A joint Christchurch City Council & Environment Canterbury

Stormwater Management Protocol

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March 2006 Revised September 2008 and November 2010





¹ The term Integrated Catchment Management Plans (ICMPs) is used throughout this document. These plans are also referred to as Stormwater Management Plans (SMPs) following the release of decisions on the Natural Resources Regional Plan. The ICMP development programme will be confirmed through Christchurch City Council's Long Term Plans.

The Stormwater Management Protocol

Surface water is one of Christchurch's most valuable resources. Christchurch City Council's Surface Water Strategy (2009) defines surface water as "all freshwater ecosystems above ground, including stormwater and stormwater pipes, springs, rivers, streams, lakes and associated wetlands. It includes natural, artificial and ephemeral waterways and although intricately connected with, excludes groundwater and the sea." Surface water can be adversely affected by stormwater. To help safeguard the surface water resources for future generations, Christchurch City Council and Environment Canterbury have agreed to work together to manage stormwater in a more integrated and effective way. This Stormwater Management Protocol sets out how we have agreed to do this.

The Protocol provides agreed principles and practices to guide the development of Integrated Catchment Management Plans (ICMPs)¹ throughout Christchurch. ICMPs establish how stormwater within a water catchment will be managed in response to current and future land-use activities and changes to land use.

Preparation of ICMPs will require a greater level of understanding of surface water and land-use issues by both Councils and will encourage better integration of Christchurch City Council activities. ICMPs will also enable Christchurch City Council to take on a greater role in stormwater management and enable better protection of surface water resources.

Preparation and management of ICMPs and their associated resource consents will also aid in strategic infrastructure planning and management through processes such as Activity Management Planning and Long-Term Planning. ICMPs, and their consents, will help meet regional and local policy and planning requirements, and will promote the integrated management of land and water resources throughout Christchurch.

We, the partners, therefore agree to uphold the principles and practices stated in the Protocol for:

- Integrated land-use planning;
- Improving the water quality, ecological health, landscape, recreation, heritage and cultural values
 of surface water resources whilst managing flood risk;
- · Collaboration.

CEO Christchurch City Council

CEO Environment Canterbury





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Stormwater Management Protocol

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The Stormwater Management Protocol (the Protocol) establishes how Environment Canterbury and Christchurch City Council will work together to achieve integrated catchment wide stormwater management in Christchurch. It will accompany a Guide to Integrated Catchment Management Plans (ICMPs), which is currently being prepared by Environment Canterbury and aimed at all territorial authorities in Canterbury.

The original Protocol, signed by Christchurch City Council and Environment Canterbury in 2006 was first revised in 2008 to include a Protocol Implementation Agreement, stating how the Protocol would be implemented by the councils. This 2010 revision updates the Protocol in light of Christchurch City Council's Surface Water Strategy, Environment Canterbury's Guide to ICMPs (to be published), the Interim Global Stormwater Discharge consent and lessons learnt from developing the South-West ICMP.

The Protocol records the understanding of Christchurch City Council and Environment Canterbury but does not create legal obligations that are enforceable by either party. None of the matters in the Protocol limit or restrict:

- a) the requirements of regional and district plans;
- b) the agreements expressed in the "Record of Meeting of Mediation" dated 10 August 2005¹;
- c) Christchurch City Council's involvement in regional planning processes;
- d) the intent and application of the Protocol;
- e) Environment Canterbury's ability to decline, grant, or grant with conditions any resource consent applied for;
- f) the monitoring of any resource consent conditions;
- g) the enforcement powers of Environment Canterbury; and
- h) Environment Canterbury and Christchurch City Council's role and powers under the Local Government Act (LGA) 2002.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of the Protocol is to set out:

- (a) how Environment Canterbury and Christchurch City Council will work together, at all levels within their respective Councils, to achieve integrated catchment management of stormwater in Christchurch;
- (b) the programme for ICMP development in Christchurch.

Ohristchurch City Council/ Environment Canterbury Record of Meeting Mediation - 10 August 2001, included in Appendix 1.

1.3 Planning framework

The planning and management of surface water, including stormwater in Christchurch, sits within a complex national and regional policy framework set out in both statutory and non-statutory documents.

A summary of the planning framework is provided in Figure 1.1. Both Environment Canterbury and Christchurch City Council have significant responsibilities for ensuring surface water resources are managed for the well-being of the environment and community. The LGA 2002 requires Environment Canterbury and Christchurch City Council to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of current and future generations². The LGA 2002 also requires local authorities to prepare Long-Term Plans (LTPs), and confers specific land drainage responsibilities on territorial authorities – to assess stormwater services and maintain the capacity of existing stormwater networks³.

The Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991 promotes the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. Under the RMA 1991, Environment Canterbury is responsible for preparing the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement (CRPS) and other regional planning documents (e.g. Regional Coastal Environment Plan, Proposed Natural Resources Regional Plan, and the Waimakariri River Regional Plan). Christchurch City Council is required to give effect to the CRPS through its City and District Plans, and must not be inconsistent with the regional Objectives, Policies and Methods established in regional plans.

The Protocol is a non-statutory document which establishes how Environment Canterbury and Christchurch City Council will work together to develop ICMPs which seek to improve stormwater management and achieve integrated land-use and surface water management.

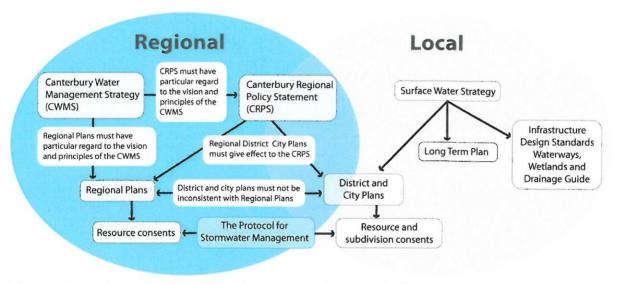


Figure 1-1: The current local planning framework (June 2010).

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² Local Government Act 2002 Section 10 (a) and (b).

³ Local Government Act 2002 Section 125 and 130.

2 Statement of principles and agreed practices

2.1 Introduction

Through the adoption of this Protocol, Environment Canterbury and Christchurch City Council have agreed to the following set of principles and practices. These agreed principles and practices should assist practitioners involved in ICMP development and consenting within Christchurch.

2.2 Principles

Principle 1: Integrated land-use planning

Ensure that land-use planning and stormwater management is integrated.

Principle 2: A multi-value approach

Improve the water quality, ecological health, landscape, recreation, heritage and cultural values of surface water resources whilst managing flood risk.

Principle 3: Collaboration

Work together, at all levels within Councils, to achieve Principles 1 and 2 in the most effective and efficient manner.

2.3 Agreed practices

Agreed Practice 1:

Christchurch City Council will work collaboratively with Environment Canterbury to develop ICMPs for all catchments within Christchurch City Council's jurisdiction.

Agreed Practice 2:

Implementation of this Protocol will require both inter and intra-agency collaboration. This will involve input from a range of disciplines, including planning, regulatory, building control, and infrastructure and asset management divisions (as appropriate) within Christchurch City Council and Environment Canterbury.

Agreed Practice 3:

Environment Canterbury and Christchurch City Council will establish a 'Joint Stormwater Management Working Party' (SWiM) consisting of senior management (including practitioners as required) from both organisations to meet a minimum of twice yearly for the purposes of identifying, discussing and resolving stormwater management issues of strategic importance to both organisations.

Agreed Practice 4:

When the process to develop a new ICMP is initiated, SWiM will be informed and assignment of organisational responsibility and resources will occur via this group. Any issues for resolution will also be taken to SWiM as soon as practical.

Agreed Practice 5:

ICMPs and their associated resource consents are intended to manage the sources of stormwater, set out requirements for new stormwater infrastructure, and to retrofit existing stormwater infrastructure to improve stormwater quality.

⁴ The equivalent of "General Manager" within Christchurch City Council and "Director" within Environment Canterbury.

Agreed Practice 6:

ICMPs and their associated resource consents will use adaptive management approaches and techniques.

Agreed Practice 7:

A cross-discipline Christchurch City Council team (including a project leader, engineers, planners and ecologists) will be established for each ICMP developed. The project leader will liase with a nominated Environment Canterbury staff member. This Environment Canterbury staff member will be responsible for coordinating Environment Canterbury's response internally and externally with relevant Environment Canterbury staff (including policy, operational and consents staff).

Agreed Practice 8:

Christchurch City Council will provide opportunities for Environment Canterbury to provide input throughout the development of the ICMP. This input will be without prejudice to Environment Canterbury's assessment of ICMP resource consent applications.

Agreed Practice 9:

Prior to completion of ICMPs and obtaining the associated resource consents, the authorisation of individual discharges into the Christchurch City Council stormwater network will be determined by Christchurch City Council under the Christchurch City Council's Interim Global Stormwater Consent for the City.

Agreed Practice 10:

Once an ICMP has been developed, Christchurch City Council will seek a resource consent from Environment Canterbury for the discharge of stormwater in the ICMP area. The resource consent application will cover all legal points of stormwater discharge controlled by Christchurch City Council.

Agreed Practice 11:

In general Environment Canterbury and Christchurch City Council will bear their own costs for pre-application discussions and advice. Where charging for pre-application advice will occur, Environment Canterbury will give notice to Christchurch City Council prior to the advice being given.

Agreed Practice 12:

Environment Canterbury and Christchurch City Council will consider the implications of any third party resource consent application, or other planning processes, which may undermine the achievement of regional and district policy and plans, an ICMP and/or associated resource consent. Either or both Councils may oppose such proposal(s).

Agreed Practice 13:

Once an ICMP is prepared, and the subsequent resource consent is granted, Environment Canterbury will consider Christchurch City Council as an affected party for any resource consent application for the discharge of stormwater in the area of the ICMP.

Agreed Practice 14:

Once Environment Canterbury has granted an ICMP resource consent to Christchurch City Council, the Interim Global Stormwater Consent will be amended to remove that catchment, and any other relevant consents held by Christchurch City Council in the area will be surrendered.

⁵ See Appendix 4 for details related to best practice in stormwater management highlighted in Agreed Practices 15 and 16.

Agreed Practice 15:

Christchurch City Council will help avoid adverse effects by ensuring parties connecting to the Christchurch City Council stormwater system are aware of their obligations, including those imposed by Environment Canterbury through any existing Christchurch City Council resource consent⁵.

Agreed Practice 16:

Where a third party holds a stormwater discharge consent in an ICMP area and breaches that consent, Environment Canterbury shall take into account Christchurch City Council's performance of its regulation and assets management functions and whether these have been performed with due diligence. When determining the appropriate course of enforcement action, Environment Canterbury will also consider any measures taken by Christchurch City Council to require the third party to achieve compliance with Christchurch City Council non-statutory guidelines.

Agreed Practice 17:

If an investigation into a breach of the RMA 1991, in association with a stormwater discharge, identifies Christchurch City Council as having potential liability, Environment Canterbury will advise Christchurch City Council (Director to General Manager level) as soon as practical.

3 The Integrated Catchment Management Plan programme

3.1 Introduction

While the methods may vary for each catchment, the guidance included here will ensure a uniformity of approach. Reference should also be made to the Environment Canterbury Guide to Integrated Catchment Management Plans (currently under preparation).

3.2 Integrated Catchment Management Plans

The purpose of an ICMP is to establish how stormwater within a catchment will be managed in response to current and future land-use activities and changes. Integrated stormwater management through ICMPs will allow for improvements in management (including protection and enhancement where possible) of surface water resources.

ICMPs will take a 'multi-value' approach, giving full consideration to ecology (in-stream, riparian and terrestrial), landscape, recreation, heritage and cultural values, as well as water quality and quantity. Each ICMP will form the foundation of an application to Environment Canterbury for a catchment consent to discharge stormwater.

3.3 Definition and priority of ICMP areas

Developing ICMPs is resource-intensive so will be staged over a number of years. To date (November 2010) the South-West ICMP has been completed, and the Styx/Puharakekenui ICMP is nearly complete. Figure 3.1 shows the ICMPs located within Christchurch. The priority and general order in which the rest of the ICMPs will be developed is shown in Table 3.1. This priority is based on an assessment of ICMP areas against criteria in Christchurch City Council's Surface Water Strategy, and following feedback during public consultation on the Strategy.

Table 3-1: The intended ICMP development programme.¹

Short-term (2009-2012)	Medium-term (2013-2019)	Long-term (2019+)
South-west	Avon River	Sumner/Redcliffs
Styx/Puharakekenui	Estuary	Lakes
Lower Heathcote	Lyttelton	Southern Bays
	Akaroa	Northern & Eastern Bays
	Coastal	Outer Christchurch

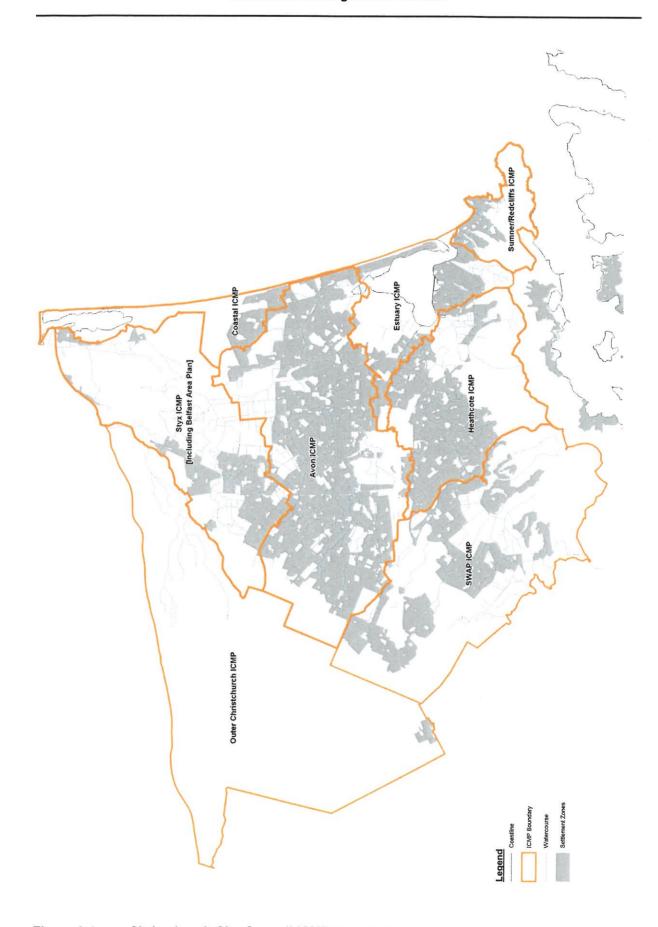
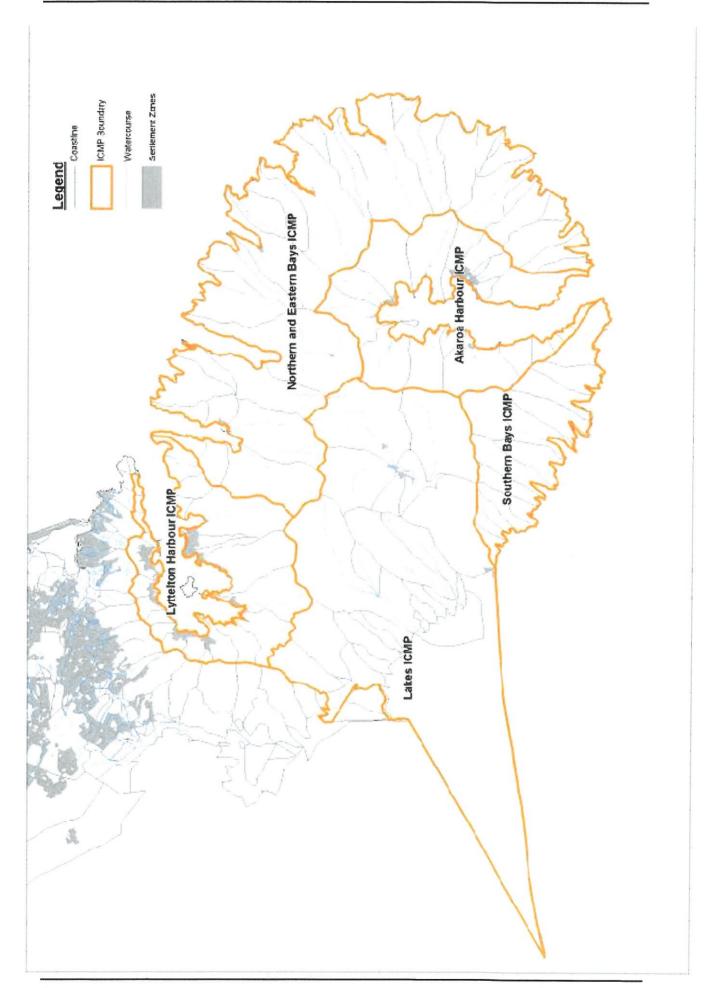


Figure 3 1: Christchurch City Council ICMP boundaries (also see next page).



4 Conclusion

This Protocol aligns the collective understanding and efforts of Environment Canterbury and Christchurch City Council to produce a more collaborative and robust outcome in the long-term management of stormwater discharges within Christchurch. The agreed Principles and Practices are to be applied to achieve a more focused, strategic and sustainable approach to this issue.

Any concerns with the document or the principles and processes can be addressed through SWiM, and the document revised where appropriate. It is not a formal statutory document and it will always be subject to the Policies and Rules of the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement, Regional Plans, Christchurch City and District Plans and other relevant legislation.

The global view of catchment management will allow effects to be better understood and dealt with in a cost-effective and durable manner and this can only benefit Christchurch's valuable surface water resources.

5 Supporting information

Aidanfield Agreement, 27th May 2005.

Auckland Regional Council, January 2001, Guidelines for Comprehensive Discharge Permits.

Avon-Heathcote Estuary Ihutai Trust, 2004: Ihutai Management Plan, Draft for Feedback.

Banks Peninsula District Council, 1997: Banks Peninsula Proposed District Plan.

Canterbury Regional Council, 1991: The Transitional Regional Plan.

Canterbury Regional Council and the CCC, April 1997: Avon River – Issues and Options for managing the Avon River floodplain.

Canterbury Regional Council, 1998: The Canterbury Regional Policy Statement.

Canterbury Regional Council and the CCC, 1998: Heathcote River Floodplain Management Strategy.

Christchurch City Council, 1999 and amendments: The Christchurch City District Plan.

Christchurch City Council, 1999: Waterways and Wetlands Natural Asset Management Strategy.

Christchurch City Council, 2000: Waterways & Wetlands Vision 2000–2040 The Styx.

Christchurch City Council, February 2003: Waterways, Wetlands and Drainage Guide Part A and B.

Christchurch City Council, April 2003: Draft City Development Group, Area Planning Protocol.

Environment Canterbury, 23 October 2010: The Proposed Natural Resources Regional Plan.

New Zealand Planning Quarterly Number 151, December 2003.

Appendix 1: Record of meeting of mediation between Environment Canterbury and Christchurch City Council, 10 August 2005

CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL/ENVIRONMENT CANTERBURY

RECORD OF MEETING OF MEDIATION - 10 August 2005

A. Paragraph 8 of the Statement of Agreement dated 27 May 2005 provided:

"It is agreed that the Chief Executives of ECan and CCC together with their advisors will meet with Associate Professor Peter Skelton to discuss future relationships between the two organisations, including the 'no surprises' policy, in early July 2005."

- B. The meeting referred to in para. 8 of the Statement of Agreement occurred on 10 August 2005 with Professor Peter Skelton, attended by Bryan Jenkins and Mike Freeman (Environment Canterbury), Lesley McTurk and Peter Mitchell (Christchurch City Council) and Raoul Neave (Barrister).
- C. A number of matters are recorded that have been agreed between the parties at the meeting on 10 August 2005, as follows:
 - Where enforcement action of any type under any statute (including without limitation by way of prosecution, enforcement order, abatement notice, or infringement notice) is being contemplated by ECan against the City Council, that will be immediately communicated by ECan to the City Council at General Manager level.
 - ECan's letter of 4 March 2005 to the City Council, and the City Council's response dated 5 May 2005, regarding a number of subdivision issues will be discussed with at the regular monthly forum of Jane Parfitt, Peter Mitchell and Mike Freeman.
 - Regarding meetings to be held at management level between ECan and the City Council:
 - · the objective of the meeting should be clear upfront
 - the outcomes should be agreed at the conclusion of the meeting
 - · concerns or options should not be keep in reserve
 - · plain speaking should be used
 - · communications should be in writing as appropriate
 - 4. ECan's enforcement protocol entitled "Environment Canterbury RMA Compliance and Enforcement Policies" is to be discussed at the regular monthly forum between the organisations. The Chief Executives have agreed that the protocol is to be a way of interpreting the policy of "no surprises" and being practical steps of implementing the "no surprises" clause in the Triennial Agreement.

Bryan Jenkins
Chief Executive

Environment Canterbury

Lesley McTurk

Chief Executive

Christchurch City Council

Peter Skelton

Mediator Christchurch

Appendix 2: Developing an ICMP

1. Introduction

When preparing an ICMP there are various stages of planning and investigations that are required. This section briefly outlines the information requirements and methods needed to prepare an ICMP and its associated AEE and consent application. It should be read in conjunction with Environment Canterbury's Guide to ICMPs (under preparation).

2. Project team

A cross-discipline Christchurch City Council team, including engineers, planners and ecologists, will need to be established for each ICMP developed and a project leader nominated. Throughout the ICMP development and catchment consent phase the Christchurch City Council project leader will liaise with a key contact nominated within Environment Canterbury. This Environment Canterbury key contact will keep the relevant Environment Canterbury staff (including policy, operational and consents staff) informed of progress and co-ordinate feedback to Christchurch City Council.

3. Base information

The following list provides guidance on what base information-gathering should be undertaken and included in an ICMP.

Relevant existing information, data and knowledge, should be identified, including:

- Policy and planning requirements (including the CRPS, WRRP, RCEP, NRRP, City and District Plan);
- Existing resource consents;
- Surface water quality and quantity, including drainage, sediment, sewage overflows and monitoring results;
- Groundwater quality, quantity and hydrology;
- Ecological values (water and terrestrial);
- Cultural values;
- Heritage values;
- Landscape values;
- Recreation values:
- Existing stormwater infrastructure and discharge points;
- Planned land-use/urban growth;
- Contaminated sites and landfills.

This baseline information should be collated by Christchurch City Council in consultation with Environment Canterbury, to ensure all relevant data from both agencies are identified and used. From the gathering of existing information a gap analysis should identify any necessary detailed investigations and assessments that need to be undertaken. Where possible, GIS layers of all baseline information should be gathered.

4. Objective setting

Once the baseline information has been taken into consideration, the ICMP objectives need to be established by Christchurch City Council, with input from Environment Canterbury. The objectives should be based on CRPS, PNRRP requirements, the objectives of the Christchurch Surface Water Strategy, District Plans requirements, and the base information, with the aim of:

a) maintaining and enhancing where possible the existing values of the environment within the ICMP;

- b) managing stormwater so that any:
 - (i) 1 in 5 year storm event is managed within the primary stormwater system; and
 - (ii) 1 in 50 year storm event is managed to protect private property;
- c) improving existing values where possible and appropriate.

5. System design for water quality and quantity

Based on the ICMP objectives, Christchurch City Council will determine and design appropriate systems to mitigate stormwater and other potential point source discharges into the stormwater system. The system design should be the best practicable option⁶ that will achieve the receiving environment objectives.

The best practicable system design will be achieved by:

- 1. Focusing on high-value environments within the ICMP area where those values are significantly influenced by the discharge of stormwater;
- 2. Making changes to the stormwater management system that provides the greatest net benefit;
- 3. Recognising opportunities that may arise to retrofit stormwater management measures into the existing stormwater management system; and
- 4. Ensuring that the measures are practical and affordable.

Determination of the appropriate designs for stormwater treatment systems will require modelling and other predictive tools which will:

- Simulate the status quo and calibrate the model;
- Simulate land use change and quantify effects;
- Simulate mitigation including a description of potential works for the short, medium and long term development of a catchment;
- Determine how to manage critical storm events and what level of retention/treatment is required to remove the contaminants before discharge to meet the stated objectives.

6. Monitoring programme

For each ICMP with associated resource consents a monitoring programme will be developed to provide ongoing information on whether or not the objectives of the ICMP are being achieved. The monitoring programme should:

- Include specific trigger levels for the purposes of determining the need for further investigation;
- ii. Identify appropriate locations for monitoring (including the monitoring of trigger values);
- iii. Be directed at the quality of the receiving environment and the effect of the discharge of stormwater on the receiving environment;
- iv. Undertake the appropriate amount of monitoring of the identified receiving environments necessary to determine unanticipated adverse effects on those environments;
- v. Increase the amount of monitoring when unanticipated adverse effects on the identified receiving environments arise for the purpose of informing the appropriate management response, and demonstrating the ultimate success of that response.

^{6.} Best practicable option in relation to a discharge of a contaminant or an emission of noise, means the best method for preventing or minimising the adverse effects on the environment having regard, among other things, to—

⁽a) The nature of the discharge or emission and the sensitivity of the receiving environment to adverse effects; and

⁽b) The financial implications, and the effects on the environment, of that option when compared with other options; and

⁽c) The current state of technical knowledge and the likelihood that the option can be successfully applied.

7. The ICMP document

All the above – baseline information, objectives, system design and monitoring programme – should be pulled together into an ICMP.

8. Communication requirements

Consultation with the community is a significant requirement of both the RMA 1991 and the LGA 2002. At the start of the development of an ICMP, a Communications Plan should be developed by Christchurch City Council in collaboration with Environment Canterbury. The Communication Plan should identify key stakeholders, the key messages and the communication tools that will be used to communicate with the identified stakeholders.

9. Implementing the ICMP

Once the ICMP is complete, Christchurch City Council can begin to implement the Plan. Methods to implement the ICMP and meet consent conditions may include:

- Physical works new and retrofitting of stormwater infrastructure;
- Bylaws;
- Plan rules;
- Education and promotion;
- Operation and maintenance methods;
- Cost sharing/strategic property purchases;
- Land-use change zoning and designations and reserve contributions:
- Ongoing monitoring and reporting in accordance with the monitoring programme.

Appendix 3: Catchment consents

1. Consent application

Once an ICMP has been developed, Christchurch City Council will apply to Environment Canterbury for a catchment consent to discharge stormwater within the ICMP area. The catchment consent will cover stormwater discharges, management and maintenance, except those generated during site development or construction.

The catchment consent application should be prepared on the basis that:

- a. All legal points of discharge controlled by Christchurch City Council will be authorised by any resource consent which is granted.
- b. The resource consent applications should identify appropriate locations within the catchment where resource consent triggers and monitoring controls will apply. The final locations for resource consent triggers and monitoring requirements will be determined in the conditions of any resource consent which is granted (see "Determining consent conditions").

2. Determining consent conditions

Following the lodgement of any resource consent application by Christchurch City Council, and prior to the finalisation of any report prepared by Environment Canterbury:

- i. In accordance with section 42A of the RMA 1991, Environment Canterbury and Christchurch City Council will instruct their relevant experts to confer and identify those resource consent conditions the experts agree upon and those which they do not. For the avoidance of doubt, this shall be undertaken in general accordance with the Environment Court Practice Note Expert Witnesses Code of Conduct, Section 5.4 Directions to confer (or any document substituted by the Environment Court for this Practice Note); and
- ii. If significant differences between experts exist then either or both parties can seek that the matters of difference are considered by the SWiM; and/or;
- iii. If significant differences between experts exist/remain then those matters are to be brought to the attention of the person(s) delegated to decide the resource consent.

3. Education/raising awareness

Once an ICMP has been developed and a catchment consent granted, Christchurch City Council and Environment Canterbury may prepare and implement an education/awareness raising plan. The plan would focus on surface water issues specific to the ICMP area, how stormwater will be managed, and what the ICMP means for residents, businesses and developers.

⁷ http://www.justice.govt.nz/courts/environment-court/legislation-and-resources/practice-notes/expert-witness.html

Appendix 4: Compliance and operations

1. Christchurch City Council's responsibility for discharge quality

To ensure compliance with ICMP associated resource consents Christchurch City Council will carry out the following best practices:

- i. Demonstrating, and maintaining a record of, compliance with any resource consent conditions;
- ii. Allowing existing and new land uses to use the services of the stormwater system when these pose a low risk to the achievement of the receiving environment objectives;
- iii. Where possible and appropriate, requiring the removal of stormwater, which Christchurch City Council considers to be of an unacceptably high risk to the receiving environment, from the stormwater system, unless resource consent is obtained from Environment Canterbury;
- iv. Actively managing stormwater from new land uses proposing to use the services of the stormwater system which Christchurch City Council considers to be of a medium risk to the achievement of the receiving environment objectives;
- v. Refusing to allow stormwater from new land uses (including subdivisions) to use the services of the stormwater system which it considers to be of a high risk to the achievement of the ICMP objectives unless resource consent is obtained from Environment Canterbury.
- vi. Adhering to the practise of not issuing section 224 (RMA) subdivisions approvals until compliance with statutory requirements for stormwater discharge is confirmed.
- vii. Documenting connection agreements with individual land owners/occupiers using the services of the stormwater system considered to be of a moderate or high risk to the achievement of the ICMP objectives;
- viii. Ensuring a system to remedy any unforeseen adverse effect on the environment is in place (see "Pollution response"); and
- ix. Ensuring that the necessary level of expertise and resources are available to undertake the above, including any necessary compliance monitoring.

2. Enforcement

Environment Canterbury and Christchurch City Council will cooperate on enforcement matters in relation to third parties within the legislative constraints. Environment Canterbury will implement its Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement Guidelines 2010 (or any subsequent version of this document), including by:

- i. Implementing clause C(1) of the mediated agreement dated 10 August 2005:
- ii. If requested by Christchurch City Council in a timely manner, provide an opportunity for the SWiM Working Party to discuss a pending enforcement issue.

3. Pollution response

Environment Canterbury will provide the primary pollution response capability in the event of an acute (e.g. one-off) discharge into the receiving environment. Christchurch City Council will cooperate and coordinate with Environment Canterbury by:

- i. Developing joint systems to enable Christchurch City Council to make available to Environment Canterbury stormwater network infrastructure information; and
- ii. Ensuring Environment Canterbury is able to access Christchurch City Council staff with expert knowledge to assist in responding to pollution incidents.

Christchurch City Council will provide the primary pollution response capability within its stormwater network.

The responsibilities for, and operation of, pollution response will be regularly reviewed by the SWiM Working Party.

Appendix 5: Key organisational contacts

Joint Stormwater Management Working Party (SWiM)

General Manager, Strategy & Planning, Christchurch City Council.
General Manager, City Environment, Christchurch City Council.
Programme Manager Healthy Environment, Strategy & Planning, Christchurch City Council.
Director, Resource Management, Environment Canterbury.
Director, Planning and Consents, Environment Canterbury.
Programme Director Water and Land, Environment Canterbury.