

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES PROGRESS REPORT: **SAFE AND SUSTAINABLE WATER SUPPLY AND IMPROVED WATERWAYS**

PRIORITY ACTIONS FROM THE STRATEGIC PRIORITY ACTION PLAN

- Develop and implement a Community Water Partnership
- Influence change in government regulations to reduce heavy metal contaminants at source
- Improve environmental outcomes through development and implementation of seven stormwater management plans
- Take an integrated approach to protecting our water assets
- Develop a partnership framework to work with architects, developers and builders find innovative solutions to optimise stormwater discharge
- Protect our high quality affordable drinking water
- Promote fish populations in our natural waterways
- Improve the safety and quality of our drinking water supply
- Support Canterbury Water Management Strategy Zone Committees
- Monitor effectiveness native fish-friendly tide gates installed in 2016/17

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

- ✓ Work underway on Community Water Partnership but constrained as funding not in LTP
- ✓ Regional coordination to influence government on key waterway contaminants underway
- ✓ Upper Heathcote, Styx, Avon and Halswell Stormwater Management Plans (SMPs) complete
- ✓ Work for Estuary/Coastal and Outer Christchurch SMP underway
- ✓ Pilot raingarden constructed in The Commons
- ✓ Stormwater filter prototype constructed in Richardson Terrace
- ✓ Resource consent applications are being reviewed to assess impact on public water supply
- ✓ Northwest well deepening programme continuing
- ✓ Christchurch Drinking Water Safety Plan (WSP) reviewed, Banks Peninsula WSP under review
- ✓ Program underway to improve all below ground well heads to reduce contamination risk.
- ✓ Representation on 3 task groups to review Canterbury Water Management Strategy
- ✓ Monitoring of fish populations at tide gates has commenced



ANY DECISIONS, OPPORTUNITIES OR RISKS TO FLAG

DECISION

- Key decisions coming up on best approach to regain secure water supply status and Council consideration of the Integrated Water Strategy

OPPORTUNITIES

- To promote copper free brake pads and reduce water consumption to improve long term sustainability of water supply

RISKS

- Funding for the Community Water Partnership not included in the Long Term Plan – potential for there to be insufficient resources to implement a comprehensive community water partnership
- If there is insufficient progress on achieving secure groundwater status then chlorination will continue

KEY MILESTONES THIS YEAR 2018/19

- Work closely with river care groups to raise community awareness of improving waterways and sustainable water use
- Establish an urban waterways research programme with the Waterways Centre for Freshwater Management.
- Consultation with Runanga and community on draft Integrated Water Strategy and finalise for Council consideration
- Integrated Water Strategy implementation plans adopted
- Further advocacy work to Government and community on copper free brake pads
- Planning for Banks Peninsula SMP
- Secure status of water supply at most pump stations
- Obtain Comprehensive stormwater network discharge consent

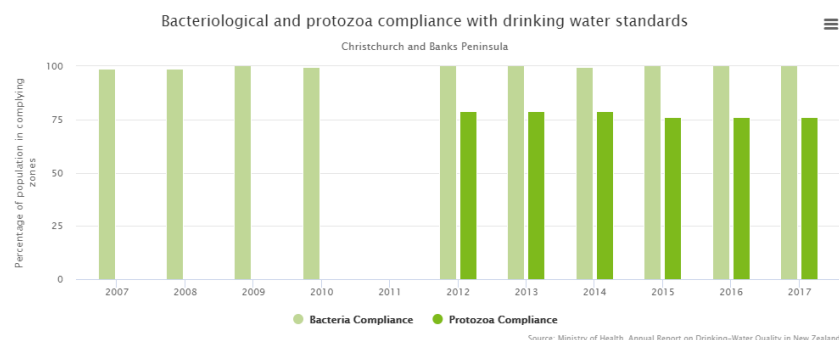


THE 2 KEY INDICATORS WE ARE TRACKING ccc.govt.nz/the-council/how-the-council-works/20182028-vision/strategic-priorities/safe-and-sustainable-water-supply-and-improved-waterways/

Christchurch's water supplies meet bacteriological and protozoal standards

Christchurch's water supplies have consistently met New Zealand drinking water standards for microbiological compliance with 100 percent of the water supplied to residents coming from complying zones since 2015.

Protozoan compliance since the earthquakes show that at least 75 percent of water supplied to the population of the City complying with the drinking water standards. This proportion has declined slightly since 2012.



Quality of Christchurch waterways

Since 2013 fewer sites are rated as poor and more have moved to the fair category of the Council's water quality index.

In 2017, 40%, 40% and 19% of sites were recorded as having 'poor', 'fair' and 'good' water quality, respectively. No site had 'very good' water quality, as guidelines were exceeded on at least one occasion at all sites. There was also no site that recorded 'very poor' water quality.

The Ōpāwaho/ Heathcote River and Linwood Canal catchments generally had 'poor' water quality. All other catchments generally had 'fair' to 'good' water quality.

The Ōtūkaikino River recorded the best water quality out of all the catchments and the Ōpāwaho/Heathcote River catchment recorded the worst water quality, with the 11 worst sites all being from this catchment.

