



**If calling, please ask for Democratic Services**

## **Wairarapa Committee**

Tuesday 6 August 2024, 10.00am

Committee Room, Greater Wellington Regional Council | Te Pane Matua Taiao,  
34 Chapel St, Masterton

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Quorum: four members, including two regional councillors

### **Members**

Adrienne Staples, Councillor (Chair)	Greater Wellington Regional Council
Gary Caffell, Mayor	Masterton District Council
Martin Connelly, Mayor	South Wairarapa District Council
Penny Gaylor, Councillor	Greater Wellington Regional Council
Hon. Ron Mark, Mayor	Carterton District Council
Daran Ponter, Councillor	Greater Wellington Regional Council
Amber Craig	Rangitāne ō Wairarapa

**Recommendations in reports are not to be construed as Council policy until adopted by Council**

## **Wairarapa Committee**

### **1 Purpose**

Consider areas and matters of strategic importance to the Wairarapa, and recommend to Council on these matters.

### **2 Specific responsibilities**

2.1 Apply Council's Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles when conducting the Committee's business and making decisions.

2.2 The areas to consider and recommend on to Council include, but are not limited to:

- a Flood protection
- b Land management
- c Biosecurity
- d Biodiversity
- e Climate
- f Public transport
- g Natural resource management
- h Broader areas of common interest to the territorial authorities and Council.

2.3 Consider potential arrangements for a catchment-based governance approach for the Wairarapa, and recommend to Council, as appropriate.

### **3 Members**

3.1 The Councillor elected by the Wairarapa constituency.

3.2 Two other Councillors, appointed by Council.

3.3 Three other members, appointed by Council as follows:

- a The Mayor of Carterton District Council
- b The Mayor of Masterton District Council
- c The Mayor of South Wairarapa District Council.

3.4 Two other members, appointed by Council for each person's skills, attributes or knowledge that will assist the work of the Committee, being:

- a One member, nominated by Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa
- b One member, nominated by Rangitāne ō Wairarapa.

#### **4 Alternate members**

- 4.1 For the members in sections 3.1 and 3.2, Council may nominate a pool of up to three alternate Councillors for appointment by Council. If one of those members is unable to attend a meeting any person from this pool may sit at the table, speak and vote in their place.
- 4.2 Each territorial authority in section 3.3 may nominate an alternate elected member for appointment by Council. If an appointed member is unable to attend a meeting their alternate member may sit at the table, speak and vote in their place.
- 4.3 Each iwi authority in section 3.4 may nominate an alternate member for appointment by Council. If an appointed member is unable to attend a meeting their alternate member may sit at the table, speak and vote in their place.

#### **5 Quorum**

Four members, including two Councillors.

#### **6 Voting entitlement**

- 6.1 All members have equal speaking and voting rights.
- 6.2 Council's Standing Orders apply to the Committee; except that the Chair, in the case of an equality of votes, does not have a casting vote (and therefore the motion is defeated, and the status quo is preserved).

#### **7 Servicing**

The Committee is serviced by Greater Wellington.

#### **8 Committee consideration**

- 8.1 Matters of strategic importance to the Wairarapa constituency shall first be referred (including during the development of proposed Greater Wellington plans and policies) to the Wairarapa Committee or its members for their consideration.
- 8.2 Proposals developed by Wairarapa-focused advisory bodies formally established by Council shall be considered by the Committee for direct recommendation to Council for decision.

#### **9 Council's decisions on the Committee's recommendations**

- 9.1 Council's decisions on the Committee's recommendations are reported to the Committee.
- 9.2 Where Council makes any decision that is materially different from the Committee's recommendation, Council's report to the Committee will set out the reason(s) for that decision.

**10 Remuneration and expenses**

10.1 The expenses of the elected members shall be met by the council they represent.

10.2 Non-elected members (who are not otherwise being remunerated) may claim Greater Wellington's standard daily meeting attendance allowances and expenses.

**11 Meeting frequency**

The Committee shall meet six times each year, with additional meetings as required.

# Wairarapa Committee

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Tuesday 6 August 2024, 10.00am

Committee Room, Greater Wellington Regional Council | Te Pane Matua Taiao,  
34 Chapel Street, Masterton

## Public Business

No.	Item	Report	Page
1.	Apologies		
2.	Conflict of interest declarations		
3.	Public participation		
4.	<a href="#">Confirmation of the Public Minutes of the Wairarapa Committee meeting on Tuesday 28 May 2024</a>	24.281	6
5.	<a href="#">Long Term Plan Summary and Wairarapa Key Points</a>	24.411	9
6.	<a href="#">Public Transport Update</a>	24.382	26
7.	<a href="#">Wairarapa Flood Risk Management Update</a>	24.361	32
8.	<a href="#">Wairarapa Annual Floodplain Management Implementation Report - 2023/24</a>	24.363	48
9.	<a href="#">Crown Funding Contributions to Implementing Wairarapa Floodplain Management Plan Outcomes</a>	24.364	57
10.	<a href="#">Wairarapa Annual Asset Management Condition Report</a>	24.362	77
11.	<a href="#">National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management Plan Change Work Programme Update</a>	24.402	102



Please note these minutes remain unconfirmed until the Wairarapa Committee meeting on 6 August 2024

Report 24.281

## Public minutes of the Wairarapa Committee meeting on Tuesday 28 May 2024

Committee Room, Greater Wellington Regional Council  
34 Chapel Street, Masterton at 10.05am

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### Members Present

Councillor Staples (Chair)	Greater Wellington Regional Council
Mayor Caffell	Masterton District Council
Mayor Connelly	South Wairarapa District Council
Councillor Gaylor	Greater Wellington Regional Council
Councillor Ponter	Greater Wellington Regional Council

Councillor Gaylor participated at this meeting remotely via Microsoft Teams and counted for the purpose of quorum in accordance with clause 25B of Scheduled 7 to the Local Government Act 2002.

### Karakia timatanga

The Committee Chair opened the meeting with a karakia timatanga.

### Public Business

#### 1 Apologies

Moved: Mayor Connelly / Mayor Caffell

That the Committee accepts the apology for absence from Amber Craig.

The motion was **carried**.

#### 2 Declarations of conflicts of interest

There were no declarations of conflicts of interest.

#### 3 Public participation

There was no public participation.

**4 Confirmation of the Public minutes of the Wairarapa Committee meeting on 9 April 2024 – Report 24.168**

Moved: Cr Ponter / Mayor Cafell

That the Committee confirms the Public minutes of the Committee meeting of 9 April 2024 - Report 24.168.

The motion was **carried**.

The Committee Chair accorded priority to agenda items 10 and 11 in accordance with Standing Order 3.5.2.

**5 Release of Wairarapa SW Carriage Rough Ride and Vibration Review – Report 24.224** [For Information]

David Mawson, Manager Rail Network Delivery, spoke to the report.

**6 Public transport update – Report 24.228** [For Information]

Sam Gain, Group Manager Metlink, spoke to the report.

**7 Government policy update – Report 24.222** [For Information]

Fathima Iftikar, Director Strategy, Policy and Regulation, spoke to the report.

**8 Update on the Wairarapa Moana Wetlands Project and review of the Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme – Report 24.219** [For Information]

Pete Huggins, Catchment Manager – Ruamahanga, and Ella Buckley, Senior Biodiversity Advisor Wairarapa Moana, spoke to the report.

**Noted:** The Committee asked officers to send a copy of the Update on the Wairarapa Moana Wetlands Project and review of the Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme – Report 24.219 to Haami Te Whaiti as Chair of the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board, and to provide future reports to the Wairarapa Committee on the Wairarapa Moana Wetlands Project and the Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme, to the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board, as a courtesy.

**9 Wairarapa flood risk management update – Report 24.217** [For Information]

Madeliene Playford, Senior Project Manager Engineering, spoke to the report.

**10 Ruamahanga Whaitua Implementation Programme progress report and update on Wairarapa Coast Whaitua – Report 24.215** [For Information]

Pete Huggins, Catchment Manager – Ruamahanga and Tash Styles, Catchment Manager – Wairarapa Coast, spoke to the report.

**11 Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy update – Report 24.216** [For Information]

Pete Huggins, Catchment Manager – Ruamāhanga, and Nicola Patrick, Director Catchment, spoke to the report.

### **Karakia whakamutunga**

The Committee Chair closed the meeting with a karakia whakamutunga.

The public meeting closed at 11.17am.

Councillor A Staples

**Chair**

Date:



Wairarapa Committee  
06 August 2024  
Report 24.411



For Information

## LONG TERM PLAN SUMMARY AND WAIRARAPA KEY POINTS

**Te take mō te pūrongo**

### Purpose

1. To summarise for the Wairarapa Committee (the Committee) at a high level the proposed Greater Wellington activities outlined in the Long Term Plan 2024-34, including projects planned in Wairarapa.

**Te horopaki**

### Context

2. The Long Term Plan 2024-34 was approved on 27 June 2024.
3. The presentation ([Attachment 1](#)) provides a high-level overview of the Long Term Plan 2024-34 and an overview of projects planned for the Wairarapa area. Staff will speak to **Attachment 1** at the Committee meeting on 8 August 2024.

**Ngā āpitihanga**

### Attachment

Number	Title
1	Wairarapa LTP overview

**Ngā kaiwaitohu**

### Signatories

Writer	Tyler Dunkel – Kaiwhakahaera Matua   Manager Corporate Planning & Reporting
Approver	Luke Troy – Kaiwhakahaere Matua Rautaki   Group Manager, Strategy

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga</b> <b>Summary of considerations</b></p>
<p><b><i>Fit with Council’s roles or with Committee’s terms of reference</i></b></p> <p>This update supports the Wairarapa Committee awareness of Greater Wellington’s planned work across the motu and specific plans in Wairarapa area.</p>
<p><b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b></p> <p>The information provided in this update has been formed from the recently adopted Long Term Plan 2024-34.</p>
<p><b><i>Internal consultation</i></b></p> <p>There was no internal consultation.</p>
<p><b><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></b></p> <p>There are no know risks or impacts related to this report.</p>



# KO TE PAE TAWHITI LONG TERM PLAN

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TE PANE MATUA TAIAO  
GREATER WELLINGTON  
2024-34

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## PARTNERSHIP approach

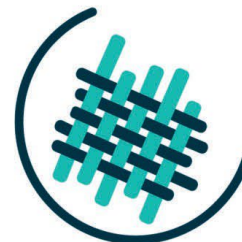
- **Our mana whenua partners have been alongside us in this journey through the Long Term Plan process sharing their aspirations and priorities for better taiao and community outcomes. This is a significant step to aligning the way we work for partnership outcomes.**



# Our Strategic Framework



# Our Strategic Framework | Four focus areas



**Holistic approaches to deliver improved outcomes for te taiao**

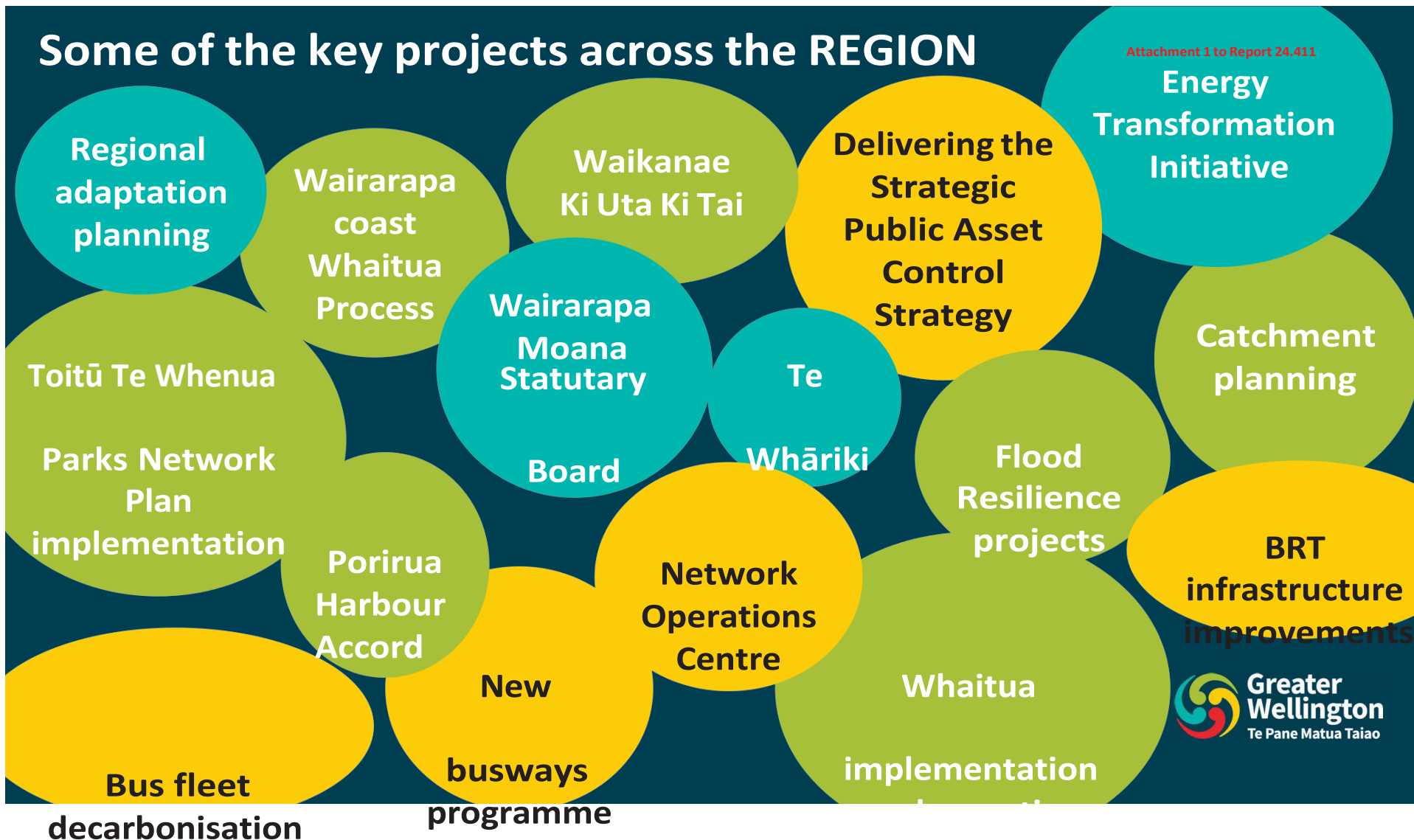
**Leading action for climate resilience and emissions reduction**

**Active mana whenua partnerships and participation for improved outcomes for Māori**

**Improving access to services and equity of outcomes through participation with communities**

## Our MAHI covers a broad spectrum

Environment	Metlink Public Transport	Regional Strategy and Partnerships	Water Supply
Environmental restoration, recreation and harbour safety	Public transport strategy and planning	Regional spatial planning	Bulk water supply
Planning and prioritising integrated work at a catchment scale	Public transport service delivery	Regional transport planning and programmes	
Environmental strategy, policy and protection	Public transport assets and infrastructure management	Regional economic development	
Environmental knowledge and insights		Democratic services	
Flood resilience		Regional partnerships with mana whenua and Māori	
		Emergency management	
		Climate change	

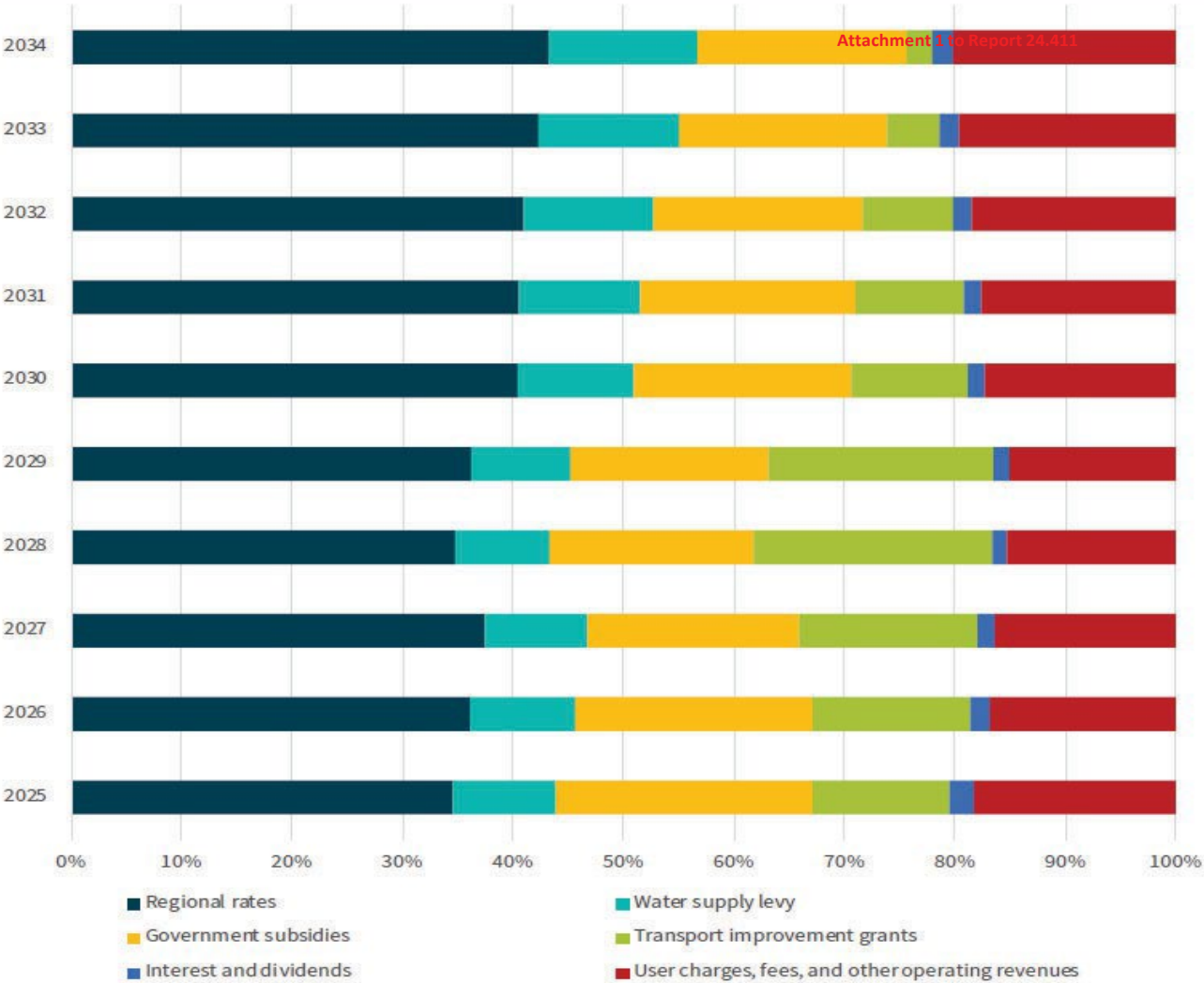




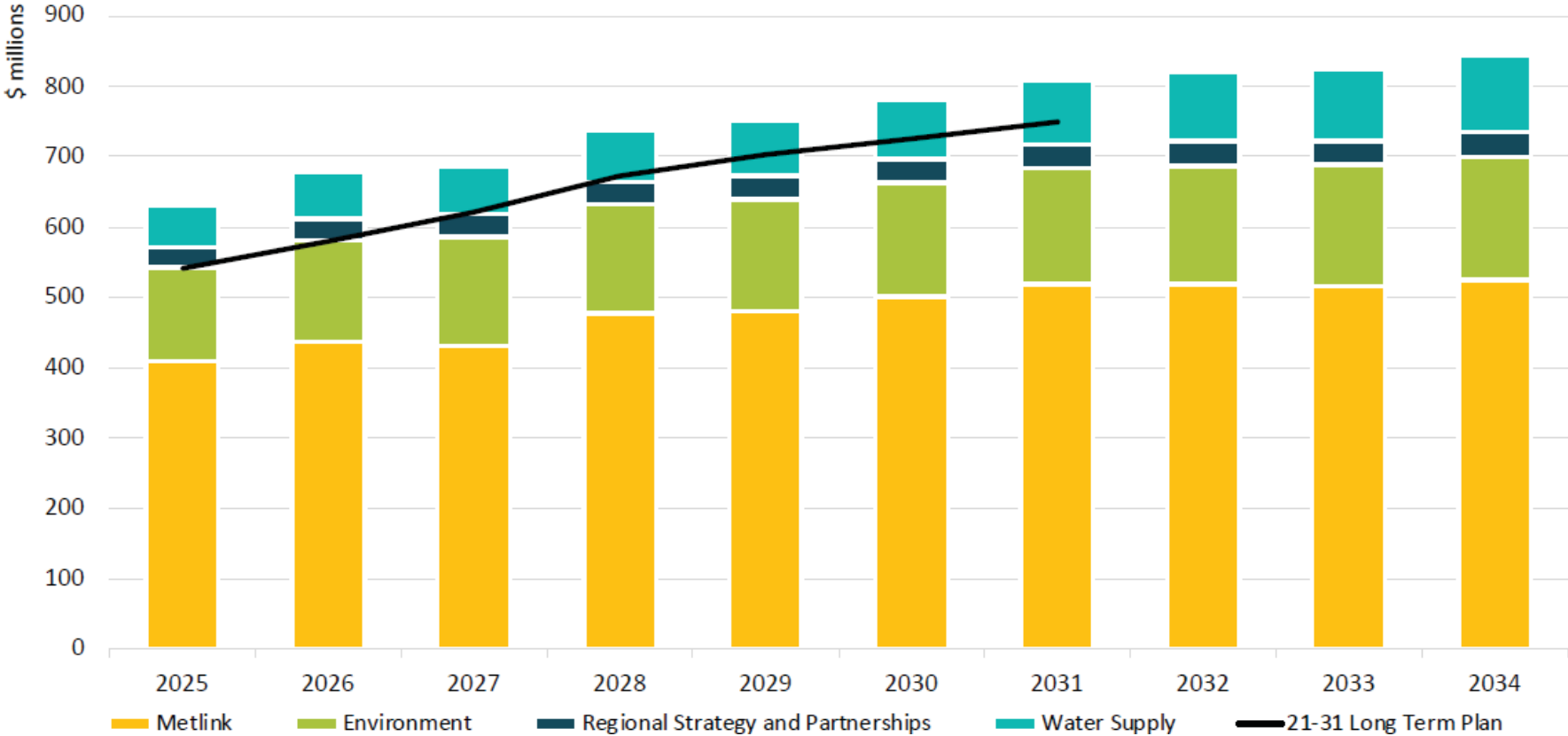
## Key projects we are DELIVERING in the Wairarapa

- **Wairarapa Moana restoration**
- **Flood Resilience (inc River Road project )**
- **Whaitua planning for the Wairarapa Coast starting in 2024**
- **Hiwinui Forest - public access**
- **Metlink Public Transport**
  - Future bus growth (demand driven)
  - Lower North Island Rail Integrated Mobility project

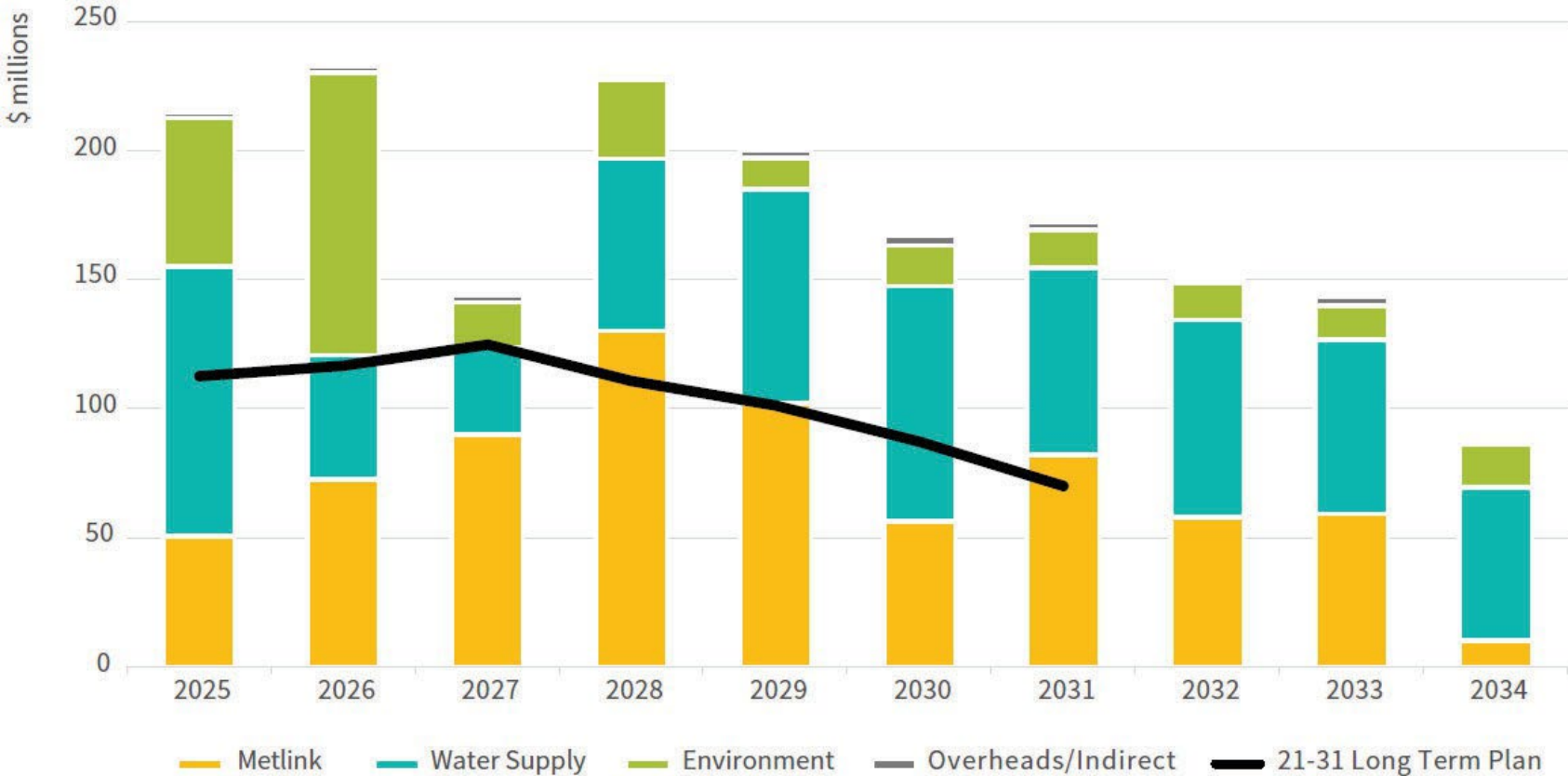




# Operating expenditure by activity over the 10-year period



# Capital expenditure by activity over the 10-year period



# Average annual RATES increase 2024/25



	Residential	Rural	Business
Masterton district	13%	24%	27%
Carterton district	12%	14%	41%
South Wairarapa district	15%	14%	28%
Taranua district	N/A	16%	N/A

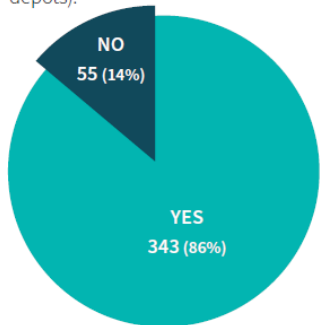
## Average RATES for each area and category

Business	Average capital value	Increase in 2024/25	Increase per week	Rates 2024/25	Rates per week
Masterton	\$1,588,000	\$355	\$6.82	\$1654	\$31.82
Carterton	\$849,000	\$246	\$4.72	\$849	\$16.32
South Wairarapa	\$1,259,000	\$264	\$5.07	\$1221	\$23.48
<b>Residential</b>					
Masterton	\$531,977	\$52	\$1.00	\$452	\$8.68
Carterton	\$596,804	\$50	\$0.97	\$486	\$9.34
South Wairarapa	\$763,875	\$80	\$1.54	\$598	\$11.50
<b>Rural</b>					
Masterton	\$1,188,000	\$135	\$2.59	\$702	\$13.50
Carterton	\$1,261,000	\$86	\$1.65	\$717	\$13.80
South Wairarapa	\$1,465,000	\$100	\$1.93	\$804	\$15.46
Tararua	\$1,858,000	\$119	\$2.29	\$856	\$16.46

# We ASKED our communities

Should we have more control over our key public transport assets?

We heard that you agree that Greater Wellington should, over the long term, increase control over key public transport bus assets (charging stations and depots).

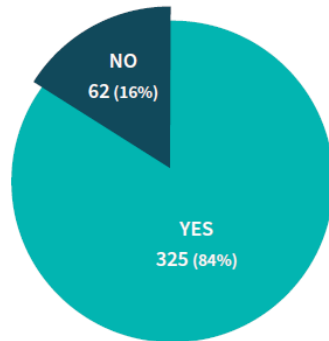


**Our response**

Over the long term, we will increase control over key public transport bus assets. In the long term, this should be cost neutral.

Do you support the development of a Greater Wellington controlled bus depot in Lyall Bay?

We heard that you do support the proposed funding for the development of a Greater Wellington controlled bus depot in Lyall Bay (noting the financial commitments from New Zealand Transport Agency). Some of you expressed concern about the natural hazard risks associated with sea level rise when it comes to the location of bus depots which we have taken on board.

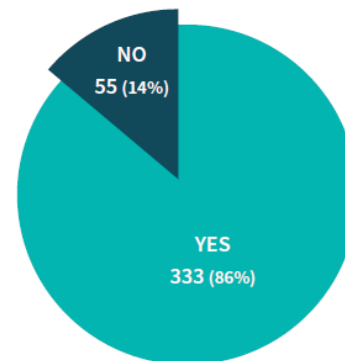


**Our response**

We have included the development of a bus depot in the southern part of our Region, in our Long Term Plan.

Do you support funding for the development, purchase or increased Greater Wellington control of other strategic bus assets?

We heard that you support funding for the development, purchase or increased Greater Wellington control of other strategic bus assets (including development of a bus depot in North Wellington)

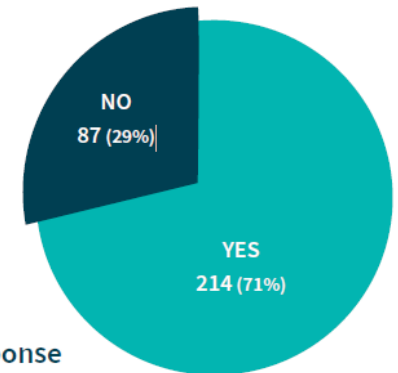


**Our response**

We have included funding for increased control of other strategic bus assets in our Long Term Plan.

Should we buy shares to become a 100% shareholder of CentrePort?

We heard that you agree with the proposal for Greater Wellington to buy additional shares of CentrePort to be 100% shareholder.



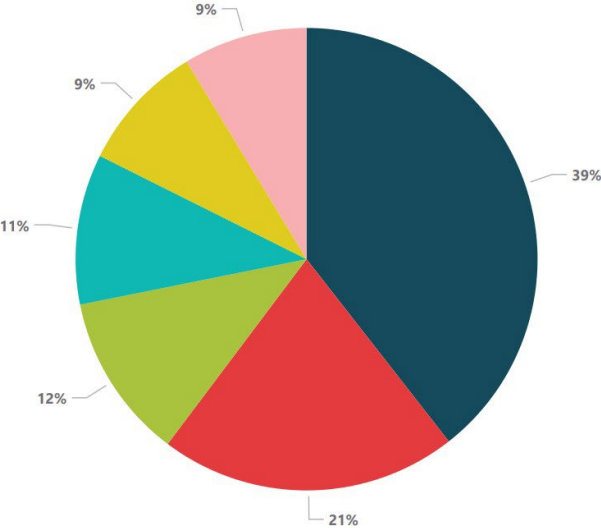
**Our response**

We'll look into buying CentrePort shares from Horizons Regional Council but not at any price. We'll let you know about progress on this through future Annual Plans.

# Community response METRICS

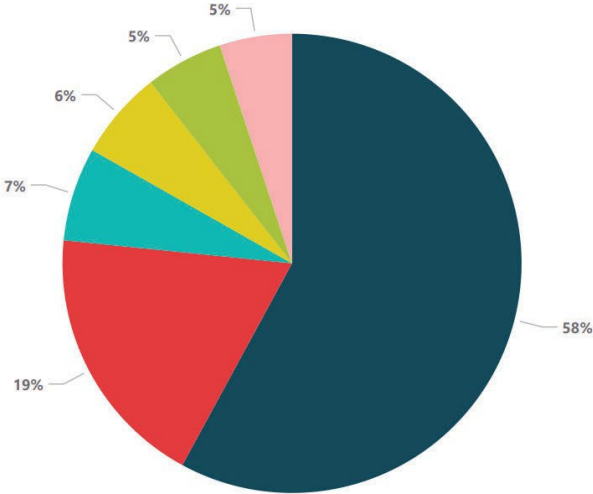
Population by TA - Census 2018

- Wellington City
- Lower Hutt City
- Porirua City
- Kapiti Coast District
- Wairarapa
- Upper Hutt City



Respondents by TA - Filtered

- Pōneke / Wellington City
- Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai / Lower Hutt
- Kāpiti Coast
- Wairarapa
- Porirua
- Te Awa Kairangi ki Uta / Upper Hutt





Attachment 1 to Report 24.411

# Pātai?



**Wairarapa Committee**  
**6 August 2024**  
**Report 24.382**



**For Information**

## **PUBLIC TRANSPORT UPDATE**

### **Te take mō te pūrongo**

#### **Purpose**

1. To inform the Wairarapa Committee (the Committee) of Metlink activities and performance relating to public transport in the Wairarapa.

### **Te tātaritanga**

#### **Analysis**

2. The paragraphs below provide an update on Metlink activities in the Wairarapa.

#### **Network upgrades**

##### *Wairarapa SW Carriage Rough Ride and Vibrations*

3. On 28 May 2024, the Committee was provided with a report on the release of the Wairarapa SW Carriage Rough Ride and Vibration Review (refer Report 28.224 Release of Wairarapa SW Carriage Rough Ride and Vibration Review).
4. A Programme of Works to reduce service restrictions was presented to the Committee in May 2024. An update on progress in the Programme of Works follows:

<b>Activity</b>	<b>When*</b>	<b>Comment/s</b>	<b>Update (as at 26 July)</b>
Commence WRL rail track grinding	25 May 2024	Grinding is scheduled to take approximately 6 weeks.  Testing to following grinding.	Grinding completed between Featherston and Masterton.  Grinding between Featherston and Remutaka Tunnel is scheduled for completion in mid-August.
Commence re-profiling of wheels	Mid-July 2024	Re-profiling of affected carriages is expected to take 3 months  For testing purposes some carriages have already been re-profiled.	Re-profiling of test train has been completed.  Test train ran between Featherston and Masterton on 24 July 2024. Test was successful. Re-profiling remainder of fleet

Activity	When*	Comment/s	Update (as at 26 July)
		Re-profiling will be progressed in stages, with testing undertaken to determine whether achieves outcome.	to be planned and will follow.
Remove Temporary Speed Restrictions (TSRs) related to vibration issues	October 2024	TSRs applied to the WRL carriages will be removed following the completion of the wheel re-profiling programme.	Programme still expected to be completed in October 2024

\*Note that timings are subject to change and will be accelerated if possible.

#### *Wairarapa Line closure over summer period*

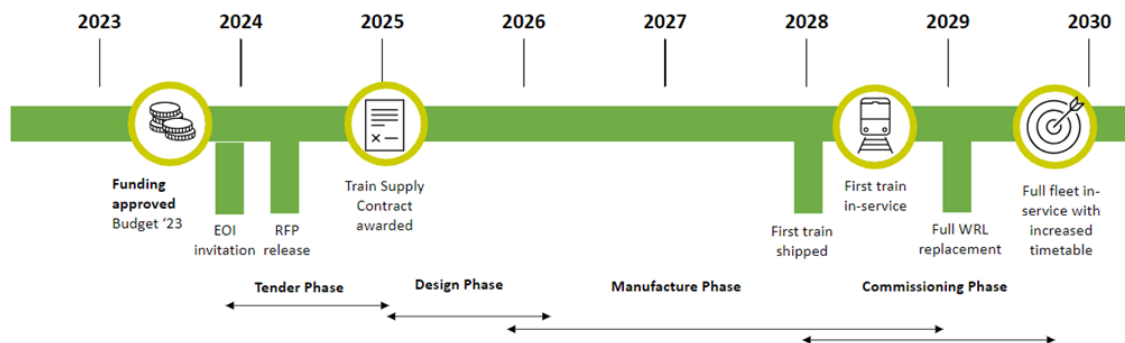
5. In order for essential engineering works to be undertaken, Wellington Metro rail lines will be closed for an extended time over the 2024/25 summer period.
6. Wairarapa Line closure is required to undertake Remutaka Tunnel track renewal. While the main purpose of the Line closure is to undertake track renewal, KiwiRail will use the opportunity to undertake other track maintenance and project work.
7. The Wairarapa Line will be closed to enable essential engineering works from 26 December 2024 to 10 February 2025. Buses will replace rail services while lines are closed.
8. Metlink has provided information to the media on the line closures over the 2024/25 summer period. A communications plan has been developed to ensure that the public are well informed in advance of the closures.
9. An infographic showing line closures is attached as [Attachment 1](#) to this report.

#### **Update on activities – Rail**

##### *Lower North Island Rail Integrated Mobility*

10. As part of Budget 2023, the Government agreed funding for the Lower North Island Rail Integrated Mobility (LNIRIM). LNIRIM is the primary inter-regional transport initiative being undertaken; it includes 18 four-car, tri-mode trains, and associated infrastructure, for the Wairarapa and Manawatū rail lines. It is expected that the new trains will double peak-time services between Palmerston North and Wellington on the Manawatū line and double them between Masterton and Wellington on the Wairarapa Line.
11. The key milestones for the procurement of the LNIRIM fleet and maintenance services include:
  - a Approval of the Procurement Strategy
  - b Expression of Interest (EOI) release
  - c Short list bidders
  - d Request for Proposals release

- e Preferred supplier
  - f Contract award
12. A final shortlist of respondents has been confirmed to the EOI for providing a proposal to design, build and maintain 18 x 4-car low emission multiple units for improving the passenger rail service, capacity and frequency on Wairarapa and Manawatū lines.
  13. The shortlisted companies are:
    - a Alstom Rail Transportation New Zealand Limited
    - b Construcciones y Auxiliar de Ferrocarriles S.A.
    - c Stadler Bussnang AG
  14. Request for Proposal was issued to the shortlisted EOI respondents on 29 July 2024, targeting contract award by mid-2025.
  15. The following diagram sets out the indicative timeline for the Programme.



*Wairarapa stations – bike parking improvements*

16. Metlink has had \$267,000 of funding confirmed from the Government’s Transport Choices programme for Masterton and Solway bike parking improvements. Civil works have been completed on both sites, bike racks have been manufactured, and shelter structures are waiting the final step for painting prior to installation on site. The new bike shelters have been installed and are now operational.

*Bus replacement stops – update on work*

17. Carterton Station (bus boarding platform, access ramps, better connection to/from station platform and existing access ramp): Work on this stop is complete.
18. Renall Street (formalising current bus replacement stops with improved road line marking): Traffic Resolution granted; Masterton District Council to line mark these Bus Replacing Trains (BRT) bus stops.

19. Woodside Station: Improvements to the bus replacement bus stops for Woodside Station will be incorporated into our BRT improvement programme, subject to funding.

**Map of improved bus replacement stop locations**



**Update on performance**

20. A PowerPoint presentation on Wairarapa public transport performance will be presented to the Committee at this meeting. A copy is attached as **Attachment 2**.

**Ngā āpitihanga  
Attachment**

Number	Title
1	Infographic showing line closures over the summer period
2	Metlink Public Transport Performance – Presentation (to come)

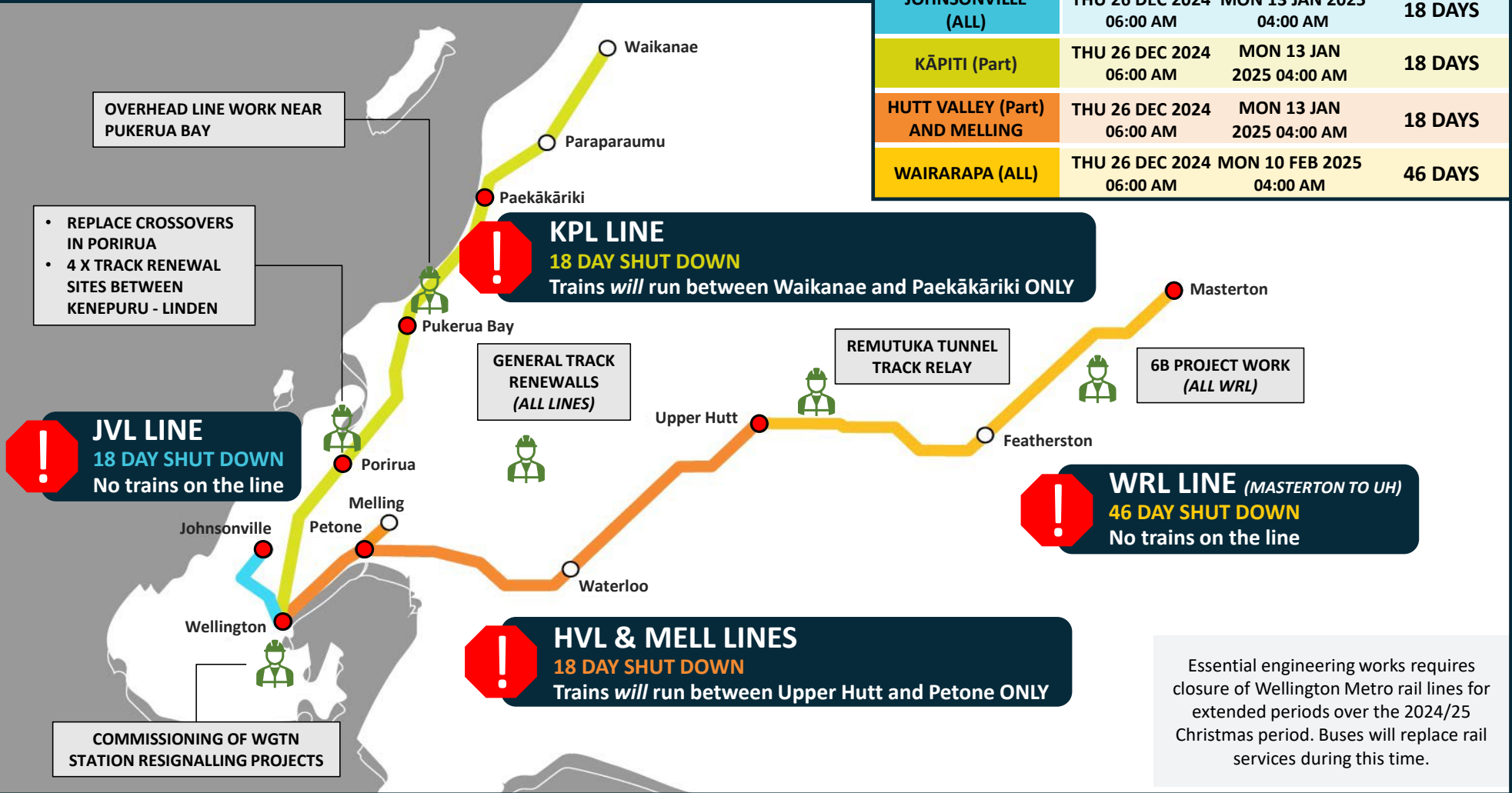
**Ngā kaiwaitohu  
Signatories**

Writers	David Mawson - Manager Rail Network Delivery Nathan Briggs – Manager Rail Assets Hamish Burns – Manager, Bus & Ferry Assets
Approvers	Fiona Abbott – Senior Manager Assets and Infrastructure, Metlink Samantha Gain – Group Manager, Metlink

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
<b><i>Fit with Council's roles or Committee's terms of reference</i></b> The purpose of the Committee is to consider areas and matters of strategic importance to the Wairarapa. This is an information report on public transport matters in the Wairarapa.
<b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b> This report provides an update on the delivery of public transport activities in the Wairarapa. Delivering public transport is a key activity in the Long Term Plan.
<b><i>Internal consultation</i></b> No other departments were consulted in preparing this report.
<b><i>Risks and impacts: legal / health and safety etc.</i></b> There are no risks arising from this report.

# WELLINGTON METRO RAIL LINES – XMAS 2024 BLOCK OF LINES

LINE	FROM	TO	DURATION
JOHNSONVILLE (ALL)	THU 26 DEC 2024 06:00 AM	MON 13 JAN 2025 04:00 AM	18 DAYS
KĀPITI (Part)	THU 26 DEC 2024 06:00 AM	MON 13 JAN 2025 04:00 AM	18 DAYS
HUTT VALLEY (Part) AND MELLING	THU 26 DEC 2024 06:00 AM	MON 13 JAN 2025 04:00 AM	18 DAYS
WAIRARAPA (ALL)	THU 26 DEC 2024 06:00 AM	MON 10 FEB 2025 04:00 AM	46 DAYS



**JVL LINE**  
18 DAY SHUT DOWN  
No trains on the line

**KPL LINE**  
18 DAY SHUT DOWN  
Trains will run between Waikanae and Paekākāriki ONLY

**HVL & MELL LINES**  
18 DAY SHUT DOWN  
Trains will run between Upper Hutt and Petone ONLY

**WRL LINE (MASTERTON TO UH)**  
46 DAY SHUT DOWN  
No trains on the line

Essential engineering works requires closure of Wellington Metro rail lines for extended periods over the 2024/25 Christmas period. Buses will replace rail services during this time.

**Wairarapa Committee**  
**6 August 2024**  
**Report 24.361**



**For Information**

## **WAIRARAPA FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT UPDATE**

### **Te take mō te pūrongo**

#### **Purpose**

1. To update the Wairarapa Committee (the Committee) on:
  - a New funding received from the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet's Cyclone Recovery Unit
  - b Implementation progress for the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan (TKURFMP); including progress of the Ministry for Environment (MfE) Jobs for Nature project
  - c Implementation progress for the Waiōhine River Plan
  - d The ongoing operational maintenance of the Wairarapa Rivers schemes
  - e The progress of investigation projects; Waipoua Urban Catchment Plan, Mangatārere River Plan, flood hazard mapping for the Wairarapa Combined District Plan changes and regional initiatives.
  - f New funding for flood resilience announced as part Government's 2024 budget (Before the Deluge 2.0).

### **Te tāhū kōrero**

#### **Background**

2. Report 24.217 – Wairarapa Flood Risk Management Update, considered at the Committee's 28 May 2024 provides relevant background information.

### **Te tātaritanga**

#### **Analysis**

3. This section provides an update on the Flood Protection works in the Wairarapa since the last Wairarapa Committee meeting.

#### ***Government Funding – Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet.***

##### *Crack Willow Blockage Removal Project*

4. As stated in the last meeting report we were successful in obtaining \$3.5 million from the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC) for the Recovery and Flooding Resilience fund for the crack willow blockage removal in the eastern rivers



in the Wairarapa. This decision was publicly announced on 6 October 2023. Our contribution is \$250,000 worth of project management time.

5. The project's steering group has been refreshed to more closely align with project governance methodologies and ensure a clear single point of accountability. Steering group meetings will continue to be held monthly.
6. Phase 1 of the crack willow removal project has been completed with a focus on the Kopuaranga and the Whareama Rivers.
7. Up until 1 May 2024 we have removed 181 blockages and cleared approximately 62km of river channel. By the end of June, we have removed a total of 220 blockages, clearing approximately 66km of river channel. To date we have spent a total of \$893,319.00.
8. Through May and June 2024, we have spent \$527,577.00 on blockage removal. We completed the following work:
  - a Kopuaranga River**
    - i 82 blockage removals have been completed with 26km of river channel cleared to date.
    - ii The blockage removals have included approximately 274 tree removals.
    - iii Debris removal continues with a mixture of mulching and burn piles.
  - b Whareama River**
    - i 138 blockage removals have been completed with 40km of river channel cleared to date.
    - ii The blockage removals have included approximately 912 tree removals.
    - iii Debris removal continues with the burial of logs where appropriate.
9. In June 2024 we continue to clear blockages from the Kopuaranga River. Debris removal continues within both the Kopuaranga and Whareama Rivers via burn piles and burial methods.
10. Below are some images of blockages and removals.



**Figure 1: Kopuaranga River – Pre blockage removal**



**Figure 2: Kopuaranga River – post blockage removal**



**Figure 3: Whareama River – Pre blockage removal**



**Figure 4: Whareama River – blockage removal commenced**

11. We will continue clearing blockages and removing debris as long as the weather will permit.
12. DPMC advised Greater Wellington post the project initiation phase that riverbank re-stabilisation and riparian planting was excluded from the Project Funding

Agreement. At this point we were already committed to proceeding with these. Greater Wellington will utilise surplus reserves set aside from gravel royalties to cover this shortfall at no immediate impact to ratepayers.

13. We will continue planning for Phase 2 during winter months. Work packages will be identified for the purpose of procurement. Multiple work packages will be awarded through a tendering process for the tree blockage removals within the eastern rivers of the Wairarapa.
14. Discussions with community groups continue to ensure we are aware of all major blockages and can prioritise accordingly.

#### ***Flood warning systems upgrade***

15. On 24 January 2024 Greater Wellington received confirmation from Crown Infrastructure Partners (CIP) on approved funding of \$1.25 million for flood warning system upgrades in the Wairarapa Coast catchments. These were the areas directly impacted by Cyclone Gabrielle.
16. This additional funding is part of a regional resilience upgrades programme to our flood monitoring network. Learning the lessons from recent flood events we have developed a comprehensive set of Resilience Standards for our flood monitoring network. These standards consider data links, infrastructure, instrumentation and communications.
17. We are now assessing all current stations against these standards and developing a comprehensive upgrades programme.

#### ***Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan – Implementation***

##### *River Road, Masterton erosion protection works*

18. Stage One, the construction of six 1,000 tonne rock groynes was completed on 30 June 2023. The twelve-month defect liability period has now concluded with only a few minor issues to remediate which relates to some voids that require re-filling with site-won gravels.
19. Stage Two, the construction of a rock groyne and a 150-metre rock revetment, commenced on 22 April 2024.
20. The rock supply has now concluded with the delivery of 6,500 tonnes of rip rap rock and 1,300 tonnes of underlayer rock.
21. The construction phase of the project is now 90% complete. Rock placement for the rock revetment will be completed by the 15 July 2024. The temporary beach and bunding will be stripped by the end of July with the reinstatement works continuing through to early August 2024.
22. Programme progress continues to be communicated to partners and stakeholders (including iwi, Fish and Game, Department of Conservation, and Masterton District Council (MDC)) via email correspondence.

23. Below are some images of progress to date.



**Figure 5: Stage two (Waipoua River) – 1,000 tonne rock groyne completed within the Waipoua River**



**Figure 6: Stage two (Waipoua River) – Excavation of the rock revetment within the Waipoua River (the excavation is banded from the Waipoua River and is not within the flow of the river)**



**Figure 7: Stage two (Waipoua River) – Rock groyne and rock revetment completion within the Waipoua River. Coconut matting has been installed to the battered river bank above the rock revetment**



**Figure 8: Stage two – Secondary stockpile site adjacent to the Riverside Cemetery**



**Figure 9: Stage two (Ruamāhanga River) – Construction of the rock revetment continues within the Ruamāhanga River**



**Figure 10: Stage two (Ruamāhanga River) – Excavation of the rock revetment within the Ruamāhanga River (the excavation is bunded from the Ruamāhanga River and is not within the flow of the river)**



**Figure 11: Stage two (Ruamāhanga River) – A section of the rock revetment within the Ruamāhanga River is completed. The temporary bunding has been retreated. This photo overlooks the confluence of the Waipoua and Ruamāhanga Rivers**

24. The project is on schedule to be completed by the end of July/early August 2024.
25. Stage three of River Road, Masterton is planned to commence during summer 24/25. The project will include the construction of eleven rock groynes between stages one and two.

*Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan – Operational work*

26. The flood operations team continued with crack willow removal on the Kopuaranga River upstream of the Mauriceville township.
27. Gravel extraction operations at a range of sites in the Ruamāhanga river have been completed to assist with river alignment management.
28. The Upper Ruamāhanga River Management Advisory Committee (URRMAC) met on 24 June 2024. The URRMAC was satisfied with the work undertaken in FY 2023/24 and the maintenance works planned for FY 2024/25. They URRMAC raised concerns around the proposed rate increases for Te Kauru of 47% and 40% projected for next two years. URRMAC believe rate increases should be discussed and be open to comment prior to being set. There was discussion around the Te Kauru River Management Groups and a request to have a workshop around the how URRMAC and River Groups function.



### ***Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga – Investigations***

#### *Waipoua investigations*

29. The investigations with the Waipoua Catchment Community Group are progressing.
  - a The flood damages assessment has been delivered along with the geomorphic investigations.
  - b The optioneering assessment and geotechnical investigations have started.
  - c A specialist hydraulic modeller is being procured to deliver the optioneering assessment.
  - d The delivery of a preferred option is programmed for December 2024.

#### ***Flood Hazard Modelling***

30. Flood hazard mapping for the Upper Ruamāhanga is progressing through its final peer review and is being prepared for independent Audit.
31. The independent audit has been completed for the Waipoua and this mapping is considered final.

#### ***Waiōhine River Plan - Implementation***

32. A tender process for obtaining a design/engineering consultant for the development of the final design for both the North and Kuratawhiti stopbanks has now closed and we are in the process of contract negotiations with the preferred tenderer. Matthew Gardiner of Land, River Sea Consulting will re-run the flood modelling and work closely with the design consultant.
33. The next stage is to finish contract negotiations and get sign off.
34. Detailed design is programmed to be completed by October 2024. The final flood modelling will then be run and outcomes/actions from this discussed.
35. We have been in discussions with the directly affected landowners and will continue to keep them up to date with our progress.

#### ***Waiōhine River Plan - Operations***

36. The Waiohine rock delivery for Fullers Bend has been completed with 1500T of rock delivered from Mills Albert.
37. Native plants and plant guards to the value of \$1,036 were given to Waiohine Community for a planting day in June at Greater Wellington's Kuratawhiti Street property.

#### ***Mangatāre Stream - Operations***

38. The plan to repair the erosion site outside of the Mangatāre Stream Scheme boundary has made some progress but is still being challenging to complete. The resource consent has been approved after some delay due to a disagreement in the interpretation of the planned work.

39. Because of the delay in consenting the repair work date was pushed out into the trout spawning session and due to start on 27 June 2024 as agreed with Wellington Fish and Game. This date was delayed further by minor flooding and rescheduled for 5 July 2024; however, due to this date being in the middle of the trout spawning season, Wellington Fish and Game withdrew support.
40. The start date has now been planned for after the trout spawning season in early September 2024.
41. Greater Wellington has also met with Carterton District Council (CDC) to highlight the risk to the town from this erosion, and to further discussions on managing flood risk from the Mangatāre Stream.

#### ***Mangatāre Stream – Investigations***

42. No change to report in the Mangatāre Stream flood management plan. We are still in discussions with Rangitāne o Wairarapa on a path forward.

#### ***Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme - Operations***

43. The contractor that holds the contract to open the outlet from Lake Onoke has entered liquidation. We have arranged with another contractor that they will be able to respond to short notice requests to open the outlet. The lake opening contract was due to expire in December 2024 and so we will bring forward the procurement of a new contractor for this activity.
44. Vegetation control (mowing, herbicide spraying, mulching etc) has been taking place in multiple locations over the scheme. We are trialling the use of a remote-controlled mulcher on the stopbanks at Pahautea Road. If successful, this will help to mitigate some of the health and safety concerns with operating mowers/mulchers on stopbanks.
45. The capital works project to remove the old stopbank at Pukio has been completed, with the planting of around 1700 natives on site.
46. Work in the Turanganui River has been completed and work in the Tauanui River, to help reduce the risk of flooding to a home, is ongoing.
47. A meeting of the Lower Ruamāhanga Valley Floodplain Management Advisory Committee (LRVFMAC) was held on the 21 June. Whilst the LRVFMAC was satisfied with the work undertaken in FY2023/24 and the maintenance works planned for FY2024/25, it didn't support the rest of the proposed works planned for 2024/25 primarily due to the size of the targeted rate increase. It also opposed the proposed targeted rate increases over the Long Term Plan (increases are forecast to be between 10% and 14% each year over the next six years). Officers are providing clarity about the increase as requested by the LRVFMAC.

#### ***Drainage Scheme – Operations***

48. An inspection on the second pump at Te Hopai has revealed that it is in a corroded state and replacement parts will be required, which are now on order.
49. For the non-pumped gravity drainage schemes, the costs of the scheme have been greater than the scheme income. Meetings with the gravity scheme members

regarding a review of future maintenance works and rating requirements for each drain have been held, but attendance was poor. Following internal discussion and advice from Councillor Staples, Greater Wellington has agreed that:

- a The costs of Greater Wellington's work on each scheme should be fully covered by each scheme's targeted rates.
- b Targeted rates are likely to increase two-three times, which could mean that scheme members currently paying a higher targeted rate could be significantly impacted.
- c We will give each scheme the opportunity to manage the scheme themselves, without Greater Wellington intervention, but will need 75% of the scheme members to agree this. Consultation on this with scheme members has not yet commenced but is planned to be undertaken this summer.
- d There is no appetite currently to change how the targeted rate is distributed amongst scheme members or to enlarge or reduce the extents of the schemes.

#### ***Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme – Investigations***

50. Mapping for Donalds and Abbots Creeks is progressing well, with the hydrology passing its peer review, the data has been passed on to the hydraulic modellers. Calibration engagement is being readied for late 2024.

#### ***New Building (Dam Safety) Regulations 2022***

51. The Building (Dam Safety) Regulations 2022 [Regulations], which came into effect on 13 May 2024, impose clear responsibilities on dam owners. These Regulations mandate dam owners to undertake Potential Impact Classification (PIC) assessments for each dam that is 'classifiable' under the Regulations and to submit these to the Regional Authority before 13 August 2024.
52. The PIC of a dam reflects the potential impact its failure could have on the community, historical or cultural places, critical or major infrastructure, and natural environment.
53. Dams are 'classifiable' if they are four or more metres in height and store 20,000 or more cubic metres of water, or other fluid.
54. Damwatch Engineering consultants were engaged to confirm whether the Barrage Gates met the definition of a 'classifiable dam' as per the Regulations. Damwatch were also engaged to undertake a PIC assessment for the Barrage Gates, which will be submitted to the Regional Authority before 13 August 2024. Damwatch have confirmed that the Barrage Gates does meet the definition of a 'classifiable' dam, and following investigations have confirmed that the PIC is classified as Low.
55. The Donald's Creek Detention Dam (DCDD) does not meet the definition of a classifiable dam as it is less than four metres in height, and therefore is not impacted by the requirements of the Regulations. However, as responsible dam owners, Greater Wellington will continue to manage safety risks associated with DCDD and will continue to develop a Dam Safety Assurance Programme for this structure.

56. Damwatch Engineering were engaged to undertake a Failure Modes and Effects Assessment (FMEA) on DCDD. The FMEA site visit was completed with Greater Wellington staff on 8 May 2024, with an FMEA workshop on 15 May 2024. The FMEA report was finalised and provided to Greater Wellington by 30 June 2024. The outputs of the FMEA will inform the operations, maintenance, and surveillance procedures for DCDD.

**Ministry for the Environment ‘Jobs for Nature’ Project Update**

57. Winter 2024 planting season is progressing well. Recent rainfalls have been beneficial in assisting establishment of plants.
58. Pest animal control is continuing across all sites with a variety of pest animal species continuing to be caught. Ongoing surveillance across all sites continues.
59. Fencing activities have started.
60. Maintenance activities will restart once planting has been completed and warmer temperatures start promoting weed growth.

**Ngā hua ahumoni**

**Financial implications**

**Crack Willow Removal, Early Flood Warning Systems upgrade and MfE Projects**

61. Some of these projects are being funded with budgets being brought forward in the Long-Term Plan (LTP). Others are direct government funding with project management time as Greater Wellington’s contribution.

**Crack Willow Removal**

Government Funding	DPMC – Cyclone Recovery Unit
Opex allocated:	\$250,000 (LTP 2018-28)

**Early Flood Warning Systems**

Government Funding	DPMC – Cyclone Recovery Unit
Capex allocated:	\$TBC (LTP 2018-28)

**Ruamāhanga River Scheme River Road (Stage 2)**

LTP or Annual Plan description:	Te Kāuru Capex Implementation
Capex allocated:	\$2.54 million (LTP 2018-28)

**Project 4: Ruamāhanga River Major Rivers Riparian Management Project (MfE)**

LTP or Annual Plan description:	Wairarapa River Scheme Maintenance
Loan allocated:	\$0.8 million (debt)
Internal Funding:	\$1.7 million (LTP 2018-28)
Third Party Funding	\$2.5 million

**Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori  
Implications for Māori**

- 62. Greater Wellington is required to manage land and water within a range of statutory requirements, including giving effect to Te Mana o Te Wai and considering Te Tiriti o Waitangi in the development and implementation of the Council’s strategies, plans, programmes and initiatives.
- 63. Implementation with mana whenua partners is guided by Te Whāriki – the new Māori Outcomes Framework as part of Council’s LTP 2024–34.
- 64. We are continuing to explore opportunities for Māori through our work.

**Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi  
Consideration of climate change**

- 65. Each project within the catchment considers and responds to the predicted impacts of climate change when considering the appropriate response to the issue the project seeks to address.
- 66. This programme aligns with the 2015 Climate Change strategy, which states ‘we will help the region adapt to climate change’. The projects increase climate change adaptation and resilience to natural disasters in the region.
- 67. The greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from rock supply vary depending on the quarry source of the rock and transport to the work sites. Quarry sources for projects vary. The emissions from rock supply production and transport are not presently part of the organisation’s GHG inventory.
- 68. Targeted planting has been carried out to mitigate CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for the Kānoa projects.
- 69. Greater Wellington currently assesses options to address flood risk based on the predicted impacts of climate change over the next 100 years. Unless specified differently for specific projects, these values are an increase in rainfall intensity of twenty percent, and a sea level rise of 0.8 metres.

**Ngā kaiwaitohu**

**Signatories**

Writers	Fraser Woods – Project Manager, Infrastructure Projects Andy Brown – Team Leader Knowledge – Water Des Peterson – Area Engineer Northern
Approvers	Tina Love – Team Leader Infrastructure Projects Jacky Cox – Manager Infrastructure, Assets and Support Evan Harrison – Manager Knowledge Myfanwy Hill – Manager Environment Operations David Hipkins – Director Knowledge and Insights Jack Mace – Director Delivery Lian Butcher – Kaiwhakahaere Matua, Taiao   Group Manager, Environment

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
<b><i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i></b> The Committee is to consider areas and matters of strategic importance to the Wairarapa and recommend to Council on these matters.
<b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b> The projects contained within this report deliver on Greater Wellington's strategic priority area of te tū pakari a te rohe/regional resilience, and support delivery of Greater Wellington's strategic priority area of te oranga o te wai māori me te rerenga rauropi/freshwater quality and biodiversity. All river matters discussed here are included in the LTP.
<b><i>Internal consultation</i></b> Specific projects consult with groups and departments across Greater Wellington where relevant to a project.
<b><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></b> The purpose of implementation floodplain management plans in implementing asset management procedures is to reduce the risk to communities and improve the region's resilience. Greater Wellington has adopted procedures and processes to minimise risks. Working with community committees enables a wider understanding of the risks before adoption of work programmes.

**Wairarapa Committee**  
**6 August 2024**  
**Report 24.363**



**For Information**

## **WAIRARAPA ANNUAL FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT – 2023/24**

### **Te take mō te pūrongo**

#### **Purpose**

1. To advise the Wairarapa Committee (the Committee) on the progress made to 30 June 2024 in implementation of the Te Kāuru Floodplain Management Plan, the Waiōhine River Plan and operational matters in the lower Wairarapa Valley.

### **Te tāhū kōrero**

#### **Background**

2. The Te Kāuru Floodplain Management Plan (Te Kāuru) was adopted by Council in June 2019. Capital funding to implement the major projects within the FMP was not available until 1 June 2022, therefore progress was slow for the first two years. However, planning, rates and governance changes were successfully implemented in 2023.
3. The Waiohine River Plan (the WRP) was adopted by Council in April 2022. At the time there was no capacity to start the implementation of the WRP, however the new rate required for the capital funding was able to be established by 1 June 2022.
4. The Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme (LWVDS) has a capital fund to enable substantial works to be carried out where required. Recent projects are the Pukio East stopbank retreat, Tawaha Floodway Investigations, Awaroa Sill and Mahaki Stopbank upgrade.
5. All operations works in relation to Te Kāuru, WRP and LWVDS have continued through this financial year.

### **Te tātaritanga**

#### **Analysis**

##### ***Te Kāuru Floodplain Management Plan (2019)***

6. During the financial year 1 July 2023 to 31 June 2024 the implementation of Te Kāuru began. The projects that were started are outlined below, with some projects completed within this timeframe.
7. The Upper Ruamāhanga River Management Advisory Committee (URRMAC) met on Monday 24 June 2024. Whilst the URRMAC was satisfied with the work undertaken



in FY2023/24 and the proposed maintenance work planned for FY 2024/25, concerns were expressed about the proposed rate increases of 47% and 40% projected for the next two financial years. URRMAC believe rate increases should be discussed and be open to comment prior to being set. There was discussion around the Te Kāuru River Management Groups and a request to have a workshop around the how URRMAC and River Groups function.

*Te Kāuru Capital Project - Crack Willow Blockage Removal*

8. Greater Wellington was successful in obtaining \$3.5 million from the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC) for the Recovery and Flooding Resilience fund for the crack willow blockage removal in the eastern rivers in the Wairarapa.
9. Phase 1: Kopuaranga and the Whareama Rivers; with 214 blockages including 1,186 trees over 66 kms length of river channel.
10. Phase 2: Balance of Kopuaranga and Whareama Rivers. Then Whangaehu River and Taueru River to commence from September 2024.

*Te Kāuru Capital Project - River Road, Masterton erosion protection work*

11. Stage 1: Downstream of confluence of Waipoua River & Ruamāhanga River (completed 2023) - construction of six 1,000 tonne rock groynes.
12. Stage 2: Waipoua River & Ruamāhanga confluence (90% complete) – construction of a rock groyne and a 150-metre length rock revetment. Scheduled to be completed by August 2024.
13. Stage 3: Location near Masterton landfill – finalise initial design with project partners.

*Te Kāuru – Operational work*

14. Work to provide protection to Masterton District Council (MDC) water supply pipeline was undertaken on Waingawa River, high vegetating beaches were removed and bed recontouring was completed to push river off the erosion area.
15. The main work projects in the Ruamāhanga River schemes were bed and beach recontouring works to halt erosion threatening to go outside of Te Kāuru outer management lines, and removal of vegetated islands within design channel. Main work areas for erosion sites were Black Rock Road and Te Whiti sites.
16. The main focus of enhancement work was completed at South Road on the Waingawa River, where 1600m of new walking tracks were constructed, berm cleared of noxious plants, mulch delivered and spread. Greater Wellington staff and contractors then planted 3976 native plants.
17. Work in the Waipoua River targeted the removal of dead and leaning crack willow throughout the urban reach and removal of high vegetated areas within the fairway design channel up to Paierau Road.
18. In the eastern river schemes 263 crack willow blockages were removed in Taueru and Kopuaranga Rivers.

### ***Waiōhine River Plan ((WRP) 2022)***

#### *WRP Structural Measures*

19. The implementation for the structural measures (capital works) of the Waiōhine River Plan began in 2023.
20. Optioneering was undertaken with Option 2 identified as the preferred solution. This option proposes two stopbanks, with one stopbank to run parallel to North Street and the other located in farmland along Kuratawhiti Street, Greytown.
21. Procurement for professional engineering design services were tendered by Greater Wellington and tenders closed in May 2024. A preferred supplier was chosen, and contract negotiations are currently taking place.
22. Detailed design is due to be completed by the end of October 2024.

#### *WRP Operational works*

23. A package of channel alignment works was completed above the Waiōhine railway bridge to provide protection to the South Wairarapa District Council (SWDC) water supply bore field. Works included bed & beach recontouring, gravel groyne construction and vegetation removal from within the fairway design channel.
24. Heavy rock of 809 tonnes was purchased from Mills Albert for \$118,500 to put into stockpile for future river protection works.
25. Berm clearing of crack willow was completed at Fullers Bend in preparation for native plantings over the winter.
26. Erosion protection works were undertaken at Tilsons Road to stop developing bank erosion, works used bed recontouring and cabled willows.
27. Native plants were again supplied by the Waiōhine scheme to the community group who continue to have community planting days on the Greater Wellington land parcel at Kuratawhiti Street.
28. Stopbank clearing in lower Mangatarere River was completed around SH2, mulching a large amount of dead crack willow, in preparation for native plantings on north bank.
29. The Mangatarere stream had a major erosion event outside of the scheme extent, which increases the flood risk to the Carterton township. This issue continues to be held back from various parties and is currently on hold.

### ***Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme (2007)***

30. A meeting of the Lower Ruamāhanga Valley Floodplain Management Advisory Committee (LRVFMAC) was held on the 21 June 2024. Whilst the LRVFMAC was satisfied with the work undertaken in FY2023/24 and the maintenance works planned for FY2024/25, the LRVFMAC does not support the rest of the proposed works planned for 2024/25 primarily due to the size of the targeted rate increase. The LRVFMAC also opposed the proposed targeted rate increases over the Long Term Plan (increases are forecast to be between 10% and 14% each year over the next six years). Officers are providing clarity about the increase as requested by the LRVFMAC.

*Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme Structural Measures*

31. The Pukio East Stopbank Realignment is nearing completion of the sitework for recently realigned stopbank. The final work includes removal of the original stopbank, lowering of the berm, planting and general tidy up of the site.
32. Hydraulic modelling for the Tawaha Floodway Investigation project for the rest of the lower valley has been completed. This is being done as part of the Lower Valley review and is expected to be completed in around 18 months.
33. Design to mitigate the ongoing erosion at Awaroa Sill has been completed. Physical work is scheduled for delivery in early 2025.
34. Procurement has been completed for the Mahaki Stopbank and the contractor has commenced. Work to relocate a Transpower service pole is in progress.

*Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme Operational Works*

35. The contractor that holds the contract to open the outlet from Lake Ōnoke entered liquidation. We have arranged with another contractor that they will be able to respond to short notice requests to open the outlet. The lake opening contract was due to expire in December 2024 and so we will bring forward the procurement of a new contractor for this activity.
36. Vegetation control (mowing, herbicide spraying, mulching etc) has been taking place in multiple locations over the scheme. Greater Wellington is trialling the use of a remote-controlled mulcher on the stopbanks at Pahautea Road. If successful, this will help to mitigate some of the health and safety concerns with operating mowers/ mulchers on stopbanks.
37. Work in the Turanganui River has been completed and work in the Tauanui River, to help reduce the risk of flooding to a home, is ongoing.

**Regional Initiatives**

*Wairarapa “Major Rivers Riparian Management”*

38. The ‘Major Rivers Riparian Management’ programme is a co-funding agreement between Greater Wellington and Ministry for the Environment (‘Jobs for Nature’). Table 1 shows the progress of this programme for the Ruamāhanga Catchment.

<b>Work Programme: Major Rivers Riparian Management</b>	<b>“5 Year Target”</b>	<b>Current progress (at end of Year 4 – 2023/24)</b>
Area of land to be planted	100 ha	80 ha
Number of plants to be planted	150,000	143,470 Natives 30,000 Willow poles
Fencing to be installed	30km	15 km

*Table 1 – Major Rivers – Riparian Management progress*

*Waipoua investigations*

39. The investigations with the Waipoua Catchment Community Group are progressing. The flood damages assessment has been delivered along with the geomorphic investigations, and an optioneering assessment and geotechnical investigations have started.

*Flood Hazard Modelling*

40. Flood hazard mapping for the Upper Ruamāhanga is progressing through its final peer review and is being prepared for independent audit. The independent audit has been completed for the Waipoua and this mapping is considered final.

*Wairarapa Aggregate Demand*

41. Waiohine River and Ruamāhanga river gravel extraction operations at a range of sites have been completed and assist with river alignment management.
42. The Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme issued gravel extraction licences for 90,450m<sup>3</sup>. The actual amount extracted amount to end of June 2024 is 76,141m<sup>3</sup> although extractions are still on-going and not all returns have been received.

**Summary of progress**

*Implementation progress*

43. In the 2024-34 Long Term Plan, the resilient future community outcome for flood protection has the strategic priority of ‘communities safeguarded from major flooding’. The level of service is to ‘provide the standard of flood protection agreed with communities’, with the performance measure ‘major flood protection and control works are maintained, repaired and renewed to the key standards defined in the relevant documents. Implementing the floodplain management plans (FMP) and maintaining the existing and new assets achieves this strategic priority.
44. Table 2 shows the percentage of progress for structural measures noting we are in the Design and Investigations phase from the recommendations within the respective FMPs and Scheme.

<b>FMP or Scheme</b>	<b>Actual % Complete to June 2023</b>	<b>Actual % Complete to June 2024</b>
LWVDS	42%	43%
Waiōhine	34%	34%
Te Kāuru	1.3%	2.9%

*Table 2 – Implementation Progress (structural measures)*

45. Table 3 outlines the financial summary of the implementation of the FMPs. These figures are based on the original FMP costs. The figures in the table have been indexed to 2024-dollar values using reserve bank CPI calculator. (Noting that: Index value based on 30 June 2024 value. No inflation included for year estimate originated. General CPI values have been used).

<b>FMP or Scheme</b>	<b>Original FMP Total 40-year estimate (\$Millions) Inflation Adjusted</b>	<b>Expenditure to June 2024 (\$Millions)</b>	<b>Total Budgeted to 2034 (\$Millions)</b>	<b>Total expenditure forecast to 2034 (\$Millions)</b>
LWVDS	13.5	9.4	17.2	26.6
Waiōhine	2.2	1.1	5.5	6.6
Te Kāuru	34.5	4.0	7.6	11.6

*Table 3 – FMP Implementation Financial Summary*

## **Ngā hua ahumoni Financial implications**

46. For this reporting period, projects are within the current flood protection budgets.

## **Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori Implications for Māori**

47. Greater Wellington is required to manage land and water within a range of statutory requirements, including giving effect to Te Mana o Te Wai and considering Te Tiriti o Waitangi in the development and implementation of the Council’s strategies, plans, programmes and initiatives.
48. Our partnership with mana whenua partners within Council’s Long-term Plan 2024-34 recognises and supports mana whenua as kaitiaki (guardians) of their broad whenua, freshwater and moana interests in their ancestral lands. We continue to work with our mana whenua partners in new ways at all levels of our organisation including governance, management and operations.
49. A significant number of Māori, both mana whenua and mātāwaka, live and work in flood prone areas within Te Awa Kairangi. There are also numerous sites of cultural and spiritual significance potentially at risk from flooding. Effective delivery of our flood risk management programme helps to protect Māori communities and their values across the four wellbeings.

## **Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi Consideration of climate change**

50. Each project within the catchment considers and responds to the predicted impacts of climate change when considering the appropriate response to the issue the project seeks to address.
51. This programme aligns with the 2015 Climate Change strategy which states we will help the region adapt to climate change. The projects increase climate change adaptation and resilience to natural disasters in the region.
52. The greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from rock supply vary depending on the quarry source of the rock and transport to the work sites. Quarry sources for projects vary. The emissions from rock supply production and transport are not presently part of the organisation’s GHG inventory.

53. Heavy machinery emissions from river construction projects have not been estimated. However, in the 2022-23-year use of heavy machinery mainly for flood protection operational work at Greater Wellington represents 1.8% (623 tCO<sub>2</sub>e) of the total organisational carbon footprint.
54. Quarry selection will be the single largest determinant of project emissions. While it seems likely that quarry operations could be improved to reduce emissions to some extent, the avoidance of long-distance transport of the rock is the most obvious means to minimise emissions. This was looked into as part of procurement for projects however, scarcity of rock supply and lack of suitable material made any emissions avoidance extremely difficult.
55. Greater Wellington currently assesses options to address flood risk based on the predicted impacts of climate change over the next 100 years. Unless specified differently for specific projects, these values are an increase in rainfall intensity of twenty percent, and a sea level rise of 1 metre for District Planning and 1.3 metres for infrastructure planning.

### **Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei**

#### **Next steps**

##### *Te Kāuru Floodplain Management Plan (2019).*

56. The completion of Stage Two River Road in Masterton, which is a 150m rock revetment will be achieved by the end of summer 2023/24.
57. Debris removal continues in the Kopuaranga and Whareama Rivers as part of Stage 2 of the Crack Willow Blockage Removal Project. The project team is currently finalising the design and the procurement for Stage Three.
58. A contamination report for the South Masterton stopbank will be commissioned and completed prior to any civil works planning being undertaken.
59. The riparian planting of native trees as part of the buffer planting programme is due to commence this financial year.
60. The development of the Te Kāuru Environmental Strategy alongside community and iwi partners is due to be initiated.
61. Now that the flood hazard has been identified, an options assessment will be completed for the Waipoua river urban reach.

##### *Waiōhine River Plan (2022)*

62. Consultation with landowners directly affected by the Waiōhine Stopbank is underway. The final stopbank designs, flood modelling and consent applications are in progress.
63. There are ongoing maintenance works underway for the Waiōhine River, including the Fullers Bend erosion repair.
64. The development of the Waiōhine Environmental Strategy alongside community and iwi partners is due to be initiated.

*Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme (2007)*

- 65. The Awaroa Sill upgrade is being incorporated into the Before the Deluge Stage 1 programme.
- 66. The Mahaki stopbank relocation is in progress, with relocation of a Transpower service pole still to be completed.
- 67. A new gravel consent for the Lower Valley has been lodged.

**Ngā kaiwaitohu**

**Signatories**

Writers	Fraser Woods – Project Manager, Infrastructure Projects Kristin Robinson – Project Manager, Infrastructure Projects Tim Lewis – Area Engineer (Southern, Flood Operations Delivery) Des Peterson – Area Engineer (Northern, Flood Operations Delivery) Malcolm Birch – Jobs for Nature
Approvers	Tina Love – Team Leader Infrastructure Projects Jacky Cox – Manager Infrastructure, Assets and Support Evan Harrison – Manager Knowledge & Insights Myfanwy Hill – Manager Environment Operations David Hipkins – Director Knowledge and Insights Jack Mace – Director Delivery Lian Butcher – Kaiwhakahaere Matua, Taiao   Group Manager Environment

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
<b><i>Fit with Council’s roles or with Committee’s terms of reference</i></b> The Committee is to consider areas and matters of strategic importance to the Wairarapa and recommend to Council on these matters.
<b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b> The projects contained within this report deliver on Greater Wellington’s strategic priority area of te tū pakari a te rohe/regional resilience, and support delivery of Greater Wellington’s strategic priority area of te oranga o te wai māori me te rerenga rauropi/freshwater quality and biodiversity. All river matters discussed here are included in the LTP.
<b><i>Internal consultation</i></b> Specific projects consult with groups and departments across Greater Wellington where relevant to a project.
<b><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></b> The purpose of implementation floodplain management plans in implementing asset management procedures is to reduce the risk to communities and improve the region’s resilience. Greater Wellington has adopted procedures and processes to minimise risks. Working with community committees enables a wider understanding of the risks before adoption of work programmes.



**Wairarapa Committee**  
**6 August 2024**  
**Report 24.364**



**For Information**

## **CROWN FUNDING CONTRIBUTIONS TO IMPLEMENTING WAIRARAPA FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT PLAN OUTCOMES**

### **Te take mō te pūrongo**

#### **Purpose**

1. To advise the Wairarapa Committee (the Committee) of potential funding from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment's Kānoa business unit (Kānoa) for 'Before the Deluge 2.0 – Stage 1' that will enable projects from the Te Kaūru Floodplain Management Plan, Waiohine Living River plan and the Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme to be implemented more quickly.

### **Te tāhū kōrero**

#### **Background**

2. The regional sector of New Zealand's Local Government is governed by the Mayors and Chairs of Regional and unitary councils, directed by the Regional Chief Executive Officers' group, and supported by 26 Special Interest Groups made up of subject-matter experts from around the country. Their role is to facilitate deep partnerships between communities, local government, and central government, focusing on the things that matter to our communities. The shared objective is to provide stability, grow economic prosperity, improve the environment, and boost social cohesion.
3. In late 2022, councils, under the signature of Greater Wellington's Chair Daran Ponter and Doug Leader forwarded the 'Before the Deluge' business case to Government Ministers. The case sought further co-investment from Government on critical flood protection works across New Zealand. This landed with Government only weeks before the devastation of Cyclones Hale and Gabrielle and attention was diverted to recovering from these events. In November 2023, councils were invited to present a 'refreshed' co-investment business case ('Before the Deluge 2.0') that considered the effects of the cyclones and the Government response to them.
4. 'Before the Deluge 2.0' shows how co-investment in flood protection and control works will improve New Zealand-wide community resilience against extreme weather events. Councils sought Government co-investment of \$197 million in the construction of 80 ready-to-go flood protection and control infrastructure projects throughout New Zealand, with Councils providing their \$131 million contribution to

these projects. These are set to be completed by 2026/27, provided Government chooses to make the co-investment decision.

5. This co-investment reflects that flood protection and control infrastructure is a matter of national interest, protecting other key infrastructure such as roads, railway lines, power and communications, schools, and hospitals, along with local and regional communities, businesses, public facilities, and marae. More than that, upgrading flood protection and control infrastructure to be fit for the future is the fiscally responsible approach and a sound public investment, and will encourage business investment in the regions. The works also have the potential to mitigate the risk of insurance sector withdrawal or retreat and avoid significant cost to the public and the Crown.
6. In 2020, post-Covid recovery funding of \$217 million through the Climate Resilience programme of works, enabled a three-year joint Crown and Council programme to complete 55 flood protection and control projects. This investment saved billions of dollars in flood damage, particularly in Kaitiāia, Tairāwhiti and Taradale/Napier. This achievement also gave rise to a substantial improvement in capacity and capability within local and central government and the private sector. Greater Wellington completed its programme of works in December 2023.
7. The following is the link to the full business case: <https://www.gw.govt.nz/document/21784/before-the-deluge-2-0/> .

### **Te tātaritanga Analysis**

8. Minister Jones announced the establishment of a Regional Infrastructure Fund as part of Budget 2024. and within that dedicated an initial \$200 million for flood protection and control works across the country. Of this funding, \$101 million was committed for the first 40 projects set out in Before the Deluge 2.0, which include 16 in the Wellington Region. The specific projects for Greater Wellington are:

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>Project Name</b>
1	River Rd, Masterton Stage 2
2	River Rd, Masterton Stage 3
3	Waipoua SH2 left bank protection
4	Waipoua Industrial Site - Akura Road
5	Fullers Bend Protections, Greytown
6	Awaroa Floodway Sill Upgrade
7	Masterton Water Supply Protection
8	Hood Aerodrome, Masterton
9	Otaki Cliffs River Bank Protection
10	Tawaha Floodway Sill
11	Pukio East Stopbank Upgrade
12	Flood Gates - Fish Passage upgrades
13	South Masterton Stopbank

14	Homebush Wastewater Treatment Plan resilience works
15	Upper Ruamahanga Buffer establishment
16	Whakawhiriwhiri Stream

9. A detailed description of the projects, including those across the rest of New Zealand is contained in [Attachment 1](#).
10. These projects will be implemented over a three-year period with construction starting summer 2024. We are anticipating significant pressure from the Crown to demonstrate rapid mobilisation and delivery, and there may be claw-backs or other penalties if we fall behind on project schedules.
11. Greater Wellington’s 40% share of the cost of these projects will be funded in the usual way, with half that cost rated across the region and half from the scheme areas as per the capital programme in Long Term Plan (LTP) 2024-34.
12. We are currently awaiting Government confirmation of the funding but have initiated the planning for the works. This planning is essential to ensure we can finish the works within the three-year period.
13. Greater Wellington can either accept or reject the Crown offer. The Chief Executive holds the authority/delegation to enter a contract with the Crown. Accepting the 60% Crown funding and the early implementation of the works already identified as being required in the respective floodplain management plans will result in a net benefit to Greater Wellington ratepayers, provided the terms of the agreement are acceptable. If the final terms of the agreement for co-funding are not acceptable, the Chief Executive can reject the offer.

### **Ngā hua ahumoni**

#### **Financial implications**

14. The ‘Before the Deluge 2.0 – Stage 1’ projects are already contained within the 30-year Infrastructure Strategy and anticipated as part of the recently approved LTP.
15. Funding was allowed for based on the Government contribution being a grant. We have recently been advised by Kānoa, that the Crown is considering loan funding its share. This may have some impact on the nature of the funding agreements between Greater Wellington and the Government but is not anticipated to have any financial impact of the 60/40% share arrangement.

### **Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori**

#### **Implications for Māori**

16. Over the 16 sites, Greater Wellington will engage with our Partners:
  - a Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki
  - b Kahungunu ki Wairarapa
  - c Rangitāne o Wairarapa

17. Kahungunu ki Wairarapa has approached the Project Team for early engagement and Partnership with the following agenda:
  - a Moana Whare - mātauranga pūtaiao
  - b Sharing of data
  - c Involvement of the University
  - d Plantings & Nurseries at Wairarapa Moana
  - e Corrections and the continued purchasing of plants
  - f Employment/training
  - g Contracted planting and support structure
  - h Governance/leadership roles
18. Of the 16 sites proposed in the 'Before the Deluge 2.0 – Stage 1' Greater Wellington knows of three sites of significance
  - a Site 1: Ruamāhanga River – River Road Stage 2 – Rock Revetment and Rock Groyne. This site is a traditional baptismal site for Kahungunu ki Wairarapa
  - b Site 2: Ruamāhanga River – River Road Stage 3 – Rock Groynes. This site is adjacent: Rangitāne o Wairarapa urupā and Pa (which is understood to be named Potaerau Pa) site, noting that this urupā is under the Masterton landfill
  - c Site 6: Ruamāhanga River – Awaroa Sill remedial works. This site is part of a parcel of land returned to iwi under settlement

**Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi**  
**Consideration of climate change**

19. The projects themselves are a practical step in climate adaptation, taking into account the predicted impact of climate change increasing the intensity and frequency of severe weather events. In addition to this, the projects will produce a net zero carbon footprint within five years (2028) for this first stage of projects from before the Deluge 2.0.
20. Discussions with the Greater Wellington's Climate Change Team have been held, and we will build on the success of the first tranche of crown co investment work that comprised the Climate Resilience Programme.
21. As a guide, the project will produce approximately 600 t CO<sub>2</sub>e
22. The Programme Team expects to have offset the total production of CO<sub>2</sub>e for both tranches of the Programme by 2031
23. The Programmes are expected to sequester 7,000 t CO<sub>2</sub>-eq over 50 years

**Te whakatūtakitaki**  
**Engagement**

24. A stakeholder management strategy is currently being developed alongside a comms and engagement plan.

**Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei**

**Next steps**

25. The Crown’s offer is expected in August 2024. When the formal offer is made to Greater Wellington a decision will be made to proceed or reject the offer. The key points will be in the Terms and Conditions of the offer.

**Ngā āpitihanga**

**Attachment**

Number	Title
1	Before the Deluge 2.0 Table of Projects

**Ngā kaiwaitohu**

**Signatories**

Writers	Michael Beagle – Programme Manager Graeme Campbell – Strategic Advisor Flood Resilience
Approvers	Tina Love – Team Leader Infrastructure Projects Jack Mace – Director Delivery Lian Butcher – Kaiwhakahaere Matua Taiao   Group Manager Environment

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
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<b><i>Internal consultation</i></b> Specific projects consult with groups and departments across Greater Wellington where relevant to a project.
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## List of 80 proposed projects.

An overview of our 80 priority flood protection projects is shown below, with full detail provided in the Appendices. These projects total \$329.35M.

North Island	South Island
44 projects	36 projects
\$165.55m investment	\$163.80m investment

All projects have a duration of three years until completion, except where otherwise indicated:  
 \* = 1 year  
 \*\* = 2 years

The immediate project needs in Tairāwhiti, Hawke's Bay, and Horizons have been addressed with the help of funding allocated as part of Cyclone Gabrielle recovery programmes.



Figure 11. Locations of the 80 proposed flood protection projects across the country.

## Appendix 1. Detailed project listings

Council	Territorial Authority (TA)	Priority	Project Name	Project Description	Project Total Cost \$m	Project Start	Duration (years)
Northland Regional Council	Far North District	1	Kawakawa Deflection Bank	Deflection Bank and raising bridge deck on the northern side of Kawakawa township to divert floodwaters from Waiomio Stream to spill water onto the rural flood plain area away from the CBD area that currently is regularly flooded. Will include provision of flood protection to the famous Hunderwaaser artist facilities including the Te Hononga Hunderwaaser Museum, Kawakawa Public Library and the new tourist centre.	\$0.60	2024	2
	Far North District	2	Matangirau Flood Risk Reduction Phase 2	Restoring the flow of the Towai Stream that has been blocked by Wainui Road Causeway. This will significantly reduce the currently significant flood risk to upstream marae and houses. Northland Regional Council is actively working with local marae and other communities to develop longer term flood resilience solutions.	\$0.50	2024	2
Kaipara District Council	Kaipara District	1	Dargaville to Te Kopuru Stopbank Upgrade	Reconstructing the existing 11km of stopbank between Dargaville and Te Kopuru to protect against a 1 in 100 year flood event. The full length of the stopbank is part of the Kaipara District Council total flood management programme to protect both Dargaville township and the residential and farming properties on the northern Pouto Peninsula, including Otarei Marae, the settlement of Aratapu and the only sealed road on and off the peninsula. Design and consenting completed to achieve an acceptable design height of 3.5m including accounting to adapt for a 1.5m of sea level rise.	\$13.00	2024	2
	Kaipara District	2	Raupo Floodgate Canal K	Installation of a new floodgate structure at the mouth of K canal, supporting the G canal floodgate project funded in the current tranche of the climate resilience programme. This flood gate will optimise the operation of canal K in its role to provide flood protection for residential and farming properties on the eastern side of the Waioira River, including the township of Ruawai. Design and consenting is leveraging the work already done on Canal G with a similar design. Fish passage is included in the design. The new flood gate will reduce the need for machine cleaning of the canals thus reducing carbon footprint and reduce disturbance to the ecology within the canal. The area being protected includes most of NZ's kumara production, and the Kānoa funded Kaipara Kai Project.	\$5.40	2024	2
Auckland Council			No projects put forward				
Waikato Regional Council	Waikato District	1	Lower Waikato Stopbank Upgrade	Work involves stopbank raising to accommodate climate change, through increasing crest level height to new design standard across Lower Waikato zone. Working closely with Waikato District Council to align District Plan with flood protection strategies and tools to avoid flood risk. Stopbanks incorporate scheme review outcomes (including modelling determining future climate requirements).	\$8.70	2024	3
	Hauraki District	2	Mid Piako River Emergency Flood Ponding Zones Upgrade Hauraki Plains	Upgrade of 16km stopbanks as part of a multi-year overall package to provide security from flooding for communities such as Ngatea and infrastructure such as State Highway 2. Provides for accommodation and storage of flood waters on designated farmland upstream of Ngatea township. Includes earthworks construction of stopbanks back to design height to ensure stopbank lifecycle maintenance.	\$5.40	2024	3
	Waikato District	3	Island Block pumps	Upgrade of flood protection pump station (including pumps) to maintain level of service including for climate change and to meet national guidelines for fish passage, within a priority catchment for tuna. This is a continuation of the next stage of the MBIE Kānoa funded Climate Resilience Fish Passage Project.	\$2.80	2024	2



Refreshed co-investment case

Refreshed co-investment case

Attachment 1 to Report 24.364

Waikato Regional Council	Hauraki District	4	Pipiroa Stopbank Piping Failures Repairs	Prevention of catastrophic failure of existing flood protection infrastructure and maintaining current level of flood mitigation service on an at risk/compromised asset experiencing piping. Ngatea, Patetonga and Kerepehi townships protected and connecting infrastructure including SH27 protected.	\$1.10	2024	3
	Hauraki District	5	Kirikiri Stopbank Upgrade - Kopu Thames Connection	Upgrade of stopbanks to maintain level of service due to subsidence. Multi-agency project involving input from NZTA to upgrade the SH26 bridge to the Scheme flood risk level, and protection of iwi owned land and archaeological sites including to protect the communities around Kirikiri stream just south of Kopu and SH26 near Thames. Material for stopbank upgrade is sourced from sediment build up (caused by tidal back flow from the Waihou River) removed from Kirikiri Stream. Removal of sediment from the stream maintains the hydraulic capacity and availability of ecological habitat.	\$5.10	2024	3
	Hauraki District	6	Thames Valley Diversion Channel Planting upgrades	Channel planting to achieve sustainable asset management and diversion channel management practices that accommodate and provide for flood mitigation. Programme includes fencing, drain shaping, and planting of smaller drainage channels to reduce maintenance requirements and enhance instream and riparian ecological values. The benefits are wide in terms of environmental outcomes and downstream support for flood mitigation. Supports sustainable low maintenance drain management adding resilience including reduced future costs into the network future.	\$1.80	2024	3
	Hauraki District	7	Piako River Ngatea right stopbank	Improving the capacity of the highest risk stopbank in the Piako River Scheme and reducing the need for future stopbank upgrades. This will be achieved by providing greater room for the river and decreased pressure on remaining assets. This project ties in to support Hauraki District Council's Pathways Plan for Climate Change development and may become the first stage of retreat for future long term management and sustainability of the Scheme.	\$0.58	2024	3
	Thames-Coromandel District	8	Coromandel River Catchments - Flood Resilience Improvements	Removing obstructions and reducing sediment loss from eroding banks to minimise the flood risk to properties and infrastructure including SH's and bridges. Proactively enable waterways to 'move' and educating landowners and wider community on benefits of accommodating rivers. Note that this project work is additional, with no overlap to a Waikato Regional Council Local Government Flood Resilience "Coromandel Flood Resilience - storm damaged tree removal" project.	\$2.80	2024	3
	Waikato District	9	Mangatawhiri Pump Station Infrastructure	Replacing dual inlet at the pump station and the construction of an isolation gate enabling access to the pump for maintenance. Provides improved resilience to increased frequency and severity climatic event and safety requirements for operational maintenance activities. Working closely with Waikato District Council in aligning the District Plan with flood protection strategies ensure new development avoids flood risk.	\$0.54	2024	1
	Waitomo District	10	Waipa and West Coast River Flood Resilience Improvements	Removing obstructions and reducing sediment loss from eroding banks to minimise the flood risk to properties and infrastructure including roads and bridges. Proactively enable waterways to 'move' and educating landowners and wider community on benefits of accommodating rivers. Value to iwi and communities - including Te Kuiti, Huntly, Taupiri and Tokoroa communities. Many in high deprivation areas. Local infrastructure and land protected. Note that this planned 3 year programme of project upgrade work is additional to the cyclone damage recovery work of a Waikato Regional Council Local Government Flood Resilience "Improving resilience of rivers in vulnerable areas of the Waikato, Waipā and West Coast catchments project" that is within the wider project regional area.	\$5.00	2024	3
	Waikato District	11	Lower Waikato Floodgate Upgrade Programme	Initial flood mitigation projects will be for assets to the east of Huntly in the Mangawara catchment, providing critical upgrade to ongoing flood protection. Working closely with Waikato District Council in aligning the District Plan with flood protection strategies and tools to avoid flood risk. Emergency response preparedness and response is incorporated in the Lower Waikato Flood Protection Response Plan.	\$2.00	2024	3

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

Refreshed co-investment case

Refreshed co-investment case

Attachment 1 to Report 24.364

Waikato Regional Council	Hauraki District	12	Firth of Thames and Waihou Sediment Trap Digs - Sediment Removal	Sourcing material from in channel sediment traps in preparation for critical future stopbank upgrades (material requires 3 years of drying before it is useable for construction). Removes substantive sediment going into the Hauraki Gulf. Supports protection afforded by the Waihou Valley Scheme. Cost effective and culturally acceptable means of material sourcing and continuing to support flood protection systems that protect vulnerable communities and national infrastructure (state highways) from tidal and river flooding.	\$3.00	2024	3
Bay of Plenty Regional Council	Ōpōtiki District	1	Waioeka Otara Rivers Scheme Stopbank Upgrades	Upgrade existing stopbanks to meet 1 in 100 year event levels of service and provide for climate change. This work is linked to the River Scheme Sustainability Strategy work being undertaken for the Waioeka-Otara Rivers Scheme which looks at long term sustainable flood management practices for the scheme. Room for the River philosophies will inform this work, objectives and operations are being developed and delivered in collaboration with our communities and landowners. Upstream adaptation, room for the river techniques and other options in some upper river catchments will support downstream Opotiki flood protection works. From a whole of catchment approach the River Scheme Sustainability Project (RSSP) will continue to be Council's key strategic project that explores implementation of Room for the Rivers as part of our adaptation to climate change. This stopbank upgrade work informs the work BOPRC is currently doing with Opotiki District Council and Bay of Plenty Emergency Management to develop evacuation triggers and protocols for the Township, along with scenario planning.	\$2.00	2024	2
	Whakatāne District	2	Project Future Proof 2023-26 Whakatane-Tauranga Rivers Stopbanks and Floodwalls Upgrade	Upgrade 1.4km of existing stopbanks and floodwalls to meet 1 in 100 year levels of service and provide for climate change. Protects Whakatāne urban township and CBD. This work is linked to the River Scheme Sustainability Strategy work being undertaken for the Whakatāne-Tauranga Rivers Scheme which looks at long term sustainable flood management practices for the scheme. Upstream adaptation, room for the river techniques and other options in some upper river catchments will support downstream Whakatāne flood protection works." BOPRC has developed evacuation triggers and protocols for the Whakatāne in conjunction with Whakatāne District Council and Bay of Plenty Emergency Management. Ongoing flood management and monitoring support local response planning and actions.	\$17.82	2024	3
	Whakatāne District	3	Whakatane Canals Stopbank & Trident Stopbank Upgrade	Upgrades of Whakatāne Canals and 1km of Trident stopbanks to maintain levels of service allowing for climate change. Part of this project involves retreating land use of public land. The removal of encroachments, repairing stopbanks and restricting future use (Safeguarding our Stopbanks). Significant communications and engagement with the community to be implemented to raise awareness of flood protection assets and bylaws and avoid future issues. Room for the River philosophies will inform this work, objectives and operations are being developed and delivered in collaboration with our communities and landowners. Upstream adaptation, room for the river techniques and other options in some upper river catchments will support downstream Whakatāne flood protection works. BOPRC has developed evacuation triggers and protocols for the Whakatāne in conjunction with Whakatāne District Council and Bay of Plenty Emergency Management. Ongoing flood management and monitoring support local response planning and actions.	\$6.37	2024	3

Refreshed co-investment case

Refreshed co-investment case

Attachment 1 to Report 24.364

Bay of Plenty Regional Council	Taupō District	4	Rangitaikī Tarawera Rivers Scheme Stopbank Upgrades	Tarawera River, Rangitāiki River and Rangitāiki Drainage Schemes Stopbank Upgrades. Supports the investment of existing flood protection measures. Room for the River philosophies will inform this work, objectives and operations are being developed and delivered in collaboration with our communities and landowners. Upstream adaptation, room for the river techniques and other options are being investigated to support these flood protection works.	\$3.67	2024	3
	Western Bay of Plenty	5	Kaituna Catchment Control Scheme Floodpumps and Stopbank Upgrades	Upgrade flood protection for Te Puke Township and wider Kaituna catchment with upgrades and installation of permanent pump stations as well as stopbank upgrades. New Ford Road pump station accounts for climate change effects and fixes safety concerns of the existing pump station. Te Puke Stormwater Pump Stations formalise an existing trial pump arrangement that has proven benefits. Room for the River philosophies will inform this work, objectives and operations are being developed and delivered in collaboration with our communities and landowners. Upstream adaptation, room for the river techniques and other options in some upper river catchments will support downstream Kaituna flood protection works. From a whole of catchment approach the River Scheme Sustainability Project (RSSP) will continue to be Council's key strategic project that explores implementation of Room for the Rivers as part of our adaptation to climate change.	\$14.04	2024	3
Gisborne District Council	No projects put forward in this funding round as they re focused on completing Gbrielle Recovery programme of works.						
Taranaki Regional Council	No projects put forward.						
Horizons Regional Council	No projects put forward in this funding round as they re focused on completing Gabrielle Recovery programme of works.						
Hawke's Bay Regional Council	No projects put forward in this funding round as they re focused on completing Gabrielle Recovery programme of works.						
Greater Wellington Regional Council	Masterton District	1	River Rd Masterton Flood Protection Upgrade - Stage 2	Project Description: River Road is on the eastern side of Masterton township. Stage 2 of the project is a 150-metre rock revetment (wall) alongside the Ruamahanga River to protect a number of residential properties. PARA Framework: Protecting the riverbank to provide houses resilience from erosion. Deliver & Outcomes: The Project Team will deliver successfully in the Q4 2024. Boarder Outcomes: Correction Relationship: Connecting people and ideas surrounding mana whenua, plants, inmates, and identity	\$2.47	2024	3
	Masterton District	2	River Rd Masterton Flood Protection - Stage 3 remaining groynes	Project Description: Completion of the stage 3 of the Project, which involves the construction of 11 river protection groynes along the Ruamahanga River Para Framework: Protect Masterton's landfill is on the edge of the river, the defence is to ensure toxic material doesn't wash into the river Deliver & Outcomes: The Project Team expects to deliver successfully in the Q4 2024 which will complete the protection of the Masterton landfill. Boarder Outcomes: Development of iwi business' via planting	\$3.52	2024	3

Refreshed co-investment case

Refreshed co-investment case

Attachment 1 to Report 24.364

Greater Wellington Regional Council	Masterton District	3	Waipoua SH2 Left Bank Protection Upgrade	Project Description: Flood protection construction of a new rock revetment on the left bank of the Waipoua River to protect SH2 bridge abutment as well as the walking/cycle trail. PARA Framework: Protecting the riverbank to provide resilience form erosion to the abutment and walking/cycling trail Deliver & Outcomes: The Project Team will complete this project in 2024 and will safeguard the SH2 bridge from flooding damage and allow access for the public. Boarder Outcomes: Supporting the Mental Health of our Contractors	\$0.14	2024	3
	Masterton District	4	Waipoua Industrial Site - Akura Road Edge Protection Project	Project Description: Edge protection as a result of significant erosion of river-bank into industrial property, protecting Masterton's mains water supply pipe PARA Framework: Protecting the industrial area from erosion and improving resilience of Masterton's water supply. Deliver & Outcomes: To protect the local business and the city's water supply Boarder Outcomes: Contractor's employees resiliency workshops	\$1.46	2024	3
	Masterton District	5	Buffer Riparian Planting, South Wairarapa	Project Description: Planting of approx 60ha of the buffers/riparian as per the Te Kauru Floodplain Management Plan PARA Framework: Providing buffer planting to the river banks to allow room for the river and accommodate river processes. Deliver & Outcomes: Protection of the livelihood of the local farmers Boarder Outcomes: Incorporating native plants (>35,000) into site designs	\$4.80	2024	3
	Masterton District	6	Eastern Rivers Crack Willow Removal and Bank Stabilisation Planting	Project Description: Reduce flood event damage by improving river flow through the removal of crack willow and planting, fencing and pest control to stabilise banks and reduce sediment on the Kopuaranga, Taueru and Whangaehu Rivers. Planting will also reduce run-off from farmland, improving water quality. PARA Framework: Removing willows blocking the river channel to accommodate floodwaters and provide community resilience. Deliver & Outcomes: Protection of the livelihood of the local farmers	\$7.20	2024	3
	South Wairarapa District	7	Greytown Flood Protection Waiohine River Plan	Project Description: Design of two stopbanks both 800m long alongside the Waiohine River to improve flood protection for Greytown: one on North Street and one on Kuratawhiti Street, helping the river stay in alignment and improving community resilience. PARA Framework: Protecting the town from flooding, improving community resilience. Deliver & Outcomes: Protection of the people and business' within Greytown Boarder Outcomes: Hiring new workers within targeted demographics	\$2.99	2024	3
	South Wairarapa District	8	Fullers Bend Protection, Greytown	Project Description: Upgrading the current flood erosion protection with the construction of a new rock revetment on the Waiohine River PARA Framework: Protecting the riverbank from erosion, helping the river stay in alignment and improving community resilience. Boarder Outcomes: Creating a Rongoā garden incorporated as part of one site's planting program	\$2.32	2024	3
	South Wairarapa District	9	Awaroa Floodway Spill-over Sill, South Wairarapa	Project Description: Upgrade spill-over sill into Awaroa floodway through rock protection and realignment of sills on the Waiohine River. Also includes vegetation removal, survey, and levelling. PARA Framework: Improving the floodway rock sill to accommodate floodwater and improve floodway operation assisting community resilience. Boarder Outcomes: Goodyarn wellbeing training for Contractors	\$0.88	2024	3
	South Wairarapa District	10	Tawaha Floodway Spill-over Sill, South Wairarapa	Project Description: Upgrade spill-over sill into Tawaha floodway through rock protection and realignment of sills on the Waiohine River. Also includes vegetation removal, survey, and levelling. PARA Framework: Improving the floodway rock sill to accommodate floodwater and improve floodway operation assisting community resilience. Boarder Outcomes: Contractor's managers wellbeing modules	\$1.70	2024	3

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Greater Wellington Regional Council	South Wairarapa District	11	Pukio East Stopbank Upgrade, South Wairarapa	Project Description: Pukio East Stopbank is located south of the Martinborough township along the Ruamāhanga River. The berm material requires to be disposed and the establishing the grass cover PARA Framework: Final stage of work for the stopbank protecting the community from flooding. Boarder Outcomes: Ongoing wellbeing Support (EAP+) for contractors	\$0.90	2024	3
	Masterton District	12	Waiopua River - Masterton Urban Reach Resilience Works	Project Description: The Waipoua River is at the northern end of the Masterton township. The works will involve stopbanks within the urban stretch of the Waipoua River. At present the Waipoua project group (made up of community members and GWRC) are working on an options assessment to determine the best course of action. Once this is completed pre-construction works will begin. Nature-based solutions are a core part of Greater Wellington comitment to Nature Based solutions and give effect to the expressions of both Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa and Rangitāne PARA Framework: Protecting the community from flooding and improving community resilience. Boarder Outcomes: Prostate health assessment	\$2.47	2024	3
	South Wairarapa District	13	Flood Gates - Fish Passage Upgrades, South Wairarapa	Project Description: Upgrades to existing river infrastructure at approximately 15 floodgates and 5 pump stations to include improved fish passage. PARA Framework: Accommodating fish within the flood management system which protects the community from flooding. Providing environmental and community resilience	\$0.36	2024	3
	Masterton District	14	Masterton Water Supply Protection Project	Project Description: Flood protection work to protect Masterton District Council's main water supply pipeline on the Waingawa River by constructing three rock groynes. PARA Framework: Protecting Masterton's water supply from erosion, improving community resilience. Boarder Outcomes: Working with iwi, a Maori and MSD to create a training framework for civil works.	\$0.95	2024	1
	Kapiti Coast District	15	Otaki Cliffs River Bank Protection	Project Description: Implementation of room for the river in a 300 m length of the Otaki River by construction of 21 groynes to protect a 50m river bank vertical bank, and provide permanent works to prevent the need for on-going bulldozer channel works. PARA Framework: Protecting the cliffs to provide resilience from erosion.	\$4.16	2024	3
	Upper Hutt City	16	Gemstone Drive Flood Protection, Upper Hutt	Project Description: Three section of erosion protection works to protect urban area of upper hutt from erosion.	\$3.40	2024	3
	Upper Hutt City	17	Poet's Park Development, Upper Hutt	Project Description: Final stage of works required for a two-stage project that was started in 2020 with the first tranche of Climate Resilience Flood Protection funding PARA Framework: Accommodating flooding and environmental considerations while managing flood risk to the community and improving recreational and community health.	\$0.64	2024	3
	Upper Hutt City	18	Pinehaven Streamworks Project, Upper Hutt	Project Description: Improving the level of flood protection for the Pinehaven community by increasing the capacity of the Pinehaven Stream to prevent flooding up to a 1 in 25-year return period event. Project includes two elements, Phase 1: replacement culverts in Sunbrae Drive and Pinehaven Road and Phase 2: increasing the stream capacity. PARA Framework: Protecting the community from flooding by carrying out stream works to change the stream capacity, managing the flood risk and improving community resilience. Boarder Outcomes: Certifications for individual workers	\$15.03	2024	3

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Greater Wellington Regional Council	Masterton District	19	Hood Aerodrome Masterton Waingawa River Flood Protection	Project Description: The Hood Aerodrome is in Masterton along the Waingawa River. The work will involve: Installation of a 140m rock line, running along the true left bank of the Waingawa River. PARA Framework: Protecting Masterton's airport runway from erosion, improving community resilience. Boarder Outcomes: Fulltime machine & vehicle trainer and mentor	\$1.59	2024	3
	Masterton District	20	South Masterton Stopbank Upgrade	Project Description: On the Waingawa River the works require a retreat of the existing stopbank away from the river edge. The stopbank will be approximately 230m in length. The land beside the river historically being used as a timber treatment mill and will require a land contamination investigation and the effect on the water quality. PARA Framework: Protecting the community from floodwater, improving their resilience Boarder Outcomes: working with iwi for Nature Based solution	\$0.87	2024	3
	Masterton District	21	Homebush Wastewater Treatment Plant Resilience Works	Project Description: In a significant flood the stopbank may overtop. Therefore, there needs to be an increase in resilience to ensure the treatment plant headworks are kept operational. The works will involve raising the generator and electrical devices above flood levels. PARA Framework: Protecting the Wastewater Treatment plant from flooding, improving community resilience and preventing environmental pollution.	\$0.45	2024	3
	Masterton District	22	Upper Ruamahanga Buffer establishment	Project Description: Implementing room for the river through edgeworks widening of the Ruamahanga River channel and retreating stopbanks to establish a buffer area to protect assets upriver of Masterton. PARA Framework: Room for the River concept.	\$3.60	2024	3
	South Wairarapa District	23	Whakawhiriwhiri stream - project rescope	Project Description: The Whakawhiriwhiri Stream flows through an overland floodway in South Wairarapa and takes some of the remaining ponded water from in the Tawaha floodway. The stream has been identified as under capacity to convey the ponded water causing flooding of affected landowners. PARA Framework: Accommodating flooding and environmental considerations while managing flood risk to the community. Boarder Outcomes: Iwi collaboration on planting, signage, art, etc.	\$1.43	2024	3
Nelson City Council	Nelson City	1	Nelson Floods Repairs Risk Protection	Work includes channel capacity improvements, culvert upgrades, floodways and localised stream re-alignments, improved debris and gravel management, scour protection for river and stream banks, grade control structures, and fish passage. NCC is doing adaptive planning for expected climate change impacts. NCC has recently notified Plan Change 29 that includes update provisions on Natural Hazards including flood risk.	\$6.00	2024	3
	Nelson City	2	Maitai Flood Management Project	Work includes scour protection for urban river banks, stopbank improvements, raising river banks (floodwalls / roads), drainage improvements and backflow prevention, channel and bridge capacity improvements. Will provide substantial flood risk reduction to the Matai suburb, The Wood and other residential areas. Planning to set developments back from the river and establish a riparian corridor/floodway alongside the river channel. Property purchase will be considered for the Hanby Park Clouston Terrace area to allow for managed retreat as well as protect initiatives such as stopbank topping up and re-alignment to increase floodway capacity.	\$9.00	2024	3
	Nelson City	3	Jenkins Stream Flood Protection	Work includes stopbank along Jenkins Creek (adjacent Trent Drive), stopbank improvements downstream of Pascoe Street, and channel capacity reinstatement, to provide 1 in 100 year protection for houses, airport buildings and services, with design including climate change impact changes.	\$3.00	2024	3

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Tasman District Council	Tasman District	1	Lower Motueka River Stopbank Refurbishment	Upgrade refurbishment of 6.7km to complete upgrading all the Lower Motueka River and Brooklyn Stream Stopbanks, building on an initial stage of 4.8km of Kānoa co-funded project work. Relocation or retreat are not considered options in the short to medium term. TDC has recently invested in drinking water and waste water assets for these communities and committed \$2.5m through the first stage of stopbank enhancements. Initial work associated with this project included an improved assessment of flood effects and evacuation planning. This work and other flood modelling is also assisting in setting of floor levels and hazard assessment for new development. Over the longer term, TDC and the community will need to consider additional protection measures or retreat options for Motueka given its vulnerability to climate change. TDC has recently commenced work on a two-year project to assess nature-based solutions in the Motueka catchment (funded by a grant from the Ministry for the Environment). The results of this work will feed into assessment of longer term options.	\$11.00	2024	3
	Tasman District	2	Peach Island Stopbank Repair	Stopbanks around Peach Island to be brought up to a climate resilient condition and to protect them from further damage. Relocation or retreat have not been discussed by Council but the existing dwellings are vulnerable as the land is low lying and surrounded by flood channels. This work is seen as an interim measure to protect vulnerable dwellings. Community engagement in Stage 1 of this project raised awareness of the importance of stopbanks, and Peach Island residents now fully understand future flood risks, and have an Emergency Management Plan in place. TDC has commenced work on a two-year project to assess nature-based solutions in the Motueka catchment (funded by a grant from the Ministry for the Environment). Council will be considering flood vulnerability through the development of its second generation resource management plan and in light of the Climate Adaptation Act.	\$1.50	2024	2
Marlborough District Council	Marlborough District	1	Lower Wairau River Flood Capacity Upgrade	Reconstruction, stabilisation and realignment of stopbanks over a 2km length including the retreat of existing stopbank alignment to allow more room for the river to flow through the narrowest section of the Wairau River. The Lower Wairau is home to historic Pā site and Māori land, particularly Māori housing and businesses who are disproportionately affected by flooding in this area. Mana whenua (Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Toa Rangatira, Rangitāne) have for decades requested the 1 in 100 year flood protection provided elsewhere along the river. Upgrades provide enhanced protection for Spring Creek township, SH1, the Picton to Chch main rail line and Spring Creek rail yard currently being upgraded by the KiwiRail IREX Project. Includes enhanced rock armour protection, upgraded Spring Creek stormwater outfall, land purchase for stopbank set back, relocation of overhead services and roadway, removal of deposited sediment within the floodway, and permanent remediation of previously-repaired breach in existing stopbank.	\$6.00	2025	2

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Marlborough District Council	Marlborough District	2	Wairau River Flood Protection Scheme	Construction of 5 intermediate groynes, extension of rock armour on 5 primary groynes, and new riparian planting to complete the upgrade project started under the previous Kanoa round of funding. Scheme decreases pressure on the primary Wairau stopbank in the critical area protecting the entrance to a historic secondary flow path which leads to the community of Renwick and ultimately the regional centre of Blenheim. Increases protection of the Southern Valleys Irrigation Scheme intake. Greater flood resilience for particularly lower socio-economic status housing and jobs, disproportionately affected by any failure in the primary stopbank.	\$4.80	2024	3
	Marlborough District	3	Renwick Lower Terrace Flood Protection	Construction of new flood relief culvert and replacement of existing culvert and bridge structures impeding channel flow in Ruakanakana Creek. Improved flood resilience for Renwick township and transport infrastructure of State Highway 6 (a critical inter-regional and intra-regional transport lifeline route). Accommodate future flood events by developing capacity for attenuation and controlled release of floodwaters, and by increasing channel capacity through the removal of infrastructure obstructions.	\$2.20	2024	3
	Marlborough District	4	Lower Opaoa Flood Protection Upgrades	Reconstruction, stabilisation and realignment of legacy stopbanks, upgraded to 1 in 100 year standard. This will complete the upgrade of the Lower Opaoa Stopbank Network which protects the Riverlands industrial Estate and Blenheim Sewage Treatment Plant as well as vineyards and lifestyle residences.	\$2.60	2024	3
	Marlborough District	5	Andersons Floodway Reconstruction	Reconstruction and upgrade of an un-maintained 2.5km-long flood diversion channel including reconstruction of grade-controlling drop structures. Maintains flood protection of Wairau Valley township and surrounding area by diverting a portion of flood flow in Walkers Stream directly to the Wairau River 5km upstream from the village. Greatly reduces the volume of flood flow through the village and the frequency of inundation of adjacent properties.	\$2.00	2024	2



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Environment Canterbury	All (Canterbury)	1	Region wide Flood Recovery & Resilience Programme	Increases level of protection to large number of vulnerable communities on at least ten key catchments. Work examples include but are not limited to accelerated Orari River stopbank upgrades which protect Geraldine and Temuka, stopbank retreat in Ashburton/Hakatere which improves flood capacity and enables gravel extraction and structure replacements on the Waimakariri River which protects Kaiapoi. Overall work diversity includes stopbank rebuild/retreat, various river works, gravel removal, rock, planting including nursery development, investigations and land purchase. Works will be integrated to ensure environmental and ecological health. Embraces full PARA framework.	\$20.00	2024	3
	Timaru District	2	Waitarakao/Washdyke/Seadown	Climate adaptation and coastal retreat of a stopbank and drainage network. Protects Timaru township waste water treatment plant. Work includes investigations, consenting, drain relocation/retreat, stopbank rebuild, wetland creation/enhancement, planting. Works will be in partnership with Arowhenua Rūnanga. Embraces the retreat and protect elements of the PARA framework.	\$4.00	2024	3
	All (Canterbury)	3	Region wide Planting and Berm Transition #2	Increase resilience of flood protection/river berms by removal of invasive species increasing native biota by providing competition and a seed source for the future. Work includes planting, weed control, wetland enhancement. Expansion and continuation of existing highly successful programme of work. Works are supported by a number of Rūnanga across the region. Embraces the protect and accommodate elements of the PARA framework.	\$4.00	2024	3
	Timaru District	4	Rangitata Flood & Resilience #2	Expansion and continuation of existing highly successful programme of work. In flood events the river can paralyze critical infrastructure and both State Highways cutting access/egress down the east coast of the South Island. This break of road and rail lifelines impacts hospital transfers, schools and transfer of goods. Work includes investigations, land purchase, stopbank build, rock, diversions and river works, planting, wetlands. Embraces the full PARA framework.	\$3.00	2024	3
	All (Canterbury)	5	Structure Upgrade/Adaptation Programme	Adaptation of critical flood protection infrastructure including culverts, weirs etc – some of which need fish passage enhancement. Work includes investigations, monitoring, capital upgrades, fish passage enhancements. Embraces protect and accommodate elements of the PARA framework.	\$2.50	2024	3
	All (Canterbury)	6	Fairway Vegetation Clearance Programme	Increases resilience of several rivers by removing weed infestations which are currently affecting flood capacity and causing bank erosion. Work includes vegetation spraying and mechanical removal (primarily alder, willow, gorse, broom) in the fairway. Embraces the protect and accommodate element of the PARA framework.	\$3.00	2024	3
	Christchurch City & Selwyn District	7	Halswell/Huritini & Te Waihora Catchment Initiatives	Improvements to large area of drainage network and lowland waterways. Works include planting and shading of drains – leads to less mechanical maintenance, less weed growth and less chemical use during spraying. Land investigation and possible purchase for wetland storage and/sediment traps. Supports environmental ecological health primarily by allowing restoration of natural character and reduction of pest species. Embraces the protect and accommodate element of the PARA framework.	\$1.50	2024	3

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West Coast Regional Council	Westland District	1	Wanganui River Resilience Project	Construction of new riverwall at location of existing breach to prevent additional scouring and eventual progression of erosion towards the nearby State Highway No. 6 including adjacent power and communication services. Identification of at risk riverbanks to the southern reaches and installation of new riverbanks including modification of existing floodwalls and drainage paths to mitigate impacts from riverine flooding while working alongside river and coastal processes.	\$7.00	2024	2
	Buller District Council	2	Mokihinui River Flood Hazard Mitigation	Setup of a hydrological model to enable the production of flood hazard maps for two towns, Seddonville and Mokihinui. Development of a Dynamic Adaptive Plan (DAP) to plan and set triggers and timescales for future managed retreat from higher risk areas.	\$0.50	2024	2
	Grey District	3	Cobden Floodwall	Construction of new Cobden Floodwall and Flood Pump that will mitigate significant Range Creek flooding and coastal storm surge inundation risk to many houses. Protection of the lower Cobden residential area, gateway to Port Elizabeth and North Beach. Removal of existing wall that is creating downdrift erosion.	\$4.00	2024	3
	Grey District	4	Preston Road	Provision of improved floodgate capacity and safe emergency access from Greymouth CBD and Blaketown by raising the existing road bridge and construction of floodgates to separate Sawyers Creek outflow from Grey River during flood events, to provide for flood resilience for events greater than 3 or 4 year ARI. Current evacuation very limited.	\$4.00	2024	3
	Buller District Council	5	Pororari River Bund	Construction of low bund to protect the Punakaiki Village from the combined river flood and coastal storm surge impacts. Low lying areas are vulnerable to inundation. Plus native vegetation planting. Punakaiki is a key national and regional tourist drawcard.	\$1.40	2024	3
	Buller District Council	6	Karamea Stopbank Upgrade & Flood Hazard Mitigation	Raising and strengthening of stopbanks to protect Karamea, which becomes isolated cut off like an island in storm events. There is also the provision of flood hazard maps and a flood evacuation plan.	\$0.85	2024	2
Otago Regional Council	Dunedin City	1	Continuation of Contour Channel (West Taieri) Resilience Upgrade	The Contour Channel was originally built in the 1900s to intercept runoff from the Maungatua Range and uses gravity to the Waipori River. The existing bank has an undulating profile which makes controlled overtopping impossible. The Contour Channel floodbank is a key asset within the Lower Taieri Flood Protection scheme which provides flood protection to the people and property of West Taieri including the township of Outram, approximately 7,300 hectares of highly productive agricultural land, Dunedin International Airport, which is 50% Crown owned, and State Highway 87. The existing floodbank has an undulating longitudinal profile that promotes concentration of overtopping during flood events, potentially exposing parts of the floodbank to relatively rapid failure. This failure of the floodbank would potentially inundate the area and place the surrounding communities at risk. The proposed upgrades are a continuation of the current work programme and are necessary to bring the existing floodbank up to a standard that can be relied upon as a flood defence and provide protection to the Lower Taieri area.	\$9.00	2024	3

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Otago Regional Council	Dunedin City	2	Outram Floodbank Safety Upgrade	The township of Outram (population approx. 700) lies immediately west of the Taieri river, protected by a 6 metre high flood bank. Work is underway to establish the structural integrity of the floodbank. Recent flooding events and investigation into seepage risk for the northern section of floodbank has identified concerns about the composition of materials used to construct the floodbank. The Outram Flood Bank provides critical infrastructure, to providing flood protection to people and the property of West Taieri (including the township of Outram), approximately 4,000 hectares of highly productive agricultural land, Dunedin International Airport, (which is 50% Crown owned), and State Highway 87. The frequency of flood events has placed a priority since 2017, on remediating this floodbank to ensure resilience from the Taieri River flood waters to limit the the risk to public safety, economic loss to property, and the township of Outram if the bank fails or overtops. The floodbank is listed on ORC's Risk Register which identifies that interim measures (which may include evacuation of people and/or livestock) of monitoring and decisions during a flood event to manage the infrastructure and impacts during flooding. Investigation and hydraulic modelling work about to be commissioned.	\$5.50	2024	3
	Clutha District	3	Balclutha Township Relief Wall Replacements	The Balclutha floodbank forms a part of the Lower Clutha Flood Protection Scheme which protects and drains an area of approximately 9,300 ha. Most of the area covered by the flood scheme is productive farmland, but also includes the towns of Balclutha and Kaitangata. The Balclutha pressure relief wells are critical to ensuring ongoing protection for the Balclutha township by limiting seepage pressures along the floodbank during a flood event. This reduces the risk of failure of the floodbank maintaining public safety, protecting key community assets and maintaining social and economic wellbeing for Balclutha. This project aims to replace relief wells which were damaged during the February 2020 event, ensuring that the integrity of the floodbank is maintained for future events.	\$1.00	2024	3
	Dunedin City	4	East Taieri Lower Pond Gravity Floodgates	Backflow of water from the Taieri River into the Lower Pond has been observed during instances of high river flows (e.g. 2017, 2021). It is understood that this is occurring due to a combination of deteriorating culverts and gate condition, as well as poor headwall configuration. Work is required to replace the gabion headwalls , culvert and gravity gates to ensure ongoing structural integrity. The East Taieri Lower Pond Gravity Floodgates are a key asset within the Lower Taieri Flood Protection scheme which provides flood protection to the people and property of West Taieri including the township of Outram, approximately 7,300 hectares of highly productive agricultural land, Dunedin International Airport and State Highway 87.	\$1.70	2024	2
	Dunedin City	5	Kaikorai Stilling Basin Resilience and Environmental Enhancement	Replacement of stilling basin on the Kaikorai Stream that was significantly damaged in the 2017 flood. The stilling basin was constructed in the 1960's as part of other channel works to enable the construction of the neighbouring motorway (SH1). This stilling basin is necessary to help dissipate energy and subsequently minimise erosion of the riverbanks in this section of the stream, in close proximity to homes and businesses. The stilling basin is built out of concrete panels that have suffered damage that has compounded from successive high flows. Completion of this work would better enable room for river and increased environmental and ecological benefits by modifying the channel (shape and meander where possible) and replacing concrete sections with nature based solutions. This would fit into the 'accommodate' category of the PARA framework where changes are made to infrastructure to improve resilience, but also provide multiple benefits in the environmental space.	\$2.50	2024	3

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Otago Regional Council	Clutha District	6	Clutha Delta Split Lagoon Environment Enhancement	Split Lagoon forms a part of the Lower Clutha Flood Protection Scheme which protects and drains an area of approximately 9,300 ha. Most of the area covered by the flood scheme is productive farmland, but also includes the towns of Balclutha and Kaitangata. The function and operation of flood protection assets around the lagoon are to be considered alongside ORC's Clutha Delta Natural hazard adaptation programme investigating the future of the delta faced with the treats of sea level rise and coastal erosion. This would fit into the 'retreat' category of the PARA framework where changes are made to infrastructure to adapt to the forecast coastal erosion, but also provide opportunity in the environmental space for various methods of built and nature based solutions. The opportunity to transition an adaptive retreat whilst incorporating environmental outcomes is being proposed.	\$2.75	2024	3
	Clutha District	7	Puerua Outfalls Culvert (Training Line)	Puerua Outfall forms a part of the Lower Clutha Flood Protection Scheme which protects and drains an area of approximately 9,300 ha. Most of the area covered by the flood scheme is productive farmland, but also includes the towns of Balclutha and Kaitangata. The function and operation of flood protection assets associated with training line are to be considered alongside ORC's Clutha Delta Natural hazard adaptation programme investigating the future of the delta faced with the threats of sea level rise and coastal erosion.	\$2.00	2024	2
Environment Southland	Gore District	1	Mataura River Flood Protection Upgrade Project	Increasing resilience across the Flood Protection Scheme (FPS) for Southland's 2nd largest population area. The existing flood protection network needs to be reviewed and upgraded to accommodate the predicted effects of climate change to maintain the level of protection for the current communities. Identifying future solutions and incorporating alternate nature based flood protection solutions to FPS will be part of this project.	\$18.00	2024	3
	Invercargill City	2	Invercargill City Flood Protection Scheme Upgrade	Raises and strengthening stopbanks and increasing capacity in the river channel, property purchase of 62 Ha for ponding and detention dam to compliment the Stead Street pump station upgrade. The existing flood protection network needs to be reviewed and upgraded to accommodate the predicted effects of climate change to maintain the level of protection for the current communities. Identifying future solutions and incorporating alternate nature based flood protection solutions to FPS will be part of this project.	\$11.00	2024	3
	Southland District	3	Oreti River Catchment Flood Protection Upgrade Project	Oreti FPS upgrade Stage One, Winton and Lumsden. The existing flood protection network needs to be reviewed and upgraded to accommodate the predicted effects of climate change to maintain the level of protection for the current communities. Identifying future solutions and incorporating alternate nature based flood protection solutions to FPS will be part of this project.	\$5.00	2025	2
	Southland District	4	Aparima Catchment Flood Protection Scheme Upgrade	Improving the Aparima Catchment floodplain capacity and hydraulic efficiency of the river by upgrading floodbanks to accommodate offset the effects of climate change including bioengineering controls.	\$0.50	2024	2
	Southland District	5	Te Anau Basin Catchment Flood Management Project	Improving the Te Anau Catchment floodplain capacity by upgrading floodbanks to offset and accommodate the effects of climate change including bioengineering controls.	\$0.50	2024	1
	Southland District	6	Makarewa Catchment Flood Management Project	Improving flood plain capacity and the hydraulic efficiency of the river by removing aging pest trees, pest weed build ups to offset and accommodate the predicted effects of climate change.	\$0.50	2024	1

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**Wairarapa Committee**  
**6 August 2024**  
**Report 24.362**



**For Decision**

## **WAIRARAPA ANNUAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CONDITION REPORT**

### **Te take mō te pūrongo**

#### **Purpose**

1. To advise the Wairarapa Committee of the overall performance and condition of flood protection and erosion control infrastructure (assets) in the Wairarapa.

#### **He tūtohu**

#### **Recommendation/s**

That the Committee:

- 1 **Notes** that identified issues are being addressed through maintenance and improvement work programmes.
- 2 **Recommends** to the Environment Committee that it is satisfied that flood protection and erosion control infrastructure assets have been managed satisfactorily to the agreed Levels of Service (LoS).
- 3 **Notes** that the 2024-34 Long Term Plan provides an increased level of funding for capital works and maintenance over the next 10 years.

### **Te tāhū kōrero**

#### **Background**

2. Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) is responsible for flood protection and erosion control infrastructure assets, including land and property, located on 15 river schemes across the Wellington Region. These assets have a total combined value of \$621 million<sup>1</sup> and provide flood and erosion protection to the communities, businesses and infrastructure located on these floodplains.
3. The Environment Committee has overall responsibility to monitor the maintenance and improvement of these assets on behalf of Council. The Environment Committee relies on feedback from the various committees, subcommittees, and scheme advisory committees to confirm infrastructure assets are being satisfactorily maintained to the agreed service levels.

<sup>1</sup> Asset revaluation as at 30 June 2024

### **Current challenges**

4. The context and overall environment in which Operations and Maintenance (O&M) is undertaken is evolving, with the introduction of a catchment-based approach better enabled through the restructure of the Environment Group last year, and with more focus on nature-based solutions. The implementation of more nature-based solutions will have an impact on maintenance, in terms of cost and time, in that it increases the amount of planning required to undertake routine maintenance. For example, maintenance requirements around pest plants and animals.
5. Central and local government reforms coupled with increasing compliance costs (health and safety, environmental), are increasing expectations on how we should work to improve environmental outcomes, partnering with mana whenua and the increasing community desire for consultation and engagement to achieve broader social objectives continue to increase operational resource requirements.
6. To achieve the above, and Greater Wellington's Strategic Objectives, we require broader skillsets in our workforce. Disciplines across the public works sector such as engineering, operations, and asset management are known skill shortage areas.
7. Climate change is also requiring more complex planning. More frequent and extreme weather events may result in reactive maintenance taking precedence over the annual works programme. These events have proven to be significantly disruptive in other parts of Aotearoa.
8. New legislation relating to dam safety, which came into effect in May 2024, requires comprehensive compliance with the safe management of 'classifiable'<sup>2</sup> dams. This will lead to the requirement for regular surveillance by qualified inspectors, as well as ongoing annual compliance, both of which will require additional expenditure. The Geoffrey Blundell Barrage Gates have been identified as a classifiable dam. The Donalds Creek detention dam in Featherston does not meet the criteria for a classifiable dam due to its height, but as responsible dam owners Greater Wellington will continue to manage the structure commensurate with the consequence of dam failure. This includes ongoing surveillance and inspections.
9. Greater Wellington transitioned to a new asset management information system (AMIS), called Ngātahi, in February 2022. Migrating to, and rolling out, a new AMIS comes with its challenges, such as change management, new technology to learn, additional training requirements, and data migration and validation. While we have made significant progress with the new systems and tools, it remains a process that will take time to embed.

<sup>2</sup> Dams that are 4 or more metres in height, and store 20,000m<sup>3</sup> of volume of water or other fluid.

## Te tātaritanga Analysis

### Asset condition

10. Asset condition is a measure of the physical state of the asset and is assessed through a visual inspection. [Table 1](#) below outlines condition rating descriptions used during visual inspections.
11. Monitoring asset condition enables us to identify, plan and prioritise maintenance, forecast replacement requirements, and develop effective and proactive work programmes. Asset condition information is essential to managing flood risk because it influences the likelihood of asset failure.

*Table 1. Condition rating descriptions taken from the Flood and Erosion Protection Condition Rating Guide.*

Score	Condition Rating	Definition
1	Very Good	Sound physical condition, well maintained. No work required.
2	Good	Generally sound physical condition, showing minor wear or deterioration, well maintained. Minor work may be required.
3	Moderate	Acceptable physical condition, but showing some wear or deterioration. Generally, well maintained but some work is required to improve the asset condition or make sure it is working well.
4	Poor	Poor physical condition, significant wear or deterioration impacting much of the asset. May not meet level of service.
5	Very Poor	Failed or failure imminent. Major work or replacement required.

12. Asset condition alone does not identify the criticality of the asset, or whether the asset meets the required service level. This is addressed through asset performance assessments, covered further below.
13. In 2024, there were a number of changes made to the inspection process based on feedback during the 2023 inspection cycle. These included:
  - a Audit of condition scores by independent reviewers to improve consistency of the condition assessments, especially as some subjectivity is involved.
  - b A review of the asset inspection and condition rating guide, with improved condition descriptions and associated photos.
  - c A condition assessment workshop conducted prior to the inspection cycle to provide training on the updated inspection guide and inspection mobile app.
  - d Assigning an inspection crew to ensure inspectors worked in pairs.
  - e Inspections conducted from a boat or via drone in order to obtain a better and safer views the river, to improve safety, and to reduce the amount of travel.
14. The above factors have resulted in improved confidence in the condition data collected during 2024.

15. The following table shows the volume of assets in each condition grading and the graph shows that there has been an increase in the number of assets in poor condition. As referenced in last year’s report, this is the result of reduced maintenance due to budgetary and resource constraints.
16. While there has been an increase in the number of poor assets, the proportion of assets in Very Good to Moderate condition has remained high at 84%. Also worth noting is the significant increase of assets in ‘Good’ condition, which in part reflects targeted maintenance.
17. As referenced in last year’s report, in 2023 there were significant challenges in collecting condition data for assets in the Wairarapa. There were no major issues collecting condition data in 2024, reflected by increases in total assets in [Table 2](#).

Table 2. Volume and ratio of assets per condition score, compared to 2023.

Year	2024		2023	
Condition Score	Ratio	Count	Ratio	Count
1 - Very Good	84%	66	90%	510
2 - Good		1967		1410
3 - Moderate		937		729
4 - Poor	16%	479	10%	229
5 - Very Poor		72		73
<b>Totals</b>	100%	3521	100%	2951

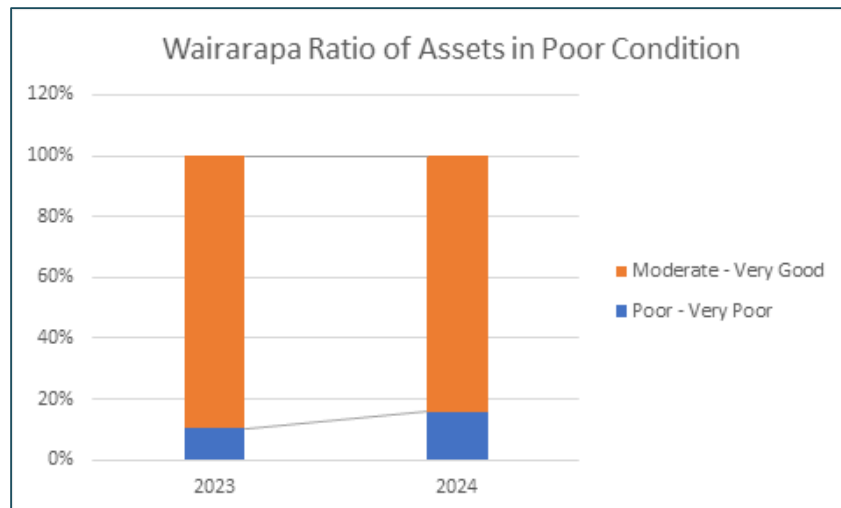


Figure 1. The ratio of poor assets has increased over the past 12 months.

18. A ‘lessons learned’ session is run after each condition rating cycle to ensure issues are recorded. This informs a programme of continuous improvement which is then planned and implemented ahead of the next inspection cycle to ensure incremental improvements in both the mobile field App and inspection process.



**Asset performance and risk**

19. A comprehensive, national risk-based framework is used to assess asset performance at 100-500m segments along both banks of the river. The output of the assessment produces a risk profile for each major flood protection scheme.
20. The national risk-based framework for assessing the performance of flood protection schemes was originally developed by the National River Managers Special Interest Group in 2015. The framework is used by Regional Authorities across the motu.
21. The risk assessment framework assesses both the probability and consequence of failure of a group of assets within a discrete section of the river (e.g. 100-500m).
22. Assessing the probability of failure includes analysing the structural strength of stopbanks (intrinsic strength), the capacity of the channel to attenuate flood flows, and the physical condition of infrastructure assets.
23. The consequence of failure relates to the risks posed to both the community and environment from asset failure from a design flood event. Once a probability and consequence score have been determined for each reach, a risk level is assigned at from 'Very Low' to 'Very High'.
24. Application of the framework also highlights where the confidence in the underlying technical information is low and informs the investigative work programme to gather new or additional information to improve this confidence.
25. Assets do not work in isolation; they typically belong to a system of assets that are interconnected. Flood protection and erosion control assets are no different. A system of assets can be identified as critical in the same way individual assets can.
26. The following diagram illustrates the relationship between asset condition, probability, and risk.

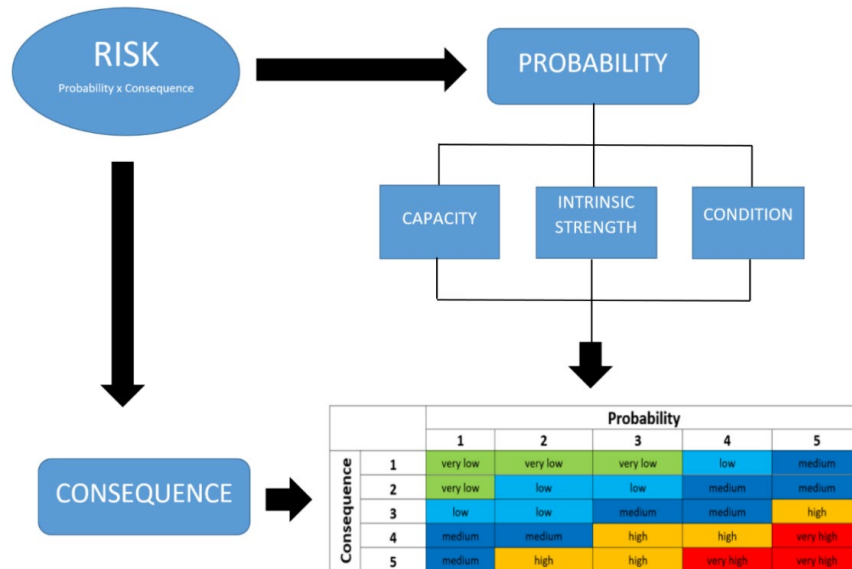


Figure 2: Risk-based framework used for assessing performance of flood protection assets.

27. Generally, the majority of segments along the Wairarapa Rivers are assessed as ‘Very Low’ to ‘Medium’ risk (98%), continuing the trend from the previous years.
28. There are, however, a small number of segments that have been assessed as ‘Very High’ or ‘High’ risk. This risk can be attributed to one or more of the following failure modes: capacity, intrinsic strength, asset condition, or consequence of failure.

*Table 3. Summary of asset performance by risk scores across the Wairarapa river schemes.*

Year	2024		2023		2022	
Risk Scores	Ratio	Count	Ratio	Count	Ratio	Count
<b>1 – Very Low</b>	98%	322	98%	318	98%	324
<b>2 – Low</b>		265		270		246
<b>3 – Medium</b>		234		233		251
<b>4 – High</b>	2%	9	2%	9	2%	9
<b>5 – Very High</b>		4		4		4
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>834</b>

### **Management response**

29. All ‘Very High’ or ‘High’ risks, shown in [Attachment 1](#), are known to staff and have been identified for treatment either through an existing Floodplain Management Plan (FMP), a technical investigation, or operational work programme. Existing and proposed FMP improvement works have been considered as part of the recent Activity Management Planning and Long Term Planning process.
30. The urban section of Waipoua River between railway bridge and SH2 are ‘Very High’ or ‘High’ risk. Stopbanks in this area have poor intrinsic strength. Geotechnical investigations have started and results will be available in September 2024.
31. The Waipoua River is also predicted to overtop during the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP). The Waipoua Catchment Community Group has commissioned consultants to report on design options and flood modelling. Decisions have been deferred until all information has been received and reviewed. Updates on this are provided in Report 24.361 Wairarapa Flood Risk Management Update.
32. Work is in progress on the River Road project to protect an area along the Ruamāhanga River from flood and erosion. Stage One constructed six 1,000 tonne rock groynes; Stage Two is scheduled for completion in August and is delivering a rock groyne and 150-metre rock revetement. This has reduced the previous ‘High’ risk to Medium. Stage Three is scheduled to commence during summer 2024/25 and will construct a further eleven rock groynes. Updates on this project are provided in Report 24.363 Wairarapa Floodplain Management Implementation.
33. Implementation of the Te Kāuru FMP will address the ‘High’ risks on the Waingawa River to protect Masterton’s water supply pipeline.
34. The two ‘High’ risk sections on the Waiōhine River will be addressed as part of the implementation of the Waiōhine River Plan. A tender process for obtaining a design/engineering consultant for the development of the final design for both the

North and Kuratawhiti stopbanks has now closed and we are in the process of contract negotiations with the preferred tenderer. Work has already commenced on the 'High' risk section at Fullers Bend west of Greytown.

35. On the Mt Bruce scheme, Rathkeale is currently at risk from flooding caused by the Ruamāhanga River, and the section of existing stopbank that is located on Rathkeale College grounds is under significant erosion pressure due to being situated very close to the riverbank. There is also a risk of water leaving the river upstream of the existing stopbank and flooding the school buildings. This was identified in the Te Kāuru FMP as a major project. Further consultation and engagement with landowners is required to agree an option to address the flood and erosion risk to the Rathkeale stopbank.
36. In the Lower Valley, the stopbanks are mostly designed for a nominal 5% AEP upstream of the Tuhitarata Bridge and a 1% AEP downstream to Lake Onoke. There are no Very High or High risk areas in the Lower Ruamāhanga river schemes.

### **Ngā hua ahumoni Financial implications**

37. The proposed recommendation has no financial implications.
38. With the recent approval of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan<sup>3</sup>, increased budgets and resources will be available to ensure we can maintain agreed scheme service levels over the longer term and continue to undertake routine O&M activities. There is additional potential funding from Central Government to address maintenance and capital works defined in published Floodplain Management Plans (FMP) and the Greater Wellington Long Term Plan. There is a separate paper updating the Wairarapa Committee on this potential funding (refer Report 24.364).

### **Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori Implications for Māori**

39. Greater Wellington is required to manage land and water within a range of statutory requirements, including giving effect to Te Mana o Te Wai and considering Te Tiriti o Waitangi in the development and implementation of the Council's strategies, plans, programmes and initiatives.
40. Our partnership with mana whenua partners within Council's Long-term Plan 2024-34 recognises and supports mana whenua as kaitiaki (guardians) of their broad whenua, freshwater and moana interests in their ancestral lands. We continue to work with our mana whenua partners in new ways at all levels of our organisation including governance, management and operations.
41. The official return of Wairarapa Moana to Kahungunu ki Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Wairarapa provides opportunities to work with the new Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board.

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.gw.govt.nz/your-region/plans-policies-and-bylaws/plans-and-reports/long-term-plan/>

42. We will develop nature-based solutions with our mana whenua partners to include mātauranga Māori in taking care of our waterways. For example, we are working with Rangitāne o Wairarapa Inc on a feasibility study for flood resilience options in the Waipoua River (funded by the Ministry for the Environment).

### **Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi**

#### **Consideration of climate change**

43. Matters discussed in this report have been considered by staff in accordance with the process set out in Greater Wellington Climate Change Consideration Guide.
44. The assets discussed in this report were developed over an extensive period of time, during which climate change projections (e.g. rainfall intensity, sea level rise) have evolved with the scientific community's understanding of how climate change will affect the Wellington Region. Climate change projections were incorporated into the modelling that underpins relevant management plans and asset designs at the time they were developed. Current climate projections estimate a 25-30% increase in rainfall intensity and sea level rise of 1.35m, and are used for recent modelling projects. Policy for modelling projects is to use latest national guidance for incorporating climate change into flood risk assessments and responses.

### **Ngā tikanga whakatau**

#### **Decision-making process**

45. The matters requiring decision in this report have been considered by officers against the requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.

### **Te hiranga**

#### **Significance**

46. Officers considered the significance (as defined by Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of this matter, taking into account Council's *Significance and Engagement Policy* and Greater Wellington's *Decision-making Guidelines*. Officers recommend that this matter is of low significance due to the administrative nature of the decision.

### **Te whakatūtakitaki**

#### **Engagement**

47. Due to the low significance of this matter, no engagement was considered necessary.

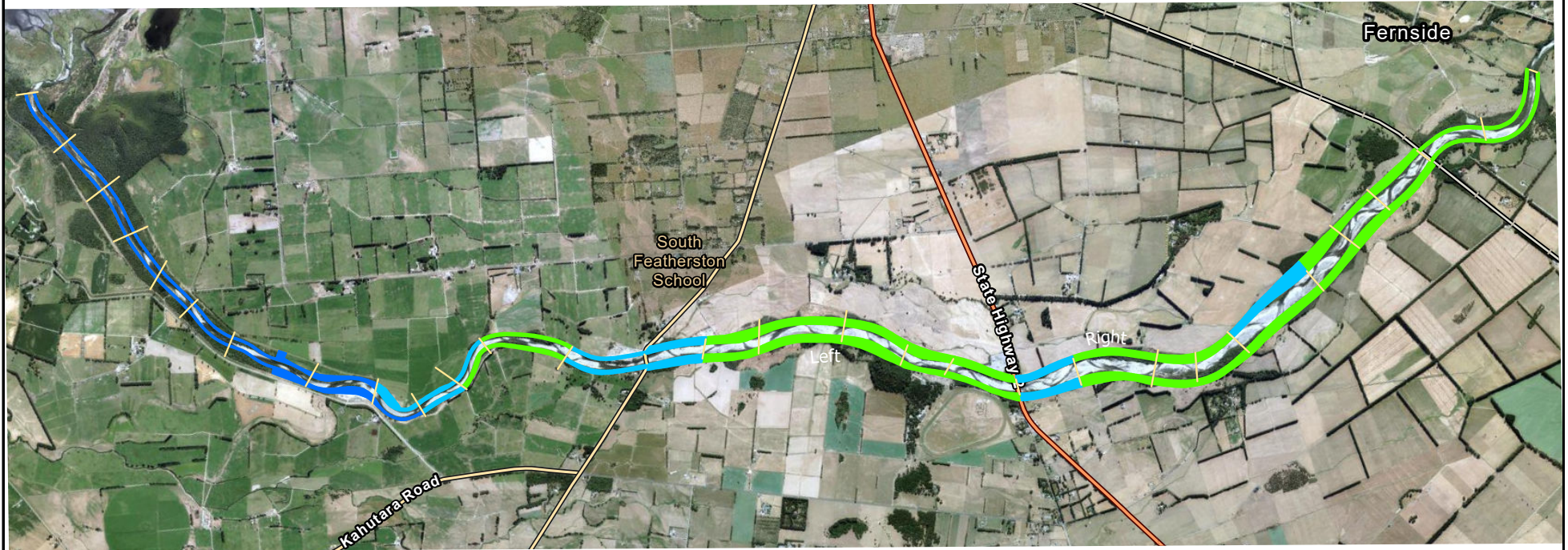
**Ngā āpitihanga  
Attachments**

<b>umber</b>	<b>Title</b>
1	Wairarapa Rivers' risk assessment maps 2024

**Ngā kaiwaitohu  
Signatories**

Writer	George Bowman – Team Leader, Assets and Performance
Approvers	Jacky Cox – Manager, Infrastructure, Assets and Support Jack Mace – Director, Delivery Lian Butcher – Group Manager, Environment

<p><b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga</b></p> <p><b>Summary of considerations</b></p>
<p><b><i>Fit with Council’s roles or with Committee’s terms of reference</i></b></p> <p>The Wairarapa Committee provides oversight of the development, implementation, and review of the Floodplain Management Plans for the Wairarapa Region. The infrastructure assets that form the flood protection and erosion control scheme are a critical element of this.</p>
<p><b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b></p> <p>The confirmation from the Wairarapa Committee that the infrastructure assets in the Wairarapa Region have been satisfactorily maintained to the agreed Level of Service (LoS), fulfils one of the Department’s non-financial performance measures in the Long Term Plan. This report and confirmed minutes are supplied as evidence to Audit NZ that the Department has achieved this.</p>
<p><b><i>Internal consultation</i></b></p> <p>There was no internal consultation.</p>
<p><b><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></b></p> <p>The report notes that there are a small number of areas in the Wairarapa Region that pose either a risk to the communities and businesses on that River’s floodplain. These are identified in an operational or improvement programme.</p>



**Tauwharenikau APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment

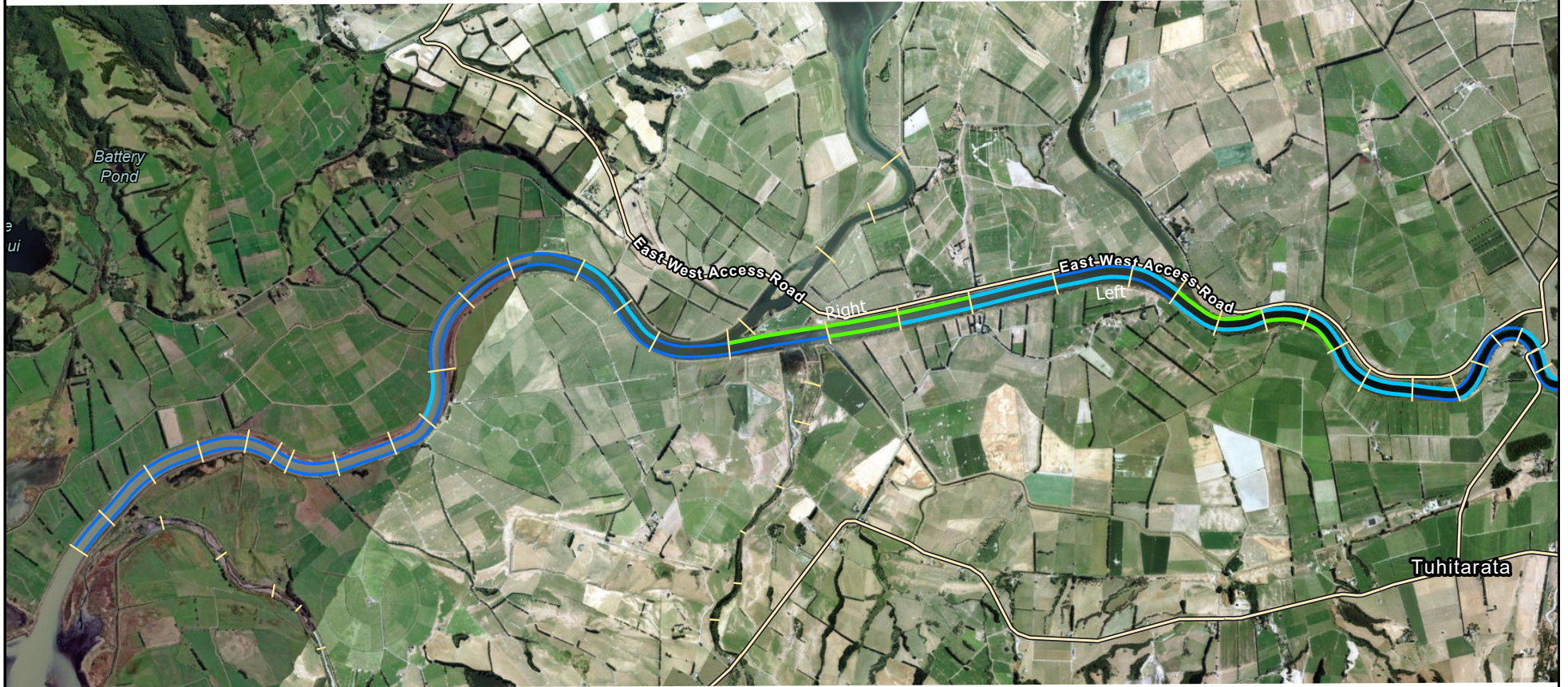


Legend

Cross Sections (0)	<b>Risk Classification</b>
	Very High (0)
	High (0)
	Medium (0)
	Low (0)
	Very Low (0)

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	3/07/2024 5:16 pm
Scale at A4:	1:44,000

Attachment 1 to Report 24.362



Lower Ruamahanga (Onoke - Tuhitarata) APT Map  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



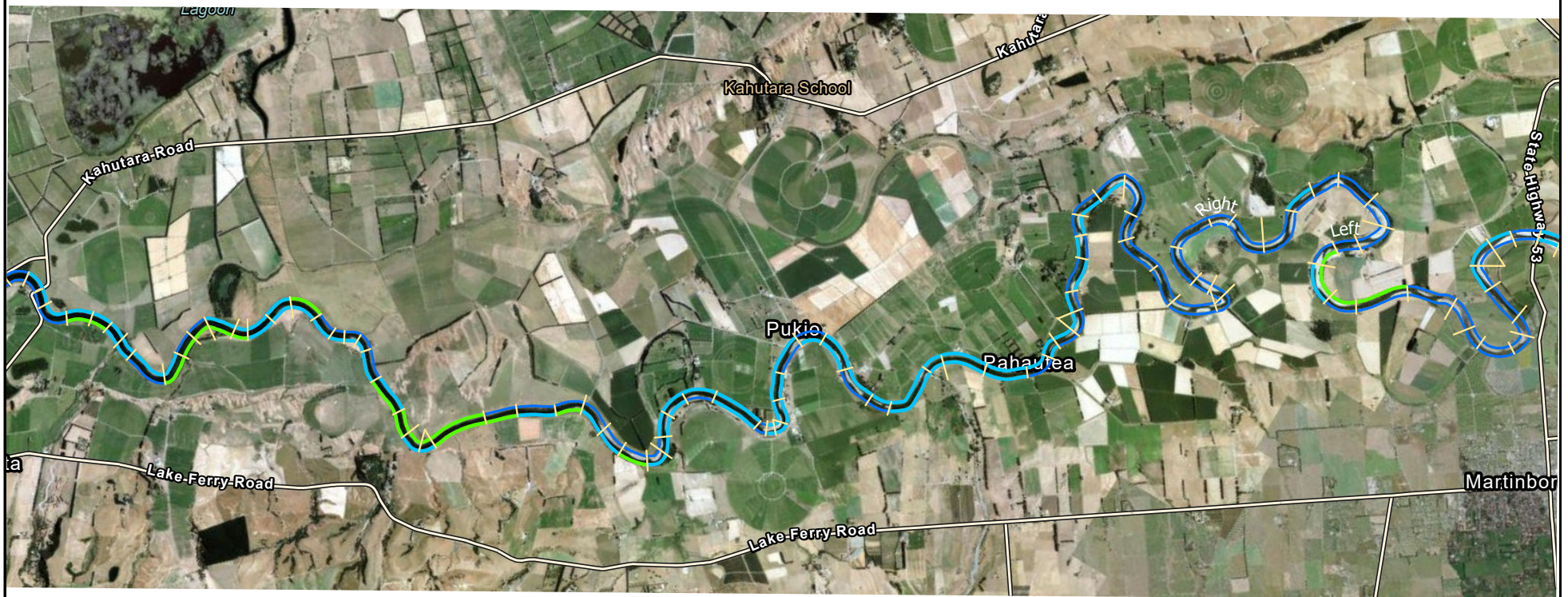
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Cross Sections (0)	<b>Risk Classification</b>
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	Medium (1)
	Low (1)
	Very Low (0)

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	3/07/2024 5:16 pm
Scale at A4:	1:51,000



Attachment 1 to Report 24.362



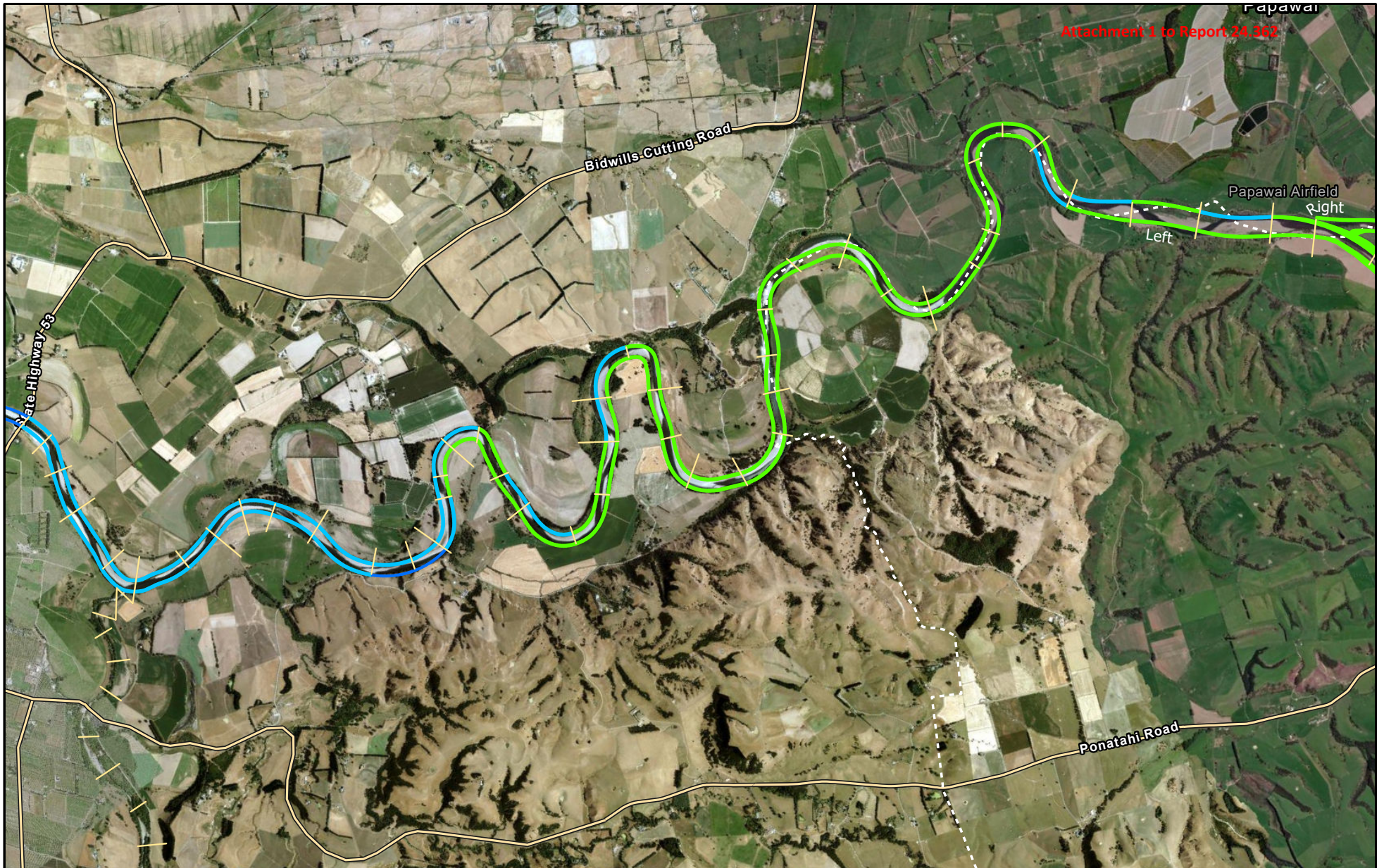
Lower Ruamahanga (Tuhitarata - Waihenga) APT Map  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Cross Sections (0)	<b>Risk Classification</b>
	Very High (0)
	High (0)
	Medium (0)
	Low (0)
	Very Low (0)

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	3/07/2024 5:16 pm
Scale at A4:	1:63,000



Attachment 1 to Report 24.362

Papawai

Papawai Airfield  
Left  
Right

Bidwills Cutting Road

State Highway 83

Ponatahi Road



Lower Ruamahanga (Waihenga - Waiohine) APT Map  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment

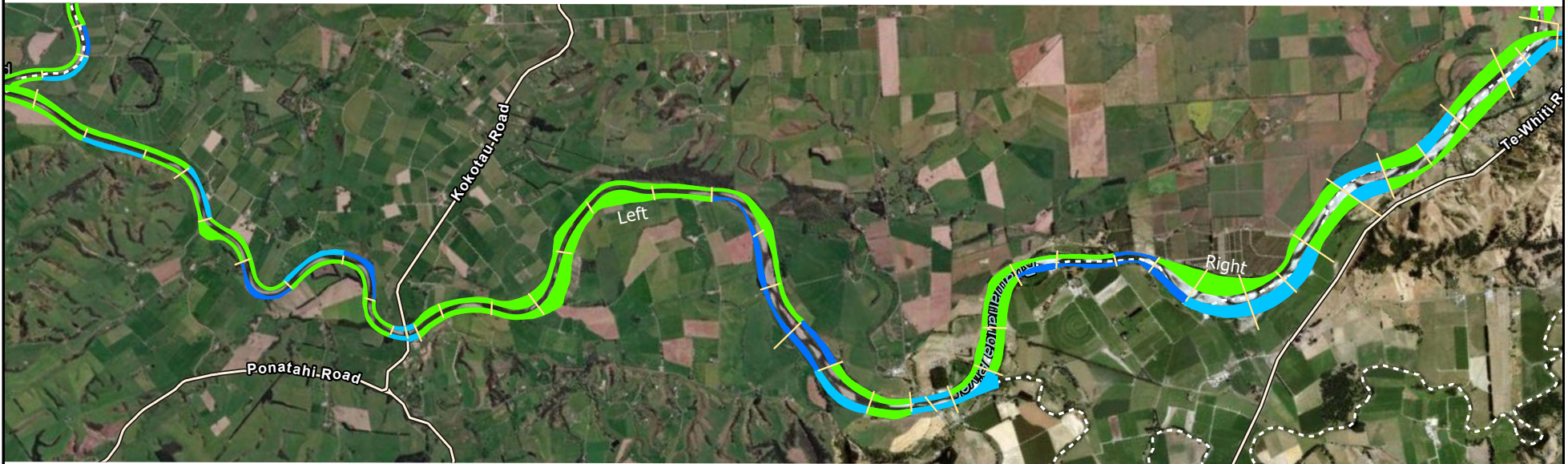


Legend

Cross Sections (0)	Risk Classification
	Very High (0)
	High (0)
	Medium (0)
	Low (0)
	Very Low (0)

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	3/07/2024 5:16 pm
Scale at A4:	1:43,000

Attachment 1 to Report 24.362



Upper Ruamahanga (Gladstone) APT Map  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment

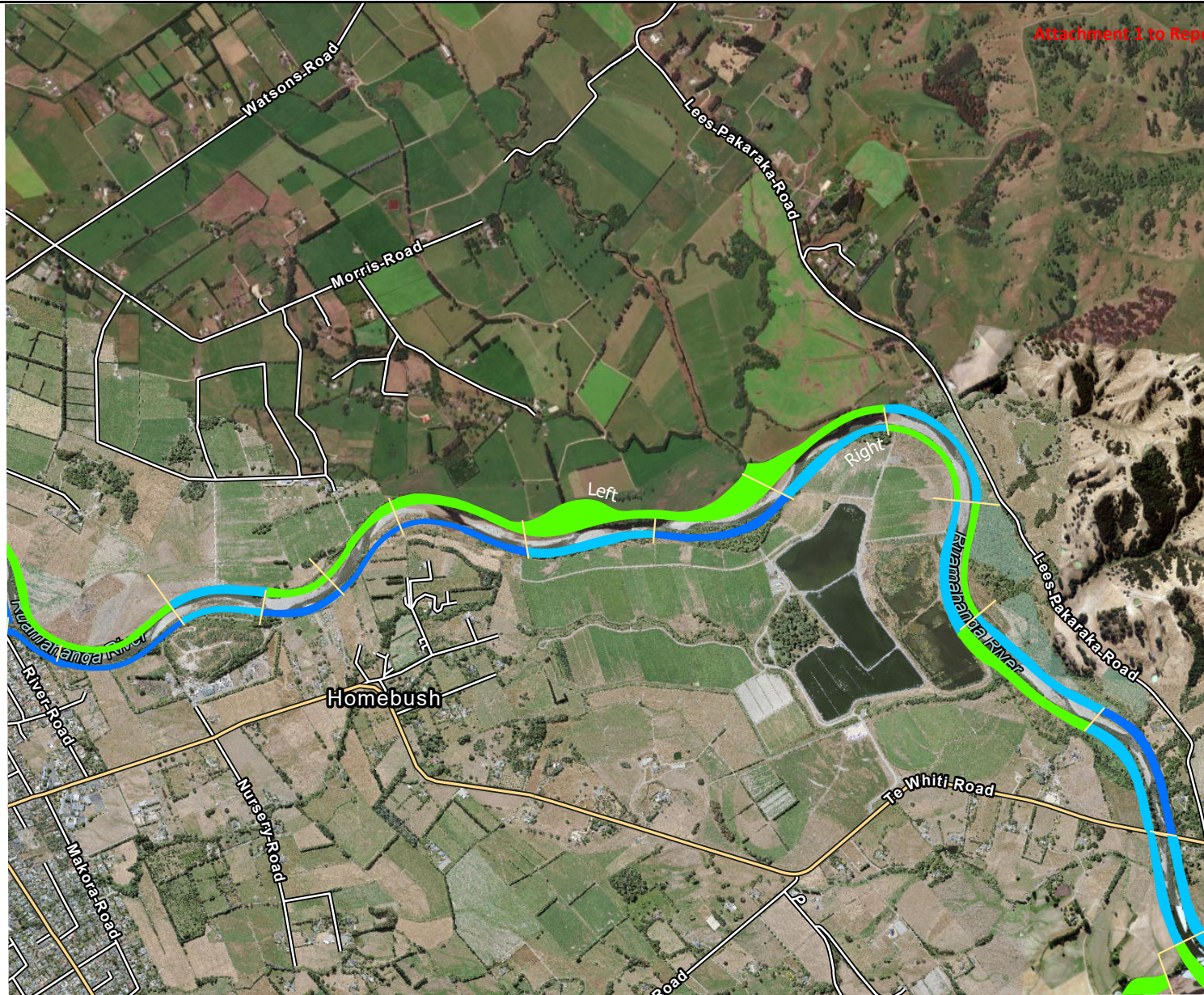


Legend

Cross Sections (0)	<b>Risk Classification</b>
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	High (0)
	Medium (0)
	Low (2)
	Very Low (0)

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	3/07/2024 5:16 pm
Scale at A4:	1:60,000

Attachment 2 to Report 24.362



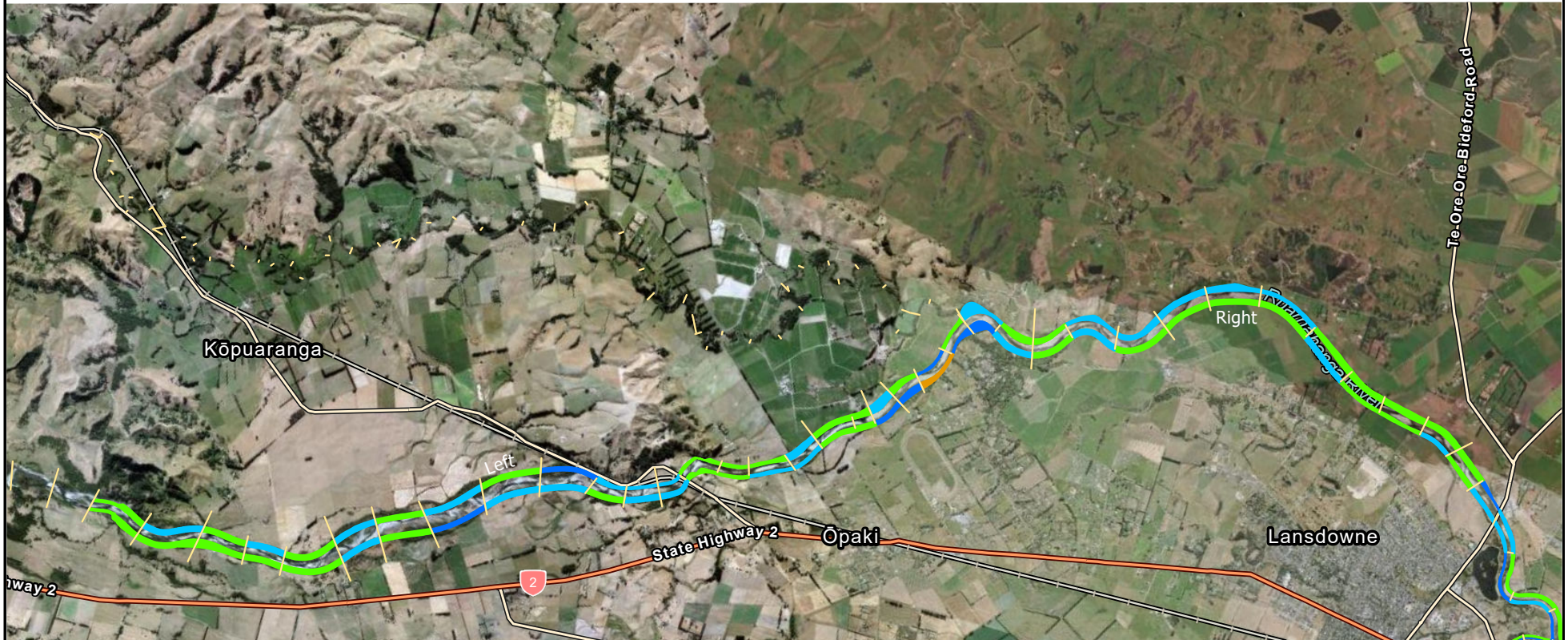
Upper Ruamahanga (Te Ore Ore) APT Map  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Cross Sections (0)	Risk Classification
	Very High (0)
	High (0)
	Medium (0)
	Low (0)
	Very Low (0)

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	3/07/2024 5:16 pm
Scale at A4:	1:24,000

Attachment 1 to Report 24.362



Upper Ruamahanga (Mt Bruce) APT Map  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment

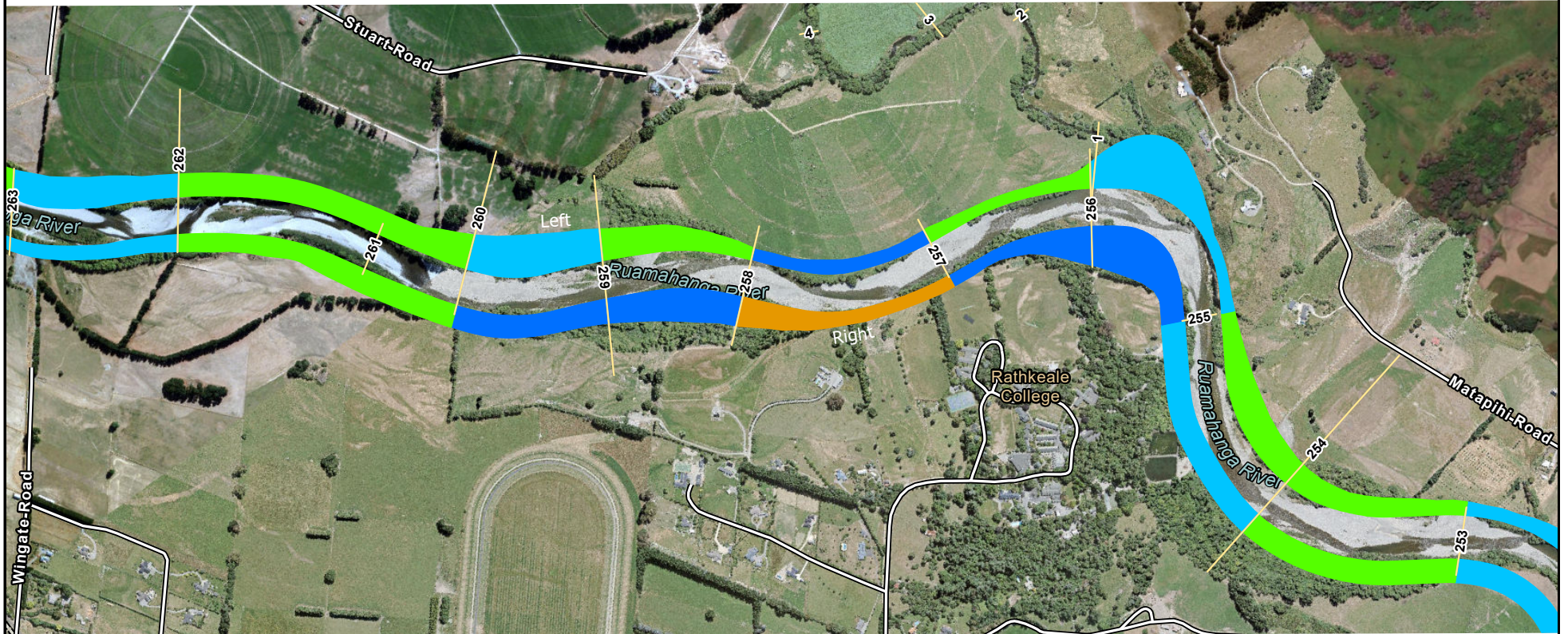


Legend

Cross Sections (102)

Risk Classification	
Very High (0)	Red
High (1)	Orange
Medium (12)	Yellow
Low (30)	Green
Very Low (43)	Light Green

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	3/07/2024 5:16 pm
Scale at A4:	1:58,000



Upper Ruamahanga (Mt Bruce) - Rathkeale APT Map  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Cross Sections (0)	<b>Risk Classification</b>
	Very High (0)
	High (0)
	Medium (0)
	Low (2)
	Very Low (0)

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	3/07/2024 5:16 pm
Scale at A4:	1:12,000



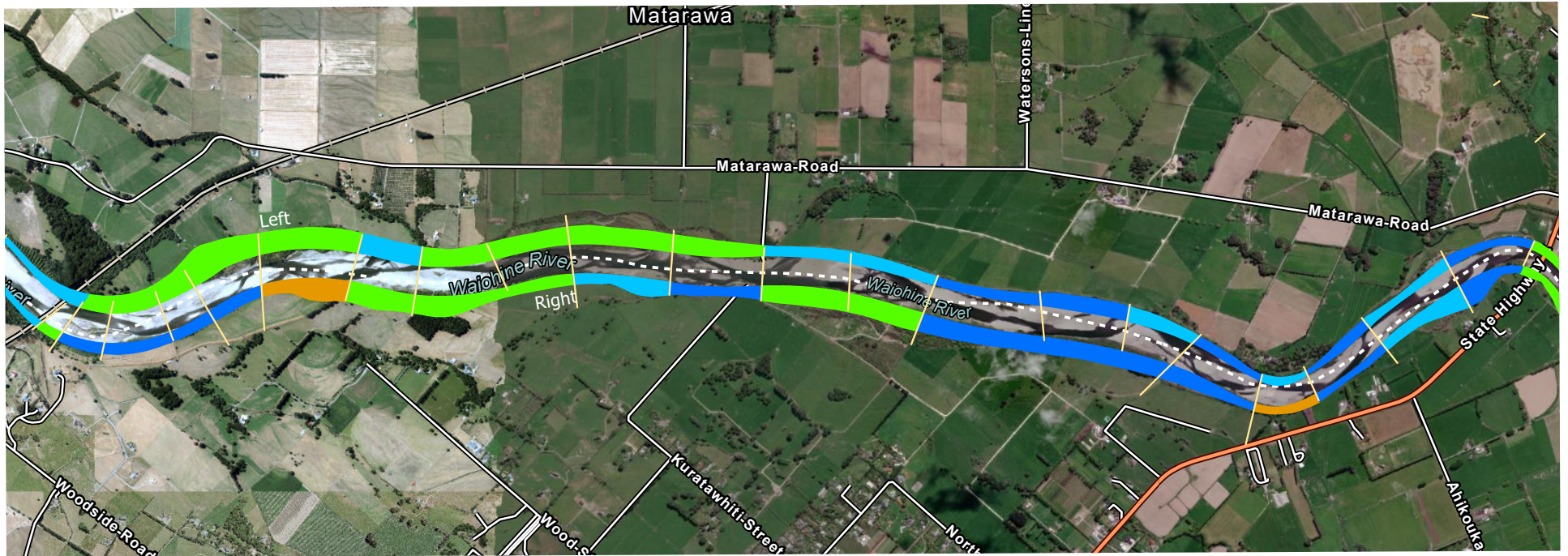
**Waiohine APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Cross Sections (1)	<b>Risk Classification</b>
	Very High (0)
	High (0)
	Medium (0)
	Low (0)
	Very Low (3)

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	3/07/2024 5:16 pm
Scale at A4:	1:40,000



**Waiohine - Rail Bridge & Fullers Bend APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

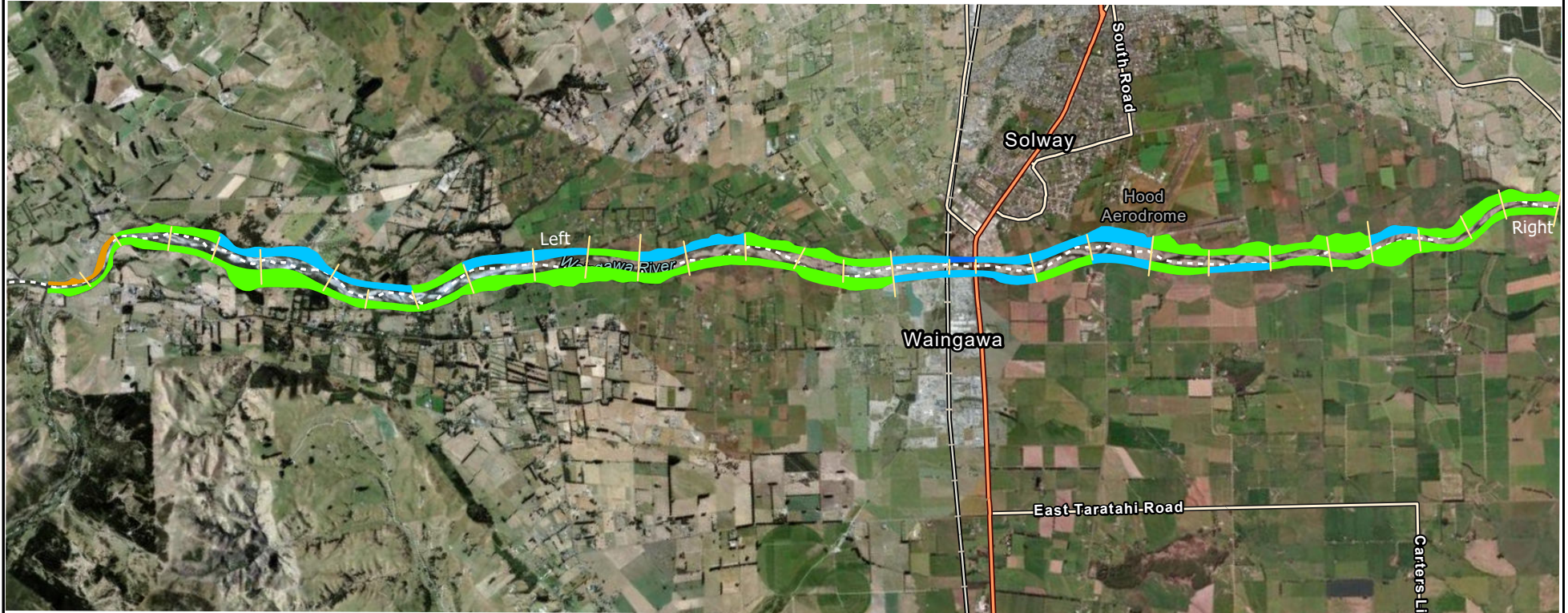
Cross Sections (26)

- Risk Classification**
- Very High (0)
  - High (2)
  - Medium (16)
  - Low (11)
  - Very Low (18)

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	3/07/2024 5:17 pm
Scale at A4:	1:26,000



Attachment 1 to Report 24.362



**Waingawa APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



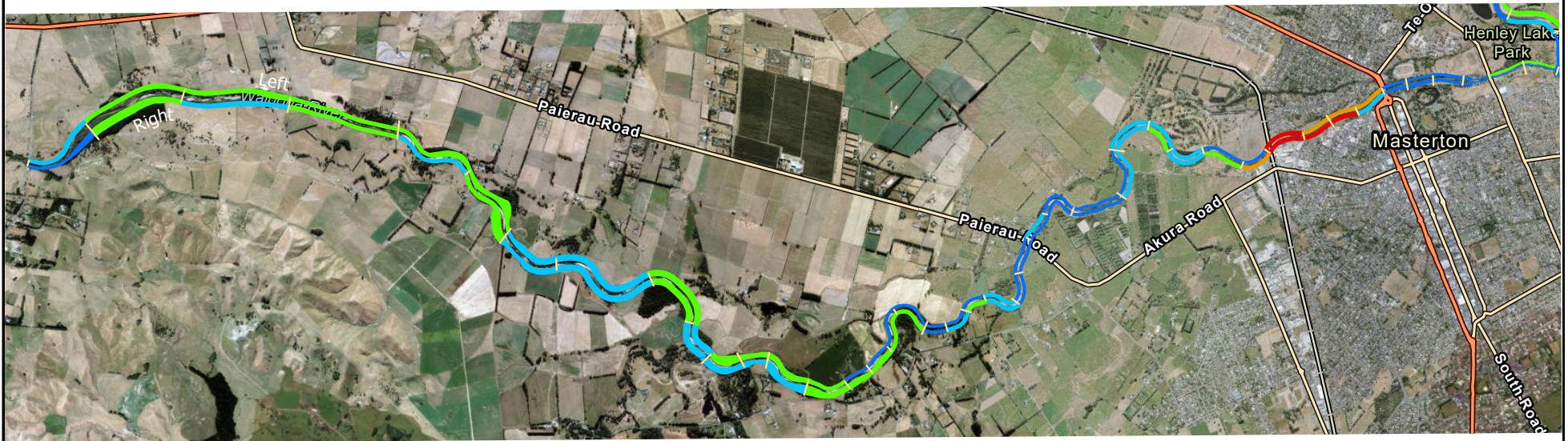
Legend

Cross Sections (30)

- Risk Classification**
- Very High (0)
  - High (2)
  - Medium (1)
  - Low (18)
  - Very Low (39)

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	3/07/2024 5:17 pm
Scale at A4:	1:60,000

Attachment 1 to Report 24.362



**Waipoua APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment

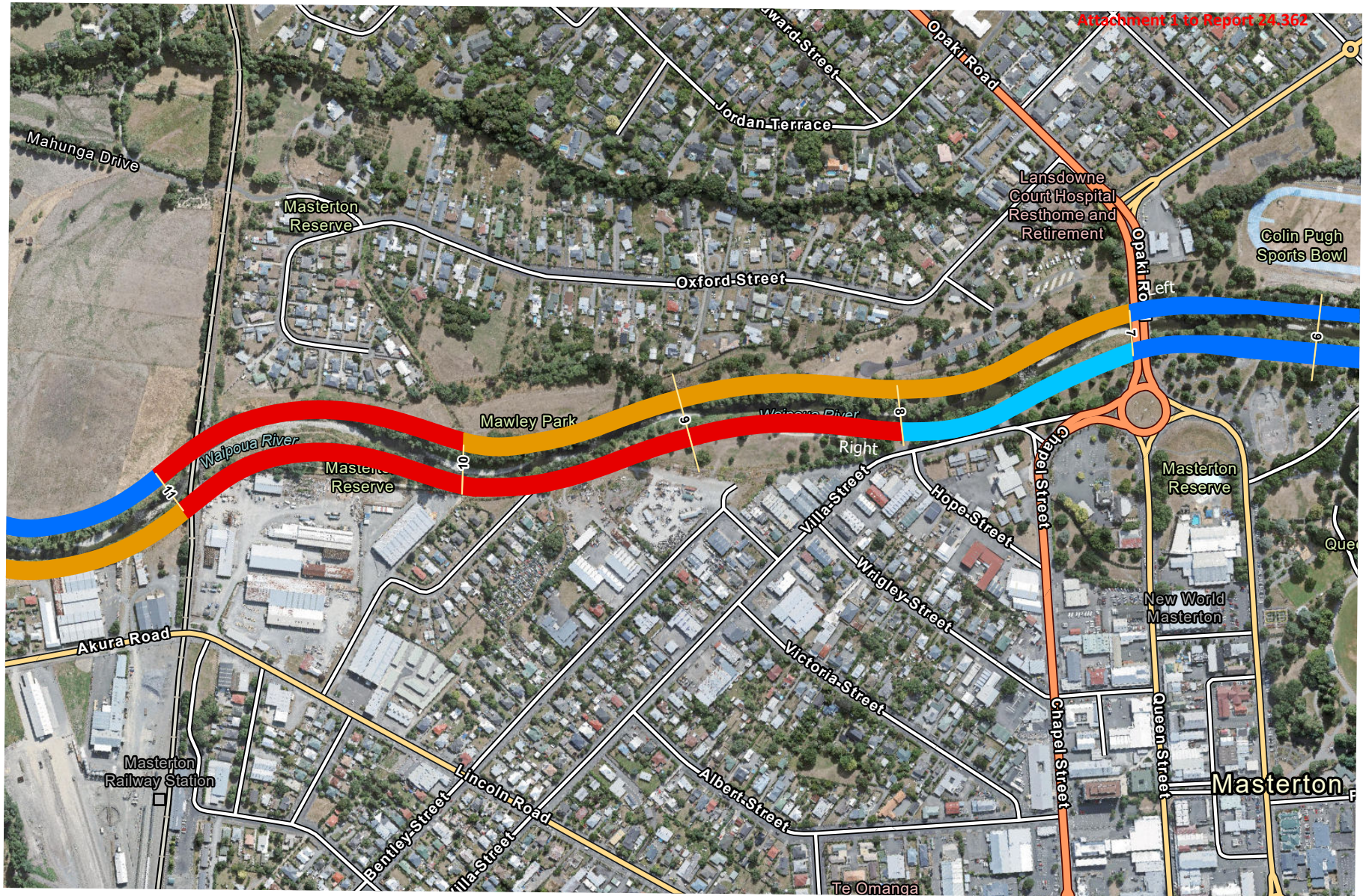


Legend

Cross Sections (46)	<b>Risk Classification</b>
	Very High (4)
	High (4)
	Medium (33)
	Low (24)
	Very Low (26)

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	3/07/2024 5:17 pm
Scale at A4:	1:48,000

Attachment 1 to Report 24-352



### Waipoua - Masterton Reaches APT Map

2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

— Cross Sections (6)	Risk Classification
	Very High (4)
	High (4)
	Medium (5)
	Low (1)
	Very Low (0)

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	3/07/2024 5:17 pm
Scale at A4:	1:6,000



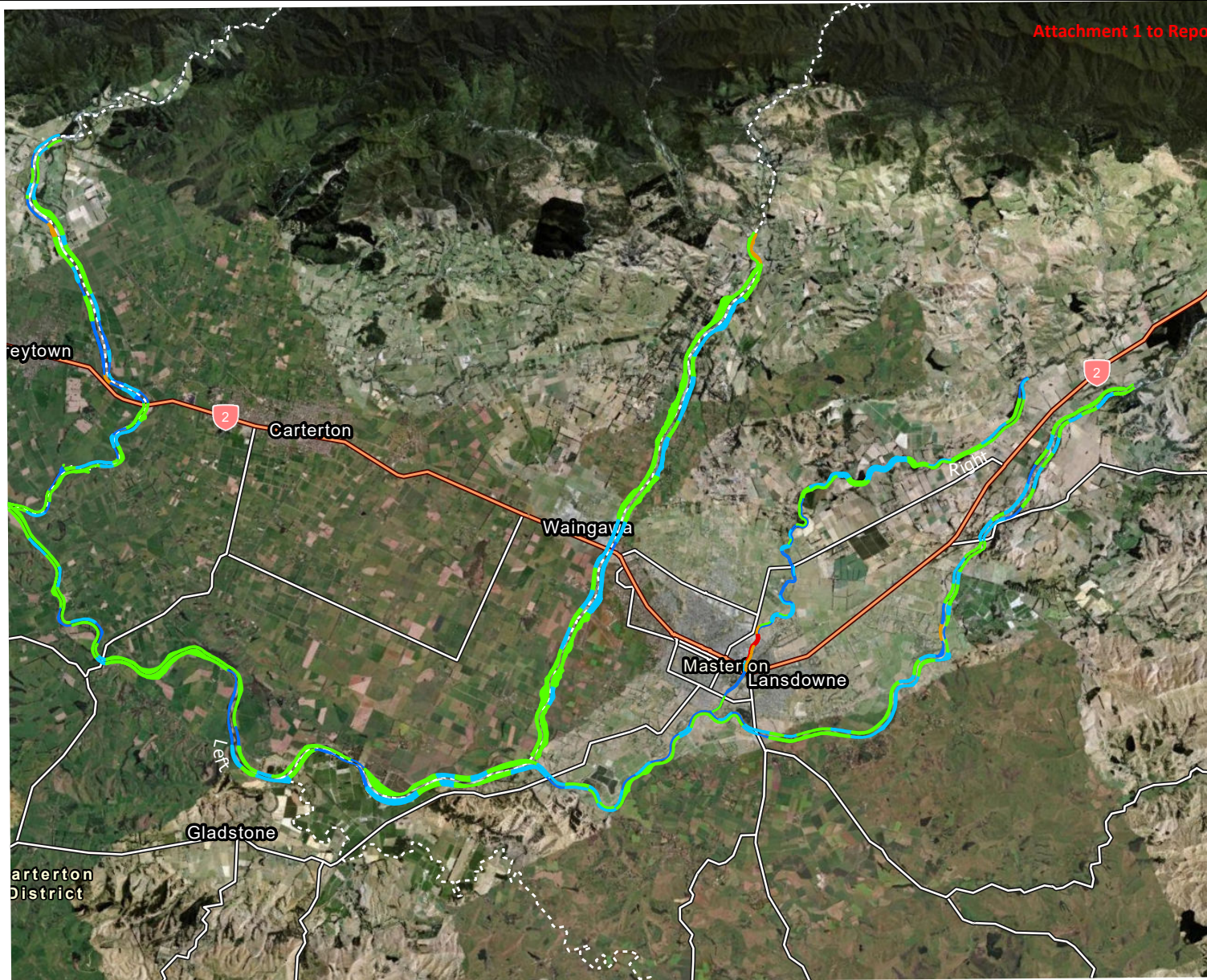
**Lower Wairarapa APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Risk Classification	
<span style="color: red;">█</span>	Very High (0)
<span style="color: orange;">█</span>	High (0)
<span style="color: blue;">█</span>	Medium (149)
<span style="color: lightblue;">█</span>	Low (140)
<span style="color: green;">█</span>	Very Low (118)

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	3/07/2024 5:17 pm
Scale at A4:	1:145,000

Attachment 1 to Report 24.362



Upper Wairarapa APT Map  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Risk Classification	
<span style="color: red;">■</span>	Very High (4)
<span style="color: orange;">■</span>	High (9)
<span style="color: blue;">■</span>	Medium (83)
<span style="color: lightblue;">■</span>	Low (125)
<span style="color: green;">■</span>	Very Low (207)

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	3/07/2024 5:17 pm
Scale at A4:	1:160,000

**Wairarapa Committee**  
**6 August 2024**  
**Report 24.402**



**For Information**

## **NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR FRESHWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHANGE WORK PROGRAMME UPDATE**

### **Te take mō te pūrongo**

#### **Purpose**

1. To inform the Wairarapa Committee (the Committee) about recent decisions by Council on the work programme to deliver plan changes needed to implement the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM).

### **Te tāhū kōrero**

#### **Background**

2. Officers from across Rōpū Taiao Environment Group took options to the Council on 27 June 2024 relating to the plan change work programme to implement the NPS-FM ([Attachment 1](#) and [2](#)).
3. This update will briefly cover:
  - a An overview of what the NPS-FM requires the Council to do in relation to Councils statutory documents (the Regional Policy Statement and the Natural Resources Plan).
  - b An update of Greater Wellington's progress to date on implementing the NPS-FM in these statutory documents.
  - c The recent decisions by Council in relation to the NPS-FM plan change work programme.
  - d The next steps for this plan change work, in particular for the Wairarapa.

### **Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori**

#### **Implications for Māori**

4. The NPS-FM plan change work programme, in relating to the health of wai and of people's relationship to wai, is of vital importance of iwi Māori. The work going forward to develop plan change(s) in the Wairarapa will be undertaken in partnership with Wairarapa mana whenua.

## Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei

### Next steps

5. Staff will provide and speak to a presentation ([Attachment 3](#)) at the Committee's meeting on 6 August 2024.

## Ngā āpitihanga

### Attachments

Number	Title
1	Council report 24.244 – National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management Plan Change Work Programme
2	Indicative next steps for NPS-FM plan changes by catchment
3	Presentation – NPS-FM plan change work programme update

## Ngā kaiwaitohu

### Signatories

Writer	Hayley Vujcich – Senior Policy Advisor
Approvers	Nicola Arnesen – Manager, Policy Fathima Iftikar – Director, Strategy, Policy and Regulation Lian Butcher – Kaiwhakahaere Matua Taiao   Group Manager Environment

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
<b><i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i></b> The Committee's role is to consider areas and matters of strategic importance to the Wairarapa, including land and natural resource management.
<b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b> Changes to the freshwater plan change work programme have been approved through the 2024-2034 Long Term Plan.
<b><i>Internal consultation</i></b> Report 24.244 to Council with recommendations on the future work programme was drafted with officers from across Rōpū Taiao Environment Group and Te Hunga Whiriwhiri. It was reviewed by Te Hunga Whiriwhiri, Legal and Procurement, and Catchment, Knowledge and Insights, and Strategy, Policy and Regulation functions of Rōpū Taiao Environment Group.
<b><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></b> This report does not raise additional legal or health and safety risks beyond those covered in Report 24.244.



**Attachment 1 to Report 24.402**

**Council**  
**27 June 2024**  
**Report 24.244**



**For decision**

**NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR FRESHWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHANGE WORK PROGRAMME**

**Te take mō te pūrongo**

**Purpose**

1. To seek Council decision on the following matters related to plan changes to the Natural Resources Plan (NRP) and the Regional Policy Statement (RPS) for the Wellington Region, as needed, to implement the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM):
  - a Whether or not to progress proposed Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan (Plan Change 1); and
  - b Whether or not to progress the ongoing development of plan changes for the catchments for which plan changes are still outstanding; and
  - c Given that programme funding has been confirmed via the adoption of the 2024-2034 Long Term Plan (Report 24.314), whether or not to expand the NPS-FM plan change work programme.

**He tūtohu**

**Recommendations**

That Council:

- 1 **Notes** that the Government has announced its intention to begin work on a replacement for the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management in 2024.
- 2 **Notes** that the Government has also amended the Resource Management Act 1991 to extend the date by which councils are required to notify freshwater plan changes by three years to 31 December 2027.
- 3 **Recognises** the Council's continued partnerships with mana whenua in the ongoing development and delivery of the Whaitua Implementation Programmes.
- 4 **Agrees** to continue Plan Change 1 through the Schedule 1 process of the Resource Management Act 1991.

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- 5 **Agrees** to continue work to develop further plan changes to the Natural Resources Plan and Regional Policy Statement (as necessary) to implement the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management for the following catchments (in alphabetical order):
  - a Kāpiti.
  - b Ruamāhanga.
  - c Te Whanganui-a-Tara (water allocation).
  - d Wairarapa Coast.
- 6 **Agrees** to expand the work programme for National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management related plan changes to the Natural Resources Plan and Regional Policy Statement, as funded through the adoption of the 2024-2034 Long Term Plan.

**Te tāhū kōrero**

**Background**

***Greater Wellington’s Freshwater plan change work programme***

2. Over the past 15 years, Greater Wellington has delivered a comprehensive work programme to improve the health of freshwater in the region through:
  - Development of the Natural Resources Plan
  - Development of the Whaitua Implementation Programmes (WIPs)
  - Changes to the Regional Policy Statement
  - Changes to the Natural Resource Plan
  - Implementation of the non-regulatory actions from the WIPs.

*Development of the Natural Resources Plan initiated our freshwater work programme*

3. The Council began its freshwater plan change work programme in 2011 at the time of the first NPS-FM. The first stage of this work programme was to combine the five ‘first generation’ regional plans into one integrated Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region (NRP). Mana whenua were active participants in this first stage and Te Upoko Taiao – Natural Resources Plan Committee (comprising six Councillors and six mana whenua representatives) oversaw the development of the NRP.
4. The guiding principles of the NRP, as described by Te Upoko Taiao, are:
  - a Ki uta ki tai (connectedness),
  - b Wairuatanga (identity),
  - c Kaitiakitanga (guardianship),
  - d Tō mātou whakapono (judgement based on knowledge),
  - e Mahitahi (partnership).

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5. These guiding principles reflect an understanding that mana whenua, the Council and the wider community all share the responsibility of caring for the region's environment.
6. Through Te Upoko Taiao, the NRP elevated the mana whenua values of mahinga kai and Māori customary use and placed them alongside aquatic ecosystem health and recreation. It also identified and protected sites with significant mana whenua values; these sites are all in or alongside water.

*Whaitua Implementation Programmes focussing on community-led visions for wai (water)*

7. The NRP created space for the second stage of the freshwater plan change work programme by setting up whaitua chapters within the NRP. The intent of the whaitua programme is to develop “community-led visions for our wai (water) and how we can get there” (NRP Chair's foreword) by delivering recommendations to the Council through a WIP. The whaitua programme was initiated with the establishment of the Ruamāhanga Whaitua Committee in 2013.
8. Core to the whaitua programme has been the commitment of Council to partner with mana whenua and work with catchment communities to set freshwater objectives and identify regulatory and non-regulatory actions to achieve these objectives. This approach of working in a community-centric way has also been at the centre of the NPS-FM since its conception in 2011.
9. The content of each WIP provides the basis of how the Council should give effect to the NPS-FM in the NRP in that catchment. In particular, the WIPs provide specific direction on how to set objectives for freshwater in the NRP, as well as how to manage activities that impact the health of waterways, including by setting limits on resource use to meet those objectives.
10. In the decade since the Ruamāhanga Whaitua process began, the NPS-FM has undergone numerous changes, most particularly in 2014, 2017 and 2020. Each new iteration has changed or added work to what the Council must do to implement national direction on improving freshwater quality. The concept of Te Mana o te Wai has evolved over this time. It sets out the roles of both community and mana whenua in the management of freshwater and through the hierarchy of obligations prioritises the health and wellbeing of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems.
11. Over this time, with each successive whaitua process, the approach to partnership with mana whenua has evolved and strengthened.

*Recent changes to the Regional Policy Statement strengthen freshwater management requirements for the Wellington Region*

12. In August 2022, the Council notified Proposed RPS Change 1 to the Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region 2013 (Proposed RPS Change 1). This change responded to key changes to both the National Policy Statement for Urban Development and the NPS-FM. The NPS-FM 2020 introduced requirements to change our RPS to identify how the management of freshwater in the region will give effect to Te Mana o te Wai and to include long-term visions for freshwater as objectives.

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13. The RPS is a key influential document for the region that sets directions for both regional and district plans. Resource consents issued by regional and district councils must also have regard to an RPS.
14. Proposed RPS Change 1 amends the key objective for freshwater management to reflect the NPS-FM 2020 and include the hierarchy of obligations as an objective. The hearings on submissions on Proposed RPS Change 1 are complete and the hearings panel is expected to release their recommendations later this month. It is then anticipated that a decision will be sought from Council on the panel's final recommendations in August 2024.

*Recent changes to the NRP*

15. In addition to RPS Change 1, in October 2023 the Council notified Plan Change 1 to the NRP to give effect to the NPS-FM in Te Awarua-o-Porirua and partial effect in Te Whanganui-a-Tara.
16. To date, Greater Wellington is the only regional council in New Zealand to have notified changes to an RPS and notified a plan change to implement the NPS-FM 2020.
17. The policy work that needs to change the NRP and the RPS to fully implement the statutory planning aspects of the NPS-FM is illustrated in Table 1 below.

**Table 1. Implementation of statutory planning aspects of the NPS-FM in the NRP and RPS**

Catchment	Natural Resources Plan		Regional Policy Statement	
	Work done	Work outstanding	Work done	Work outstanding
<b>Kāpiti</b>	WIP nearly complete, plan change not begun	All aspects of NPS-FM	Objective set up for Te Mana o Te Wai (TMoTW) expression	ĀRT <sup>1</sup> expressions of TMoTW
<b>Te Awarua-o-Porirua</b>	All aspects of NPS-FM	NA	Objective set up for TMoTW expression	Ngāti Toa Rangatira expression of TMoTW
<b>Te Whanganui-a-Tara</b>	Water quality aspects of NPS-FM	Water quantity (allocation)	Objective set up for TMoTW expression	Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui expressions of TMoTW
<b>Ruamāhanga</b>	WIP complete, plan change not begun	All aspects of NPS-FM	Objective includes Kahungunu ki Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Wairarapa expressions of TMoTW	NA
<b>Wairarapa Coast</b>	Neither whitua process or plan change begun	All aspects of NPS-FM		

*Implementation of non-regulatory activities is key to achieving freshwater management in the Wellington region*

<sup>1</sup> The ĀRT confederation is the iwi of Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai, Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga and Ngāti Toa Rangatira.

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18. Implementing the NPS-FM and achieving the visions of our communities and mana whenua involves far more than regulatory actions implemented by plan changes. There are significant non-regulatory actions that support WIP recommendations that are able to be progressed without plan changes happening first, or at all.
19. The regular six-monthly reporting on WIP implementation (the latest report was presented on 13 June 2024 ([Report 24.223](#)) presents an overview of these activities. Many deliver immediate improvements to land and water management practice, although measurable improvements to the environment, by their nature, take many years – for example, the draft Kāpiti WIP identifies non-regulatory actions to improve the health of the lakes Waitawa and Waiorongomai; the Ruamāhanga WIP has influenced Council’s investment in catchment community groups; all WIPs have influenced the prioritisation of co-investment in stock exclusion fencing, riparian planting, and hill country erosion soil conservation works.
20. Our freshwater work programme to implement the NPS-FM is still in progress. The Council remains committed to this work. The following sections summarise the progress of the whitua programme in each of the region’s five catchments.

*Te Awarua-o-Porirua*

21. The Te Awarua-o-Porirua WIP and Ngāti Toa Rangatira Statement were completed and received by Council in April 2019. These documents formed the basis for the development of part of Plan Change 1. Plan Change 1 fully implements the NPS-FM 2020 in respect of the changes required to the NRP for this catchment. This includes introducing narrative and numeric objectives to maintain or improve the health of waterways, and limits on resource use (discharges, land use impacting water quality and water takes) and requirement to prepare Freshwater Action Plans to achieve those objectives.<sup>2</sup>
22. A long-term freshwater vision for Te Awarua-o-Porirua to achieve a state of wai ora by 2100 was added as an objective in the RPS through Variation 1 to Change 1 to the Regional Policy Statement (Variation 1) in October 2023. The related proposed Te Mana o Te Wai objective in the RPS does not yet contain an expression of Te Mana o Te Wai from the catchment’s mana whenua, Ngāti Toa Rangatira.
23. There is still work to be completed to give full effect to the NPS-FM 2020 including the development and implementation of Freshwater Action Plans. The scope for these Action Plans is set out in Plan Change 1.

*Te Whanganui-a-Tara*

24. The Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai o Te Kāhui Taiao (Te Mahere Wai) were completed and received by Council in September 2021. These documents formed the basis for the development of part of Plan Change 1. However, Plan Change 1 only addresses water quality issues in this catchment.

<sup>2</sup> Freshwater Action Plans are required by the NPS-FM for some attributes, particularly where regulation does not fully achieve the target attribute states. Freshwater Action Plans are to be developed by Greater Wellington in partnership with mana whenua and with communities.

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25. A long-term freshwater vision to achieve a wai ora state by 2100 for Te Whanganui-a-Tara was added as an objective in the RPS through Variation 1 to the RPS. The related proposed Te Mana o Te Wai objective in the RPS does not yet contain an expression of Te Mana o Te Wai from the catchment's mana whenua, Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui.
26. There is still work to be completed to give full effect to the NPS-FM 2020 including:
  - a Amending the water allocation provisions for Te Whanganui-a-Tara, including environmental flows and levels within the rivers and the allocation limits to achieve any amended flows and levels.
  - b Development and implementation of Freshwater Action Plans as set out in Plan Change 1.
  - c Implementation of the WIP and Te Mahere Wai are ongoing for this catchment.

*Kāpiti*

27. The Kāpiti WIP is nearing completion and is due to be formally received by Council in August 2024. The Kāpiti WIP was developed through the Tiriti House Model, which enabled the expression of tino rangatiratanga across the iwi and hapū with mana whenua status in Kāpiti. The WIP will contain recommendations in relation to changes that need to be made to both the NRP and the RPS, as well as non-regulatory recommendations. There is commitment from Greater Wellington to ensure an active focus on taking forward the direction of the WIP.
28. Next steps include:
  - a Working with the Mana Whenua and Kāwanatanga Houses of the Whaitua Committee to co-design an oversight committee for the implementation of the Kāpiti WIP.
  - b Partnering with mana whenua to co-design the process for the Kāpiti plan change.
  - c Identifying the non-regulatory recommendations in the WIP that need not wait for the plan change process before they can be implemented.
  - d Taking stock of current work programmes in Kāpiti that deliver toward freshwater outcomes and determining what additional alignment or changes may be necessary.

*Ruamāhanga and Wairarapa Coast*

29. The Ruamāhanga WIP was completed and received by Council in August 2018. The WIP contains recommendations that could inform a plan change for both water quality and water quantity provisions. As this WIP was produced under an earlier version of the NPS-FM, it does not reflect the full requirements of the NPS-FM 2020 and requires review to determine what may need updating. A plan change to implement the WIP recommendations in the NRP is outstanding.
30. The Te Mana o Te Wai objective in proposed Change 1 to the RPS provides for space for each iwi of the region to articulate their meaning of Te Mana o Te Wai. While the

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Ruamāhanga WIP does not contain direction specifically to the RPS, Kahungunu ki Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Wairarapa provided their expressions of Te Mana o Te Wai to the Council to incorporate into part of Change 1 to the RPS in a separate process.

31. In the Ruamāhanga, a new natural resources document is set to be produced by the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board. The board is a joint decision-making entity of mana whenua and local and central government representatives. The Board's natural resources document will ultimately give direction to the NRP as it relates to the whole of the Ruamāhanga (not only the lake environment). Under the Treaty Settlement legislation, the NRP must 'recognise and provide for' relevant provisions in the board's document. Once finalised, future plan changes will be guided by the vision and values of the statutory board as set out in the natural resources document. Although creation of this new document will take time, the establishment of the Statutory Board is a significant development in the relationships between Greater Wellington, mana whenua and local authorities.
32. The Wairarapa Coast is the remaining catchment yet to undertake a whitua process. The Wairarapa Coast needs time and resourcing to develop and implement a WIP working with their catchment communities and with mana whenua so that it reflects local water needs and environmental change. As a rural and isolated community, the process will be designed to reflect this. The intention is to develop this WIP with an improved focus on implementation feasibility.
33. It is logical to consider the next steps for the Ruamāhanga and Wairarapa Coast catchments together because of the natural shared communities of interest. The three territorial authorities and both Wairarapa iwi are aware of the need for plan changes to implement WIP recommendations and have expressed general agreement that a plan change covering both catchments makes sense.
34. It may be necessary, however, to proceed in two stages. As the community process for developing targets and limits in Wairarapa Coast to inform the NPS-FM plan change is not yet formally underway, the Council will not be able to implement the Wairarapa plan change in the near future.
35. However, there is a pressing need to make changes to the water allocation rules in the Ruamāhanga due to 'sunset' clauses in the current plan. This sunset clause means that after July 2029, Category A groundwater takes must cease take at surface water minimum flows, meaning landowners who rely on groundwater may not have reliable access to water through the summer months. This pressure also offers the opportunity to make other changes relevant to whitua implementation together in a single, potentially near-term plan change.
36. The water allocation regime is also a key pillar in the Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy. It is yet to be determined as to how a future plan change in the Wairarapa could support resilient water supplies for community use, including on-farm water storage activities.
37. Next steps include:

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- a Confirming the range of matters that could be considered as part of a near-term plan change in the Ruamāhanga.
- b Starting work on a whaitua process for developing targets and limits in the Wairarapa Coast to inform the NPS-FM plan change.
- c Planning our involvement in and support for the natural resources document to be produced by the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board.

***Working with mana whenua is central to freshwater management in the Wellington region***

- 38. Engagement with mana whenua based on Council’s catchment and partnership approaches acknowledges that the mauri of wai and kaitiakitanga is central to local environments, with values and ways of doing that reflect this. Council’s commitment to meeting mana whenua in their catchment space ensures that tino rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga reflects its locality and the attached investment opportunities are built around joint solutions and needs. Mana whenua have partnered with Council in each of the whaitua processes, whilst continuing to assert tino rangatiratanga.
- 39. Through Te Mana o te Wai and the inclusion of the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi in the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), both the inherent mana and mauri of wai and the tikanga engaged to protect it is reflected and endorsed and frames the way we partner with mana whenua.
- 40. Mana whenua in the Greater Wellington rohe are at different stages of Te Tiriti o Waitangi settlement processes. Greater Wellington needs to consider this when developing the next stages of the freshwater programme so that we are not impeding mana whenua in this space.
- 41. Climate change and te taiao are important areas of concern for all mana whenua groups and Māori across Aotearoa. The NRP, and any future solutions, need to represent our unique mana whenua partners and hold relevance to their niche environment for kaitiakitanga and tino rangatiratanga.
- 42. Engaging in a partnership approach that invests in mana whenua and their active participatory roles shows good faith and highlights Greater Wellington’s intentions to be better kaitiaki partners now and in the future. We need to continue our commitment to place-based, co-designed, and solution-focussed processes that support iwi aspirations in situ, and our investment should align to this.

***The Government has signalled changes to freshwater regulations***

- 43. As has now been discussed with Council in several forums, the Government has signalled or instigated a range of changes to legislation and national direction in relation to natural resource management in Aotearoa New Zealand. This paper addresses the opportunity for the Council to provide certainty to our communities about the work of the Council in light of signalled changes to the NPS-FM 2020.
- 44. A high-level assessment of the Government announcements and implications for Council’s NPS--FM related work programmes was provided to Environment Committee on 27 February 2024 ([Report 24.69](#)). The key point is that the



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Government has announced its intention to begin work on a replacement for the NPS-FM in 2024.

45. Once the new NPS-FM is gazetted, section 55 of the RMA requires councils to amend our plans ‘as soon as practicable’ or within a certain timeframe, if specified. Even if a plan change is notified and has had a decision on it prior to the gazetting of a new NPS-FM, the Council is under an obligation to subsequently give effect to the new NPS-FM in its planning documents.
46. The Government has also amended the RMA to extend the date by which councils are required to notify freshwater plan changes by three years, to 31 December 2027. This gives councils more time to complete the work, but it does not prevent them from proceeding more quickly.

**Te tātaritanga  
Analysis**

***Key considerations for Greater Wellington in continuing the freshwater programme***

47. There are important considerations for Council to remain committed to supporting existing plan changes and prepare further plan changes so that the NRP and RPS reflect the desires of mana whenua and catchment communities. These are:
48. **Ensuring the Council meets its responsibilities to protect freshwater values and maintain momentum across the freshwater programme.** The freshwater plan change work programme is an essential workstream and ensuring that the regional plan is fit for purpose is a key statutory component of our role. The operative NRP provisions were the first step in a more deliberate freshwater management framework but are not sufficient to address the known environmental issues. There has been considerable investment from Council in the technical work to inform and underpin each whitua process to date, as well as the development of Plan Change 1 and Change 1 to the RPS. Significant progress has been made working with our communities and partnering with mana whenua to develop the WIPs. Seeing them through to Plan Changes ensures that our investment results in action and that we are undertaking our statutory duties.
49. **Maintaining certainty for the region, including resource users and our communities.** The Council has notified Plan Change 1 and signalled the intention to undertake freshwater plan changes in Kāpiti, Ruamāhanga and Wairarapa Coast. Plan changes give effect to national direction, which has been and is continuing to change. While Council can’t address the uncertainty at the national level, a robust plan based on good science and mātauranga Māori will help ensure that we make the best possible consenting decisions and provides regulatory certainty for our region.
50. **The Council is committed to our partnerships with our mana whenua partners.** Mana whenua desire improvements in the health and wellbeing of the environment. Better understanding and meeting those aspirations will help deliver on the Council’s obligations under the RMA itself, including recognising and providing for

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the relationship of Māori under section 6(e) as a matter of national importance.<sup>3</sup> Notably all national direction, including any new iteration of the NPS-FM, also has to give effect to Part 2 of the RMA. As such, we expect that it will broadly support delivering on section 6(e), even if it requires changes in terms of the detailed plan content.

51. **The need to take action where we know the health of waterways needs to be improved.** Through the whitua processes, communities have told us that they wish to improve the health of waterways. Across the region there are waterbodies with attributes that are below national bottom lines. Further, in some locations we understand that there is urgency to act now for the long-term, in relation to water take and use (e.g., Ruamāhanga). Long-term environmental drivers and increasing pressures are anticipated with climate change, alongside investments being taken now with long-term consequences (e.g., water harvesting and storage investment by landowners).

***Risks, considerations and mitigations***

52. In considering how to put together the next stage of the freshwater programme, there are risks and mitigations that Council need to consider. Key amongst these is the availability of technical knowledge to inform and support plan change work.

***Knowledge and Insights support readiness to support future plan changes***

53. Both regulatory and non-regulatory actions to achieve freshwater improvement and implement the NPS-FM are supported by a good knowledge base. This has been provided both by our in-house Knowledge team and also by relying on external providers to support the development of whitua processes and subsequent freshwater plan changes. Though there has been some commonality in the steps followed to date, the specific issues, decisions and use of knowledge has been unique to each whitua.
54. Key lessons from the freshwater programme so far are:
- a It is necessary to work from the beginning in partnership between mana whenua, the Whitua Committee and the supporting Greater Wellington staff to appropriately understand the issues, direction they want to go and knowledge requirements.
  - b This is often leading-edge technical work and, in most instances, needs to be tailored to the specific catchment. Time is needed for the intellectual leadership and integration of different technical work streams, including when we need to manage competing demands and capacity of contributors. Technical work supporting a plan change can range from a brief, simple analysis of existing data (e.g. to ensure the targets maintain the baseline state), through to multi-year projects when data collection and/or new conceptual frameworks are required (e.g. to assess that the sediment load

<sup>3</sup> [Resource Management Act 1991 No 69 \(as at 05 June 2024\), Public Act 6 Matters of national importance – New Zealand Legislation](#)

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reduction is suitable to achieve the sedimentation rate target in Te Awarua-o-Porirua). This must be accounted for in planning any future work programme.

- c Despite consultants providing capacity and specialist expertise to do some work, the coordination, management and expert guidance of Greater Wellington staff is required and subject to resourcing limitations.
55. Outside the whitua and future plan change work there are other demands on the capacity of the Knowledge and Insights team, including supporting work across Rōpū Taiao on environmental, connection to nature and climate/flood resilience outcomes.
56. Additional funding for the freshwater programme will allow for ongoing consultant support to continue plan changes. However, this investment will not be able to fully address the resourcing demands on Knowledge and Insights teams. As such there is some risk in scheduling this work.

***Maintaining momentum on the plan change work programme is dependent on investment***

57. The Council's freshwater plan change programme is not complete and further plan changes are required as described in Table 1. The work required to complete the outstanding plan changes is significant and is likely to extend beyond the current December 2027 statutory deadline.
58. The current funding levels allow for plan changes to be sequenced one at a time. This pushes the plan change programme out an unacceptable length of time. Currently it also means there is insufficient budget and capacity to do other parts of the whitua programmes, e.g. Wairarapa Coast development and parts of implementation across catchments. Determining the risks and opportunities around this and how it compares with other complex programmes is part of the new prioritisation cycles that Rōpū Taiao is developing. If and when key gaps are identified, they will be highlighted with Council in the usual manner.
59. The funding for plan changes agreed in the 2024-2034 LTP allows Council to undertake more than one plan change process at one time and provides the much-needed momentum to progress the freshwater work programme.

***Efficient plan change development under changing national direction***

60. Ministers are expecting that plan changes will be slowed down due to the extension of timeframes and the signalled replacement of the existing NPS-FM. This has been expressed recently in their well-publicised expectations of the Otago Regional Council. The NPS-FM has gone through numerous changes since it was first gazetted in 2011, although not all of the changes have been as extensive as what is now being proposed.
61. The Government's direction and approach are challenging to our partnerships and way of working with mana whenua and catchment communities. While the signalled changes in national direction may have extensive implications for the remaining whitua process and future plan changes, they are still unknown. Specifically, it is not clear what elements of the plan will need to be different under the new NPS-FM.

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62. There is risk that if the Council embarks on a plan change prior to a new NPS-FM there will be the need for reworking to respond to the new direction. Whether Council can go further than what is in an NPS-FM will depend on what a new NPS-FM directs. The NPS-FM can allow the Council to impose more stringent requirements (as the current NPS-FM does) and can also prevent Council from doing so. That will depend on the wording of the new NPS-FM.
63. Responding to new national direction when it is gazetted is something the Council is well versed in. The NPS-FM has had various iterations over the years but maintaining or improving water quality has been a constant. Within the process to deliver each plan change, we can (and have) accommodate changes in national direction as appropriate to the stage.
64. The national direction context should be considered alongside the progress of the freshwater plan change programme and mana whenua and community aspirations for improved freshwater outcomes expressed through the whitua processes, as well as the Council's resourcing capacity and readiness, and integrity in partnership commitments.

***Meeting expectations of mana whenua to maintain momentum***

65. The health and wellbeing of wai is of primary importance to mana whenua. Whakapapa connects Māori intrinsically to wai, it denotes how it should be treated and the life sustaining part it plays as an ancestor. All aspects of water are named, and its individual identity observed through its mauri.
66. Over the years, mana whenua have worked alongside Greater Wellington to partner on NRP development, WIP development, RPS Change 1 and Plan Change 1. Each process has used bespoke approaches, built on ways of working, to ensure mana whenua values, perspectives and specialist expertise shape work programmes and plans. Mana whenua of the region have expressed their commitment to this kaupapa.
67. Greater Wellington's commitment to place-based, co-designed and solution-focused processes to support iwi aspirations, in place, and our investment should continue to align to this way of working. If investment and funding for this kaupapa are not aligned it will impact the size and scope of the freshwater plan change work programme. Significant risks could be placed on relationships that Greater Wellington has successfully built and continue to strengthen with mana whenua at place.
68. We will need to work closely with mana whenua of the region to embed partnership approaches that are at pace with mana whenua and represent the depth of plan change that is sought. There is a risk that the plan change work programme will be too slow and will not meet the expectations of mana whenua. Officers will need to work closely with mana whenua to develop the detailed forward work programme including the appropriate oversight and governance for this work programme (i.e. Te Upoko Taiao).

***Regional readiness to support further plan changes and implementation***

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69. The timeframes for freshwater quality improvement desired by communities and mana whenua can result in regulatory settings in plan changes that are sometimes ambitious and that impact a broad range of individuals, communities, territorial authorities and infrastructure providers.
70. Financial constraints across local government and the limited capacity within the water infrastructure sector to deliver necessary upgrades to achieve environmental outcomes can hinder the timeframes for achieving such outcomes. Further, other national directions focused on development, such as the provision of sufficient infrastructure and planning-ready housing supply, can be seen by some to compete with the outcomes being sought through freshwater-related plan changes.
71. These tensions are significant but have also been recognised through the Council's choices – for example, the whitua processes have included representatives from local territorial authorities in setting freshwater ambitions and objectives and the whitua committees have routinely sought advice from the likes of Wellington Water Limited.
72. We also note that the farming sector has been subject to ongoing changes in national direction in relation to regulation of various farming activities. Ongoing change, both from national and regional levels, can have a significant impact on farmers' wellbeing as well as financial bottom lines.
73. In all cases, the conversations and engagement with affected communities in the plan change process are crucial to developing provisions that are well informed and implementable. There is an increasing emphasis on the need for how we work together with our territorial authorities and catchment communities to implement both the regulatory and non-regulatory actions that improve our freshwater quality.

**Outline of Recommendations**

*Recommendation 3: Recognises the Council's continued partnerships with mana whenua in the ongoing development and delivery of the Whitua Implementation Programmes.*

74. The Council has shown its commitment to place-based, co-designed and solution-focused processes that support iwi aspirations, in place, and investment should continue to align to this way of working.
75. There have been initial discussions with some mana whenua of the region (Rangitāne o Wairarapa, and Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai, Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki — the ĀRT Confederation) about the recommendations in this report; our collective forward work programme will be worked up for partnership outcomes, including approaches with mana whenua for each iwi at place.

*Recommendation 4: Agrees to continue Plan Change 1 through the Schedule 1 process of the Resource Management Act 1991.*

76. Plan Change 1 was notified on 30 October 2023, before the Government made the change to the RMA to extend the deadline and announced its intention to replace the NPS-FM 2020. Notification started the Freshwater Planning Process 'clock', under which Council must decide on the recommendations from the Freshwater

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Hearings Panel on Plan Change 1 within two years of notification – i.e., by October 2025.

77. There is significant momentum for addressing the aspirations and environmental objectives for Te Awarua-o-Porirua and Te Whanganui-a-Tara catchments, including the expectations of mana whenua and the communities who invested time and knowledge in these two whitua processes.
78. Plan Change 1 contains provisions that are valuable to have in place earlier rather than later. Pausing Plan Change 1 would prolong uncertainty for communities, mana whenua and businesses. Unlike other regional councils' plan changes that are still in a draft, pre-notification stage, Plan Change 1 has had legal effect since October 2023 and will continue to do so in its current state until such time a decision on the hearing panel's recommendations is reached by Council.
79. There will likely be opportunities through the hearings and/or appeals processes where Plan Change 1 might be able to be amended to align with a new NPS-FM. This depends on what stage the plan change is at when the new NPS-FM is gazetted. Any plan change will ultimately have to give effect to the NPS-FM. In addition, the new NPS-FM has to be considered as part of any resource consent decision regardless.
80. For these reasons, officers recommend continuing with Plan Change 1 through the Schedule 1 process of the RMA.

*Recommendation 5: Agrees to continue work to develop plan changes to the NRP and RPS (as necessary) to implement the NPS-FM for the following catchments (in alphabetical order):*

- a Kāpiti.
- b Ruamāhanga.
- c Te Whanganui-a-Tara (water allocation).
- d Wairarapa Coast.

81. The Council remains committed to freshwater, partnership with mana whenua and communities and addressing the risk of environmental degradation through developing fit for purpose plan changes.
82. Officers recommend continuing to develop plan changes for these catchments. It is noted that the steps required to achieve all these plan changes have a number of co-dependencies, including availability of mana whenua, communities and external providers and the pace at which the new processes are agreed to work.

*Recommendation 6: Agrees to expand the work programme for NPS-FM related plan changes to the NRP and RPS, as funded through the adoption of the 2024-2034 Long Term Plan.*

83. The current budget only allows for plan changes to be sequenced one at a time. This pushes the plan change programme out an unacceptable length of time. To fulfil Council's obligations and respond to the needs of mana whenua and the community the plan change work programme must be expanded.

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84. Council agreed on 11 June 2024 to the level of additional funding to expand the NPS-FM plan change work as part of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan [[Report 24.279](#)]. This was proposed at \$8.15 million over the next three years.
85. Officers recommend that with the additional funding agreed there is opportunity to expand the work under the plan change work programme and means further work can occur in more than one catchment at once. This may not allow all four catchments to be completed in this period; however, work will be undertaken to work creatively and in partnership to use the new and existing funds to greatest effect.

### Ngā hua ahumoni

#### Financial implications

86. The financial implications arising from this report relate to recommendation 6, to expand the plan change work programme. The financial implications of this option were outlined in advice to Council to support finalisation of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan.<sup>4</sup> Council agreed to this funding on 11 June 2024.
87. The expanded budget sought under the LTP bid covers a range of activities including knowledge development, kaupapa funding and resources to support wider community participation. Further work is necessary to understand budget priorities, including co-designing with mana whenua how we scope and resource the next steps in greater detail.
88. Notwithstanding the increase in budget allowing for an expanded work programme for the next three years, there will also likely be budget implications for the 2027-2037 LTP from the ongoing work of the Council to implement the NPS-FM in regulatory and non-regulatory projects, delivery and investments.

### Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori

#### Implications for Māori

89. The implications for Māori of this paper are fundamental as the matters addressed here are about the health of wai, people's relationships with wai and the way Greater Wellington's regulatory and non-regulatory work affects these. Consideration of implications for Māori (both mana whenua and mātā waka) have been woven throughout this paper primarily through the lens of mana whenua relationships.

### Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi

#### Consideration of climate change

90. It is well recognised that climate change will drive a warmer and, in places, drier Wellington region. This will in turn put additional pressure on the health of water bodies and the way our natural resources are used. For example, drought is likely increasingly prevalent across the region, particularly in the Wairarapa, and is likely

<sup>4</sup> [Report to Council 24.295 – Finalisation of the 2024-34 Long Term Budget](#)

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to impact plant growth and water supply and drive lower river flows, which in turn affects the amount of habitat available to the fauna that live in our rivers and streams.<sup>5</sup>

91. Each Whaitua Committee has clearly seen the challenge ahead for the management of land and water in their rohe and considered climate change drivers in depth in developing recommendations to Council. For example, the Ruamāhanga WIP states that “in response to a warming and drying climate with less water, immediate action and innovation is required to maintain and secure the current levels of water use reliability, let alone deliver the water requirements required for the future”.<sup>6</sup>
92. Regulatory settings for the take and use of water are critical. Water take and use is controlled by rules in the NRP. Climate change drivers provide significant impetus for undertaking plan changes sooner and providing time for water users to adapt to regulatory frameworks while better protecting waterways. Other non-regulatory activities, for example the Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy cooperative programme, also provide support for actions required in this space.

### Te whakatūtakitaki Engagement

93. We have reflected the feedback and views of our mana whenua partners, territorial authorities and sector stakeholders on the plan change work programme throughout this report.

### Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei Next steps

94. The next steps for the freshwater work programme are provided in **Attachment 1**. This provides an indication of the required plan change work leading up to notification in the remaining catchments. A particular consideration is the further work needed for more in-depth scoping of technical needs to support plan changes. As well as the by-catchment approach shown in this diagram, officers will explore opportunities for plan change(s) across whaitua particularly in relation to urgent needs.
95. Contingent on agreement of Council to expand the NPS-FM-related plan change work programme, the next steps for officers will be to continue or establish detailed conversations with mana whenua particularly in relation to:
  - a partnering in plan development work for each remaining catchment, and
  - b identify the highest priority non-regulatory actions and investments to further work to achieve freshwater outcomes.

<sup>5</sup> <https://niwa.co.nz/sites/default/files/GWRC%20NIWA%20climate%20extremes%20FINAL2.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.gw.govt.nz/assets/Documents/2021/12/Final-Ruamhanga-WIP-August-2018-Pdf-version.pdf>, p8



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**Council report – National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (for  
Wairarapa Committee)  
Ngā āpitihanga  
Attachment**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>
1	Indicative next steps for NPS-FM plan changes by catchment

**Ngā kaiwaitohu  
Signatories**

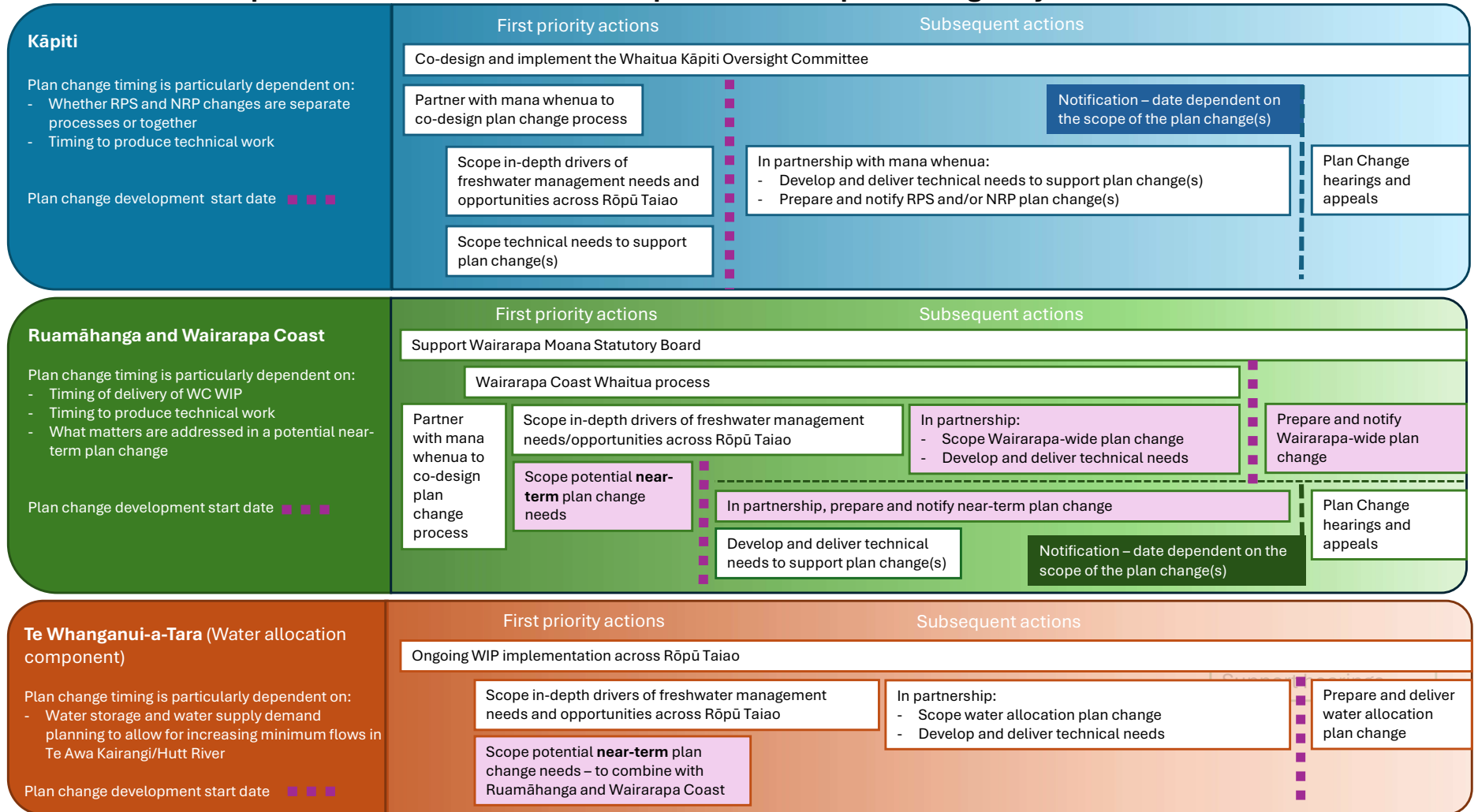
<b>Writers</b>	Rachel Pawson – Kaitohutohu Matua   Senior Policy Advisor Hayley Vujcich – Kaitohutohu Matua   Senior Policy Advisor
<b>Approver</b>	Fathima Iftikar – Hautū Rautaki, Kaupapa Here me ngā Waeture   Director, Strategy, Policy and Regulation Sallyann Smutek – Acting Group Manager, Rōpū Taiao Environment Group

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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b></p>
<p><b><i>Fit with Council’s roles or with Committee’s terms of reference</i></b></p> <p>The considerations in this report align with Council’s roles and responsibilities under the RMA. The Act requires regional councils to prepare a regional plan(s) and policy statement, as necessary, to give effect to national direction, including the NPS-FM.</p>
<p><b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b></p> <p>Changes to the freshwater plan change work programme has been approved through the 2024-34 Long Term Plan.</p>
<p><b><i>Internal consultation</i></b></p> <p>This paper has been drafted with contributions from officers across Rōpū Taiao Environment Group and Te Hunga Whiriwhiri, and has been reviewed by Te Hunga Whiriwhiri, Legal and Procurement, and the Strategy, Policy and Regulation, Catchment and Knowledge and Insights functions of Rōpū Taiao Environment Group.</p>
<p><b><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></b></p> <p>This report covers a range of legal, relationship and operational impacts and risks.</p>

### Attachment 1 to Report 24.244 – Indicative next steps for NPS-FM plan changes by catchment



Attachment 3 to Report 24.402

# National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) plan changes update

Wairarapa Committee 6 August 2024



# Overview

- Refresher on what the NPS-FM requires of regional councils
- Update on 27 June Council decision on the plan change work programme to implement the NPS-FM
  - Council’s progress to date
  - Recommendations on our continuing work programme
  - Next steps across the region
- Highlighting implications for the Wairarapa

## What NPS-FM requires of Councils

- Though the NPS-FM has changed many times over the last ten years, in the main the NPS-FM directs regional Councils to:
  - Work with tangata whenua and communities to identify their goals for freshwater in their places and how we will reach these goals
  - Set numeric objectives in regional plans for activities impacting the health of water
    - Regulate to achieve these particular targets (e.g. for *E. coli*, periphyton and nitrate toxicity)
    - Prepare and deliver action plans to achieve targets
- GW established the Whaitua process as the means to informing these plan changes

# NPS-FM plan change programme update



Whaitua processes complete for nearly 4/5 whaitua in region



Council is committed to work with mana whenua and communities and implementing Whaitua Implementation Programmes



Forthcoming whaitua process for Wairarapa Coast



Government has signalled changes to NPS-FM and Resource Management Act



Paper to Council 27 June 2024 – sought decision on next steps

# NPS-FM plan change programme – progress update

NPS-FM implementation in our statutory documents:

- 1 plan change to the Natural Resources Plan notified for 2 catchments
- 1 change notified to the Regional Policy Statement, including Te Mana o Te Wai statements for both Wairarapa iwi

Catchment	Natural Resources Plan		Regional Policy Statement	
	Work done	Work outstanding	Work done	Work outstanding
<b>Kāpiti</b>	WIP nearly complete, plan change not begun	All aspects of NPS-FM	Objective set up for Te Mana o Te Wai (TMoTW) expression	ĀRT <sup>1</sup> expressions of TMoTW
<b>Te Awarua-o-Porirua</b>	All aspects of NPS-FM	NA	Objective set up for TMoTW expression	Ngāti Toa Rangatira expression of TMoTW
<b>Te Whanganui-a-Tara</b>	Water quality aspects of NPS-FM	Water quantity (allocation)	Objective set up for TMoTW expression	Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui expressions of TMoTW
<b>Ruamāhanga</b>	WIP complete, plan change not begun	All aspects of NPS-FM	Objective includes Kahungunu ki Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Wairarapa expressions of TMoTW	NA
<b>Wairarapa Coast</b>	Neither whaitua process or plan change begun	All aspects of NPS-FM		



# Council decision on NPS-FM plan change work programme



## Council decided to:

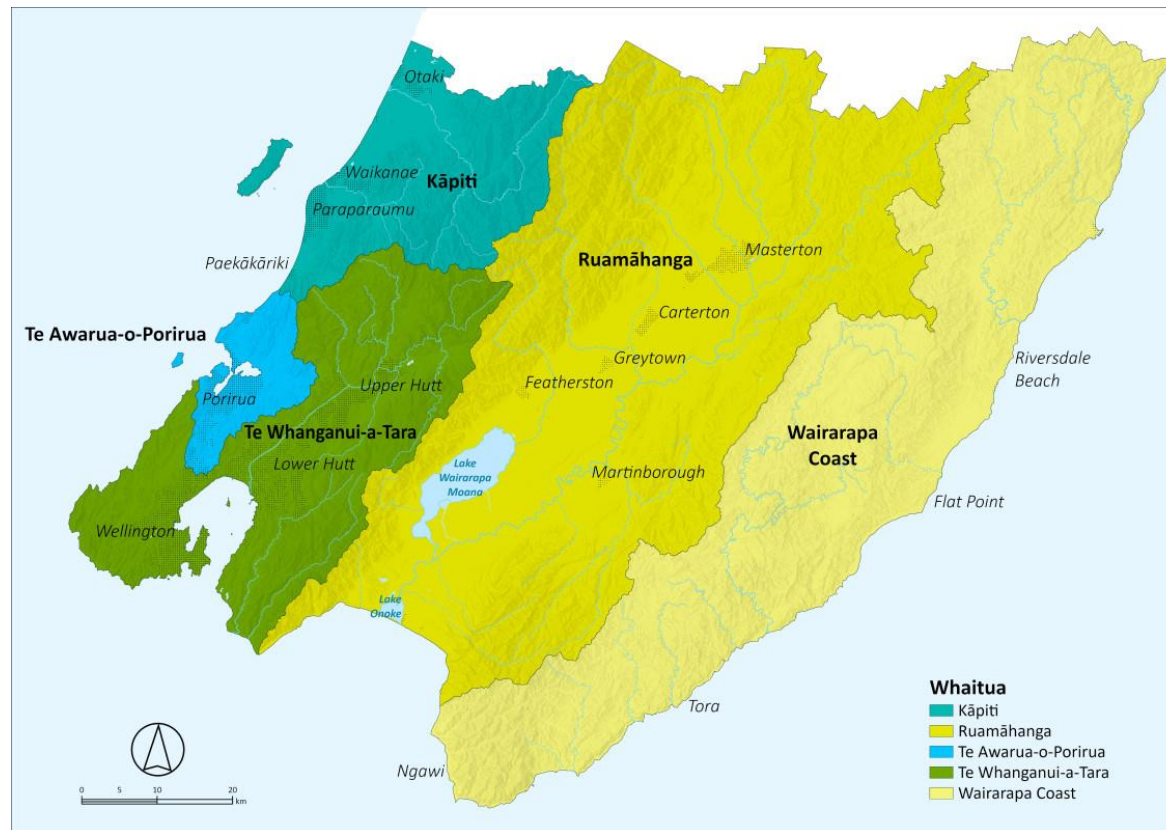
- Continue with Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan (PC1)
- Continue working to progress remaining plan changes
- Expand plan change work programme with new funding under LTP 2024-2034



## Council considerations:

- Maintaining momentum and fulfilling responsibilities to safeguard the health of waterways
- Commitment to partnerships with mana whenua and catchment communities
- Current resourcing means Council can do one plan change at a time

# Catchment specific approaches are needed



# Freshwater management in the Wairarapa

- Lots going on...
  - Tiriti settlement driving changes – Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board, anticipated Natural Resources Document
  - Lower Valley drainage scheme
  - Wairarapa Coast whitua process
  - Water Resilience Strategy
  - Key needs for plan change – water take rules with 2029 ‘sunset’ clause
- Next steps – building knowledge and scope of water allocation plan change needs

# Patai?

Attachment 3 to Report 24.402