transfer/sale is contemplated as part of any intake investigation.

4.6.2 Statutory Acknowledgements (205)

This section provides the interpretation of statutory acknowledgements and statutory acknowledgement areas. In the Ashburton District the Ashburton <u>Hakatere</u> River, the Hinds <u>Hekeao</u> River and the <u>Rangitata</u> River are all statutory acknowledgement areas that may become relevant to the stockwater exit transition.

5 Strategic Alignment

There are a number of strategies that will need to be considered throughout the implementation of the Stockwater Exit Transition Plan. It is envisaged that these strategies will contribute to guiding us to the best outcome for each intake investigation.

5.1 Surface Water Strategy 2018-28

The Ashburton District Council adopted the <u>Surface Water Strategy</u> on 13 December 2018. The vision of the strategy is: "The social, economic, environmental and cultural values of Ashburton District's surface water resources are supported and managed sustainably."

The water race network was considered to be a key part of the surface water resources of the district. This was recognized in the second of four goals of the strategy being: "The different values of the water race network are recognised and managed".

Goal three from the strategy directly relevant to the stockwater exit planning in relation to stormwater is: "Stormwater and overland flow management is improved".

5.2 Biodiversity Strategy 2024

The Ashburton District Council adopted the <u>Ashburton District Biodiversity Strategy 2024</u> on 26 March 2024. The vision of the strategy is: "A district where biodiversity is protected and enhanced from the mountains to the sea (ki uta ki tai) by an engaged community that values and cares for it".

The stockwater network features either directly named or by reference in the following actions:

- 2.1.C. "Investigate the use of stormwater swales, MAR (Managed Aquifer Recharge) sites, rivers and stockwater race networks to improve native vegetation cover in the district".
- 2.2.A. "Investigate and develop a plan to establish biodiversity corridors from the mountains to the sea to sustain its functions".

5.3 Open Spaces Strategy 2016-26

The Ashburton District Council adopted the Open Spaces Strategy 2016 on 30 June 2016. The vision of the strategy is: "Open spaces of the Ashburton District contribute towards the beauty and enjoyment of the area for residents and visitors alike".

The stockwater network is not directly mentioned in the Strategy but there are a number of references to the Mill Creek walkway. Mill Creek is predominantly supplied from the Winchmore stockwater intake.

The action, "Opportunities to enhance and expand the Mill Creek walkway are promoted and encouraged (refer to Appendix 5 - Special Projects)." is noted against the following objectives:

- 4.3. "Land used for purposes other than open space make an important contribution to meeting recreation and open space needs e.g. rest areas beside rivers".
- 4.4. "Open spaces with scenic, heritage natural and cultural values are made as accessible as possible without comprising their biodiversity values especially those areas along District waterways, the coast, and lakes".

The Winchmore intake also provides the water that feeds into the Ashburton Domain pond.

6 Existing Arrangements

Council has a number of pre-existing arrangements with other organisations within the district. These are set out in the following sections (in alphabetical order).

6.1 Acton Farmers Irrigation Coop Limited

The Acton Farmers Irrigation Cooperative Limited operate the Acton Scheme which is located on the southern side of the Rakaia River, below State Highway One and supplies stockwater and irrigation water to about 5000 hectares. Refer Appendix D for scheme coverage (part of BCI coverage).

Following an approach by the coop to establish the scheme, Council entered into agreement to license the use of the then Acton stockwater main and network. This agreement was signed in February 2010. The scheme was built in 2010 by absorbing and enlarging the existing stock water network that had supplied the area since 1896.

The construction process took 12 months. Over this time approximately 46 km of open races were reconstructed to convey water to shareholders. A fish screen was constructed near the Rakaia River as part of the intake.

6.1.1 Acton

The Acton Intake is operated by AFICL. The intake abstracts stockwater (ADC consented) and irrigation water (BCIL consented).

6.2 Ashburton Lyndhurst Irrigation Limited

Ashburton Lyndhurst Irrigation Limited (ALIL) is a farmer-owned cooperative that delivers water through a network of pressurised pipes to farms that irrigate close to 30,000ha of land. Refer Appendix D for scheme coverage.

6.2.1 Licensed water

In 2019, ALIL approached Council seeking access to a portion of Council stockwater in order to supply their customers. The use of ALIL water for stockwater was not explicitly authorised by their consents. This matter was eventually considered by the Service Delivery Committee of Council and the following resolution was passed:

"That the Committee approves the allocation of 79 litres/second of stockwater to Ashburton Lyndhurst Irrigation Limited from within Council's existing water supply agreement with Rangitata Diversion Race Management Limited."

This arrangement also provided for the stockwater delivery trials overseen by the then Water Race Network Advisory Group. These trials (conducted over 2019/20 & 2020/21 irrigation periods) were ultimately successful and led to Council resolving to endorse Ashburton Lyndhurst Irrigation Limited as the preferred supplier of stockwater for their scheme area³.

6.3 Barrhill Chertsey Irrigation Limited

Barrhill Chertsey Irrigation Limited (BCIL) was formed as a farmer owned co-operative company in 1998 and in 2001 was granted a consent to abstract 17 cumecs of water from the river and irrigate 40,000 ha. Nearly a decade of developmental challenges ensued before BCI delivered its first irrigation water in 2010. Refer Appendix D for scheme coverage.

6.3.1 Rokeby

In order to facilitate a very long race closure along the true right bank of the Rakaia River, Council approached BCI to provide a source of water to service the lower reaches of the race system (Rakaia Settlement area).

This intake was established in 2016 and is a valved offtake from BCI reticulation. The water is taken by BCIL through their Barrhill intake on Council's behalf under consent CRC231876.

6.4 Hekeao Hinds Water Enhancement Trust (HHWET)

The Hekeao Hinds Water Enhancement Trust (HHWET) was formed in 2019 to facilitate a coordinated approach to water management in the Ashburton District in order to enhance its water systems for the environmental, recreational, cultural, domestic and agricultural benefit of the community. HHWET Trustees include representatives from local farming, business, recreational, cultural, and community groups. HHWET inherited the Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) pilot project from the Hekeao Hinds MAR Governance Group (set up by the Ashburton Water Management Zone Committee - AWMZC). This pilot project was one of the recommendations of AWMZC's Zone Implementation Programme.

In addition to the MAR pilot project, HHWET are currently leading and/or supporting other water enhancement initiatives including Near River Recharge (NRR), Targeted Stream Augmentation (TSA), Irrigation Nutrient Recycling, Bioreactors and Constructed Wetlands. Since Central Government funding (through the Provincial Growth Fund) concluded in June 2022, HHWET's sole funding source has been from a targeted environmental infrastructure rate to Hekeao Hinds Plains landowners.

6.4.1 Unused consented stockwater

The initial establishment of the pilot trial of managed aquifer recharge at the Lagmhor site was made possible through Council providing access to consented but unused stockwater from its Cracroft intake (Rangitata River). A total of up to 500 L/s of stockwater was made available but it was subservient at all times to Council's stockwater requirement. Council also provided access to land for the pilot site.

³ The full resolution from the 17/11/2021 Council meeting is "**That** in accordance with the recommendation from the Water Race Network Advisory Group at their 1 October meeting, Council endorses Ashburton Lyndhurst Irrigation Limited as the preferred supplier of stockwater within their scheme command area."

In 2020, Council confirmed ongoing support for MAR and in principle agreement for ongoing access the consented unused stockwater⁴.

6.4.2 Race Sharing

HHWET have identified a number of ADC water races that it would like to have shared access to convey water for their enhancement projects. Council has recently approved race sharing for the race system that passes near the original Lagmhor pilot site. No other races have been approved at this point for race sharing.

6.5 MHV Water Limited

MHV Water Limited (MHV) is a farmer-owned cooperative that delivers water through a network of pressurised pipes and open races to farms that irrigate close to 58,000ha of land. Refer Appendix D for scheme coverage.

6.5.1 Cracroft (2020)

As discussed in 6.6.3, the originally consented flows at Council's Cracroft intake are now abstracted by RDRML. This water is delivered to the ADC network via the MHV main race.

6.6 Rangitata Diversion Race Management Limited

Rangitata Diversion Race Management Limited operates the Rangitata Diversion Race (RDR) and are for the most part a bulk supplier of water for use by other parties. The RDR diverts water from the Rangitata River into a large canal (or 'Race').

The race is a 67km long and starts at the Rangitata River, below the gorge at Klondyke, and journeys northward across the top of the Canterbury Plains to its discharge point on the Rakaia River at Highbank.

6.6.1 Shareholder

Council has a 40% shareholding in Rangitata Diversion Race Management Limited (RDRML). However, its share of the water supplied by RDRML is 0.9%. This figure is originally based on the continuous supply through the Klondyke intake discussed in the next section.

6.6.2 Klondyke & Emergency Supplies

The current water agreement with RDRML was executed on 29 January 1992. This agreement provides Council to access of 250L/s of stockwater from the RDRML's overall consented abstraction of 30.7 cumecs.

The agreement also provides for water via a number of smaller emergency intakes directly off the RDR. These intakes were important for drought management in the days when the network spanned over 4,000km, but have progressively become redundant in many locations.

6.6.3 Cracroft (2020)

In December 2019, heavy rainfall caused extensive flooding of the Rangitata River, and significant damage to Council's Cracroft stockwater intake. Emergency temporary supplies were established via the RDR/MHV infrastructure while intake reinstatement work progressed.

⁴ The resolution from the 24/09/2020 meeting of Council is "That Council confirms its ongoing support for Managed Aquifer Recharge and agrees in principle to:

providing access to up to the current allocation of 500 litres/second of consented unused stockwater associated with the Cracroft
Intake beyond 25 February 2021;

[•] consideration of access to other volumes of consented unused stockwater where identified in conjunction with officers;

[•] extending access to the land parcel RES 1959 BLK XI WESTERFIELD SD beyond 1 October 2020; and

consideration of access to other land parcels owned by Council where identified in conjunction with officers.

Initial reinstatement works were also destroyed during subsequent further high river flows. The two high river flow events had severely compromised the existing intake. To reinstate the intake properly was expected to be expensive and the intake and main race would remain extremely vulnerable to further damage regardless.

Ultimately, this led to the decision to abandon the Cracroft Intake and look to formalise the temporary arrangement as the new alternate supply. A new intake constructed off the MHV main race at Cracroft Maronan Road was commissioned around June 2020. Since this time RDRML take water on behalf of Council under CRC212909.

6.7 Spaxton Stock Water Limited

Spaxton Stock Water Limited (SSWL) is a farmer-owned cooperative that delivers water through a network of pressurised pipes to farms for stockwater. The scheme services 8,540ha of rural properties. Refer Appendix D for scheme coverage.

6.7.1 Water Transfer

In 2011, Council approved transferring 20 litres/second of consented stockwater from its consent allocated at the Pudding Hill intake to the then named Mount Hutt-Riverbank Stockwater Supply Incorporated. At that time the group was establishing a private piped stockwater scheme to service approximately 50 properties. A further request in 2013, resulted in Council approval of an additional 10L/s being transferred.

7 Stakeholder Engagement

7.1 Key Stakeholders

7.1.1 Landowners

Landowners who pay stockwater rates will be surveyed in order to understand whether they still need stockwater from the race system under consideration. More information of the survey process is discussed in section 8.3.

In order to ensure the wider concerns of the landowners and the rural sector are well represented, Federated Farmers has been invited to be part of the STWG (core group membership).

7.1.2 Potential alternate providers

Alternate providers will only become clear as each intake investigation is progressed and the requirements of those landowners that still need a service is known. The irrigation companies are clearly likely to be key in many cases, but there may yet be other providers that become apparent through the process.

Council is committed to talking with alternate providers at the appropriate time to ensure they can consider the implications of providing the alternative. See section 8.4 for more information on this part of the investigations. Council officers and consultant resource will be working closely with alternate providers as necessary throughout the transition process.

7.1.3 Te Rūnaka O Arowhenua

Council has a strong relationship with the rūnaka and normally makes a formal visit to the marae each year to discuss issues of mutual importance.

Much of Council's relationship with the rūnaka is focused on issues of kaitiakitanga (environmental guardianship), particularly within the context of the Resource Management Act. Council works closely with Arowhenua on issues of this type, as well as other matters of mutual importance.

It is critical to the success of the SETP, that Arowhenua have a strong voice throughout the process. For this reason, Arowhenua have been invited to be part of the STWG (core group membership), and Council officers intend to work closely with the rūnaka's consultancy arm Aoraki Environmental Consultancy Limited (AECL) as the transition plan is implemented.

7.1.4 Environment Canterbury

As discussed previously in sections 4.2.1 and 4.3.2, Environment Canterbury could play a critical role in facilitating Council's withdrawal from the stockwater activity. There will no doubt be many complex legislative issues to navigate a path through and the District Council will be looking to Environment Canterbury to help find practical and pragmatic solutions. For this reason, Environment Canterbury has been invited to be part of the STWG (core group membership).

7.2 Wider stakeholders

There are numerous other stakeholders that will be invited to attend STWG meetings where they are deemed affected by specific intake investigation. Council officers and consultant resource may also at various time during the transition reach out for advice from these groups.

- Acton Farmers Irrigation Cooperative Limited
- Ashburton Lyndhurst Irrigation Limited
- Barrhill Chertsey Irrigation Limited
- Eiffelton Community Group Irrigation Scheme Incorporated
- Hekeao Hinds Water Enhancement Trust
- Hinds Drains Working Party⁵
- MHV Water Limited
- Mid Canterbury Catchment Collective
- Rangitata Diversion Race Management Limited
- Spaxton Stock Water Limited
- Other Water Supply Schemes⁵
- Ashburton Water Zone Committee

8 Proposed Approach

Given the complex nature and large geographic extents of the water race network it would be difficult to focus on and consider the many competing viewpoints of stakeholders as a whole. It was considered desirable to break the task down into smaller component parts. This led to the decision to progress the stockwater exit transition on an intake-by-intake approach.

8.1 Sequentially by Intake

By considering each intake, and the races served by that intake in isolation allows for a more detailed examination of that system. It is also less likely that key issues will be missed.

The nature of the intake and whether the race system intersects any natural waterways or drains etc. will help identify other stakeholders that might be interested in that specific intake investigation.

⁵ Not originally identified in STWG TOR.

As a possible future form of the intake and race system under consideration starts to develop, the Stockwater Transition Working Group can then consider implications at a wider or district level.

The proposed order of consideration of intakes is set out in Appendix A. The order in this list should not be considered fixed. Council will need to be flexible in its approach to make the best use of time and resources. So, if an intake investigation is delayed due complexity or external factors, another intake investigations may be progressed sooner than otherwise indicated.

Also, if Council is approached by a potential alternate supplier for an entire intake or multiple intake area, Council may consider bringing forward investigations of the affected intakes. In such cases, it will be necessary to establish a memorandum of understanding between the parties (Council / Alternate Provider) prior to committing to any changes to the order of consideration and wider programme of work.

8.2 Defining scope of affected races

Defining the scope of the affected races for each intake has already been completed and this work is presented in Appendix C. The purpose of this exercise is to identify, and ring fence those property owners that will be surveyed in relation to a particular intake investigation.

Due to the interconnected nature of the network, some races may receive water from more than one intake depending on operational conditions and/or prevailing weather patterns. In defining the affected races, Council officers have used best judgement as to which intake has most influence over a given race system.

8.3 Survey of Users

An early key task is to survey stockwater ratepayers serviced by the intake and race system under consideration. The survey is the first opportunity for ratepayers to advise whether or not they need a stockwater service. If the landowner indicates a need for the service, then the survey process also provides essential information on the landowner's potential other on-property sources and helps understand the likely scale of water demand.

The survey results will be collated and summarised.

If the results of the survey indicate that some landowners still require stockwater then Council will commence investigations to determine stockwater options that may be available on-property and possible alternate providers of the service (Refer 8.4).

If the results indicate that no landowners have a need for stockwater from the race, then work will begin on the assessment of wider values of the intake and race system (Refer 8.6).

8.4 On-property Options and Alternate Provider Investigations

Where survey results indicate properties that <u>require</u> stockwater, then the first stage of the investigation is to confirm what (if any) options exist on the property. For larger stockwater needs, this may include utilising existing irrigation bores or systems, smaller quantities could be met from household bores, and very modest stockwater needs could be met through rainwater harvesting or tankered delivery (by others).

Once these options have been explored and discounted, then the next stage of investigation is to look beyond the property boundary.

The range of options that might be considered at this stage are:

- Direct connection to existing piped (or open race) irrigation schemes.
- Connection to purpose-built extensions to piped irrigation schemes.
- Connection to other scheme providers.

- Establishment of a "mini scheme" to service a discrete area.
- Continued operation of open race network by others (e.g. existing irrigation companies or a landowner cooperative).

8.5 Concept design of off-property solutions

Council will not investigate or design any aspects of on-property infrastructure. Where this is required, it shall remain the sole responsibility of the landowner.

Where an off-property option requires new infrastructure to be constructed in order to implement e.g. a pipeline extension from an existing irrigation scheme, Council will develop "concept level" design only and construction estimates to inform discussions with landowners and the alternate provider.

Concept level design of these solutions will be on the basis to provide the required stockwater supply to the boundary of the property. Design and management of any on-property infrastructure will remain with the landowner.

8.6 Wider values assessments

Once the results from stockwater ratepayer survey have been collated, a number of other assessments will be initiated. These are intended to recognise and identify the wider values held by each of the discrete race networks.

8.6.1 Ecological

It is proposed to carry out a robust ecological assessment of each intake and race network. This work will be outsourced to specialist providers to provide an element of independence from Council.

The outcomes of this work are to identify ecological values in each network and to identify what practical or other measures would be required to facilitate a potential closure of each network.

8.6.2 Cultural

It is envisaged that a formal assessment of cultural values will be prepared for all intake and race network investigations.

Council intends to partner closely with Te Rūnaka O Arowhenua through their advisory entity, Aoraki Environmental Consulting Limited (AECL). Arowhenua have been invited to participate in the Stockwater Transition Working Group, and Council officers worked with AECL staff on the development of the SETP.

8.6.3 Archaeological

This assessment will be limited to confirming the commencement date of the intake under consideration, and providing advice / guidance for intakes established prior to 1900.

A number of the larger stockwater intakes were established prior to 1900s. If the future of a particular intake and race network might necessitate disturbance of pre 1900s infrastructure, then an Archaeological Authority would be required.

8.6.4 Stormwater drainage contribution

This assessment will be carried out internally by Council officers utilising the institutional knowledge of the Stockwater, Assets and Roading Teams. The assessment will include seeking advice from other agencies as necessary e.g. Environment Canterbury, Waka Kotahi, and KiwiRail.

8.7 Alternate Provider Negotiations

If the future of an intake and race system is reliant on an alternate provider to either operate the existing network or provide another option e.g. scheme extensions, it will require discussions with those providers to reach agreement on the details of the proposed arrangements.

Council does not envisage making any capital contribution to facilitate the implementation of any solutions, beyond the development of concept level design indicated in section 8.5 earlier.

Council acknowledges that it may be necessary to transfer existing stockwater consents (either fully or partially) to the alternate provider to enable that provider to deliver stockwater. These requirements would need to be understood as part of the negotiation process.

8.8 Reporting

There will be progress reporting to the Stockwater Transition Working Group (STWG) for each meeting.

As all the phases of each intake and race network investigation are completed, it will be necessary to summarise the information and report to the STWG for consideration and discussion. The STWG will consider the information and make recommendations (where appropriate) to Council for decision.

Following the STWG meeting, any recommendations from the group will be transferred to a covering report for consideration at the next available Council meeting.

9 Programme

A programme has been developed to provide an overview of general timing of the intake-by-intake approach. A rolled-up summary of the programme is shown in Figure 5 below.

675 days? Fri 27/09/24 Stockwater Exit Transition Plan Programme Wed 30/06/27 Pudding Hill Intake (Early work completed) 286 days Fri 27/09/24 Wed 26/11/25 16 Methven Auxiliary Intake 363 days Mon 13/01/25 Wed 01/07/26 37 Bushside Intake 178 days Thu 13/03/25 Wed 26/11/25 Stoney Creek Intake 180 days Thu 24/04/25 Fri 16/01/26 77 Thu 05/06/25 97 Alford Forest Intake Wed 16/07/25 Tue 09/09/25 40 days 116 Mon 23/06/25 Wed 09/09/26 136 Langdons North & South Intakes Wed 13/08/25 Tue 19/05/26 157 Clearwell Springs Intake 178 Cracroft Intake Thu 23/10/25 Thu 17/12/26 199 Klondyke Intake 215 days Fri 12/12/25 219 Shepherds Brook Intake 178 days Thu 05/02/26 Tue 20/10/26 240 Remmington Creek Intake 178 days Wed 18/03/26 Tue 01/12/26 261 Lagmhor Creek Intake 196 days Thu 30/04/26 Fri 12/02/27 282 Winchmore Intake 215 days Tue 16/06/26 Thu 29/04/27 303 Rokeby Intake 137 days Wed 29/07/26 Wed 17/02/27 323 Acton Intake 200 days? Mon 07/09/26 Wed 30/06/27

Figure 5 - Stockwater Exit Transition Plan Programme - Summary

This programme is indicative only and will be subject to change to optimise the use of Council resources, allow for the needs of other stakeholders and statutory processes. See Appendix B for detailed programme.

10 Communications Plan

A key part of the future success of this project will be ensuring that affected property owners, stakeholders and the wider public have access to accurate and timely information on the project. To achieve this a detailed communications plan has been developed. This is set out in Appendix E.





Appendix A Proposed Order of Consideration





Proposed Order of Consideration

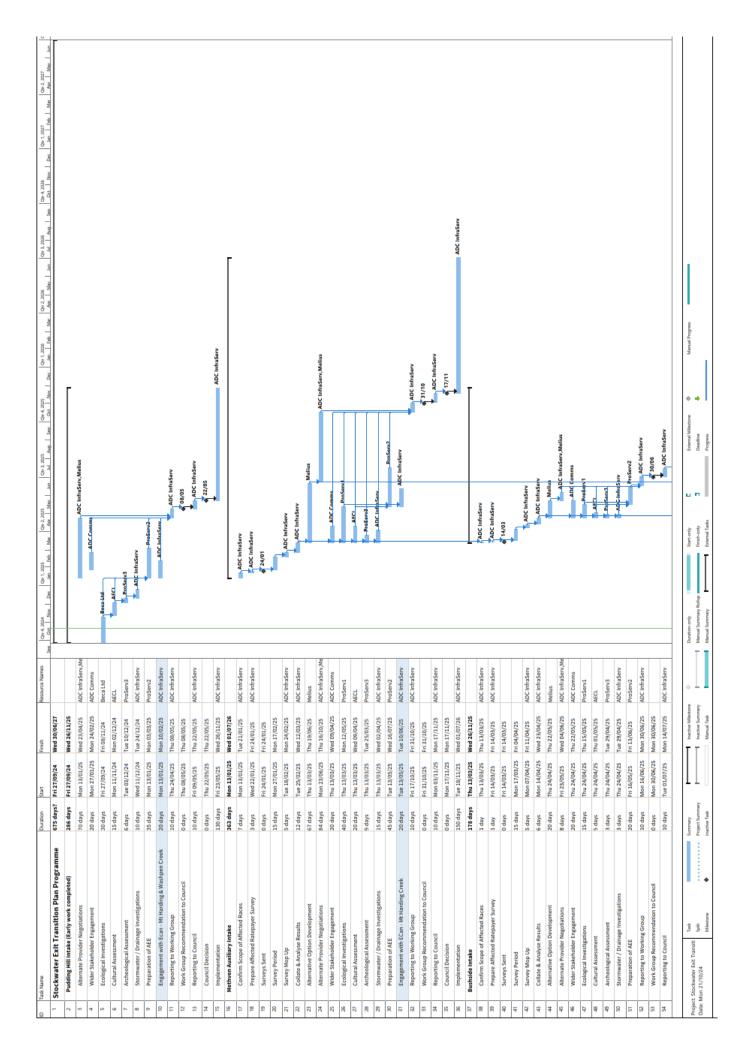
No:	Intake Name	Consented Max Rate (L/s)	Race Length Served		No: of Affected Properties	Includes "Natural" waterways	Includes ECan drains	Sta	Stakeholders	ers										
			Main					AEC	AFIC	ALIL	BCIL	ECa	EIL	HHV	HPT	MCC	MHV	RDR	SSW	
			Races (km)	Races (km)				L	CL	-		n	VP							
ij	Pudding Hill	470	33.1	158.3	173	Yes	No	>		`	`	>			>	>		>	>	
Ð	Washpen Creek	340	Inc	Inc	Inc	Yes	No	>		>	`	>				>		>	>	
2.	Methven Auxiliary	1200	56.8	252.9	208	Yes	o _N	>		>	>				>	>		>	>	I
3.	Bushside	70	1.5	22.8	19	No	No	>			>					>		>		I
4.	Stoney Creek	110	6.5	24.5	41	No	No	>			>					>		>		
5.	Limestone Creek	50	3.2	0.9	4	No	No	>			>				>			>		ı
9.	Alford Forest	10	0.0	16.7	0	No	No	`												
7.	Brothers	1955	94.3	135.5	149	No	No	>		>	`	>	>	`	>	>	>	>		ı
8.	Langdons Creek N	40	41.6	4.6	46	No	No	>						>		>	>			
Ð	Langdons Creek S	120	Inc	Inc	Inc	No	Yes	>			>			>		>	>			
6	Clearwell Springs	100	3.7	7.3	6	No	Yes	>			>			>			>			
10.	Cracroft (2020)	1115	65.6	131.8	137	No	Yes	>				>	>	>			>	>		
11.	Klondyke	230	7.6	8.66	51	No	No	>			>							>		
12.	Shepherds Brook	80	3.3	22.1	36	No	Yes	>			_	>	>	>		>	>			
13.	Remington Creek	120	4.8	15.9	29	No	Yes	>			>		>	`		>				l
14.	Lagmhor Creek	56	18.0	26.1	70	Yes	Yes	>			_	>	>	>		>				
15.	Winchmore	062	52.3	29.6	93	Yes	No	>		>	` `	>						>		
16.	Rokeby	50	0.0	8.6	21	No	No	>			>									l
17.	Acton	630	25.3	39.1	48	No	No		>		>									
																				l

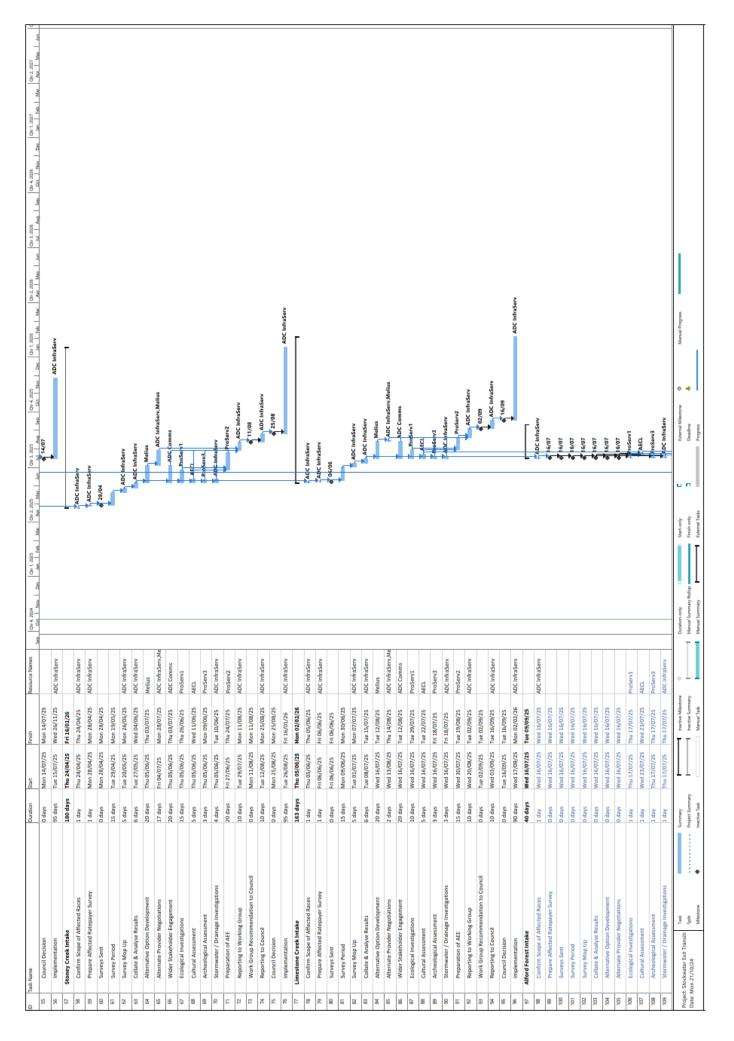


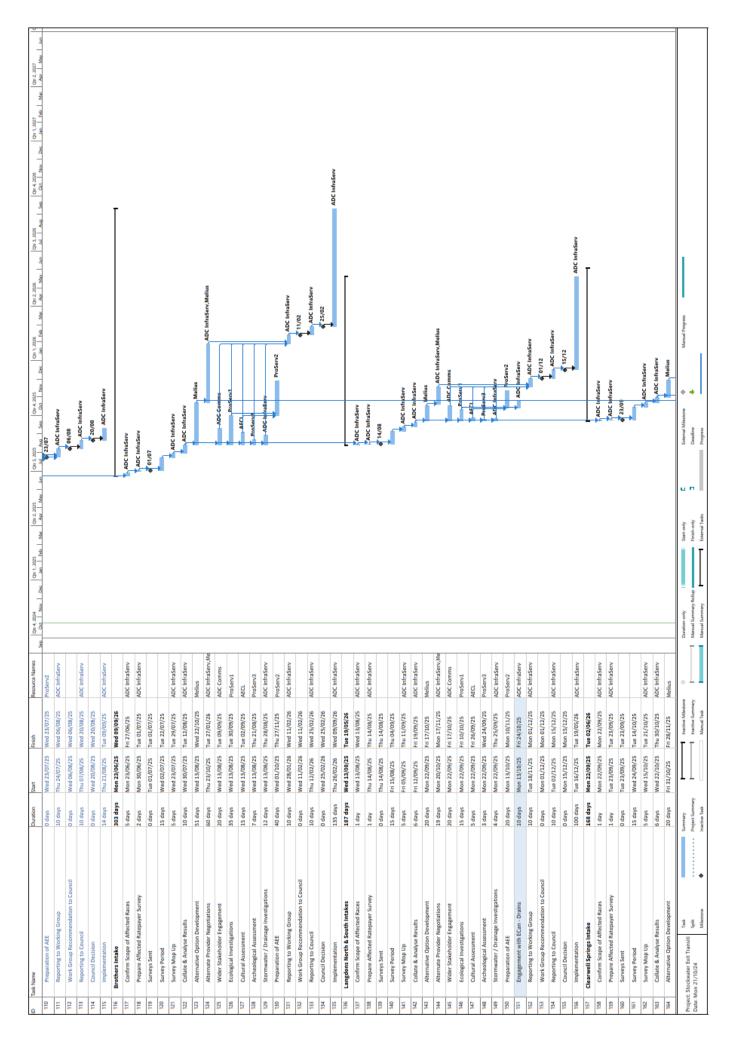
Appendix B Programme

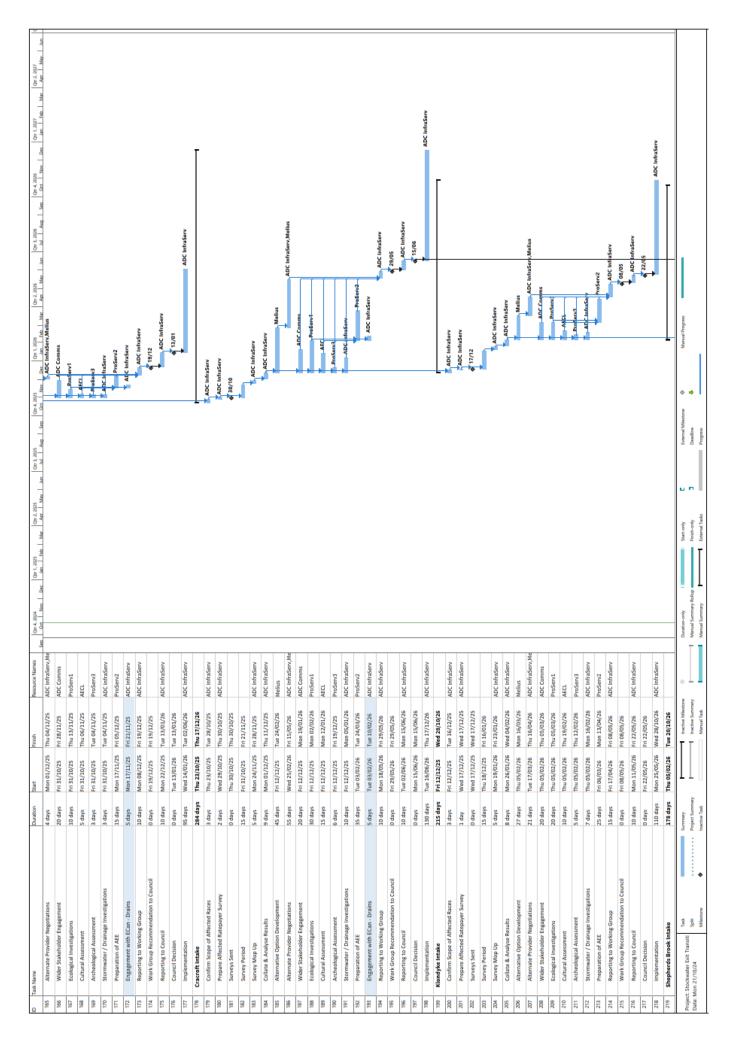


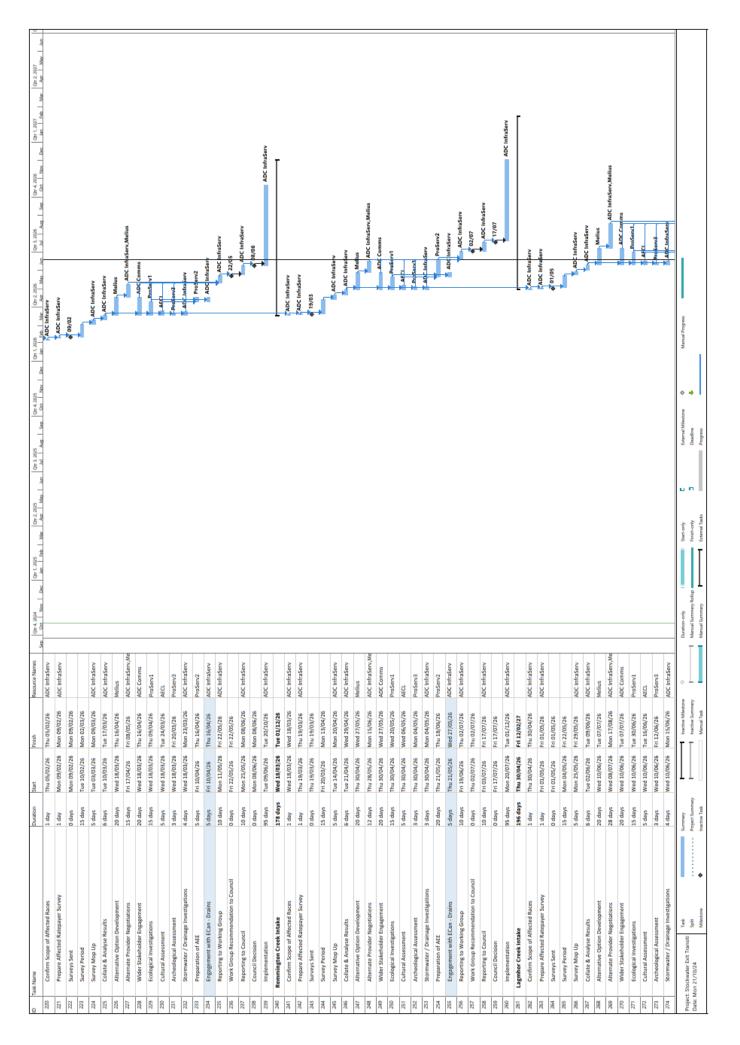


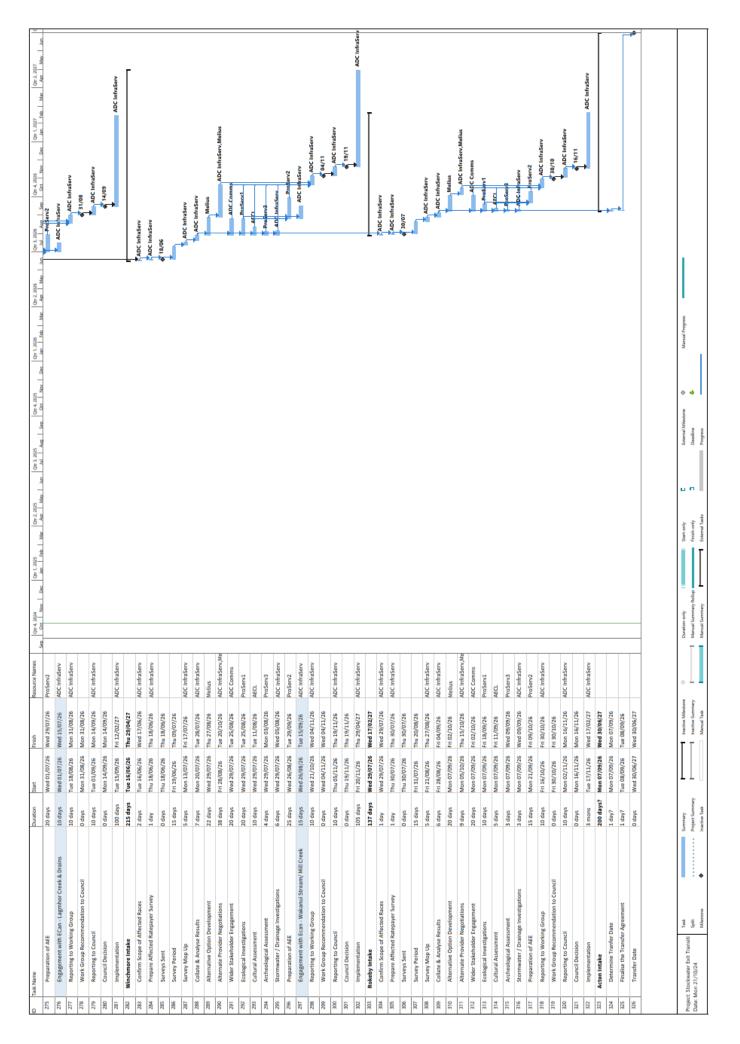










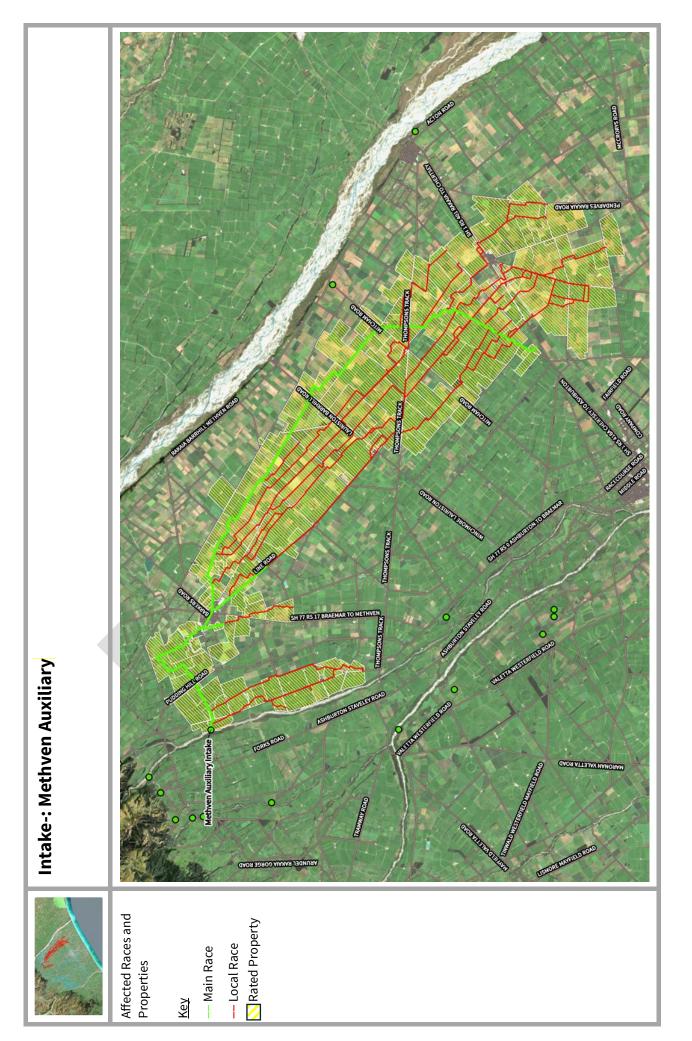


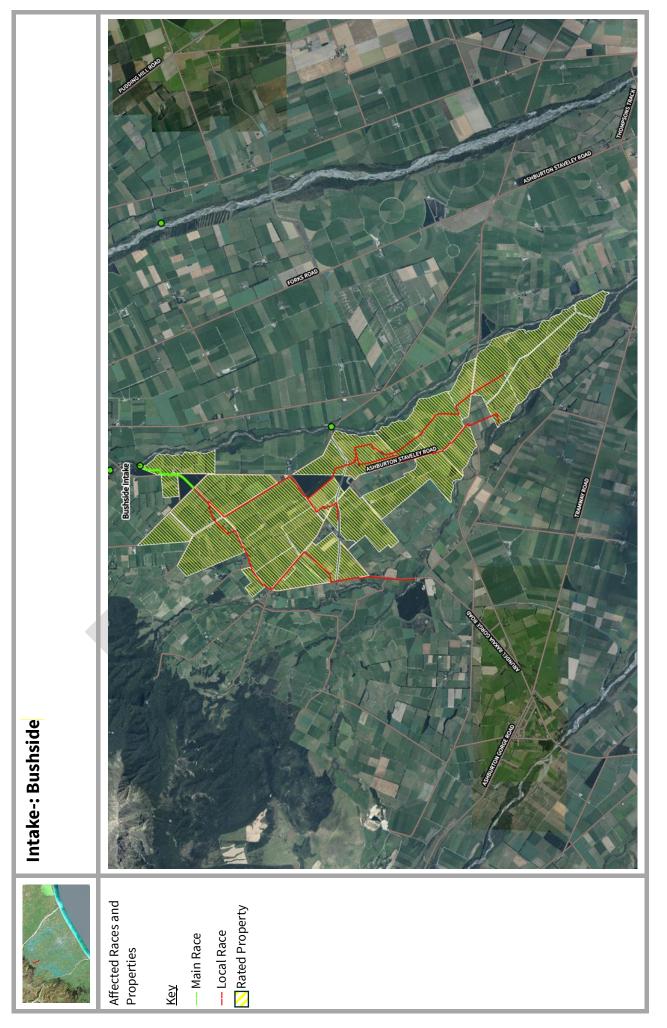
Appendix C Affected Races and Properties by Intake

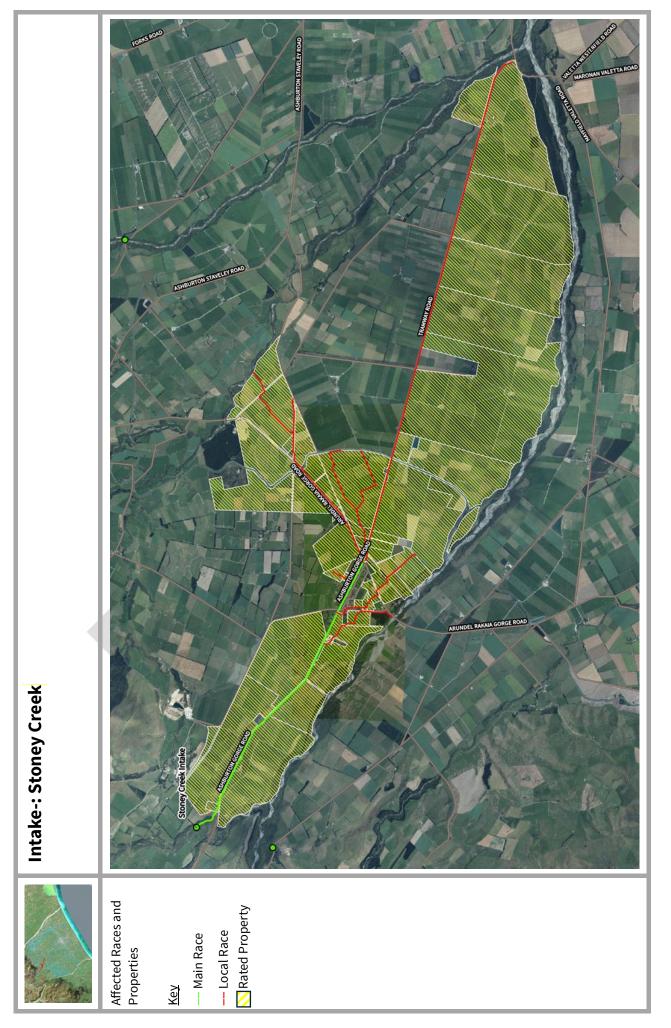


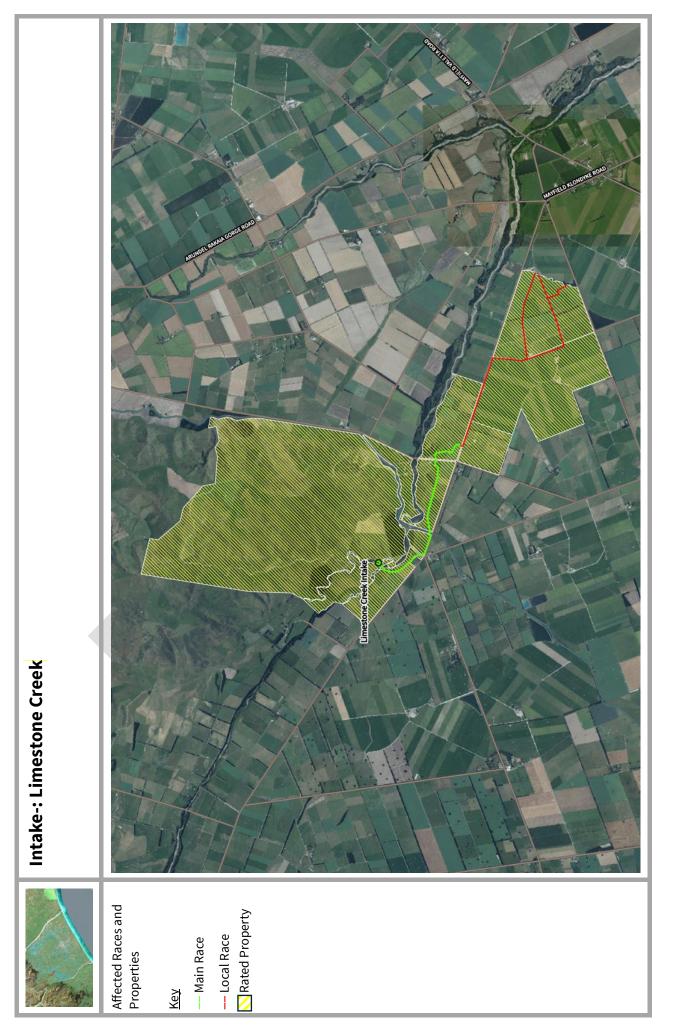


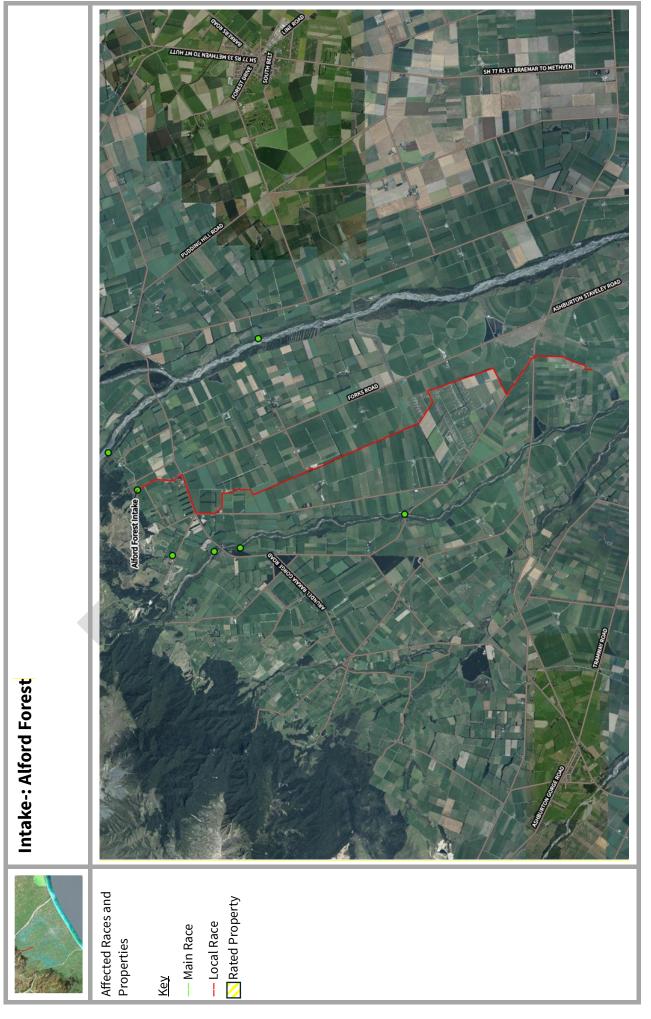
Intake-: Pudding Hill (Including Washpen Creek) SH 77 RS 17 BRAEMAR TO METHVEN Affected Races and Rated Property --- Local Race -- Main Race Properties Key

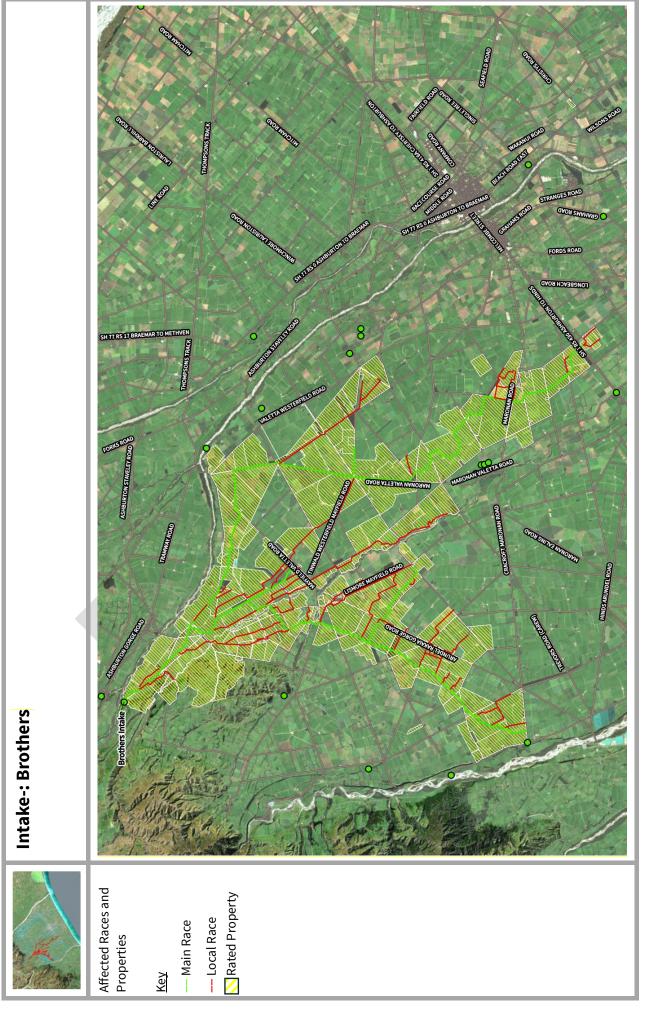


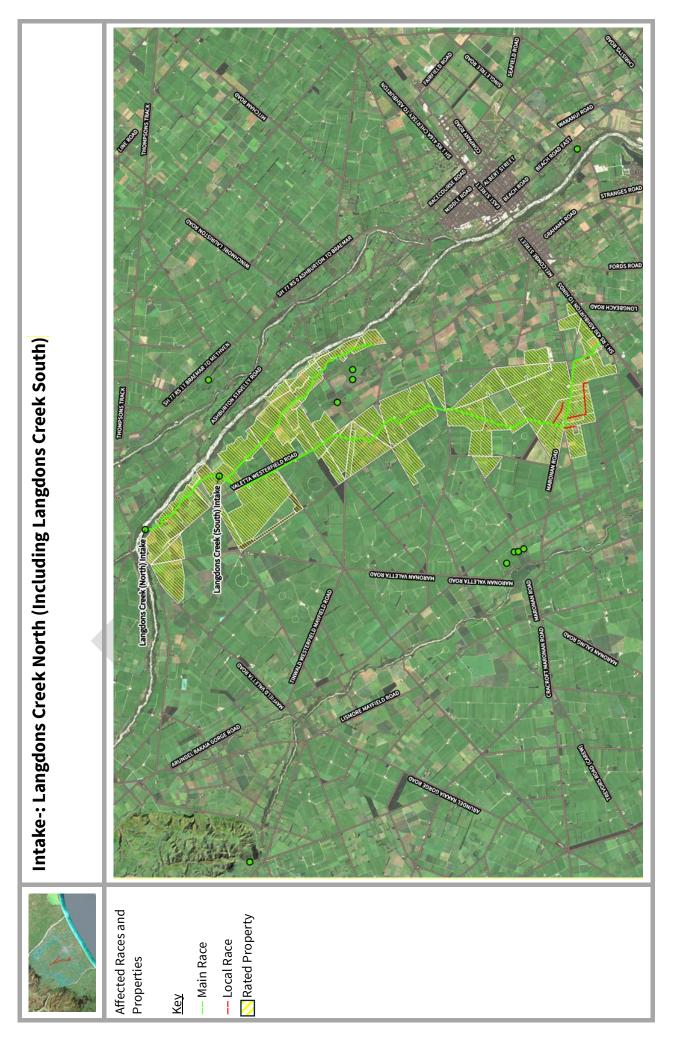


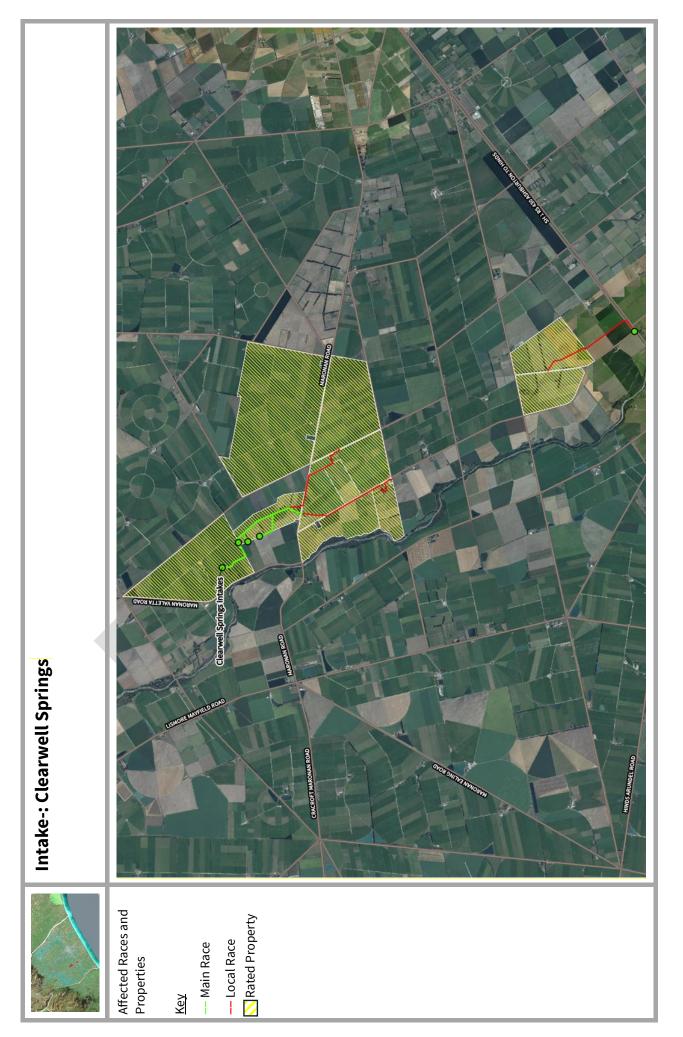


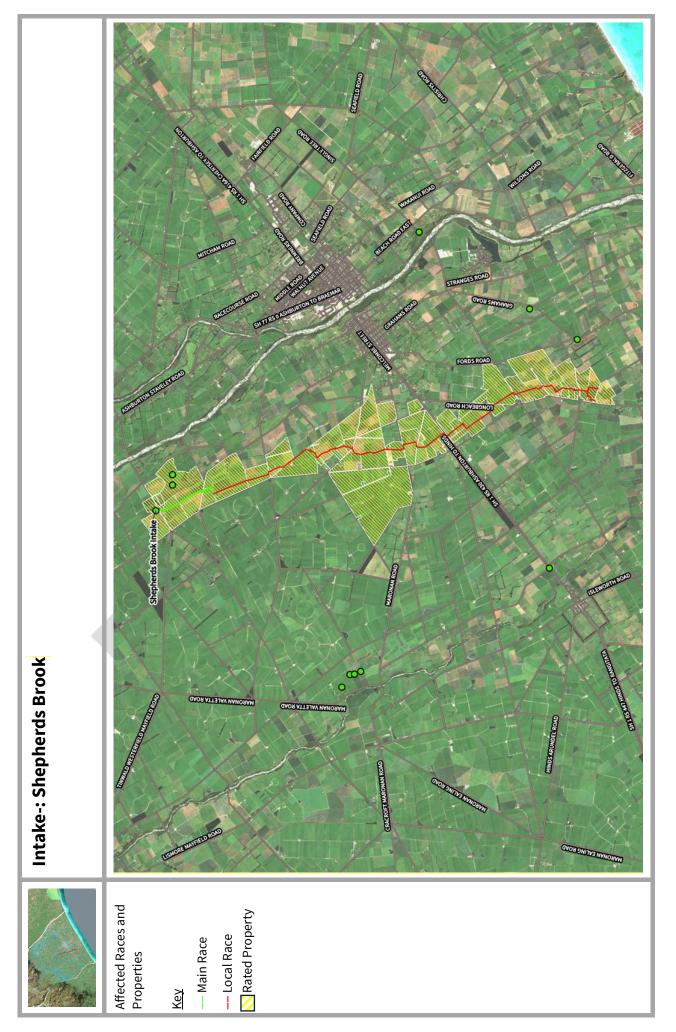


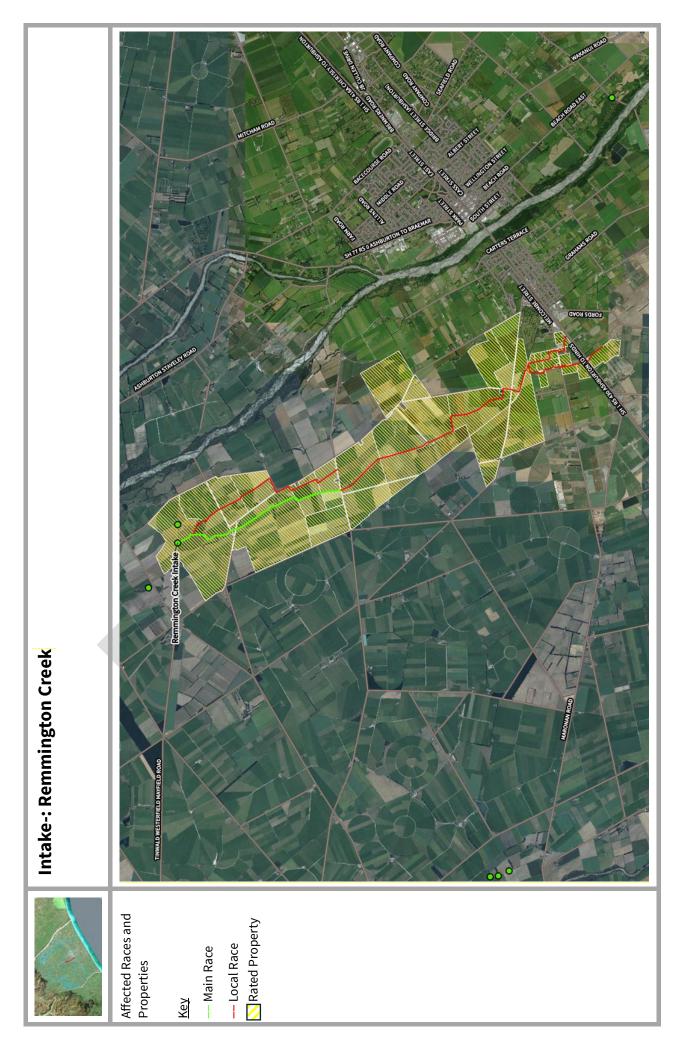


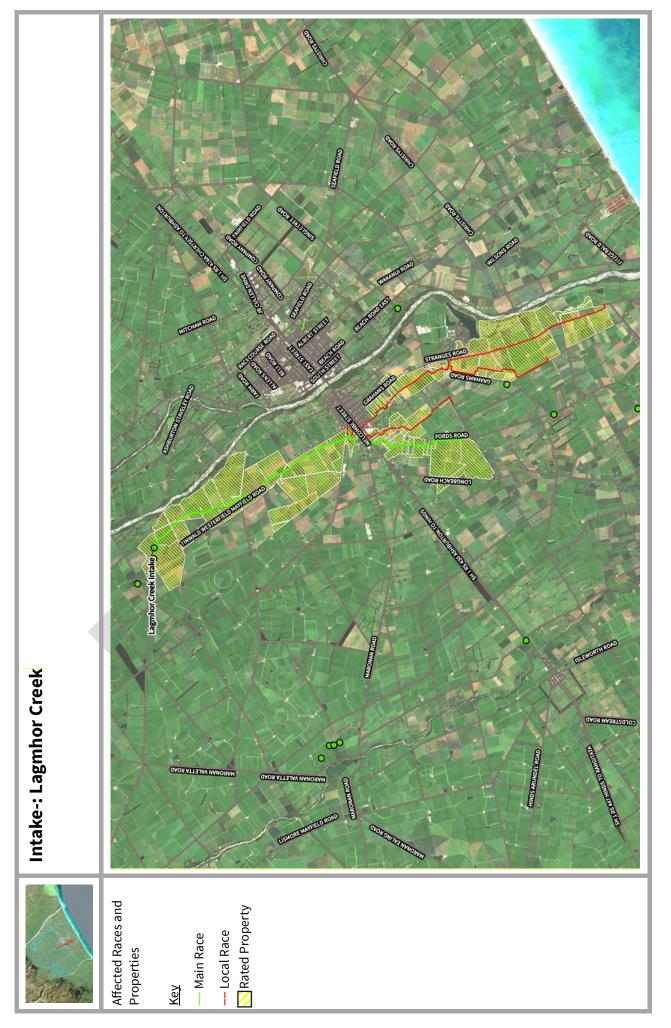


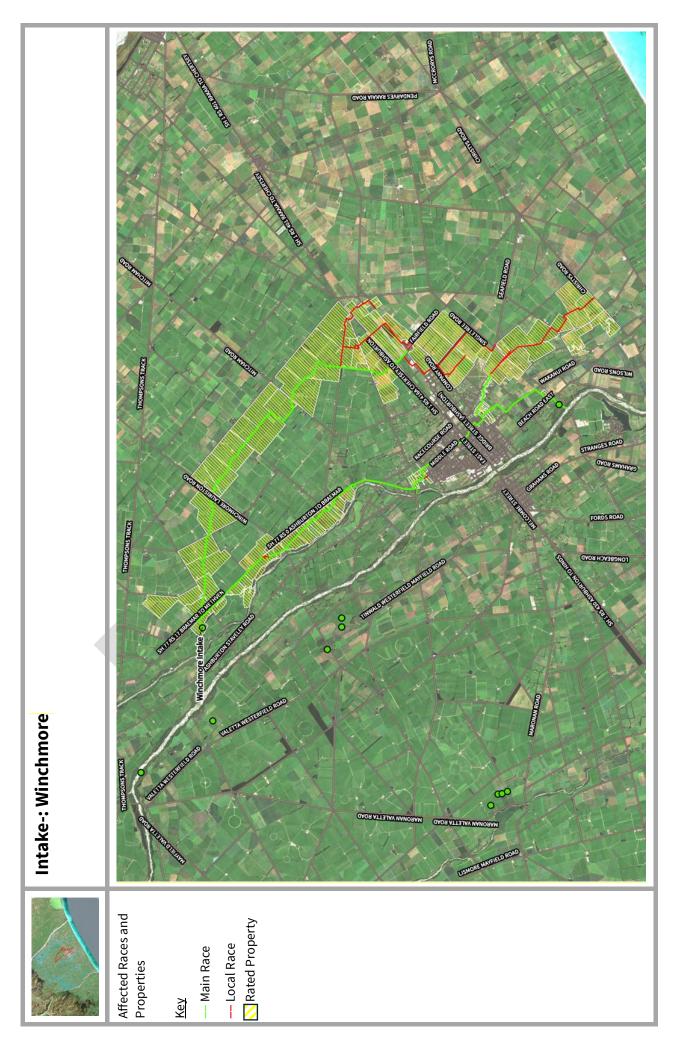


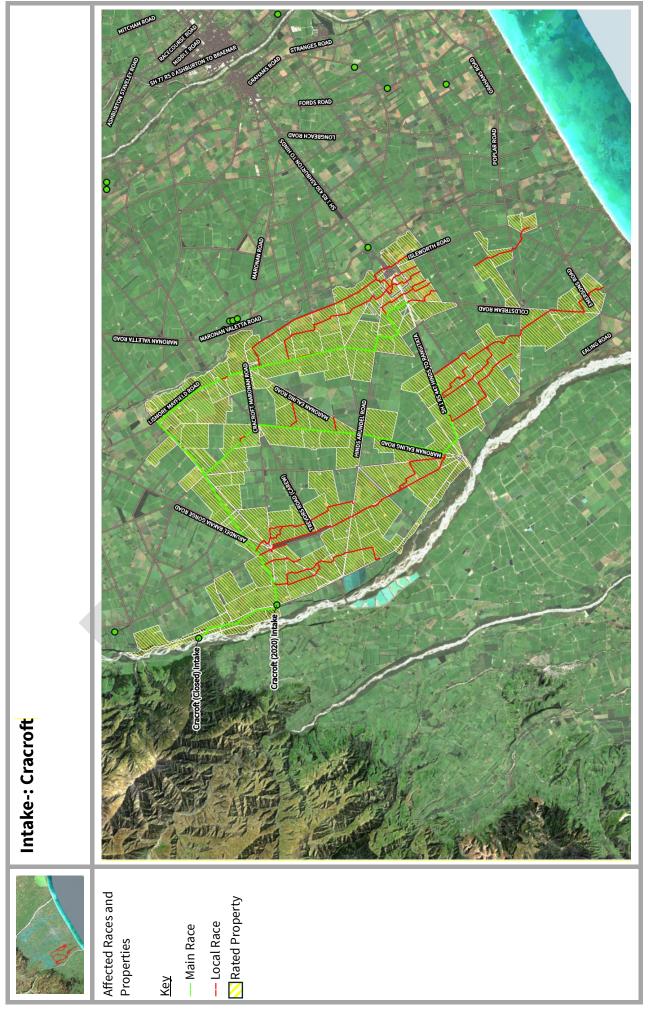


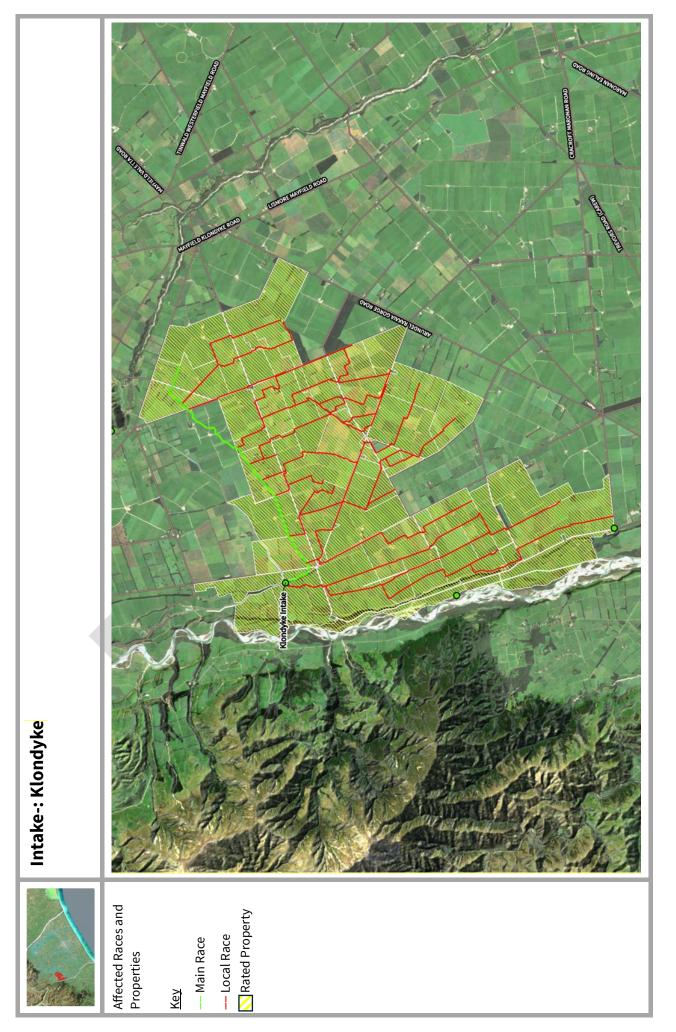


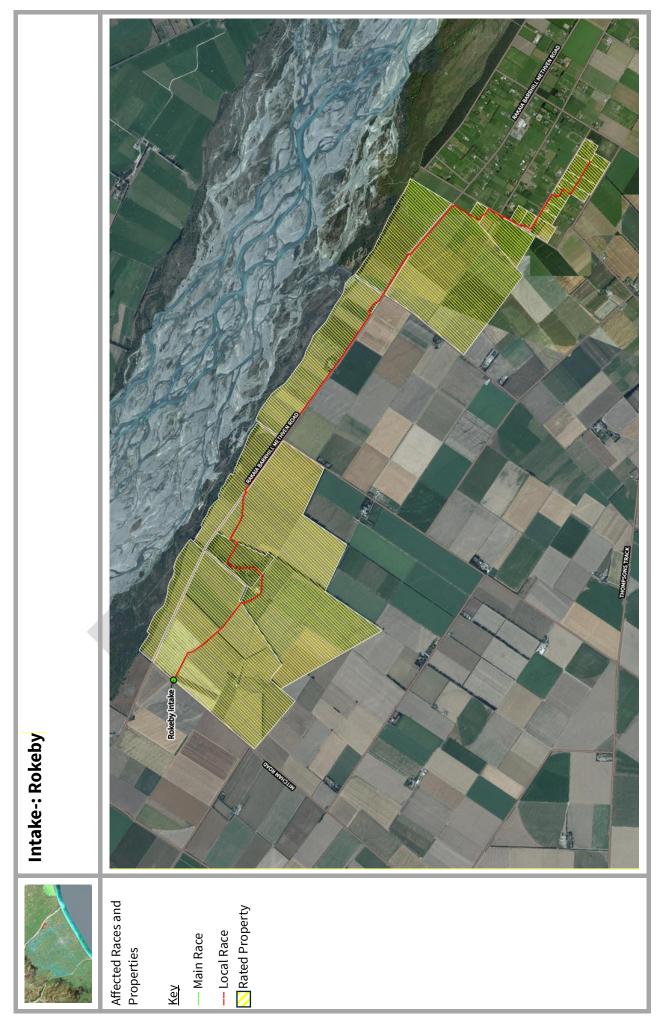


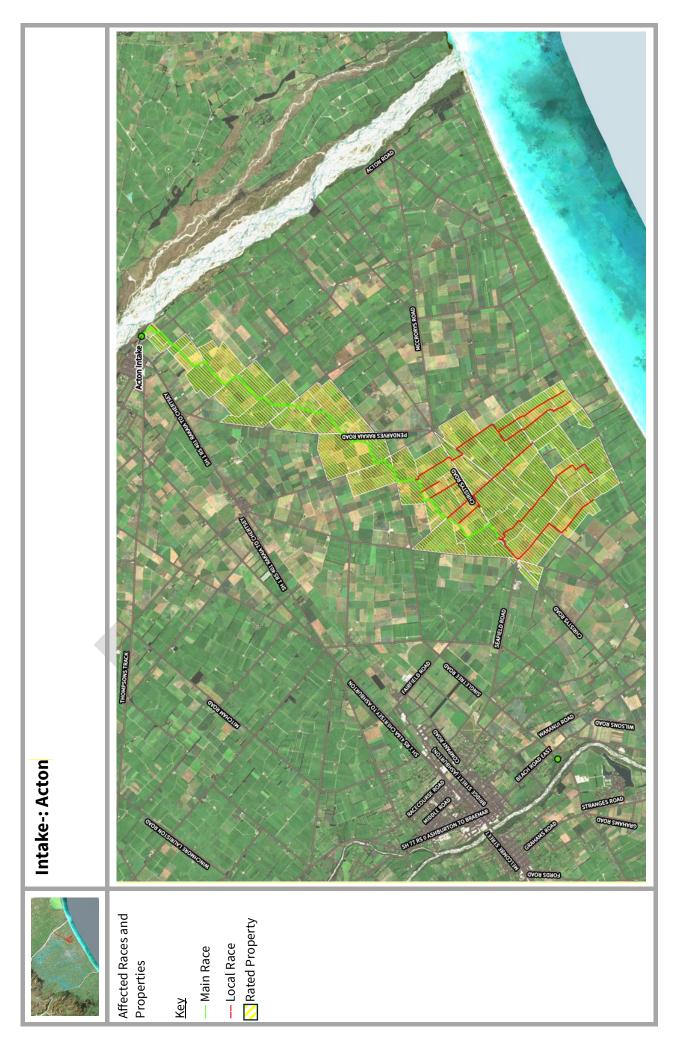










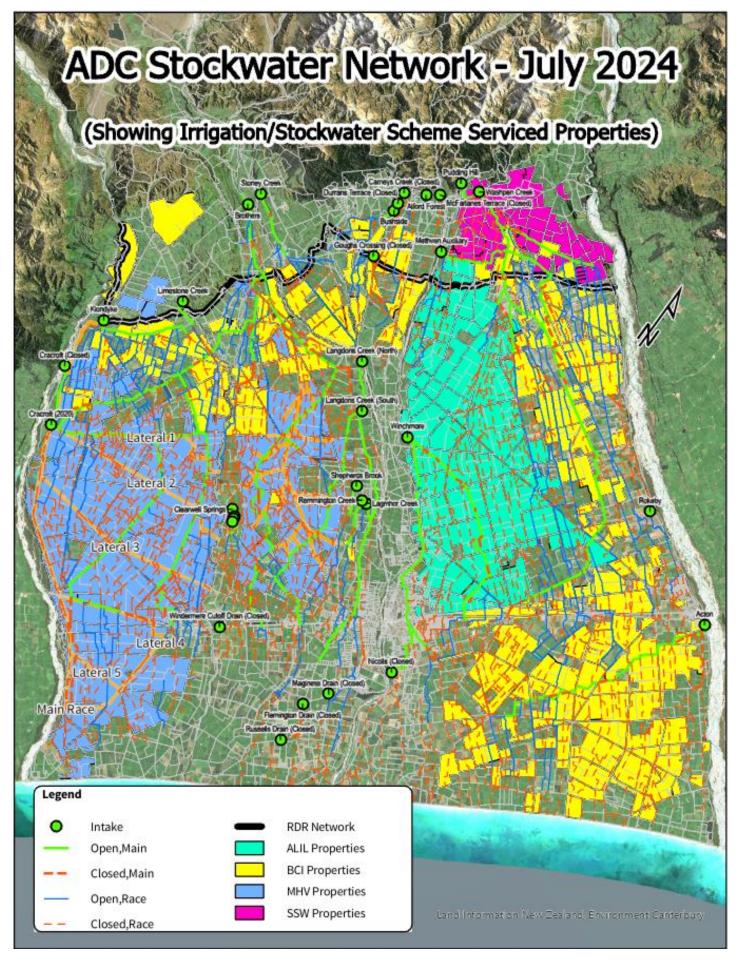




Appendix D Irrigation/Stockwater Scheme Coverage







Note-: Extent of schemes developed from data obtained in 2020/21 and may not fully represent current day extent.



Appendix E Communications Plan







EXIT OF STOCKWATER SERVICE 2024

Communications Plan

Version 1.0 | Last updated 22 November 2024



Project Name	Exit of Stockwater Service		
Project Timeframe	October 2024 – 30 June 2027		
Comms Budget	-	-	-

Version	Notes	Author	Date
0.1	Initial draft	Linda Clarke	3/10/24
0.2	Reviewed by staff	Janice McKay	25/10/24
1.0	Final draft	Janice McKay	05/11/24
1.1	Reviewed by staff with advice from STWG	Janice McKay	12/11/24

Project Manager(s)	Neil McCann
Strategy & Policy Lead	Mark Low
Group Managers	Neil McCann, Toni Durham
Communication Advisors	Linda Clarke, Janice McKay
Media Spokesperson(s)	Hamish Riach, Mayor, Cr Richard Wilson, Neil McCann

1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

Through the Long-Term Plan 2024-34, Council decided to exit delivering stockwater by 30 June 2027. Funding has been included for a managed and inclusive exit from the Council delivery of the stockwater service.

The Stockwater Transition Working Group was established to give effect to Council's decision to exit the delivery of stockwater by 30 June 2027.

The Communications Plan is intended to be a living document and to change over time as the transition plan is developed, adopted and then rolled out.

2. PROJECT TIMELINE

Key milestones for this project include:

4 September 2024 Terms of Reference for Stockwater Transition Working Group adopted by Council

5 December 2024 Final copy of Stockwater Exit Transition Plan approved by Working Group

18 December 2024 Stockwater Exit Transition Plan to be adopted by Council

30 June 2025 Progress report after one year
 30 June 2026 Progress report after two years

30 June 2027 Council exits the delivery of Stockwater

3. COMMUNICATION OBJECTIVES

Communication objectives for stockwater delivery exit are:

- The community and stakeholders are regularly informed of the Stockwater Exit Transition Plan and its progress.
- Those interested generally understand the Stockwater Exit Transition Plan and its methodology.
- Feedback about intakes and races is received from landowners and stakeholders at appropriate stages.
- It's easy to find information on the Stockwater Exit Transition Plan.

4. COMMUNICATIONS APPROACH

Communication will need to be specific for landowners and key stakeholders, and more general for the wider community and interest groups.

Communication channels will include regular email newsletters to interested parties (via Constant Contact subscriber), news stories on Council's website news pages and shared to local media, social media as appropriate, information and educational material on Council's stockwater website pages.

Minutes of the Stockwater Transition Working Group will also be in the public domain, via Council's website, and meetings will be open to the public.

Encouraging sign up to the regular email newsletters will be important.

There are many interested parties in Council's decision to exit stockwater delivery, it is important they are kept well informed over the next three years, and the transition plan will need to account for communicating well to the wider stakeholder group.

Significance

Based on the significance tool contained within the <u>ADC Community Engagement Policy</u>, this project is considered to be of **Medium** significance.

Community Engagement Type

Based on the <u>ADC Community Engagement Policy</u>, the suitable levels of engagement for this project is **INFORM**. Our communication and engagement actions will also be aligned with the **INFORM** Goals and Promise on the IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation.

INFORM

Public Participation Goal	To provide the community with balanced, objective information to help them understand issues and solutions.
Promise To The Public	We will keep you informed, listen to and acknowledge concerns and aspirations, and provide feedback on how public input influenced decisions.

5. RISKS AND MITIGATION

Communication Risk	Mitigation
Perception amongst the public that some landowners will be left with no alternative water for stock	 Clearly explain the reasons why Council is exiting stockwater delivery, how it will happen, and how information about alternative water will be provided Highlight this in media releases
Perception that ecological and cultural values will be lost	 Clearly explain the process to retain selected races with high ecological and cultural values Highlight this in media releases
Information being misrepresented or taken out of context	 Regularly communicate via the email newsletter and Council website, emphasise that it is complex work Ensure agendas for Stockwater Transition Working Group meetings and minutes are publicly available
Concerns around intakes that need to be closed and if no one takes over the service	 Communicate the proposed order of consideration regarding each intake investigation Communicate the methodology used and what landowners can expect Communicate that landowners can still ask for races to be closed, as per the existing stockwater race closure guidelines Emphasise that Council is working with directly affected people
Key stakeholders don't receive information, read communication material or engage with staff/consultant.	 Use multiple mediums of communication to target key stakeholders. Create a fit-for-purpose stakeholder database
Perception that council will provide alternatives to stockwater	Need to emphasise the scope of the Stockwater Exit Transition Plan does not include provision of alternatives and no budget exists for any new infrastructure

6. AUDIENCES AND STAKEHOLDERS

This table gives a broad overview of the stakeholder groups identified for this project.

Directly Affected	 Council Affected property owners Environment Canterbury Iwi Māori Consultant (John Wright) Federated Farmers
Wider Stakeholders	 Irrigation companies HHWET Private stockwater/irrigation schemes (Spaxton, Eiffelton, etc) Other rural property owners Interest groups like Forest and Bird, Fish and Game, catchment collectives Local MPs Methven Community Board Mount Somers Citizens Association FENZ DOC
Internal	 Mayor and Councillors Executive Team Infrastructure (Assets and Stockwater) Team Governance Team Strategy & Policy Team
Others	 Local media Residents of the Ashburton District Other Councils/areas looking to our district as an example

7. KEY MESSAGES

- We are working on a comprehensive Stockwater Transition Plan for the next three years
- There will be an intake-by-intake approach
- Amenity and ecological values will be identified
- It is a complex plan, requiring input from many
- Stockwater Transition Group meetings are open to the public and stakeholders are welcome to attend Stockwater Transition Working Group meetings in person in the public gallery of the Council Chamber
- Stakeholders will be consulted when their stockwater service is under consideration
- Sign up to our e-newsletter

8. COMMUNICATION METHODS

Communication channels to be employed:

	Tactic	Audience	Timing	Accountable
DIRECT CONTACT	Constant Contact (our e-newsletter platform) email to <u>Stockwater Exit</u> <u>Transition Plan list</u>	Residents with an interest in stockwater, who have subscribed	Monthly	Comms
	Constant Contact email to stakeholder lists.	Key Stakeholders	Monthly	Comms
	Individual letters to affected landowners when their intake is under consideration	Key Stakeholders	As required	Infrastructure
ADVERTISING	Advert in Federated Farmers newsletter, Snowfed, Nor'wester advising Stockwater Transition Working Group meetings	All Stakeholders	As required	Comms
	Public Notice of Stockwater Transition Working Group meetings	All stakeholders	As required	Comms
	Council digital screens – encouraging sign up to newsletter	All stakeholders	As required	Comms
	Information updated on Council's stockwater web pages	All stakeholders	As required	Comms/Infrastructure
WEB	News articles posted to website at regular intervals to advise progress	All stakeholders and community	Monthly	Comms
	Copies of the Stockwater Exit Transition Plan to be publicly available	All stakeholders	Start of plan	Comms
MEDIA	Media release, news stories and Council Brief	General public, media.	Start of plan	Comms

9. MEASURES OF SUCCESS

Success will be primarily measured by completion of the communication objectives as detailed in section two of this document. Key outcomes that we provide evidence that have achieved the objectives include:

Primary Outcomes:

- High response to surveys during intake consideration
- High open rate for newsletters emailed sent to Stockwater Exit Transition Plan group on Constant Contact

Secondary Outcomes

- Attendance of members of the public at Stockwater Transition Working Group meetings
- Positive feedback from staff, councillors and stakeholders on the process to exit the stockwater service



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