

# Activity Management Plan 2021 Stock Water Race Scheme

3 Waters | July 2021



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# **Document Acceptance**

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#### 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following table provides a summary of the key asset management issues of the stockwater race system identified through consideration of the levels of service, consents, asset condition, risk analysis, disaster resilience, growth projections, and capacity assessment:

Levels of Service	Some levels of service are not being achieved for the stock water races. These mainly pertain to nuisance and threatening flooding of adjoining property or roads and associated complaints that occur during extreme rainfall events, over which WIL has no control. Consideration needs to be given to reviewing the levels of service
Resource Consents	The activity complies with its resource consent conditions.
Asset Condition	The actual condition of the water race assets needs to be confirmed and used to improve planned maintenance. An updated process will be developed as part of the 2021-23 Improvement Programme.
Risk Assessment	A risk assessment was last carried out in 2011. An updated process will be developed as part of the 2021-23 Improvement Programme.
Crowth Drainsting	There is a shift from large farms to life style properties within the scheme. This translates into an increase in rated properties and static stock water demand.
Growth Projections	Intensive farming relies less on stock water due to on farm reticulation. This translates into races delivering stock water that are seen as an environmental liability.
Capacity & Performance	Construction of a new major irrigation storage pond is planned by WIL which will increase scheme reliability during drought years.

#### 2. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Activity Management Plan (AMP) is to outline the significant assets and issues associated with the stock water race system and show how the Council proposes to manage these in the future.

This plan summarises the various components of the stockwater race system, its condition and performance, and identifies future funding requirements including upgrades where necessary.

The data that has been relied upon to produce this document was taken at the end of the 19/20 financial year. i.e 30 June 2020.

Further details of the asset management practices used by Council to manage this scheme are summarised in the District Drainage Overview AMP.

Projects identified to improve asset management processes for this scheme that will also benefit the performance of the other 3 waters schemes are managed at a District level for efficiency.

Projects are also identified within this AMP that will maintain or improve levels of service.

All figures within this AMP exclude inflation

#### 3. SCHEME DESCRIPTION (WHAT DO WE HAVE?)

The water race network consists of an open channel system, taking water from the Waimakariri River at the Browns Rock intake. It comprises of a stock water scheme owned by the Waimakariri District Council (Council) and an irrigation scheme owned by Waimakariri Irrigation Ltd (WIL).

WIL are contracted by Council to manage the stock water scheme operations and maintenance. Refer to Trim <u>080721022383</u> for a copy of the contract document.

The stock water scheme takes 2.1 cumecs of water and delivers it to approximately 44,000 hectares of land for stock drinking water purposes. In addition there are two small takes each of 28 litres per second on the Cust River at Patersons Road and upstream of Stokes Bridge on the Rangiora Oxford Road.

The area supplied lies between the Waimakariri and Ashley rivers, east of Burnt Hill and Oxford and west of Rangiora and Eyreton.

The irrigation scheme supplies an additional 11.041 cumecs of water to approximately 23,000 hectares of land for irrigation. Within this allocation, 1.5 cumecs can be discharged into the Eyre River for ground water replenishment if requested by Environment Canterbury.

WIL and the Council share the water race assets that make up the stock water and irrigation networks. The asset ownership ratio is based on a historic water use split of 32% Council and 68% WIL. Council plan to review the Service Level Agreement with WIL, which will also include a review of asset ownership.

The percentages of Waimakariri District Council ownership of assets as indicated in the 2019/20 asset valuation of stock water races are as follows:

Asset	Council Ownership
Channel	100%
Bridges & Culverts in Farm	0% & 32% respectively
Bridges & Culverts in road reserve	100% & 32% respectively
Tunnel Intake (but not valued as no replacement programme)	100%
Resource Consents for Stock Water	100%
Syphon	32%
Weir & Gate Structures	32%

#### Table 1: Waimakariri District Council Ownership

Some key statistics (2019/20 year) of the scheme are shown in Table 3. Table 4 shows other Council documents relevant to this AMP. A plan view of the stock water race network is presented as Figure 1

# Table 2: Key Statistics 2019/20

Group	Туре	Quantity	Data Source
Area	Rated	42,125 Ha	
	Rated Properties	1,629	
Datas	Properties < .4046 hectares	94	Rates Strike 2019/20
Rates	Properties > .4046 hectares	1,389	
	Special Rate	5	
	Length (Races)	831km	
Valuation - Races	Replacement Cost	\$11.1 Million	Water Races Asset
(non-depreciating)	Depreciated Replacement Cost	\$11.1 Million	Valuation 2019/20
	Replacement Cost	\$4.2 Million	
Valuation – Other Assets (depreciated)	Depreciated Replacement Cost	\$3.0 Million	Water Races Asset Valuation 2019/20
	Waimakariri River - Browns Rock	1	
Intakes	Cust River – Stokes Bridge	1	
	Cust River – Patersons Road	1	
Gates / Weirs	Total	32	
Siphons	Total	64 (1.75km)	Water Races Asset
Outort	Road	399 (5.62km)	Valuation 2019/20
Culverts	Farm	107 (0.95km)	
Intake Control	Total	1	
Consents – Take	Browns Rock Intake	CRC133965 (Expires 2039)	
Water	Cust River at Patersons Road	CRC012084) (Expires 2039)	3 Waters Consents Database
Consents – Discharge Water	Discharge – Various Locations	11 Consents (Various Expiry Dates)	

#### Table 3: Related Council documents

Data Reference	Trim Reference
Agreement in Relation to Management of Water Race System: Waimakariri District Council and Waimakariri Irrigation Limited 29 November 2000	<u>080721022383</u>
Water Races Asset Valuation 2019/20 (section 11)	<u>200824109857</u>
3 Waters Consents Database	<u>180511051873</u>
513 Wrights Road Resource Consent Decision Irrigation Storage Pond for Waimakariri Irrigation Limited	<u>141006108705</u>
Annual Report Waimakariri Irrigation Limited 2018/19	<u>191009141090</u>
Waimakariri Water Race System Operations and Maintenance Manual July 2007	<u>070910029035</u>
Waimakariri District Stockwater Race Users Customer Satisfaction Survey	<u>160329026818</u>
Waimakariri Stockwater Scheme Efficiency Audit	<u>041110016</u>
Compliance Monitoring Report for Browns Rock water Intake	<u>200727094289</u>

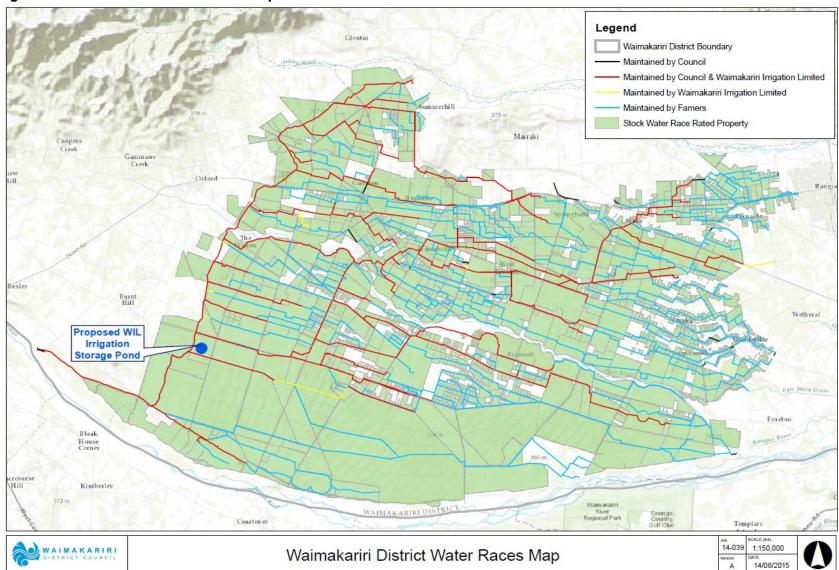


Figure 1: Stock Water Races Rated Properties

# 4. SCHEME MANAGEMENT ISSUES (WHAT DO WE NEED TO CONSIDER?)

There are a number of key aspects to consider when managing the stock water race network; these include:

- Desired & actual levels of service
- Asset condition & Criticality
- Risks associated with the service
- Growth predictions for the scheme
- Capacity & performance of the service

These issues have been assessed in detail and are summarised in the following sections

#### 4.1 Levels of Service

The levels of service measures included in the table below are reported on in the WIL Monthly Reports with latest results from 2019/20 shown.

Table 5 sets out the performance measures and targets for the stock water race activity, and records current and past achievement against those targets.

#### Table 4: Levels of Service Targets and Performance Measures

Taken from the 19/20 WIL end of June monthly report

Level of Service	2018 – 2020	2018 – 2020 Target	2020				Previous Results <sup>#</sup>			
	Performance Measure		Result	Commentary	Status	Action to Address	2017	2014	2011	2008
Scheme efficiency	Independent efficiency assessment to determine losses within the system	High rating	-	Scheme efficiency rated "Medium to High" in a 2004 Audit. No subsequent audit has been carried out.	Unknown	Include in review of levels of service	-	Y	Y	Y
The stockwater race system is managed to an appropriate standard.	The number of water outages exceeding 24 hours duration	Nil	3 properties out of water exceeding 24 hours.	57 properties reported water outages for 19/20. Three of these outages exceeded 24 hours.	Improvement required.	Improve service request reporting to allow better analysis of why performance measures are not met. See IP057.	N	N	N	-
	The percentage of service requests responded to within 48 hours	100%	97%	Seven of the 286 service requests received were not responded to within 48 hours. Five were in relation to system failure. Two in relation to general enquiries.	Improvement required.	Target reduced to 95%. See report 200406043184	Ν	Y	-	-

	2018 2020	8 – 2020 2018 – 2020 Ince Measure Target	2020				Previous Results#			
Level of Service	Performance Measure		Result	Commentary	Status	Action to Address	2017	2014	2011	2008
Flooding-Roads	No flooding of any road adjacent to a water race	None occurred	20 service requests received for flooding roads	Flooding of roads can be a result of blocked culverts, high flows due to storm events or flow management.	Improvement required.	Improve service request reporting to allow better analysis of why performance measures are not met. See IP057.	N	N	N	-
Flooding-Private property, non threatening	No flooding of any property non- threatening to any stock or chattels	None occurred	39 service requests received for non- threatening flooding properties	Flooding of any property can be a result of blocked culverts, high flows due to storm events or flow management.	Improvement required.	Improve service request reporting to allow better analysis of why performance measures are not met. See IP057.	Ν	N	N	-
Flooding-Private property, threatening	No flooding of any property threatening to any stock or chattels	None occurred	9 service requests received for threatening flooding of properties	Flooding of any property can be a result of blocked culverts, high flows due to storm events or flow management.	Improvement required.	Improve service request reporting to allow better analysis of why performance measures are not met. See IP057.	Ν	N	Ν	-
Continuity of supply	No closure or blockage of the main stock water race intake	None occurred	Intake closed for total of 5 days.	Closure due to high flows in the Waimakariri River. Intake closed to prevent damage.	Improvement required.	Review LoS so issues that cannot be controlled by WIL are excluded	Ν	Y	Y	-

	2018 – 2020 Performance Measure	2018 – 2020 Target	2020				Previous Results#			
Level of Service			Result	Commentary	Status	Action to Address	2017	2014	2011	2008
Continuity of supply	No blocked intake at the tunnel	None occurred	Pass		Achieved	N/A	Y	Y	Y	-
Culvert maintenance	No blocked culverts at any time	None occurred	81 blockages reported	Blocked culverts can occur throughout the network. Most often caused by poor race cleaning frequencies.	Not achieved	Improve maintenance awareness of landowners.	N	N	N	-
Water Quality	No complaints about race failure, dirty water or odours	None occurred	9 reports of race failure, dirty water or odours	9 cases recorded, but insufficient additional information recorded to be useful for analysis or planning improvements	Not achieved	Improve service request reporting to allow better analysis of why performance measures are not met. See IP057.	N	N	N	-
Consent Breach	Resource Consent Breaches leading to minor adverse effects: Target - 0	None occurred	Pass	One compliance monitoring report was received from Ecan. No breaches reported.	Achieved	N/A		Y	Y	Y
Consent Breach	Resource Consent Breaches leading to significant adverse effects: Target - 0	None occurred	Pass	One compliance monitoring report was received from Ecan. No breaches reported.	Achieved	N/A		Y	Y	Y

# 4.2 Asset Condition

The stock water race system consists of an intake tunnel, open races, pipes, culverts, drop structures, gates and siphons.

Once created, the stockwater open races are considered to have an unlimited life and only require maintenance intervention to ensure ongoing performance. For this reason the water races are not subject to depreciation.

The remaining man-made assets are subject to deterioration and have a finite lifecycle which needs to be carefully managed to ensure good performance from the assets. Asset condition is monitored and managed using remaining useful life profiles informed from the Councils 3 yearly infrastructure revaluation. Insufficient information is recorded about actual asset condition.

Approximately 2kms of open channel through Cust has been converted over time to a piped network by private landowners. Much of this is in short pipe lengths of unknown size, material and condition.

A targeted stockwater CCTV programme should be started in 2020 to survey the piped network, culverts and siphons and assign evidence based condition ratings. As data is gathered and analysed, this can be used in the renewals model.

There is also a programme of culvert replacement managed by WIL based on a set annual budget.

Figure 2 below illustrates the remaining useful life profiles for the man-made water race assets based on component age and asset design life.

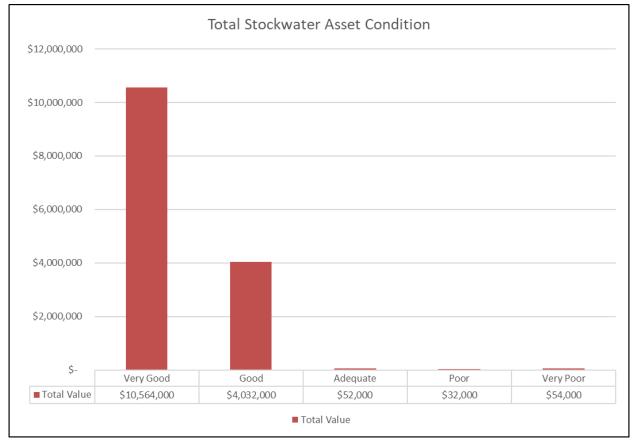


Figure 2: Remaining Useful Life Profile by Replacement Value

Condition Grade	Definition		Total Valu	Je
1	Very Good	More than 80% of life remaining	\$ 10,564,000	72%
2	Good	Between 50% and 80% of life remaining	\$ 4,032,000	27%
3	Adequate	Between 20% and 50% of life remaining	\$ 52,000	0%
4	Poor	Between 10% and 20% of life remaining	\$ 32,000	0%
5	Very Poor	Less than 10% of life remaining	\$ 54,000	0%
Total			\$ 14,	734,000

# 4.3 Asset Criticality

Asset criticality provides an indication of the importance of an individual asset and the corresponding impact on the service delivery should the asset fail for any reason. Criticality is used in risk based investment decisions to help decide when an asset should be replaced to avoid the consequences of failure.

The stock water assets have not yet been assessed for criticality. The Council will consider the timing and best process for assigning criticality to assets in collaboration with WIL.

#### 4.4 Risk Assessment

A risk assessment was last carried out in 2011 for the stock water race system. The key output from the risk assessment is the identification of any extreme and high risks to the delivery of stock water, which need to be mitigated.

A total of 50 possible events were assessed for their "risks to the delivery of stock water in the following categories:

- Intake
- Distribution
- Discharge
- Management

A Risk Assessment Update project has been programmed as part of the 2021-23 AMP Improvement Programme. The project will aim to integrate the existing risk assessment process with the disaster resilience assessment to provide more consistent and transparent risk judgements.

#### 4.5 Growth Projections

There has been a trend towards conversion of large farms into smaller life style blocks within the district for a number of years. This has translated into a steady increase in the number of properties rated for stock water.

The life style block profile generally follows a decrease in stocking rates and stock water while increasing demand for recreational and irrigation water. The Council considers that the overall demand for stock water has remained static throughout this behavioural shift.

The increased demand for domestic irrigation water is being managed by the Council through an application process to take additional water and, restricting the offtake pipe diameter to 20 mm per property. The Council maintains a register of properties granted this right and monitors the presence of offtakes in collaboration with WIL to help prevent the misuse of stock water.

The increase of intensive farming has led to less reliance on stock water due to on farm reticulation. Races are often seen as a liability due to increased environmental outcomes. Many races are being relocated around the perimeter of properties. Requests from owners to fence and plant riparian areas are also being received.

# 4.6 Capacity & Performance

The capacity of the stock water system is a function of the resource consent conditions and water race conveyance potential. Given the demand for water in the catchment, it is considered unlikely that Council will be seeking consent to take additional water for stock purposes in the near term. This effectively caps the supply of water that can be offered to stock water customers.

The performance of the existing networks is considered to be good with most channels requiring only annual maintenance to optimise their performance.

The culvert replacement programme includes extending the width of some existing culverts to cross the road corridor and pass under any adjacent fences. This was in response to sections of water race being vulnerable to blockages from material being caught in the fence and impeding flow in the water race.

In 2014 WIL sought to obtain resource consent to construct two new storage ponds of up to 8.2 million cubic metres capacity at its Wrights Road and Dixon's Road property. Consent was granted in August 2020, although a decision to proceed with construction has yet to be made. There has been an increase in the number of on farm storage ponds in the intervening years since the consent was first applied for.

A 2004 audit rated the scheme as operating at a medium to high level of water efficiency (medium to low water losses).

#### 5. FUTURE WORKS AND FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS (WHAT DO WE NEED TO DO?)

This section covers the future works required to meet the target levels of service, maintain the asset in an acceptable condition, reduce the risks to an acceptable level and accommodate growth.

#### 5.1 Operation & Maintenance

Maintenance of stockwater races is separated into three areas of responsibility; Council, Waimakariri Irrigation Ltd (WIL) and property owners. These are shown on the stockwater map as black, yellow and blue lines respectively. In addition the red lines denote races that are physically maintained by WIL, but costs are shared. In summary, Council are responsible for some feeder races or where a race does not supply stockwater to the adjacent property through which it runs. Waimakariri Irrigation Ltd are responsible for all races supplying a combination of irrigation and stockwater and property owners are responsible for races supplying stockwater. This includes races located within the adjacent road reserve. Maintenance of structures such control gates, piped races and road culverts is the responsibility of Council. Council maintenance is undertaken by WIL under the existing service level agreement.

Encouraging property owners to maintain races is an ongoing concern. Reliability of the supply is impacted by poor maintenance. Educational information explaining best practice for maintenance methods, is made available on the Council website for land owners who are responsible for conducting stockwater race maintenance.

#### https://www.waimakariri.govt.nz/ data/assets/pdf\_file/0029/75359/Fact-Sheet-Maintenance-and-Biodiversity.pdf

Maintenance of the open channel and closed pipelines within the Cust village is an issue. Many properties have incorporated the open channel into landscaping which restricts the ability to access the race for maintenance. Cleaning of pipes requires specialised truck mounted equipment to remove silt from the pipe.

The following 30 year graph showing the current maintenance programme is largely reactive with a programme of annual maintenance including user education.

The operations and maintenance budgets are generally kept the same as the previous year unless some known specific item causes a fluctuation.

Systems are not yet in place to capture the cost distinction between planned and unplanned maintenance.

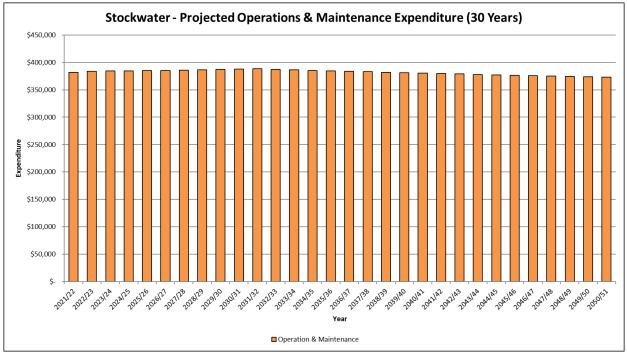


Figure 3: Annual Stock Water Operation & Maintenance 30-Year Budget

#### 5.2 Renewals Programme

Renewal expenditure is work that does not increase the capacity of the existing assets, rather it restores the system to its original capacity.

The renewals programme is determined in two stages. The renewals model, details of which are provided in the overview document, provides a long term view of the income required to ensure that a renewals fund is sufficient to enable future asset renewals, without needing to borrow. This is shown in Figure 4. The graph shows that the depreciation funding is sufficient to fully fund future renewals.

The model prioritises candidates for consideration by Asset Managers for renewal based on criticality, risk, and expected asset life. Asset managers will consider other factors such as roading resurfacing programmes, in prioritising the actual renewals programme.

The first ten years of the LTP programme are based on assessments by the Asset Manager (using the model outputs to inform this assessment, among other factors), but

from year 11 forward expenditure is taken directly from the model. Currently the culvert replacement programme is the only ongoing capital project to be funded by the WDC.

Figure 4 below only shows the output from the model. The final renewals budget put forward into the draft LTP, is included in the capital works graph, Figure 5.

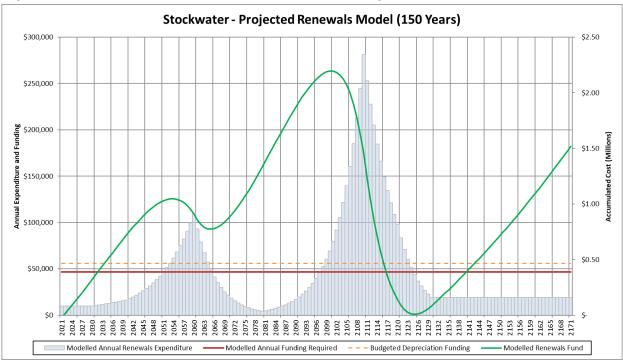


Figure 4: Annual Stock Water Renewals 150-Year Budget

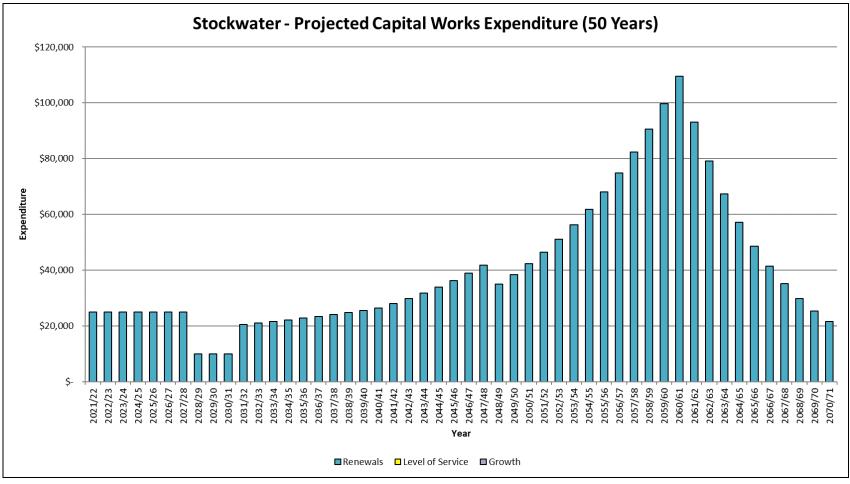
The key parameters in the figure above are explained below:

- **Modelled Annual Renewals Expenditure**: This is the direct output from the renewals model, recommending the annual investment to be made in renewals each year.
- **Modelled Annual Funding Required**: This is the amount of annual renewals funding required, to ensure there are sufficient funds available to carry out the recommended annual renewals each year.
- **Budgeted Depreciation Funding**: This is the actual amount of depreciation being collected, which is extracted from the Council's budgets.
- **Modelled Renewals Fund**: This is the modelled balance in the renewals account, assuming the annual funding and annual expenditure is completed as per the recommendations from the renewals model. As can be seen, this account is maintained as a surplus, peaking later this century, before being drawn down as the first lifecycle of current assets is completed.

#### 5.3 Capital Works

The following graph shows the 50 year budget for all capital works, including projects driven by growth and levels of service (Figure 5).





*Table 6* summarises the projected capital works for the next 50 years, including renewals. The only capital works actively programmed at present for the stock water races relates to the ongoing culvert replacement programme. The programme is managed by WIL and includes culvert extensions to improve levels of service and replacing culverts. Renewal budgets out beyond the culvert replacement programme come from the renewals model.

The level of confidence in the budget for the works is presented in the table. For a more complete discussion on the level of optimisation, refer to the introductory chapter of the AMP. The figures in the table are not adjusted for inflation.

The renewals programme, which occurs over a number of years is only shown within the table for the first year in which it occurs. The Project Value indicates the projected full total cost of the project over the number of years it occurs.

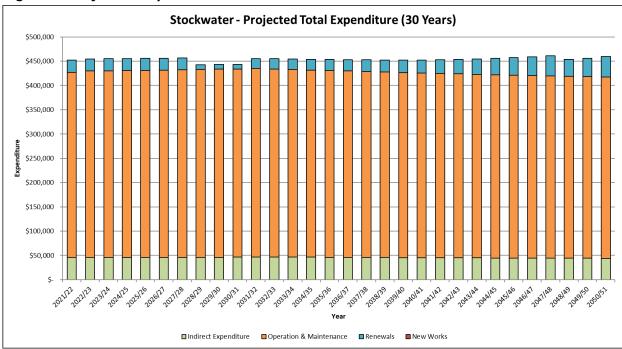
Year	Project ID	Project Name	Level of Confidence	Pro	ject Value	LOS Component	Renewals Component	Growth Component
Year 1 - 10								
2022	URT0002	Stockwater Culvert Replacement	3 - Low	\$	375,000	\$-	\$ 375,000	\$-
Year 11 - 20								
2032	URT0001	Stockwater Long Term Renewals		\$	1,657,033	\$ -	\$ 1,657,033	\$ -
Grand Total				\$	2,032,033	\$-	\$ 2,032,033	\$-

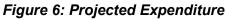
Table 5: Summary of Capital Works (Includes Renewals)

Note: the Water Race Culvert Renewals item indicates the total projected renewals programme value over a period of 50 years, beginning in 2021/2022

# 5.4 Financial Projections

The following graph summarises the breakdown of projected total expenditure over a 30 year time horizon. It includes both operational and capital expenditure. Operational costs include operations and maintenance, and indirect expenditure. Indirect expenditure includes interest, rating collection costs, costs associated with maintaining the Asset Register, and internal overhead costs. Capital includes expenditure for growth, levels of service and renewals.





#### 5.5 Valuation

A full peer reviewed valuation of assets is carried out on a three yearly cycle, using the asset data in our asset management information system. Table 7 below provides a summary of the replacement cost, depreciated replacement cost and annual depreciation for this scheme

•		•	
Asset Type	2020 Replacement	2020 Depreciated	2020 Annual
	Cost	Replacement Cost	Depreciation
Consents	\$576,071	\$270,561	\$16,459
Farm Crossing	\$668,966	\$482,046	\$10,388
Manhole	\$28,187	\$27,905	\$282
Road Crossing	\$3,022,152	\$2,493,356	\$29,031
Syphons	\$702,507	\$486,639	\$13,291
Water Races	\$10,274,238	\$10,274,238	\$-
Weirs And Gates	\$32,378	\$27,832	\$324
Solar	\$5,712	\$5,648	\$57
Grand Total	\$15,310,211	\$14,068,225	\$69,831

#### 5.6 Revenue Sources

Revenue for the stockwater portion of the costs is from targeted rates which are charged in accordance with Council's Revenue and Financing Policy (TRIM 180522056008). Funding for the irrigation portion of the scheme comes from subscribers to the Waimakariri Irrigation Limited Scheme, the company also managing the expenditure.

#### 6. IMPROVEMENT PLAN

#### 6.1 2021 Improvement Plan

Table 6 details the scheme specific improvements recommended to address the management issues identified in Section 4. Each improvement item has been tagged to either a capital project or, a process improvement project to help manage and track Councils response. Short term indicates within the first three years of the LTP, long term, out beyond 2024.

Project Project name Ref		Project description	Timeframe	
IP039	Risk Management Strategy	Advocate for the development of a corporate Risk Management framework, via corporate AMP Steering Group.	Complete	
IP055	Stockwater Reticulation AMS Improvements	Update spatial accuracy of GIS layers. Create spatial features in GIS for Tech1 assets. Create web-based map.	Short term	
IP056	Stockwater Race Asset Ownership Review and Asset Database Update	Establish ownership and condition of piped races in Cust initially, but consider other areas.	Short term	
IP057	Stockwater service request management	Integrate WIL service request reporting with Tech1 to improve LOS reporting.	Short term	
- Culvert Replacement Programme		An ongoing replacement programme of old culverts on a like for like basis.	Ongoing	

#### Table 7: 2021 AMP Improvement Plan

# 7. FUTURE CHALLENGES

#### • Future Challenges and Key Decisions

The four most significant challenges facing Waimakariri District Council in the stockwater area are water take consents, Waimakariri Irrigation Ltd licence, climate change, and Levels of Service.

#### • Water Take Consents

Council have two consents from Environment Canterbury to take and use surface water. One for the Browns Rock intake and the second for the two intakes on the Cust River. Both consents will expire in May 2039.

#### Waimakariri Irrigation Ltd licence

In 1999, Council made the water race system available to Waimakariri Irrigation Ltd to construct and operate an irrigation scheme. This licence will expire in November 2031. On expiry of this licence, all assets owned by WIL transfer to Council, unless a renewal is negotiated.

#### • Climate Change

The potential impacts of climate change and global warming to water supplies requires consideration. Weather patterns, ground water allocation and minimum river flows may impact demand for stockwater supplies.

#### • Levels of Service

The levels of service are in need of a review. A review has not been done for some time and many of them lack clarity. Agreement will need to be reached with WIL and representatives of both stockwater and irrigation customers

#### 1. APPENDIX 1: LONG TERM PLAN STOCK WATER PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The following table outlines the Council's community outcomes and performance measures for its stock water activity. Monitoring results are reported annually in the Council's Annual Report. There are no mandatory reporting mechanisms applicable to the Council's management of the stock water races.

Stock Water						
Community Outcomes	Council Response	Level of Service				
Business in the District are diverse, adaptable and growing	Providing stock water to support the	System Reliability.				
The demand for water is kept to a sustainable level	economic activity of the farming sector.	The stock water race system is managed to an appropriate standard.				