



**greater WELLINGTON**  
**REGIONAL COUNCIL**  
**Te Pane Matua Taiao**

If calling please ask for: Democratic Services

6 September 2019

## **Hutt Valley Flood Management Subcommittee**

Order Paper for meeting to be held in the Council Chamber, Hutt City Council, 30 Laings Road, Lower Hutt on:

**Thursday, 12 September 2019 at 4.30pm**

### **Membership of the Subcommittee**

#### **Wellington Regional Council**

Cr Lamason (Chair)	Cr Laban (Deputy)	Cr Kedgley
Cr Laidlaw	Cr Ogden	Cr Swain

#### **Hutt City Council**

Mayor Wallace	Deputy Mayor Bassett	Cr Milne
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#### **Upper Hutt City Council**

Mayor Guppy	Cr Swales	Cr Taylor
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***Recommendations in reports are not to be construed as Council policy until adopted by Council***

## Hutt Valley Flood Management Subcommittee

Order Paper for meeting to be held on Thursday, 12 September 2019 in the Council Chamber, Hutt City Council, 30 Laings Road, Lower Hutt at 4.30pm

### Public Business

		Page No
1. Apologies		
2. Declarations of conflict of interest		
3. Public participation		
4. <a href="#">Confirmation of the minutes 6 August 2019</a>	<b>Report 19.329</b>	<b>3</b>

### General

5. <a href="#">Flood Protection Annual Asset Condition Report 2019 Hutt Valley &amp; Wainuiomata River Schemes</a>	<b>Report 19.396</b>	<b>6</b>
6. <a href="#">Projects Report</a>	<b>Report 19.375</b>	<b>17</b>

### RiverLink

7. <a href="#">RiverLink - Project Directors Report</a>	<b>Report 19.404</b>	<b>22</b>
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**greater WELLINGTON**  
REGIONAL COUNCIL  
Te Pane Matua Taiao

**Report 19.329**

06/08/2019

File: CCAB-14-547

**Minutes of the Hutt Valley Flood Management Subcommittee meeting held in the Council Chamber, Upper Hutt City Council, 838-842 Fergusson Drive, Upper Hutt on Tuesday, 6 August 2019 at 4:32pm**

**Present**

Councillors Lamason (Chair), Laban, Ogden (from 4.36pm), and Swain (Greater Wellington Regional Council); Mayor Wallace and Deputy Mayor Bassett (Hutt City Council); Mayor Guppy and Councillors Swales (from 4.56pm) and Taylor (Upper Hutt City Council).

**Public Business**

**1 Apologies**

*Moved*

*(/Mayor Wallace/ Cr Taylor)*

*That the Subcommittee accepts the apologies for absence from Councillors Kedlgey, Laidlaw and Milne, and the apology for lateness from Cr Swales.*

The motion was **CARRIED**.

**2 Declarations of conflict of interest**

There were no declarations of conflict of interest.

**3 Public Participation**

There was no public participation.

4 **Confirmation of the minutes of 14 May 2014**

*Moved* (Deputy Mayor Bassett/ Mayor Wallace)

*That the Subcommittee confirms the minutes of 14 May 2019, Report 19.192.*

The motion was **CARRIED**.

5 **Action items from previous meetings**

Alistair Allan, Team Leader, Flood Management Plan Implementation, spoke to the report.

**Report 19.313**

File: CCAB-14-539

*Moved*

(Cr Taylor/ Cr Laban)

*That the Subcommittee:*

1. *Receives the report.*
2. *Notes the content of the report.*

The motion was **CARRIED**.

**Noted:** The Committee noted that the status of the first action item should be recorded as “In progress”.

**Noted:** Cr Ogden arrived at 4.36pm during the above item.

## **General**

6 **Hutt Valley Flood Management Projects Report**

Alistair Allan, Team Leader, Flood Management Plan Implementation, spoke to the report.

**Report 19.305**

File: CCAB-14-538

*Moved*

(Cr Taylor/ Cr Laban)

*That the Subcommittee:*

1. *Receives the report.*
2. *Notes the content of the report.*

The motion was **CARRIED**.

7 **Rock Investigations – Progress Update No 2**

Alistair Allan, Team Leader, Flood Management Plan Implementation, spoke to the report.

**Report 19.241**

File: CCAB-14-542

*Moved*

*(Cr Taylor/ Cr Laban)*

*That the Subcommittee:*

- 1. Receives the report.*
- 2. Notes the content of the report.*

The motion was **CARRIED**.

**Noted:** Cr Swales arrived at 4.56pm during the above item.

## **RiverLink**

### **8 RiverLink Project Manager's Report**

Martin White, Project Director, RiverLink, spoke to the report.

#### **Report 19.304**

File: CCAB-14-537

*Moved*

*(Deputy Mayor Bassett/ Mayor Wallace)*

*That the Subcommittee:*

- 1. Receives the report.*
- 2. Notes the content of the report.*

The motion was **CARRIED**.

The meeting closed at 5.20pm

Cr P Lamason  
(Chair)

Date:

**Report** 2019.396  
**Date** 3 September 2019  
**File** CCAB-14-554

**Committee** Hutt Valley Flood Management Subcommittee  
**Author** Colin Munn

## **Flood Protection Annual Asset Condition Report 2019 - Hutt Valley & Wainuiomata River Schemes**

### **1. Purpose**

To seek confirmation from the Hutt Valley Flood Management Subcommittee (the Subcommittee) that the Subcommittee is satisfied that the flood protection infrastructural assets have been assessed and that identified issues are satisfactorily being addressed through maintenance and capital work programmes.

To advise the Subcommittee of progress made with the asset management system, the overall performance and physical condition of the infrastructural assets, and information on future improvements.

### **2. Background**

The Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) Flood Protection Department (the Department) is responsible for flood protection and erosion control assets, including infrastructure, land and property, located in 15 river schemes across the Region. These assets have a total combined value of \$386 million<sup>1</sup> and provide flood protection to the communities located on these floodplains and infrastructure supporting the whole region. The value of the flood protection assets in the Hutt Valley and Wainuiomata Catchments as at 30 June 2017 was \$100.8 million.

The Department has established a comprehensive asset management system, which demonstrates that the service level of our infrastructural assets is being maintained in an efficient and cost-effective manner, will perform as designed and where required, and are being enhanced.

The GWRC Environment Committee (the Committee) has overall responsibility to monitor the maintenance and improvement of these assets on behalf of the Council. The Committee relies on feedback from the various Subcommittees, Scheme Advisory committees and Friends Groups to confirm flood protection assets are being satisfactorily maintained to the agreed service level.

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<sup>1</sup> As at June 2017

### 3. Asset Condition 2019

Asset condition is a measure of the physical state of the asset and is assessed visually by staff on an annual basis. Consistency between assessors is achieved through the application of guidance documents. Asset condition does not identify the criticality of the asset or whether the asset meets a service level or design standard; this is determined through application of the asset performance code of practice, which is explained in section 4.

Monitoring asset condition enables us to predict and plan maintenance, forecast renewal requirements and develop effective, proactive work programmes. This is essential to managing flood risk, because it influences the likelihood of asset failure, and therefore the performance of the assets, to ensure they achieve required service levels.

#### 3.1 Asset Condition Summary - Hutt Valley and Wainuiomata River Schemes

In general, the condition of flood protection assets in the Hutt Valley and Wainuiomata Rivers are being maintained and the number of assets that are rated in Very Good (1) to Moderate (3) condition has remained consistent as shown in Table 1 below. A detailed summary of asset condition is included in [Attachment 1](#).

Table 1. Comparison of Hutt Valley and Wainuiomata flood protection asset condition by year.

Year	2019		2018		2017	
Asset Condition Rating Scores	Ratio	Count	Ratio	Count	Ratio	Count
1 - V. Good	93%	469	93%	588	92%	481
2 - Good		1214		939		1085
3 - Moderate		254		442		362
4 - Poor	7%	121	7%	122	8%	130
5 - V. Poor		32		20		47
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2090</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2111</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2105</b>

Detailed analysis indicates there have been no significant changes in asset condition from those in the previous year.

### 4. Asset Performance

#### 4.1 Introduction

The Department has adopted a comprehensive, risk-based framework that has been developed by New Zealand river managers to assess the performance of flood protection assets. Asset performance is a measure of confidence that an asset or group of assets will provide the required level of service, whilst assessing the potential risks posed to the

community. Asset performance is assessed using the Asset Performance Assessment Code of Practice<sup>2</sup>, which is applied to individual river schemes by performing assessments using the Asset Performance Tool (the Tool). Upon completion, assessments produce a risk profile for each river.

Asset performance is risk-based, assessing both the probability and consequence of failure of a group of assets within a discrete reach of river. Assessing 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 flood protection assets. The consequence of failure reviews the risks posed to the community and the environment from failure during a design flood event equivalent to the required service level. Once a probability and a consequence of failure has been obtained for each reach, a risk level is assigned to that reach, from 'very low' to 'very high' (Figure 1). A schematic breakdown of the Tool is presented below.

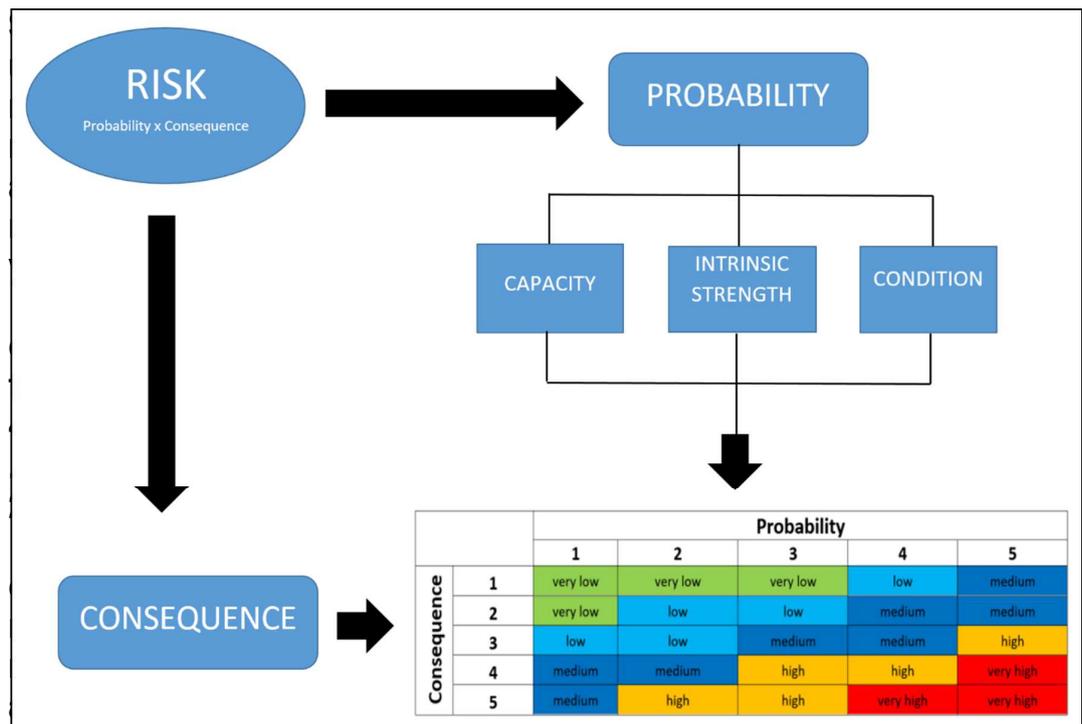


Figure 1. Schematic breakdown of the Asset Performance Tool, including various components that contribute to the asset performance assessment

<sup>2</sup> The Asset Performance Assessment Code of Practice is a framework developed by Waugh Infrastructure, for the River Managers Special Interest Group. The framework uses international best practice regarding infrastructure asset management, and allows the overall performance of flood protection assets to be assessed in relation to their required level of service and the consequences posed to the community. This Code of Practice has been endorsed by all River Managers and is currently being applied to River Schemes across the country.

## 4.2 Summary of Asset Performance

In general, the performance of flood protection assets in the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt & Wainuiomata river schemes are assessed as having *Very Low* to *Medium* flood risk. The relatively small changes from the previous year's performance assessments can be seen in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Comparison of asset performance by year for Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt & Wainuiomata river schemes.

Year	2019		2018	
Asset Performance Risk Scores	Ratio	Cross-Sections	Ratio	Cross-Sections
Very Low	76	167	76	169
Low		167		163
Medium		154		156
High	24	116	24	113
Very High		36		39
Totals	100%	640	100%	640

The asset performance risk trend from 2018-2019 for these rivers have generally remained consistent, with a very subtle increase in *Low* risk areas (4 cross-sections), where changes are reflected in the decrease of *Very Low* and *Medium* risk areas (4 cross-sections). A similar trend can be seen for *High* and *Very High* risk areas, where there has been a decrease in *Very High* risk areas (3 cross-sections), where changes are reflected in the increase of *High* risk areas (3 cross-sections).

These changes can be attributed to ongoing maintenance along the river schemes, evident from the condition rating improvements in Table 1, and in particular, the significant reinstatement and realignment of the Gibbons Street rock protection.

## 4.3 Asset Criticality

In accordance with international best practice, critical assets are defined as those which have a high consequence of failure (International Infrastructure Management Manual, 2015), and thus, critical failure modes are those which have the highest consequences.

Assets do not work in isolation, they typically belong to part of an asset system, which itself is a collection of assets that interact or are interconnected. Asset systems can be distinguished as being critical in the same way individual assets can. Therefore, the Department confirms the definitions for a critical asset and critical asset system as follows:

*“A critical asset system is any section of river that has been assessed as having high or very high risk in accordance with the Asset Performance Code of Practice.”*

*“A **critical asset** is an asset, located within a critical asset system, which, if it were to fail would result in failure of the asset system.”*

Critical assets systems are identified using the asset performance assessments, and critical assets within those systems are identified based on the high consequence of asset failure.

#### 4.4 Summary of High and Very High Risk Areas

There are a small number of reaches across the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River that have been assessed as having ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ risk. This risk can be attributed to one or more of the following failure modes as highlighted in Figure 1: capacity, intrinsic strength, condition, or consequence. Table 4 identifies these high risk areas, describes the risk of failure and identifies a proposed measure or remediation for improving the risk or asset condition within the high risk areas.

Table 3. High and Very High risk areas with associated failure modes.

River XS Bank	Failure Mode(s)	Description	Probability of Failure	Consequence of Failure	Risk Score	Measure/ Remediation 2019
Hutt City Centre XS310-430 Right bank	Capacity; Intrinsic Strength	Stopbank will overtop from 2800 cumec event. Stopbank intrinsic strength is ‘average’	5	5	Very High	RiverLink project will retreat, raise and improve flood protection infrastructure.
Hutt City Centre XS310-490 Left Bank	Capacity; Intrinsic Strength	Stopbank will overtop from 2800 cumec event. Stopbank intrinsic strength is ‘average’	5	5	Very High	RiverLink project will retreat, raise and improve flood protection infrastructure.
Moonshine XS1790-1820 Left Bank	Capacity; Intrinsic Strength	Stopbank will overtop from 2800 cumec event. Stability of stopbank is average.	5	5	Very High	Improvement works identified in Hutt River FMP. Work budgeted and programmed from 2032.
Hutt Mouth XS80 Right	Capacity	Stopbank will overtop from 2300 cumec event	5	3	High	Operational work programs prioritise maintenance of critical assets within reaches to improve condition rating.
Ava XS100-300 Left	Consequence; Condition	Inherent high consequence will result in high risk. Some XS have condition issues.	2-3	5	High	
Alicetown XS200-300 Right	Consequence; Condition	Inherent high consequence will result in high risk. Some XS have condition issues.	2-3	5	High	

Boulcott – Pomare XS600-1080 Left	Consequence; Condition	Inherent high consequence will result in high risk. Some XS have condition issues.	2-3	5	High	
Upper Hutt XS1730; 1780 1830-2110; 2190 -2200 Left	Consequence; Condition	Inherent high consequence will result in high risk. Some XS have condition issues.	2-3	5	High	

These areas have all been identified in the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt Floodplain Management Plan and have been provided for in works programmes.

## 5. Asset Management highlights and future challenges

Asset Management continues to be a focus for the Department and good progress is being made with projects and in system and business process improvements.

Highlights for the year were:

- Implementation of the Asset Performance Code of Practice and associated Asset Performance Tool (APT).
- Re-defining and adjusting the data structure for complex and critical assets based on critical components and consequence of failure.
- Continued improvements to the data quality through cleansing and rationalisation of the SAP Plant Maintenance and GIS asset databases as a result of condition assessments.
- Improvements to our mobile applications for data collection in the field, including; ability to capture new, improved and removed assets in the field and electronic inspections of our complex assets.

Looking to the future, the Department is in a period of ongoing change driven by a number of factors. The asset management programme will include:

- Implementing the Asset Management Plan (AMP) to focus on the service the assets provide rather than the physical assets themselves;
- Using the information to prioritise operational, investigation and capital work programmes;
- Improving quality assurance and staff training;
- Actively identifying improvements in business systems and processes.

## 6. Consideration of Climate Change

The matters requiring decision in this report have been considered by officers in accordance with the process set out in the GWRC Climate Change Consideration Guide.

## **6.1 Mitigation assessment**

*Mitigation assessments are concerned with the effect of the matter on the climate (i.e. the greenhouse gas emissions generated or removed from the atmosphere as a consequence of the matter) and the actions taken to reduce, neutralise or enhance that effect.*

The effect of any further works associated with the assets discussed in this report, and commissioned by GWRC, are subject to GWRC's corporate sustainability policy and/or procurement process, the latter of which is undergoing review and will encourage suppliers and contractors to minimise emissions.

## **6.2 Adaptation assessment**

*Adaptation assessments relate to the impacts of climate change (e.g. sea level rise or an increase in extreme weather events), and the actions taken to address or avoid those impacts.*

Officers have considered the impacts of climate change in relation to the matter. 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 etc.) 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.

## **7. The Decision-making Process and Significance**

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

### **7.1 Significance of the decision**

Officers have considered the significance of the matter, taking into account the Council's significance and engagement policy and decision-making guidelines. Due to the procedural nature of this decision officers recommend that the matter be considered to have low significance.

Officers do not consider that a formal record outlining consideration of the decision-making process is required in this instance.

## 8. Recommendations

*That the Committee:*

1. *Receives the report.*
2. *Notes the content of the report.*
3. *Notes the advice from officers that the assets in the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River, Waiwhetu Stream and Wainuiomata River have been assessed and that identified issues are satisfactorily being addressed through maintenance and improvement programmes.*

Report prepared by:

Report approved by:

Report approved by

**Colin Munn**  
Team Leader, Operations

**Graeme Campbell**  
Manager, Flood Protection

**Wayne O'Donnell**  
General Manager,  
Catchment Management

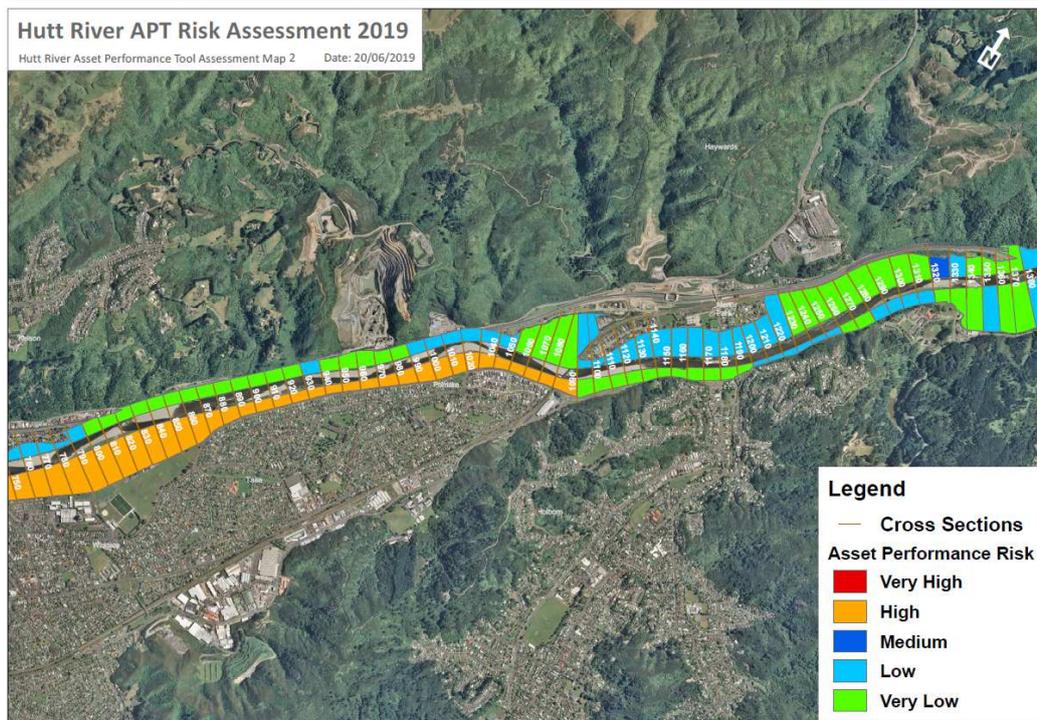
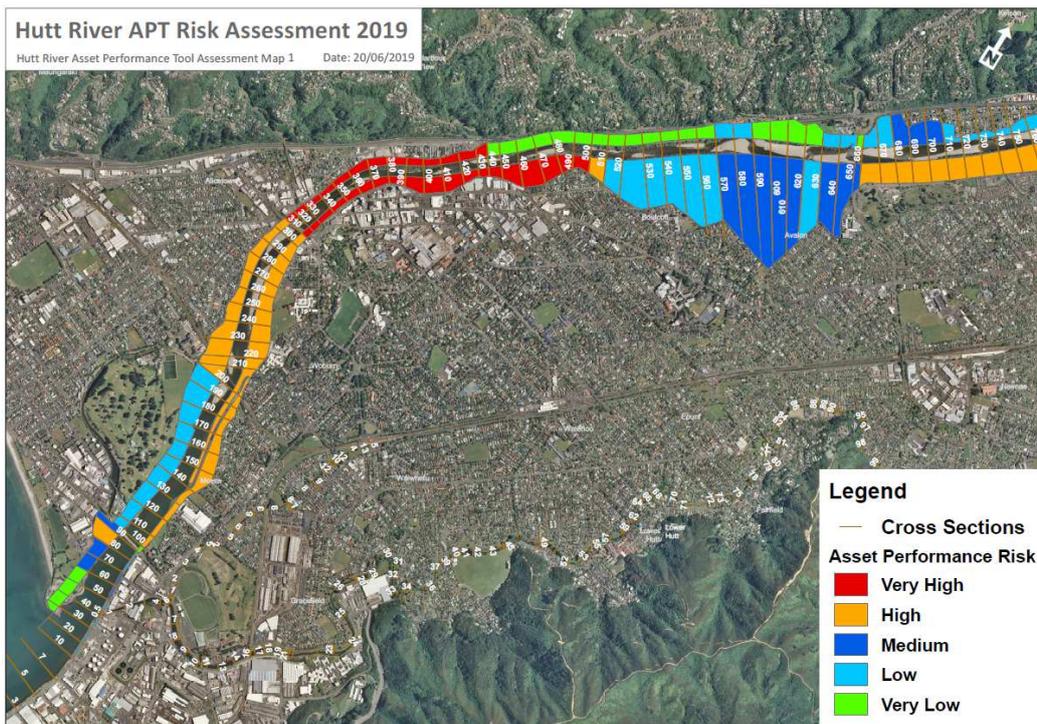
## Attachment 1 to Report 19.396

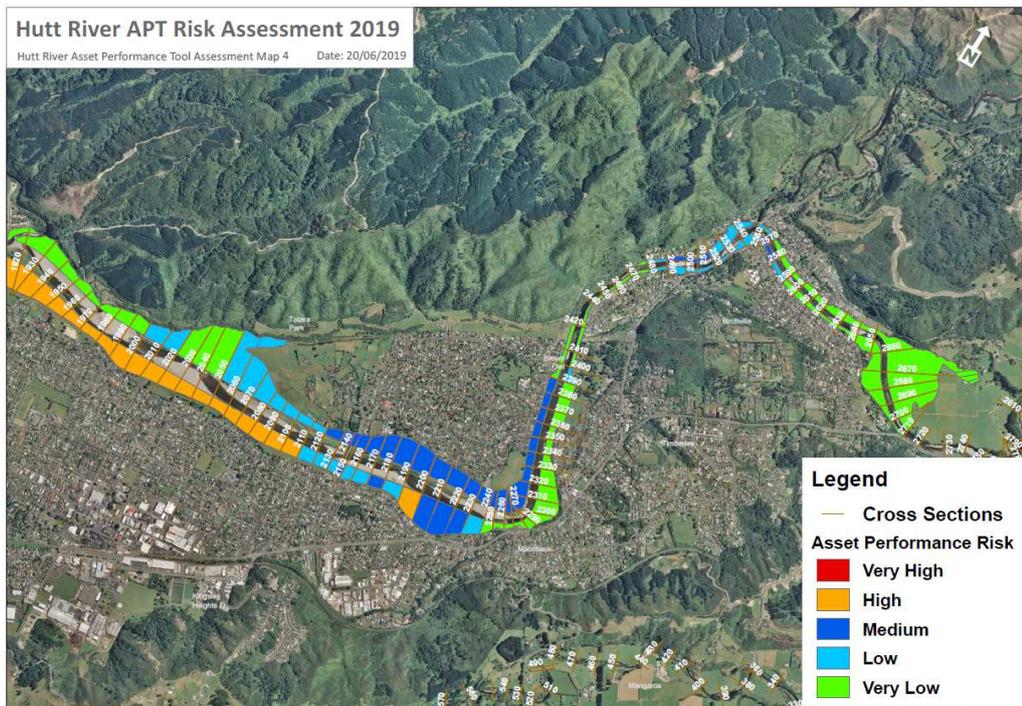
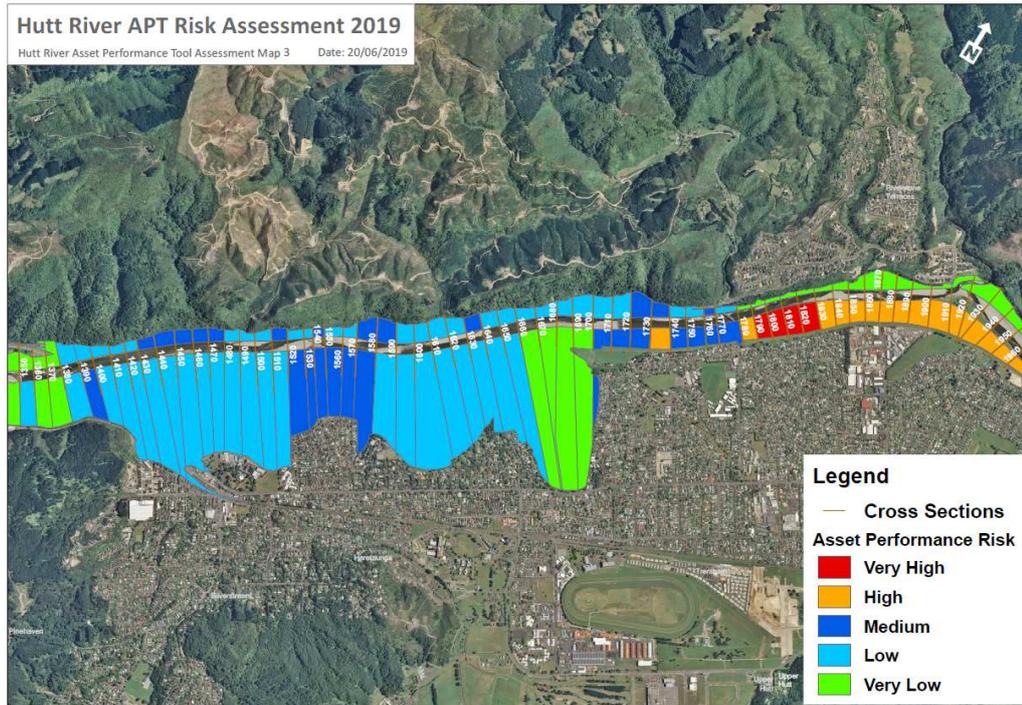
## ATTACHMENT 1 – 2019 Asset Condition by Type

Asset Group	Asset Type	1 – V.Good	2 – Good	3 - Moderate	4 - Poor	5 –V.Poor	Totals
Individual Structures	BRIDGE		1				1
	CULVERT	5	12	2			19
	DRAIN	25	40	9	1		75
	FLOODGATE	10	8				18
	FLOODWALL	21	1				22
	FLOODWAY SILL		1				1
	STOPBANK	128	122	6			256
	TRAINING BANK	1	10	1			12
	WINGWALL	2	1	1			4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>408</b>
Channel	CHANNEL	147	238	25	3		413
	WEIR		1				1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>414</b>
Berms - Amenity	FENCE	1					1
	NATIVE PLANTING	2	34	34	3		73
	SEAT	3	7		1		11
	TRACK	87	231	20	3		341
	<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>426</b>
Bank Edge - Vegetative	DEBRIS ARRESTOR	1	3	1	1	2	8
	DEBRIS FENCE	1	145	11	32	15	204
	WILLOW	10	98	103	69	12	292
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>504</b>
Bank Edge - Structural	BLOCKLINE	5	6	3	3		17
	DEMOLITION LINE		1	9	1		11
	FENCE RAIL IRON NET		8	11	2		21
	GROYNE	4	90	14	2	3	113
	RETAINING WALL			1			1
	RIPRAP	14	153	2			169
	ROCK MATTRESS	2	3	1			6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>338</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>469</b>	<b>1214</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2090</b>

Attachment 2 to Report 19.396

ATTACHMENT 2 – Asset Performance Maps







**Report** 2019.375  
**Date** 20 August 2019  
**File** CCAB-14-549

**Committee** Hutt Valley Flood Management Subcommittee  
**Author** Alistair J N Allan, Team Leader, FMP Implementation

## Projects Report

### 1. Purpose

To update the Hutt Valley Flood Management Subcommittee (the Subcommittee) on progress made with general Hutt Valley Flood Management (HVFM) projects.

### 2. Background

Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) has ongoing projects within the Hutt Valley and its wider catchment. Major projects are further detailed in separate reports. This report tracks and reports on progress of all projects, and provides references to major project reports.

The projects are included in or guided by the Hutt River Floodplain Management Plan 2001.

### 3. Pinehaven Stream Floodplain Management Plan

#### 3.1 Plan Change 42

Upper Hutt City Council (UHCC) received the resolutions from the Environment Court and approved Plan Change 42 to become operational at its meeting on 14 August 2019.

#### 3.2 Flood Improvement Works

The project team, led by Wellington Water, continues with preparation for lodgement for necessary statutory approvals to complete the flood improvement works.

Landowners adjacent to the stream have been contacted by the project team and had opportunity to discuss the project delivery and any predicted impacts on their property. There is generally a good level of support, however a few issues have been raised which are being worked through between the property owners and the project team.

A workshop session following this meeting will be used to discuss these individual property impacts to ensure councillors are aware of the issues and proposed solutions being developed.

#### 4. **Waiwhetu Stream – weed mat trial**

The Friends of Waiwhetu Stream have planted approximately 31,000 native plants along 5,700 metres of the Waiwhetu Stream since 2012. The planting requires ongoing weed control to ensure success of the planting, and this to date has made use of polypropylene weed mat to suppress weed regrowth in planted areas. In conjunction with Hutt City Council (HCC) and the Friends of Waiwhetu Stream, GWRC has sponsored a trial of different weed mat materials. This trial is motivated by a desire to move away from use of a form of plastic that may persist in the environment and risks becoming a pollutant if it enters the stream.



The trial commenced on 4 August 2019 and will run for a period of approximately 2 years with inspections and reports prepared at regular intervals through this period.

The first report detailing the installation is included as **Attachment 1** to this report.

#### 5. **Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara**

The Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara Committee has held seven meetings to learn about the constraints and opportunities related to water issues in urban and rural landscapes within the whaitua.

At its sixth meeting, the Committee learned about river management and ecological outcomes. Speakers from GWRC's Flood Protection team spoke about the history and legacy of development in the Hutt River valley, the floodplain management plan, and new integrated approaches like Riverlink. GWRC's Environmental Science team presented on the ecological impacts of river management and opportunities for improvement.

At its latest meeting, the Committee began to learn about water in the urban environment. Wellington Water explained how the 3 waters system works, Wellington City Council (WCC) presented on their planning for growth, and the GWRC science team discussed the biophysical effects of urban activities on rivers and the coast.

A recent field trip included a tour of the Kaitoke waterworks intake and Te Marua lakes, a discussion about toxic algae, and a visit to the Silverstream weir to consider sewage overflows, fish passage, and riparian planting.

The Committee is building on a foundational kawa and tuapapa framework (see below).

A Whaitua Committee Facebook page is up and running and GWRC's Have Your Say webpage is being used to run a survey for the community to provide input on a 2120 vision.

The Committee is hoping to complete its deliberations by December 2020.



## **WHAITUA TE WHANGANUI A TARA– FOUNDATIONAL FRAMEWORK**

(Te Reo and English words reflect each other and not a direct translation)

### **TE PŪTAKE**

*“Kei te pūtake o Te Whaitua o Te Whanganui a Tara tōna mauri mana motuhake... hei oranga mo te katoa”.*

The mauri of Te Whaitua o Te Whanganui a Tara and the communities who live within it is nurtured, strengthened and able to flourish.

### **TE WHANGANUI A TARA PEPEHA**

No te kawa ora te mauri o te wai

*From the ultimate life principles is the vitality of water.*

Ka tupu te taurikura o ngā iwi, ngā uri, ngā ruranga katoa

*From this the nourishment of the iwi, their descendants and those who call this place home is provided.*

Ko tātou katoa ngā tāngata tiaki o ēnei wai!  
*For we all are the responsible guardians of these waters*

## **NGA KAWA**

### ***Te Kawa Tuatahi: Te Kawa Ora***

*Ko te Whaitua o Te Whanganui a Tara te mātāpuna o te ora: The waters give life.*

The waters of te Whaitua o Te Whanganui a Tara are the source of spiritual and physical sustenance for all life within its waters and lands.

### ***Te Kawa Tuarua: Te Kawa Wai***

*E rere kau mai ngā wai iti, ngā wai roa, ngā wai nui, ngā wai puna, ngā wai tuku kiri mai i ngā pae maunga ki Tangaroa: The waters flow from the mountains and hills to the sea.*

Within te Whaitua o Te Whanganui a Tara is a living system of interconnected waterways, streams, rivers, springs and groundwater that flow from the hills to the sea.

### ***Te Kawa Tuatoru: Ko Te Kawa Tiaki***

*Ko tātou enei wai, ko tātou ngā tāngata tiaki: we are these waters, we are responsible for their care.*

The communities of the Whaitua are united with, depend on and have responsibility for the waters of te Whaitua o Te Whanganui a Tara, the health of which is vital to all that live within it.

### ***Te Kawa Tuwha: Te Kawa Honohono***

*Ngā manga iti, ngā manga nui e piripiri kau ana, ka tupu ngā awa, ka tupu te taurikura o ngā tāngata katoa: the small and large streams that flow into one another form the numerous rivers, Harbour and coast which provide nourishment for all.*

Whaitua Te Whanganui a Tara is woven from the land, the waters and the life within it. It transcends its component threads and cradles all who live within it.

## **6. Consideration of Climate Change**

The matters addressed in this report have been considered by officers in accordance with the process set out in the GWRC Climate Change Consideration Guide.

### **6.1 Mitigation assessment**

*Mitigation assessments are concerned with the effect of the matter on the climate (i.e. the greenhouse gas emissions generated or removed from the atmosphere as a consequence of the matter) and the actions taken to reduce, neutralise or enhance that effect.*

HVFM projects are subject to GWRC's initiatives designed to minimise greenhouse gas emissions and enhance sequestration capacity where possible. These include the proposed Code of Practice (which guides all river management activities undertaken by GWRC for the purposes of flood and erosion protection across the Wellington Region), the GWRC corporate sustainability programme, and GWRC's procurement process and will encourage suppliers and contractors to minimise emissions.

## 6.2 Adaptation assessment

*Adaptation assessments relate to the impacts of climate change (e.g. sea level rise or an increase in extreme weather events), and the actions taken to address or avoid those impacts.*

GWRC plans for climate change in assessing the degree of future flood hazard and in determining an appropriate response GWRC applies the following allowances for climate change predicted to occur over the next 100 years in the design criteria for flood hazard investigations:

- Increases in rainfall intensity – 20%
- Sea level rise – 0.8m

## 7. The decision-making process and significance

No decision is being sought in this report.

### 7.1 Engagement

Engagement on this matter is unnecessary.

## 8. Recommendations

*That the Subcommittee:*

1. *Receives the report.*
2. *Notes the content of the report.*

Report prepared by:

**Alistair J N Allan**  
Team Leader, FMP  
Implementation

Report approved by:

**Graeme Campbell**  
Manager, Flood Protection

Report approved by:

**Wayne O'Donnell**  
General Manager, Catchment  
Management



**Report** 2019.404  
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**Committee** Hutt Valley Flood Management Subcommittee  
**Author** Martin White, RiverLink Project Director

## RiverLink - Project Directors Report

### 1. Purpose

To update the Hutt Valley Flood Management Subcommittee (the Subcommittee) about the RiverLink Project.

This report updates the committee on progress and does not repeat information provided in previous reports.

This report will also be considered by Hutt City Councils, City Development Committee on 3 September 2019.

### 2. Background - Strategic context

RiverLink is a strategic regeneration project and forms part of the long term plans of Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) and Hutt City Council. The project's strategic objectives are supported by the New Zealand Transport Agency. The project aims to provide better flood protection, improved accessibility and enhanced lifestyle opportunities for central Hutt.

The project area extends along the length of Te Awa Kairangi, the Hutt River, from Kennedy Good Bridge to Ewen Bridge.

This report updates the Subcommittee on progress since its last meeting on 16 July, 2019. The report focuses on the following key issues:

- Consenting and pre design – phase 1
- Property acquisition
- Engagement and communications

### 3. Consenting and design - phase 1

In July the Subcommittee was informed that a preferred contractor has been appointed to deliver the consenting and pre design phase (1) of the project,

following a formal tender process. The lead contractor is Isthmus. This is an important milestone in the delivery of the RiverLink project.

The section below provides the Committee with further information on the tasks and programme of work which will be undertaken by Isthmus and their partner consultants. The main elements of the commission are:

- Urban design and landscape strategy
- Consenting strategy
- Engineering and Melling integration
- Environmental
- Communications and engagement strategy

### **3.1 Urban design and landscape strategy**

From the outset the project partners have agreed that in order to achieve the desired outcomes of creating and facilitating a high quality environment that a design led approach would be adopted. This strategy will lead to the redesigning of the river corridor and surrounding areas to create an environmentally sustainable area which the community will value and better link the river with the CBD, and create a strong “sense of place”. It will integrate the river into the fabric of the city whilst meeting the projects strategic objectives. An important aspect of the urban design and landscaping strategy will be to successfully integrate two bridges with the existing roading network and better facilitate east-west connectivity. Contemporary riverfront development will create new commercial/residential opportunities.

### **3.2 Consenting strategy**

RiverLink is a complex project involving a number of partners working together to deliver the agreed objectives. Resource consents and Notices of Requirement (NOR) will be required from the regional and city councils respectively. The consenting strategy will outline a programme to coordinate this activity to achieve efficiencies and cost effectiveness. It is proposed that NORs and resource consents will be lodged in September next year.

#### **3.2.1 Engineering and Melling integration**

This work stream addresses river hydraulics and stop bank, promenade and bridge design.

#### **3.2.2 Environmental**

This work stream will consider all environmental aspects including ecology.

#### **3.2.3 Communications and engagement strategy**

There are two aspects to this work stream. One relates to the engagement requirements in terms of Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) obligations and the other to wider community engagement on the project as a whole. RiverLink is a major project and it is important to keep the community informed on how the project is progressing, particularly during this early pre design and consenting period when very little activity may be seen on the ground.

Phase 1 is a 12 month commission, with the lodgement of resource consents programmed for September next year (2020).

Officers from the Project Office and the two local authorities are meeting with Isthmus on a weekly basis and there are partner workshops arranged on a monthly basis. The RiverLink Project Board are provided with monthly updates.

#### **4. Melling transport improvements**

At the last meeting the committee was informed that the New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) have confirmed the preferred option for Melling Transport Improvements and they are currently completing the detailed business case for the preferred option, including preliminary design, and indicative costs. NZTA have undertaken to update stakeholders in approximately a month's time.

A decision will then be made on whether to proceed with resource consents and designations for the project, and on what basis. NZTA funding for construction is not currently programmed until after 2028.

#### **5. Project Office**

A RiverLink Project Manager has recently been appointed and started in July. Tom Hurdley is an accomplished project manager, qualified planner with international development experience.

#### **6. Property acquisition**

The Subcommittee will be aware that a significant number of properties need to be acquired to fully realise the benefits of the project. All three partner organisations are in the process of acquiring property required to deliver the project.

To date;

- GWRC have secured 77 of the 118 required properties.
- Hutt City Council have secured 1 of the four required properties.
- NZTA are considering property impacts as part of their Detailed Business Case (DBC) and design work.

The partners are coordinating activity and working together on property acquisition.

#### **7. Risk Assessment**

A full assessment of all project risks including the influence of NZTA's recent decision is being undertaken by the project team.

#### **8. Engagement and Communications**

The RiverLink Communications and Engagement Team, which comprises marketing and communications staff from the three partner organisations are working together on a programme of activity for the summer period. The team

will also attend a number of local events and festivals including the Highlight Festival, to promote and raise awareness of RiverLink.

Newsletter No13 has been issued focussing on the appointment of Isthmus and the next newsletter will be released in mid-October. Regular updates are provided via social media.

## **9. Belmont Wetland Pilot**

Earthworks have commenced to construct the pilot (trial) wetland near to Belmont School. A planting day is being arranged with Belmont school, local community groups to occur once the construction of the wetland is completed.

The wetland is testing the use of river floodway and river berm space for its suitability for use as a stormwater treatment site and will test maintenance and practicality of a constructed treatment wetland at this location. Several other constructed stormwater treatment wetlands have been included in the RiverLink preliminary design.

## **10. Consideration of climate change**

The matters addressed in this report have been considered by officers in accordance with the process set out in the GWRC Climate Change Consideration Guide.

### **10.1 Mitigation assessment**

*Mitigation assessments are concerned with the effect of the matter on the climate (i.e. the greenhouse gas emissions generated or removed from the atmosphere as a consequence of the matter) and the actions taken to reduce, neutralise or enhance that effect.*

The GWRC components of the RiverLink Project are subject to GWRC's initiatives designed to minimise greenhouse gas emissions and enhance sequestration capacity. We will work with our project partners to develop a joint procurement approach that supports GWRC's mitigation objectives once we have entered that stage of the design process. The current basis that will be referred to for this includes the proposed Code of Practice (which guides all river management activities undertaken by GWRC for the purposes of flood and erosion protection across the Wellington Region), the GWRC corporate sustainability programme and GWRC's procurement process and will encourage suppliers and contractors to minimise emissions.

### **10.2 Adaptation assessment**

*Adaptation assessments relate to the impacts of climate change (e.g. sea level rise or an increase in extreme weather events), and the actions taken to address or avoid those impacts.*

The design development for RiverLink acknowledges the need to adapt to a changing climate and aims to address these predicted impacts. GWRC has included allowances for climate change impacts.

## **11. The decision-making process and significance**

No decision is being sought in this report.

### **11.1 Engagement**

Engagement on this matter is unnecessary.

## **12. Recommendations**

*That the Subcommittee:*

- 1. Receives the report.*
- 2. Notes the content of the report.*

Report prepared by:

Report approved by:

Report approved by:

Report approved by:

**Martin White**  
Project Director,  
RiverLink

**Alistair Allan**  
Team Leader, FMP  
Implementation, Flood  
Protection

**Tracy Berghan**  
Manager (Acting),  
Flood Protection

**Wayne O'Donnell**  
General Manager,  
Catchment  
Management