



greater WELLINGTON
REGIONAL COUNCIL
Te Pane Matua Taiao

If calling please ask for: Democratic Services

7 June 2019

Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga River Floodplain Management Plan Subcommittee

Order Paper for meeting to be held in the Choice Room, Greater Wellington Regional Council, 34 Chapel Street, Masterton on

Tuesday, 11 June 2019 at 3.00pm

Membership of Committee

Bob Francis (Chair)

Cr Barbara Donaldson

Cr Adrienne Staples

Deputy Mayor Graham McClymont

Cr Brian Deller

Stephanie Gundersen-Reid

Kate Hepburn

David Holmes

Janine Ogg

Michael Williams

Horipo Rimene

Greater Wellington Regional Council

Greater Wellington Regional Council

Masterton District Council

Carterton District Council

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

Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga River Floodplain Management Plan Subcommittee

Order paper for the meeting held on Tuesday, 11 June 2019 in the Choice Room, Greater Wellington Regional Council, 34 Chapel Street, Masterton at 3.00pm

Public Business

		Page No
1.	Apologies	
2.	Declarations of conflict of interest	
3.	Public participation	
4.	Minutes of the Te Kauru Upper Ruamahanga River Floodplain Management Plan Hearing, 29 April 2019	Report 19.163 3
5.	Te Kauru FMP Phase 2 Summary Report	Report 19.229 9
6.	Report of The Te Kauru Upper Ruamahanga Floodplain Management Plan Hearings Subcommittee	Report 19.232 57
7.	Te Kauru Independent Model Audit Report	Report 19.233 101
8.	Te Kauru Upper Ruamahanga River Floodplain Management Plan	Report 19.234 107
9.	Te Kauru Upper Ruamahanga Floodplain Management Plan Project Manager's Report	Report 19.235 348



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Te Pane Matua Taiao

Please note that these minutes remain unconfirmed until the meeting of the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga River Floodplain Management Plan Subcommittee on 11 June 2019.

Report 19.163

29/04/2019

File: CCAB-12-398

Minutes of the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga River Floodplain Management Plan Hearing Subcommittee hearing held in the Masterton Sporthouse, on Monday, 29 April 2019 at 7pm, and reconvened on Tuesday, 30 April 2019 at 8.30am, and further reconvened in the Choice Room, GWRC Masterton, on Wednesday, 22 May 2019 at 5.30pm.

Monday, 29 April 2019

Present

Bob Francis (Chair), Stephanie Gundersen-Reid, Kate Hepburn, David Holmes, and Cr Staples.

Public Business

1 Apologies

There were no apologies.

2 Conflict of Interest declarations

There were no declarations of conflict of interest.

3 Process for considering submission on the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga Floodplain Management Plan

Report 19.159

File: CCAB-12-384

Moved

(Cr Staples/ Mr Holmes)

That the Hearing Subcommittee:

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

The motion was **CARRIED**.

4 **Te Kōwhiri Upper Ruamahanga Floodplain Management Plan Hearing Subcommittee Report**

Report 19.160

File: CCAB-12-383

Moved

(Ms Gundersen-Reid/ Ms Hepburn)

That the Hearing Subcommittee:

1. *Receives the report.*
2. *Notes the content of the report.*
3. *Considers the submissions received on the proposed Te Kōwhiri Upper Ruamahanga Floodplain Management Plan.*

The motion was **CARRIED**.

Noted: The Hearing Subcommittee agreed to consider further recommendations following its deliberations on the submissions.

5 **Hearing of oral submitters**

Oral submitters were heard in the following order:

Submitter	Submission No.	Start Time	Finish Time
Scott Abbott	53	7:00pm	7:08pm
Mike Ashby	11	7:09pm	7:19pm
Duncan Stuart	49	7:22pm	7:30pm
Alan and Megan Flynn (TWL)	15	7:35pm	7:45pm

The Chair advised that the hearing would adjourn and reconvene at 8:30am on Tuesday, 30 April 2019. The meeting adjourned at 8:20pm.

Tuesday, 30 April 2019

The hearing reconvened at 8:30am at the Masterton Sporthouse, 101 Chapel Street, Masterton.

Present

Bob Francis (Chair), Stephanie Gundersen-Reid, Kate Hepburn, David Holmes, and Cr Staples.

Apologies

There were no apologies.

Hearing of oral submitters (continued)

Oral submitters were heard in the following order:

Submitter	Submission No.	Start Time	Finish Time
Graham Dick	17	08:30am	08:36am
Ron Shaw (Wai voice)	35	08:40am	08:48am
Jill Greathead	23	08:52am	09:02am
Michael Hewison	58	09:05am	09:15am
Graeme Tulloch	9	09:18am	09:25am
Ross Cottle	9	09:26am	09:30am

The hearing adjourned at 9:40am and recovered at 10:20am.

Submitter	Submission No.	Start Time	Finish Time
Sally Walker	30	10:20am	10:31am
Forest and Bird (Tom Kay)	16	10:32am	10:40am
Andrew Dodd	34	10:50am	11:06am
Richard Butler	20	11:13am	11:20am
CDC – Mayor John Booth and CE Jane Davis	61	11:25am	11:35am
Ron Garrod	57	11:45am	11:54am

The hearing adjourned at 12:03pm and recovered at 12:58pm.

Submitter	Submission No.	Start Time	Finish Time
Sustainable Wairarapa (Ian Gunn)	25	12:58pm	1:17pm
Fish and Game (Phil Teal)	54	1:18pm	1:36pm
Chris Peterson	14	1:45pm	1:55pm

Deliberations

The Hearing Subcommittee commenced deliberations and considered all written and oral feedback provided. Further clarification of issues was provided by officers.

The Chair advised that the hearing would adjourn and then reconvene in the Choice Room, Greater Wellington Regional Council, 34 Chapel Street, Masterton, on Wednesday 22 May, at 5:30pm. The meeting adjourned at 4:20pm.

Wednesday, 22 May 2019

The hearing reconvened at 5:30pm Wednesday, 22 May 2019, at the Choice Room, Greater Wellington Regional Council, 34 Chapel Street, Masterton.

Present

Bob Francis (Chair), Stephanie Gundersen-Reid, Kate Hepburn, David Holmes, and Adrienne Staples.

Apologies

There were no apologies.

Deliberations (continued)

The Hearing Subcommittee continued deliberations and considered all written and oral feedback provided. Further clarification of issues was provided by officers.

The Hearing Subcommittee then revisited Report 19.160 (see item 4) to address recommendation 4.

Moved

(Mr Francis/ Cr Staples)

That the Hearing Subcommittee:

- 1. Receives the draft independent audit report on the draft Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga River Floodplain Management Plan and recommends that all recommendations within the audit report are undertaken.*
- 2. Notes that the independent audit report is yet to be completed, and agrees that the hydrology information should be provided to the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga River Floodplain Management Plan Subcommittee for consideration before it approves the the finalisation of the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga River Floodplain Management Plan for adoption by Council.*
- 3. Resolves to provide the information from the independent audit in draft form to the community as part of the process of finalisation of the audit report.*
- 4. Recommends that the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga River Floodplain Management Plan Subcommittee approves the finalisation of the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga River Floodplain Management Plan for adoption by Council subject to its consideration of the independent audit hydrology information, and adoption of the following changes to the draft Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga River Floodplain Management Plan:*

- *That the the Carterton District Council's LTP community outcomes listed in Section 2.4 of the Floodplain Management Plan be updated.*
- *That amendments to the explanation of Stage 1 of the Flood Management Plan be made to clarify that some further work is required to be undertaken on the hydraulic model that may impact on the flood hazard extent. [The updating and refining of the model will form part of the Stage 1 urban Waipoua implementation process in collaboration with the community.]*
- *Updates to flood hazard maps resulting from implementing the recommendations of the independent audit are finalised prior to the completion of the review of the Wairarapa Combined District Plan (WCDP).*
- *That the major project response for the Urban Waipoua and the Flood Management Plan be amended to focus on the Stage 1 (Investigations and Option Consideration) work that will be undertaken in conjunction with the local community to further understand the risk of flooding in the urban reach, update and finalise flood hazard maps, investigate the condition of existing assets (such as stopbanks), and develop preferred options.*
- *That the details regarding Stages 2-5 of the implementation of the Reach 13, including cost estimates, provided in the proposed Floodplain Management Plan be deleted.*
- *That Section 4.3 of the Floodplain Management Plan be amended to include a map illustrating the extent of the Te Kāuru catchment in relation to the wider Wellington Region.*
- *That during implementation the Floodplain Management Plan provides pest management support from the Council for a period of up to five years after the buffer is planted, with a review after two years. This is proposed in response to submissions which expressed concern at the original two year time frame.*
- *That an amendment be made to the South Masterton Stopbank major project response wording in the Floodplain Management Plan, noting that strategic land purchase opportunities could potentially form part of the South Masterton Stopbank major project response to be developed in consultation with willing landowners, and this would coincide with the long-term aspiration of developing an appealing gateway to Masterton with recreational access on the river margins.*
- *That a recognition statement specifically recognising the partnership with iwi in developing the Floodplain Management Plan be added to the front section of the Floodplain Management Plan.*
- *Recommends that the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga River Floodplain Management Plan include the formation of an Waipoua Urban River Management Group as part of the Te Kāuru governance structure*

5. *Endorses the proposed Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga River Floodplain Management Plan, subject to minor editorial changes as approved by the Subcommittee Chair.*

The motion was **CARRIED**.

Noted: The Hearing Subcommittee thanked submitters for making their submissions. Officers were commended for their work on the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga River Floodplain Management Plan.

The hearing closed at 7:40pm.

Bob Francis
(Chair)

Date:



Report 2019.229
Date 6 June 2019
File CCAB-12-399

Committee Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga FMP Subcommittee
Author Francie Morrow – Project Manager, FMPs

Te Kāuru FMP Phase 2 Summary Report

1. Purpose

To seek endorsement of the “Phase 2: Preferred Options Summary Report” for the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga Floodplain Management Plan (FMP).

2. Background

The Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga Floodplain Management Plan Subcommittee is responsible for the development and recommended adoption of the Te Kāuru FMP.

The FMP is being developed in collaboration with Masterton District Council (MDC), Carterton District Council (CDC), Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa, Rangitāne o Wairarapa, and the wider community, primarily through the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga River Floodplain Management Subcommittee.

Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) guidelines for Floodplain Management Planning outline a three-phase approach:

Phase 1: Establish the context

Phase 2: Identify, assess and select management options

Phase 3: Achieve sustainable solutions.

3. Comment

Phase 2 of floodplain management planning for the Te Kāuru FMP was undertaken between 2015 and 2018. [Attachment 1](#) of this report (Phase 2: Preferred Options Summary Report) summarises the decisions made by the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga FMP Subcommittee throughout this period. We are seeking Subcommittee endorsement of this report. The report outlines:

- The floodplain management options considered;

- The multi criteria analysis used to evaluate responses;
- The ‘major project responses evaluation’; and
- The ‘common method’ evaluation.

4. Next steps

Endorsement of the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga FMP and recommendation to adopt the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga FMP is proposed in a separate report at this meeting (Report 2019.234).

5. 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.

5.1 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.

Officers have considered the effect of the matter on the climate. Officers recommend that the matter will have an effect that is not considered significant.

Officers note that the matter does not affect the Council’s interests in the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) or the Permanent Forest Sink Initiative (PFSI)

5.2 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. There are only specific, limited situations in which climate change is not relevant (for example, planning for present-day emergency management).

In assessing flood hazard and determining appropriate structural and/or non-structural responses in areas subject to flood risk, GWRC is applying a rainfall increase of 20% to the flood hydrology in the FMP to account for climate change over the next 100 years.

Guidance from the Ministry for the Environment will be updated from time to time and our approach will be revised in line with any updates.

6. The decision-making process and significance

Officers recognise that the matters referenced in this report may have a high degree of importance to affected or interested parties.

The matters requiring decision in this report have been considered by officers against the requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act). Part 6 sets out the obligations of local authorities in relation to the making of decisions.

6.1 Significance of the decision

Part 6 requires Greater Wellington Regional Council to consider the significance of the decision. The term ‘significance’ has a statutory definition set out in the Act.

Officers have considered the significance of the matter, taking the Council's significance and engagement policy and decision-making guidelines into account. 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.

6.2 Engagement

Engagement on the matters contained in this report aligns with the level of significance assessed. The following engagement processes have been followed:

- Early engagement with a riverside landowners including a focus group
- Discussions with landowners of Major Project Responses (i.e. Rathkeale stop-bank upgrade and realignment)
- Workshops held with Masterton and Carterton District Councils
- A full engagement and consultation process with the wider community as outlined in Report 2019.234 of this meeting.

7. Recommendations

That the Subcommittee:

1. ***Receives the report.***
2. ***Notes the content of the report.***
3. ***Endorses the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga Floodplain Management Plan –Phase 2: Preferred Options Summary Report***

Report prepared by:	Report approved by:	Report approved by:	Report approved by:
Francie Morrow Project Manager – Floodplain Management Plans	Andy Brown Team Leader, Investigations, Strategy and Planning	Alistair J N Allan Manager (Acting), Flood Protection	Wayne O'Donnell General Manager, Catchment Management

Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga Floodplain Management Plan

Phase 2 – Preferred Options Summary Report
Prepared for Greater Wellington Regional Council

6 June 2019



Document Quality Assurance

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CONTENTS

Introduction	1	8.5 Masterton District Council Raw Water Supply Pipe Line	22
1.0 Approach	2	8.6 Homebush Waste Water Treatment Plant	25
2.0 Engagement	3	8.7 Paierau Road	27
3.0 Current Flood Risk	4	8.8 Aerodrome Rock Work	29
4.0 River Management	5	9.0 Common Method Evaluation	31
5.0 Overarching Aims of FMP	6	9.1 Ruamāhanga River	33
6.0 Floodplain Management Options	7	9.2 Waipoua River	34
6.1 Structural	7	9.3 Waingawa River	35
6.2 Operational / River Management	7	9.4 Eastern Rivers	36
6.3 Planning and Policy	8	10.0 Outline of Tasks and Programme for Proposed FMP	37
6.4 Emergency Management	9	References	38
6.5 Environmental Enhancement	9		
7.0 Multi Criteria Analysis	10		
8.0 Major Project Response Evaluation	11		
8.1 Masterton Urban Waipoua	12		
8.2 Masterton South Waingawa Stopbanks	13		
8.3 Rathkeale Stopbank	16		
8.4 River Road Properties	19		

Appendices

Appendix 1: Workshop Topics Discussed Through Phase 2

Introduction

This report summarises the development of the preferred floodplain management options included in the Proposed Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga Flood Management Plan (**Proposed FMP**). This process follows the findings set out in the Phase 2: Vision and Aims Report (October 2015) which provides an understanding of the values and issues across the rivers within the Upper Ruamahanga catchment (the Te Kāuru area).

During Phase 2 of preparing the Proposed FMP, the development of preferred options occurred in tandem with preparation and engagement on working drafts of the Floodplain Management Plan. These were set out in three separate volumes issued for public engagement:

- **Volume 1:** Background and Overview (Rev 5, July 2018 and Rev 7, February 2018)
- **Volume 2:** Location Specific Values, Issues and Responses (Rev 5, July 2018)
- **Volume 3:** Waipoua Urban Reach Values, Issues and Responses (February 2019)

The Proposed FMP sets out preferred options across the entire upper Ruamahanga catchment and combines responses encompassing separate rural and urban areas into one volume.

1.0 Approach

The approach used to confirm preferred options during Phase 2 of the FMP has been adapted from GWRC's Guidelines for Floodplain Management Planning (June 2015). This has been developed with the FMP sub-committee and has responded to the complexity and scale of the Upper Ruamahanga catchment as required to include the following steps:

Step 1 – Identify Potential Management Options

Potential floodplain management options developed by GWRC were shared with the FMP sub-committee (FGMT-8-295).

Step 2 – Confirm Evaluation Criteria

A simplified Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA) was developed to test potential floodplain management options against the overarching FMP aims and associated values and identify areas to improve their performance towards these aims and values.

Step 3 – Identify Potential Option Combinations

A series of workshops and site visits were held with the FMP subcommittee to inform preferred Major Project Responses necessary to address site specific issues and outline how identified Common Methods could be applied.

Step 4 – Undertake targeted engagement

Concurrently with Step 3, targeted engagement directed by the FMP sub-committee and stakeholder representatives was undertaken to help shape identified potential management options.

Step 5 – Evaluate Option Combinations

MCA applied across all Major Project Responses and rivers in relation to identified common methods applied within each of the rivers which make up Te Kāuru

Step 6 – Identify Preferred Option Combinations for Engagement

Set out all Major Projects and Common Methods within three separate volumes released for public engagement.

Step 7 – Refine Option Combinations

Separate volumes of the FMP were refined and combined in response to engagement to address gaps or clarification

Step 8 – Confirm Draft FMP for Consultation

Common Methods and Major Projects which make up the FMP for consultation



Figure 1: Floodplain Management Plan Development (GWRC)

2.0 Engagement

The Proposed FMP has been developed during a series of workshops with the FMP subcommittee and GWRC officers over several years with targeted engagement and consultation events with territorial authorities, iwi, key stakeholders and other members of the community. A summary of the key workshop topics discussed is set out in **Appendix 1**.

Prior to the first round of formal public engagement, each Major Project Response and the list of available Common Methods per Reach was confirmed during a workshop with the FMP sub-committee in April 2017. As identified in Steps 4 and 6 above, community engagement has occurred in tandem with preparing working drafts of the floodplain management and has also ultimately informed the Proposed FMP. Engagement activities included stalls at A&P shows, landowner meetings and focus groups, drop in sessions, an meetings with key stakeholders.

In accordance with the approach set out in Section 1, feedback obtained through Phase 2 has informed refinement of preferred option combinations. This has included commissioning more detailed analysis of specific river management options set out in the following reports:

- Waipoua River Urban Area Flood and Erosion Risk Management Approach Development – WSP Opus (2019)
- Buffer Management Benefits and Risks – Russel Death (2018)
- Te Kāuru Potential channel adjustments - WSP Opus (2019)

Formal public engagement during Phase 2 occurred in four separate stages during 2018 / 2019 as outlined below. There were also letters sent to landowners; information in local papers; social media campaigns; radio interviews; and; a website (www.tekauru.co.nz) set up for feedback and information sharing.

Stage	Dates	Purpose	Number of people engaged*
Stage 1	16 July to 16 September 2018	To seek feedback on draft versions of Volume 1 – Background and Overview and Volume 2 – Location Specific Values, Issues and Responses	400
Stage 2a	1 to 11 November 2018	To present updated draft flood maps for the Waipoua River through Masterton urban area	140
Stage 2b	6 to 9 December 2018	To discuss with the public the possible flood management approaches and options for the Waipoua River through the Masterton urban area	81
Stage 2c	23 February to 5 March 2019	To seek feedback and discuss the proposed flood management approaches for the Waipoua river through Masterton urban area, Volume 3.	189

*This number does not include social media, website hits or external publications

3.0 Current Flood Risk

Within the rural area, an understanding of the current flood risk was developed by GWRC in 2014 to consider climate change. Maps of the current flood risk are included together with identified flood and erosion issues in the Proposed FMP. Flood modelling was subject to an independent audit with recommendations undertaken prior to the FMP being implemented (Gardner, 2019).

Masterton Urban Area

The current flood risk for Masterton was informed through the development of a Waipoua Officer Working Group (WOWG) established in mid-2015 with officers from GWRC and MDC. Officers were a mix of technical specialists (e.g. hydrologists, flood modeller, engineers) and management or planning personnel (e.g. district planner, project managers, utility and infrastructure managers).

One of the issues raised by MDC with the 2014 flood hazard maps were questions on the climate change assumptions used. The climate change assumptions used for the 2014 flood hazard maps reflect GWRC policy on climate change design criteria for flood hazard investigation/design (September 2013). The WOWG accepted this policy and agreed to apply these parameters in producing the flood hazard maps.

The independent audit recommended further refinement to the modelling of flood hazard affecting Masterton's urban area, which will be undertaken through implementation of the FMP.

4.0 River Management

In the context of the Proposed FMP, river management refers to works within the bed of the river, on river banks, and the maintenance of stopbanks. River management is undertaken through eight river management schemes which have collectively reduced, mitigated or managed flooding and erosion risk, with the purpose of protecting people, property, infrastructure, and productive rural land. These schemes were formed at various times over the past 50 years based on the wishes and support of the local community.

There are two distinct types of river management schemes operating within the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga catchment, which reflect the different natures of the rivers. Schemes covering the western side of the valley address larger, gravel bedded rivers (the Waingawa, Waipoua and Ruamahanga Rivers). Schemes on the eastern side encompass the Kopuaranga, Whangaehu and Taueru Rivers, narrower and more meandering silt bedded rivers coming from the Eastern Hills.

Approaches to flood risk in rural areas primarily address erosion concerns. Schemes along the gravel bedded rivers use a river management envelope as a tool to maintain a sufficient river channel and accommodate flood flows. The aim is to keep the river's channel within a design alignment and plant edges each side of the active bed in appropriately wide vegetated buffers to enable maintenance of the channel over time.

Planting normally includes modern sterile varieties of willow trees because of their robust nature and vigorous growth combined with an ability to resist erosion. The principle being that the buffers perform the bulk of the erosion protection and allow the scheme managers to manage break-outs of the river alignment before they damage assets and productive land located behind the buffers and stopbanks.

In comparison with earlier willow plantings, such as those done historically on the Whangaehu, Taueru and Kopuaranga Rivers, management takes a hands-on approach to establishing and managing willow plantations so that

they do not impinge on the river channel or otherwise cause a nuisance. Other complementary river management activities used throughout the Upper Ruamahanga catchment include:

- Gravel extraction;
- Bed and/or beach re-contouring (moving gravel within the river bed);
- Rock rip-rap (placement of rock lines along the edge/bank of the river);
- Rock groynes (placement of rock built out from the river edge/bank); and
- Vegetation clearance to prevent the build-up of islands in the river channel. This type of work involves using machinery such as diggers and bulldozers on the edge of the river, or sometimes in the river channel itself.

At the time schemes were established, their contribution to economic development was a primary concern. The focus of river management was therefore driven by a desire to minimise the impact of erosion and flooding on agricultural land and a drive to maximise the productive capacity of that land. Agricultural land use remains one of the key drivers behind the need for river and erosion management and creates the greatest demands on the management of our rivers.

In recent years, concern has been raised about the sustainability of river management techniques, and the impacts that these techniques and schemes have had on the river environment and cultural values. Given these concerns, and collaborative work between the schemes and community representatives, steps have been made to change or modify these management practices.

The Proposed FMP aims to build on these modified management practices and includes the concept of giving the river more room to develop a natural form. It also recognises the full range of river and floodplain values as part of the assessment and option development process.

5.0 Overarching Aims of FMP

Through the development of the Proposed FMP, overarching aims were identified to describe the desired outcomes to be achieved. In identifying the overarching aims of this FMP, inspiration was drawn from a range of different sources, including council policies, mission and purpose statements of organisations involved with the FMP, and the issues and values held by affected communities.

While the aims have been split into five groups, a complex relationship exists across the groups and between individual aims. No prioritisation is implied by the numbering of the aims, which has been used purely to assist discussion.

1. To work together to develop a sustainable floodplain management plan

- a. Provide affordable flood hazard management across a whole continuum of flood risk
- b. Align with integrated catchment management principles
- c. Follow the principles set out in the flood protection Code of Practice
- d. Endeavour to make future development and land-use compatible with flood risk

2. To support sustainable economic development

- a. Inform the long-term plans of local authorities
- b. Reduce the likelihood of loss to private property, business and agriculture
- c. Make property owners aware of their flood risks and damage potential
- d. Manage or reduce the risk to essential public infrastructure and maintain lifelines during flood events

3. To protect and improve the cultural values of rivers

- a. Improve the recognition of the impacts of flood and flood hazard management on cultural activities and values
- b. Improve the mauri of waterways within the catchment
- c. Improve access for mahinga kai and cultural practices
- d. Recognise and consider the interconnectedness of natural systems

4. To recognise local community needs and build resilient communities

- a. Make communities aware of their flood and erosion risk
- b. Recognise opportunities to support the sustainable aspirations of the community and landowners
- c. Identify and support opportunities for improved public access to and along rivers
- d. Maintain and improve the level of safety for recreation users of the rivers

5. To protect and enhance our natural spaces

- a. Improve awareness and understanding of the natural values and character of the river environment
- b. Improve recognition of impacts of flood and flood hazard management on environmental and ecological values
- c. Create more space for rivers and their natural processes
- d. Improve the water quality and habitat diversity along the rivers
- e. Make the use or extraction of natural resources including gravel management sustainable and compliant with relevant policies.

6.0 Floodplain Management Options

Options for floodplain management cover a range of structural, operational, planning and policy, emergency management and environmental enhancement methods. These have been developed during Phase 2 of preparing the Proposed FMP in response to the identified aims and values of the Upper Ruamahanga with input from targeted consultation and the FMP subcommittee.

6.1 Structural

Structural options encompass the development of new elements designed to keep flood waters or erosion away from existing development/assets. Within the Upper Ruamahanga catchment, rock linings, vegetation buffers and groynes are all employed to protect flood defences like stopbanks and maintain the position of the river channel.

New structural measures, such as stopbanks and installation of new rock lines or groynes are used to address site-specific issues. Such options typically involve higher levels of targeted capital expenditure and are identified as **Major Project Responses** within the Proposed FMP. The process of selecting preferred structural responses is summarised in **Section 8** of this report.

6.2 Operational / River Management

Operational / River Management responses involve ongoing physical intervention in the river environment. Such responses typically generate more gradual long-term changes which influence the physical legacy of a river. Implementation of this aspect of the FMP is set out within Operational

Management Plans employed by GWRC's Flood Protection operations team over a 5 to 10-year period.

Through Phase 2 of the FMP processes, river management / operational responses have sought to provide better recognition of the interconnectedness and function of natural systems throughout the Upper Ruamahanga whilst ensuring an ongoing degree of certainty to neighbouring landowners. As a result, the cost of implementation is expected to have reductions for work within riverbeds and increases in planting and maintaining vegetated river buffers. For example:

- Reconfirming the method and use of buffers and design lines as a management tool.
- Making correct use of the vegetated buffers as the preferred protection to land beyond the buffer area, establishing these in areas where they have not been developed, and allowing these to erode as intended in the methodology of river buffer and design channel alignments.
- Provide increased certainty of protection to land outside the river buffer areas, rather than the current approach which has been certainty of protection of the buffer areas themselves.
- Enable more natural river processes to establish through river management / operation works. It is expected that this will lead to a reduction in the frequency of minor interventions in the river channel, however occasionally more substantial interventions may be required. Typical maintenance work will focus on areas outside the wetted channel.

Preferred river management / operational options developed during Phase 2 are set out below:

- Code of Practice
- River Management Envelopes (Buffer Strips)
- River Bed Level Monitoring
- Gravel Extraction and Analysis
- Riparian Planting of Buffers
- Mixed Riparian Planting within Buffers
- Pest Management in Riparian Planted Buffers
- Pool Run Riffle Envelopes
- Isolated Works Support
- Historic Channel Lines
- Alternative land use within planted buffers

River management methods directly manage pressure on the natural system in response to recognised values. Such methods seek to balance landowner rights with aspirations of the community and iwi. A key outcome of this FMP is to give the river more room, recognising the interconnectedness of natural systems and responding to natural processes and character.

Through engagement on the Draft Floodplain Management Plan, potential gaps were highlighted in relation to the implication of planting river management envelopes and benefits and risks of planted riparian buffers. These have subsequently been addressed through clarifying the addition of pest management in riparian planted buffers and a new role of Riparian Management Officer as part of environmental enhancement.

In addition, GWRCs ongoing role relating to gravel extraction and analysis in the western rivers has been included to facilitate the continued sustainability of gravel extraction. This seeks to ensure gravel extraction occurs at a rate that matches gravel supply, therefore ensuring the capacity of the channel can be maintained while avoiding the negative impacts of over extraction.

6.3 Planning and Policy

Planning and policy methods are typically developed under the RMA and can include flood mapping, zoning land, planning rules and standards, and other plan provisions which assist with managing identified erosion and flooding risks. This provides the potential to be able to avoid the hazard completely and to minimise the effects of any residual flood hazard.

Being able to effectively restrict the location of development based on the flood and erosion risks is potentially the most effective tool available to manage such risks in the long term. This is because the performance of both river channel management and structural works are at the mercy of natural variations and the dynamic nature of rivers.

Preferred planning and policy options developed during Phase 2 of the FMP encompass:

- Land use controls
- Designations
- Flood Hazard Maps
- Rural Stopbank Policy
- Scheme Funding Decision Making Policy
- Abandonment / Retirement of Assets
- River Management Access
- Strategic Land Purchase
- Protection Against Deforestation in Upper Catchment

Management which has constrained the river through delivering on landowner expectations establish a strong position for public ownership of river margins. Opportunities to bring land into public ownership through strategic land purchases and improve delivery of this aspiration should be recognised by councils, as well as retention of any esplanade strips, and involvement in any subdivision proposals.

6.4 Emergency Management

Emergency management plays an important part of floodplain management and encompasses the knowledge, skills, resources and relationships which enable communities to respond to and recover from an emergency event.

Emergency management often responds to risks which remain following other flood or erosion responses, i.e. that which cannot be effectively mitigated physically or planned for by exceeding design levels or outside of conditions that can be managed by the floodplain management plan.

Preferred emergency management options developed to fulfil these roles during Phase 2 of the FMP encompass:

- Community Resilience
- Flood forecasting and warning systems

6.5 Environmental Enhancement

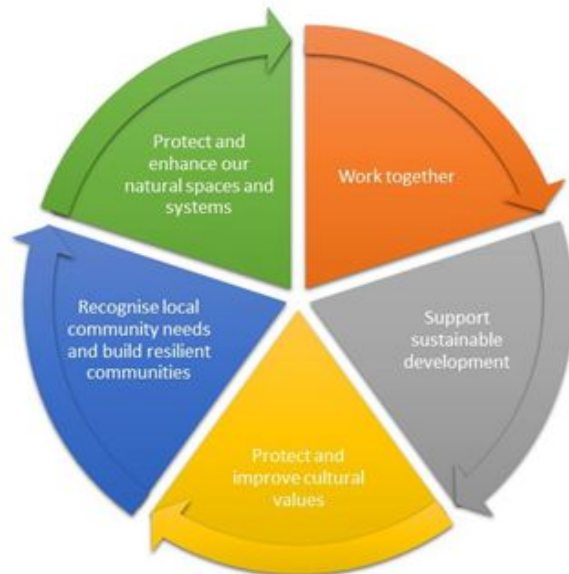
Environmental enhancement seeks to raise awareness and understanding of the natural values and character of the river environment. The primary goal of environmental enhancement is to improve the recognition of the impact of flood and erosion management on environmental and ecological values.

These encompass the following preferred management techniques:

- Environmental Strategy
- Community Support Officer
- Riparian Management Officer
- Care Groups and Clubs

7.0 Multi Criteria Analysis

To identify and confirm preferred floodplain management options included within the Draft FMP, a simplified Multi Criteria Analysis (MCA) was developed with input from the FMP sub-committee in October 2015. This was subsequently used to test options against overarching FMP aims and identify any areas requiring improvement to bring their performance to a level acceptable to the subcommittee.



- To **work together** to develop sustainable floodplain management plan
- To support sustainable **economic** development
- To protect and improve **cultural** values of rivers
- To recognise local **community needs** and build **resilient communities**
- To protect and enhance our **natural** spaces

The following series of questions were developed to prompt discussion and guide responses during an MCA evaluation. These have been considered using a simplified traffic light system and numbered ratings¹. Decision making criteria have not been weighted but rather used as prompts to ensure the overarching aims of the Proposed FMP are being developed.

Economic	Is it affordable (now and into the future)?
	Does it reduce likelihood of loss to private property, business or agriculture?
	Does it enhance wider economic opportunities?
Resilient Communities	Is it adaptable to change?
	Does it manage or reduce the risk to essential public infrastructure?
	Does it protect the health and safety of the community?
Cultural	Are cultural values recognised?
	Does it recognise the interconnectedness of natural systems?
Natural Spaces / Processes	Does it improve natural values / character?
	Does it improve natural processes / ecology?
Community Needs	Does it improve river access?
	Does it improve recreation safety?
	Does it respond to community aspirations?

¹ For use in the Waipoua Urban Reach only

8.0 Major Project Response Evaluation

Major project responses identify options that seek a major, permanent fix to a flooding or erosion issue. They are generally a one-off structural response with an initial capital cost that creates a step change in the level of service relating to flood or erosion protection. Once implemented it is expected to last many years with reduced ongoing maintenance or reduced impacts on values in comparison to on-going river management / operational responses.

The following site-specific issues have been developed as Major Project Responses during Phase 2 of the FMP and worked through with the FMP sub-committee and subsequent community engagement as part of developing preferred options included within the Proposed FMP:

- Masterton Urban Waipoua
- Masterton South Waingawa Stopbank
- Rathkeale College
- River Road Properties
- Masterton District Council Water Supply
- Homebush Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Paierau Road Flood Risk Management
- Aerodrome Erosion Risk Management

8.1 Masterton Urban Waipoua

8.1.1 Issue

There are several issues relating to flooding hazards within the urban reach of the Waipoua River. One of the key issues is the potential flood risk to urban areas of Masterton during a 1% AEP event. The risk of a 1% AEP event is expected to increase into the future, as the effects of climate change lead to larger and more frequent flooding events.

Flood modelling used to identify flood issues relating to Masterton were subject to an independent audit, the recommendations of which will be undertaken to confirm actual flood risks prior to preferred options being developed.

8.1.2 Options

Masterton's Urban Reach options were developed with the Waipoua Masterton Urban Area Project Group reporting to the FMP Sub-committee. This process was assisted by WSP Opus as detailed in a separate report: WSP Opus, (2019), Waipoua River Urban Area: Flood and Erosion Risk Management Approach Development. In summary, the option selection process involved the development of a long and short list of options, with the following short list evaluated:

Non-structural

Includes: survey of house levels in flood sensitive areas & assessment of stormwater risk, updated asset management plans, engaging with community to raise awareness of risk & promote community preparedness (temporary defences), review of emergency planning, critical infrastructure and 'lifelines', review land use planning / planning restrictions, review flood warning system and install additional flow gauging.

Stopbanks

Includes the construction of new or upgraded stopbanks both within the urban reach and immediately upstream of the railway bridge in reach 12.

Conveyance & stopbanks

Includes the lowering of river terraces within the urban reach where required but not altering the existing active channel. This would occur in tandem with upgrading or constructing new stopbanks to meet design levels.

Storage

Includes a (or series of) structure(s) which hold back floodwater in the upper reaches of the Waipoua River (reaches 9-12).

8.1.3 Evaluation

The preferred options² have been developed as a staged process applying **non-structural** methods prior to implementing **conveyance and stopbanks** along defined lengths of the Waipoua River through Masterton. Successive stages are able to adapt in response to more detailed understanding and design is summarised overleaf and the adapted MCA analysis developed in association with the Project Group is set out in **Table 1**.

Table 1: MCA of Waipoua Urban Area Options (WSP Opus, 2019)

Criteria ³	Non-structural	Stopbanks	Conveyance (& stopbanks)	Storage
Economic	1	3	2	4
Resilient community	1	3	2	4
Culture & identity	4	3	3	1
Natural spaces & processes	4	3	1	2
Community needs	1	3	2	4
Short term flood risk management	2	1	4	4
Long term flood risk management	2	1	1	1
Total	15	17	15	20

² Preferred options highlighted in blue

³ 1 = Most aligned with FMP overarching aims 4 = Least aligned with FMP overarching aims

8.2 Masterton South Waingawa Stopbanks

8.2.1 Issue

The existing stopbank between the SH2 Bridge and the Waingawa Railway Bridge (FMP Issue 179) along the true left bank of the Waingawa River is subject to risk of erosion and flooding which affect an area of industrial land and two residential properties. This stopbank is in relatively poor condition, although assessed as “fit for purpose”.

If the stopbank is breached, the flooding risk remains contained within an area of land wedged between SH2 and the rail bridge. East of the industrial site, the predicted flow over Ngaumutawa Road is less than 10cm. Taking climate change predictions out of the model means the predicted flow does not overtop this road. Given this, the risk to property damage east of Ngaumutawa Road is low.

The existing stopbank is located within the buffer and close to the river edge with limited existing protection. Beyond this, the adjoining industrial area is a contaminated site (SLUR – SN/06/141/02), the degree of contamination and associated cost of remediation is unknown. Managing the channel alignment through this reach must consider scour risk at the rail and road bridges.

This area also forms part of the gateway experience into Masterton observed from the existing SH2 road and rail bridges.

8.2.1 Options

The following options were evaluated:

- **Status Quo:** Maintain existing stopbank in situ
- **Option 1:** Provide new rock line to increase bank edge security
- **Option 2:** Remove existing stopbank in its entirety
- **Option 3:** Relocate existing stopbank outside design fairway
- **Option 4:** Raise road centre line of Ngaumutawa Road

8.2.2 Evaluation

The preferred option is to maintain the **Status Quo** dependent on the cost of remedying contamination of the adjoining industrial land. Residual risk to private property is addressed through **Emergency Management** responses which are included as common methods.

Relocating stopbanks beyond the river management envelope requires understanding of the site contamination and any remediation or containment requirements. Once the costs of addressing contamination is established, **relocate existing stopbank outside design fairway** is preferred in terms of aligning with common methods and enabling more space for the river alongside enhancements to cultural and amenity aspirations in this important gateway location (see **Figure 2**).

The MCA applied to develop this preferred option is set out in **Table 2** in addition to the following specific direction has been provided by the FMP sub-committee:

- The future aspirations of the land owner must be considered whilst recognising the risk of flooding is limited to a relatively small area of land
- The degree of contamination and cost of rehabilitation is important to understand before purchasing property or committing to relocating the stopbank.
- There is an ongoing need to consider erosion protection in the context of the adjoining SH2 road bridge.
- Aesthetic and access considerations are important in this area including downstream of the SH 2 Road Bridge. Improving the amenity along this area of river is consistent with *mano o te wai*, recognising the importance of the amenity and character of the river in this important gateway location.

Figure 2: South Masterton Stopbank



Table 2: MCA of Masterton South Waingawa Stopbank Options

Criteria ⁴	Status Quo Preferred Option Maintain existing stopbank in situ	Option 1 Provide new rock line to increase bank edge security	Option 2 Remove existing stopbank in its entirety	Option 3: Preferred Option Relocate existing stopbank outside buffer (following significant damage)	Option 4 Raise Ngaumutawa Road
Economic	- Does not cost much currently - Could be expensive to fix if it fails	- Potential high initial cost - Reduces risk to private property	- Increased risk to localised area of private land including new business development - Contamination may increase costs of earthworks	- Existing designation in MDC district plan allows for this - Contamination may increase costs of earthworks and may require additional remedial works	- Increased risk to localised area of private land including new business development - Contamination may increase costs of earthworks
Resilient Community	- Less adaptable to change - Risk to industrial land	- Less adaptable to change - Address risk to bridge structure	- Risk to industrial land - More adaptable to change - Requires more detailed understanding of contaminated site to determine risk to health and safety	- Requires more detailed understanding of contaminated site to determine risk to health and safety	- More adaptable to change - Requires more detailed understanding of contaminated site to determine risk to health and safety
Cultural	- Least responsive to interconnectedness of natural systems	- Least responsive to interconnectedness of natural systems	- Planting buffer more consistent with Mano o te wai in this important gateway location	- Planting buffer more consistent with Mano o te wai in this important gateway location	- Planting buffer more consistent with Mano o te wai in this important gateway location
Natural Spaces / Processes	- Localised incursion into buffer within river management envelope - Less opportunity to improve ecology along river margin	- Localised incursion into buffer within contained area of river margin	- Fits with principle of giving river room to function - Greater opportunities for planting to improve natural processes / ecology	- Fits with principle of giving river room to function - Opportunities for planting to improve natural processes / ecology	- Fits with principle of giving river room to function - Opportunities for planting to improve natural processes / ecology
Community Needs / Amenity	- Reduce room for planting in buffer at this important gateway location	- Reduce room for planting in buffer at this important gateway location	- Increased room for planting - opportunity for safe access along buffer - responds to important gateway location	- Increased room for planting - opportunity for safe access along buffer - responds to important gateway location	- Increased room for planting - opportunity for safe access along buffer - responds to important gateway location

⁴ ● = Flawed ● = Undecided or localised issues ● = Achieves criteria

8.3 Rathkeale Stopbank

8.3.1 Issue

The Rathkeale Stopbank and associated erosion control works (FMP Issues 28 and 29) are associated with an existing flooding and erosion risk at Rathkeale College. This reach of the Ruamahanga River is extremely narrow, which has caused significant erosion of the banks on both sides of the river.

Stopgap rock armouring and remedial river bank work which maintains the existing stop bank would require substantial ongoing cost. The stopbank is of poor quality, with mature trees growing too close to the bank on the river side. Beyond this, the identification of buffers and relocation of stopbanks would result in an economic cost associated with the loss of existing land along both sides of the river. This land comprises part of the established playing fields in Rathkeale College to the true-right and agricultural land within the current sweep of a pivot irrigator to the true left.

In the event flooding occurs, field remediation costs will vary and may be high and ongoing where these are protected to a lower level of service. Protecting buildings provides economic certainty to Rathkeale College to ensure their ongoing business activity. However, the risk to life is considered low with flooding and erosion risk largely limited to open space playing field areas. Shifting existing stopbanks has potential to modify cultural sites and care needs to be taken to ensure these sites and cultural values remain protected.

8.3.2 Options

The following options were evaluated:

- **Status Quo:** Maintain stop bank in current position
- **Option 1:** Retreat stop bank behind current buffer
- **Option 2:** Retreat stop bank behind new buffer
- **Option 3:** Retreat stop bank behind playing fields
- **Option 4:** Extend buffer along true left-hand side of river
- **Option 5:** Realigning the river channel to enable sufficient space for planted buffers

8.3.3 Evaluation

The preferred option seeks to **realign the river channel to enable sufficient space for planted buffers** through Rathkeale Reach (see **Figure 3**). This will continue to be worked through with Rathkeale College and the adjoining land owner. The following principles have been developed by the FMP sub-committee through continued consultation:

- Ensure buildings are protected from flooding;
- Accept that fields may be flooded from time to time;
- Identify more room for buffer strips which better reflect the natural movement and function of this section of river corridor within which erosion may occur;
- Determine changes in stopbank locations in consultation with Iwi to respect cultural site; and
- If land owner wants additional protection, GWRC might not be able to fund such additional work.

The MCA is included in **Table 3**.

Figure 3: Rathkeale river realignment

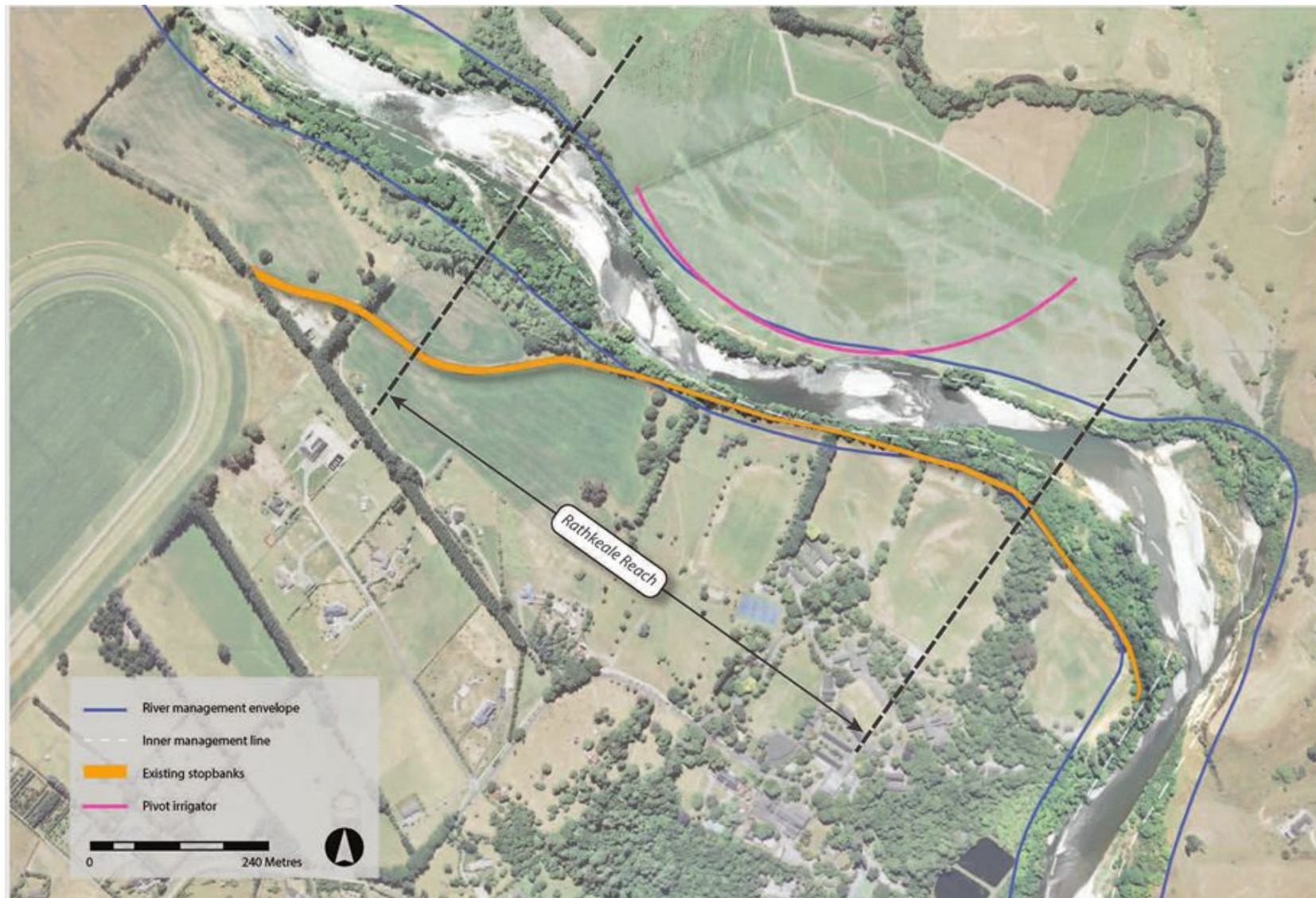





Table 3: MCA Analysis of Rathkeale Stopbank Options

Criteria ⁵	Status Quo Maintain stop bank in current position	Option 1 Retreat stop bank behind current buffer	Option 2 Retreat stop bank behind new buffer	Option 3 Retreat stop bank behind playing fields	Option 4 Extend buffer along true left-hand side of river	Option 5: Preferred Option Realign the river channel to enable sufficient space for planted buffers
Economic	- Substantial ongoing cost to maintain level of service of rock armouring	- Ongoing cost of rock armouring - Loss of part of the playing field - Reduction in likelihood of further loss to private property	- Loss of larger area of the playing field - Reduction in likelihood of further loss to private property	- Intermittent loss of field following flooding - Cost of tidying playing fields following flood event - Reduction in likelihood of loss to private property	- Economic cost of change in agricultural land / playing fields	- High initial cost - Economic cost of change in agricultural land / playing fields
Resilient Community	- Least adaptable to change - Potential increased impacts up stream and down stream - Limited risk to essential public infrastructure / community health and safety	- Adaptable to change - Manages risk to essential public infrastructure / community health and safety	- More adaptable to change - Manages risk to essential public infrastructure / community health and safety	- More adaptable to change - Limited risk to essential public infrastructure / community health and safety	- Adaptable to change - Limited risk to essential public infrastructure	- Adaptable to change - Manages risk to essential public infrastructure / community health and safety
Cultural	- Requires ongoing collaboration to recognise cultural values - Least responsive to interconnectedness of natural systems	- Potential construction impacts on cultural sites	- Potential construction impacts on cultural sites	- Potential construction impacts on cultural sites	- Requires ongoing collaboration to recognise cultural values	- Requires ongoing collaboration to recognise cultural values
Natural Spaces / Processes	- Ongoing rock armouring impacts on river margin - Least room for river, natural processes	- Ensures the river has more room - Opportunities for natural processes / ecology	- Ensures the river has more room - Opportunities for natural processes / ecology	- Ensures the river has more room - Opportunities for natural processes / ecology	- Increased impacts on the river ecology during construction - Ensures the river has more room - Opportunities for natural processes / ecology	- Increased impacts on the river ecology during construction - Ensures the river has more room - Opportunities for natural processes / ecology
Community Needs / Amenity	- Increased infrastructure along river margins	- Reduction in playing fields - Increased stop bank height along edge of buffer strip	- Reduction in playing fields - Reduced stop bank height	- Intermittent loss of playing fields - Lowest stop bank height further from river	- No reduction in playing fields	- Reduction in playing fields

⁵  = Flawed  = Undecided or localised issues  = Achieves criteria

8.4 River Road Properties

8.4.1 Issue

An area of private property accommodating residential dwellings along River Road to the east of Masterton, adjacent to the Ruamahanga River is subject to ongoing risk of erosion (FMP Issue 54 and 53).

Active erosion has been observed in recent years, and during the 1998 flood event with some parts of these properties eroded into the river. While rock groynes have been constructed at the toe of the bank over a long period of time, they were not specifically designed to withstand large flood events and are not considered to provide a high level of security.

Immediately downstream of the residential properties on River Road is the Masterton cemetery and the landfill, which are protected by several (19) rock groynes as well as a reasonably well-established willow buffer.

This area is identified as a high priority issue and work needs to ensure ongoing protection of the true right bank of the Ruamahanga downstream of the Waipoua confluence. There is currently not much opportunity to relax the bank edge given the proximity of adjoining dwellings.

8.4.2 Options

The following options were evaluated:

- **Status quo:** Rock groynes, willow buffers, gravel management
- **Option 1:** New rock line for 200+ metres
- **Option 2:** Purchase 6 properties to reduce risk
- **Option 3:** Encourage overflow path on true left-hand side of river
- **Option 4:** Widen and realign the current main river channel and construct rock groynes and a planted buffer

8.4.3 Evaluation

The preferred option is to **widen and realign the current main river channel and construct rock groynes and a planted buffer**. The river channel will be realigned on the true left bank and rock groynes will be constructed alongside a planted buffer on the right bank. This gives the river more room whilst increasing protection with a reinforced rock line to provide further protection in a big event. Whilst river realignment will have impacts on the river ecology during construction, this will reduce as will pressure on new and existing rock groynes that are protecting residential dwellings, a cemetery and area of landfill.

The preferred option to manage the erosion risk at River Road is illustrated on **Figure 4** and the MCA evaluation is included in **Table 4**.

Figure 4: River Road Erosion Protection

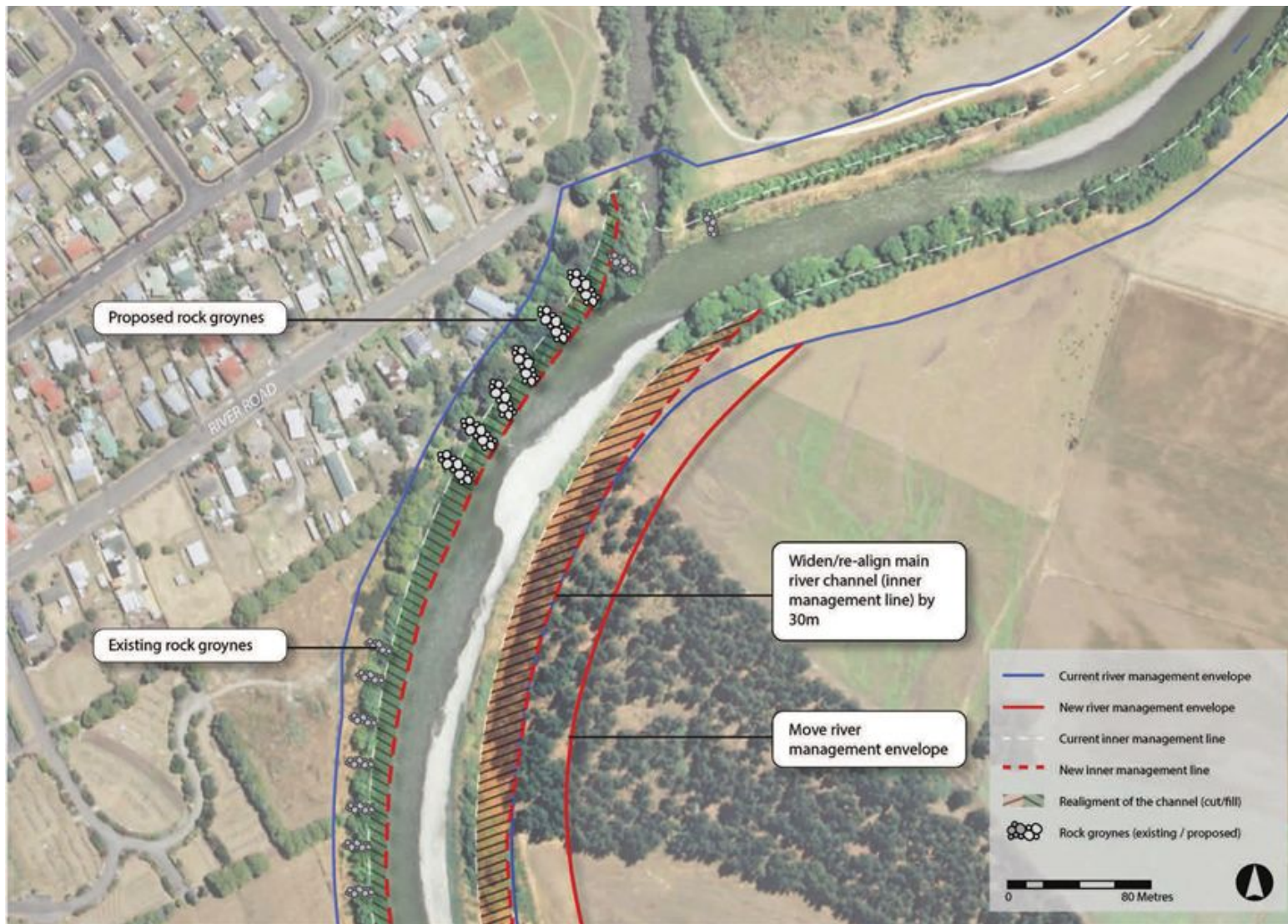





Table 4: MCA of River Road Options

Criteria ⁶	Status quo Rock groynes, willow buffers and gravel management	Option 1 New rock line for 200+ metres	Option 2 Purchase 6 properties to reduce risk	Option 3 Encourage overflow path on true left-hand side of river	Option 4: Preferred Option Widen and realign the current main river channel and construct rock groynes and a planted buffer on the right bank
Economic	- Repeated work means that substantial costs build up over the long term - No long-term protection guarantee	- High initial cost - No long-term protection guarantee	- High initial cost - Would likely work with ongoing rock work	- Unlikely to work independently of other options	- High initial cost - Avoids need for property purchase (Uses MDC and LINZ Hydro Land)
Resilient Community	- Limited options to manage erosion risk in this location - Protecting erosion in this location protects against further erosion down stream	- Protecting erosion in this location helps protect against further erosion down stream	- Requires further options to protect against further erosion downstream	- Concern with potential downstream erosion effects	- Reduces pressure on existing erosion protection assets around cemetery and landfill
Cultural	- Requires ongoing collaboration to recognise cultural values	- Requires ongoing collaboration to recognise cultural values	- Requires ongoing collaboration to recognise cultural values	- Requires ongoing collaboration to recognise cultural values	- Requires ongoing collaboration to recognise cultural values
Natural Spaces / Processes	- Requires fighting river in critical location - Managing erosion risk predominantly relies on hard engineering	- Requires fighting river in critical location - Managing erosion risk predominantly relies on hard engineering	- Requires fighting river in critical location - Gives river more room for natural processes to occur	- Works with natural processes of river	- Impacts on natural process / river ecology during construction - Provides more space for the natural values / character of the river
Community Needs / Amenity	- Potential ongoing threats to cemetery / landfill - Limited amenity options	- Greater protection of cemetery - Limited amenity options	- Opportunity to improve access along river margin (3 river trails concept).	- Potential ongoing threats to cemetery / landfill - Limited amenity options	- Greater protection of cemetery - Limited amenity options

⁶  = Flawed  = Undecided or localised issues  = Achieves criteria

8.5 Masterton District Council Raw Water Supply Pipe Line

8.5.1 Issue

The pipeline supplying Masterton's potable water supply is vulnerable to lateral bank erosion even from small flood events (FMP Issue 157). If the existing raw water pipeline is damaged during an erosion event, there is currently 3 days storage in place, in addition to provision for pump stations to be activated adjacent to the existing water treatment plant.

Geographical constraints make implementation of alternative options very challenging. Masterton District Council (MDC) also manage the river to maintain sufficient water levels in the river for water to flow into the Taratahi Water Race located approximately 250 metres upstream from the Black Creek confluence. This weir has the potential to affect the river flow direction during floods by directing the main flow towards the left bank of the river and increasing the erosion potential on the outside of the bend at this location, where the water pipeline is near the current river bank.

8.5.2 Options

The following options were evaluated:

- **Status Quo:** Rock groynes, willow buffers, gravel management
- **Option 1:** Coordinate river management and emergency management planning
- **Option 2:** Construct rock groynes to hold channel alignment
- **Option 3:** Relocate water supply line out of buffer zone
- **Option 4:** Improve Contingency to 20 days potable water supply
- **Preferred Option:** Construct rock groynes at critical locations alongside coordinated River Management and Emergency Management Planning

8.5.3 Evaluation

The preferred option is to **construct rock groynes at critical locations alongside coordinated River Management and Emergency Management Planning**. This provides a higher level of security at a site near the Black Creek confluence and represents localised structural measures retained within river management envelopes. Residual risk associated with the pipeline and Masterton's water supply will be mitigated through coordinated River Management and Emergency Management Planning and subject to a Memorandum of Understanding between GWRC and MDC.

The management strategy must also work proactively with CDC to ensure work carried out to the intake of the Taratahi Water Race minimises potential negative effects on the opposite bank adjacent to the MDC pipeline.

The location of rock groynes at the Black Creek confluence is illustrated on **Figure 5** and the MCA evaluation is included in **Table 5**.

Figure 5: MDC Water Supply Pipeline

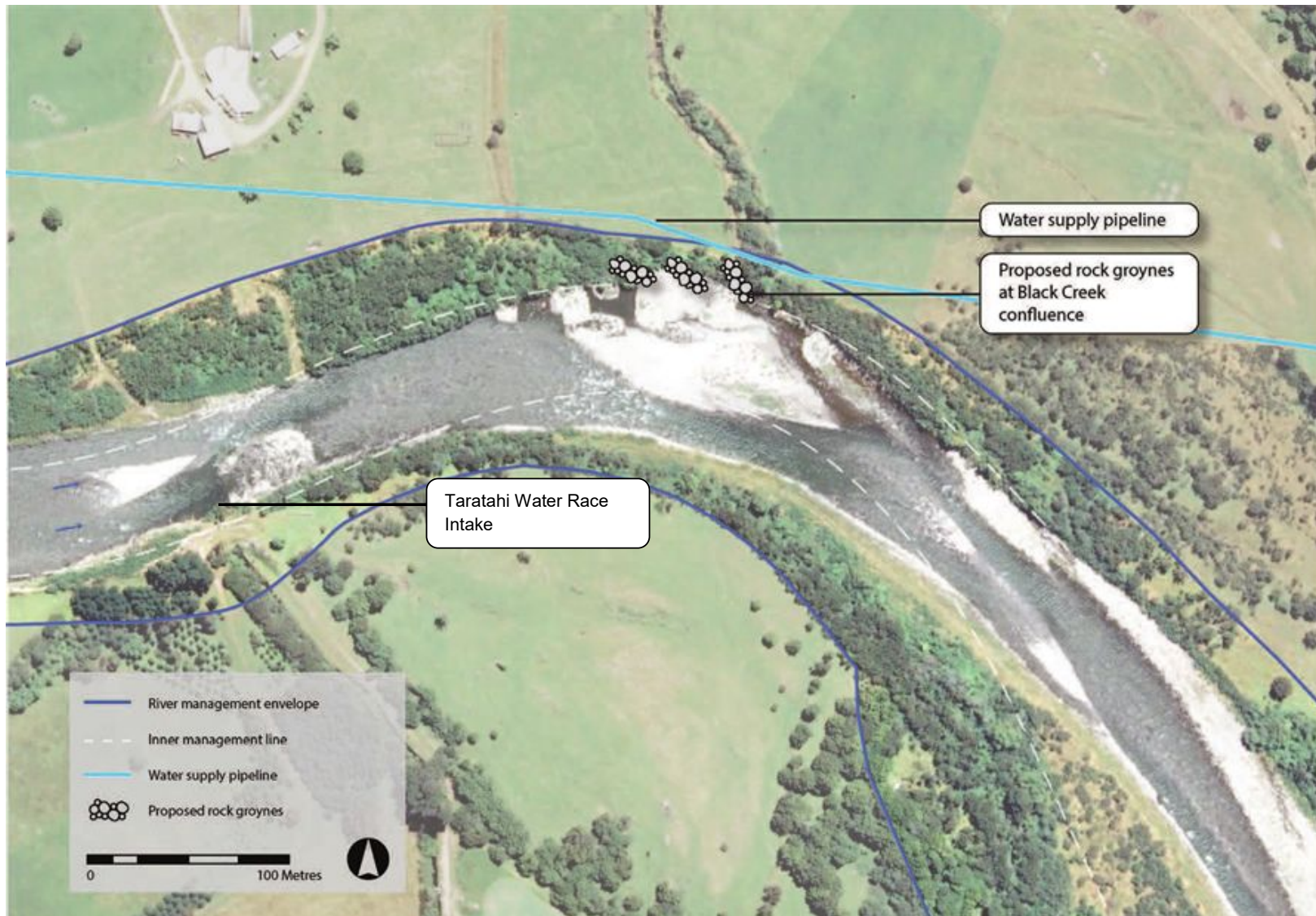


Table 5: MCA of Council Raw Water Supply Pipe Line

Criteria ⁷	Status Quo Rock groynes, willow buffers and gravel management	Option 1 Coordinated River Management and Emergency Management Planning	Option 2 Construct Rock groynes to hold channel alignment	Option 3 Relocate water supply line out of buffer zone.	Option 4 Contingency	Preferred Option Rock works at Black Creek plus Coordinated River Management and Emergency Management Planning
Economic	- High ongoing costs - Potential economic threat to Masterton - High ongoing costs if backup contingency plan is implemented.	- Limited ongoing costs - Will not work independently of other options	- High initial and potential ongoing costs - Further work necessary to confirm such work is viable	- Substantial initial cost (Potentially unaffordable)	- High ongoing cost	- Limited ongoing costs - Ongoing costs and management implications
Resilient Community	- Risk to essential public infrastructure managed through contingency plan	- Does not reduce risk to essential infrastructure - Less adaptable to change	- Manages risk to essential infrastructure - Less adaptable to change	- Technical issues remain	- Provides increased resilience to community in the event there is an emergency	- Manages risk to essential infrastructure - Less adaptable to change
Cultural	- Requires ongoing collaboration to recognise cultural values	- Requires ongoing collaboration to recognise cultural values	- Requires ongoing collaboration to recognise cultural values	- Requires ongoing collaboration to recognise cultural values	- Requires ongoing collaboration to recognise cultural values	- Requires ongoing collaboration to recognise cultural values
Natural Spaces / Processes	- Essential infrastructure retained in buffer strip	- No significant issues identified	- Constricts space for river processes in localised area	- Recognises space for natural processes along river	- No significant issues identified	- Constricts space for river processes in localised area
Community Needs / Amenity	- No significant issues identified	- No significant issues identified	- No significant issues identified	- No significant issues identified	- No significant issues identified	- No significant issues identified

⁷ ● = Flawed ● = Undecided or localised issues ● = Achieves criteria

8.6 Homebush Waste Water Treatment Plant

8.6.1 Issue

There is potential for the head works facility of the existing Homebush Waste Water Treatment plant to become inundated with flood water as a result of overtopping an adjoining lower section of stop bank. The existing stop bank provides 100-year flood protection (without a climate change allowance of +30%).

There is a level of uncertainty around the additional risk, with work ongoing by MDC to confirm which is expected. The river previously broke through in 1998.

8.6.1 Options

Three options were evaluated in this area:

- **Status Quo:** Rock groynes, willow buffers and gravel management
- **Option 1:** Increase resilience of headworks facility
- **Option 2:** Raise lower section of stop bank

8.6.1 Evaluation

The preferred option is to address the risk to this essential infrastructure by **increasing resilience of the headworks facility**. This will be achieved by raising its level of similar. MDC are undertaking further work on the resilience of the existing headworks facility with this understanding and expect to have more certainty as to the work to the headworks facility required.

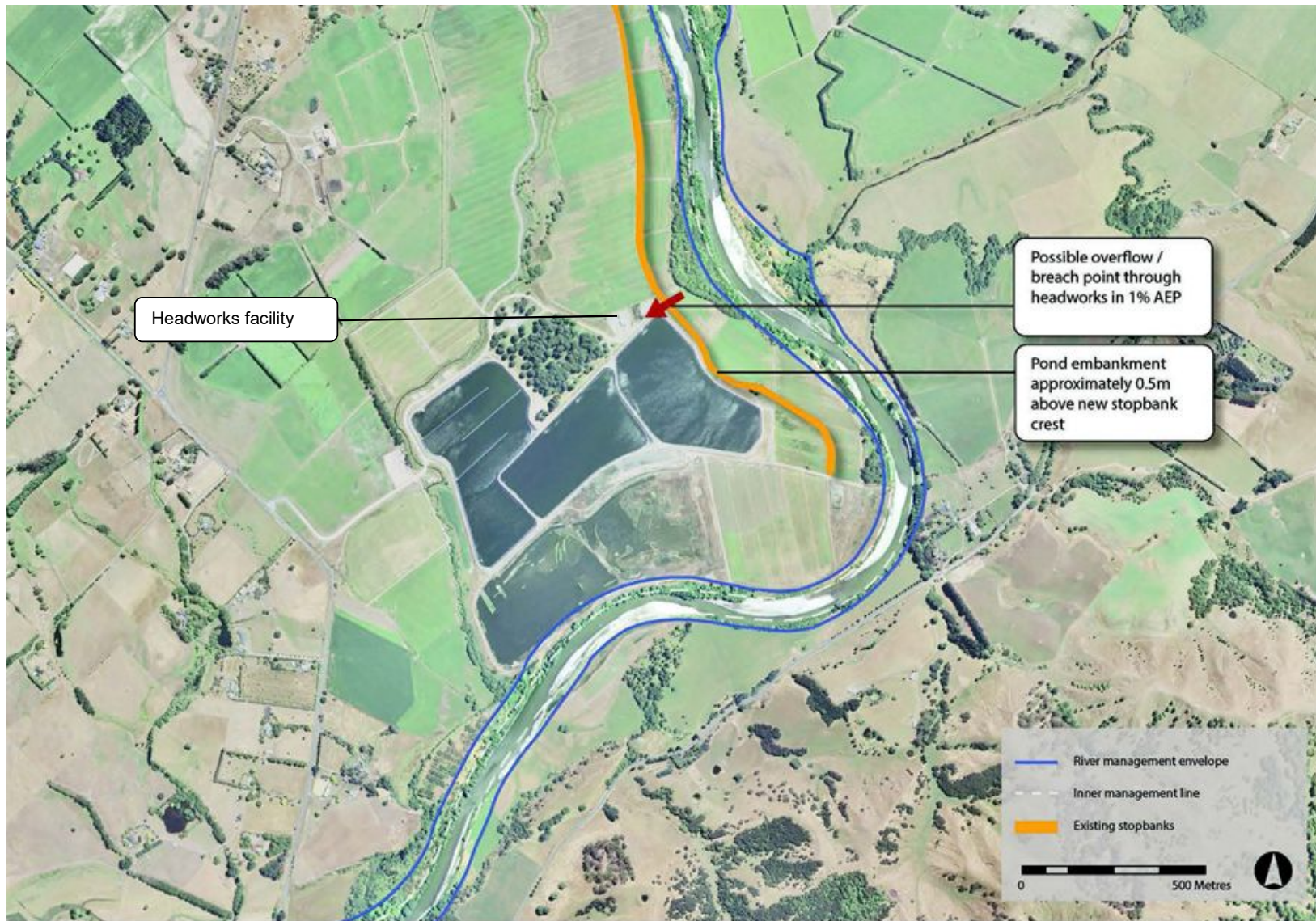
A plan of the Homebush Wastewater facility is illustrated on **Figure 6** and the MCA evaluation is included in **Table 6**.

Table 6: MCA of Homebush Waste Water Treatment Plant

Criteria ⁸	Status Quo Rock groynes, willow buffers and gravel management	Option 1: Proffered Option Increase resilience of the headworks facility	Option 2 Raise lower section of stop bank
Economic	- High ongoing costs - Potential increased ongoing repair / servicing cost	- High initial cost - Ongoing servicing repair	- High initial cost and ongoing maintenance
Resilient Community	- Risk to essential infrastructure uncertain	- Reduces risk to essential infrastructure - Remains responsive to change within river margin	- Reduces risk to essential infrastructure - Less adaptable to change
Cultural	- Requires ongoing collaboration to recognise cultural values	- Requires ongoing collaboration to recognise cultural values	- Requires ongoing collaboration to recognise cultural values
Natural Spaces / Processes	- Natural spaces / process already modified in this area	- Natural spaces / process already modified in this area	- Natural spaces / process further modified in this area
Community Needs / Amenity	- Potential for recreation trail along river margin	- Potential for recreation trail along river margin	- Potential for recreation trail along river margin

⁸ ● = Flawed ● = Undecided or localised issues ● = Achieves criteria

Figure 6: Homebush Waste Water



8.7 Paierau Road

8.7.1 Issue

The southern approach to Paierau Road Bridge is inundated to a depth of 0.5 m in a 20% AEP and up to 1 m in a 1% AEP flood. The road is closed in a 1-in-3-year event.

8.7.2 Options

The following options were evaluated:

- **Status Quo:** Road closure in flood event
- **Option 1:** Install warning signs and improved road closure warning based on rainfall triggers
- **Option 2:** Increase stop bank heights / replace bridge

8.7.3 Evaluation

The preferred option is to **install warning signs and improved road closure warning based on rainfall triggers** to manage residual risk to road users during flood events. This accepts access to and across the river will periodically be limited by flood events whilst enabling a more cost effective adaptable response which responds well to cultural and natural spaces/ processes.

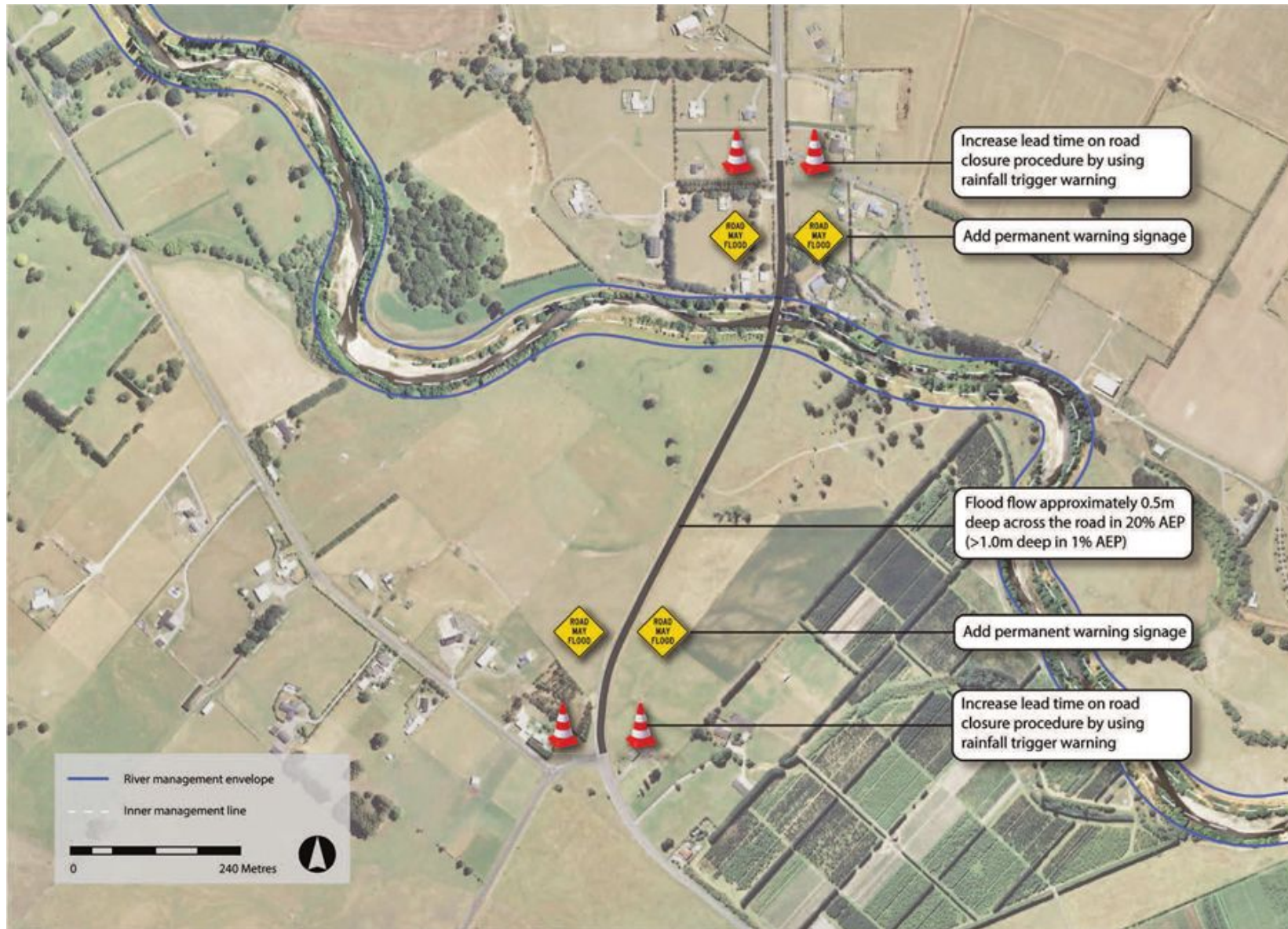
A plan of Paierau Road and the preferred option is illustrated on **Figure 7** with the MCA evaluation set out in **Table 7**.

Table 7: MCA of Paierau Road

Criteria ⁹	Status Quo Road closure in flood event	Option 1: Preferred Option Install warning signs and improved road closure warning	Option 2 Increase stop bank heights / replace bridge
Economic	- Low ongoing cost	- Low ongoing cost	- High initial and ongoing cost
Resilient Community	- Risk to health and safety of road users through limited advanced warning	- Risk to health and safety managed	- Less flexibility for future changes to river management
Cultural	- Requires ongoing collaboration to recognise cultural values	- Requires ongoing collaboration to recognise cultural values	- Reduces recognition of interconnected of natural systems
Natural Spaces / Processes	- No identified issues	- No identified issues	- May further constrict space for river in localised area
Community Needs / Amenity	- Access across river will periodically be prevented	- Access across river will periodically be prevented	- Potential improved river access during small flood events

⁹ ● = Flawed ● = Undecided or localised issued ● = Achieves criteria

Figure 7: Paierau Road



8.8 Aerodrome Rock Work

8.8.1 Issue

The runway of the Hood Aerodrome is at continual risk of erosion. Rock groynes previously constructed give some degree of protection, however, a larger rock revetment would be required within the river edge envelope to provide a higher degree of protection. In the long term, Masterton would like to have a commercial service which will require MDC to revisit this in the time.

8.8.2 Options

The following options were developed and considered:

- **Status Quo:** Rock groynes, willow buffers and gravel management
- **Option 1:** Rock revetment with willow poles

8.8.3 Evaluation

Rock revetment with willow poles is preferred in this area. The runway has been recognised as essential infrastructure which will need to be protected into the future. The continued requirement for effective structural methods is therefore the preferred option in this location, acknowledging that this has high initial implementation costs and associated management and limits provision for adequate room for the river in this localised area.

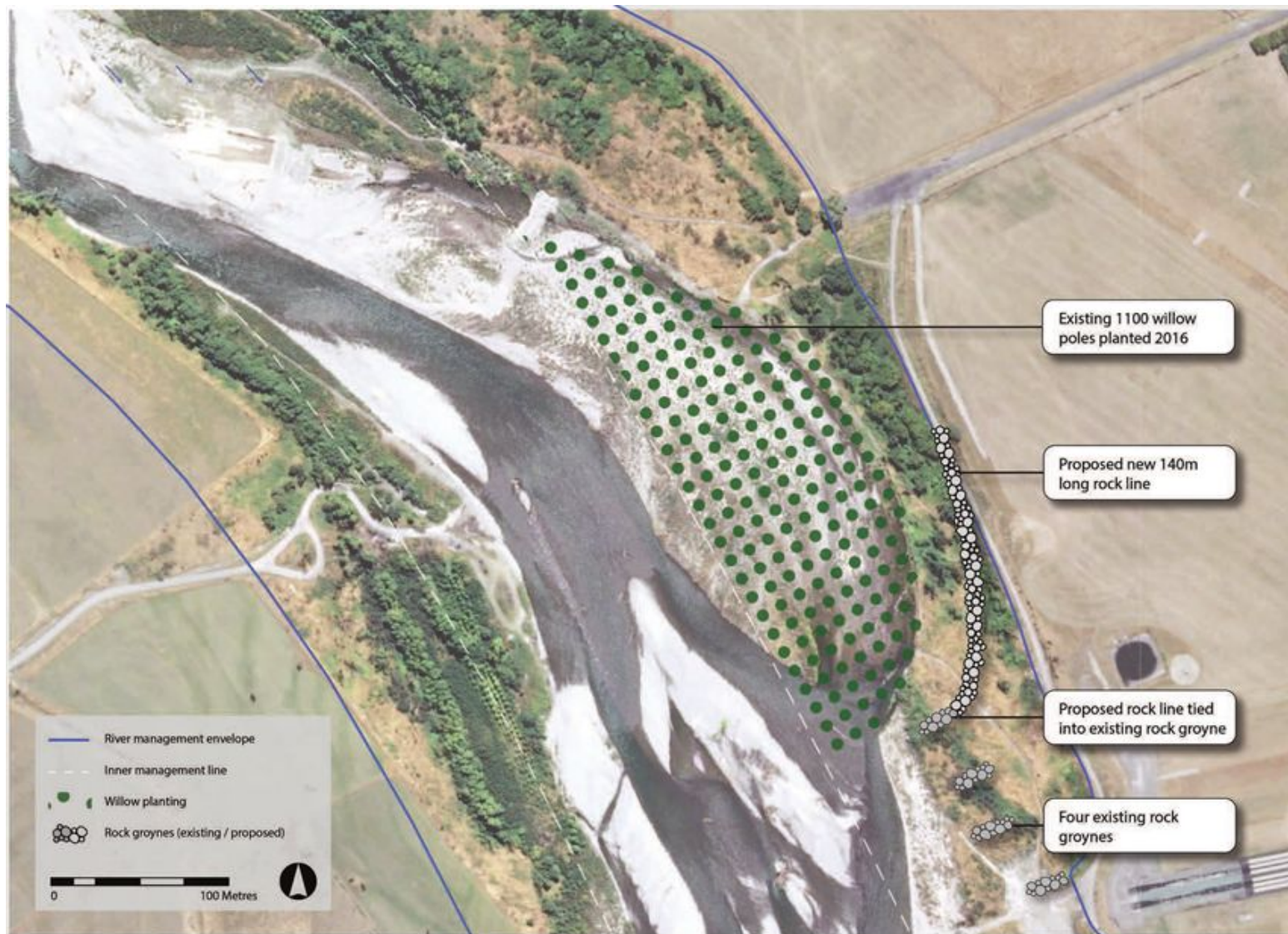
A plan of the preferred option is illustrated in **Figure 8** and the MCA evaluation is set out in **Table 8**.

Table 8: MCA of Aerodrome Rock Work

Criteria ¹⁰	Status Quo Rock groynes, willow buffers and gravel management	Option 1: Preferred Option Rock revetment with willow poles
Economic	- High ongoing management costs - Potential for loss of airport business	- High initial implementation costs - Ongoing management costs - Reduces likelihood of loss to airport business and wider economic opportunities
Resilient Community	- Ongoing risk to airport infrastructure	- Reduces risk to airport infrastructure
Cultural	- Requires ongoing collaboration to recognise cultural values	- Requires ongoing collaboration to recognise cultural values
Natural Spaces / Processes	- Localised rock groynes within buffer strips - Potential for erosion to extend beyond buffer strip	- Localised rock revetment within buffer strips
Community Needs / Amenity	- Potential for restrict access adjoining runway	- Opportunity to allow increased river access - Protects runway as community asset

¹⁰ ● = Flawed ● = Undecided or localised issues ● = Achieves Criteria

Figure 8: Aerodrome Rock Work



9.0 Common Method Evaluation

Common Methods apply a range of complementary management techniques to address the identified values and issues throughout the Upper Ruamāhanga. Some common methods apply across the whole of the catchment, while others are more specific to a particular river or management regime and only apply to some reaches.

The application of Common Methods across the rivers and reaches within the Proposed FMP is set out in **Table 9**. This includes the addition of **Gravel Extraction and Analysis, Pest management in riparian planted buffers** and allocation of a **Riparian Management Officer** in response to feedback obtained through engagement as identified in Section 6.

The evaluation of common methods applied across each of the rivers managed through the Proposed FMP is set out in Section 9.1 -9.4.

Table 9: Common Methods applied across each reach

RIVER	REACH	DESCRIPTION	RIVER MANAGEMENT / OPERATION RESPONSES										PLANNING AND POLICY RESPONSES								EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT RESPONSES		ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT RESPONSES				
			River Management Envelope	River Bed Envelope	Gravel Extraction and Analysis	Riparian Planting of Buffers	Pool Riffle Run Envelope	Historic Channel Lines	Isolated Works Support	Code of Practice	Mixed riparian planting within buffers	Pest management in riparian planted buffers	Alternative land uses within riparian planted buffers	Land Use Controls	Designations	Flood Hazard Maps	Rural Stopbank Policy	Scheme Decision Making Policy	Abandonment/Retirement of Assets	River Management Access	Strategic Land Purchases	Protection against deforestation	Emergency Management Planning	Community Preparedness	Flood Forecasting and Warning System	Environmental Strategy	Community Support officer
RUAMĀHANGA	1	Ruamāhanga Headwaters							✓	✓										✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
	2	Mount Bruce	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	3	Hidden Lakes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4	Double Bridges	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	5	Te Ore Ore to Waingawa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	6	Waingawa to Gladstone	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	7	Gladstone to Kokotau	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	8	Kokotau to Waiohine	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
WAIPOUA	9	Waipoua Headwaters							✓	✓										✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	
	10	Upper Waipoua	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	11	Mikimiki	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	12	North Masterton	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	13	Masterton	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
WAINGAWA	14	Waingawa Headwaters							✓	✓										✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	
	15	Upper Waingawa	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	16	Upper Plains	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	17	South Masterton	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
EASTERN RIVERS	18	Kopuaranga	✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	19	Whangaehu	✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	20	Taueru	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

9.1 Ruamāhanga River

The headwaters of the Ruamāhanga River extend into Ruamāhanga Forest Park which do not include provision for river envelopes or the suite of planning and policy responses applied elsewhere. This area is primarily managed by DoC supported through emergency management responses. Protection against deforestation forms a key consideration in this context, with some potential isolated works support.

Below the Forest Park, the suite of common methods is applied throughout the remainder of the Ruamāhanga River. An evaluation of the combination of common methods within the Ruamāhanga River is included in **Table 10**, alongside the following direction provided through the FMP sub-committee during Phase 2 of the FMP process:

- Recognition of buffer strips as a key management tool will require a shift in thinking which will need to be worked through with land owners and the wider community.
- Important the delineation of river edge envelopes is flexible and respond to adequate local understanding of the rivers underlying geomorphology.
- River edge envelopes help give greater certainty in relation to balancing the extent of private property protection with enabling of the principle of giving river adequate room for natural processes to occur.
- Equity across the cost and extent of erosion control works and managing stop bank assets will provide an ongoing challenge which must be addressed in scheme decision making policy.
- Management techniques must ensure flexibility when managing change at the site scale to ensure these are responsive to local conditions.
- The shift in river management will require a change in operational maintenance. This may include increased diversity of planting and the ongoing need for weed management.

- Application of the Code of Practice must recognise the braided character of the Region's eastern rivers when identifying the applied management techniques.
- Public ownership of river corridor and assets outside river corridor form a very long-term aspiration.
- Operational, planning and emergency management responses provide greater flexibility to manage change which provide ongoing protection to the community.
- Environmental enhancement is necessary to capture community aspirations and improve recreation and environmental values over a short to medium term horizon.

Table 10: Evaluation of common methods applied within the Ruamāhanga River

Economic	Buffer strips help give greater certainty in relation to extent of private property protection. Equity across cost of erosion works and managing stop bank assets will provide ongoing challenge addressed in scheme decision making policy. Opportunities to deliver alternative economic benefit in buffer strips.
Resilient Communities	Operational, planning and emergency management responses provide flexibility to manage change and protect health and safety of community. Major project responses address risks to key public infrastructure at Waste Water Treatment Plant.
Cultural	Important to recognise western rivers have differing braided character and associated management methods. Recognised need for ongoing collaboration with iwi to manage cultural sites and values.
Natural Spaces / Processes	Environmental enhancement responds to beneficial outcomes for natural spaces / processes. Buffer strips enable process of giving river room. Important to manage braided river system and associated habitats. Planting generates ongoing need for weed management.
Community Needs	Recreation safety is acknowledged alongside long term public ownership aspirations which may have the ability to improve river access along three river trails. Community aspirations are often mixed between allowing river to move and ensuring productive use of river margins.

9.2 Waipoua River

The headwaters of the Waipoua River extend into the toe slopes of the Tararua Ranges within which buffer strips are not applied. As with the Ruamahanga headwaters, protection against deforestation forms a primary method used in this context. The remaining suite of common methods apply throughout the lower reaches of the river.

An evaluation of the combination of common methods within the Waipoua River is set out in **Table 11** alongside the following specific direction identified FMP sub-committee in relation to the application of Common Methods within the Waipoua River during Phase 2 of the FMP process:

- Stop banks are widely employed throughout the Waipoua River for which equity across cost of works will provide ongoing challenge addressed in scheme decision making policy.
- Land owner contribution may require a higher level of ongoing management commitment in some areas.
- The shift in management works generated through defining river edge envelopes will require a change in operational maintenance.
- Important to raise awareness of flood risks to roads with emergency management important to address for areas which are cut off due to flooding.
- Environmental enhancement techniques are necessary to respond to beneficial outcomes for natural spaces / processes and recreation access.

The preferred options relevant to Masterton’s urban reaches have been developed as a separate Major Project Response as set out in Section 8.1.

Table 11: Evaluation of common methods applied within the Waipoua River

Economic	Buffer strips give greater certainty in relation to extent of private property protection. Stop banks widely employed along river for which equity across cost of works will provide ongoing challenge addressed in scheme decision making policy. Opportunities to deliver alternative economic benefit in buffer strips.
Resilient Communities	Operational, planning and emergency management responses provide flexibility to manage change. Important to raise awareness of flood risks to roads. Risk to abutments of rail bridge to be addressed.
Cultural	River forms key part of urban area. Recognised need for ongoing collaboration with Maori to manage cultural sites and values.
Natural Spaces / Processes	Environmental enhancement responds to beneficial outcomes for natural spaces / processes. Buffer strips enable process of giving river room.
Community Needs	Community access focussed in Masterton town centre. Land owner contribution may also require a higher level of ongoing management commitment in some areas.

9.3 Waingawa River

The Waingawa headwaters extend into Ruamāhanga Forest Park which require protection against deforestation. Below the Waingawa headwaters, a section of the Upper Waingawa Reach does not currently include buffer strips, however these may be identified in the future as part of managing potential erosion. The suite of common methods applies below the Forest Park along this fast flowing and dynamic braided river.

An evaluation of the combination of common methods within the Waingawa River is set out in **Table 12** alongside the following direction identified by the FMP sub-committee during Phase 2 of the FMP process:

- River management envelopes along this dynamic river corridor must respond to the rivers underlying geomorphology.
- Use of river management envelopes require flexibility to maximise natural river process within management lines
- In some areas Land Retirement Agreement provide existing mechanisms which require buffer strips on private land.
- Prioritise channel maintenance interventions where management lines have been compromised and land beyond the buffer is at risk of erosion
- Management of this river includes several risks to essential infrastructure including water supply, bridges and an airfield, each to be managed as Major Project Responses.
- Operational, planning and emergency management responses provide greater flexibility to manage change and provide ongoing protection to the community.
- Environmental enhancement enables river management to respond to beneficial outcomes for natural spaces / processes and opportunities to improve recreation access in several areas.

- Recognition that character of river is important to community, including recognition of importance as Masterton gateway and concept of Mana o Te Wai.

Table 12: Evaluation of common methods applied within the Waingawa River

Economic	Inclusion of private land owners in upper reaches relates to costs / level of protection anticipated in reach. Buffer strips help give greater certainty in relation to extent of private property protection.
Resilient Communities	Risks to essential infrastructure including water supply, bridges and airfield managed as major project responses. Operational, planning and emergency management responses provide greater flexibility to manage change and seek to protect health and safety of community.
Cultural	Recognition that character of river is important to community, including recognition of importance as Masterton gateway. Recognised need for ongoing collaboration with iwi to manage cultural sites and address cultural values.
Natural Spaces / Processes	Buffer strips respond to giving river room. Environmental enhancement responds enable beneficial outcomes for natural spaces / processes including ongoing need for weed management.
Community Needs	Potential to improve access at Masterton Gateway and to confluence.

9.4 Eastern Rivers

The Eastern Rivers comprising of the Kopuaranga, Whangaehu and the Taueru have substantial overlaps which can enable collective management. Management of willow forms the majority of ongoing cost in this context, including the impact of clogging water ways, forms a particular challenge which requires ongoing management through these rivers.

Protection against deforestation does not impact on these rivers and neither have historic channel lines been defined. Riverbed envelope and pool run riffle envelope are more limited in the application, however these methods may have potential application in lower reaches of Taueru River as this moves across the Wairarapa Plains.

An evaluation of the combination of common methods within the Eastern Rivers is set out in **Table 13** alongside the following direction has been provided by the FMP sub-committee:

- The extension of scheme boundaries help give greater certainty in relation to extent of private property protection for flooding in and other more erosion prone areas including expanding the scheme to include Mauriceville
- Emergency management responses provide a key contribution to building resilience in communities cut off during flood events in tandem with more active targeted planning and river management responses.
- Important to recognise need for ongoing collaboration with Maori to manage cultural sites and address cultural values, particularly in areas under increased pressure for subdivision.
- Environment enhancement forms a key opportunity in these rivers including targeted mixed native vegetation planting in line with focused community aspirations.

Table 13: Evaluation of common methods applied within the Waingawa River

Economic	Management of willow provides majority of ongoing cost. Inclusion of buffer strips may help give greater certainty in relation to extent of private property protection in more erosion prone areas.
Resilient Communities	Emergency management responses provide a key contribution to building resilience in communities in tandem with more active targeted planning and river management responses.
Cultural	Recognised need for ongoing collaboration with iwi to manage cultural sites and address cultural values.
Natural Spaces / Processes	The impact of willow clogging water ways provides a particular challenge which requires ongoing management. Environment enhancement responses have ability to promote environmental improvements including targeted mixed native vegetation planting.
Community Needs	Access and recreation use is more limited. Opportunities to respond to focused community aspirations.

10.0 Outline of Tasks and Programme for Proposed FMP

The FMP Sub-committee endorsed the Proposed FMP for public consultation on the 14 March 2019.

The following specific recommendations were also provided to inform ongoing engagement in two specific areas:

Masterton Urban Reach

- Refinement of flood modelling used to identify current and future flood risk in accordance with the independent audit (Gardner, 2019)
- Defer commitment to future stages of implementation until investigation and option consideration undertaken during Stage 1 has been completed.

Rathkeale Stopbank

- Ensure buildings are protected from flooding;
- Accept that fields may be flooded from time to time;
- Identify more room for buffer strips which better reflect the natural movement and function of this section of river corridor within which erosion may occur;
- Determine changes in stopbank locations in consultation with Iwi to respect cultural site; and
- If land owner wants additional protection, GWRC might not be able to fund such additional work.

References

Death, R. (2018) *Buffer Management Benefits and Risks Report*

Gardner, M (2019) *Te Kauru FMP: Audit Report*

Greater Wellington Regional Council (2015) *Guidelines for Floodplain Management Planning*

WSP Opus (2019) *Waipoua River Urban Area Flood and Erosion Risk Management Approach Development*

WSP Opus (2019) *Te Kauru Potential channel adjustment*

Appendix 1: Workshop Topics Discussed Through Phase 2

Date	Workshop Topics
20 October 2015	Establish Simplified Multi Criteria Analysis (MCA)
15 March 2016	Common Methods applied across Waingawa River <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDC Water Race • South Masterton Stopbank
14 April 2016	Common Methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River Buffer (banks) • River Buffer (beds) • Pool, riffle and run count • Retreat or Retirement of Assets • Governance and funding
17 May 2016	Common Methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance and funding • Mixed vegetated planting • Emergency management • Private bridges across river • Community groups
17 June 2016	Common Methods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endorsement / Feedback Major Project: Rathkeale Stopbank
26 July 2016	Major Project: Waingawa SH2 Gateway / Stopbank Major Project: River Road Properties
25 August 2016	Major Project: Rathkeale Stopbank Options Major Project: Waingawa Stopbank Update / South Masterton Gateway Mauriceville
13 September 2016	MDC Assets and Flood Risk Implications: David Hopman's Overview
7 February 2017	Feedback to Draft FMP
7 March 2017	Summarise Feedback to Draft FMP
4 April 2017	Confirm MCA summary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major Project Responses • Common methods by river Governance
13 June 2017	Science of hydrological assessment Management of water courses
22 August 2017	Establish Waipoua Masterton Urban Area Project Group Feedback from Whaitua consultation regarding 'managing the rivers' Benefits of wider river active bed and vegetated buffers

	<p>Design lines/river management envelopes Major Project Response: River Road Major Projects Response: Masterton District Council Raw Water Supply Pipeline Major Projects Response: South Masterton stopbank discussion</p>
12 September 2017	<p>Buffer management report Funding Kopuaranga scheme expansion Rathkeale stopbank</p>
24 October 2017	<p>Implementation of buffers River management descriptions Acceptance of implantation process for buffer management Draft FMP to have preferred options not multiple options Detail of river management descriptions and level of service descriptions to remain as a supplementary report Confirmed that the preferred river management approach is to generally work within the existing river management envelopes Desire to include designation of the buffers in the draft FMP</p>
28 November 2017	<p>Draft FMP Volumes 1 and 2 Confirm general structure of FMP, covering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-statutory status • Relationship to NPS: Freshwater • Reliance on mixed vegetation • Adaptive Management • Relationship to Code of Practice • Terminology
13 February 2018	<p>Responses to Draft FMP Feedback Major Project Response: Rathkeale update Consultation</p>
12 March 2018	<p>Review updates to FMP Volumes 1 and 2 Confirm corrections to be updated in working drafts Consultation Responses MDC and CDC to endorse draft for Consultation</p>
10 April 2018	<p>Communication and Engagement Plan Design Lines Whaitua Update</p>
8 May 2018	<p>Plant species Engagement Plan Major Project Response: Rathkeale Funding Future flooding and Climate Change</p>
5 June 2018	<p>Review and endorse Draft FMP Volume 1 and 2 for Engagement</p>

3 July 2018	Engagement documents / activities Whaitua Implementation Design Team Waipoua update
8 August 2018	Feedback from Coffee Group Meetings Waipoua River Modelling
11 September 2018	Stage 1 Engagement Summary Waipoua Option Development
15 October 2018	Sustainable Wairarapa Discussion – Ian Gunn Engagement Summary Report Project Managers Report Draft Hazard Maps for Waipoua Rathkeale Update
1 November 2018	Waipoua Flood Hazard Engagement Feedback Oxford Street Engagement Waipoua Option Development Major workstream responding to feedback
10 December 2018	Community Involvement Flood Hazard Maps FMP Project Manager's Report Whaitua update Water Wairarapa update
29 January 2019	Urban Waipoua identified approach Buffer Benefits Report – Russel Death Updates to Volume 1
13 February 2019	Volume 1 Updates Volume 2 Updates Volume 3 Updates Engagement
14 March 2019	Confirmation with sub-committee that Draft Proposed FMP is fit for public release based on completed revisions



Report 2019.232
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Committee Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga FMP Subcommittee
Author Bob Francis – Chair, Hearings Subcommittee

Report of the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan Hearings Subcommittee

1. Purpose

This report outlines the deliberations and recommendations of the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan Hearings Subcommittee on the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan, arising from the consideration of written and oral submissions and other feedback.

2. Background

The Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan Subcommittee is responsible for the development and adoption of the Te Kāuru Floodplain Management Plan (FMP).

The FMP has been developed in collaboration with Masterton District Council (MDC), Carterton District Council (CDC), Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa, Rangitāne o Wairarapa, and the wider community, primarily through the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga River Floodplain Management Subcommittee.

The Te Kāuru FMP establishes a framework for Greater Wellington Regional Council (the Council) for the proactive management of flood and erosion risks throughout the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment.

At its meeting on 21 March 2019, the Environment Committee resolved to release the proposed Te Kāuru FMP for a final round of formal public consultation. The proposed Te Kāuru FMP incorporated all three volumes of the draft Te Kāuru FMP and the changes made from the public engagement on these draft volumes.

On 11 April 2019, the Te Kāuru FMP Subcommittee resolved to establish a Hearing Subcommittee to consider all written and oral submissions on the proposed Te Kāuru FMP. The Te Kāuru FMP Subcommittee also adopted terms of reference for the Hearing Subcommittee (GWRC Report 2019.120).

Submissions on the proposed Te Kāuru FMP were received online (by online form), email and postal mail. Submissions closed on 14 April 2019. A total of sixty-one (61) submissions (including five (5) late submissions) were received. Eight (8) submissions were received in support of the proposed Te Kāuru FMP and thirteen (13) were neutral. Forty (40) submissions oppose the proposed Te Kāuru FMP either in whole or part.

On 16 April 2019, the Hearing Subcommittee was provided with an overview of the submissions received, officer comments on submissions, and a report outlining the key themes of the submissions (GWRC Report 2019.160). Hearing Subcommittee members were also provided with copies of all submissions. An interim summary report was also prepared by officers outlining the oral feedback received at the multiple public engagement and consultation events held during the March-April consultation period and was presented to the Te Kāuru Subcommittee workshop on 11 April 2019.

The Hearing Subcommittee met on 29 and 30 April 2019 to hear 20 oral presentations and consider all the written and oral submissions received on the proposed Te Kāuru FMP. The deliberations of the Hearing Subcommittee were adjourned on 30 April and reconvened on 22 May 2019 to allow consideration of the results of the draft independent model audit report prepared by Land River Sea Consulting Ltd. A final draft of the independent model audit was received on 27 May 2019 and additional changes, as approved by the Chair of the Hearings Subcommittee are included in the recommendations outlined in this report.

3. Submissions received and deliberations

The submissions received express a mix of support and opposition to the proposed Te Kāuru FMP. At a broad level:

- Submissions in support of Te Kāuru provide support for the overall approach of developing the FMP, consultation undertaken with riverside landowners, the direction of the FMP and the approach of giving the river more room to move, the recognition of changing community values and mindsets, the recognition of the importance of natural river systems and their ecology, and the governance and funding structures.
- Submissions in opposition to the Te Kāuru FMP raise concerns in terms of the FMP development process, its supporting information, its proposed implementation (including concerns with the proposed governance and funding structures), the river management approach including buffers and the implications for affected property owners, particularly in terms of loss of private land, damage to infrastructure, and increased weed and pest management demands.

The matters raised by written submissions and oral presentations are summarised under the following key themes.

1. Te Kāuru Vision, Principles and Aims

2. Te Kāuru Development Process
3. Te Kāuru Implementation
4. River Management Approach
5. Buffer Management
6. Stopbanks and Structural Responses
7. Consideration of Cultural Values
8. Environmental Enhancement
9. Other issues raised

Further detail regarding each of the key themes and deliberations are included as [Attachment 1](#) of this report.

4. Recommendations

The amendments recommended by the Hearing Subcommittee to the Te Kāuru FMP in response to submissions are outlined below and detailed in [Attachment 2](#) of this report.

- a. Update the list of Carterton District Council community outcomes in Section 2.4 to be consistent with the Long Term Plan
- b. Amend the design lines review text in Section 4.4.2
- c. Amend the approach for pest plant and animal management to increase the cost estimate for the Riparian Management Officer to a full-time role at \$120,000 per annum, and to extend the GWRC responsibility for weed control to be up to five years after the buffer is planted
- d. Clarify Section 4.3 'Funding Structure' (page 32) by adding the following map to clarify the extent of the Te Kāuru catchment in relation to the wider Greater Wellington Region
- e. Amend Section 3.3.8 'Strategic Land Purchase' (Page 22) by adding the words "over the life of this plan" after the words "...is \$5 million"
- f. Amend the Te Kāuru governance structure to specifically provide for a separate Urban Waipoua River Management Group
- g. Amend page 162 'Major Project Response: South Masterton Stopbank' to insert an additional sentence as a second sentence under 'Opportunities'
- h. To ensure there is a process for reporting on how values are addressed in the FMP's implementation, it is recommended that the Council's annual report process be used as a reporting mechanism

- i. Amend the wording of Section 2.7 (Page 6) to clarify the relationship between Te Kōwhiri and Ruamahanga Whaitua implementation
- j. Amend FMP references to ensure electricity assets are identified using the correct terminology
- k. Amend Section 3.2.5 'Riparian Planting of Buffers' (Page 17) to add an additional bullet point to ensure buffer planting does not cause any electrical hazard
- l. Add an additional statement to Section 1 of the FMP to specifically recognise the partnership with iwi in developing the FMP
- m. Remove the flood hazard maps for the Masterton urban area
- n. Remove the detail regarding Stages 2-5 of implementation of the Urban Waipoua Major Project Response, while retaining the outline of the staged response.
- o. Clarify updating of the flood maps as part of Stage 1 of implementation of the Urban Waipoua Major Project Response

In addition to the above specific amendments in response to submissions, a series of minor amendments are recommended to the FMP document to correct minor spelling mistakes and other grammatical issues, to ensure the accuracy of heading numbering and cross-references, and to remove references to "draft" and "proposed" FMP.

5. Communication

All submitters and key stakeholders will be advised by letter or email once the Plan has been approved by Council.

6. 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.

Officers have considered the effect of the matter on the climate. Officers recommend that the matter will have an effect that is not considered significant.

Officers note that the matter does not affect the Council's interests in the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) or the Permanent Forest Sink Initiative (PFSI)

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. There are only specific, limited situations in which climate change is not relevant (for example, planning for present-day emergency management).

In assessing flood hazard and determining appropriate structural and/or non-structural responses in areas subject to flood risk, GWRC is applying a rainfall increase of 20% to the flood hydrology in the FMP to account for climate change over the next 100 years.

Guidance from the Ministry for the Environment will be updated from time to time and our approach will be revised in line with any updates.

7. The decision-making process and significance

The subject matter of this report is part of a decision-making process that will lead to the Council making a decision of medium significance within the meaning of the Local Government Act 2002.

The process applied to date has involved the identification and detailed analysis of options, and identification of options for public consultation. This report outlines the process of consultation followed, the feedback received and the consideration of that feedback.

7.1 Engagement

In accordance with the significance and engagement policy, officers determined that the appropriate level of engagement is informing and consulting. The consultation and engagement activities undertaken are provided within Report 2019.234

8. Recommendations

That the Subcommittee:

1. ***Receives the report.***
2. ***Notes the content of the report.***
3. ***Endorses the recommendations of the Hearings Subcommittee as set out in Section 4.***

Report approved by:

Bob Francis

Chair, Te Kāuru Upper
Ruamahanga River
Floodplain Management Plan
Hearings Subcommittee

Attachment 1: Report of the TKURFMP Hearings Subcommittee

Attachment 2: List of specific recommended amendments

Report of the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan Hearing Subcommittee

1. Purpose

This report outlines the deliberations and recommendations of the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan Hearing Subcommittee (the Hearing Subcommittee) on the proposed Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan (Te Kāuru FMP), arising from the consideration of written and oral submissions and other feedback received during the consultation process, and the recommendations of the independent model audit report prepared by Land River Sea Consulting Ltd.

2. Background

The Te Kāuru FMP establishes a framework for Greater Wellington Regional Council (the Council) to proactively manage flood and erosion risks throughout the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment. The overall vision for the catchment seeks to establish:

“A connected, resilient, prosperous and sustainable community, proud of its rivers, that is involved in managing flood risks in a manner that recognises local identity and protects, enhances or restores natural and cultural values”

The Te Kāuru FMP represents the culmination of many years of investigating, testing and consulting on the most appropriate and comprehensive approach for managing the flood and erosion risks to rural and urban land within the Te Kāuru catchment. A suite of common methods and site specific responses for the management of flood and erosion risks are set out which provide for a comprehensive and long-term approach.

The response for the urban reach of the Waipoua River through Masterton requires an adaptive staged approach that is undertaken in collaboration with the community and Masterton District Council (MDC). The FMP sets out a process involving further investigations, options consideration, community involvement and consultation, that will be phased over several stages to ensure issues are addressed in an efficient, effective and affordable way, and to respond to future climate change issues. The FMP outlines that the first stage of the process (Stage 1) involves working collaboratively with the local community to further understand the risk of flooding in the urban reach, investigating the condition of existing assets (such as stopbanks), updating and finalising flood hazard maps to ensure they incorporate the best information available, and developing preferred options for managing the risk. Stage 1 is expected to take up to two years.

Through the Te Kāuru FMP development process there have been a number of stages of engagement and consultation with the community, riverside landowners, local councils, iwi, and many other groups and organisations. The Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan Subcommittee (Te Kāuru FMP Subcommittee) has received a number of

reports detailing the various stages of engagement and consultation and the feedback received. Various changes were made to the FMP as a result of these processes, which were workshopped and reported to the Te Kāuru FMP Subcommittee and reported to the Environment Committee of Greater Wellington Regional Council as well as Masterton District Council and Carterton District Council.

At its meeting on 21 March 2019, the Environment Committee resolved to release the proposed Te Kāuru FMP for a final round of formal public consultation. The proposed Te Kāuru FMP incorporated all three volumes of the draft Te Kāuru FMP and the changes made from the public engagement on these draft volumes.

On 11 April 2019, the Te Kāuru FMP Subcommittee resolved to establish a Hearing Subcommittee to consider all written and oral feedback on the proposed Te Kāuru FMP. The Te Kāuru FMP Subcommittee also adopted terms of reference for the Hearing Subcommittee (GWRC Report 2019.120).

Submissions on the proposed Te Kāuru FMP were received online (by online form), email and postal mail. Submissions closed on 14 April 2019. A total of 61 submissions (including 5 late submissions) were received. Eight submissions were received in support of the proposed Te Kāuru FMP and 13 were neutral. Forty submissions oppose the proposed Te Kāuru FMP either in whole or part.

On 16 April 2019, the Hearing Subcommittee was provided with an overview of the submissions received, officer comments on submissions, and a report outlining the key themes of the submissions (GWRC Report 2019.160). Hearing Subcommittee members were also provided with copies of all submissions. An interim summary report was also prepared by officers outlining the oral feedback received at the multiple public engagement and consultation events held during the March-April consultation period and was presented to the Te Kāuru Subcommittee workshop on 11 April 2019.

The Hearing Subcommittee met on 29 and 30 April 2019 to hear 20 oral presentations and consider all the written and oral submissions received on the proposed Te Kāuru FMP. The deliberations of the Hearing Subcommittee were adjourned on 30 April and reconvened on 22 May 2019 to allow consideration of the recommendations of the draft independent model audit report prepared by Land River Sea Consulting Ltd.

3. Submissions received – summary

The submissions received express a mix of support and opposition to the proposed Te Kāuru FMP. At a broad level:

- Submissions in support of Te Kāuru provide support for the overall approach of developing the FMP, consultation undertaken with riverside landowners, the direction of the FMP and the approach of giving the river more room to move, the recognition of changing community values and mindsets, the recognition of the importance of natural river systems and their ecology, and the governance and funding structures.

- Submissions in opposition to the Te Kāuru FMP raise concerns in terms of the FMP development process, its supporting information, its proposed implementation (including concerns with the proposed governance and funding structures), the river management approach including buffers and the implications for affected property owners, particularly in terms of loss of private land, damage to infrastructure, and increased weed and pest management demands.

The matters raised by written submissions and oral presentations are summarised under the following nine key themes.

Theme 1: Te Kāuru Vision, Principles and Aims

There is both support for and opposition to Te Kāuru's overall vision, aims, principles and approach. While there is general support for establishing a FMP framework to proactively manage flood and erosion risks throughout the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga catchment, there is mixed support and opposition to the key Te Kāuru principle of 'giving the river more room to move' (see Theme 5: Buffer Management below). In terms of specific changes, one submission requests that the FMP more clearly state the multiple objectives of the Te Kāuru approach; an update to the Carterton District Council's LTP community outcomes on page 4 of the FMP is also sought.

Theme 2: Te Kāuru Development Process

There is also support and opposition provided in terms of the process used to develop the Te Kāuru FMP. Support is provided by several submissions for the inclusive process and the time taken by Council to get the FMP right by consulting with adjacent landowners, local councils and the community. One submission specifically supports the way the process has enabled a balance of landowner and agricultural commerce issues with ecology and the long-term health of the rivers. In contrast, twenty eight submissions raise concerns about the FMP's development process, the level of community involvement, the short timeframe for submissions, the quality of the FMP's evidence base and supporting information, and climate change and flood risk assumptions. Many of the opposing submissions request a halt to the process until the independent audit of modelling is completed and the results have been considered and incorporated into the FMP. Some submissions question whether the modelling takes into account the 1998 flood and if modern techniques such as LiDAR mapping are used. One submission queries the make-up of the Te Kāuru project team and why more detractors and other interested people were not involved in the development process.

Theme 3: Te Kāuru Implementation

Sixteen submissions relate specifically to the proposed FMP implementation approach. Many raise concerns about the governance structure and committee representation including varying requests for more community involvement and leadership like the Waiohine and Mangatarere processes, more landowner involvement, active participation by interest groups and iwi, and a more streamlined governance structure. There are also concerns about the inaccuracy and inconsistency of cost estimates used in the FMP, and the proposed broad catchment approach to funding and the lack of community understanding of this. There is some concern that funding decisions will not be subject to any further community consultation. In contrast, several submissions provide support for Te Kāuru's proposed implementation approach, including the governance and funding structures.

These support the wider sharing of costs to include the local community not directly affected by the river's actions in recognition of the public good considerations now encompassed in the FMP approach and the retention of the individual river committees which feed into a larger management body.

There is some concern about the level of consistency and unclear relationship between Te Kāuru and the Ruamahanga Whaitua. One submission states the FMP is deficient in terms of monitoring; another submission questions how the identified values for each river reach will be addressed through the FMP's implementation. One submission notes the potential local job opportunities and social wellbeing benefits generated by implementation of the FMP (and other projects like the Whaitua) particularly in terms of the planting, fencing, spraying, site preparation, weeding and maintenance required.

Theme 4: River Management Approach

Thirteen submissions provide a mix of support and opposition to the river management approach. There is support for working with natural river systems as part of flood management responses and for planting riparian margins. However, those in opposition favour retaining current river maintenance methods including controlled river works. Several submissions request gravel extraction remain as a management tool. One submission requests the inclusion of explicit river management specifications into the FMP.

One submission is particularly concerned that the importance of rivers and providing for and respecting their natural processes is not being acknowledged. The submission states that rivers are the lifeblood of communities and should be treated with respect at all times, and some management approaches, common methods and other major projects responses have not always provided this. Concern is expressed about the effects of widening rivers, habitat and ecosystem destruction, the waste of money from huge rock groynes, and the waste of time and money from cutting down healthy trees and removing stop banks only to replace with more trees and stop banks.

Theme 5: Buffer Management

Twenty submissions, in support and opposition, relate to Te Kāuru's buffer management approach and the principle of 'giving the river more room to move naturally' within the whole buffer. Alongside submissions in support of the buffer approach because of the environmental, social and cultural benefits, there is opposition and concern about a loss of productive land and impacts on land value, damage to infrastructure, and a lack of provision for compensation. There is also some concern that there will be increased debris, silt and rubbish accumulation in larger buffers, increased downstream sedimentation, and concern that riparian planting will be ineffective and costly.

Ten submissions (many from riverside landowners) are concerned about the increased weed and animal pest control needs of large buffers, the high costs of pest control (and likely ineffectiveness), and the burden of ongoing pest management placed on landowners. Several submissions specifically oppose the proposed handover of weed control from Council to landowners after two years of planting because the timeframe is too short and unrealistic.

There is support for more opportunities for walking and cycling trails/connections and enhanced public river access, as well as opposition by landowners in specific locations about

the public risks from greater access and recreational use and incompatibility with adjoining land uses. One submission calls for more provision for and protection of public access.

One submission is concerned about the lack of clarity of the potential impacts on electricity infrastructure and assets located within buffer areas and the need to ensure safe separation distances between overhead electricity lines and vegetation to avoid public safety risk. The submission notes some electricity assets are incorrectly described in the FMP.

Theme 6: Stopbanks and Structural Responses

In terms of stopbanks and structural responses, there is some recommendation for increased armoured protection in a few specific locations (e.g. land located on the Waingawa River downstream of the rail and road bridges). However, there is also concern about the potential effect of proposed rock groynes on private property and land value (e.g. in the River Road area).

Theme 7: Consideration of Cultural Values

Three submissions raise the consideration of cultural values with one request for the cultural values of Wairarapa waterways to be taken into account and for further detailed investigations to be undertaken by iwi. Two submissions question the level of iwi involvement in the FMP development process and the reflection of cultural values.

Theme 8: Environmental Enhancement

Several submissions strongly support the proposed riparian management and community support officer roles, and the recognition of the value and contribution of care groups and clubs in supporting buffer management and pest control. However, there is also a request to delete the environmental enhancement fund section because it could undermine the FMP philosophy and the enhancement that may come from future resource consents.

Theme 9: Other issues

Other matters raised by submissions include providing sand bags to flood affected residents and scaling back FMP costs so funds can be reserved for when a flood occurs; water storage and provision of storage dams; maintaining water flow into Queen Elizabeth Park Lake and retaining the weir; concern that building floor levels in the CBD may change without consultation; and two requests to remove specific riverside properties from the FMP.

4. Deliberations

The following sections summarise the Hearing Subcommittee deliberations on the issues raised in written submissions and oral presentations and the recommendations for amendments to the FMP.

4.1 Te Kāuru Vision, Principles and Aims

The support provided for the FMP's overall vision, principles and aims, including the key principle of 'giving the river more room to move', is accepted. The FMP provides the overarching long-term direction for management of flood and erosion issues in the Te Kāuru catchment as a whole (Part 1 of the FMP), as well as what is to be achieved overall within specific river reaches (Part 2 of the FMP). The vision, principles and aims have been tested through multiple phases of consultation and engagement. Consideration of the practicality, cost, environmental impact, cultural values, views/needs of the community, legislative and

policy requirements have all influenced the FMP's direction and proposals. There are already multiple references to Te Kāuru's vision, principles, values and aims within the FMP, and as a result, it is not considered necessary to add anything further. It is acknowledged that the Carterton District Council's community outcomes require updating to be consistent with their Long Term Plan and an amendment to Section 2.4 of the FMP is recommended.

4.2 Te Kāuru Development Process

It is acknowledged that the Te Kāuru FMP has used a different process than that used for example in the Waiohine catchment. However, the Te Kāuru Subcommittee along with Council officers have extensively engaged with and sought the involvement of the diverse communities in the Te Kāuru catchment at multiple stages throughout the five-year process of developing the FMP. This has included iwi, a range of stakeholder and interest groups, local councils, and people who live on or own flood and erosion prone land.

The Te Kāuru planning process and subcommittee was established by Council in April 2014. The decision to establish a new subcommittee process was endorsed by Council as early as 2012 and further outlined by officers at workshops and presentations made to the Wairarapa River Scheme and Chairs meetings in late 2013. The Te Kāuru Subcommittee was established to help avoid some of the governance-related issues experienced by the Waiohine Advisory Committee. The Te Kāuru Subcommittee is made up of representatives from the local community and includes scheme representatives, land owners, iwi and councillors.

After consideration of the matters raised and officer advice, it is our view that the Te Kāuru process has been a productive and inclusive process for the Council to use for developing the FMP. The process is well documented, has involved extensive local engagement and input at each stage, and is robust. The Te Kāuru Subcommittee has six members from the local community and has had significant input from the community. It is also noted that the Subcommittee had various process 'hold' points where it was not prepared to move forward until the local councils were on-board with the direction of the FMP.

The Te Kāuru governance structure (Section 4.1.1 of the FMP) enables significant community input and involvement in decision-making through local River Management Groups and the Upper Ruamahanga River Management Advisory Committee. However, to recognise submission requests for a continued high level of community involvement in the urban Waipoua response, an amendment is recommended to specifically provide for a 'Waipoua Urban River Management Group'. This group would be separate and in addition to the rural Waipoua group and would have community and council representatives. Officers have advised that they welcome the opportunity to work with community groups and members throughout the implementation of the FMP. This includes actively working with community groups (as supported by Masterton District Council) as part of the Waipoua urban reach Stage 1 work.

In recognition of the questions and concerns raised about the FMP's flood modelling and the findings of the independent audit, the Hearings Subcommittee recommends that the recommendations within the audit report are undertaken. As identified by the audit report, it is acknowledged that there is some further work to be undertaken on the hydraulic model that may impact on the flood hazard extent. It is considered appropriate for the updating of

the model to form part of the Stage 1 urban Waipoua implementation process and in collaboration with MDC and the community. We therefore recommend amendments to the explanation of Stage 1 on page 135 of the FMP to clarify this. In addition, and to provide greater clarity in regard to the flood maps within the FMP, we recommend that the date of the modelling be added to the legend of each map showing a flood hazard extent with a supporting notation explaining that the maps are interim and will be updated to address the audit recommendations and will be subsequently incorporated into an update of the FMP. It is further recommended that any updates to the flood hazard maps resulting from implementing the recommendations of the independent audit are finalised as soon as is possible and are incorporated into the review process to be undertaken for the Wairarapa Combined District Plan (WCDP).

In addition, and as a result of the audit recommendations and submission concerns about the urban Waipoua response, we recommend that the FMP and the 'Major project response for the Urban Waipoua' be amended to focus on the Stage 1 ('Investigations and Option Consideration') work that needs to be undertaken in conjunction with the local community to further understand the risk of flooding in the urban reach, update and finalise flood hazard maps, investigate the condition of existing assets (such as stopbanks), and develop preferred options. As a result, we recommend that the detail in the FMP outlining the subsequent stages (i.e. the detail of proposed Stages 2-5) be removed in recognition that the future stages of work, and any specific actions and investment, will be informed and directed by the results of Stage 1. This amended approach will enable work to continue to be progressed on the urban Waipoua reach (which is critical to being able to address the flood and erosion risks) whilst ensuring flexibility and a process that can respond to the needs of the community.

4.3 Te Kāuru Implementation

It is recognised that implementation of the FMP will involve multiple different organisations, groups and individuals. To achieve the identified aims of the FMP, the Council will need to work collaboratively with landowners, community groups, iwi, local councils, volunteers and other interested parties. Officers have advised that working with others will be a vital part of the FMP's implementation programme.

After consideration of matters raised and officer advice, it is our view that the Te Kāuru governance structure recognises and enables participation by a range of parties during FMP implementation and decision-making. However, as outlined in the above section, to recognise the requests for a high level of community involvement in the development and delivery of an urban Waipoua response, the addition of a separate Waipoua Urban River Management Group to the FMP's governance structure is recommended. This will further strengthen the comprehensive and phased approach required to address the issues in this complex urban river reach. The Waipoua Urban River Management Group would be closely involved with the further work and investigations required as part of Stage 1.

In addition, and as outlined in the above section, we recommend a package of amendments to the FMP response for the urban Waipoua reach in order to focus implementation action on the Stage 1 investigations work to be undertaken alongside the community to further understand the risk of flooding in the urban reach and preferred river management options.

The results of Stage 1 will then inform and direct future stages of work. The amendments we recommend are detailed in Section 5 of this report.

In terms of funding issues, officers have clarified that the proposed Te Kāuru funding model is to spread the 'targeted rate' local share of the costs of implementing and maintaining the outcomes of the FMP across all ratepayers within the Te Kāuru catchment. Given the wider community and environmental benefits to be gained through Te Kāuru's approach, the funding model is considered appropriate. To support clarity, it is recommended Section 4.3 of the FMP be amended to include a map illustrating the extent of the Te Kāuru catchment in relation to the wider Greater Wellington Region. It is noted that implementation of the FMP funding model will require a change to the Council's Revenue and Financing Policy and this will be undertaken as part of the Long Term Plan (LTP) process. As such, funding of FMP decisions and implementation actions will be subject to further consultation before the catchment-based targeted rate approach is adopted.

In terms of concerns about cost figures, it is acknowledged that the figures identified in the FMP are indicative cost estimates to assist implementation planning. For example, estimated costs for pest management are based on operational experience; land acquisition costs are high-level estimates based on current land value. Cost estimates will be subject to further analysis and confirmation during the implementation phase and will be informed by detailed design work. However, to assist clarity, an amendment is recommended to Section 3.3.8 to clarify that the land purchase cost estimate of \$5m would be spread over the life of the FMP. It is also noted that as part of our response to concerns raised about the Urban Waipoua reach proposals, it is recommended that the indicative cost estimates provided in the proposed FMP for the Stage 2-5 implementation actions be deleted from the FMP document. This recognises that the details of the work required beyond Stage 1 (including associated cost estimates) will be developed following the completion of Stage 1.

In terms of the consistency and relationship between Te Kāuru and the Ruamahanga Whaitua, the Whaitua process seeks to address water quality and quantity issues and the FMP addresses flood and erosion issues. The Whaitua Implementation Plan (WIP) approved in August 2018 will be incorporated into the proposed Natural Resources Plan and implemented through Freshwater Management Units (FMUs). Officers have advised that Te Kāuru has been assessed against the WIP and Section 2.7 of the FMP acknowledges that the WIP will influence flood protection works into the future. We recommend further amendments to the wording of Section 2.7 to further clarify the relationship between the two processes, including how the Whaitua FMUs relate to the FMP river management groups.

In terms of concerns about a lack of monitoring, it is noted that a comprehensive monitoring programme for buffers will be developed as an outcome of the FMP. Section 4.4.2 of the FMP identifies key monitoring needs and elements. It is acknowledged that no timeframe is provided for the development of the buffer monitoring programme, but this will form part of the FMP implementation action plan. Buffer monitoring will help inform the broader monitoring and review undertaken for the FMP as a whole (outlined in Section 4.4.7 of the FMP). Given this provision, no amendments are recommended.

In terms of addressing river values during FMP implementation, it is noted that detailed consideration of habitat, natural character and cultural values (amongst other values) will form part of the development of detailed work programmes and assessments required as part of resource consent applications for river works. However, to ensure there is a process for reporting on how identified values are addressed through implementation action, it is recommended that the annual reporting process be utilised.

The potential local job opportunities and social wellbeing benefits generated by implementation of the FMP (and other projects like the Whaitua) are noted. Whilst specific action on these matters sit beyond the scope of the FMP, officers assure us that Council will encourage and support local employment initiatives as and when the opportunity arises, both in terms of the FMP and other projects.

4.4 River Management Approach

The FMP proposes a whole of river management approach and emphasises the value and role of natural systems in flood management. The approach is the result of a five-year process of investigating, testing and refining various options with the diverse communities across the catchment. The range of supporting and opposing views are acknowledged. However, in our view the approach provides for an appropriate balance between the values and benefits of allowing rivers to behave more naturally, and the benefits to people, properties and productive land of controlling river behaviour.

Each catchment and river reach has its own characteristics and values, and as such, the FMP provides for areas to be managed on a location-specific basis in consultation with landowners and other affected parties. Decisions on specific methods will happen as part of the development of Operational Management Plans (OMPs) and considered by River Management Groups. The FMP recognises that physical interventions in the river corridor may be required from time to time but the intention is that mechanical interventions will be less frequent and avoided if a better alternative exists.

The FMP recognises that rivers have a range of values and that these values need to be respected and appropriately managed and provided for in any river management works undertaken. River values are identified and mapped in the FMP for each specific river reach. River values will need to be taken into account during the development of detailed work programmes for river reaches, and will be considered as part of the assessment required for any resource consent application for river management works.

The value and importance of trees along river margins is recognised by the FMP and the proposal is to plant a large number of new trees within the catchment. However, the FMP also recognises that trees will need to be replaced in some areas for example where they are in an unhealthy condition, diseased or damaged, creating a risk to people or property, or are undermining the structural integrity of stopbanks.

Specific standards and methods for works in river corridors are provided in the Code of Practice for Flood Protection and it is not considered necessary to duplicate these in the FMP. The FMP provides for gravel extraction as a river management method (Section 3.2.4 of the FMP) and it is recommended this be retained. The FMP specifies that Council will only

use gravel extraction as a method where gravel is building up and is causing issues. There will be ongoing work with gravel extractors to ensure any adverse effects are minimised.

4.5 Buffer Management

The range of supporting and opposing views regarding the buffer management approach and the underpinning concept of 'giving the river more room to move' is acknowledged. As noted above, the Te Kāuru FMP provides for a river management approach that emphasises the value and role of natural systems in flood management. The buffer approach forms a key part of this. Its appropriateness has been assessed alongside a range of other options as part of the FMP process. The FMP outlines the range of benefits planted buffers can provide, including the slowing of river bank erosion in the long-term and wider river system and environmental benefits.

It is recognised that some river locations may require a mix of management methods, and as such, buffers will be managed in a location-specific manner. This will happen as part of the development of Operational Management Plans and detailed work programmes in consultation with landowners and other affected parties. The planting of buffers will either be on private land with landowner agreement, or on publicly-owned land. Buffer implementation will also be influenced by flood events and river behaviour. While the FMP does not propose compensation for loss of land or infrastructure within buffers, it does outline funding for the Council to purchase land (within the buffer) in situations where a landowner would prefer to sell land rather than retain ownership (Section 3.3.8 of the FMP). It is recommended this method be retained.

Inner and outer management lines have been in place within western rivers of the Te Kāuru catchment since the early 1990's and some were reviewed and updated in consultation with landowners as part of the FMP process. One of the FMP's high priority actions (which several submissions specifically support) is to undertake a comprehensive review of the river management envelopes (or 'design lines') to ensure they remain appropriate and provide for consistent buffers along river reaches. It is recommended this remains as a high priority, however to ensure clarity, some wording amendments to the 'River management envelopes' explanatory text in the FMP are recommended to ensure this responds to modern geomorphology theory.

The various concerns about pest control within buffers are acknowledged. Section 4.4.2 of the FMP outlines a coordinated response for pest management that involves:

- Establishing a Riparian Management Officer position
- Providing assistance where required or requested for the management of weeds for two years after the buffer is planted
- Providing advice, traps, bait and bait stations for the management of pest animals
- Budget for pest management of the Te Kāuru buffers.

After consideration of the issues and officer advice, it is recommended this coordinated response be retained and that Council works closely with landowners, community groups and volunteers to implement it. However, in response to concerns we recommend amendments to increase Council support for pest management. This includes extending the Council responsibility for weed control to be "up to five years" after the buffer is planted (rather than two years), and increasing the Riparian Management Officer to a full-time role

at \$120,000 per annum (rather than a part-time role at \$60,000 as in the proposed FMP). The costs for spray and bait to manage pests within buffers are already incorporated into the FMP for the life of the plan at an average annual budget of \$82,000 and this is recommended to be retained.

In terms of impacts on downstream areas, including concerns about sedimentation in the lower valley, technical reports¹ prepared as part of the FMP process found that it is extremely unlikely that giving the river more room to move will result in any significant adverse effects on the lower Ruamāhanga River reaches or cause any widespread changes to deposition of gravel. The reports find that any downstream effects are likely to be extremely small and random (most likely occurring during infrequent large and prolonged flood events), and that there is unlikely to be either large scale or wide spread changes to channel morphology and the erosion and deposition of sediment. The findings also show that downstream reaches will benefit from the flood attenuation and buffer margin filtration measures adopted upstream. For example, off-channel wetlands and planted buffers will provide improved water quality downstream, and riparian planting increases the roughness of river margins, slowing down flood flows and reducing peak flows downstream. Notwithstanding this, it is noted that a specific plan addressing the lower Ruamāhanga valley will be considered as a separate project by GWRC in the coming years.

In terms of the opportunities buffers present for recreation and walking/cycling activities, whilst specific details are beyond the scope of the FMP, the support for such opportunities is accepted. In terms of submissions opposing greater recreation/public access in specific locations, the concerns about public safety and security are noted, as is the request for more provision and protection of public access. Officers advise that the development of specific recreation opportunities and the management of public access will be achieved through FMP implementation action, including the development of the Environmental Strategy which will then be implemented through work programmes for specific reaches in consultation with landowners and local councils. We do not therefore recommend any specific amendments to the FMP in regard to this matter.

In terms of the impacts of the buffer approach on electricity assets, details will be worked through and confirmed as part of the implementation of the FMP and the development of reach-specific work programmes. Consultation with all affected asset owners will form part of this work. Council officers have also advised that buffer planting where there is electricity infrastructure will be undertaken in consultation with the asset owner. However, for clarity, a bullet point is recommended to be added to Section 3.2.5 ('Riparian Planting of Buffers') of the FMP to ensure planting does not cause an electrical hazard. Amendments are also recommended to ensure specific electricity assets are identified using correct terminology.

4.6 Stopbanks and Structural Responses

The FMP acknowledges (Section 3.1 'Structural Responses') that structural responses such as stopbanks and groynes may continue to be required as part of a site-specific response. Priority sites for structural responses are identified as part of the FMP's Major Project Responses and detailed design will inform their implementation through resource consents,

¹ Including the 'Te Kāuru Potential channel adjustments' report by WSP Opus (Dec 2018), and the 'Buffer Management Benefits and Risk' report by Professor Russell Death (Massey University, Jan 2019).

operational plans and work programmes developed through engagement with adjoining landowners. It is noted that strategic land purchase opportunities could potentially form part of the South Masterton Stopbank major project response to be developed in consultation with willing landowners (pages 162-163 of the FMP) and this would coincide with the long-term aspiration of developing an appealing gateway to Masterton with recreational access on the river margins. To recognise this future potential opportunity, an amendment is recommended to the major project response wording on page 162.

4.7 Consideration of Cultural Values

Iwi have been an active participant in the development of Te Kāuru with Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa both represented on the Subcommittee. Cultural values have formed a key consideration in the development of the FMP and site specific cultural values have been identified and mapped for each river reach with the assistance of iwi. In terms of implementation, the detailed consideration of cultural values in specific locations will form part of the development of detailed work programmes and assessments required as part of any resource consent application for river works. The Council will continue to work closely with its iwi partners during the implementation of the FMP. We do however consider it important to specifically recognise the partnership with iwi in developing the FMP and as such we recommend a recognition statement be added to the front section of the FMP.

4.8 Environmental Enhancement

Section 3.5 of the FMP outlines a range of environmental enhancement responses including the preparation of an Environmental Strategy, Riparian Management and Community Support officer positions, and recognition of Care Groups and Clubs. The support provided for these proposals is acknowledged and accepted. These initiatives are important ways to improve environmental values alongside flood and erosion risk management. Whilst the detail lies beyond the scope of the FMP, Council officers are keen to explore options with district councils for a combined council approach to proposals such as the Riparian Management and Care Group officer positions.

In terms of the concern that the environmental enhancement proposals will undermine the enhancement that may come from future resource consents, there is no intention for the FMP proposals to prevent or replace the mitigation measures required as part of any resource consent. It is therefore recommended to the environmental enhancement proposals be retained (noting our amendment to increase funding for the Riparian Management Officer position).

4.9 Other Issues

While the concern about insurance premiums is noted, it is considered that the implementation of a comprehensive and staged flood management approach for the Waipoua urban reach, including the update of flood hazard maps in Stage 1 in consultation with Masterton District Council, landowners and the community, will be the most effective way of managing insurance issues. Oxford Street residents and landowners will be involved in this process and community preparedness and measures to increase resilience to flood events will also form part of the actions. It is agreed that emergency management measures play an important role in floodplain management and this is provided for in Section 3.4 of the FMP.

Water storage for water supply is a separate issue to floodplain management planning and is beyond the scope of the FMP to address. It is noted that water storage for flood water detention purposes formed part of the approaches considered for Waipoua flood management, however it was not supported because of the significant cost implications. Officers advise that if water storage dams do end up being built, options for water management for flood control as part of a dam would be promoted by officers.

The comments about the importance of the retention of the Queen Elizabeth Park Lake weir are noted and there is no intention by the FMP to compromise water flow into the lake.

In terms of building floor levels, it is noted that the initial flood hazard modelling results for Masterton (from 2014) have been updated (in 2018) and the projected flood levels have reduced for many areas. Floor levels for new consents will be recommended by Council based on the updated flood modelling and maps. The updated flood maps were released to the community in November 2018 and were included in the proposed Te Kāuru FMP for consultation. Additional amendments to the flood maps are expected as an outcome of the independent audit and will be updated as part of the Stage 1 further investigation work to be completed for the urban Waipoua reach.

The requests to remove two specific properties from the FMP are noted but it is considered appropriate for all properties within the Te Kāuru catchment area to remain within the FMP's considerations. It is noted that being included within the FMP provides benefits to landowners as river management works can be undertaken should any flood and erosion events occur. Such works would not be possible if a property was not within the FMP. In addition, planting of buffers would either be on private land with the agreement of the landowner, or on publicly-owned land, and buffer implementation will be directed in large part by flood events and river behaviour. High priority sites for riparian buffer planting will be identified in consultation with landowners through the development of Operational Management Plans and detailed work programmes for specific river reaches.

5. Recommended amendments

As discussed above, as a result of submissions and the independent audit recommendations, the Hearing Subcommittee recommends a series of amendments to the Te Kāuru FMP.

The amendments recommended by the Hearing Subcommittee to the Te Kāuru FMP are detailed below. "~~Strikethrough~~" text is recommended for deletion and proposed insertions are "underlined".

- a. Update the list of Carterton District Council community outcomes in Section 2.4 (page 4) to be consistent with the Long Term Plan as follows (see recommended response to Submission 61):

Carterton District Council LTP:

~~a vibrant and prosperous economy~~

~~a safe and healthy district~~

~~a district that enjoys recreation~~

~~a district that values and protects its natural environment~~

a district that promotes sustainable infrastructure and services

- A strong community
- A prosperous economy
- A healthy natural and built environment
- Quality, fit-for-purpose infrastructure
- A strong and effective Council

- b. Amend the design lines review text in Section 4.4.2 under the heading 'River Management Envelopes' (page 37, from paragraph 2 onwards) to increase clarity as follows (see recommended response to Submission 8):

A key project to be undertaken as part of implementing the FMP is to review the inner and outer management lines to ensure consistency along the various western river reaches. Where applicable, and if deemed necessary, modern geomorphology theory (study of landforms and landscapes, primarily with regard to erosion and deposition of rock and sediments by water) will be applied to envelope locations if there is value in doing so to address specific issues. This may include review of locations where the river envelope (see Section 3.2.2) has not been performing in a way that is consistent with the use of riparian planted buffers as the primary management tool. To ensure ongoing relevance and consistency, it is proposed that the river management envelopes be reviewed every 20 years as part of a major FMP review.

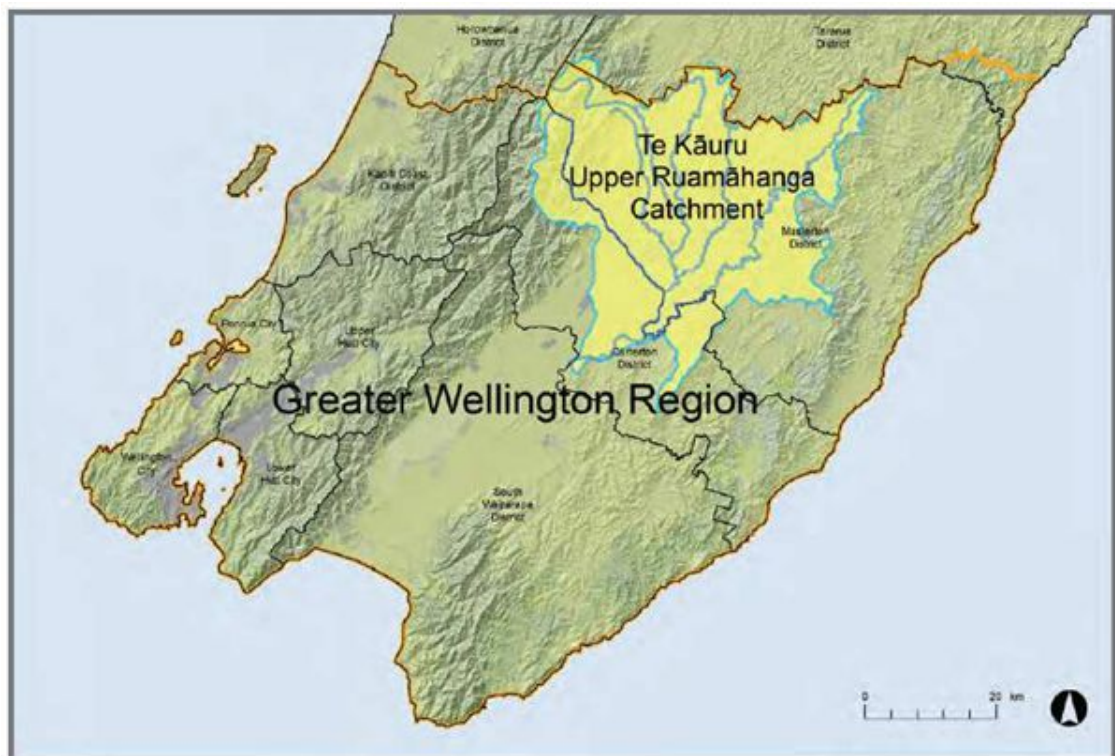
Other management envelopes (bed level and pool/riffle/run) will be developed as an outcome of this FMP. Monitoring and analysis of river bed levels (see Section 3.2.3) and gravel volumes (see Section 3.2.4) will be ongoing as further specified in the final FMP.

- c. Amend the approach for pest plant and animal management in Section 4.4.2 (page 39) to increase the cost estimate for the Riparian Management Officer to a full-time role at \$120,000 per annum, and to extend the GWRC responsibility for weed control to be up to five years after the buffer is planted as follows (see recommended response to Submissions 8, 11, 61):

- **Establish a riparian management officer position**
The job would consist of several responsibilities with a focus on...; and undertaking weed management on planted sites for up to ~~two~~ five years post planting. Approximately ~~\$60,000~~ \$120,000 per year would be required to establish this position which includes a salary and overheads.
- **Provide assistance where required or requested for the management of weeds for two up to five years after the buffer is planted, including a review after two years. After two years ~~this it will be the responsibility of the landowner to manage the weeds~~**
Responsibilities for weed control of planted buffers would be jointly managed by GWRC, landowners and community groups as appropriate ~~sit with GWRC for the first two years post planting~~ and would be coordinated by the riparian management officer. Following this ~~two-year~~ period of up to five years it would be expected that undertaking weed control would largely be the responsibility of landowners, with advice, provision of spray and assistance from community groups being coordinated by the riparian management officer....
- **Provide advice, traps, bait and bait stations for the management of pest animals**
Responsibility for the control of pest animals within planted buffers would sit with landowners...., and supply bait for the stations to landowners for up to ~~two~~ five years post-planting.
- **Budget for pest management of the Te Kāuru Buffers**
This budget would be split into two sections. The first section would cover the initial set-up

cost of weed and pest control on recently planted buffers (placing traps and bait stations and pre and post planting spraying of weeds for ~~two~~ up to five years). The second section of the budget would be an ongoing maintenance budget which would cover costs for providing landowners with spray, training for weed control, and bait for pest animal control for the duration of the FMP. The budget would vary from year to year depending on the percentage of new area planted each year. An annual average budget of \$82,000 is allocated.

- d. For consistency with the above changes, amend page 41 'General Responses Summary' table description of the 'Riparian Management Officer' action to delete the words "part time" before "resource", and amend the 'Cost' column to delete "\$60,000" and replace with \$120,000 per annum.
- e. Clarify Section 4.3 'Funding Structure' (page 32) by adding the following map to clarify the extent of the Te Kāuru catchment in relation to the wider Greater Wellington Region (see recommended response to Submissions 9, 15, 23, 58):



- f. Amend Section 3.3.8 'Strategic Land Purchase' (Page 22) by adding the words "over the life of this plan" after the words "...is \$5 million"(see recommended response to Submission 11).
- g. Amend the Te Kāuru governance structure to specifically provide for a separate Urban Waipoua River Management Group as follows (see recommended response to Submissions 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 51, 54, 58, 59):
 - i. Amend Section 4.1.1 governance diagram (Page 30) as follows:

- Under the Advisory Committee structure change “Representatives from schemes” to “Representatives from River Management Groups”
 - Under the Advisory Committee structure change “community” to “community groups”
 - Add a new river management group:
WAIPOUA URBAN RIVER MANAGEMENT GROUP
COUNCILS AND COMMUNITY
 - Amend the name of the existing Waipoua river management group to:
WAIPOUA RURAL RIVER MANAGEMENT GROUP
- ii. As a result of the above governance amendments:
- amend Page 30, Section 4.4.1, third paragraph to change the number of representatives on the Advisory Committee from “six” to “seven”, and
 - amend Section 4.2.5 (Page 31) to add the words “and/or the Advisory Committee” to the end of the last sentence.
- h. Amend page 162 ‘Major Project Response: South Masterton Stopbank’ to insert following sentence as a second sentence under ‘Opportunities’ as follows (see recommended response to Submission 15):
This coincides with a long-term aspiration of public ownership of river margins in this key gateway area in collaboration with willing landowners.
- i. To ensure there is a process for reporting on how values are addressed in the FMP’s implementation, it is recommended that the Council’s annual report process be used as a reporting mechanism (see recommended response to Submission 16).
- j. Amend the wording of Section 2.7 (Page 6) to clarify the relationship between Te Kāuru and Ruamahanga Whaitua implementation as follows (see recommended response to Submissions 18, 25):
- i. Amend the heading of Section 2.7 to read: “Te Kāuru and the Ruamahanga Whaitua”;
 - ii. Add the following text in Section 2.7 after list of WIP objectives: “The Freshwater Management Units (FMUs) within the Whaitua fit well within the Te Kāuru River Management Groups (previously known as river schemes) as shown in the following table.”
 - iii. Add a summary table comparing the Te Kāuru River Management Groups with the Whaitua Freshwater Management Units (FMUs) as follows:

<u>Te Kāuru River Management Groups</u>	<u>FMU’s as per Whaitua</u>
<u>Waingawa River</u>	<u>Western hill rivers</u>
<u>Waipoua River</u>	<u>Western hill rivers</u>
<u>Upper Ruamahanga River – Mt Bruce</u>	<u>Valley floor streams group, Western hill rivers</u>
<u>Upper Ruamahanga River – Te Ore Ore</u>	<u>Valley floor streams group, Northern rivers</u>
<u>Upper Ruamahanga River – Gladstone</u>	<u>Valley floor streams group, Eastern hill rivers</u>
<u>Kopuaranga River</u>	<u>Northern rivers</u>
<u>Whangaehu River</u>	<u>Northern rivers</u>
<u>Taueru River</u>	<u>Eastern rivers</u>

- k. Amend FMP references to ensure electricity assets are identified using the correct terminology (see recommended response to Submission 56):

Page 17, **3.2.5 Riparian Planting of Buffers**

Add the following bullet point to the end of the points identifying risks:

- The need to ensure riparian vegetation planted near electric lines is selected or managed to ensure it will not result in that vegetation breaching the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003.

Page 66, **Te Ore Ore Bridge power lines [48]**

~~Sub-t~~Transmission lines cross the river north of the Te Ore Ore Bridge...

Page 74, ~~Transmission~~ **Distribution lines [52]**

~~Transmission~~ Distribution lines cross the river from Henley Lake Park, where pylons on both banks sit within the erosion study area...

Page 156, ~~Sub-t~~ **Transmission powerlines [176]**

Pylons just upstream of the Railway Bridge sit on the berms and are within the erosion study area...

Appendix 5: Issues Summary

Page 202, ID 48, 'Issue Description' column:

~~Sub-t~~Transmission lines are located north of the Te Ore Ore bridge and the pylons are...

Page 202, ID 52, 'Issue Description' column:

~~Transmission~~ Distribution lines cross the river, the pylons are located outside river bed but...

Page 209, ID 176, 'Name' and 'Issue Description' columns:

~~Sub-t~~Transmission powerlines

Pylons just upstream of rail bridge - ~~Sub-t~~transmission lines. Pylons sit on the edge of the erosion study area.

- l. Amend Section 3.2.5 'Riparian Planting of Buffers' (Page 17) to add an additional bullet point to ensure buffer planting does not cause any electrical hazard as follows (see recommended response to Submission 56):

- The need to ensure riparian vegetation planted near electric lines is selected or managed to ensure it will not result in that vegetation breaching the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003.

- m. Add an additional statement to Section 1 of the FMP (page 1, before the paragraph starting "This plan is the primary...") to specifically recognise the partnership with iwi in developing the FMP as follows (see recommended response to Submissions 18, 25, 30):

Mana whenua articulate the need to care for the mauri, or life-giving properties, of the region, particularly the mauri of fresh and coastal waters on which well-being is dependent. Mana whenua were involved in developing this Floodplain Management Plan and other council processes such as the PNRP and the Ruamāhanga Whaitua. Information on their collective and separate values and sites of significance provide valuable information for development of this FMP. Additionally, this Floodplain Management Plan supports many of the objectives of the PNRP for the Wellington Region as well as the recommendations of the Whaitua Implementation Plan (WIP).

As a result of this FMP, river management operations will be undertaken in accordance with any rules that are relevant in the PNRP (including any WIP recommendations up taken by the PNRP) as well as any relevant non-regulatory methods within the PNRP.

Recommended amendments in response to the submissions regarding the Waipoua urban area and the independent audit recommendations

(Submissions 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 51, 54, 58, 59)

- n. Amend Page 124 to update the first paragraph of 'Reach 13' as follows:

The following sections describe the character and values, current flood and erosion ~~risks~~ issues, ~~current~~ responses to known flood and erosion ~~risk~~ issues (including existing river maintenance activities), and the key floodplain management aims and outcomes sought in relation to the Masterton urban reach - Reach 13. ~~The proposed response to flood and erosion risk in the urban reach is set out in pages 130-143. A staged approach to the flood risks in the urban reach is noted on page 134. Stage 1 of the approach "Investigations and Option Consideration" is set out on page 135. Subsequent Stages will be determined upon completion of Stage 1 and are not detailed.~~

- o. Amend Page 126 to change the first 'Key Floodplain Management' point as follows:

Work with the community in the area of the urban reach to assess and reduce their vulnerability to flooding.

- p. Amend Page 126 to change the 'Flood and Erosion Issues' section as follows:

Flood and Erosion Issues

There are a number of key issues relating to flooding and erosion hazards within the urban reach of the Waipoua River through Masterton. Flood studies have identified the potential for flood risk to some of the Masterton urban area particularly when climate change impacts are considered. There is a variability between the studies about the scale and extent of this risk, and therefore further work is being completed by GWRC, MDC and CDC to provide greater certainty about these risks. One of the key issues is that the existing flood protection scheme on the Waipoua River, within the urban reach, has limited capacity and is likely to result in flooding to urban areas of Masterton during a 1% AEP event today or in the future. Further to this, the condition and integrity of the existing stopbanks within the urban reach are not well understood and may not be able to be relied upon to perform during flood events due to breach and seepage risks. A breach failure could occur in an event less frequent than a 1% AEP and result in more significant flooding depths with less warning time. As a result of the limited capacity in the river channel, floodwater is predicted to spill into urban areas in a major event.

Flood hazard maps have been developed with GWRC and MDC which depict the modelled flood extents of the Waipoua River for the current and existing hazard, shown on Page 11. These maps are still draft, subject to an independent audit.

If a 1% flood event occurred today, computational modelling identifies that approximately 30 properties through the Masterton urban area are at risk from flooding during such an event. These properties are located in the Oxford Street area along the north east (true left bank) of the river.

The level of flood hazard in the Masterton urban area is expected to increase in the future, as the effects of climate change lead to larger and more frequent flooding events. Flood hazard maps will be updated to incorporate the outcomes of the independent model audit through Stage 1, as detailed on page 135.

With the effects of climate change and sensitivity scenarios included in the computational modelling, the number of properties affected is significantly higher, with approximately 2,250 properties potentially affected. In the climate change scenario, properties at risk have been identified along both sides of the Waipoua River from a number of spill points, principally

upstream from the railway bridge including through the railway underpass along Mahunga Drive, adjacent to the Fire Station and adjacent to Mawley Park. Some of these locations are predicted to have flood water depths of greater than 1.0m. A significant portion of the Masterton town centre is also likely to experience flooding from overtopping the railway line to the east of the rail bridge, predominantly less than 0.3m and locally up to 0.5m.

Further downstream, flooding is also predicted to impact approximately 30 properties along River Road, at the confluence of the Waipoua and Ruamahanga Rivers. Here the depths are predicted to be predominantly less than 0.4m.

- q. Remove the flood hazard maps for the Waipoua urban reach (Reach 13) from page 127.
- r. Delete issue number 138 from pages 130 and 131.
- s. Amend Page 128 to reword issues 149 and 54 as follows:

Flooding in Masterton [149]

Flood studies have identified the potential for flood risk to some of the Masterton urban area particularly when climate change impacts are considered. There is a variability between the studies about the scale and extent of this risk, and therefore further work is being completed by GWRC, MDC and CDC to provide greater certainty about these risks. Further to this, the condition and integrity of the existing stopbanks within the urban reach are not well understood and may not be able to be relied upon to perform during flood events due to breach and seepage risks. A breach failure could occur in an event less frequent than a 1% AEP and result in more significant flooding depths with less warning time. Flooding is modelled through Masterton in both a 1% AEP including an allowance for the effects of climate change and uncertainties in the modelling. This modelled flood spread affects approximately 2,250 properties. For the majority of these affected properties the flood depth is relatively shallow (i.e. less than 0.3m). The floodwaters first overtop the stopbanks at a known low spot near the fire station and flow in a southerly direction back towards the Ruamahanga River. A second overflow route occurs when the floodwaters trapped upstream of the railway bridge overtop the railway line near the train station and flow in a southerly direction towards the Ruamahanga River. The flood spreads are confined by a slight rise in the ground level that runs in a north/south direction through town. The depth and velocity of this floodwater does not contribute a high hazard to life for an able-bodied adult for most of this area. Flooding at the confluence of the Waipoua and Ruamahanga Rivers, at River Road, is also modelled in an extreme event.

River Road Properties [54]

14 River Road properties sit within the erosion study area. This erosion affect was observed in the 1998 floods where parts of some of these property sections started to erode into the river. This erosion is currently managed by a series of heavy rock groynes; however, this requires ongoing maintenance and management. Note that there are River Road also properties at risk of flooding during a future flood event, as noted in Issue 149.

- t. Remove the flood hazard maps for Reach 13 from page 129, remove the current flood hazard extent layer from Reaches 12 and 5 on page 129.
- u. Add a date of the modelling (2014) into the legend on each map with a flood hazard extent (pages 55, 61, 67, 75, 85, 91, 97, 107, 113, 119, 151, 157, 167, 177, 183 ,189)
- v. Include the following note as a box on each of the maps listed in (u) above:

These flood hazard maps are considered interim. GWRC/MDC/CDC agreed recommendations from an independent model audit will be undertaken and resulting updated flood hazard maps will be

incorporated into the FMP and used for the Wairarapa Combined District Plan. Flood hazard maps were modelled in 2014.

- w. Add an additional box to the map on page 129

Outcomes of an independent audit on the hydraulic modelling of the Waipoua River will be incorporated into updated flood hazard maps for the Masterton urban area during Stage 1 of implementation of this FMP.

- x. Remove the response to issue 138 from page 130.

- y. Amend the response to issue 149 on Page 130 as follows:

Work with MDC and a Waipoua Urban River Management Group to assess and address the flood risk to Masterton. Provide continued advice and support to MDC with regard to the need for additional stopbanks and upgrades to existing stopbanks. This issue is also addressed in the Major Project Response in on pages 133-143.

- z. Update the 'Major Project Response: Urban Waipoua' wording on page 133 as follows:

The issue

This response will provide protection to Masterton from a 1% AEP flood event and has the potential to be adapted in the future to include the effects of climate change. The staged approach that is outlined will allow the understanding of the current and future risks to be refined, as well as enable communication and engagement with the community to raise awareness of the flood hazard and to better prepare those who could be affected by flooding hazards.

Future land- use changes have the potential to reduce the risk in flood prone areas and could be designed to future-proof the river corridor and surrounding area. Making changes within the catchment, for example planting, the introduction of wetlands and increasing the floodplain, may also help improve flooding issues.

~~The construction of new structural elements will offer more confidence in the performance of the flood risk management scheme. Where practicable, these elements utilise the natural geomorphological features of the river to increase the level of flood protection to people, property and infrastructure, while enhancing the spaces within the river corridor to align with community aspirations and allowing the river to move naturally.~~

~~The opportunity to increase the capacity of the Waipoua River, within the urban reach, will lower expected flood levels and reduce pressure on the stopbanks. These works enable the opportunity for the river corridor to be landscaped into community inspired areas which provide increased amenity and recreation values and promote connectivity between the town and the river.~~

Integration of the Urban Reach with the Wider FMP

The urban reach of the Waipoua River (Reach 13) cannot be considered in isolation from the upper reaches of the Waipoua River (particularly Reach 12, North Masterton) or the confluence with the Ruamahanga River.

Investigations have shown that inundation of the floodplain upstream of the urban area reduces the flood flows through Masterton and reduces risk of spills over the stopbanks. Conversely, flooding from Reach 12 (North Masterton) flows overland to the urban area and increases the flood risk.

Downstream, at the confluence of the two rivers, the Ruamahanga River level may impacts the downstream end of the Waipoua River and contributes to flooding of River Road properties in extreme events.

The development of suitable floodplain management options therefore includes understanding the impact of anticipated changes across the wider Te Kāuru catchment including changes which will occur as a result of common methods and major project responses as set out in Parts 1 and 2 of the FMP.

The following responses in other reaches have specific potential to influence how responses are implemented within Masterton's urban reach:

1. Any work done upstream of the urban reach, in Reaches 9 to 12 of the Waipoua River, to attenuate the flood flows. This includes installation of managed wetlands, small on-farm storage, and the slowing down of the overland flow through bunds or increased vegetation.
2. Any work done in the upper catchment for erosion management measures, such as bank protection, that may change the characteristics of the river and the flooding.
3. Any development undertaken upstream, not only within the predicted flood extent area, but any large development within the catchment that would increase surface water runoff and change the catchment characteristics significantly. This includes controlling industrial and residential development or ensuring development does not allow excess stormwater to reach the Waipoua River at a greater rate than current.
4. ~~Any changes to, or removal of, the flow control weirs through the urban reach. Initial sensitivity analysis shows there will be no change in flood risk as a result of removal of the weirs in large flood events, but more frequent events and low flows might alter the risk.~~
5. Implementation of a flood warning system for Paierau Road (Reach 12). Understanding how the flood warning process will be implemented at Paierau Road relates to any flood warning that could be used for the urban reach. The road floods in lower return period events and therefore may not be directly related to flooding from spills from the urban reach, however the information is likely to be useful and particularly relevant to the properties at risk of flooding from the overland flow from the upstream reaches.
6. The impacts of realigning the Ruamahanga River and installing rock groynes immediately downstream of the confluence with the Waipoua River (Reach 5 of the Ruamahanga River) as a Major Project Response to mitigate the erosion risk at River Road (refer page 78). This location is also at risk of flooding and changes to this reach of the Ruamahanga River may alter the risk and flooding mechanisms at this location.

These considerations have the potential to impact the timing of the initiation of any structural options, interventions, and affect the scale of works required in the Masterton urban reach. These responses should all therefore be monitored as part of the long-term solution in the FMP.

- aa. Update the staged approach wording on page 134 as follows, while retaining the diagram outlining the overarching process for the staged approach on the left side of the page:

Relationship with Common Methods

~~Making room for the river within the urban reach is consistent with other floodplain management responses throughout this FMP. The planting and vegetation regime within the urban reach will need to be carefully managed to ensure the conveyance capacity between upgraded stopbanks is not compromised, and is in line with the values and aims of the FMP and community that recognise the river as an integrated part of the town.~~

Staged Approach

A staged approach is outlined for the urban reach of the Waipoua River. At the end of each stage an assessment will be made as to whether to proceed to the next stage and what the scope of that stage will be.

~~The staging of flood management responses developed for the urban reach of the Waipoua River includes a combination of non-structural measures, improved river channel capacity, and upgraded stopbanks. This works in tandem with ongoing data collection and review to raise awareness and inform the detailed design of necessary structural responses.~~

~~A staged approach enables non-structural improvements to be implemented in conjunction with other management approaches. Some aspects can also be implemented in the interim while the detailed design of any structural approaches is being developed, or in the interim of a staged project. This ensures a pragmatic response to the current and future flood risk is developed.~~

There is also uncertainty with managing future flood risk. A staged approach remains adaptable as new information is obtained, and the effectiveness of initial stages is reviewed. As further understanding becomes available, responses can be adapted as complementary solutions to manage any residual risk or risk over and above protection afforded under the agreed level of service.

The staging of responses is set out to the left.

~~Each of the five stages and their component parts is described in more detail on the following pages. Stage 1 of the approach "Investigations and Option Consideration" is set out on page 135. Subsequent Stages will be determined upon completion of Stage 1 and are not detailed.~~

- bb. Update Page 135 as follows to ensure it is clear that the modelling will be updated and collaboration with the community is a key part of the Stage 1 process:

"Stage 1: Investigations and Options Consideration

The purpose of Stage 1 is to investigate the condition of existing assets (such as stopbanks) and further understand flood risk in the urban reach. Following this, various designs for Stages 2 and 3 will be considered, in conjunction with the local community, to ensure a sustainable and affordable outcome. This initial stage is expected to take up to two years.

To achieve this, the following actions will be undertaken:

- **Complete geotechnical investigations and gather further information**
A better understanding of the condition and structural integrity of existing stopbanks is required before detailed designs can be completed. This can be gained through geotechnical investigations. These investigations will also be used to assess the soil and geology of the surrounding river environment to determine if it can be utilised to construct new stopbanks or for upgrades to the existing ones.
- **Update flood hazard maps to incorporate the best information available**
Outcomes of the independent audit on the hydraulic modelling of the Waipoua River will be incorporated into updated flood hazard maps for the Masterton urban area. Other information will also be gathered, such as building floor levels of properties in the flood zone and better flow records to build on existing data. Any additional information from the community and any other sources will also be incorporated during this stage to ensure the best information is being used and the best outcome for the community is sought. It is envisaged that this information will be obtained collaboratively with the community through a Waipoua Urban River Management Group.
- **Develop the design of preferred options in conjunction with the community...**
Once a more detailed understanding of the existing stopbanks, flood hazard, and the surrounding environment is developed, specific options for managing the risk can be developed. Options regarding the specific locations of stopbanks, ~~the levels of service any new stopbanks will provide~~, timings, costs, and design will all need to be considered through this development. This work shall consider opportunities to improve recreation,

environmental and cultural values in tandem with the Environmental Strategy. It is envisaged that the options and opportunities will be assessed through a collaborative process with a Waipoua Urban River Management Group, the community, MDC and GWRC

- cc. Delete pages 136 to 141 (i.e. all of the detail on Stages 2-5 of the staged approach). The detail of future stages will be determined by the outcomes of Stage 1.
- dd. Amend pages 142 and 143 (which provide a summary of the staged approach) to delete the majority of the 'Summary' text and retain the following text (and relocating it to sit under the amended 'Staged Approach' information on page 134):

Costs and Timing

The estimated costs for Stage 1 of this Major Project Response is \$350,000. The timeframe for completion of Stage 1 is two years.

Priority

Stage 1 of this response is classified as of high importance and high priority.

Level of Service

A 1% AEP level of service is initially proposed for the entire urban reach, with allowance for increases in the future to allow for the effects of climate change and uncertainties in the model.

- ee. Add a statement regarding flood maps to page 45 (Section 5 'Overview and Regional Context') of the Te Kāuru FMP as follows:

"Each reach is then described in terms of the following, reflecting a summary of the findings of the phases of the FMP development process:

- The character and values that exist within each reach, including upstream or downstream influences
- The identified flood and erosion issues to be addressed. (Note that any amendments to the flood hazard maps resulting from recommendations in the independent audit will be undertaken. Updated flood hazard maps will be issued within the next year to be incorporated into the updated Wairarapa Combined District Plan.)
- The reach-specific flood and erosion responses, including Major Project Responses where relevant"

- ff. Amend the wording on Page 101 to update the 'general issues' section as follows:

General Issues

The Waipoua is a river of multiple characters. In large flood events, it can be devastating. The river channel itself is fairly entrenched, but of relatively small capacity – only smaller floods can be contained without spilling water out on the floodplain in the rural areas. The erosion risk posed by the Waipoua River flows is smaller than for the other gravel rivers in the project area.

Of all rivers in the Wairarapa, flooding of the Waipoua has the potential to affect most people. The Waipoua River has been modelled as flooding north Masterton in a large event. Work will be undertaken to assess and reduce the vulnerability to flooding. Updates to modelling for the Waipoua River will be reflected in the Wairarapa Combined District Plan maps. If a 1% flood event occurred today, computational modelling identifies that approximately 30 properties are at risk of flooding. With the effects of climate change and sensitively scenarios included in the computational modelling, the number of properties affected is significantly higher, with approximately 2,250 properties potentially affected. There are areas of the northern bank close

~~to Oxford Street with potentially very high flood water levels. There are also security issues for the existing stopbank upstream of Masterton.~~

~~Additional locations that fall within or close to an identified hazard include the Massey University Riverside property, Mikimiki Bridge, and the Mahunga Golf Course.~~

The Waipoua River also shares the three key gravel river management issues noted in the Ruamahanga River section, namely:

- Degradation/aggradation
- Inconsistency in community acceptance of current erosion management practices
- The value of the rivers for recreation and habitat conflicts at times with river management works (the Urban Masterton Reach of the Waipoua River is heavily used for water-based and riverside recreation)

gg. Amend the wording on Page 34 to update the 'Cost to Ratepayers' section as follows:

4.3.5 Cost to Ratepayers

The benefits sought from this FMP include flood hazard and erosion protection, and the enhancement of environmental and cultural values of the river. These aim to benefit the wider community and the environment. The costs involved in this FMP relate to three separate changes or increases to rates: spread of the targeted rate; increased operational expenditure through general responses; and new capital expenditure through major projects. The increases in rates estimated are for the 'local share' as well as the increase in regional portion. These are based on the current model of the regional share being up to 50%. Therefore local share, collected through a targeted rate, is approximately half of the associated costs, but how they are distributed across ratepayers will vary.

Operational expenditure is used for annual expenses involved in flood and erosion protection, including on-going river management work and many of the general responses listed on pages 58 and 59. While the on-going river management costs are not expected to increase, there are additional operational activities proposed. Consequently a rate increase for all operational activities has been estimated at \$13 per \$100,000 of CV. It is expected that increases will be spread over a number of years.

Capital expenditure funding will be used to finance the Major Projects Responses outlined in Part 2. Further investigations and options consideration of the Waipoua urban flood risk and will be undertaken during Stage 1 of implementation. Subsequent Stages of work will be determined upon completion of Stage 1 and are not detailed. The major project responses (including Stage 1 of the Waipoua urban reach only) are estimated to cost a total of ~~\$12.4~~ million. ~~\$6.2~~ million of this will be rated across the entire region. The remaining ~~\$6.2~~ million, the local share, will be funded through a targeted rate across the Upper Ruamahanga catchment. This would equate to a rates increase of approximately ~~\$10.3~~ per \$100,000 of CV. For each of the Major Project Responses, guidance will be sought from MDC, CDC and the asset owner on whether each project will be funded more directly.

The timing of rate increases are estimated to be:

1-2 years – approximately \$2-3 per \$100,000 CV

3-5 years – approximately ~~\$5-10~~ per \$100,000 CV

6-10 years – approximately ~~\$10-23~~ per \$100,000 CV to be confirmed.

In addition to the above specific amendments in response to submissions, a series of minor amendments are recommended to the FMP document to correct minor spelling mistakes and other grammatical issues, to ensure the accuracy of heading numbering and cross-references, and to remove references to "draft" and "proposed" FMP.

6. Recommendations

It is recommended that the changes listed in Section 5 (above) be accepted and incorporated into the updated Te Kāuru FMP. Report approved by:

Bob Francis

Chairperson, Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan Hearing
Subcommittee

Specific recommended amendments of the Te Kāuru FMP Hearing Subcommittee

Recommended amendments

As result of submissions and the independent audit recommendations, the Hearing Subcommittee recommends a series of amendments to the Te Kāuru FMP.

The amendments recommended by the Hearing Subcommittee to the Te Kāuru FMP are detailed below. “~~Strikethrough~~” text is recommended for deletion and proposed insertions are “underlined”.

- a. Update the list of Carterton District Council community outcomes in Section 2.4 (page 4) to be consistent with the Long Term Plan as follows (see recommended response to Submission 61):

Carterton District Council LTP:

~~a vibrant and prosperous economy~~

~~a safe and healthy district~~

~~a district that enjoys recreation~~

~~a district that values and protects its natural environment~~

~~a district that promotes sustainable infrastructure and~~

~~services~~

- A strong community
- A prosperous economy
- A healthy natural and built environment
- Quality, fit-for-purpose infrastructure
- A strong and effective Council

- b. Amend the design lines review text in Section 4.4.2 under the heading ‘River Management Envelopes’ (page 37, from paragraph 2 onwards) to increase clarity as follows (see recommended response to Submission 8):

A key project to be undertaken as part of implementing the FMP is to review the inner and outer management lines to ensure consistency along the various western river reaches. Where applicable, and if deemed necessary, modern geomorphology theory (study of landforms and landscapes, primarily with regard to erosion and deposition of rock and sediments by water) will be applied to envelope locations if there is value in doing so to address specific issues. This may include review of locations where the river envelope (see Section 3.2.2) has not been performing in a way that is consistent with the use of riparian planted buffers as the primary management tool. To ensure ongoing relevance and consistency, it is proposed that the river management envelopes be reviewed every 20 years as part of a major FMP review.

Other management envelopes (bed level and pool/riffle/run) will be developed as an outcome of this FMP. Monitoring and analysis of river bed levels (see Section 3.2.3) and gravel volumes (see Section 3.2.4) will be ongoing as further specified in the final FMP.

- c. Amend the approach for pest plant and animal management in Section 4.4.2 (page 39) to increase the cost estimate for the Riparian Management Officer to a full-time role at \$120,000 per annum, and to extend the GWRC responsibility for weed control to be up to five years after the buffer is planted as follows (see recommended response to Submissions 8, 11, 61):
- **Establish a riparian management officer position**
The job would consist of several responsibilities with a focus on...; and undertaking weed management on planted sites for up to ~~two~~ five years post planting. Approximately ~~\$60,000~~ \$120,000 per year would be required to establish this position which includes a salary and overheads.
 - **Provide assistance where required or requested for the management of weeds for ~~two~~ up to five years after the buffer is planted, including a review after two years. ~~After two years this it will be the responsibility of the landowner to manage the weeds~~**
Responsibilities for weed control of planted buffers would be jointly managed by GWRC, landowners and community groups as appropriate ~~sit with GWRC for the first two years post planting~~ and would be coordinated by the riparian management officer. Following this ~~two-year~~ period of up to five years it would be expected that undertaking weed control would largely be the responsibility of landowners, with advice, provision of spray and assistance from community groups being coordinated by the riparian management officer....
 - **Provide advice, traps, bait and bait stations for the management of pest animals**
Responsibility for the control of pest animals within planted buffers would sit with landowners...., and supply bait for the stations to landowners for up to ~~two~~ five years post-planting.
 - **Budget for pest management of the Te Kāuru Buffers**
This budget would be split into two sections. The first section would cover the initial set-up cost of weed and pest control on recently planted buffers (placing traps and bait stations and pre and post planting spraying of weeds for ~~two~~ up to five years). The second section of the budget would be an ongoing maintenance budget which would cover costs for providing landowners with spray, training for weed control, and bait for pest animal control for the duration of the FMP. The budget would vary from year to year depending on the percentage of new area planted each year. An annual average budget of \$82,000 is allocated.
- d. For consistency with the above changes, amend page 41 'General Responses Summary' table description of the 'Riparian Management Officer' action to delete the words "part time" before "resource", and amend the 'Cost' column to delete "\$60,000" and replace with \$120,000 per annum.
- e. Clarify Section 4.3 'Funding Structure' (page 32) by adding the following map to clarify the extent of the Te Kāuru catchment in relation to the wider Greater Wellington Region (see recommended response to Submissions 9, 15, 23, 58):



- f. Amend Section 3.3.8 ‘Strategic Land Purchase’ (Page 22) by adding the words “over the life of this plan” after the words “...is \$5 million”(see recommended response to Submission 11).
- g. Amend the Te Kāuru governance structure to specifically provide for a separate Urban Waipoua River Management Group as follows (see recommended response to Submissions 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 51, 54, 58, 59):
- i. Amend Section 4.1.1 governance diagram (Page 30) as follows:
 - Under the Advisory Committee structure change “Representatives from schemes” to “Representatives from River Management Groups”
 - Under the Advisory Committee structure change “community” to “community groups”
 - Add a new river management group:
WAIPOUA URBAN RIVER MANAGEMENT GROUP
COUNCILS AND COMMUNITY
 - Amend the name of the existing Waipoua river management group to:
WAIPOUA RURAL RIVER MANAGEMENT GROUP
 - ii. As a result of the above governance amendments:
 - amend Page 30, Section 4.4.1, third paragraph to change the number of representatives on the Advisory Committee from “six” to “seven”, and

- amend Section 4.2.5 (Page 31) to add the words “and/or the Advisory Committee” to the end of the last sentence.
- h. Amend page 162 ‘Major Project Response: South Masterton Stopbank’ to insert following sentence as a second sentence under ‘Opportunities’ as follows (see recommended response to Submission 15):
- This coincides with a long-term aspiration of public ownership of river margins in this key gateway area in collaboration with willing landowners.
- i. To ensure there is a process for reporting on how values are addressed in the FMP’s implementation, it is recommended that the Council’s annual report process be used as a reporting mechanism (see recommended response to Submission 16).
- j. Amend the wording of Section 2.7 (Page 6) to clarify the relationship between Te Kāuru and Ruamāhanga Whaitua implementation as follows (see recommended response to Submissions 18, 25):
- i. Amend the heading of Section 2.7 to read: “Te Kāuru and the Ruamāhanga Whaitua”;
 - ii. Add the following text in Section 2.7 after list of WIP objectives: “The Freshwater Management Units (FMUs) within the Whaitua fit well within the Te Kāuru River Management Groups (previously known as river schemes) as shown in the following table.”
 - iii. Add a summary table comparing the Te Kāuru River Management Groups with the Whaitua Freshwater Management Units (FMUs) as follows:

<u>Te Kāuru River Management Groups</u>	<u>FMU’s as per Whaitua</u>
<u>Waingawa River</u>	<u>Western hill rivers</u>
<u>Waipoua River</u>	<u>Western hill rivers</u>
<u>Upper Ruamāhanga River – Mt Bruce</u>	<u>Valley floor streams group, Western hill rivers</u>
<u>Upper Ruamāhanga River – Te Ore Ore</u>	<u>Valley floor streams group, Northern rivers</u>
<u>Upper Ruamāhanga River – Gladstone</u>	<u>Valley floor streams group, Eastern hill rivers</u>
<u>Kopuaranga River</u>	<u>Northern rivers</u>
<u>Whangaehu River</u>	<u>Northern rivers</u>
<u>Taueru River</u>	<u>Eastern rivers</u>

- k. Amend FMP references to ensure electricity assets are identified using the correct terminology (see recommended response to Submission 56):

Page 17, **3.2.5 Riparian Planting of Buffers**

Add the following bullet point to the end of the points identifying risks:

- The need to ensure riparian vegetation planted near electric lines is selected or managed to ensure it will not result in that vegetation breaching the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003.

Page 66, **Te Ore Ore Bridge power lines [48]**

Sub-tTransmission lines cross the river north of the Te Ore Ore Bridge...

Page 74, ~~Transmission~~ **Distribution lines [52]**

~~Transmission~~ Distribution lines cross the river from Henley Lake Park, where pylons on both banks sit within the erosion study area...

Page 156, ~~Sub-t~~**Transmission powerlines [176]**

Pylons just upstream of the Railway Bridge sit on the berms and are within the erosion study area...

Appendix 5: Issues Summary

Page 202, ID 48, 'Issue Description' column:

~~Sub-t~~Transmission lines are located north of the Te Ore Ore bridge and the pylons are...

Page 202, ID 52, 'Issue Description' column:

~~Transmission~~ Distribution lines cross the river, the pylons are located outside river bed but...

Page 209, ID 176, 'Name' and 'Issue Description' columns:

~~Sub-t~~Transmission powerlines

Pylons just upstream of rail bridge - Sub-transmission lines. Pylons sit on the edge of the erosion study area.

- i. Amend Section 3.2.5 'Riparian Planting of Buffers' (Page 17) to add an additional bullet point to ensure buffer planting does not cause any electrical hazard as follows (see recommended response to Submission 56):
 - The need to ensure riparian vegetation planted near electric lines is selected or managed to ensure it will not result in that vegetation breaching the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003.
- m. Add an additional statement to Section 1 of the FMP (page 1, before the paragraph starting "This plan is the primary...") to specifically recognise the partnership with iwi in developing the FMP as follows (see recommended response to Submissions 18, 25, 30):

Mana whenua articulate the need to care for the mauri, or life-giving properties, of the region, particularly the mauri of fresh and coastal waters on which well-being is dependent. Mana whenua were involved in developing this Floodplain Management Plan and other council processes such as the PNRP and the Ruamahanga Whaitua. Information on their collective and separate values and sites of significance provide valuable information for development of this FMP. Additionally, this Floodplain Management Plan supports many of the objectives of the PNRP for the Wellington Region as well as the recommendations of the Whaitua Implementation Plan (WIP).

As a result of this FMP, river management operations will be undertaken in accordance with any rules that are relevant in the PNRP (including any WIP recommendations up taken by the PNRP) as well as any relevant non-regulatory methods within the PNRP.

Recommended amendments in response to the submissions regarding the Waipoua urban area and the independent audit recommendations

(Submissions 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 51, 54, 58, 59)

- n. Amend Page 124 to update the first paragraph of 'Reach 13' as follows:

The following sections describe the character and values, current flood and erosion ~~risks~~ issues, ~~current~~ responses to known flood and erosion ~~risk~~ issues (including existing river maintenance activities), and the key floodplain management aims and outcomes sought in relation to the Masterton urban reach - Reach 13. ~~The proposed response to flood and erosion risk in the urban reach is set out in pages 130-143. A staged approach to the flood risks in the urban reach is noted on page 134. Stage 1 of the approach "Investigations and Option Consideration" is set out on page 135. Subsequent Stages will be determined upon completion of Stage 1 and are not detailed.~~

- o. Amend Page 126 to change the first 'Key Floodplain Management' point as follows:

Work with the community in the area of the urban reach to assess and reduce their vulnerability to flooding.

- p. Amend Page 126 to change the 'Flood and Erosion Issues' section as follows:

Flood and Erosion Issues

There are a number of key issues relating to flooding and erosion hazards within the urban reach of the Waipoua River through Masterton. Flood studies have identified the potential for flood risk to some of the Masterton urban area particularly when climate change impacts are considered. There is a variability between the studies about the scale and extent of this risk, and therefore further work is being completed by GWRC, MDC and CDC to provide greater certainty about these risks. One of the key issues is that the existing flood protection scheme on the Waipoua River, within the urban reach, has limited capacity and is likely to result in flooding to urban areas of Masterton during a 1% AEP event today or in the future. Further to this, the condition and integrity of the existing stopbanks within the urban reach are not well understood and may not be able to be relied upon to perform during flood events due to breach and seepage risks. A breach failure could occur in an event less frequent than a 1% AEP and result in more significant flooding depths with less warning time. As a result of the limited capacity in the river channel, floodwater is predicted to spill into urban areas in a major event.

~~Flood hazard maps have been developed with GWRC and MDC which depict the modelled flood extents of the Waipoua River for the current and existing hazard, shown on Page 11. These maps are still draft, subject to an independent audit.~~

~~If a 1% flood event occurred today, computational modelling identifies that approximately 30 properties through the Masterton urban area are at risk from flooding during such an event. These properties are located in the Oxford Street area along the north east (true left bank) of the river.~~

The level of flood hazard in the Masterton urban area is expected to increase in the future, as the effects of climate change lead to larger and more frequent flooding events. Flood hazard maps will be updated to incorporate the outcomes of the independent model audit through Stage 1, as detailed on page 135.

~~With the effects of climate change and sensitivity scenarios included in the computational modelling, the number of properties affected is significantly higher, with approximately 2,250 properties potentially affected. In the climate change scenario, properties at risk have been identified along both sides of the Waipoua River from a number of spill points, principally~~

upstream from the railway bridge including through the railway underpass along Mahunga Drive, adjacent to the Fire Station and adjacent to Mawley Park. Some of these locations are predicted to have flood water depths of greater than 1.0m. A significant portion of the Masterton town centre is also likely to experience flooding from overtopping the railway line to the east of the rail bridge, predominantly less than 0.3m and locally up to 0.5m.

Further downstream, flooding is also predicted to impact approximately 30 properties along River Road, at the confluence of the Waipoua and Ruamahanga Rivers. Here the depths are predicted to be predominantly less than 0.4m.

- q. Remove the flood hazard maps for the Waipoua urban reach (Reach 13) from page 127.
- r. Delete issue number 138 from pages 130 and 131.
- s. Amend Page 128 to reword issues 149 and 54 as follows:

Flooding in Masterton [149]

Flood studies have identified the potential for flood risk to some of the Masterton urban area particularly when climate change impacts are considered. There is a variability between the studies about the scale and extent of this risk, and therefore further work is being completed by GWRC, MDC and CDC to provide greater certainty about these risks. Further to this, the condition and integrity of the existing stopbanks within the urban reach are not well understood and may not be able to be relied upon to perform during flood events due to breach and seepage risks. A breach failure could occur in an event less frequent than a 1% AEP and result in more significant flooding depths with less warning time. Flooding is modelled through Masterton in both a 1% AEP including an allowance for the effects of climate change and uncertainties in the modelling. This modelled flood spread affects approximately 2,250 properties. For the majority of these affected properties the flood depth is relatively shallow (i.e. less than 0.3m). The floodwaters first overtop the stopbanks at a known low spot near the fire station and flow in a southerly direction back towards the Ruamahanga River. A second overflow route occurs when the floodwaters trapped upstream of the railway bridge overtop the railway line near the train station and flow in a southerly direction towards the Ruamahanga River. The flood spreads are confined by a slight rise in the ground level that runs in a north/south direction through town. The depth and velocity of this floodwater does not contribute a high hazard to life for an able-bodied adult for most of this area. Flooding at the confluence of the Waipoua and Ruamahanga Rivers, at River Road, is also modelled in an extreme event.

River Road Properties [54]

14 River Road properties sit within the erosion study area. This erosion affect was observed in the 1998 floods where parts of some of these property sections started to erode into the river. This erosion is currently managed by a series of heavy rock groyne; however, this requires ongoing maintenance and management. Note that there are River Road also properties at risk of flooding during a future flood event, as noted in Issue 149.

- t. Remove the flood hazard maps for Reach 13 from page 129, remove the current flood hazard extent layer from Reaches 12 and 5 on page 129.
- u. Add a date of the modelling (2014) into the legend on each map with a flood hazard extent (pages 55, 61, 67, 75, 85, 91, 97, 107, 113, 119, 151, 157, 167, 177, 183 ,189)
- v. Include the following note as a box on each of the maps listed in (u) above:

These flood hazard maps are considered interim. GWRC/MDC/CDC agreed recommendations from an independent model audit will be undertaken and resulting updated flood hazard maps will be

incorporated into the FMP and used for the Wairarapa Combined District Plan Flood hazard maps were modelled in 2014.

- w. Add an additional box to the map on page 129

Outcomes of an independent audit on the hydraulic modelling of the Waipoua River will be incorporated into updated flood hazard maps for the Masterton urban area during Stage 1 of implementation of this FMP.

- x. Remove the response to issue 138 from page 130.

- y. Amend the response to issue 149 on Page 130 as follows:

Work with MDC and a Waipoua Urban River Management Group to assess and address the flood risk to Masterton. Provide continued advice and support to MDC with regard to the need for additional stopbanks and upgrades to existing stopbanks. This issue is also addressed in the Major Project Response in on pages 133-143.

- z. Update the 'Major Project Response: Urban Waipoua' wording on page 133 as follows:

The issue

This response will provide protection to Masterton from a 1% AEP flood event and has the potential to be adapted in the future to include the effects of climate change. The staged approach that is outlined will allow the understanding of the current and future risks to be refined, as well as enable communication and engagement with the community to raise awareness of the flood hazard and to better prepare those who could be affected by flooding hazards.

Future land- use changes have the potential to reduce the risk in flood prone areas and could be designed to future-proof the river corridor and surrounding area. Making changes within the catchment, for example planting, the introduction of wetlands and increasing the floodplain, may also help improve flooding issues.

~~The construction of new structural elements will offer more confidence in the performance of the flood risk management scheme. Where practicable, these elements utilise the natural geomorphological features of the river to increase the level of flood protection to people, property and infrastructure, while enhancing the spaces within the river corridor to align with community aspirations and allowing the river to move naturally.~~

~~The opportunity to increase the capacity of the Waipoua River, within the urban reach, will lower expected flood levels and reduce pressure on the stopbanks. These works enable the opportunity for the river corridor to be landscaped into community inspired areas which provide increased amenity and recreation values and promote connectivity between the town and the river.~~

Integration of the Urban Reach with the Wider FMP

The urban reach of the Waipoua River (Reach 13) cannot be considered in isolation from the upper reaches of the Waipoua River (particularly Reach 12, North Masterton) or the confluence with the Ruamahanga River.

Investigations have shown that inundation of the floodplain upstream of the urban area reduces the flood flows through Masterton and reduces risk of spills over the stopbanks. Conversely, flooding from Reach 12 (North Masterton) flows overland to the urban area and increases the flood risk.

Downstream, at the confluence of the two rivers, the Ruamahanga River level may impacts the downstream end of the Waipoua River and contributes to flooding of River Road properties in extreme events.

The development of suitable floodplain management options therefore includes understanding the impact of anticipated changes across the wider Te Kāuru catchment including changes which will occur as a result of common methods and major project responses as set out in Parts 1 and 2 of the FMP.

The following responses in other reaches have specific potential to influence how responses are implemented within Masterton's urban reach:

1. Any work done upstream of the urban reach, in Reaches 9 to 12 of the Waipoua River, to attenuate the flood flows. This includes installation of managed wetlands, small on-farm storage, and the slowing down of the overland flow through bunds or increased vegetation.
2. Any work done in the upper catchment for erosion management measures, such as bank protection, that may change the characteristics of the river and the flooding.
3. Any development undertaken upstream, not only within the predicted flood extent area, but any large development within the catchment that would increase surface water runoff and change the catchment characteristics significantly. This includes controlling industrial and residential development or ensuring development does not allow excess stormwater to reach the Waipoua River at a greater rate than current.
4. ~~Any changes to, or removal of, the flow control weirs through the urban reach. Initial sensitivity analysis shows there will be no change in flood risk as a result of removal of the weirs in large flood events, but more frequent events and low flows might alter the risk.~~
5. Implementation of a flood warning system for Paierau Road (Reach 12). Understanding how the flood warning process will be implemented at Paierau Road relates to any flood warning that could be used for the urban reach. The road floods in lower return period events and therefore may not be directly related to flooding from spills from the urban reach, however the information is likely to be useful and particularly relevant to the properties at risk of flooding from the overland flow from the upstream reaches.
6. The impacts of realigning the Ruamahanga River and installing rock groynes immediately downstream of the confluence with the Waipoua River (Reach 5 of the Ruamahanga River) as a Major Project Response to mitigate the erosion risk at River Road (refer page 78). This location is also at risk of flooding and changes to this reach of the Ruamahanga River may alter the risk and flooding mechanisms at this location.

These considerations have the potential to impact the timing of the initiation of any structural options, interventions, and affect the scale of works required in the Masterton urban reach. These responses should all therefore be monitored as part of the long-term solution in the FMP.

- aa. Update the staged approach wording on page 134 as follows, while retaining the diagram outlining the overarching process for the staged approach on the left side of the page:

Relationship with Common Methods

~~Making room for the river within the urban reach is consistent with other floodplain management responses throughout this FMP. The planting and vegetation regime within the urban reach will need to be carefully managed to ensure the conveyance capacity between upgraded stopbanks is not compromised, and is in line with the values and aims of the FMP and community that recognise the river as an integrated part of the town.~~

Staged Approach

A staged approach is outlined for the urban reach of the Waipoua River. At the end of each stage an assessment will be made as to whether to proceed to the next stage and what the scope of that stage will be.

~~The staging of flood management responses developed for the urban reach of the Waipoua River includes a combination of non-structural measures, improved river channel capacity, and upgraded stopbanks. This works in tandem with ongoing data collection and review to raise awareness and inform the detailed design of necessary structural responses.~~

~~A staged approach enables non-structural improvements to be implemented in conjunction with other management approaches. Some aspects can also be implemented in the interim while the detailed design of any structural approaches is being developed, or in the interim of a staged project. This ensures a pragmatic response to the current and future flood risk is developed.~~

There is also uncertainty with managing future flood risk. A staged approach remains adaptable as new information is obtained, and the effectiveness of initial stages is reviewed. As further understanding becomes available, responses can be adapted as complementary solutions to manage any residual risk or risk over and above protection afforded under the agreed level of service.

The staging of responses is set out to the left.

~~Each of the five stages and their component parts is described in more detail on the following pages. Stage 1 of the approach "Investigations and Option Consideration" is set out on page 135. Subsequent Stages will be determined upon completion of Stage 1 and are not detailed.~~

- bb. Update Page 135 as follows to ensure it is clear that the modelling will be updated and collaboration with the community is a key part of the Stage 1 process:

"Stage 1: Investigations and Options Consideration

The purpose of Stage 1 is to investigate the condition of existing assets (such as stopbanks) and further understand flood risk in the urban reach. Following this, various designs for Stages 2 and 3 will be considered, in conjunction with the local community, to ensure a sustainable and affordable outcome. This initial stage is expected to take up to two years.

To achieve this, the following actions will be undertaken:

- **Complete geotechnical investigations and gather further information**
A better understanding of the condition and structural integrity of existing stopbanks is required before detailed designs can be completed. This can be gained through geotechnical investigations. These investigations will also be used to assess the soil and geology of the surrounding river environment to determine if it can be utilised to construct new stopbanks or for upgrades to the existing ones.
- **Update flood hazard maps to incorporate the best information available**
Outcomes of the independent audit on the hydraulic modelling of the Waipoua River will be incorporated into updated flood hazard maps for the Masterton urban area. Other information will also be gathered, such as building floor levels of properties in the flood zone and better flow records to build on existing data. Any additional information from the community and any other sources will also be incorporated during this stage to ensure the best information is being used and the best outcome for the community is sought. It is envisaged that this information will be obtained collaboratively with the community through a Waipoua Urban River Management Group.
- **Develop the design of preferred options in conjunction with the community...**
Once a more detailed understanding of the existing stopbanks, flood hazard, and the surrounding environment is developed, specific options for managing the risk can be developed. Options regarding the specific locations of stopbanks, ~~the levels of service any new stopbanks will provide~~, timings, costs, and design will all need to be considered through this development. This work shall consider opportunities to improve recreation,

environmental and cultural values in tandem with the Environmental Strategy. It is envisaged that the options and opportunities will be assessed through a collaborative process with a Waipoua Urban River Management Group, the community, MDC and GWRC

- cc. Delete pages 136 to 141 (i.e. all of the detail on Stages 2-5 of the staged approach). The detail of future stages will be determined by the outcomes of Stage 1.
- dd. Amend pages 142 and 143 (which provide a summary of the staged approach) to delete the majority of the 'Summary' text and retain the following text (and relocating it to sit under the amended 'Staged Approach' information on page 134):

Costs and Timing

The estimated costs for Stage 1 of this Major Project Response is \$350,000. The timeframe for completion of Stage 1 is two years.

Priority

Stage 1 of this response is classified as of high importance and high priority.

Level of Service

A 1% AEP level of service is initially proposed for the entire urban reach, with allowance for increases in the future to allow for the effects of climate change and uncertainties in the model.

- ee. Add a statement regarding flood maps to page 45 (Section 5 'Overview and Regional Context') of the Te Kāuru FMP as follows:

"Each reach is then described in terms of the following, reflecting a summary of the findings of the phases of the FMP development process:

- The character and values that exist within each reach, including upstream or downstream influences
- The identified flood and erosion issues to be addressed. (Note that any amendments to the flood hazard maps resulting from recommendations in the independent audit will be undertaken. Updated flood hazard maps will be issued within the next year to be incorporated into the updated Wairarapa Combined District Plan.)
- The reach-specific flood and erosion responses, including Major Project Responses where relevant"

- ff. Amend the wording on Page 101 to update the 'general issues' section as follows:

General Issues

The Waipoua is a river of multiple characters. In large flood events, it can be devastating. The river channel itself is fairly entrenched, but of relatively small capacity – only smaller floods can be contained without spilling water out on the floodplain in the rural areas. The erosion risk posed by the Waipoua River flows is smaller than for the other gravel rivers in the project area.

Of all rivers in the Wairarapa, flooding of the Waipoua has the potential to affect most people. The Waipoua River has been modelled as flooding north Masterton in a large event. Work will be undertaken to assess and reduce the vulnerability to flooding. Updates to modelling for the Waipoua River will be reflected in the Wairarapa Combined District Plan maps. If a 1% flood event occurred today, computational modelling identifies that approximately 30 properties are at risk of flooding. With the effects of climate change and sensitively scenarios included in the computational modelling, the number of properties affected is significantly higher, with approximately 2,250 properties potentially affected. There are areas of the northern bank close

~~to Oxford Street with potentially very high flood water levels. There are also security issues for the existing stopbank upstream of Masterton.~~

~~Additional locations that fall within or close to an identified hazard include the Massey University Riverside property, Mikimiki Bridge, and the Mahunga Golf Course.~~

The Waipoua River also shares the three key gravel river management issues noted in the Ruamahanga River section, namely:

- Degradation/aggradation
- Inconsistency in community acceptance of current erosion management practices
- The value of the rivers for recreation and habitat conflicts at times with river management works (the Urban Masterton Reach of the Waipoua River is heavily used for water-based and riverside recreation)

gg. Amend the wording on Page 34 to update the 'Cost to Ratepayers' section as follows:

4.3.5 Cost to Ratepayers

The benefits sought from this FMP include flood hazard and erosion protection, and the enhancement of environmental and cultural values of the river. These aim to benefit the wider community and the environment. The costs involved in this FMP relate to three separate changes or increases to rates: spread of the targeted rate; increased operational expenditure through general responses; and new capital expenditure through major projects. The increases in rates estimated are for the 'local share' as well as the increase in regional portion. These are based on the current model of the regional share being up to 50%. Therefore local share, collected through a targeted rate, is approximately half of the associated costs, but how they are distributed across ratepayers will vary.

Operational expenditure is used for annual expenses involved in flood and erosion protection, including on-going river management work and many of the general responses listed on pages 58 and 59. While the on-going river management costs are not expected to increase, there are additional operational activities proposed. Consequently a rate increase for all operational activities has been estimated at \$13 per \$100,000 of CV. It is expected that increases will be spread over a number of years.

Capital expenditure funding will be used to finance the Major Projects Responses outlined in Part 2. Further investigations and options consideration of the Waipoua urban flood risk and will be undertaken during Stage 1 of implementation. Subsequent Stages of work will be determined upon completion of Stage 1 and are not detailed. The major project responses (including Stage 1 of the Waipoua urban reach only) are estimated to cost a total of ~~\$12.4~~ million. ~~\$6.2~~ million of this will be rated across the entire region. The remaining ~~\$6.2~~ million, the local share, will be funded through a targeted rate across the Upper Ruamahanga catchment. This would equate to a rates increase of approximately ~~\$10.3~~ per \$100,000 of CV. For each of the Major Project Responses, guidance will be sought from MDC, CDC and the asset owner on whether each project will be funded more directly.

The timing of rate increases are estimated to be:

1-2 years – approximately \$2-3 per \$100,000 CV

3-5 years – approximately ~~\$5-10~~ per \$100,000 CV

6-10 years – approximately ~~\$10-23~~ per \$100,000 CV to be confirmed.

In addition to the above specific amendments in response to submissions, a series of minor amendments are recommended to the FMP document to correct minor spelling mistakes and other grammatical issues, to ensure the accuracy of heading numbering and cross-references, and to remove references to "draft" and "proposed" FMP.



Report 2019.233
Date 6 June 2019
File CCAB-12-401

Committee Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga FMP Subcommittee
Author Francie Morrow – Project Manager, FMPs

Te Kāuru Independent Model Audit report

1. Purpose

To present the independent model audit of the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga Floodplain Management Plan (FMP) flood hazard maps.

2. Background

The Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan Subcommittee is responsible for the development and adoption of the Te Kāuru FMP.

The FMP is being developed in collaboration with Masterton District Council (MDC), Carterton District Council (CDC), Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa, Rangitāne o Wairarapa, and the wider community, primarily through the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga River Floodplain Management Subcommittee.

Flood risk

The Ruamāhanga River and its tributaries are well known to the Wairarapa community for their flooding events. Flooding from these rivers predominantly affect rural land areas and a small number of urban centres. The major flood vulnerability in this catchment is Masterton. Masterton is predominantly built upon the floodplain of the Waipoua, Ruamahanga and Waingawa Rivers and is the largest urban centre in the Wairarapa. Masterton's flood risk mostly originates from the Waipoua River. In response to this flood risk and historic flood events, the Waipoua River was substantially modified and straightened in the 1930s and 1940s and stopbanks were constructed next to the straightened river channel. The current condition of these stopbanks, a measure of the stopbanks ability to stand up and hold back the water, is assessed as poor meaning there is an elevated level of risk of flooding for to the Masterton urban area. Further work is programmed to assess the condition of the stopbanks and the flood risk in more detail.

The wider, rural catchment has less severe vulnerability to flooding and erosion. It is mostly agricultural land, and while land use varies, the

vulnerability of agricultural activities is lower than that of urban residential and business activities; farms are much less affected by flooding than homes. There are flooding and erosion issues across the wider catchment which are of concern to land owners and occupiers, and historically this led to the formation of a range of river management schemes to address some of these concerns. Flood events have caused substantial damage to property, and infrastructure across these areas. A recent example, the 1998 flood, caused damage to properties in the Upper Wairarapa Valley.

Future climate predictions, while not certain in the exact amount of change, predict an effect on river hydrology. Weather patterns are expected to become more erratic with an increased number of droughts followed by storms of heightened intensity. This is forecast to increase the flood hazard already in existence across the Te Kāuru catchment.

The Flood Management Plan (FMP)

The FMP is a planning document used by GWRC to establish a framework under which flood and erosion risks can be managed. It provides a community supported mandate to apply a wide range methods, including flood protection, river management, and environmental enhancement. Although not a statutory document the FMP will provide the framework for resource consent applications for river management to be made, future model and flood hazard development controls to be conducted with District Councils, and for larger flood risk management schemes to be investigated and constructed.

Flood hazard maps

Flood hazard maps are a tool used to communicate potential flood risk. They contain information about potential flood hazard for an area and are based on a likelihood of a particular statistical probability of a flood event of a certain size occurring. Flood hazard maps are produced for a range of event frequencies, and for the purposes of flood management planning and in line with regional policy and guidance the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, or 1-in-100 year event, is used as the baseline communication tool and the most commonly featured map in the FMP.

Flood hazard maps for Te Kāuru were produced in 2014 to assist with the preparation of this FMP to help to understand and communicate the flood issues. The maps are generated using computer modelling to predict flood behaviour, along with historical data to match the model as closely as possible to past events. A 1% AEP event is used in line with regional policy and guidance documents, and including an allowance for climate change.

Climate change impacts are included in the scenarios because this FMP considers the outcomes with long timeframes where predicted climate change will be significant. Consideration of climate change is required under national guidelines, as well as GWRC policy. Uncertainties in the data and other factors that cannot be included directly in the model are also considered via a freeboard allowance in modelled flood levels.

Mapping is undertaken at a catchment scale rather than modelling the flooding behaviour in detail at a particular site. This scale is appropriate for conceptual

planning the solutions to flooding, informing emergency management and providing advice on flood hazard for existing or new developments. GWRC uses the information to meet its statutory requirements to understand and manage flood risks. District Councils use the information in carrying out their obligations in district planning, providing Land Information Memoranda (LIMs), and their functions under the Building Act. Flood hazard maps are important inputs to many of the other common methods.

The flood hazard maps are peer reviewed and represent the best information available at a particular point of time. Over time, technology and information change (for example, more powerful computers are developed, and the length of rainfall or river flow records get longer). The flood hazard maps are updated from time to time to reflect these changes and to make sure the information continues to be fit for purpose.

Peer Reviews and Independent Audit

In accordance with GWRC's practice of reviewing models by obtaining peer reviews the hydrology and hydraulic model for the Te Kāuru project were independently reviewed by NIWA and DHI respectively, these peer reviews found the work to be fit for purpose in both cases, and following those reviews the mapped flood spreads were tested with the community through community workshops, tested with Masterton and Carterton District Councils through a joint officers working group, and tested with internal officers at GWRC, some of who had been working on the rivers over a number of decades.

Throughout the modelling process there was an acknowledgement that further refinement would be needed to the resolution and scale of the model in urban areas should any form of flooding be identified in those areas. This was further reinforced with concerns and questions raised by Masterton District Council in relation to the flooding being shown by the broad scale catchment model affecting Masterton urban area. These concerns meant that both the hydrology and the hydraulic model for the Masterton urban area were reworked to a higher resolution subsequent to the completion of the catchment model, and developed with a combined GWRC and MDC officers group. The hydrology for the Waipoua was developed by MWH (now Stantec) and the peer review was carried out by T+T, this process identified very complex problems with the Waipoua catchment and the officers of GWRC, MDC, MWH and T+T worked together to agree an acceptable approach to model the flood flows for the Waipoua River. This agreed hydrology was then modelled using updated modelling techniques and the model. T+T were then jointly engaged by GWRC and MDC to peer review of the updated model.

Upon completion of these modelling and peer review processes and the Floodplain Management Plan Responses, an extensive period of consultation was led by GWRC on the full proposed FMP document. This culminated in a hearings process, modelled on statutory hearings processes.

As part of GWRC internal process an independent audit of the hydrology and hydraulic modelling used to develop flood hazard maps was obtained, 'Land River Sea Consulting' was appointed to undertake this audit.

GWRC and the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga Floodplain Management Plan Hearings Subcommittee (Hearings Subcommittee) received a first draft of the independent audit from Land River Sea Consulting on 17 May 2019. A 'final draft' of the independent audit was received on 27 May 2019. A final report was received on 7 June 2019.

3. Independent audit outcomes

The independent model audit for the Te Kāuru flood hazard mapping will be tabled at this meeting to be included as **Attachment 1** of this report.

The audit broadly assessed against the following criteria and made the following general recommendations;

1. Catchment-scale flood hazard assessment, including classification of hazard into different categories, for the Waipoua River and other rivers in the FMP study area.
Fit for purpose
2. Development and conceptual design of different flood management options (including being used for analysis of potential flood damages)
Fit for purpose with some caveats. For further details please see the final audit report.
3. Providing information for use by District Councils in LIMs, land use controls and for building controls (Local Government Act, Resource Management Act and Building Act requirements)
Not fit for purpose in some instances. For further details please see the final audit report.
4. Use in the district plan
Not fit for purpose

There are recommendations within the audit that will affect the flood hazard maps for the Waipoua urban reach. The Hearings Subcommittee has proposed that the flood hazard maps for the Waipoua urban reach (Reach 13) be removed from the plan and that the recommendations within the independent are undertaken during Stage 1 of the implementation of the plan.

There are additional recommendations that may improve the accuracy of the flood hazard maps within other reaches of the FMP.

GWRC agrees to assess these proposed recommendations and undertake them as agreed by technical experts and the independent auditor. GWRC will undertake this work as a priority project in the 2019/2020 financial year. The Waipoua Officers Working Group will continue to play a key role in this process and will work with the Masterton urban community.

Resulting refined flood hazard maps will be incorporated into the FMP and be used as an input to the update of the Wairarapa Combined District Plan.

4. 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.

4.1 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.

Officers have considered the effect of the matter on the climate. Officers recommend that the matter will have an effect that is not considered significant.

Officers note that the matter does not affect the Council's interests in the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) or the Permanent Forest Sink Initiative (PFSI)

4.2 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. There are only specific, limited situations in which climate change is not relevant (for example, planning for present-day emergency management).

In assessing flood hazard and determining appropriate structural and/or non-structural responses in areas subject to flood risk, GWRC is applying a rainfall increase of 20% to the flood hydrology in the FMP to account for climate change over the next 100 years.

Guidance from the Ministry for the Environment will be updated from time to time and our approach will be revised in line with any updates.

5. The decision-making process and significance

Officers recognise that the matters referenced in this report may have a high degree of importance to affected or interested parties.

The matters requiring decision in this report have been considered by officers against the requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act). Part 6 sets out the obligations of local authorities in relation to the making of decisions.

5.1 Significance of the decision

Part 6 requires Greater Wellington Regional Council to consider the significance of the decision. The term 'significance' has a statutory definition set out in the Act.

Officers have considered the significance of the matter, taking the Council's significance and engagement policy and decision-making guidelines into account. 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.

5.2 Engagement

Engagement on the matters contained in this report aligns with the level of significance assessed.

Engagement and consultation on the Te Kāuru FMP has been extensive over the development of the plan. The flood hazard maps have been used in several stages of engagement.

Further collaboration on updates to the modelling and maps will be undertaken with MDC and community groups.

6. 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:
Francie Morrow Project Manager – Floodplain Management Plans	Andy Brown Team Leader, Investigations, Strategy and Planning	Alistair J N Allan Manager (Acting), Flood Protection	Wayne O'Donnell General Manager, Catchment Management

Attachment 1: Te Kāuru independent model audit – *to be tabled at the meeting*



Report 2019.234
Date 5 June 2019
File CCAB-12-402

Committee Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga FMP Subcommittee
Author Francie Morrow – Project Manager, FMPs

Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan

1. Purpose

To seek endorsement of the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan (FMP), as recommended by the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan Hearings Subcommittee (Hearings Subcommittee).

2. Background

The Te Kāuru FMP establishes a framework for Greater Wellington Regional Council (the Council) to proactively manage flood and erosion risks throughout the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment. The overall vision for the catchment seeks to establish:

“A connected, resilient, prosperous and sustainable community, proud of its rivers, that is involved in managing flood risks in a manner that recognises local identity and protects, enhances or restores natural and cultural values”

The Te Kāuru FMP represents the culmination of seven (7) years of investigating, testing and consulting on the most appropriate and comprehensive approach for managing the flood and erosion risks to rural and urban land within the Te Kāuru catchment. A suite of methods for the management of flood and erosion risks are set out and together these provide for a comprehensive and long term approach.

The Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan Subcommittee (Te Kāuru Subcommittee) is responsible for the development and adoption of the Te Kāuru Floodplain Management Plan (FMP).

The FMP has been developed in collaboration with Masterton District Council (MDC), Carterton District Council (CDC), Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa, Rangitāne o Wairarapa, and the wider community, primarily through Subcommittee.

At its meeting on 21 March 2019, the Environment Committee resolved to release the proposed Te Kāuru FMP for a final round of formal public consultation. The proposed Te Kāuru FMP incorporated all three volumes of the draft Te Kāuru FMP and the changes made from the public engagement on these draft volumes.

3. Report from Hearings Subcommittee

On 11 April 2019, the Te Kāuru FMP Subcommittee resolved to establish a Hearing Subcommittee to consider all written and oral submissions on the proposed Te Kāuru FMP. The Te Kāuru FMP Subcommittee also adopted terms of reference for the Hearing Subcommittee (GWRC Report 2019.120).

The Hearing Subcommittee met on 29 and 30 April 2019 to hear 20 oral presentations and consider all the 61 written and 20 oral submissions received on the proposed Te Kāuru FMP. The deliberations of the Hearing Subcommittee were adjourned on 30 April and reconvened on 22 May 2019 to allow consideration of the results of the draft independent model audit report prepared by Land River Sea Consulting Ltd.

The Hearing Subcommittee recommendations have been reported to the Te Kāuru Subcommittee in a separate report at this meeting (Report 2019.232). The recommendations within the Hearings Subcommittee report have been undertaken and are included in the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga FMP as Attachment 1 of this report.

It is recommended by the Hearings Subcommittee that the Te Kāuru Subcommittee endorses the Te Kāuru FMP for consideration by the Environment Committee and for adoption by Council.

4. Communication

All submitters and key stakeholders will be advised by letter once the Plan has been approved by Council.

5. 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.

5.1 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.

Officers have considered the effect of the matter on the climate. Officers recommend that the matter will have an effect that is not considered significant.

Officers note that the matter does not affect the Council's interests in the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) or the Permanent Forest Sink Initiative (PFSI)

5.2 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. There are only specific, limited situations in which climate change is not relevant (for example, planning for present-day emergency management).

In assessing flood hazard and determining appropriate structural and/or non-structural responses in areas subject to flood risk, GWRC is applying a rainfall increase of 20% to the flood hydrology in the FMP to account for climate change over the next 100 years.

Guidance from the Ministry for the Environment will be updated from time to time and our approach will be revised in line with any updates.

6. The decision-making process and significance

6.1 The decision-making process

Officers recognise that the matters referenced in this report may have a high degree of importance to affected or interested parties.

The matters requiring decision in this report have been considered by officers against the requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act). Part 6 sets out the obligations of local authorities in relation to the making of decisions.

The subject matter of this report concludes a decision-making process on a matter that has been assessed to be of high significance within the meaning of the Local Government Act 2002.

The process has involved the identification and detailed analysis of options, and identification of options for public consultation. This report outlines the process of consultation followed, the feedback received and the consideration of that feedback.

Once the FMP has been approved, the next step in this project will be developing an implementation plan, including undertaking the recommendations of the independent modelling audit as a priority.

6.2 Engagement

Through the Te Kāuru FMP development process there have been a number of stages of engagement and consultation with the community, riverside landowners, local councils, iwi, and many other groups and organisations. The Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga Floodplain Management Plan Subcommittee (Te

Kāuru FMP Subcommittee) has received a number of reports detailing the various stages of engagement and consultation and the feedback received. Various changes were made to the FMP as a result of these processes, which were workshopped and reported to the Te Kāuru FMP Subcommittee and reported to the Environment Committee. A summary of the engagement and consultation process is included as Attachment 2 to this report.

In accordance with the significance and engagement policy, officers determined that the appropriate level of engagement is informing and consulting.

7. Recommendations

That the Subcommittee:

1. **Receives the report.**
2. **Notes the content of the report.**
3. **Endorses the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga River Floodplain Management Plan for consideration by the Environment Committee and adoption by Council.**

Report prepared by:	Report approved by:	Report approved by:	Report approved by:
Francie Morrow Project Manager – Floodplain Management Plans	Andy Brown Team Leader, Investigations, Strategy and Planning	Alistair J N Allan Manager (Acting), Flood Protection	Wayne O'Donnell General Manager, Catchment Management

[Attachment 1](#): Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan

[Attachment 2](#): Summary of engagement and consultation



TE KĀURU UPPER RUAMĀHANGA FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT PLAN

6 JUNE 2019



This Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga Floodplain Management Plan (TKURFMP) is endorsed by:

Bob Francis
Chair Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga
Floodplain Management Plan Subcommittee

Her Worship Lyn Patterson
Mayor Masterton District Council

Cr Adrienne Staples
GWRC Councillor, Wairarapa Constituency
representative on behalf of GWRC

His Worship John Booth
Mayor Carterton District Council

The Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga Floodplain Management Plan (TKURFMP) was prepared by the TKURFMP Subcommittee.

Over the course of the Floodplain Management Plan development the TKURFMP Subcommittee comprised of:

Bob Francis (Chair)
Cr Adrienne Staples (GWRC)
Cr Barbara Donaldson (GWRC)
Former Cr Gary McPhee (GWRC)
Cr Graham McClymont (MDC)
Cr Brian Deller (CDC)
Former Cr Mike Palmers (CDC)
Rawiri Smith (Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa)
Siobhan Garlick (Rangitāne o Wairarapa)
Horipo Rimene (Rangitāne o Wairarapa)
Stephanie Gundersen-Reid
Kate Hepburn
David Holmes
Janine Ogg
Michael Williams

PART 1: BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ii
1. WHAT IS THIS FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT PLAN?	1
2. WHY DO WE NEED THIS FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT PLAN?	2
2.1 Purpose of the Floodplain Management Plan	2
2.2 Principles of River Management with Respect to Flood Protection	2
2.3 Values	3
2.4 Vision	4
2.5 Aims	5
2.6 Legislation, Policies and Principles	6
2.7 Te Kāuru and the Ruamahanga Whaitua	6
2.8 Flood History	7
2.9 Future Flooding and Climate Change	8
2.10 Why Change? Drivers and Benefits	8
2.11 Risks and Constraints	9
3. RESPONSES AND COMMON METHODS	11
3.1 Structural Responses	11
3.2 River Management Responses	12
3.3 Planning and Policy Responses	20
3.4 Emergency Management Responses	23
3.5 Environmental Enhancement Responses	24
4. HOW WILL THIS FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT PLAN BE IMPLEMENTED?	28
4.1 Governance	29
4.2 Responsibilities	31
4.3 Funding Structure	32
4.4 Outcomes	35

PART 2: LOCATION SPECIFIC VALUES, ISSUES AND RESPONSES

5. OVERVIEW AND REGIONAL CONTEXT	45
6. RUAMĀHANGA RIVER	49
7. WAIPOUA RIVER	101
8. WAINGAWA RIVER	135
9. EASTERN RIVERS	163
APPENDIX 1: FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT PLANNING PROCESS	182
APPENDIX 2: PREVIOUS RIVER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	185
APPENDIX 3: RIVER MANAGEMENT SCHEMES OF THE TE KĀURU UPPER RUAMĀHANGA AREA	186
APPENDIX 4: LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY/PRINCIPLE CONTEXT	188
APPENDIX 5: ISSUES SUMMARY	190
APPENDIX 6: GLOSSARY	208
APPENDIX 7: BIBLIOGRAPHY	210



PART 1:

BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TE KĀURU UPPER RUAMAHANGA
FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT PLAN



Executive Summary

This Floodplain Management Plan establishes a framework that will help keep people and property safe by proactively managing flood and erosion risks throughout the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment. Through this framework, the overall vision for the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment seeks to establish:

**“A CONNECTED, RESILIENT, PROSPEROUS AND SUSTAINABLE
COMMUNITY, PROUD OF ITS RIVERS, THAT IS INVOLVED IN MANAGING
FLOOD RISKS IN A MANNER THAT RECOGNISES LOCAL IDENTITY AND
PROTECTS, ENHANCES OR RESTORES NATURAL AND CULTURAL VALUES”**

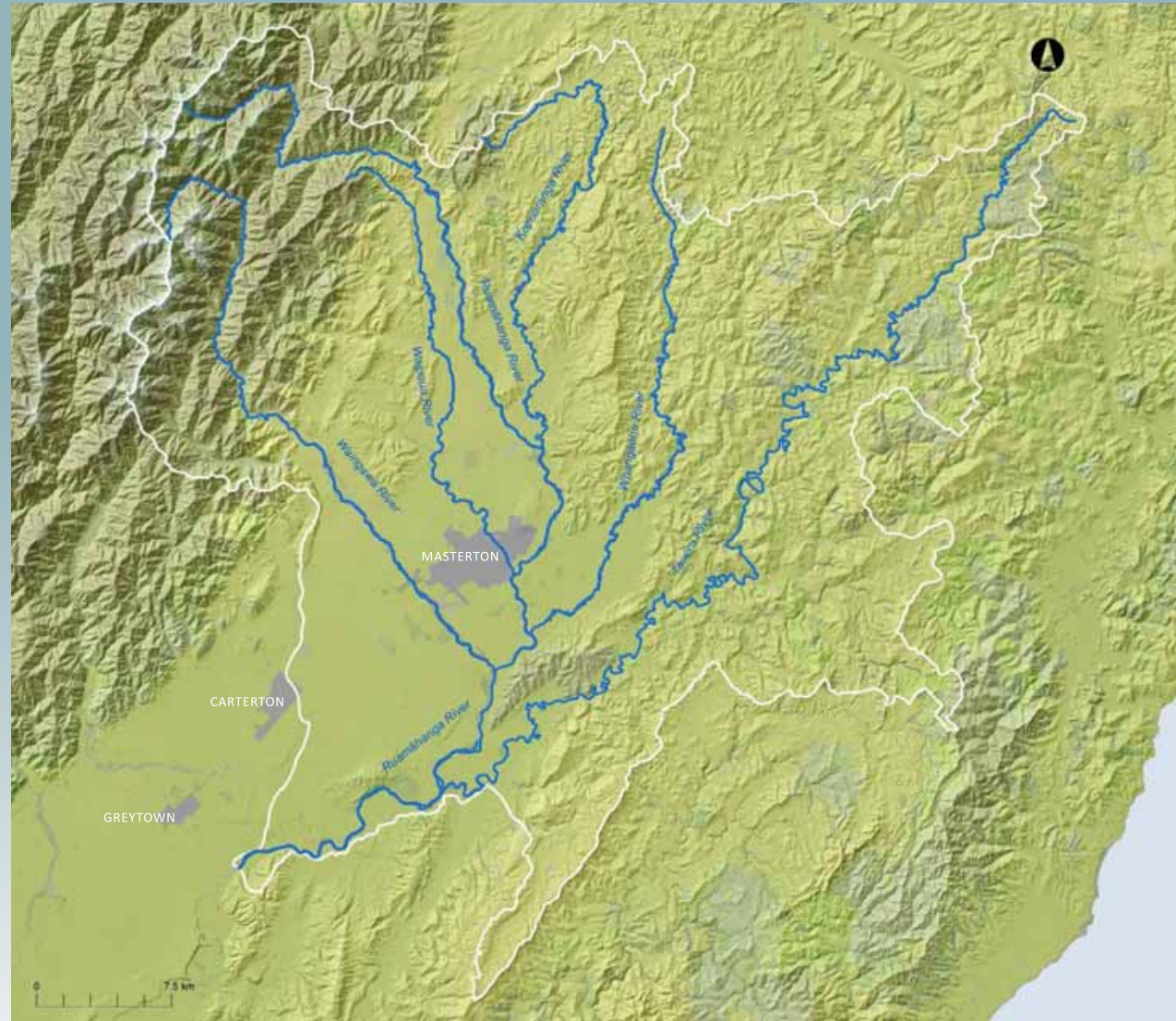
The rivers within the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment have a history of flooding, causing danger and disruption for people within the catchment. The results of flooding can be devastating and cause damage to property and community assets.

This Floodplain Management Plan represents many years of investigating the most appropriate, comprehensive and long-term approach for managing the flood and erosion risks to both rural and urban land within the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment. The process of preparing this Floodplain Management Plan has involved the assessment of various options that were based on a vision and set of aims developed early in the process. Importantly, the practicality, cost, environmental impact, cultural values, views/needs of the community, and legislative and policy requirements have all influenced the document.

This Floodplain Management Plan will be the “blueprint” for ongoing and future flood and erosion works within the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment.

The primary flood and erosion response measures contained in this Floodplain Management Plan are a package of “common methods” and “reach specific responses” (both non-structural and structural) that manage the identified flood and erosion risks throughout Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment. This Floodplain Management Plan has been put together by Greater Wellington Regional Council in collaboration with Carterton District Council, Masterton District Council, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa, Rangitāne o Wairarapa, and the wider community. The Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan Subcommittee has facilitated the development of this Flood Management Plan.

This Floodplain Management Plan will be a long-term plan and living document for the approach to flood and erosion management within the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment. As such, ongoing monitoring of this Floodplain Management Plan will enable the outcomes to be regularly reviewed. Additionally, a comprehensive review of this Floodplain Management Plan will be undertaken after 20 years, or earlier if the flood hazard is significantly altered by flooding, earthquakes or new information.



Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment

1. What is this Floodplain Management Plan?

The Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan (FMP) describes the long-term approach to floodplain management within the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment. This encompasses the upper reaches of the Ruamāhanga River to the Waiohine confluence, and includes the Waipoua, Waingawa, Kopuaranga, Whangaehu, and Taueru (Tauweru) rivers from their headwaters within the Tararua Ranges and Eastern Hills to their confluences with the Ruamāhanga River. The catchment has a total area of approximately 1,560km².

Floodplain management planning is commonly used as an effective process to address flooding and erosion issues resulting from our rivers. It provides a long-term plan for managing risks and helping to improve the security and quality of life for present and future generations living on a floodplain. Additionally, it better prepares communities for coping with a flood when it occurs and aims to ensure that any future development considers flood and erosion risk.

FMPs are non-statutory plans and, as such, their policies and flood mitigation methods have no legal standing as regulations. Regardless, FMPs carry considerable weight in any decision-making given the public process undertaken to prepare the plans and Greater Wellington Regional Council's (GWRC) responsibility for flood protection in the region.

In accordance with GWRC guidelines, this FMP contains information about the rivers and associated tributaries, the risk of flooding and erosion, and what has been done to manage the risk so far. It also describes potential environmental, cultural, and recreational values that the community holds in relation to the catchment, and how floodplain management can seek to maintain or improve these values.

Crucially, this FMP sets out the outcomes that the community would like to see achieved in the floodplain, including the measures required to minimise risk in the event of a flood. As part of understanding the desired outcomes of the community in preparing this FMP, different local, regional, and national perspectives from a range of parties have been taken into account. Relevant parties have included the Regional and District Councils, iwi, government agencies, infrastructure providers, community groups, and private land and business owners – all of whom have to consider the consequences of flooding. The development process and involved parties are described in more detail in *Appendix 1* of this document.

Mana whenua articulate the need to care for the mauri, or life-giving properties, of the region, particularly the mauri of fresh and coastal waters on which well-being is dependent. Mana whenua were involved in developing this Floodplain Management Plan and other council processes such as the proposed Natural Resources Plan pNRP and the Ruamāhanga Whaitua. Information on their collective and separate values and sites of significance provide valuable information for development of this FMP. Additionally, this Floodplain Management Plan supports many of the objectives of the pNRP for the Wellington Region as well as the recommendations of the Whaitua Implementation Plan (WIP).

River management operations will be undertaken in accordance with any rules that are relevant in the pNRP (including any WIP recommendations up taken by the pNRP) as well as any relevant non-regulatory methods within the pNRP.

This plan is the primary floodplain management guidance document for landowners, government agencies, the community, and decision makers to reference when considering the future planning and administration of the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment. As such, this FMP has been prepared as a living, non-statutory document and it will need to be updated in the future, as required. At the time of any update, all of the interested stakeholders will be consulted to provide input into the long-term management of the river catchment.

This FMP is set out in two parts:

- Part 1** describes why we need this FMP (including the vision and aims), the suite of responses and common methods that will be used throughout the catchment, and how this FMP will be implemented.
- Part 2** sets out the floodplain management outcomes to be delivered across the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment. The six rivers that make up the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment have been divided into 20 separate reaches (17 for the western gravel bedded reaches, as well as the three eastern silt bedded rivers) for the purpose of identifying existing values and flood and erosion issues and thereby directing the most suitable floodplain management responses.

2. Why do we need this Floodplain Management Plan?

2.1 Purpose of the Floodplain Management Plan

The purpose of this FMP is to establish a framework that will assist in keeping people and property safe in the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment. It will do this by proactively managing the river channels as well as providing land use and protection measures to support the continued appropriate use of both rural and urban land and resources in potential flooding and erosion-prone areas. The main purpose of proactively managing flood and erosion risk to people and property is supported by some common underlying themes, including the desire to:

- Avoid risk;
- Reduce the flood risk to people and property;
- Support a resilient local economy and a scheme that is affordable and fairly funded;
- Work with District Councils to coordinate long-term planning outcomes;
- Recognise the role of tangata whenua and their cultural values;
- Recognise environmental matters; and
- Provide recreational opportunities.

2.2 Principles of River Management with Respect to Flood Protection

Sustainable and effective river management is based upon the following six key interrelating principles, which have been incorporated into the development of this FMP and will be incorporated into the development of Operational Management Plans (OMPs).

- Rivers are dynamic. They are constantly changing and at any time are a physical expression of a combination of their physical, climatic and human processes (both past and present) at the catchment and reach level.
- Work with rivers and not against them. Healthy rivers are diverse rivers. Diverse rivers have greater natural character, which provides for a greater expression of mauri (life force) and their inherent aquatic and riparian habitats, which in turn support greater species diversity.
- Rivers need room to move. Rivers naturally meander, and the meander pattern will tend to migrate downstream over time. Central to this process is erosion and deposition of bed and bank material and the relocation of riparian margins.
- River management requires knowledge. Understanding of catchment-specific river histories and bedload transport capacities is needed to predict reach-specific future state, and what is realistically achievable.
- Rivers are managed for a range of flood flows. Both maximum flood and channel carrying capacities are managed to meet the community's expectations for protection, and the avoidance and/or mitigation of flood hazards.
- River management requires adaptability. The unpredictability of dynamic rivers combined with fixed channel capacity constraints, means flexibility of management is important to achieve agreed outcomes.

2.3 Values

As with all rivers, the rivers that make up the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment have a diverse range of values attributed to them. These include a range of intrinsic values encountered throughout the catchment and that influence the way humans relate to and interact with the floodplain. The emphasis of such values shifts in response to the culture of the community and may change as generations come and go.

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) sets out the broad framework through which all New Zealand's rivers must be sustainably managed to provide for our social, economic and cultural well-being and to preserve natural character. Within the regional context of the rivers which make up the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment, important values are managed through the proposed Natural Resources Plan and the Ruamāhanga Whaitua process, both of which have identified values through input from the local community and tangata whenua.

Throughout the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga floodplain the specific values of rivers and their associated natural character include: providing food and resources; contributing to identity; providing for livelihood; sustaining health and wellbeing; and providing recreation opportunities. Many of the values recognised today extend back to pre-European settlement – commonly referred to as cultural values in the development of floodplain management plans.

Te Kāuru – the headwaters of the Ruamāhanga – extends from the Tararua Ranges to the Eastern Hills covering an area of 1,560km². The western rivers, with their gravel beds, emerge from the rugged Tararua Ranges, well known for their pristine native forests, onto the fertile Wairarapa Plains. As a result, the upper reaches of these rivers are commonly valued for their beauty, mauri, recreational opportunities and spiritual significance. The eastern rivers, with their silty beds, are characterised by lower undulating hills dominated by agricultural use. Strong cultural and ecological values remain alongside several recreational areas.

Through the FMP development process, specific sites of value have also been identified across the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga floodplain. These are shown on a series of maps in Part 2 of this FMP and encapsulate the following:

Landscape

Each river has been divided into defined reaches, recognising the unique identity each section of river has in terms of river attributes, landscape context and riparian margins. Recognition of landscape value has been informed through landscape character investigations developed to inform the Regional Plan and includes a refined understanding of the level of landscape modification and scenic value for each reach.

Recreational

All of the rivers in the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment are recognised as having at least some level of recreation value, reflecting the way in which the rivers are used by groups and individuals for pastimes, hobbies or recreation. Such recreation activities include swimming, kayaking, fishing, duck hunting, jet boating and walking and encompass recreation areas established along river margins.

Heritage

The Ruamāhanga River and its tributaries have played an important role in shaping the historic settlement pattern that has evolved within the Wairarapa Valley. Early settlement historically focussed along the margins of the river, and sites of heritage value remain along parts of the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga floodplain.

Cultural

Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Wairarapa have a close relationship with the rivers, wetlands and floodplains throughout the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment. This includes sites of specific importance and broader, more holistic cultural values. An on-going partnership between GWRC, MDC, CDC and iwi has been established to ensure better understanding of the range of spatial and non-spatial cultural values which exist.

Land use

Land use values include a range of current and future land uses relevant to both urban and rural contexts. This includes future development sites, key infrastructure, and sites of potential contamination included in the Selected Land Use Register.

Ecology

The Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment is valued for its broad ecological diversity. This includes native and introduced fish species and a range of bird species including several ground nesting species such as the nationally-threatened Buller's Gull. Apart from a more cohesive cover of native vegetation established in the upper reaches of the western rivers, vegetation along the margins of the rivers is dominated by willows, with pockets of important habitat, indigenous forest, stonefield and boulderfield, natural wetlands and ponds.

2.4 Vision

The range of values recognised throughout Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga forms a primary focus that has shaped and guided the overall vision for this FMP. Key values encapsulated in this vision include: promoting sustainable economic development; protecting and enhancing natural spaces and systems; recognising and improving tangata whenua values; and providing for wider community needs, including building resilient communities. To achieve this vision, this FMP requires people and communities to work together.

The overarching floodplain management vision for the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment is to establish:

**A CONNECTED, RESILIENT, PROSPEROUS AND SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY,
PROUD OF ITS RIVERS, THAT IS INVOLVED IN MANAGING FLOOD RISKS
IN A MANNER THAT RECOGNISES LOCAL IDENTITY AND PROTECTS,
ENHANCES OR RESTORES NATURAL AND CULTURAL VALUE**

The vision of the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga FMP is aligned with the expected outcomes stated in the Long Term Plans of the Regional and District Councils as shown on the following diagram.

TE KĀURU UPPER RUAMĀHANGA FMP VISION:

A connected, resilient, prosperous and sustainable community, proud of its rivers, that is involved in managing flood risks in a manner that recognises local identity and protects, enhances or restores natural and cultural value

Masterton District Council LTP:

- a thriving and resilient economy
- a sustainable and healthy environment
- an engaged and empowered community
- efficient and effective infrastructure
- pride in our identity and heritage

Carterton District Council LTP:

- a strong community
- a prosperous economy
- a healthy natural and built environment
- quality, fit-for-purpose infrastructure
- a strong and effective Council

Greater Wellington Regional Council LTP:

- a resilient community
- a strong economy
- a healthy environment
- recreational use of river corridors

2.5 Aims

Through the development of this FMP, overarching aims were identified to describe the desired outcomes to be achieved through the FMP. More detailed management objectives for each reach, or that may be required for specific sites, are also included on a reach-by-reach basis in Part 2.

In identifying the overarching aims of this FMP, inspiration was drawn from a range of different sources, including Council policies, mission and purpose statements of organisations involved with this FMP, and the issues and values held by affected communities.

While the aims have been split into five groups, a complex relationship exists across the groups and between individual aims. No prioritisation is implied by the numbering of the aims, which has been used purely to assist discussion.

1. To work together to develop a sustainable floodplain management plan

- a. Provide affordable flood hazard management across a whole continuum of flood risk
- b. Align with integrated catchment management principles
- c. Follow the principles set out in the flood protection Code of Practice
- d. Endeavour to make future development and land use compatible with flood risk

2. To support sustainable economic development

- a. Inform the Long Term Plans of local authorities
- b. Reduce the likelihood of loss to private property, business and agriculture
- c. Make property owners aware of their flood risks and damage potential
- d. Manage or reduce the risk to essential public infrastructure and maintain lifelines during flood events

3. To protect and improve the cultural values of rivers

- a. Improve the recognition of the impacts of flood and flood hazard management on cultural activities and values
- b. Improve the mauri of waterways within the catchment
- c. Improve access for mahinga kai and cultural practices
- d. Recognise and consider the interconnectedness of natural systems

4. To recognise local community needs and build resilient communities

- a. Make communities aware of their flood and erosion risk
- b. Recognise opportunities to support the sustainable aspirations of the community and landowners
- c. Identify and support opportunities for improved public access to and along rivers
- d. Maintain and improve the level of safety for recreation users of the rivers

5. To protect and enhance our natural spaces

- a. Improve awareness and understanding of the natural values and character of the river environment
- b. Improve recognition of impacts of flood and flood hazard management on environmental and ecological values
- c. Create more space for rivers and their natural processes
- d. Improve the water quality and habitat diversity along the rivers
- e. Make the use or extraction of natural resources, including gravel management, sustainable and compliant with relevant policies



2.6 Legislation, Policies and Principles

Decisions concerning the management of flood risk, such as that associated with the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga catchment, are informed by a mix of national and regional statutes, policies and principles that underlie, and set the context for, effective floodplain management planning.

At a legislative level, floodplain management is principally influenced by four key statutes: the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA); the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA); the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941 (SCRCA) and the Local Government (Rating) Act (2002). Each of these perform a distinct and important role in managing flood risk, including the ability for a range of regulatory and non-regulatory measures to be introduced that enable central and local government to more effectively manage such risks. Provisions in the RMA, for example, provide a regulatory planning context for regional and city/district councils to control land use to avoid or mitigate natural hazards such as flooding, while the LGA and SCRCA enable regional councils to initiate and fund non-regulatory measures, such as stopbank construction and channel maintenance.

At a national level, the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM, 2014 (Amended 2017)) provides direction to local authorities on the management of freshwater through the establishment of a framework that considers and recognises Te Mana o te Wai (the integrated and holistic well-being of the water) as an integral part of freshwater management. In addition, it also includes a set of objectives and policies that direct the way water is to be managed in an integrated and sustainable way, with provision made for economic growth within set water quality and quantity limits.

At a policy level, the Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region (RPS) plays a prominent role in managing natural hazards, such as river flooding. The RPS does this through the policy framework it establishes for the Region and that GWRC and District Councils are required to give effect to in their respective regional and district plans. Of particular note is the directive in Policy 29 of the RPS that district and regional plans 'avoid subdivision and inappropriate development in areas at high risk from natural hazards'.

GWRC has adopted four core principles that underpin its approach to floodplain management planning, and that reinforce and complement the statutory and policy considerations outlined above. These principles are:

- Avoid building in areas at high risk of flood hazard (e.g. undeveloped 'greenfield' areas)
- Only consider new flood protection infrastructure where existing development is at risk (e.g. dwellings, irrigation infrastructure, dairy sheds)
- Establish standards of flood protection relative to the degree of risk (e.g. a minimum 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) flood standard for stopbanks constructed to protect existing urban areas and associated land use)
- Plan for climate change in assessing the degree of flood hazard risk and in determining an appropriate response (e.g. a 0.8m allowance for sea level rise)

These principles played an influential role in informing the range of responses included within the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga FMP.

Further supplementary detail relating to the core principles is included in *Appendix 4*.

2.7 Te Kāuru and the Ruamahanga Whaitua

The Ruamahanga Whaitua Committee was established to recommend ways to maintain and improve the quality of our freshwater. The committee was asked by GWRC to make recommendations on how to implement the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) in the Ruamahanga Whaitua area. In August of 2018, the Whaitua Implementation Plan (WIP) was finalised and has now been approved by GWRC. The WIP will be integrated into the proposed Natural Resources Plan (pNRP) over the next few years. This FMP recognises that the WIP will have an influence over how flood protection is undertaken now and into the future and how these works can assist in achieving the objectives of the WIP.

The WIP has outlined the following objectives to meet the NPS-FM:

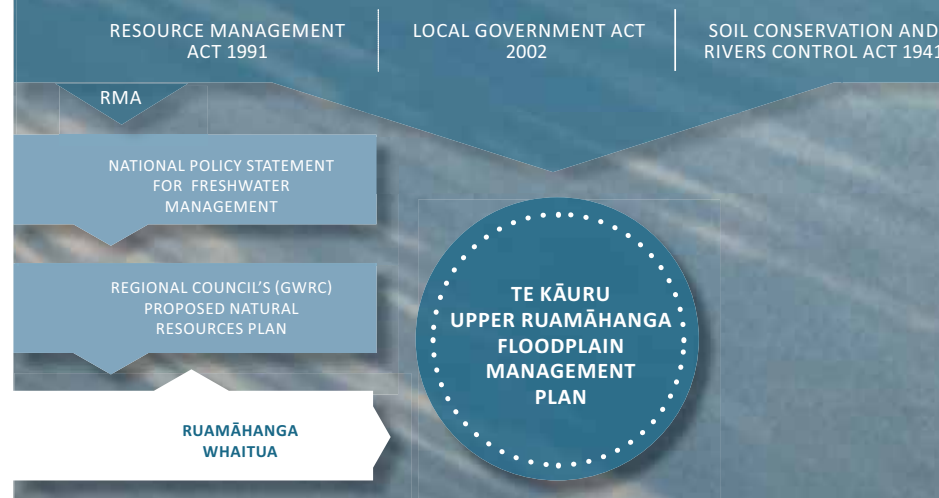
- Mauri, natural form and character and habitat objectives;
- Fish and mahinga kai objectives;
- Sediment objectives; and
- Water quality, algae and invertebrate freshwater objectives for rivers and lakes.

The Freshwater Management Units (FMUs) within the Whaitua align with the Te Kāuru River Management Groups.

TE KĀURU RIVER MANAGEMENT GROUPS	FMUs AS PER WHAITUA
Waingawa River	Western hill rivers
Waipoua River	Western hill rivers
Upper Ruamahanga River – Mt Bruce	Valley floor streams group, Western hill rivers
Upper Ruamahanga River – Te Ore Ore	Valley floor streams group, Northern rivers
Upper Ruamahanga River – Gladstone	Valley floor streams group, Eastern hill rivers
Kopuaranga River	Northern rivers
Whangaehu River	Northern rivers
Taueru River	Eastern rivers

Staff will continue to work across the organisation and with the community to ensure all objectives are optimised.

HOW THE TE KĀURU FMP AND WHAITUA FIT TOGETHER



INDICATIVE ONLY – FOR MORE INFORMATION SEE APPENDIX 4

Flooding of Bruce Street 1934

2.8 Flood History

There has been a long history of river management within the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga catchment associated with human settlement and the desire of people to protect themselves and their assets from the threat of flooding. Floods that breached the river banks and flowed across the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga floodplain occurred relatively frequently, especially in the eastern areas of the catchment.

For early Māori, and later the first European settlers, settlements existed through the establishment of seasonal sites. The timing of these would be driven by a range of factors including flood risk, and their location governed by proximity to important and lucrative resources that were often very close to rivers. These sites provided easier transport links, and improved access to water, food, and fertile land, and eventually led to permanent settlements.

Following the arrival of Europeans, some of these settlement sites have grown into large permanent towns. Their increased size has put them in a position where some parts of the community have spread out into areas of greater hazard. This, combined with changing environmental conditions, can lead to increased conflict between the flood hazard and community aspirations, and if left unchecked results in an increasing risk to life and property.

The Ruamahanga River is well known to the Wairarapa community for its flood events. During the early 20th century, settlers suffered damage and loss when the Ruamahanga River overflowed its banks, washing shingle onto valuable pastures. The bed of the river had become badly choked with willows, restricting flood flows, and the channel was of inadequate size for the floodwater volumes and of irregular alignment.

One of the most destructive flood events in the Wairarapa Valley took place in 1947. During this event, the flow in the Ruamahanga River measured 2,580m³/s near Martinborough and was estimated to be a 1% AEP flood event (meaning that there was a 1% chance of this event occurring in any year). The most significant impacts from this event were experienced in the lower reaches of the Ruamahanga catchment, but floodwaters entered Masterton and other Wairarapa towns, and most of the stopbanks on the Ruamahanga River were overtopped. This resulted in thousands of acres of farm land being flooded and thousands of drowned livestock. Individual property damages were also significant.

In response to the ongoing risk of flooding, various river management schemes were proposed and implemented to provide river alignment stabilisation, bank edge protection, and improved stopbanking, to reduce the incidence of flooding to adjacent floodplains along many sections of the river.

The major flood risk to Masterton comes from the Waipoua River. Additionally, the flood risk from the Waipoua River can be compounded by the backing-up effects of flooding in the Ruamahanga River. Because of this, the Waipoua River was substantially modified and straightened in the 1930s and 1940s, including establishing the existing stopbanks constructed along the margins in response to flooding concerns.

The rivers of the Upper Wairarapa Valley are also connected and can be influenced by the same rainfall event, so when one rises the others can follow. This can increase the risk of flooding and lead to serious events that can cause significant levels of property damage. One example of this, largely within the rural areas, was the 1998 flood which caused damage to a large number of private properties and flood protection infrastructure.

The Waingawa River is a steep and powerful river. Fortunately for much of the surrounding community, the river is entrenched within a fairly tight, naturally-confined floodplain. This means that much of the flooding – even in a large flood event – is



contained by the river terraces from where it enters the Wairarapa Plains until it joins the Ruamahanga River. Within these confining terraces, recent river activity can clearly be seen on the ground, and even more clearly in aerial photography, where overflow paths have left their mark both from deposition and scour. While the flood risk from the Waingawa River is limited by its entrenched form, the erosion risk, both modelled and observed, is of significance. This high energy river regularly reshapes its main channel during each flood event.

Historically, the Whangaehu River has caused issues with extensive flooding across the Wairarapa Plains. During the 1960s and 1970s, river management techniques of straightening the river and intensive willow planting were carried out to manage flooding hazards. Unfortunately, these willows eventually led to significant erosion issues after the river channel became 'choked' with vegetation, resulting in the river channel migrating to adjoining areas. This then led to issues with sedimentation causing further channel constrictions.

A number of significant flood events have also occurred in the Taueru River. Similar to the Whangaehu River, willow trees were planted along the length of the Taueru River and have resulted in channel constrictions. A river management scheme was established in the lower reaches of the river in 1994 to address flooding issues.

In 2004 and 2005, extensive flooding occurred on the Kopuaranga River that consequently led to the formation of a river management scheme. As with the Taueru and Whangaehu Rivers, the scheme's work was mainly focused on managing the impacts of flooding related to willows choking river flows in the channel.

2.9 Future Flooding and Climate Change

While climate modelling and historical data can provide some insight into how natural cycles and climate change will interact, the underlying science continues to evolve. Scientific understanding and/or national guidance may mean future changes for this policy.

2.9.1 Climate Change

International and national agencies predict that climate change will have an effect on river hydrology. Weather patterns are expected to become more erratic: with an increased number of droughts followed by storms of heightened intensity. While these predictions are varied in magnitude, GWRC has utilised a Ministry for the Environment guidance which indicates a 1% AEP rainfall in the Upper Ruamāhanga to be 20% greater by 2100, and this allowance has been used in its modelled flood maps and planning for flood risk management.

NIWA predicts that potential climate change implications for the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment may include:

- An increased number of droughts followed by storms of greater rainfall intensity;
- Spring rainfall reduced by up to 15% and winter/autumn rainfall increases;
- Decreased total volume of precipitation received by the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment;
- Changes in both high flows and low flows toward more extreme values;
- Increased frequency of high flows; and
- Increased short duration storm intensity with little change in longer duration storm intensity.

2.9.2 Climate Cycles

Short and long-term climate cycles through natural fluctuations such as El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and Interdecadal Pacific Oscillations (IPO) also have an impact on climate and river hydrology.

- ENSO cycles, commonly known as El Niño and La Niña, are short term, irregular phase changes in the Pacific Ocean that affect rainfall patterns and trade winds. Geographically diverse regions of New Zealand (including within the Wellington region) are affected differently by these cycles. For example, the Wairarapa tends to have a drier than normal climate in El Niño phases and a wetter climate in La Niña phases.
- IPOs are large scale, long period cycles operating at a multi-decade return that cause a fluctuation in atmospheric pressure and sea surface temperatures. IPOs also appear to modulate the impacts of inter-annual ENSO climate variability over New Zealand. Typically, high sea surface temperatures have been observed during negative IPO phases leading to higher than normal rainfall conditions in the greater Wairarapa region, and low temperatures during positive IPO phases lead to drier than normal conditions.

As of 2018, the IPO appears to be approaching the middle of a negative phase, indicating an overall wetter period is likely for the Upper Ruamāhanga catchment.

- There is currently no scientific consensus on how climate change may affect ENSO and IPO cycles. However, climate change is likely to increase the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, regardless of whether they are associated with ENSO or IPO.
- ENSO and IPO cycles represent climate variability on large time scales and may not represent a particular yearly climate.

2.9.3 More Information

More information on the different aspects of climate change can be found at the following websites:

- El Niño and La Niña – <https://www.niwa.co.nz/climate/information-and-resources/elniño>
- Interdecadal Pacific Oscillation – <https://www.niwa.co.nz/node/111124>
- Ministry for the Environment Climate Change – <http://www.climatechange.govt.nz>
- GWRC Climate Change – <http://www.gw.govt.nz/climate-change/>

2.10 Why Change? Drivers and Benefits

The key river management drivers of this FMP include:

- Continued provision of flood hazard management and erosion protection for land beyond the buffers using sustainable management approaches;
- More equitable distribution of scheme resources; and
- Enhancing environmental and cultural values of the rivers by allowing greater expression of natural river processes where possible, and attempting to minimise the frequency of in-stream works.

This FMP sets out the methods to achieve the vision and aims.

The methods seek to bring a range of benefits as outlined below.

- Equity and social benefit – River scheme benefits will be more equitably distributed. In the current situation, some landowners receive the highest level of scheme expenditure (e.g. when a landowner does not provide the space for buffers). Reactive works will no longer be automatically directed towards properties where buffers have not been provided to control erosion, thereby addressing the potential for ongoing unequal cost burdens to other landowners presently within the scheme.
- Increased environmental value of the rivers – The methods ensure that ecosystems and biodiversity have the opportunity to improve. For example, providing more space for the river channel can result in more diverse aquatic and riparian habitat and better connectivity between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. A more naturally meandering river creates more variety of flow velocities, depths, and temperature. This also supports greater habitat diversity than is generally available in more restricted or highly managed river channels, and provides opportunities for diversity of riparian plants, which provide increased food and shelter for terrestrial ecosystems. These outcomes will work to improve natural character and conditions which provide for more variety in aquatic life.
- Increased cultural value – This embodies kaitiakitanga (guardianship of, and caring for, the river) by considering the processes on the catchment scale, allowing the rivers to express more of their natural character, behaviour and form. These also enhance a river's mana.
- Economic opportunities – Potential economic opportunities can occur in association with changes in land uses along river corridors. Vegetated buffers may increase productivity in some instances. The honey industry also sees opportunities associated with vegetated buffers that produce food for bees.
- Improved recreational and amenity value – It is anticipated that improved natural character will support more birds and fish, and improved water quality will enhance recreational opportunities within and along the margins of rivers.

The most significant changes to river management in the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga catchment are to plant the buffers and to give the river more room. This approach is in line with the RMA, GWRC's proposed Natural Resources Plan; the Ruamahanga Whaitua's WIP, as well as other national and regional policies. As outlined in Section 2.9, climate change is another driver for change. A background report regarding "Buffer Management – Benefits and Risks" by Professor Russell Death (2018) is available on request.

Changes are occurring internationally as well. The Netherlands is establishing programmes to give the river more capacity. It believes that by giving the river more room, there will be more room available for higher water levels and flood damage will be reduced. Countries such as Russia, Switzerland, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Estonia, and Denmark are undertaking river restoration works for flood protection as well as for habitat enhancement. For more information on the work being undertaken internationally, please see the following link: <https://restorerivers.eu/>

There are various programmes within GWRC that support the natural character of rivers and riparian vegetation, for example the Land Management team have a riparian programme and the Biodiversity team have a restoration planting programme.

There are also a number of external initiatives such as:

- Dairy NZ waterway management programmes;
- Department of Conservation (DOC) and Fonterra – Living Water;
- Ministry for the Environment – Our Fresh Water 2017;
- Waikato Region – Healthy Rivers programme;
- Taranaki Regional Council – Planted riparian zones; and
- 1 Billion Trees.

2.11 Risks and Constraints

A number of risks associated with the change are acknowledged:

- There is a risk that monitoring and then intervening later will cost more and may be more intense for the river environment compared with more frequent, smaller interventions. The size and nature of this depends on future natural processes in the catchment which are difficult to predict.
- It is also recognised that the prospect of losing current productive land uses within the existing buffer may not be supported by all landowners.
- Environmental risks include the potential increase of pest animals and plants, such as old man's beard, within larger planted buffers.

There were also several key constraints that had to be considered when assessing management options, including:

- The location of existing assets (such as bridges, roads, houses); and
- Balancing the environmental and cultural values of allowing the river flexibility to behave more naturally with the economic costs of the potential loss of productive land.

Consequently, the outcome of this FMP will be a change in the manner in which river management lines are implemented and the way river works are managed, in order to maximise natural river processes and enhance the environment, while providing the agreed level of flood and erosion protection. This follows the vision and aims of this FMP to protect, enhance and restore natural and cultural values while supporting sustainable economic development and resilient communities.



3. Responses and Common Methods

Due to the large area this FMP covers and the varying types of land uses and types of rivers within this catchment, a combination of different flood and erosion management responses has been developed.

There are two distinct types of river management schemes operating within the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment, which reflect the different natures of the rivers. Schemes covering the western side of the valley are dealing with larger, gravel bedded rivers (the Waingawa, Waipoua and Ruamāhanga Rivers) which are managed within existing river management envelopes (see Section 3.2.2 for more detail). Schemes established on the eastern side include the Kopuaranga, Whangaehu and Taueru Rivers which are smaller, silt bedded rivers coming from the Eastern Hills and do not have river management envelopes. Different management regimes are required for the gravel bedded and silt bedded rivers. Previous management practices are discussed in *Appendix 2*, with river management schemes of the Te Kāuru area are discussed in *Appendix 3*.

This section outlines the 'common methods' employed for selective use throughout the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment. Some common methods apply across the whole area of the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment, while others are more specific to a particular type of river management regime that only applies to some reaches. In this context, common methods inform the physical interventions undertaken through river management activities.

In particular, this FMP outlines a river management approach that seeks to allow the rivers to behave more naturally, with less frequent intervention, within the current envelopes. This is an explicit attempt to strike a balance between improving the river environments and recognising the economic value of the adjacent land (and the views of the landowners).

Where specific responses are required to address more complex or location-specific issues, these are identified in Part 2 of this FMP on a reach-by-reach basis. Such responses include further details which set out how and where they apply. In some cases, the responses include exceptions to the common methods and may include project-specific measures to address a particular flood or erosion issue. Major Project Responses have been developed in locations where the issues cannot be managed by normal application of the common methods alone.

The set of response types that have been developed to implement this FMP have been categorised into the following five groups described below:

Structural

River Management

Planning and Policy

Emergency Management

Environmental Enhancement

3.1 Structural Responses

Structural responses encompass the development of structures and other physical works designed to keep flood waters away from existing development. Stopbanks and floodwalls are obvious examples of structural works that are typically designed to a specific flood standard, e.g. 1% AEP. Structural responses typically require ongoing bank edge works and channel management to ensure flood defence structures and physical works remain effective. Within the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment, rock lines, riparian planted buffers and groynes are all employed to protect flood defences like stopbanks and maintain the channel's position.

New structural methods, such as stopbanks, are not included in the common methods as they are part of a site-specific response.

3.2 River Management Responses

River management responses guide GWRC's ongoing physical interventions in the river environment, and as such they are the "sharp end" of this FMP for many people and groups who have an interest in the river environment. 'River management' refers to works within the bed of the river or on the river berms. All river management works must be undertaken in accordance with GWRC's 'River Management Code of Practice'.

Common methods that apply this type of response will be employed by the Flood Protection Operations team through Operational Management Plans (OMPs). Such plans look five to ten years ahead and are developed to be consistent with the directions given in this FMP. The OMPs will set out, reach by reach, the detailed works and priorities for upcoming annual work programmes. The OMPs may need to be revised to take into account damage following flood events. The annual works programme and plans will provide the detail of exactly what and where different activities will be carried out on an annual basis.

River management common methods (outlined in Sections 3.2.1 to 3.2.11) reflect community desires to allow space and freedom for the river to behave more naturally while providing a degree of certainty and protection to neighbouring landowners. This will be achieved, for example, by:

- Using envelopes in the western rivers as a management method rather than holding the river to a fixed line (either in its alignment or in its bed levels) (Section 3.2.2 and 3.2.3), allowing the natural processes of bed scour/deposition and bank erosion/accretion associated with meander migration to take place;
- Using riparian planting of buffers within the western rivers and vegetated edge protection within the eastern rivers as the preferred edge protection method and allowing buffers to be subjected to natural river process (i.e. flexible buffers) (Section 3.2.5, 3.2.6 and 3.2.11); and/or
- Minimising the frequency of interventions in the channel. Where intervention is necessary to maintain a clear fairway and buffer, various good management practices will be used.

The expected outcome is that the river is able to behave in a more natural way with a greater variety of form and habitat as a result. Although it is also intended that GWRC will be required to intervene less frequently in the western river channels with mechanical means, the overall scale of works will not necessarily be less. This FMP acknowledges that active intervention with machinery in the river environment will still be needed. In some cases, for example to re-establish vegetated buffers following major damage, this intervention will be significant. In other locations, regular work with machinery may still be the best way to achieve the overall outcomes of this FMP where other methods are not effective. Through this FMP and the OMPs, alternatives will be considered, and mechanical intervention will be avoided if a better alternative exists (including taking all values described in Section 2.3 above into account).

This FMP and the OMPs seek to strike a balance between the different values in each reach and the benefits of allowing the river to behave more naturally versus the benefits of controlling the river's behaviour to manage flooding and erosion problems (e.g. protect people, properties and productive land). Decisions on which river management common methods to use and how and where to apply them will be made in an open way through the direction given by this FMP, and the direction provided through the OMPs and Code of Practice (described in Section 3.2.1).

The first consideration when assessing any response should be to ask the question: "can we avoid doing work here?"

Interventions to move any of the western rivers out of the buffer will generally take place only when:

- The historical channel lines indicate an unusually high risk to adjacent land if the river should erode further; or
- The erosion is continuing further landward with no signs of migrating downstream (i.e. a considerable "hook" is developing which threatens to result in a major realignment of the river); or
- The erosion has occurred and worsened through a series of minor events, giving concern that the land behind the buffer would be threatened by ongoing erosion in further minor events; or
- There is a threat to public infrastructure.

Exceptional circumstances may arise but the OMPs are expected to follow these principles.

To assist with decision making, a hierarchy of intervention has been developed. The general concept is that where there is erosion risk to land within the buffer, the scale and type of works used would be limited to those which result in a low risk of adverse impact. As the risk presented by a particular situation increases along with its associated potential impacts, then the range of activities available for intervention also increases to include activities assessed as having medium and high risks of adverse impacts (explained in the table overleaf).

HIERARCHY OF INTERVENTION FOR THE WESTERN RIVERS

	SITUATION	INTERVENTION TYPE	USE OF ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME FOR COMPLETION
LOW RISK	Land within buffer is at risk of erosion	Limited intervention / monitoring of risk by staff	Only able to use activities which will result in a low risk of adverse impacts (this will have the effect of limiting work in the wetted channel or in high value riparian areas)	Scheduled regular maintenance (annual work programmes)
MEDIUM RISK	The outer management line is at risk from erosion	Moderate priority intervention	Only able to use activities which will result in low and/or medium risk of adverse impacts, or a limited quantum of high impact activities	Incorporated within annual work programmes
HIGH RISK	Risk to life Risk of damage to key infrastructure Erosion has occurred beyond the outer management line	Immediate intervention	All activities available – with low, medium and high adverse impacts	Urgent – to be completed ahead of programmed work which may be practically deferred to allow for completion of priority, reactive work

This process provides an effective way of aligning the risks that the situation presents with the potential adverse impacts associated with the intervention. In effect, this will mean that low risk situations, such as minor erosion of land within a buffer where there is no critical infrastructure, can only be managed with activities that are not undertaken in the wetted channel. At the other end of the scale, if there is a high-risk situation, such as breaching of the outer management line or immediate risk to critical infrastructure, then all of the activities are available including those undertaken in the wetted channel. In further developing this guidance, there will be recognition of the need to maintain a degree of flexibility to deal with different situations that may arise while still providing enough direction to ensure a high degree of consistency and achievement of the agreed outcomes.

3.2.1 Code of Practice

The Code of Practice guides all river management activities undertaken by GWRC for the purposes of flood and erosion protection across the Wellington Region, irrespective of funding, location or whether an activity requires resource consent. This means it applies to permitted activities as well as those activities for which resource consent is required by the Regional Plan.

The Code of Practice aims to achieve:

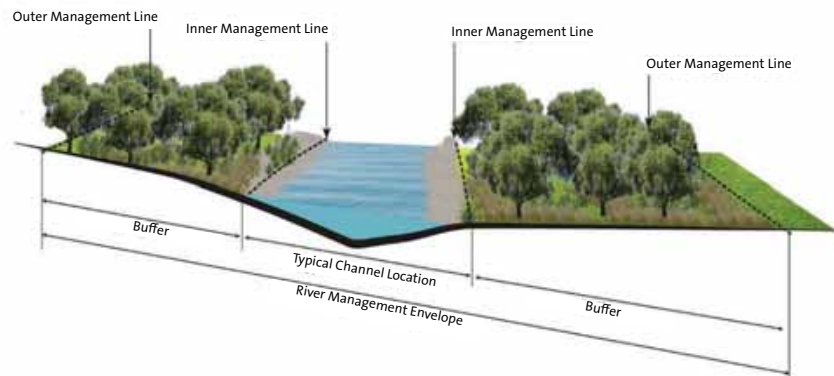
- Greater awareness of the effect of river management decisions and activities on a river's natural character and other significant river values, at both broad (whole of river) scale and detailed (reach or specific site) scale;
- Greater consistency of river management practice across the rivers that GWRC administers and manages;
- Good management of the environmental and cultural impacts of river management activities; and
- Adaptive river management practice to improve environmental outcomes.

While consideration of individual catchments has fed into the development of the Code of Practice, it is not intended to determine the best method or activity to use at a catchment, river or reach scale. It provides direction on the detail of how different river management activities are carried out on the ground.

This FMP gives direction on where and how the common methods are applied in specific reaches together with an understanding of the identified values to be taken into account. The OMPs must be consistent with these directions and users of the Code of Practice will need to note these directions or restrictions when planning which activities to use (and how/when/where to use them).

This FMP identifies values that should be managed in certain locations or certain constraints that should apply in choosing the river management activities. However, this is not exhaustive and other constraints will apply in different places and at different times. GWRC staff will consider the values at a given location together with the direction in the FMP/OMP when planning annual work programmes. The activities will need to be carried out in accordance with the Code of Practice.

Put simply, this FMP and subsequent OMPs direct which common methods are applicable within each river and/or reach. The decision to implement the available common methods in accordance with the Code of Practice is made by GWRC staff.



3.2.2 River Management Envelopes

River management envelopes define the lateral extent within which the river will be managed. River management envelopes are only used within the western rivers. An 'outer management line' defines the extent that may be eroded in small to moderate floods and/or will be used for riparian planting purposes. The space between the banks of the river and the outer management line is also known as a 'buffer'. GWRC will seek to manage the envelope so that the land outside is protected from erosion to around a 5% AEP level of service (a flood that has a 5% chance of happening every year).

These river management envelopes (also known as design lines) have been in place since the early 1990s. They were established to support good river management practice and also to give a level of confidence and clarity to adjacent landowners as to the maximum lateral extent that the active river channel will be managed to.

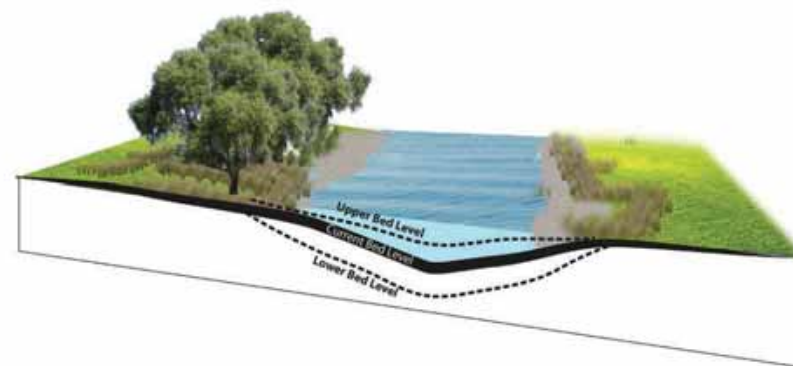
The inner management lines indicate the area where the active river channel is most of the time, and the outer management lines indicate the outermost extent to which the river will be managed, thereby giving the river room to move within the buffer.

Landowners make an important contribution to flood and erosion security and ecological benefit by making land available for protection of their own and the community's assets and for allowing natural river behaviour. This contribution is addressed by the approach to strategic land purchase described in Section 3.3.8 of this FMP.

Allowing the river more room will enable the river to adopt a more natural form, which will present less risk of high flows breaching the wider river corridor into people's homes and farms. Wider channels put less pressure on banks, so the buffers are likely to be retained. We are aware, however, that there will be a tendency for lateral shift, which will need to be monitored closely.

Giving the river more room will allow it to have natural resisting elements such as bed armour, vegetation and bar forms. Once these elements are in place erosion rates should decrease.

Also, reducing the channelised floodways within some reaches of Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga catchment will remove the rapid flow of nutrients and other contaminants, therefore reducing their discharge into the coastal marine ecosystems.



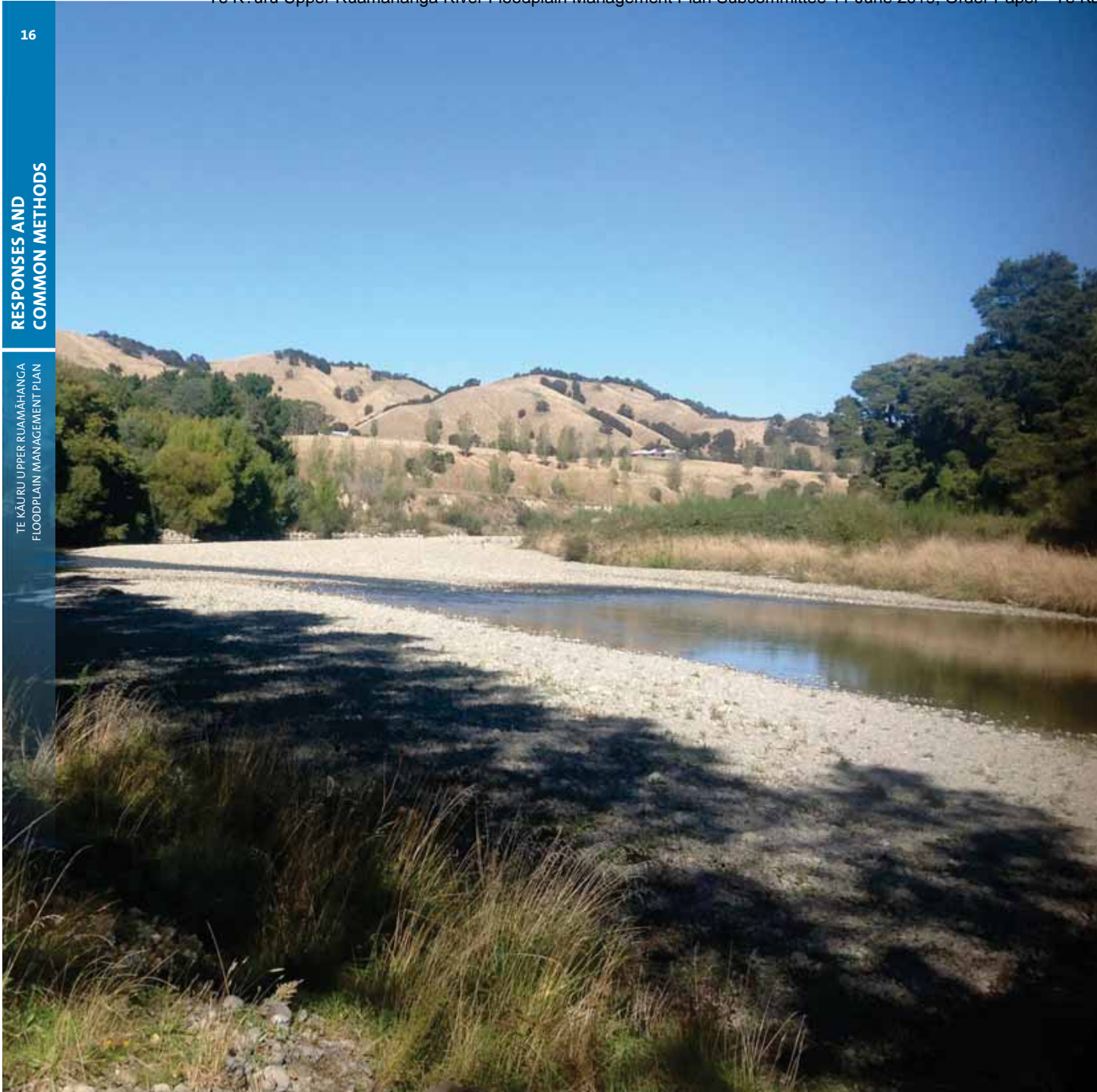
3.2.3 River Bed Level Monitoring

The bed of a river can rise (aggrade) and fall (degrade) over a period of time, and over a longer period of time can fluctuate between these two states. This happens due to natural events but can also be significantly affected by human activities. This process is particularly evident within a gravel bedded river (i.e. the western rivers), where rising and falling bed levels can be observed during a relatively short timeframe.

GWRC has an extensive network of cross sections on all the main rivers in the region and these have been surveyed since the 1990s. Over time, and with more information, longer term rising and falling trends can be recorded to better understand the processes of sediment movement and be used to inform those in the community who are particularly interested in the effect of river bed levels and their close connection to the ground water table.

With sufficient data collected over time, it will be possible to establish river bed envelopes that will include limits for the upper and lower envelope. These envelope limits will be used to identify problems starting to occur so that GWRC can assess the area and determine a response. The actions triggered by these limits may include, for example, a gravel extraction response, a review of the river management envelopes or prioritisation of other management methods in the reach.

Using river bed envelopes and monitoring of long-term rising and falling trends will allow GWRC to make decisions ahead of time regarding when current river management approaches may need to change and how they might change.



3.2.4 Gravel Extraction and Analysis

Gravel extraction is one of the tools used by GWRC to manage the gravel within the western rivers. Various monitoring is undertaken (see Sections 3.2.3 River Bed Level Monitoring and 3.2.8 Pool, Riffle, Run Envelope).

One of GWRC's key objectives for gravel extraction is to use it as a means to maintain the capacity of a river to hold water within its banks as well as to manage problem beaches and channel alignment. However, there are negative effects of extraction including: reduced water quality; impacts on fish and wildlife habitat; increased lateral bank erosion; and the undermining of assets such as bridges, rock structures, stopbanks and riparian planted buffers. Therefore, GWRC tries to extract gravel sustainably, that is, extracting gravel at a rate that matches the gravel supply. This way the capacity of the channel can be maintained while avoiding the negative impacts of over extraction.

A common theme for rivers in the Wellington Region is for aggradation in the flat lower reaches of the river and degradation in the steep higher reaches of the river. This means that GWRC is usually aiming to encourage extraction in the downstream reaches, however, the quality of the gravel downstream is not as desirable to contractors as the gravel further upstream. This provides a continual issue of managing supply and demand. GWRC need to keep contractors interested in extracting the resource as many have the option to abandon river extraction in favour of dry extraction.

Contractors are licensed or may obtain a licence to extract under the existing GWRC river management/operations consents. This will continue with the proposed new global consent for GWRC's Wairarapa operations. The licences allow GWRC to monitor as well as regulate extraction locations and quantities. This is important information to monitor and record as it is vital in carrying out appropriate gravel analyses. Individuals can extract 15m³ per 12 month period for personal use and riverside landowners can extract 50m³ per 12 month period as per R120 of the pNRP and R38 of the Operative Regional Freshwater Plan.

A gravel analysis process is used to establish the locations and gravel quantities required to be extracted. Following on from each gravel analysis a series of recommendations are made to reflect the latest findings in gravel trends. Recommendations may require GWRC to increase, decrease, cease or maintain the current rate of extraction. They may also aim to focus extraction in different areas of the river.

Gravel analysis requires river surveys, which GWRC has set up for all the major rivers and streams throughout the Wellington Region. The survey data is processed by GWRC and compared to data collected from previous surveys.

3.2.5 Riparian Planting of Buffers

A buffer is an envelope of land beyond the river channel on all western rivers that is allocated for erosion control and protection – often, but not exclusively, in the form of trees. Establishing these envelopes is useful for other common river management methods, including: river management envelopes; bed level monitoring; and mixed riparian planting within buffers.

In the Wairarapa, the planting of willow tree buffers for river and erosion management has been a practice for more than 30 years. The advantages of riparian planting of buffers include:

- Reduced lateral erosion and sedimentation;
- Improved meander alignment and reduced channel distortions;
- Cover and habitat for wildlife; and
- Reduced nutrients and pathogens from runoff entering the waterways.

The establishment of vegetation can increase resistance to erosion along a bank edge without preventing it altogether. In effect, it slows the erosion process, meaning less land will be eroded compared to bare, unplanted land. Whilst willow trees are frequently used to bind the river bank material together, this FMP directs a move towards a more diverse mix of planting for both the western and eastern rivers (see Section 3.2.6 Mixed Riparian Planting within Buffers).

Land which is included within buffers may incur erosion damage prior to erosion control measures being established. For example, during a flood event, a buffer may erode prior to subsequent planting being established along a lowered river margin. In some instances, these buffers will naturally refill with gravel and be replanted as river meanders migrate downstream, and at other times these buffers will be artificially reconstructed by machine work and replanted.

Buffers that are already planted may incur some loss of vegetation due to allowing the river more room. This will depend on the land area, soil types, bank slope, land use, and type and density of vegetation.

High banks or erodible cliffs can be included within the buffers. In these cases, vegetation cannot be planted in the buffer because its root zone will be too high above the river to be effective in slowing erosion (or for tree survival). The common method approach is to allow the buffer to partly or fully erode so that riparian planting of buffers can be established at river level to protect the land behind the buffer.

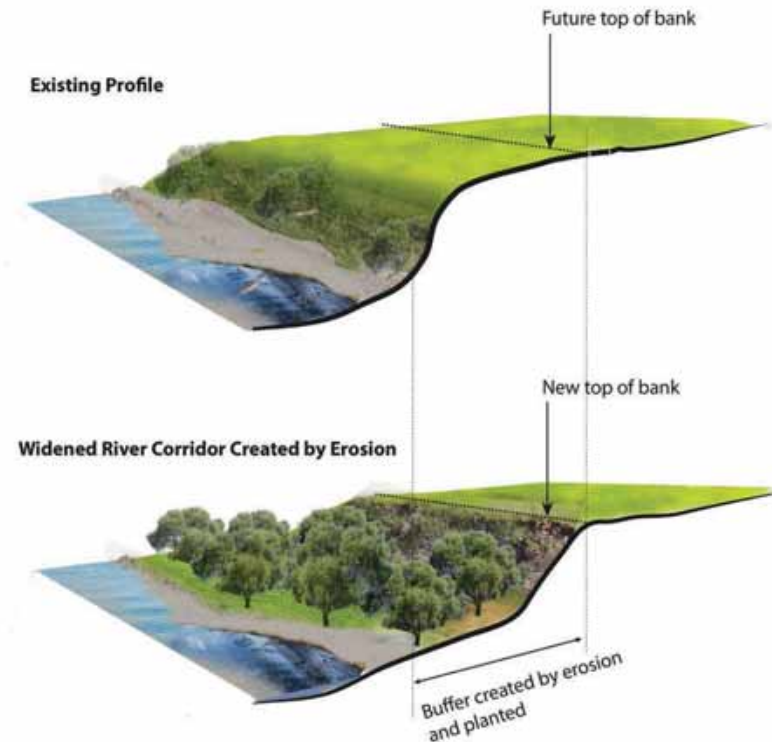
There has been mixed success historically in the establishment of riparian planting of buffers or edges across the catchment as nearly all the land on which these buffers exist is privately owned. Riparian planting of buffers was not previously recognised economically within the schemes for their value in managing river erosion.

There is considerable opportunity to combine riparian planted buffers with environmental enhancements (explained in Section 3.5) such as including wetland areas where appropriate. The Environmental Strategy will identify areas where greater environmental enhancement opportunities exist. This process can also identify sites where landowners are keen to participate in environmental enhancement efforts, areas where wider buffers could be established, and/or areas where additional land could be purchased.

There are many benefits of planting the western buffers and planting the river bank edges of the eastern rivers, including:

- Bank stabilisation, which helps reduce fine suspended sediment inputs;
- Assisting infiltration of surface runoff, therefore reducing contaminant input to the rivers from land use activities;
- Improvement in water quality by reduction of sediment inputs and contaminants from land use activities;
- Improvement in biodiversity and visual amenity;
- Regulation of in-stream temperature;
- Improving the rivers' natural character; and
- Improving cultural values with native planting.

It is also recognised that the benefit of a given buffer width is dependent on the land use, soil type, bank slope, and type and density of riparian vegetation.



The width of a buffer has an effect on the benefits to the river. Some studies have indicated that a buffer width of 30m will protect stream health, while others have recommended a 50m buffer width. A significant aspect of buffer planting is the length of the buffer for bank stability. In addition, they also help support invertebrate communities due to a reduction in water temperature.

Economic benefits of riparian planting are related to the economic value of ecosystem services which benefit humans by increasing water quality and aquatic life and decreasing sediment and contaminant loading.

It is recognised that along with benefits there are also risks associated with planting the western river buffers and the eastern river banks, including:

- Potential for increased roughness, sediment migration and channel realignment which may cause unexpected change of active channels with potential for overtopping and avulsion;
- Buffers may erode with lateral channel shift and therefore erode the vegetation;
- Weed control costs;
- The balance between giving the river more room for its natural hydromorphology and the constraints of current infrastructure and channel form will be difficult; and
- The need to ensure riparian vegetation planted near electric lines is selected or managed to ensure it will not result in that vegetation breaching the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003.

The rivers will need to be monitored via surveys using LiDAR and/or drones to identify any of these potential risks before they become a reality.

With regards to weed control, it is recognised that it may take up to five years post-planting to control weed growth (see Sections 3.2.7, 3.5.3 and 4.4.2).

3.2.6 Mixed Riparian Planting within Buffers

As mentioned in Section 3.2.5, river management in the Wairarapa has relied heavily on willow planting to maintain stable bank edges. This is because willows are fast growing robust trees with branch growth that can reduce flood velocities on berms, and dense root mass that can bind the bank-edge soils together. Willow trees can be mechanically transplanted and have been noticed to be more resilient to stress and more likely to survive compared with many other species.

This FMP encourages a transition from an exotic willow monoculture approach to a mixed native/exotic riparian approach across the entire buffer within the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment. This approach is used both regionally and nationally. Depending on the location, this could involve using willows for front-line defences and using natives further away from the active bed. Alternatively, under-planting natives into willow stands may occur and when natives are mature enough, the removal, where practicable, of what remains of the willow stands can be carried out. The eastern rivers will continue to have crack willow removal undertaken followed by planting of hybrid willows and/or natives along the bank edges.

Including a range of suitable native plant species provides the added benefit of improving biodiversity, enhancing visual amenity, improving water quality, and further stabilising stream and river beds. There is also a growing realisation of the long-term risk of pests and disease when using only willows for river bank plantings. Mixed planting can reduce this vulnerability.

This FMP encourages the creation of opportunities for innovation and research to explore various options and identify the best methodology for mixed riparian plantings in local circumstances. Examples where mixed riparian planting has happened along the river could be identified to produce information on the implications and potential for success. There is also an opportunity to explore (with tangata whenua) the planting of rongoa, or traditional healing plant species in areas that can be accessed by the public.

Initiatives to plant and maintain mixed riparian planting within buffers should ideally be led by the community. GWRC will be able to provide plants and some resources to assist the planting, but ongoing maintenance will rely on community input. GWRC has already established good working relationships with landowners who are part of river management schemes, but could explore opportunities to broaden the involvement of these groups and those landowners outside of these river scheme areas. Through the Riparian Management Officer (recommended by this FMP in Section 3.5.3), advice and support will be made available to landowners who wish to explore mixed riparian planting within buffers.

3.2.7 Pest Management in Riparian Planted Buffers

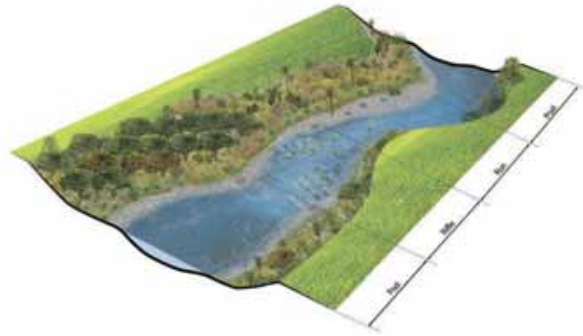
Introduced pest plants and animals can threaten our health, economy, Māori heritage, recreation, native plants, animals and habitats. Depending on the species that need to be controlled and the area to be covered, the method and therefore cost of controlling pest management will vary.

Within the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment, approximately 880ha of riparian planting (once all planting is complete) will need to be controlled for various pest plants (such as old man's beard and blackberry) and pest animals (such as possums and rabbits). Due to the wide range of species that may impact the buffers, spraying will likely be the most effective method for control of pest plants, while trapping and poisoned bait will be the most effective for pest animal control.

Pest control will be supported by the Riparian Management Officer (Section 3.5.3) and implementation is discussed in Section 4.4.2.



Blackberry along the Ruamāhanga River



3.2.8 Pool, Riffle, Run Envelope

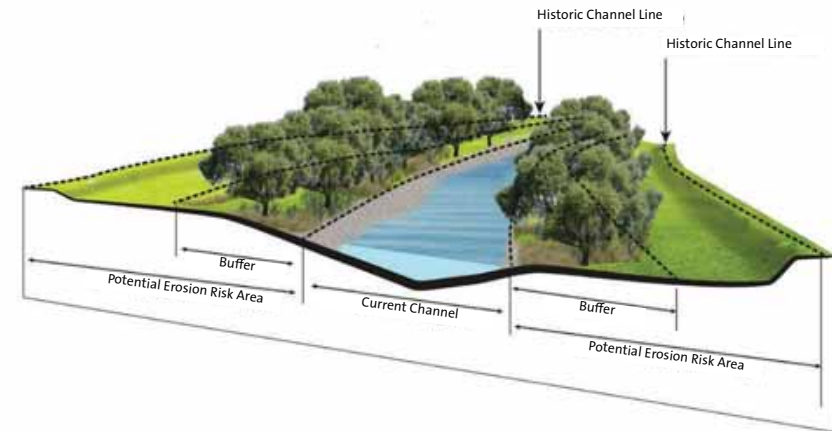
In many rivers, the channel and water level are naturally regulated by sequences of pools, riffles, and runs. A diverse mix of flows and depths is important in a river system to help create the variety of habitats for fish and invertebrate life, and can also support a range of recreation activities. In a meandering river bed, this diversity is largely provided by the number and occurrence of pool-riffle-run sequences.

A pool, riffle, and run count is a method for ensuring habitat and river form diversity is maintained within a managed river system. Within a highly managed or stable river it is practical to set an exact number of pools, riffles, and runs.

The reaches of the gravel fed western rivers flowing from the Tararua Ranges will have a pool, riffle, and run count assigned, with a defined upper and lower acceptable limit per river management reach forming an 'envelope'.

This method will not require intervention in the river system to modify natural changes to the pool, riffle, and run count that may occur during flood events. Use of the pool, riffle, and run count will only be required to inform the planning of the river maintenance works.

The pool, riffle, and run envelope will be included in monitoring and performance measures. By counting the numbers of pools, riffles, and runs, the form of the river and its changes between the surveys can be assessed and compared. In the long-term, it will aid the understanding of the trends occurring in the rivers in connection to river maintenance works.



3.2.9 Historic Channel Lines

The river system has in the past meandered widely across the Wairarapa Plains. Some of these historic channels are clearly identifiable due to old river terraces being visible in the landform (such as the hillside behind Oxford St in Masterton). In other cases, these historic channels have been infilled to change the land use in that area. During large flood events, these areas of infilled or old channels are often reoccupied by rivers and may become areas of higher hazard or subject to greater erosion impacts.

The identification of photographed and observed historic channel extents on plans within this FMP, and on the operational management plans, will raise awareness of historic landforms and assist informed decision making by property and asset owners when siting infrastructure.

These historic channel lines would be used in an information-only approach, to identify those assets of a farm or business that would not otherwise be controlled under district plan rules for avoidance of hazard. This is intended to include irrigators, cattle shelters, some farm outbuildings and other utility type structures. It may also help with siting of roads or other infrastructure.

3.2.10 Isolated Works Support

GWRC may provide, on application, a financial contribution towards river works that fit within the Isolated Works Policy. Isolated works are privately owned flood or erosion protection works that are undertaken outside areas where GWRC manages river schemes. The intent of the contribution is to provide a level of service to the areas that are not eligible for works under river management schemes.

Minor alterations to the Isolated Works Policy will be undertaken to provide an opportunity for people within existing schemes to access this support. For example, support should be available for erosion control within a river management scheme area if erosion control is not provided for directly in the scheme's level of service. As the Policy is currently written, funding is strictly for areas outside of any existing schemes and this is to be reviewed.

3.2.11 Alternative Land uses within Riparian Planted Buffers

Riparian planted buffers, in most instances, currently serve only a single purpose of making land available for erosion control and protection. Some alternate land uses have been trialled to recognise potential revenue streams from these parcels of land that are not available for the adjacent rural land use (usually cropping, dairy or sheep and beef). Such additional revenue streams could include beekeeping and growth of willows as an alternate fodder crop for drought periods.

Through the Community Support Officer (Section 3.5.2) position recommended by this FMP, advice and support will be made available to landowners who wish to explore additional revenue opportunities from the riparian planting of buffers.

There may also be opportunities for land leases for public recreation, access, and flood protection and erosion control purposes.

3.3 Planning and Policy Responses

Planning and Policy responses can include: flood mapping; zoning land; rules restricting the type of development allowed in flood-prone areas; development of standards for activities undertaken in flood prone areas; and plan provisions (i.e. rules or consent conditions) to ensure the operation, maintenance, and protection of flood protection works.

River management envelopes which are subject to active erosion could be recognised within district plans, through hazard mapping, zoning and designations, or any combination of these mechanisms.

Plan provisions may also need to consider such matters as location, building, maintenance, operation, and protection of structures, such as stopbanks, weirs, groynes, flood gates, diversions, or other flood protection measures when writing objectives, policies, and rules.

3.3.1 Land Use Controls

To reflect the updated flood and erosion information, District Plan amendments are required to update recommended land use controls. Amendments include overlays and zones that capture provision of:

- River Corridor;
- Overflow Path;
- Ponding (inundation area);
- Residual Overflow
- Residual Ponding; and
- Erosion Hazard.

This FMP concludes that the six-tier approach, or similar, more clearly defines the nature and extent of the flood hazards from direct flood risks and “residual” risks. To see this approach advance, changes need to be made to the Wairarapa Combined District Plan (WCDP). This process can either be carried out under a regular District Plan Review or a separate “Plan Change”. The main recommended changes to the WCDP involve:

- Introducing and mapping categories of hazard (preferably by way of a Flood Hazard Overlay);
- Restricting buildings/structures/earthworks in the River Corridor and Overflow Paths;
- Ensuring all new habitable buildings in Ponding and Residual Overflow have elevated floor levels;
- Not allowing any new subdivision in Ponding Areas, or critical infrastructure that doesn't take the hazard into account; and
- Requiring setbacks from stopbank structures.

Until the changes to the WCDP are made, the information and outcomes in this FMP provide Carterton District Council and Masterton District Council with information that can be taken into account in any future planning applications. Furthermore, as an interim measure, the District Plan maps could be updated with the revised flood hazard information, without any need to change the underlying policies or rules. The timing of any review or change to the District Plan will be determined by Carterton District Council, Masterton District Council, and South Wairarapa District Council.

3.3.2 Designations

One of the methods GWRC is seeking to use is the Notice of Requirement process (under the RMA) to designate the major projects and the River Management Envelope (buffers) on the western rivers.

Designations do not confer automatic access to the designated land. Most of the land designated for buffers, stopbanks, floodways and drains remain in private ownership. This is described in more detail in Sections 3.3.7 River Management Access and 3.3.8 Strategic Land Purchase. A designation will enable GWRC to:

- prevent unauthorised activities (e.g. structures, planting and pipes) on or under the buffer or stopbank that could affect the stopbanks structural integrity;
- prevent access onto the buffer or stopbank from unauthorised vehicles; and
- prevent the location of obstructions (shelter belts, tree planting, structures) in the floodway that would adversely affect the conveyance of floodwater in a flood event occurring within the designated areas.

3.3.3 Flood Hazard Maps

Flood hazard maps were produced prior to the preparation of this FMP to help to understand and communicate the flood issues. The maps are generated using computer modelling to predict flood behaviour, along with historical data to match the model as closely as possible to past events. A 1% AEP event is used in line with regional policy and guidance documents, but a range of other events are also mapped, including historical floods, and those both smaller and larger than the 1% AEP event.

Climate change impacts are included in most of the scenarios because this FMP considers the outcomes with long timeframes where predicted climate change will be significant. Consideration of climate change is required under national guidelines, as well as GWRC policy. Uncertainties in the data and other factors that cannot be included directly in the model are also considered via a freeboard or sensitivity allowance in modelled flood levels.

Mapping is undertaken at a catchment scale rather than modelling the flooding behaviour in detail at a particular site. This scale is appropriate for planning the solutions to flooding, informing emergency management and providing advice on flood hazard for existing or new developments. GWRC uses the information to meet its statutory requirements to understand and manage flood risks. District Councils use the information in carrying out their obligations in district planning, providing Land Information Memoranda (LIMs), and their functions under the Building Act. Flood hazard maps are important inputs to many of the other common methods.

The flood hazard maps are peer reviewed and represent the best information available at a particular point of time. Over time, technology and information change (for example, more powerful computers are developed, and the length of rainfall or river flow records get longer). The flood hazard maps are updated from time to time to reflect these changes and to make sure the information continues to be fit for purpose.

Flood hazard maps will be used to support future plan changes for the WCDP. Depending on the timing of the plan change, and the level of information required at that time, further development work may be required for the flood maps and for erosion hazard areas at that time.

3.3.4 Rural Stopbanks Policy

Stopbanks are embankments built to stop floodwater from rivers flooding nearby land. They may just look like grassy banks, but they have been constructed according to specific engineering designs and standards.

The established stopbanks in the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga catchment have a variety of levels of service (or capacity levels) defined by an AEP. The definition and identification of level of service for each stopbank is identified within each reach in Part 2.

In assessing the level of service of each stopbank, some existing "legacy" stopbanks within the river schemes have been identified that are less effective in terms of who they benefit and what service they provide. This gives rise to issues of equity between different areas or landowners. To ensure a more equitable outcome can occur, this FMP provides guidance for each stopbank asset, including options such as maintaining, retreating or retiring/transferring the asset. This becomes particularly important when existing stopbanks are located within the buffer. Removing or retreating rural stopbanks from within the buffer will not be considered a high priority for implementation until the integrity of the stopbank is threatened.

This FMP does not propose any new stopbanks to protect rural areas with the exception of consideration of stopbank alignment at Rathkeale College. It is possible in the future that a private landowner may propose to build a stopbank to protect their land. GWRC will consider whether it supports or opposes such a project on a case-by-case basis including consideration of:

- The benefit provided by the stopbank;
- Impacts on the flood hazard to other properties;
- Vulnerability of the land behind the stopbank, including in the case of stopbank failure;
- Stopbank level of service (including that the level of service is not too high, thereby facilitating inappropriate residential development); and
- Impacts on river management, particularly distance from the river.

3.3.5 Scheme Funding Decision Making Policy

The 2019 scheme funding model addresses flood events up to a 20% AEP event through annual rates, and between 20% AEP and 5% AEP event through reserves. Floods bigger than a 5% AEP event can access funding from GWRC's Major Flood Damage Reserves. Central government funding may be made available following a major flood that exceeds a 2.5% AEP event. However, if additional funding cannot be obtained, damage may need to be tolerated in events greater than 5% AEP magnitude or repair works may need to be completed using debt funding. The decision-making process regarding works required in excess of these funding levels will be clarified by development of a policy that will determine:

- What works can be carried out under annual works;
- What works can be carried out using reserves; and
- How decisions are made regarding works that exceed reserve funds.

3.3.6 Abandonment / Retirement of Assets

There are a number of assets that no longer provide the service or perform the function for which they were designed. These assets have been identified within each reach, including the method of retirement/abandonment and an indicative time frame where practical to do so.

As a general rule, assets for flood protection that exist within a river management envelope will be retreated to a less erosion-prone location, or abandoned/retired, although this will not become a priority until the integrity of the stopbank is threatened.

3.3.7 River Management Access

GWRC requires access to land in order for works to be carried out, either for river channel management or for the construction and maintenance of assets. Often this access needs to be ongoing and have a reasonable degree of certainty. There are a number of ways of achieving this, including:

- Informal access agreements;
- Formal access agreements;
- Esplanade strips (created during subdivision);
- Easements;
- Designations; and
- Land purchase.

The existing river management schemes rely largely on informal goodwill and willingness by landowners to allow river works and buffer establishment on their properties, although GWRC's existing stopbank assets have been designated in the WCDP. As mentioned in Section 3.3.2, GWRC is seeking to designate the river management envelope in the District Plan. This will clearly identify that this particular area of land is needed for river management purposes and would enable GWRC to control activities and/or structures that can be located on that land. Before any Notice of Requirement to designate land is made, further consultation with the affected community would be required.

3.3.8 Strategic Land Purchase

GWRC's preference is to own the footprint of stopbanks (these may be leased back to the adjacent landowner for grazing). However, some landowners hold concerns about public ownership of river corridors and margins. These include concerns about the security of their property and changes to the way the land would be managed if in public ownership. In most circumstances in the Wairarapa context GWRC has designations over its structural assets.

Implementing the major projects described in this FMP will require significant works on private land. This may require land purchase in the future. Some of these physical works may be many years away but as a high priority in implementing this FMP, GWRC will seek designations over all sites where future major project responses require assets to be built or relocated.

Implementing the river management / buffer approach in this FMP in the western rivers will require changes in land use, such as open areas of river margin being planted with riparian plants. In cases where the landowner would prefer to sell that land to GWRC rather than retain ownership, this FMP seeks funding for GWRC to be able to buy that land. This would also apply to landowners who have already set their land aside to establish riparian planted buffers because it is important that they are treated equally. This FMP does not seek to bring all river corridor or buffer land into public ownership. However, a strategic land purchase list will be developed, costed, and a plan put in place to acquire this land over time through mutual agreement via a strategic land purchase fund. This will need to align with reach-specific buffer recommendations, planned major project responses and high-priority sites identified in the Environmental Strategy. An indicative cost for this, based on purchasing half the land that sits within the river management envelopes, is \$5 million over the life of this plan. GWRC will also support the creation of esplanade strips by District Councils when subdivision of riverside properties takes place.

The strategic land purchase fund will also be available for funding the retreat of infrastructure from the river management envelope. The contribution from GWRC would be in line with funding policies at the time with the remainder to be funded by the asset owner. The contribution from GWRC would be capped at a level based on an estimate of the cost avoided by retreating the asset. For example, GWRC may contribute to a road being retreated where doing so avoids the need to construct rock groynes. GWRC would contribute the difference in cost between building the rock groynes and what a standard, vegetated buffer approach would cost to implement and maintain. A more comprehensive policy will be developed as part of implementing this FMP.

3.3.9 Protection Against Deforestation in Upper Catchment

The upper catchments of the western rivers fall within the Tararua Ranges, including in the Tararua Forest Park. Much of this area is protected as DoC estate. Areas outside of this that are currently forested have differing levels of protection.

Rules are required to prevent deforestation within the upper catchments to ensure that the run-off characteristics of this area remain intact. This can be achieved through Regional Plan and District Plan rules, as well as advice and support from GWRC.

3.4 Emergency Management Responses

Emergency management plays a very important role in floodplain management planning. When a flood emergency occurs, how well a community copes depends entirely on how well prepared it is – this includes the preparedness of emergency services, public agencies, utility services, businesses, and ordinary residents.

3.4.1 Community Resilience

Community resilience means that communities are well prepared and ready for emergencies and have knowledge, skills, resources, and relationships to respond to and recover from a flood event. When a flood emergency happens, how well a community copes depends on how resilient it is.

Wellington Regional Emergency Management Office (WREMO) will work with the community to increase its resilience through public education programmes. Education symposia address three different target groups:

- Tools for business continuity planning will be offered to the community to increase resilience of their businesses;
- School teachers will be educated about emergency management; and
- Aged residential care facilities will be addressed specifically as these facilities are one of the most vulnerable areas.

Educational brochures developed by WREMO and supported by the materials from this FMP will be available for the public to inform their personal emergency planning.

An outcome of this FMP will be that GWRC provides WREMO with detailed mapping tailored to emergency management uses. These maps include vulnerable access routes or lifelines, and the scale of events that will cause these lifelines to be cut. Additionally, an address list can be produced for properties located within an extent of the 1% AEP flood event, with the intention that the community preparedness message is delivered to these property owners and occupants. Properties that are vulnerable to more frequent floods will be highlighted.

3.4.2 Flood Forecasting and Warning System

GWRC and WREMO together provide a flood warning service for the Wellington Region. Separately from formal warnings, GWRC also makes environmental data, such as river flows and rainfall amounts, available to anyone via a range of methods including its website.

Flood warning is recognised as a major tool for equipping people to take their own actions to avoid flood risk. In a large flood or in areas that have very low levels of flood protection, flood warning is crucial for people who are exposed to these hazards and for emergency managers who are trying to minimise risk to life and property.

The development of this FMP has led to a number of suggestions for improvements to the system. This has occurred in parallel with a 2016 review of GWRC's and WREMO's flood warning system.

As an example, some potential areas that have already been identified for investigation or improvement are:

- More focus on supporting people to plan their response to flooding, so that the warning will result in people taking effective action;
- Use of automated technology to supplement telephone trees;
- Providing the means for recipients of flood warnings to manage their own subscriptions to alerts (so that details are kept up to date);
- Additional or relocated gauges to provide greater warning time (especially on the upper reaches of rivers);
- Purchasing of advanced weather forecasting and/or supporting improved forecasting through financial contributions (e.g. contributing to a new weather radar site);
- Improved reliability of communications for critical warning sites;
- Additional resourcing to carry out more river gauging to improve the accuracy of flow estimates;
- Opportunities to expand or develop the flood forecasting system to give advance warning of flooding; and
- Developing ways to monitor river flow gauges for landslide dam formation, especially during heavy rainfall events.

3.5 Environmental Enhancement Responses

Environmental enhancement responses seek to raise the awareness and understanding of the natural values and character of the river environment to encourage and support environmental restoration and maintenance efforts. The primary goal of environmental enhancement responses is to recognise and improve environmental values alongside flood and flood risk management.

3.5.1 Environmental Strategy

The Environmental Strategy coordinates the projects required to deliver the environmental, amenity, and cultural outcomes sought by this FMP that are beyond those achieved solely through flood and erosion risk management. It also helps to coordinate the actions of groups involved in managing the rivers and creates a strategy to enable these groups and organisations to work in a supportive manner.

The preparation of the Environmental Strategy is to be undertaken either in partnership or in close collaboration with other affected or interested parties, including, but not limited to, the District Councils, Department of Conservation, iwi, Fish and Game, Forest and Bird, and other identified stakeholders.

The table overleaf sets out the identified environmental issues for the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga catchment and outlines the general actions that can be taken to enhance the river environment.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND ACTIONS**ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES***Public access and private ownership*

The majority of the land adjacent to the river is in private ownership. Public access to the river is generally limited to the areas in the DOC estate, including upstream areas of the Ruamahanga and Waingawa, and urban areas of the Waipoua River

Weed management

The buffers are infested with weeds including blackberry, tree lucerne and old man's beard

Crack Willow and Grey Willow

Historically, crack willow (*Salix fragilis*) was used extensively through the Te Kōwhiri Upper Ruamahanga catchment

*Loss of Diversity**Loss of mahinga kai**River management*

River management methods, particularly bulldozer operations in the channel, impact on the environment. These impacts can include loss of aquatic habitat, reduction in water quality and associated reductions in amenity values

*Straightening of river channels***IMPROVEMENTS**

Work with District Councils and support recreation opportunity improvements, including connecting access along the Waipoua, Ruamahanga and Waingawa Rivers

Support landowners who wish to retire farm land and advocate for improved recreational access

Integrate riparian planting and wetland creation opportunities with buffer establishment. For example, where buffer land is being purchased or retired in partnership with willing landowners, look at opportunities to create a wider buffer to allow for wetland creation/restoration and native planting behind

Weed clearance programmes

Yearly checks to ensure areas of weed infestation are identified. This shall inform measures required to ensure weeds are kept under control (also see Sections 3.2.7, 3.5.3 and 4.4.2)

Reduce the presence of crack willow and restore ecological value to the eastern rivers

Use hybrid willows (such as *Salix matsudana* and tangoio) when carrying out new plantings and, when suitably mature, for use in other protection methods to minimise self-propagation potential

Advocate for private planting of natives in association with willows and outside riparian planted buffers

Improved buffer planting and widened strips will help improve diversity

Support landowners who wish to retire farm land and carry out native planting. Provide information on how to access contestable funding to support these efforts

To be developed in association with Kahungunu ki Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Wairarapa

Minimise impacts by undertaking works in accordance with the Code of Practice (for river management activities)

Utilise other measures which require less regular and/or extensive in stream river works, where possible

Seek to allow the river more room to move and maintain natural processes

3.5.2 Community Support Officer

GWRC works with communities to manage flood risk from the region's rivers and streams. This includes developing floodplain management plans, providing an advice and consultation service in relation to flood and erosion risks, maintaining and building new flood protection works, maintaining or improving the environment and recreational opportunities, and providing management and advice to Civil Defence during large floods.

Further opportunities exist for GWRC to build upon existing relationships with landowners, iwi and the wider community who wish to be involved in the health of river environments.

There is potential to establish a part-time or full-time role to support and advise the community on local projects and initiatives relating to the river environment (i.e. Community Support Officer). The key tasks of this role will include:

- Providing a point of connection with the community;
- Building relationships with local river recreational groups;
- Reinforcing partnership with iwi;
- Calling for volunteers through GWRC website, social media and volunteer websites;
- Facilitating practical education days with community groups including schools, marae, and business organisations; and
- Showcasing the areas of concern in the region and the positive results of volunteer efforts at local events to encourage greater participation.

This role could be facilitated by including a portion of current officer working time for community support and drawing on local expertise and knowledge to work with the broader community, current scheme committees, and landowners. For the Eastern Hills area, this role could cross over with Land Management advisors who already work with rural landowners and have established relationships in the area.

GWRC would seek partnerships with other organisations or agencies to fund this role.



Photos courtesy of Don Rutherford, riverside landowner undertaking enhancement native tree planting on his section of Waipoua River.

3.5.3 Riparian Management Officer

A new role is sought as part of this FMP to focus on the establishment and maintenance of riparian plantings within the buffer and ensuring that there is a coordinated approach to pest management within the buffers. Responsibilities could include: managing the budget for and distribution of traps and sprays for landowners to undertake their own pest management; assisting in the development of riparian management plans for buffers; coordination of community groups, volunteers, etc. who wish to assist with plantings and maintenance; and undertaking weed management on planted sites for up to five years post-planting, which will be reviewed after two years.

3.5.4 Care Groups and Clubs

Healthy streams and rivers are an asset for any community. They are peaceful and fun places to be near, have cultural significance and can be full of wildlife.

River care groups can participate in their local rivers by involvement in:

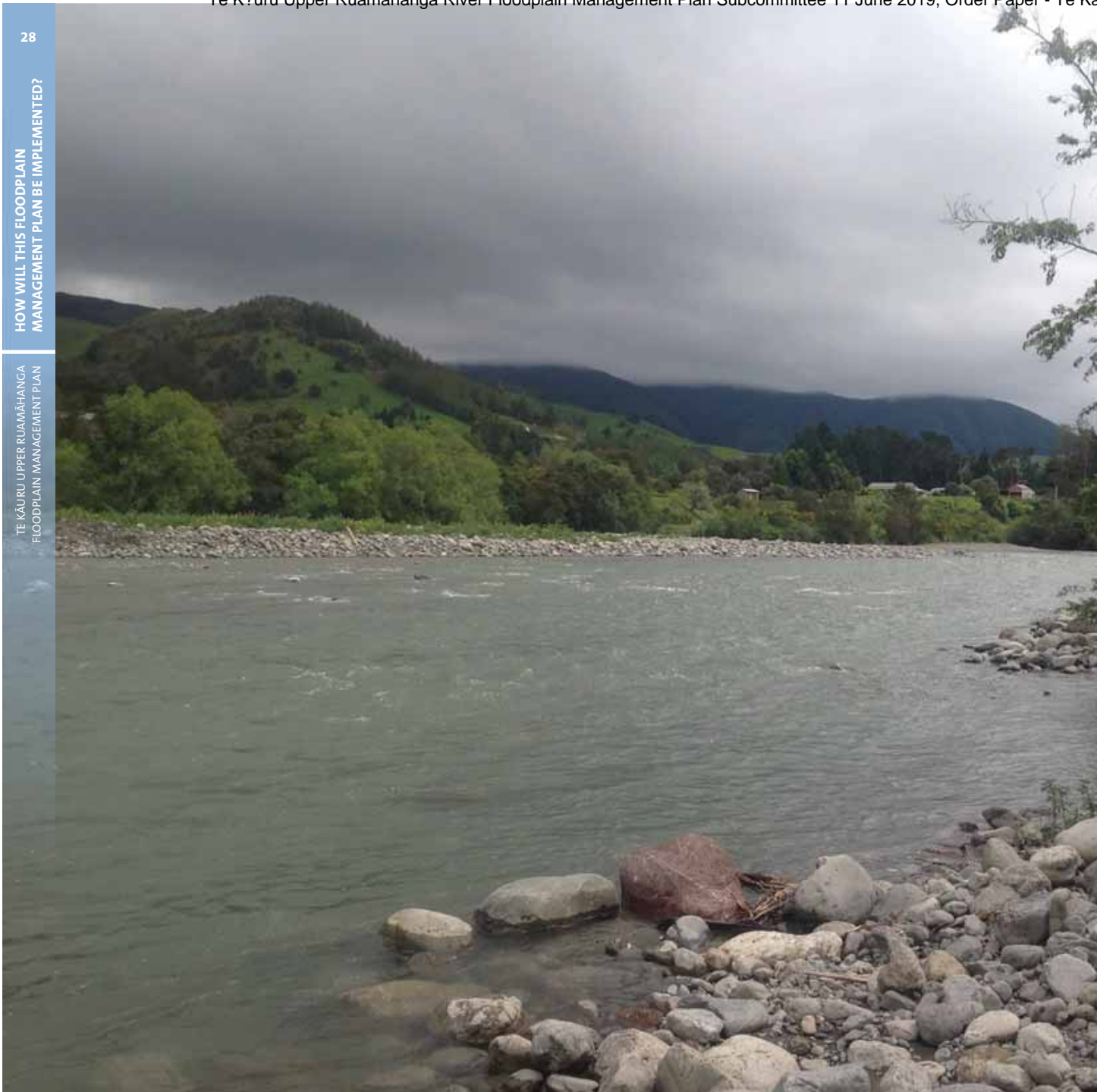
- Delivering native planting programmes and/or other Environmental Strategy outcomes;
- Maintaining vegetation to prevent waterway obstruction;
- Encouraging the community to take a greater interest and have greater involvement in river environments;
- Advocating and working with landowners to improve access;
- Managing animal and plant pests; and
- Monitoring and reporting on river management and FMP implementation on behalf of the community.

The western rivers of the Wairarapa are perhaps more suited to the care group concept than those in the eastern half of the valley, given that they have better public access and higher rates of recreational use.

There are a number of care groups that GWRC works with in the Wairarapa. The range of tasks carried out by river care groups can include:

- Strategic planning: developing a stream restoration plan and timeline for the work;
- Communications: keeping all interested people informed;
- Baseline assessment: walking the river/stream and recording what state it is in at the start, so there is something to measure improvements against;
- Research: working to find the most successful and efficient techniques for improving the health of the stream/river; and
- Operations: rubbish removal, planting, weeding and other jobs to restore and maintain a healthy stream/river.

As mentioned in the previous common method description, establishing a Community Support Officer at GWRC will assist in building community relations and encouraging the establishment of new river care groups in the western half of the catchment.



4. How will this Floodplain Management Plan be Implemented?

This section sets out how the flood protection and management measures in this FMP will be implemented and funded. In short, the implementation measures outlined in this section will be carried out by a number of different authorities and individuals.

4.1 Governance

For over 50 years river management schemes have been maintained to protect people, property, infrastructure, and productive rural land in the Wellington Region. The schemes have been designed to reduce, mitigate, and manage the flooding and erosion risk throughout the region. The schemes have been drafted and implemented at various times based predominantly on the wishes and support of the local communities.

The Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment includes eight existing schemes that make up a large portion of the floodable land area.

Each scheme has an annual maintenance programme which is identified prior to the start of each new financial year. This programme identifies and prioritises work to be carried out within that financial year. Each scheme also has a committee which is made up of directly affected landowners adjacent to the respective river or reach of river, as well as GWRC and territorial authority representatives. Schemes within the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment have reported to the Environment Committee of GWRC.

GWRC COMMITTEES

UPPER RUAMĀHANGA RIVER MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

REPRESENTATIVES FROM RIVER MANAGEMENT GROUPS, TERRITORIAL AUTHORITIES, IWI AND COMMUNITY GROUPS

<p>WAINGAWA RIVER MANAGEMENT GROUP</p> <p>SCHEME MEMBERS AND COMMUNITY GROUPS</p>	<p>WAIPOUA RURAL RIVER MANAGEMENT GROUP</p> <p>SCHEME MEMBERS AND COMMUNITY GROUPS</p>	<p>WAIPOUA URBAN RIVER MANAGEMENT GROUP</p> <p>COUNCILS AND COMMUNITY</p>	<p>UPPER RUAMĀHANGA/ MOUNT BRUCE RIVER MANAGEMENT GROUP</p> <p>SCHEME MEMBERS AND COMMUNITY GROUPS</p>	<p>UPPER RUAMĀHANGA/ TE ORE ORE RIVER MANAGEMENT GROUP</p> <p>SCHEME MEMBERS AND COMMUNITY GROUPS</p>	<p>UPPER RUAMĀHANGA/ GLADSTONE RIVER MANAGEMENT GROUP</p> <p>SCHEME MEMBERS AND COMMUNITY GROUPS</p>	<p>EASTERN SCHEME AREA REPRESENTATIVES</p> <p>REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE THREE EASTERN SCHEME AREAS</p> <p>KOPUARANGA RIVER MANAGEMENT GROUP</p> <p>SCHEME MEMBERS AND COMMUNITY GROUPS</p> <p>TAUERU RIVER MANAGEMENT GROUP</p> <p>SCHEME MEMBERS AND COMMUNITY GROUPS</p> <p>WHANGAEHU RIVER MANAGEMENT GROUP</p> <p>SCHEME MEMBERS AND COMMUNITY GROUPS</p>
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4.1.1 Governance Structure

For this FMP, the governance structure will comprise a formal Advisory Committee being the 'Upper Ruamahanga River Management Advisory Committee'. The specific responsibilities of this committee are outlined in Section 4.2.1 below.

The Advisory Committee will make recommendations regarding implementation of the FMP to GWRC. The Advisory Committee will act as a point of contact for members of the public, landowners and other stakeholders for any issues they have regarding the plan, including the implementation methods and action plan.

The Advisory Committee will be made up of seven representatives from river management groups (renaming of existing scheme committees) within the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga area (including one from within the eastern scheme areas). It will also include two representatives from Carterton District Council, three from Masterton District Council, two from GWRC and two iwi representatives.

As witnessed through the implementation of previous schemes, community input is invaluable to implementation, given the wealth of local knowledge and experience they contribute. Additionally, the diversity of representation and knowledge within the scheme committees has improved with the inclusion of representatives from DoC, Fish & Game and iwi representatives. This involvement has contributed to an increase in understanding of the broader values and benefits from the river management work undertaken. In time, representation may evolve further so as to continue to represent the communities through which the rivers flow, as these communities change. The scheme committees will be renamed as 'river management groups'.

The river management groups will continue to be made up of landowner representatives and other community groups and organisations. The reporting structure of the river management groups will be retained. In this respect, the river management groups will continue to have an annual meeting supported by Flood Protection staff from the GWRC Masterton office to consider the annual maintenance works programme and associated expenditure. The river management groups' representatives will then be able to take these views to the Advisory Committee which in turn reports to GWRC.

The Advisory Committee will meet more frequently than the existing scheme committees do (perhaps quarterly) in the initial stages of the FMP implementation.

The Advisory Committee will report up to Greater Wellington Regional Council through appropriate committees. Currently, a specific responsibility of the Environment Committee is to, among other things, monitor and oversee the development and implementation of floodplain management plans, including the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga Floodplain Management Plan. The relevant specific responsibility of the Advisory Committee is that it may consider and make recommendations to Council on flood protection issues relevant to the Wairarapa.

This new governance structure will align with the funding structure changes. Funding changes are to spread the targeted rate portion of rates across the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga catchment and therefore the governance structure will allow for the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga catchment community involvement.

4.2 Responsibilities

The following parties have direct or indirect roles in implementing this FMP:

4.2.1 Upper Ruamahanga River Management Advisory Committee

As discussed in Section 4.1.1, an Advisory Committee will be established to monitor the implementation of this FMP. The role of this Advisory Committee will be to ensure the action plan in this FMP is further developed and implemented, including the monitoring of progress against actions. The Upper Ruamahanga River Management Advisory Committee (Advisory Committee) will be established by GWRC and operate under an agreed Terms of Reference.

The Advisory Committee will also act as a point of contact for members of the public, landowners and other stakeholders for any issues they have regarding the plan, including the implementation methods and action plan. The Advisory Committee will make recommendations on implementing this FMP to GWRC and other organisations with responsibilities in this area.

4.2.2 Greater Wellington Regional Council

GWRC will be responsible for the overall coordination and monitoring of this FMP, as well as relevant physical flood protection structures and works such as river management and stopbanks. In addition, GWRC will provide flood hazard mapping and advise territorial authorities on flood hazard areas to inform the development of appropriate land use planning controls in the District Plan.

4.2.3 District Councils – Masterton and Carterton

Many of the land use planning control measures will be implemented by Masterton District Council and Carterton District Council through their District Plan. These Councils also have a responsibility to maintain and protect public assets, including several bridges established along local roads. District Councils would also implement some environmental enhancements (e.g. walkways on riverside reserves).

4.2.4 Landowners

Landowners in the floodplain are important parties for implementing identified actions as they are the beneficiaries of successful implementation of this FMP. In addition to landowner representation on the Advisory Committee, landowners may be required to work with GWRC staff on particular projects or works that directly affect their land, for example, the final composition of riparian planted buffers. Landowners also play an ongoing role in maintaining projects or works (e.g. protecting stopbanks or vegetated buffers from damage by machinery or stock).

4.2.5 Community Groups and Other Parties

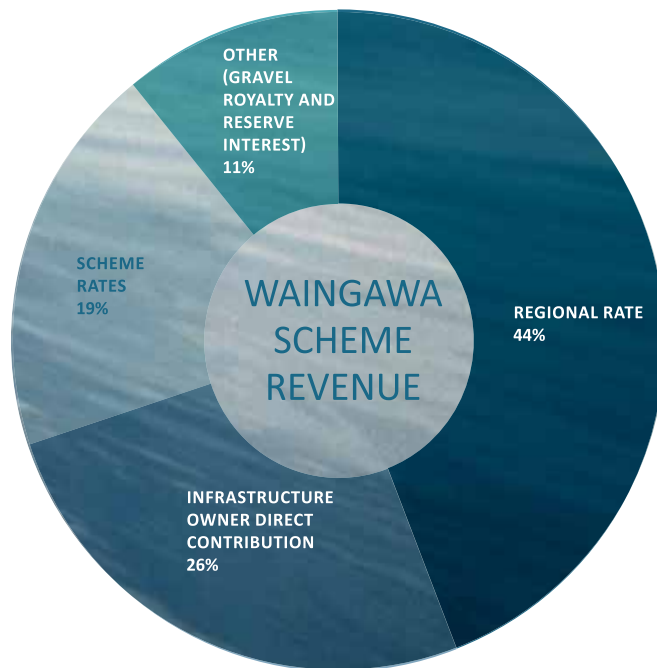
Interest or community groups can be a valuable resource and may help to implement various actions. They have significant local knowledge that is of importance in the management of the rivers for flood and erosion purposes. For example, community groups could assist and contribute to the work of other parties, including contributing to riparian planting of buffers. The governance structure will encourage community groups to be a part of the river management groups and/or the Advisory Committee.

4.2.6 NZ Transport Agency and KiwiRail

NZ Transport Agency and KiwiRail are responsible for the maintenance and protection of their assets in the Wairarapa, including bridges which cross the Waingawa, Waipoua, Ruamahanga and Kopuaranga Rivers.

4.2.7 Kahungunu ki Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Wairarapa

Kahungunu ki Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Wairarapa are partners with GWRC within the Wairarapa. This relationship includes maintaining meaningful engagement as required through statutory acknowledgements and as promoted under the pNRP.



4.3 Funding Structure

There are significant costs associated with the flood management responses in this FMP. A new funding structure is proposed to support the implementation of this FMP. The measures will be implemented in accordance with the funding policy in place at the time.

4.3.1 Summary

Previously, landowners within the schemes funded a portion of the total scheme costs, also known as targeted rates. However, to recognise and reflect the wider benefit of the implementation measures of this FMP, it is proposed that these targeted rates be spread over all ratepayers in the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga catchment.

The funding approach recognises that:

- This FMP seeks to provide greater security, a wider range of benefits, a needs-based approach to river works and some solutions to long-standing problems, particularly relating to water quality. This will, in the long-term, cost more to implement and maintain than the current river schemes cost;
- This FMP will deliver wider benefits which should be funded from the wider catchment community;
- This FMP is seeking to address current inconsistencies and complexities within and between the schemes; and
- In this FMP, the concept of using the buffer areas for river management purposes will require a change in use of affected land. This contribution has to be recognised or compensated.

The outcomes and feedback received as part of the development of this FMP have informed the FMP funding approach.



4.3.2 Previous Funding Structure

With respect to funding, the schemes were divided into different categories, or classifications, depending on the flood and erosion protection benefit that landowners received. Landowners were then rated on the basis of which pieces of land fell into these different classifications which became outdated as situations changed or as needs changed based on new information. As experienced in the schemes, these rating classifications became outdated as situations changed or as needs changed based on new information. The ratings were also difficult to keep up-to-date as properties changed hands, or were subdivided and developed. They were overly complex – for example, the Kopuaranga scheme had 12 different classifications for a simple scheme of willow tree removal and management and only \$13,000 per year of rates collected. A proportion of the operational costs of the schemes were funded from the general rates paid by ratepayers across the whole Wellington Region (up to 50%).

GWRC agreed through the Long Term Plan (LTP) process in 2018 to retain the current funding policy for flood protection. This is subject to review through the LTP process every three years. The funding policy includes:

- The general rate to fund 100% of the work for the “understanding flood risk” activity, and
- Up to 50% of the funding to come from the general rate for the other two flood protection activities of “implementation” and “operations and maintenance”.

Note that the “understanding flood risk” activity is the investigations and modelling required to ascertain flood risk in our region as well as development of mitigation strategies through the development of Floodplain Management Plans.

The balance of the funding is termed the “local share” and must be contributed from the local community in some form. The “local share” is made up of:

- Local Councils’ (TA) contributions for infrastructure protection;
- Gravel royalties;
- Interest on river scheme reserves; and
- Scheme landowners via a classification model.

Scheme landowners have previously contributed on average 28% of the total funding but the amount varied from 16 to 51% of the total funding for the schemes in the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga catchment, depending on the scheme.

The example on page 32 shows the breakdown for contributions to the Waingawa River scheme in the 2017/18 financial year.

The rivers schemes, as a rule, did not carry out major works using loan funding (capital expenditure, or “capex”) but rather through annual budgets and use of flood damage reserves following major floods.

4.3.3 Drivers for Change in Funding Models

1. This FMP is proposing to spend money on major projects and general works that are not necessarily “scheme” based and are a departure from the current scheme approach of annual work programmes. This additional expenditure, likely staged over many years, must be funded and it is doubtful that the current scheme funding approaches are appropriate. We expect these would be loan-funded projects, or capex, and the existing model doesn’t accommodate this easily.
2. The projects and new approaches in this FMP to managing the rivers are intended to deliver a wide range of benefits including cultural, environmental, recreational, economic and social. The costs of delivering these wider community benefits should rest with the whole community.
3. The previous funding arrangements led to some unintended outcomes. The scheme budgets were determined by how much the landowners were prepared to contribute, and the scheme budgets determined how much and what kinds of work was carried out. Seeking wider funding would assist a more coordinated, consistent, fair and needs-based approach.
4. The concept of using the buffer areas for river management purposes means that a change of use in some affected areas is required. A common theme resonating with the landowners of the schemes is that “if the community wants to use this land for community outcomes then the community should be paying for the scheme.” This FMP proposes a fair and equitable approach to funding including recognising that some landowners under the existing schemes have already agreed to flood protection measures on their land such as by allowing vegetated buffers to be planted.

4.3.4 Costs and Proposed Funding

At the time of writing, the total funding required to cover the eight schemes in the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga catchment is approximately \$930,000 per year. Of that, riverside landowners, as a targeted rate, fund approximately \$290,000. If a catchment-wide funding model is adopted and the \$290,000 currently paid by affected landowners was spread across all the ratepayers in the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga catchment, the rate would be about \$4.8 per \$100,000 of Capital Value (or \$17 per year for a \$350,000 property for example).

The 2017/2018 total revenue in percentage and dollars for the eight schemes in the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga catchment are listed in the table below. Of this, the targeted rates (collected from scheme members), is the portion that is being proposed be covered by a catchment-wide rating.

2017/2018 Scheme Revenue breakdown

	TOTAL REVENUE FOR EIGHT SCHEMES	PERCENTAGE OF REVENUE
Regional rate	~\$407k	44%
Infrastructure owner direct contribution	~\$174k	19%
SCHEME RATES	~\$290K	28%
Other	~\$80k	9%
Total	~\$930k	\$100%

4.3.5 Cost to Ratepayers

The benefits sought from this FMP include flood hazard and erosion protection, and the enhancement of environmental and cultural values of the river. These aim to benefit the wider community and the environment. The costs involved in this FMP relate to three separate changes or increases to rates: spread of the targeted rate; increased operational expenditure through general responses; and new capital expenditure through major projects. The increases in rates estimated are for the 'local share' as well as the increase in regional portion. These are based on the current model of the regional share being up to 50%. Therefore local share, collected through a targeted rate, is approximately half of the associated costs, but how they are distributed across ratepayers will vary.

Operational expenditure is used for annual expenses involved in flood and erosion protection, including on-going river management work and many of the general responses listed on page 41. While the on-going river management costs are not expected to increase, there are additional operational activities proposed. Consequently a rate increase for all operational activities has been estimated at \$13 per \$100,000 of CV. It is expected that increases will be spread over a number of years.

Capital expenditure funding will be used to finance the Major Projects Responses outlined in Part 2. Further investigations and options consideration of the Waipoua urban flood risk and will be undertaken during Stage 1 of implementation. Subsequent Stages of work will be determined upon completion of Stage 1 and are not detailed. The major project responses (including Stage 1 of the Waipoua urban reach only) are estimated to cost a total of \$4 million. \$2 million of this will be rated across the entire region. The remaining \$2 million, the local share, will be funded through a targeted rate across the Upper Ruamahanga catchment. This would equate to a rates increase of approximately \$3 per \$100,000 of CV. For each of the Major Project Responses, guidance will be sought from MDC, CDC and the asset owner on whether each project will be funded more directly.

The timing of rate increases are estimated to be:

- 1-2 years – approximately \$2-3 per \$100,000 CV
- 3-5 years – approximately \$5-10 per \$100,000 CV
- 6-10 years – to be confirmed

4.3.6 Affordability and Willingness to Pay

Making sure the proposed works and funding arrangements are affordable and spread fairly is important. Staging of works will be crucial in ensuring the works are appropriately funded. This FMP will be implemented over decades and when individual works programmes have been confirmed, the prioritisation and staging of works can be agreed.

Councils fund their infrastructure works through Long Term Plans (LTP). Through the LTP process, councillors weigh up all the work programmes and proposals for new expenditure and make decisions about what work should be undertaken, and when. This FMP will provide a key input to future LTPs and in the end, the pace of implementation will be controlled by Council decisions on expenditure and the budgets / spend outlined in the LTPs.

4.3.7 Scheme Reserves

Previously, the river schemes put money aside in reserve funds to cover years when there was a lot of flood damage. The value of reserves across the schemes varied between approximately 100% and 400% of the annual operational / maintenance budget.

The potential flood damages have not been assessed scheme-by-scheme to determine what the reserve targets should be. However GWRC applies a rule-of-thumb that reserves should be at least 200% of the normal annual operational spend. This reserve would only likely cover the 'clean-up' costs and emergency repairs immediately after the flood event, not any subsequent remediation works.

Without major flood events for many years, the reserve balances have built up. If there is any change to funding arrangements that affect how reserves are managed, then contributions made by scheme members over time need to be recognised and GWRC will ensure that reserve balances and debts are treated fairly.

In adopting a level-of-service based approach and the move towards funding river operations from the wider community, the response to flood damage in the future will be less dictated by reserve balances. The response will instead be to direct community funds into the locations where the urgency is greatest. Over time it is also likely that the existing scheme reserves would be amalgamated into a single reserve. If this approach is adopted, a transitional period would be required, whereby previous scheme reserves could be "earmarked" for expenditure within that scheme area only.

Central government has also indicated that it is considering changes to policies on financial support to regions following a large flood event. This may trigger the need to reconsider appropriate reserve levels in the future. However, a reliance solely on central government support for large events is not assumed in this FMP.

4.4 Outcomes

This section of the FMP provides more detail for how major elements from each group of FMP responses can be implemented over time. It also includes a table of the general responses (Section 4.6.6) that are more catchment-wide (not covered in Part 2) with an indication of cost and priority.

4.4.1 Structural

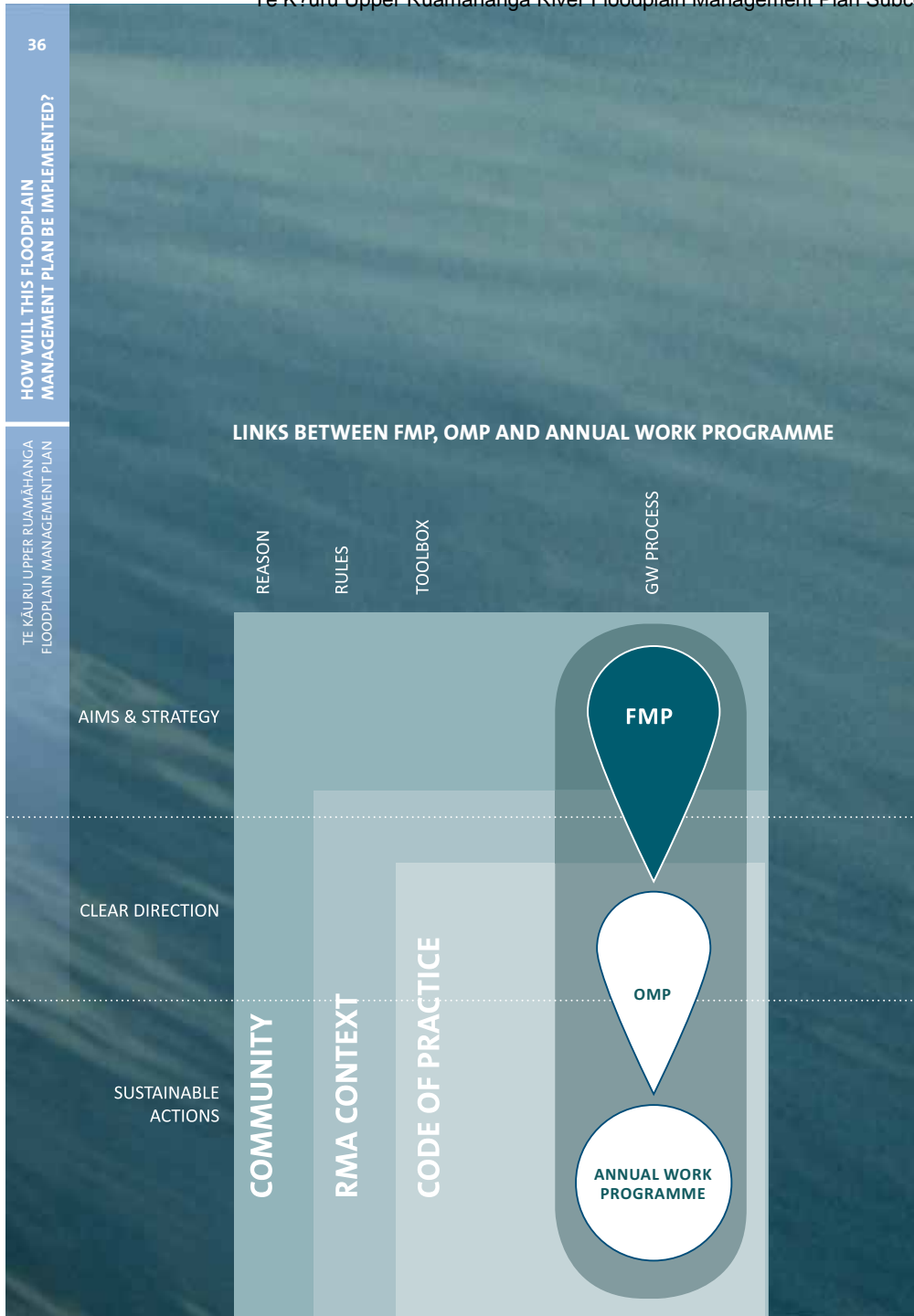
New structural measures, mainly stopbanks, will be delivered through site-specific Major Project Responses. These responses are described in detail in Part 2 and summarised in the table to the right. The majority of these projects have been developed in response to known problems and situations that have not been resolved through the works programmes contained in the existing schemes.

Response priorities have been indicated as High, Medium or Low. The prioritisation in this FMP has been based on community feedback, the nature of the known hazard, the nature of the associated risks, and the perceived urgency of rectifying the existing situation.

Generally, the High Priority Response Projects (refer summary to the right) will be carried out in the first ten years of FMP's implementation.

Major Project Response Summary (Refer Part 2)

NAME	MANAGEMENT MEASURE	PRIMARY REASON FOR RESPONSE	PRIORITY	COST	FUNDING
WAIPOUA URBAN REACH	Assess and address flood issue to Masterton	To increase current and future flood protection to urban area of Masterton	High	Stage 1 \$350,000	Capital funding TBC
RIVER ROAD PROPERTIES	Increase bank protection to river edge at River Road and widen river channel	To increase protection to River Road, Masterton	High	\$575,000	Capital funding TBC
RIVER ROAD PROPERTIES	Easements and other legal costs as required	To allow construction/maintenance of groynes and widening of the river	High	\$50,000	Capital funding TBC
MDC WATER SUPPLY	Targeted operational river management with revised emergency management plan	To manage risk of erosion posed to the water supply pipeline	High	Varying but of magnitude of \$5-20,000 per annum generally, with allowance for targeted emergency works as required	Operational funding
HOMEBUSH WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT	Resilience works within headworks facility (plinth for generation, raising electrical works)	To increase resilience of HWWTP headworks in case of stopbank overtopping	TBC	\$50,000	Capital funding TBC
PAIERAU ROAD	Permanent warning signs and improved flood forecasting	To increase the safety of road users by providing permanent warning signs and increasing lead time for road closure to 2.5 hrs	Medium	\$20,000	Capital funding TBC
SOUTH MASTERTON STOPBANK AND URBAN GATEWAY	Contaminated site assessment, visual improvements within the buffer, establishment of public access to the river	Appealing gateway to Masterton, recreational access and contaminated site management	Medium	\$100,000 for contaminated site assessment	Capital funding TBC
RATHKEALE COLLEGE STOPBANK	TBC	To increase flooding protection to Rathkeale College and reduce erosion risk to stopbank and Rathkeale College	Medium	\$1,000,000 TBC	Capital funding TBC
MDC WATER SUPPLY	Increase bank protection to river edge at Black Creek	To increase protection to water supply pipeline	Low	Up to \$300,000	Capital funding TBC
SOUTH MASTERTON STOPBANK	Retreat existing stopbank to less erosion-prone location outside the buffer	Stopbank is non-critical asset from flood hazard perspective but may be important for preventing contaminated material entering the river	Low	\$485,000	Capital funding TBC
HOOD AERODROME	Rock line connecting terrace with existing rock groyne at the end of the runway	To increase protection to the runway and avoid any contaminated material being eroded into the river	Low	\$755,000	Capital funding TBC



4.4.2 River Management

River management will take place under the hierarchy of this FMP, Operational Management Plans (OMPs) (developed on a five-ten year cycle) and annual work programmes.

- FMP: Provides the overall direction at a river- and reach-wide scale and principles/policies that apply across the rivers. States what is trying to be achieved with each reach and may give direction on particular management methods to be used or avoided. It also directs Major Project Responses and any exceptions to the common methods.
- OMPs: Contain five to ten years of works programmes, including detailed priorities and management approaches for these works. The OMPs must be consistent with the FMP but through the preparation of the OMPs, these plans may propose changes to this FMP.
- Annual work programmes: Annual programmes of work, based on the OMPs but also dealing with reactive work and prioritising various minor repair and buffer implementation projects. Annual work programmes will be worked through with local river committees.

All works in the rivers will be carried out in accordance with GWRC's Code of Practice (CoP). This is a consented document that applies regionally, is evidence-based and regularly updated to provide standards of good management practice. The CoP does not direct which activities should be used in a specific location (this should come through the hierarchy above and the decisions of GWRC staff) but it does provide for the range of river management activities available and the good management practice in how they should be applied.

In-stream works have the potential to affect aquatic and riparian habitat, aquatic species and morphological features. GWRC undertakes a range of in-stream works for flood protection, which are governed by the CoP. Within the CoP all potential effects are acknowledged and assessed to ensure all works are undertaken using good management practice. Good management practice means to plan, communicate, record, review all river works activities and to continually develop and improve methods to achieve improved outcomes for cultural and environmental values.

River management envelopes

The river management envelopes (design lines) within the western rivers have been reviewed following consultation on the draft FMP. There are some areas where the inner and outer management lines obviously do not match the current position of the river. These have been identified and updated in consultation with specific land owners.

A key project to be undertaken as part of implementing this FMP is a full review of the inner and outer management lines to ensure consistency along the various western river reaches. Where applicable, and if deemed necessary, modern geomorphology theory (study of landforms and landscapes, primarily with regard to erosion and deposition of rock and sediments by water) will be applied to envelope locations if there is value in doing so to address specific issues. This may include review of locations where the river envelope (see Section 3.2.2) has not been performing in a way that is consistent with the use of riparian planted buffers as the primary management tool. To ensure ongoing relevance and consistency, it is proposed that the river management envelopes be reviewed every 20 years as part of a major FMP review.

Other management envelopes (bed level and pool/riffle/run) will be developed as an outcome of this FMP. Monitoring and analysis of river bed levels (see Section 3.2.3) and gravel volumes (see section 3.2.4) will be ongoing as further specified in the final FMP.

Buffers

The main change to river management measures outlined in this FMP is to allow rivers to erode the western rivers' buffers from time to time, and to not always intervene urgently with works in the wet to "hold the line" to the inner management line. This shift represents a change in approach from frequent, small, reactive responses to less frequent but more often larger works.

Continued use of non-intrusive works such as dry river bed maintenance works and vegetation maintenance will carry on unchanged from past maintenance activities. In order to achieve this, most buffers should be established with dense vegetation in order to slow erosion. The implementation of this new approach is understood to deliver wider benefits to the river system and in turn, to the community.

To be effective, a buffer must be at, or only slightly above, riverbed level in order for the tree roots to hold the soil. After reaching maturity, willow trees can be "layered" against the bank edge to provide greater protection against erosion. The best sites (and high priority sites for buffer establishment) will be areas where the river has already eroded the buffer, or in some cases where the buffer is in farmland slightly above the riverbed.

This FMP acknowledges that allowing the river room to move may result in an increase in sediment supply to the western rivers from bank erosion. However, due to the unpredictable nature of rivers, it is difficult to say for certain if an increase in erosion will occur. If an increase in erosion does occur the sediment source is likely to be areas in the lower reaches that have previously been artificially constrained. If additional sediment is introduced to the system, it is likely that the sediment will be deposited within the Lower Valley (after the confluence with the Waiohine, but before the coast).

Riparian planting across the entire buffer will be established by planting trees. This would involve willow poles being supported by mixed native vegetation where possible. This will either be on private land with the agreement of the landowner or on publicly-owned land.

High priority sites for riparian planted buffer establishment will be identified through the Operational Management Plans. These sites will generally be:

- Where there is high erosion risk where regular in-stream works have been required to protect the edge; and
- Already eroded by the river; or
- Low farmland where riparian plants can be effectively established.

While these sites will be priorities for implementation, there will be an ongoing need to respond to flood behaviour and either reinstate or plant new areas of buffer. Over time, new areas of erosion will occur and create further opportunities. This will require acceptance from landowners that their land may be required for river space, meaning that this land may be allowed to erode back to, or close to, the edge of the river management envelope before physical intervention occurs.

On the other hand, there will be parts of the river management envelope that are low erosion risk. If these areas are high above the river then there is no benefit in installing dense vegetation. Buffer implementation will be driven in large part by flood events and the behaviour of the rivers.

Cliffs are a special case for buffer establishment. Unless there is an exception identified in this FMP or existing erosion control structure (scheme assets), the preferred use of riparian planting of buffers applies to these cliffs too. In this case, the river managers will wait until the buffer has been eroded (or mostly eroded) down to river level before establishing riparian planting within the buffer at the toe of the cliff.

Areas where the buffer management method does not apply (instead relying on a higher level of mechanical intervention, or greater use of rock edge protection for example) are identified in the reach-specific approaches described in Part 2.

The implementation of this changed river management approach will be gradual, taking place over decades. It is also not irreversible, although if unsuccessful, there could be a "re-investment" phase, and a significant reliance on in-stream works involved with regaining the control of river alignment that currently exists. Eroded topsoil would also take some time to re-establish.

An adaptive monitoring and management strategy will be developed to support the vision of this FMP. Measuring channel morphology over time, using drones or aerial photography and reporting changes using the Habitat Quality Index (HQI) will form part of the monitoring strategy. Other potential monitoring could include river cross sections, depth distributions, bank vegetation canopy and the calibre of floodplain trees. Some of these monitoring techniques are currently being undertaken, such as river cross sections.

GWRC has a number of existing monitoring regimes in place that can be collated to assist in assessing the effects of planting the buffers on the western rivers as well as stabilising the banks on the eastern rivers.

The implementation of these methods and particularly the planting of new buffer areas requires the support and agreement of landowners. Land purchase is allowed for in this FMP and will be pursued with landowners who prefer not to own the buffers under this change to the management regime. It is not proposed to compulsorily acquire land or use any other powers to compel landowners to establish vegetation on their land. However, landowners will not receive the full level of service (protection) to their land behind the buffer until a buffer is established to provide such protection.

Costs – riparian planting of the buffers

Costs associated with planting the buffers (western rivers) and eastern river banks have been estimated and include ground preparation, plants, planting and fencing (note that weed control is covered separately in Section 4.4.2). These costs will be largely covered by the operations and maintenance costs of flood protection in the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga catchment. The responsibility of managing the riparian buffers will be shared between GWRC and with individual landowners. Other funding options will also be explored to supplement this, for example planting initiatives such as “1 Billion Trees” and “Trees that Count”.

GWRC will work with other planting initiatives and local nurseries to ensure that sufficient supply is available. We are aware that existing and new suppliers are looking to scale up production to meet anticipated demand in coming years.

The western rivers will have the whole buffer planted and then fenced (at the buffer boundary) to protect the plantings, whereas the eastern rivers do not have buffers so will instead have the crack willow removed and replaced with hybrid willows and/or natives within the riparian margin. Fencing costs relating to the eastern rivers will be explored with the landowners.

Within the western rivers there is a total of 876ha of buffer. Of the 876ha, 537ha or 61% are in pastoral land or vegetation less than 1.5m high and 338ha or 39% are currently vegetated. The eastern rivers, as stated above, will have willows planted along the river bank for erosion protection. It is estimated that the total length in kilometres of all three eastern rivers is 81km.

The estimated cost for planting is approximately \$625,000 per annum, over the life of the plan. As mentioned above, additional avenues for funding will be considered over this time.

Implementation – riparian planting of the buffers

Below is an outline of the planting implementation plan. Assuming that 40% of the buffer area is currently planted, targets for establishing riparian planting of buffers include:

- Year 10: 60% of the total buffer area to be in riparian vegetation
- Year 20: 80% of the total buffer area to be in riparian vegetation
- Year 40: 100 % of the total buffer area to be in riparian vegetation

Further on-site information will be required to develop a detailed plan. This process will be developed in the Operational Management Plans.

PLANTING IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11-40
PHASE 1 - IDENTIFY HOTSPOTS												
Waipoua		█	█									
Waingawa		█	█									
Ruamahanga - Mt Bruce			█	█								
Ruamahanga - Te Ore Ore				█	█							
Ruamahanga - Gladstone					█	█						
Kopuaranga						█	█					
Whangaehu							█	█				
Taueru												
PHASE 2 – WEED CONTROL SUPPORT FOR EXISTING RIPARIAN PLANTED BUFFERS												
			█	█	█	█						
PHASE 3 - LANDOWNER DISCUSSIONS AND SITE PREP												
							█	█	█	█	█	█
PHASE 4 - PLANTING/FENCING OF HOTSPOTS, WEED CONTROL												
												█
PHASE 5 - LAND PURCHASE												
PHASE 6 - PLANTING/FENCING OF PURCHASED LAND, WEED CONTROL												
PHASE 7 - EVALUATION AND PRIORITISE ALL RIVERS												
								█	█	█	█	█
PHASE 8 - COMMENCE PLANTING/FENCING/WEED CONTROL BALANCE												
												█

Pest plant and animal management

This FMP outlines the following for implementation of management and funding responsibilities of pest control within the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga catchment.

- **Establish a riparian management officer position**
The job would consist of several responsibilities with a focus on the establishment and maintenance of riparian plantings within the buffer and ensuring that there is a coordinated approach to pest management within the buffers. Responsibilities could include managing the budget for and distribution of traps and sprays for landowners to undertake their own pest management; assisting in the development of riparian management plans for buffers; coordination of community groups, volunteers etc. who wish to assist with plantings and maintenance; and undertaking weed management on planted sites for up to five years post planting, which will be reviewed after two years. Approximately \$120,000 per year would be required to establish this position which includes a salary and overheads.
- **Provide assistance where required or requested for the management of weeds for up to five years after the buffer is planted, including a review after two years**
Responsibilities for weed control of planted buffers would be jointly managed by GWRC, landowners and community groups as appropriate and would be coordinated by the riparian management officer. Following this period of up to five years it would be expected that undertaking weed control would largely be the responsibility of landowners, with advice, provision of spray and assistance from community groups being coordinated by the riparian management officer. Training and certification would also be available for those who require or request spray (that are not already trained).
- **Provide advice, traps, bait and bait stations for the management of pest animals**
Responsibility for the control of pest animals within planted buffers would sit with landowners. However, GWRC would provide advice on pest management, supply traps and bait stations to set-up when buffers are initially planted, and supply bait for the stations to landowners for up to five years post-planting.
- **Budget for pest management of the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga buffers**
This budget would be split into two sections. The first section would cover the initial set-up cost of weed and pest control on recently planted buffers (placing traps and bait stations and pre- and post-planting spraying of weeds for up to five years). The second section of the budget would be an ongoing maintenance budget which would cover costs for providing spray, training for weed control, and bait for pest animal control for the duration of the plan. The budget would vary from year to year depending on the percentage of new area planted each year. An average annual budget of \$82,000 is allocated.

4.4.3 Planning and Policy

The most important planning and policy methods are the land use controls under the Wairarapa Combined District Plan (WCDP). These will be progressed in partnership with the District Councils either as a Plan Change or as part of the review of the WCDP.

A Strategic Land Purchase and Asset Retreat policy and funding, is an important method for enabling the river management implementation described above.

4.4.4 Emergency Management

Emergency management measures will be implemented as described in Section 3.4. These are mainly actions to be taken by departments of GWRC working in partnership with WREMO.

4.4.5 Environmental Enhancement

The key environmental enhancement response is to develop and implement an Environmental Strategy. This will bring different agencies together with a plan and priorities for improvements to the river environments. A Community Support Officer and a Riparian Management Officer form an important part of implementing this, and GWRC will explore options for co-funding from different agencies to deliver environmental outcomes. It is expected that a small amount of increased cost will be involved in river maintenance activities to provide for better river amenities management.

4.4.6 General Responses

Below is a summary table of the general responses discussed throughout this FMP with an indication of priority and cost. These responses are more catchment-wide and are therefore not covered in Part 2. Ongoing river management works costs are included in the table. Although we can't be certain, these are not expected to increase in the future as a result of the changes in operational approaches outlined in this FMP. Operational costs will be reviewed as part of assessing the success of the proposed changes when this FMP is reviewed. There will, however, be an increase in costs for flood and erosion protection associated with the additional outcomes of this FMP listed in the General Responses Summary (page 41) and the Major Project Response Summary (page 35).

GENERAL RESPONSES SUMMARY

ACTION	DESCRIPTION	SECTION REFERENCE	PRIORITY	COST	FUNDING
Ongoing river management work	Based on 2018 operational budgets	n/a	High	Approximately \$930,000 annually	GWRC operational expenditure
Develop bed level envelopes for Waipoua, Waingawa and Ruamahanga Rivers	A bed envelope with guidance on how to respond to areas of degradation (bed is dropping) and aggradation (bed is filling in)	3.2.3	High	\$200,000	GWRC operational expenditure
Develop pool, run and riffle envelopes	Upper and lower envelopes for pool/riffle/run sequences in different river reaches – to be used in planning programmed physical works	3.2.8	High	\$50,000	GWRC operational expenditure
Riparian planting of buffers	Planting of the full buffer area of the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga catchment, including ground preparation, plants, planting and fencing	3.2.5	High	\$625,000 per annum	GWRC operational expenditure
Wairarapa Combined District Plan Review	Developing flood mapping and contributing policy advice for input to District Plan review. New designations for Major Projects.	3.3	High	\$200,000	GWRC loan-funded expenditure
Develop Environmental Strategy	A strategy and action plan for specific enhancements in the river environments – multi-agency	3.5.1	High	\$200,000	GWRC loan-funded expenditure
New governance and funding structures	Establish new governance structures and funding approaches required to implement this FMP. May require changes to Council policies and/or to be implemented via Long Term Plan.	4.1 and 4.3	High	\$50,000	GWRC operational expenditure
Design lines review	Review outer and inner design lines in line with operational experience and any new information	4.4.2	High	\$200,000	GWRC operational expenditure
Pest plant and animal management	Budget set aside to assist with the establishment and ongoing management of pest animal and plant control	4.4.2	High	\$82,500 per annum	GWRC operational expenditure
Operational expenditure	An agreed and understood framework for how works will be prioritised following a major flood, and how this relates to normal scheme governance arrangements	3.3.5	Medium	\$30,000	GWRC operational expenditure
Strategic land purchase and asset retreat	Funding available for purchase of land for FMP implementation – for buffer establishment, future major projects, environmental strategy implementation, etc. Also, for GWRC contribution to retreating public assets out of the buffer when this is a suitable alternative to protecting them in place. Criteria to be developed.	3.3.8	Medium	\$5M	GWRC loan-funded expenditure
Riparian management officer	Resource to assist in the establishment and management of riparian planting the entire buffer	3.5.3	Medium	\$120,000 per annum ongoing	GWRC operational expenditure
Emergency management and flood warning improvements	Collaboration with WREMO on emergency management planning. Technical advice and support to WREMO including new mapping. New flood warning infrastructure such as additional rain gauge or flow monitoring sites.	3.4	Medium	\$100,000	GWRC loan-funded expenditure for infrastructure upgrades
Community support officer	Part or full-time resource to establish/support community groups and help to deliver environmental/recreational/cultural outcomes	3.5.2	Low	\$60,000 per annum ongoing	GWRC operational expenditure, seeking partner support
Major review of FMP	Formal review of FMP performance	4.4.7	Low	\$300,000	GWRC operational expenditure

4.4.7 Monitoring and Review

Ongoing monitoring of the aims and objectives of this FMP will enable the outcomes to be regularly reviewed. This FMP will be a living document so regular review means that the floodplain management planning process, updated flood hazard maps, and flood hazard mitigation measures, can be updated and changed where the need arises.

Outcomes of this FMP will be largely implemented through river management activities authorised through resource consents. Both the resource consents, and the associated Code of Practice, include adaptive management processes whereby improvements can occur as new information and techniques become available. The consents and the Code of Practice are both mandated through a statutory process.

An outline of the monitoring plan for the implementation of the buffers is included in Section 4.4.2.

A comprehensive review of the final FMP will be undertaken every 20 years, or earlier if the flood hazard is significantly altered by flooding, earthquakes or new information. A review could also be triggered by major regulatory or resource consent changes.

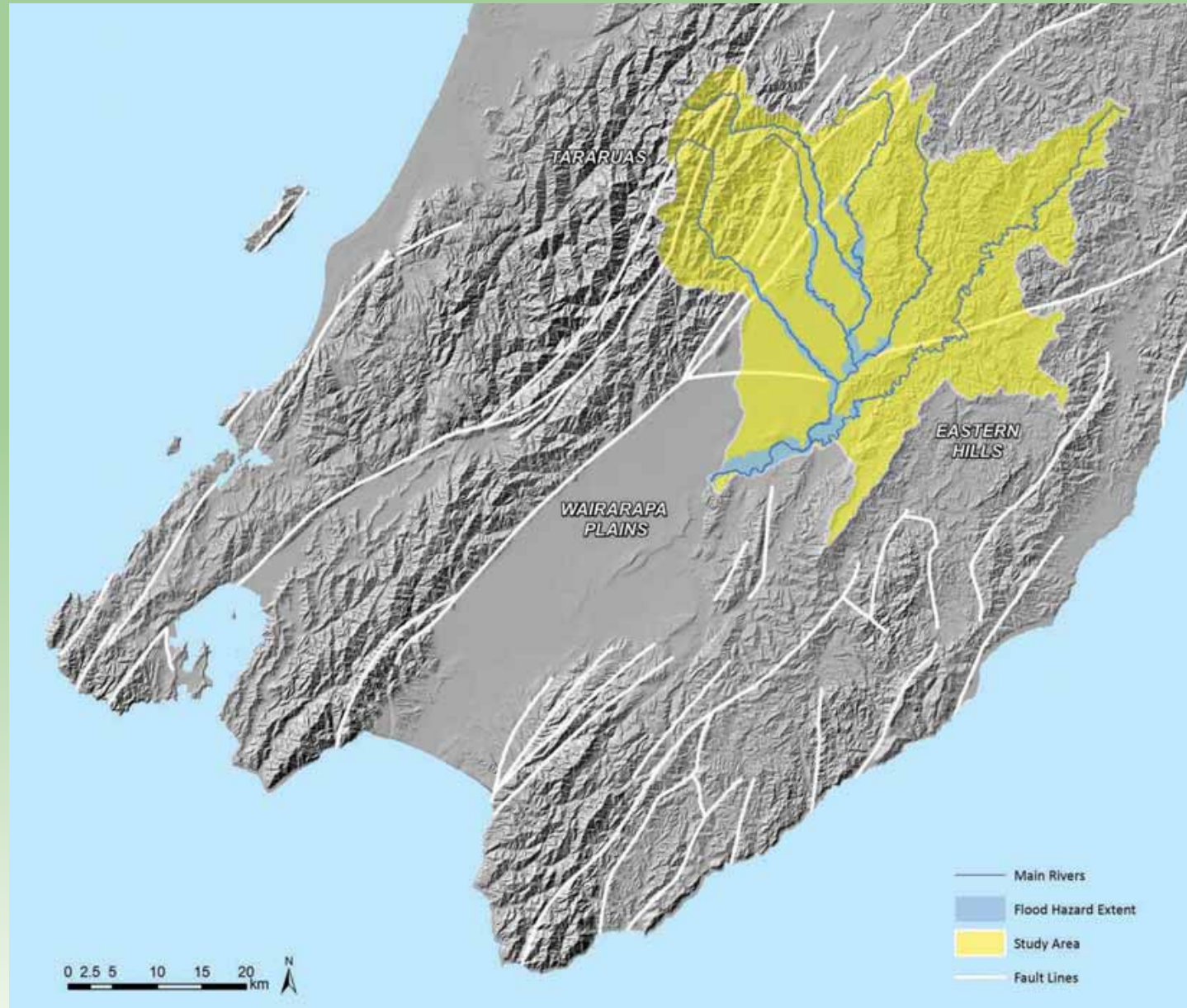
Operational Management Plans (providing more detail on how this FMP will be implemented operationally over five to ten-year horizons) will be completed and reviewed on a more frequent basis. Minor reviews will also be done yearly through GWRC's annual plan process. The comprehensive review would involve re-modelling of the flood hazard to ensure that information was accurate.

The table following summarises what will be reviewed and when.

REVIEW TIMEFRAME	REVIEW SCOPE	REPORT ON WHAT?
ANNUAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation programme Operational programme summary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What was proposed What work was done Why the difference Proposals for next year Summary of implementation status
EVERY 3 YEARS (TO FEED INTO GWRC/CDC/ MDC LONG TERM PLANS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation progress Priority and costs of major projects and operational expenditure Alignment between different agencies on projects and funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment priorities Staging / speed of implementation Risks and opportunities
INITIAL 10-YEAR REVIEW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An assessment that key aspects of implementation are on track and a formal report to the Advisory Committee and Wairarapa Committee incorporating external feedback as appropriate Incorporate changes or new information due to other plans external to this FMP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review progress on delivering all high priority major projects Review how Operational Management Plan process has performed Review how design envelope and buffer approach has performed, and degree of success in implementing it Incorporate any changes required due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource consenting outcomes Waiohine and Lower Wairarapa Valley Floodplain Management Plans Whaitua/Natural Resources Plan outcomes Wairarapa Moana treaty settlement outcomes
EVERY 20 YEARS – MAJOR REVIEW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scope to be agreed with iwi and stakeholders. Expected to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effectiveness/progress of all common methods and general responses Progress in implementing major project responses, and what has been achieved (e.g. flood damages saved) Appropriateness of governance structure and funding approach Review of catchment hydrology and flood extents River bed envelopes and river edge envelopes/design lines Learnings from major flood events Future budgets proposed – affordability, value and sufficiency Reprioritising and costing all outstanding works 	To GWRC, MDC, CDC and the Upper Ruamahanga River Management Advisory Committee as a standalone report and updated FMP following consultation with stakeholders.



PART 2:
LOCATION SPECIFIC
VALUES, ISSUES AND
RESPONSES



Regional

5. Overview and Regional Context

This part of the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga Floodplain Management Plan (FMP) sets out the spatial flood management plan outcomes to be delivered across the Upper Ruamahanga catchment. This should be read in conjunction with Part 1 of this FMP which sets out the background and overview of this FMP including implementation and responsibilities.

The six rivers which make up the Upper Ruamahanga catchment have been divided into 20 separate reaches (17 for the western gravel bedded reaches, and three eastern silt bedded rivers) for the purpose of directing floodplain management responses. These are also set within the broader catchment and regional context introduced at the beginning of this document. Each reach is then described in terms of the following, reflecting a summary of the findings of the phases of the FMP development process:

- The character and values that exist within each reach, including upstream or downstream influences;
- The identified flood and erosion issues to be addressed (Note that any amendments to the flood hazard maps resulting from recommendations in the independent audit will be undertaken. Updated flood hazard maps will be issued within the next year to be incorporated into the updated Wairarapa Combined District Plan); and
- The reach-specific flood and erosion responses, including Major Project Responses where relevant.

The eastern rivers have been amalgamated for the purpose of defining floodplain management responses, given the similar attributes and outcomes which are shared across this area of the catchment.

5.1 Wairarapa Valley

The Wairarapa Valley is situated in the Wellington Region at the southern end of Te Ika a Maui, the North Island of New Zealand. It has a temperate climate with distinct seasonal variations. It is known for having relatively stable weather patterns, commonly experiencing long hot relatively dry summers and mild winters.

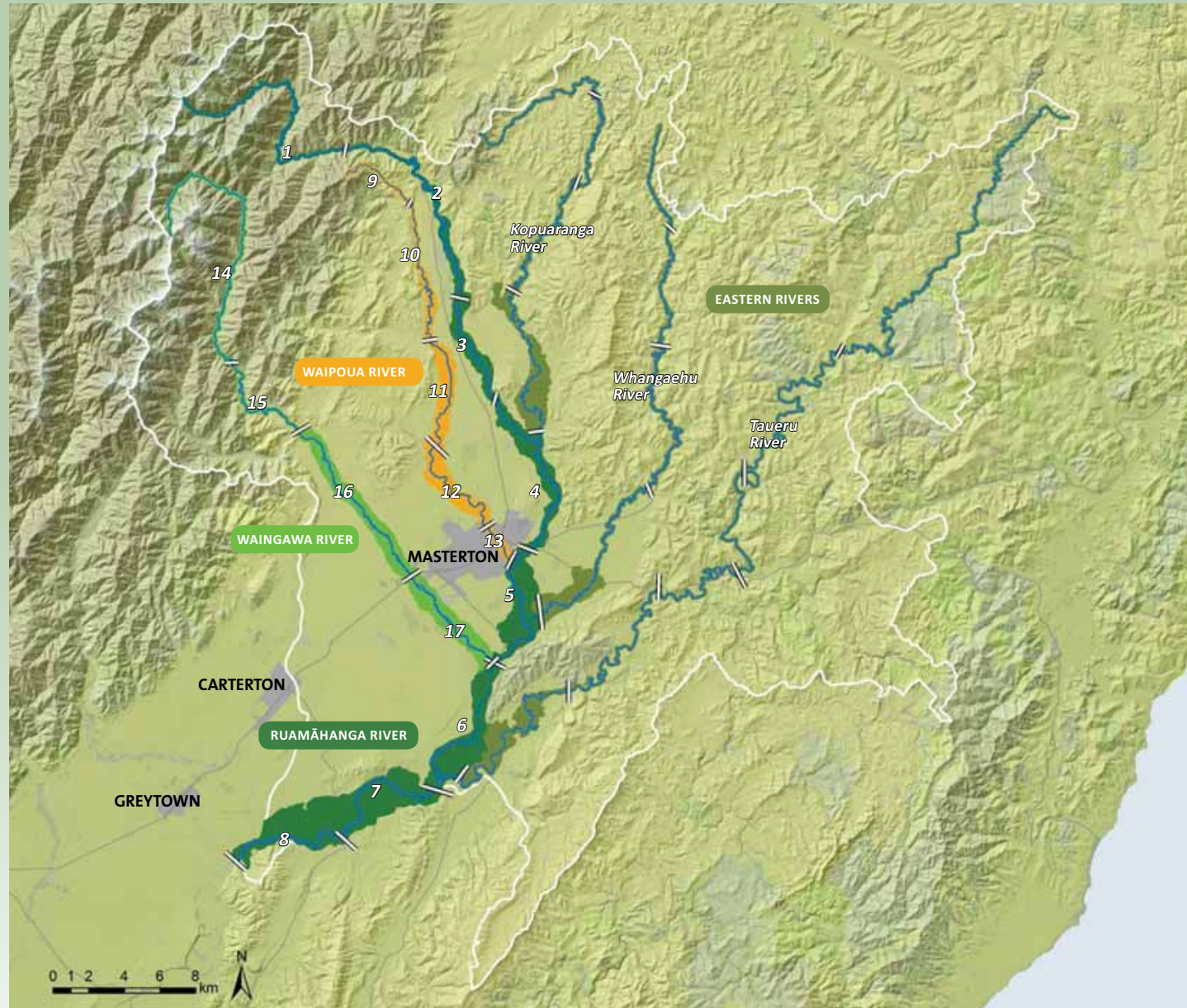
The Wairarapa Valley is made up of: the western Tararua Ranges – formed of greywacke rock of varying ages; the Wairarapa Plains – formed from deposited alluvial gravels and silts; and the eastern hills – formed from deposited marine sediments. The geology of the area is dominated by the underlying active boundary between the Pacific and Australian plates, which have created extensive faulting throughout the valley, predominantly on a north-east/south-west alignment. The largest recorded fault movement occurred in the 1855 Wairarapa magnitude 8.3 earthquake, causing a 13 metre horizontal movement and significant changes to the plains and river systems. These geological and climatic characteristics of the Wairarapa are reflected through the rivers – contrasting between the high energy, gravel bedded western rivers and the low energy, generally soft sediment bedded eastern rivers.

Humans have had an influence on floodplain and channel form characteristics in the Wairarapa since early settlement, and it is suggested that the impact of Western civilisation came at a time when the indigenous vegetation was already in a state of flux. Considerable areas of land were cleared through burning in the first few centuries of Māori settlement and the extent of cleared land increased after the arrival of Europeans.

Early observers estimated that around 200,000 acres of the Wairarapa was grassland, 80,000 acres was forest, 25,000 acres was fern and scrub, and 20,000 acres was swamp. The large areas of natural grassland and the close proximity to Wellington made the Wairarapa an attractive area for farming, and this saw the first sheep station in New Zealand being started in 1844. At the time, the land along the Ruamahanga River was covered with dense bush, and detailed surveys of the Waingawa River from 1900 show native scrub coverage of the banks and islands.

Farming continued to develop, and the introduction of further exotic species – deer, pigs, and possums – continued a trend of deforestation, exposing further areas of the ranges to natural erosive forces. This would, over time, be seen to have impacts on raising the levels of river beds across the plains. European settlers introduced the use of willows as an early bank erosion and flood protection tool to address some of these impacts. With further population increases, more detailed and varied methods were developed to protect both farmland and homes. These included the use of stopbanks, river diversions, improved willow works, reforestation, and exotic pest control.

Rainfall patterns in the catchment are dominated by the Tararua Ranges. These create a relatively dry plains area (800mm average annual rainfall) with a significant increase in rainfall in the mountains (6000mm average annual rainfall).



Upper Ruamahanga Catchment

5.2 Rivers and Settlement within the Upper Ruamāhanga Catchment

The Ruamāhanga is the river into which almost all other rivers in the Wairarapa Valley eventually flow. It connects the Tararua to Wairarapa Moana, eventually flowing from there into Raukawa Moana / Palliser Bay. The Upper Ruamāhanga catchment extends from the Tararua Ranges to the confluence with the Waiohine River, covering an area of 1,560km² through which the Waipoua, Waingawa, Whangaehu, Kopuaranga and Taueru (Tauweru) rivers and their tributaries flow.

The western rivers emerging from the rugged Tararua Ranges are well known for their pristine environments near the headwaters and as a result they are much valued for their beauty, mauri, recreational opportunities and spiritual significance. The eastern tributary landform is characterised by undulating hills which are today dominated by agricultural use. However, there remains a strong cultural significance within and around these eastern rivers for tangata whenua, and they are popular in some areas for recreational pursuits.

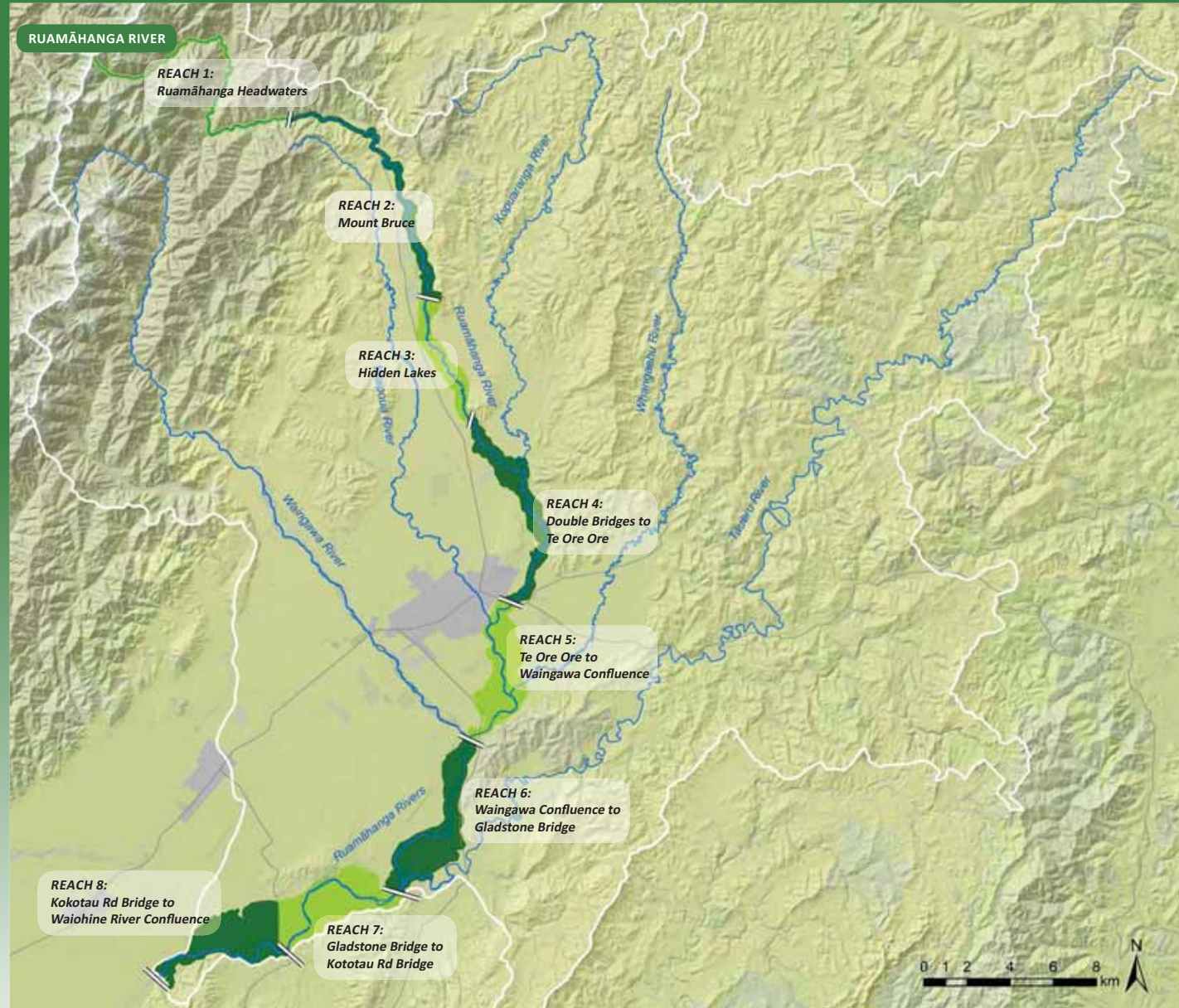
Both the western and eastern tributaries run out onto the fertile Wairarapa Plains which have been formed over time through deposition of alluvial material, including greywacke alluvium from the Tararua Ranges and alluvial silts and sands eroded from a mixture of mudstones, sandstones and limestones which form the Eastern Wairarapa Hills. The land use of the catchment is dominated by native forest in the upper Tararua Ranges, which transitions into a range of primary production activities (plantation forestry, dry stock grazing, dairying, and cropping), rural lifestyle development, and urban areas on the floodplain.

Tangata whenua have a long-standing connection with the Ruamāhanga River and all of its tributaries spanning many generations. Both Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Wairarapa currently share in the role of kaitiaki for these catchments.

While non-Māori have been present in the Wairarapa for a shorter period, over several generations they also have developed strong ties to the land and landforms. Some of the families were present on the first European settler ships, and they have made their mark on the modern social, political and physical landscape through recurrent involvement in the ongoing development changes in the Wairarapa.

Today the Wairarapa has a distinct identity. It has both a legacy of, and a future rich with, cultural significance to Māori. With strong agricultural roots – the leading industry in the area – it is also noted for the quality of its landscape and associated recreational opportunities, and its hosting of a number of regional events and concerts. Home to some 40,000 residents, the Wairarapa has produced or become home to more than a representative share of well-known ambassadors ranging from noted scientists and engineers to popular musicians and film directors.

All rivers of the catchment have a diverse range of values attributed to them, and as generations come and go the emphasis on these values shifts in response to the culture of the people who value them.



Ruamahanga River

6. Ruamāhanga River

The Ruamāhanga flows from its source in the Tararua Ranges down through steep mountainous terrain and native forests, running through rock-lined gorges and boulder garden rapids before leaving the foothills close to Pukaha / Mount Bruce. From there, it flows through a number of steep-sided gorges where historic river terracing can be seen through the fringes of patchy native and exotic vegetation, before opening out into the pastoral Wairarapa Plains. Here it turns to a more southerly direction flowing downstream through confluences with all of the other rivers which flow through the Wairarapa Valley.

The Ruamāhanga is the most significant ancestral river of Wairarapa mana whenua. Its name is attributed to a number of stories relating to its translation of 'Rua' meaning two and 'Māhanga' meaning twins, forks or snare trap. One story is that the translation of two-forks refers to the east/west alternating confluences along its length as it travels from north to south. Another is that its name was given by Haunui-a-Nanaia who caught two birds in a snare trap on the banks of the river.

The main river channel from the State Highway 2 Bridge near Mount Bruce downstream to the Waiohine confluence extends some 58km. This is characterised by a semi-braided form in its upper reaches and changes to a managed single thread following a gravel corridor in the lower reaches (approximately at Te Ore Ore).

Different soil types have developed at various locations on the floodplain depending on the rate of flood deposition, the source of material, time since deposition, and natural drainage. The natural fertility and erodibility of these soils is quite variable. Inappropriate land use and lack of shelter may cause wind erosion.

Land use in the catchment includes native forest in the upper catchment within the Tararua Ranges, which transitions to a range of primary production activities (dairying, dry stock grazing, cropping, and plantation forestry), rural lifestyle development, and urban areas (Masterton) on the floodplain.

The Ruamāhanga River has many significant wāhi tapu and archaeological sites associated with its waters and banks, which include urupā, pā, kainga, and middens. Several of the archaeological sites are recorded with the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) and some urupā also have a registered title.

Key recreational activities include hill walking; wilderness fishing in the Tararua Ranges; jet boating below confluence with the Waingawa River; and kayaking. The Ruamāhanga is also well known for its good quality swimming holes and gravel beaches suitable for summer picnics.

The Ruamāhanga River is an important ecological corridor including nesting sites for birds, habitat and migratory trout for both native and exotic fish species. It is also becoming nationally important for threatened bird life. In recent years it has been recorded as bucking the national trend of decline in black billed gull species, and supports populations of black fronted dotterel, pied stilts, black shags and NZ pipit. The current river managers have worked over the past decade to improve their management techniques to lessen harm to the habitats of these species, with positive impacts on the bird populations.

Within the project extent, 26 different species of fish have been identified, and at some point each of these would have lived in or passed through the Ruamāhanga River. Over half of the 20 species of native fish found within the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga catchment are considered to be "at risk", meaning that their population nationwide is considered to be declining. The associated restoration of the Wairarapa eel (tuna) fishery is of particular significance to Māori.

General Issues

The Ruamāhanga River is well known to the Wairarapa community for its flood flows. The relatively entrenched upper reaches of the Ruamāhanga River contain much of the flood water, confining it between old river terraces, and its passage is controlled in several locations by prominent rocky outcrops. As it turns to the south at its confluence with the Kopuaranga River it opens into a broader floodplain, and the modelled flood events show a greater extent of the adjacent land under water. This trend of a broadening floodplain continues to its confluence with the Waiohine River.

The flooding of the Ruamāhanga River also strongly influences the flooding in each of its tributaries. If a flood event occurs in the Ruamāhanga River at the same time as one in any of the tributary rivers, much higher flood levels are experienced in the tributary.

There are several sites of particular concern in relation to erosion risk. These include the banks of the river adjacent to Hidden Lakes and the areas around Henley Lakes and eastern Masterton, both of which are protected by substantial erosion protection works. Flood protection work has recently been upgraded to protect the Homebush Wastewater Treatment Plant. There is also a former Masterton landfill site and several stock bridges and structures related to farming activities along the length of the river at potential erosion risk.

General issues relating to the Upper Ruamāhanga River include:

- lateral erosion of the river banks occurring due to natural processes in the river such as meandering of the channel, degradation and aggradation of the river bed. The stability of river banks can be compromised by degradation or can be affected by additional erosion pressure as the river tries to wind its way around aggradated islands in the middle of the channel
- reduced channel capacity to carry flood waters due to aggradation occurring, generally in the lower reaches
- invasive introduced vegetation species including yellow lupin, tree lucerne, broom and crack willow that dominate in channel areas leading to flood flow obstruction
- threats to existing planted vegetation, predominantly willow buffers from 'old man's beard' and other plant, animal and insect pests that attack the species
- numerous private water intakes from the river channel that require protection to ensure water supply
- the river being restricted within the design lines, creating additional erosion pressure and reduced flood capacity
- the value of the rivers for recreation and habitat at times conflicting with river management works.

Ruamāhanga Headwaters – Reach 1

Character

The upper reaches of the Ruamāhanga River flow through Tararua Forest Park. The river follows a narrow gravel-choked valley surrounded by steep bush-clad mountainous terrain. Much of the headwaters of the Upper Ruamāhanga are in a natural state with pools and rapids enclosed by diverse areas of native vegetation.

Key Characteristics

Narrow gravel valleys with boulder gardens and pools

Predominant cover of native vegetation along margins

Wilderness recreation opportunities

Values

The headwaters of the Upper Ruamāhanga are protected as part of the DOC estate which provides the setting for wilderness experiences. Overall the landscape has very low levels of landscape modification with corresponding very high scenic value. The entirety of this reach is zoned Rural (Conservation) in the Wairarapa Combined District Plan (WCDP, 2013).

Due to the strong underlying wilderness and scenic values, this reach contains popular walking and tramping tracks with huts, leading into the Tararua Ranges. Wilderness fishing is popular, with some grade 2+ kayaking also occurring through boulder gardens and sharp ends. All recreation access is limited to foot access only.

Substantial ecological values have been identified along this reach in association with its underlying conservation value. This includes terrestrial habitats associated with fenced indigenous forest, mixed exotic-indigenous forest, indigenous treeland, stonefields and boulderfields.

Wāhi tapu have been identified in this area with the headwaters providing an important cultural connection to the Tararua Ranges.

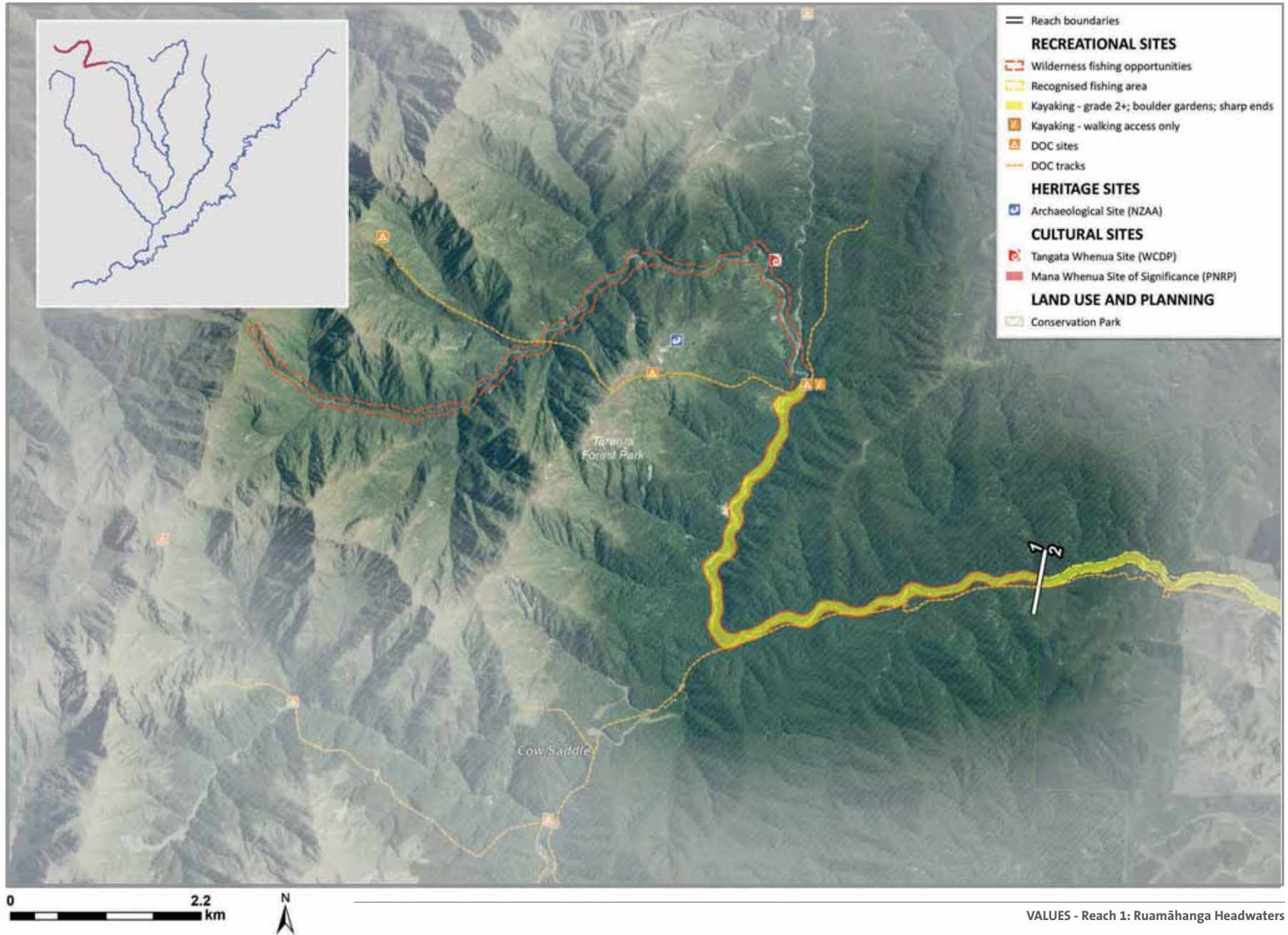
Key Floodplain Management Points

- Encourage continued recognition of the values and character of this reach.
- Support initiatives that aim to preserve or improve the natural values of this reach.

There is no intent to carry out any maintenance activity within this reach as part of this FMP. There are no specific flood and erosion issues identified for this reach.

	ISSUE ID	SITE	TYPE OF RESPONSE	MEASURES
COMMON METHODS		Entire reach	River management	Isolated works support, Code of Practice
		Entire reach	Planning and policy	Protection against deforestation in upper catchment
		Entire reach	Emergency management	Emergency management planning, flood forecasting and warning system
		Entire reach	Environmental enhancement	Community Support Officer

LANDSCAPE VALUES		RECREATION VALUES	HERITAGE VALUES	CULTURAL VALUES	LAND USE AND PLANNING	ECOLOGICAL VALUES
LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION	SCENIC VALUE					
Very Low	Very High	Walking tracks and huts (DOC), angler access, kayak access (foot only), kayaking, wilderness fishing	-	Sacred place, wāhi tapu; stopover camp, puni; wāhi whakawātea	Rural (Conservation), Road, River	Fenced indigenous forest, Mixed exotic-indigenous forest, Indigenous treeland, Stonefields and boulderfields



Mount Bruce – Reach 2

Character

This reach flows from the base of the Tararua Forest Park south of Mount Bruce (Pukaha) into the Upper Ruamāhanga Plains. In this area, the river remains partially contained within the semi-enclosed flat valley floor which follows the base of the Tararua Ranges. The formative influence of the river remains clearly apparent along adjacent terraces aligned in a north-south direction beyond the main channel of the river.

In the upper section of this reach, the river passes through a series of gorges in the vicinity of Mount Bruce Bridge. Below this, much of the river settles into a series of pools, runs and riffles with narrow braids. The margins of the river are predominantly enclosed by mixed native and exotic vegetation which separates the river from adjoining farmland. A more significant area of podocarp forest is also apparent at Dunvegan Forest on the western banks.

Key Characteristics

Steep rock-lined gorges containing boulders, pools and rapids

Distinct river terraces stepping down to the river corridor

Mixed exotic and remnant native vegetation

Key Floodplain Management Points

- Protect the Dunvegan Forest RAP site from negative impacts of flooding and erosion.

Values

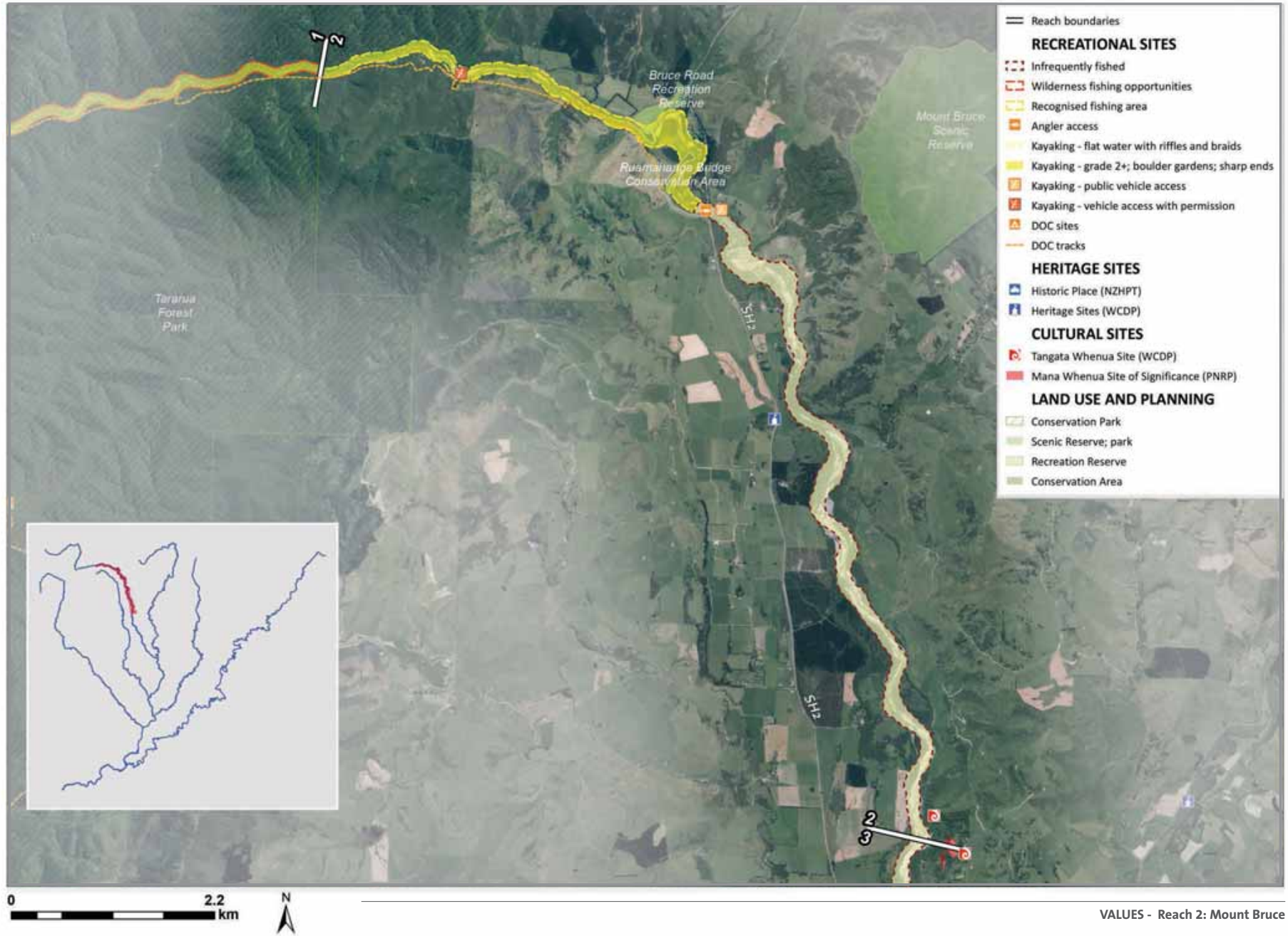
This reach of the river is slightly more modified than the headwaters of the Ruamāhanga, with much of the surrounding landscape used for primary production. Whilst parts of the reach continue through gorges surrounded by indigenous vegetation. The presence of exotic scrub and State Highway 2 also influence its character and values. Overall it has a low level of modification and corresponding high scenic value.

The upper parts of this reach contain popular walking, fishing and kayaking areas accessed from Mount Bruce Bridge and connecting with Tararua Forest Park. South of Mount Bruce Bridge, the presence of flat water with riffles and braids means the area is valued for kayaking, although this area is infrequently fished.

Several important ecological values have been identified along this reach including a Recommended Area for Protection (RAP) encompassing remnant indigenous vegetation at Dunvegan Forest and terrestrial habitats associated with fenced indigenous forest, unfenced indigenous forest, mixed exotic-indigenous forest, indigenous treeland, stonefields, boulderfields, natural wetlands and ponds.

There are numerous sites of cultural importance including wāhi tapu, an historic village, pā, and waka landing sites.

LANDSCAPE VALUES		RECREATION VALUES	HERITAGE VALUES	CULTURAL VALUES	LAND USE AND PLANNING	ECOLOGICAL VALUES
LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION	SCENIC VALUE					
Low	High	Walking tracks (DOC), angler access, kayak access, fishing, kayaking	Old Settler's Cottage (WCDDP)	Tangata whenua site (WCDDP), wāhi tapu, historic village site, historic pā site, historic waka landing site	Rural (Conservation), Rural (Primary Production), Rural (Special), Road, River, State Highway	Dunvegan Forest Remnants (RAP), Fenced indigenous forest, Unfenced indigenous forest, Mixed exotic-indigenous forest, Indigenous treeland, Stonefields and boulderfields, Natural wetlands and ponds



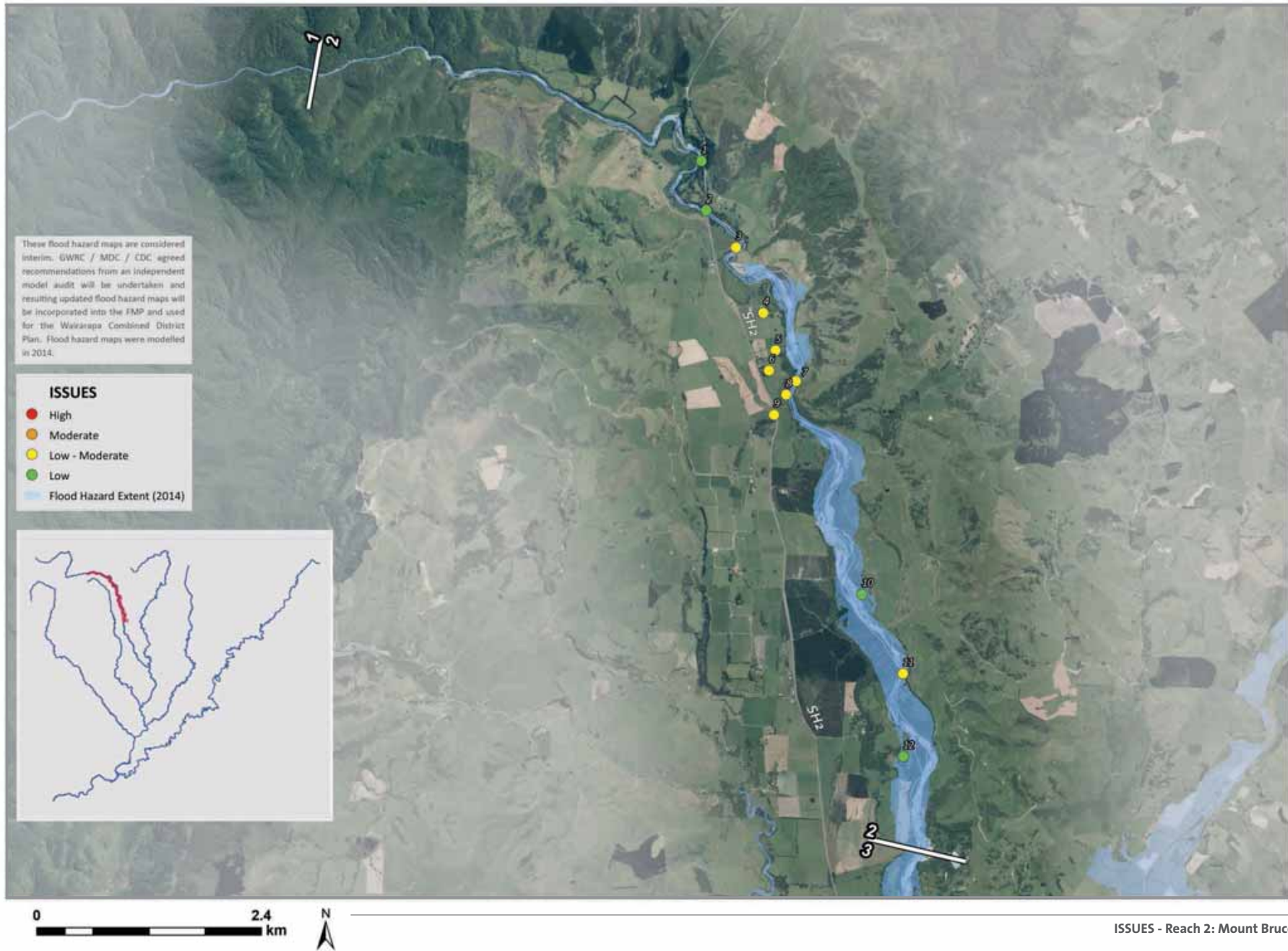
VALUES - Reach 2: Mount Bruce

Mount Bruce – Reach 2

Flood and erosion issues

A total of 12 flood and erosion issues have been identified along this reach. Issues have been ranked according to their consequence and likelihood (i.e. risk) and assigned an ID number [xx].

RISK LEVEL	DESCRIPTION	
LOW	<p>State Highway 2 [1] State Highway 2 runs close to a gorge section of the Ruamāhanga, and sits within the erosion study area. The risk of erosion is considered low due to the natural rock formation which controls the erosion risk.</p> <p>State Highway 2 Bridge [2] The abutments of the State Highway 2 bridge sit within the erosion study area. The river at this location is well entrenched and the risk to the structure from erosion is considered to be low.</p>	<p>No defined design channel [10] No design channel has been developed as a management tool upstream of this location. This provides less certainty for adjacent landowners, however it may be of limited benefit due to surrounding geology acting as a natural control on the river.</p> <p>Dunvegan Forest RAP site [12] Dunvegan Forest, a RAP site, sits within the erosion study area and is affected by the 1% AEP flood extent.</p>
	<p>Scheme boundary [3] The upstream boundary of the Upper Ruamāhanga schemes sits below the gorge area. It is recommended that this is reviewed in conjunction with landowners in the upstream area, and with reference to issues 93 and 94</p> <p>Private houses in erosion study area [4, 5, 6, 8] A number of house sites sit within the erosion study area. The houses are not affected by the 1% AEP flood event.</p> <p>Stock access bridge [7] A privately owned stock access bridge sits within the erosion study area and is potentially at risk of damage linked to flood debris, bed level changes and large flood events.</p>	<p>State Highway 2 within erosion study area [9] State Highway 2 sits within the erosion study area at this location. It is considered to be at lower risk due to its distance from the active channel of the river, and the underlying geology.</p> <p>Private bridge [11] A private access bridge crosses the river. Its abutments are within the erosion study area. It may be susceptible to debris flows, erosion and bed level changes.</p>
MODERATE		
HIGH		



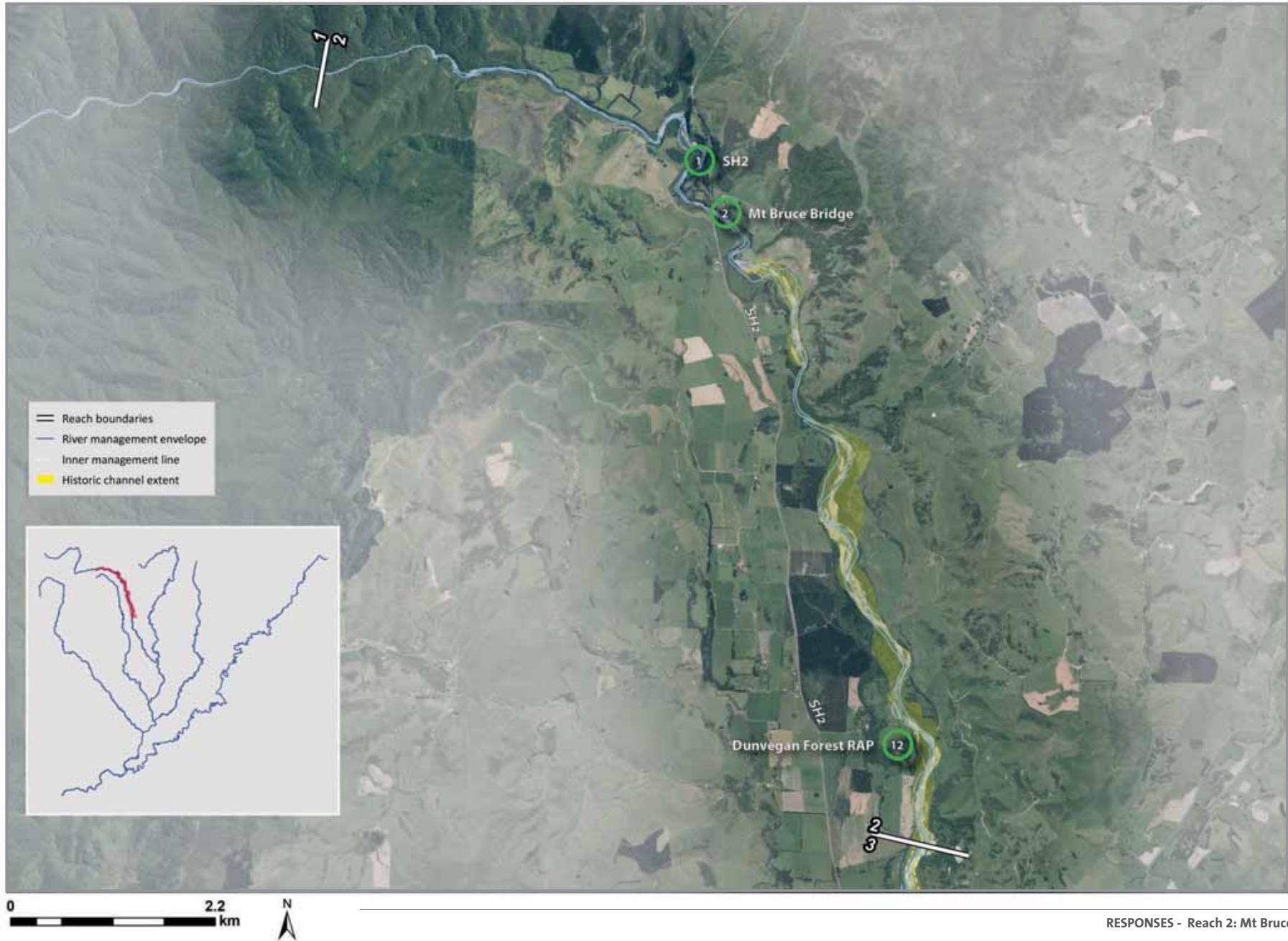
Mount Bruce – Reach 2

Response

Common methods and specific responses that apply to this reach are set out below. The common methods used to address specific issues are listed in *Appendix 5*.

Reach Specific Responses

	ISSUE ID	SITE	TYPE OF RESPONSE	MEASURES	LEVEL OF SERVICE (AEP)		RESPONSIBILITY		PRIORITY
					CURRENT	TARGET	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	
SPECIFIC RESPONSES	12	Dunvegan Forest RAP site	River management	Dunvegan Forest is an area of remnant native forest. While there is no requirement to protect this area against natural erosion or flood effects, there is an opportunity to reduce the impacts of flooding and erosion through river management approaches sensitive to impacts on the forest. GWRC to provide advice to the managers of the RAP site on how to avoid erosion losses and damage to the site. Only soft edge protection is required. This area is ideal as a trial site for native tree edge protection methods.			Landowners	GWRC	Low
	1 2	SH 2 and Mt Bruce Bridge	River management	GWRC Operations to provide information to NZTA if any erosion risk is identified to State Highway 2. NZTA to continue to monitor risks to State Highway 2 and Mount Bruce Bridge. A couple of locations have been identified as being within potential erosion extents, however the risk is considered low and there are no known historic issues that have required management.			NZTA	GWRC	High
		Mt Bruce Bridge	Environmental enhancement	The Mt Bruce Bridge access area is a popular access location. Opportunities will be developed as part of the Environmental Strategy to formalise this access point to provide clear safe access to the river and associated facilities. Community ownership of these access points is an essential component of their success. GWRC will initiate and support the formation of a care group to work with clubs and individuals that value this location.			GWRC	Community	Low
COMMON METHODS		Entire reach	River management	River management envelope, river bed level monitoring, gravel extraction and analysis, riparian planting of buffers, pest management in riparian planted buffer, pool-riffle-run envelope, historic channel lines, isolated works support, Code of Practice, mixed riparian planting within buffers, alternative land uses within riparian planted buffers					
		Entire reach	Planning and policy	Protection against deforestation in upper catchment, land use controls, flood hazard maps, rural stopbank policy, scheme funding decision making policy, abandonment/retirement of assets, strategic land purchase					
		Entire reach	Emergency management	Emergency management planning, community resilience, flood forecasting and warning system					
		Entire reach	Environmental enhancement	Environmental Strategy, Community Support Officer, Riparian Management Officer, care group and clubs					
		Entire reach	River management	Remove this reach from the current river scheme. Begin standard Isolated Works funding policy for landowner initiated works upstream of Hidden Lakes					



Hidden Lakes – Reach 3

Character

This reach undergoes a transition from a semi-enclosed channel in the upper valley into the broader open character of the Upper Ruamāhanga Plains. As the river continues south, the channel increases in width and begins to form a more distinctive semi-braided channel. In association with braids, bank modification also becomes increasingly more prevalent, with shelves covered by willow planting and tree lucerne common along this reach.

Key Characteristics

Emerging semi-braided form containing riffles and pools

Willow-lined margins

Open pastoral character culminating along modified river margins

Values

This reach continues through rural land used for primary production and predominantly established in pasture grassland. Beach re-contouring and willow planting becomes more common along this reach together with several areas of indigenous vegetation. Overall the level of landscape modification is medium with medium-high scenic value.

Some kayaking continues along this reach benefitting from flat water with riffles and braids that continue downstream from Mount Bruce Bridge. Whilst fishing remains infrequent in this area, fish passage to the upper reaches remains important. Double Bridges provides a popular swimming site from which kayaking and fishing also continue downstream.

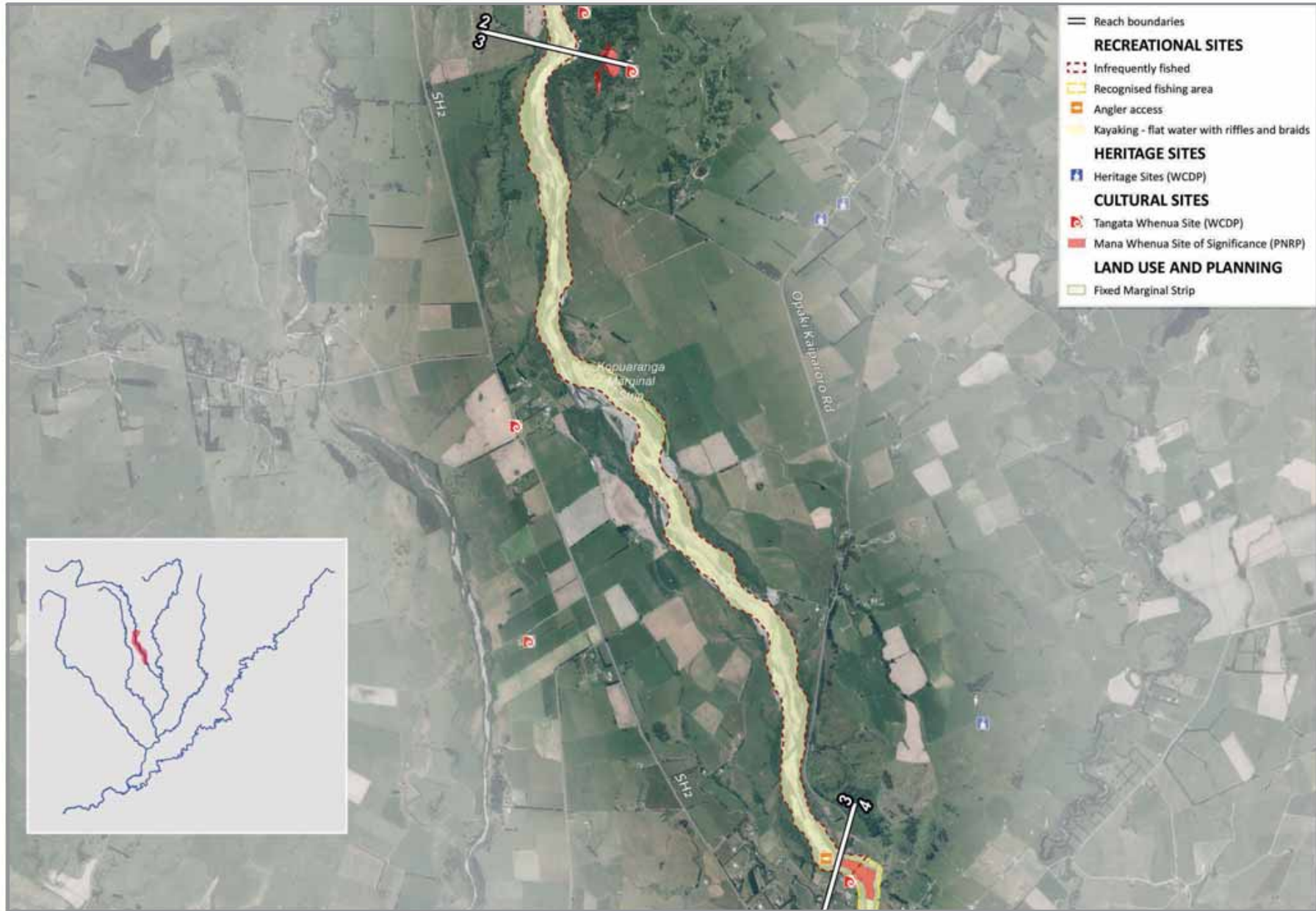
Terrestrial habitats with identified ecological value along this reach include areas of unfenced indigenous forest, mixed exotic-indigenous forest, indigenous treeland, stonefield and boulderfield, and natural wetlands and ponds.

There are also numerous sites of cultural importance along this reach, including a strong association with an historic pā site adjoining Hidden Lakes alongside other house sites, a taniwha lair and established associations with mahinga kai.

Key Floodplain Management Points

- River enhancement expenditure has previously been between 0% and 3% of total annual expenditure and this FMP increases this allowance. A Community Support Officer will also support enhancement works.
- This FMP will shift the focus of river maintenance towards more intensive implementation of vegetated buffers. The design buffers will be allowed to erode when and where appropriate. This method will replace previous work practices of immediately responding to erosion issues with machinery in the channel.
- Recognise the significance of cultural values associated with this reach.
- Sustainably manage the gravel quantities within this reach in order to protect the Double Bridges from scour or the effects of reduced flood capacity.
- Work with the asset owners of the Double Bridges to ensure their protection against flooding and erosion impacts and maintain their ongoing operation.

LANDSCAPE VALUES		RECREATION VALUES	HERITAGE VALUES	CULTURAL VALUES	LAND USE AND PLANNING	ECOLOGICAL VALUES
LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION	SCENIC VALUE					
Medium	Medium - High	Kayaking, infrequent fishing	-	Tangata whenua sites (WCDP) – historic pā site, historic house site, taniwha lair, mahinga kai	Rural (Primary Production), Rural (Special), Road, River, Railway, Flood Protection and Mitigation	Unfenced indigenous forest, Mixed exotic-indigenous forest, Indigenous treeland, Stonefields and boulderfields, Natural wetlands and ponds



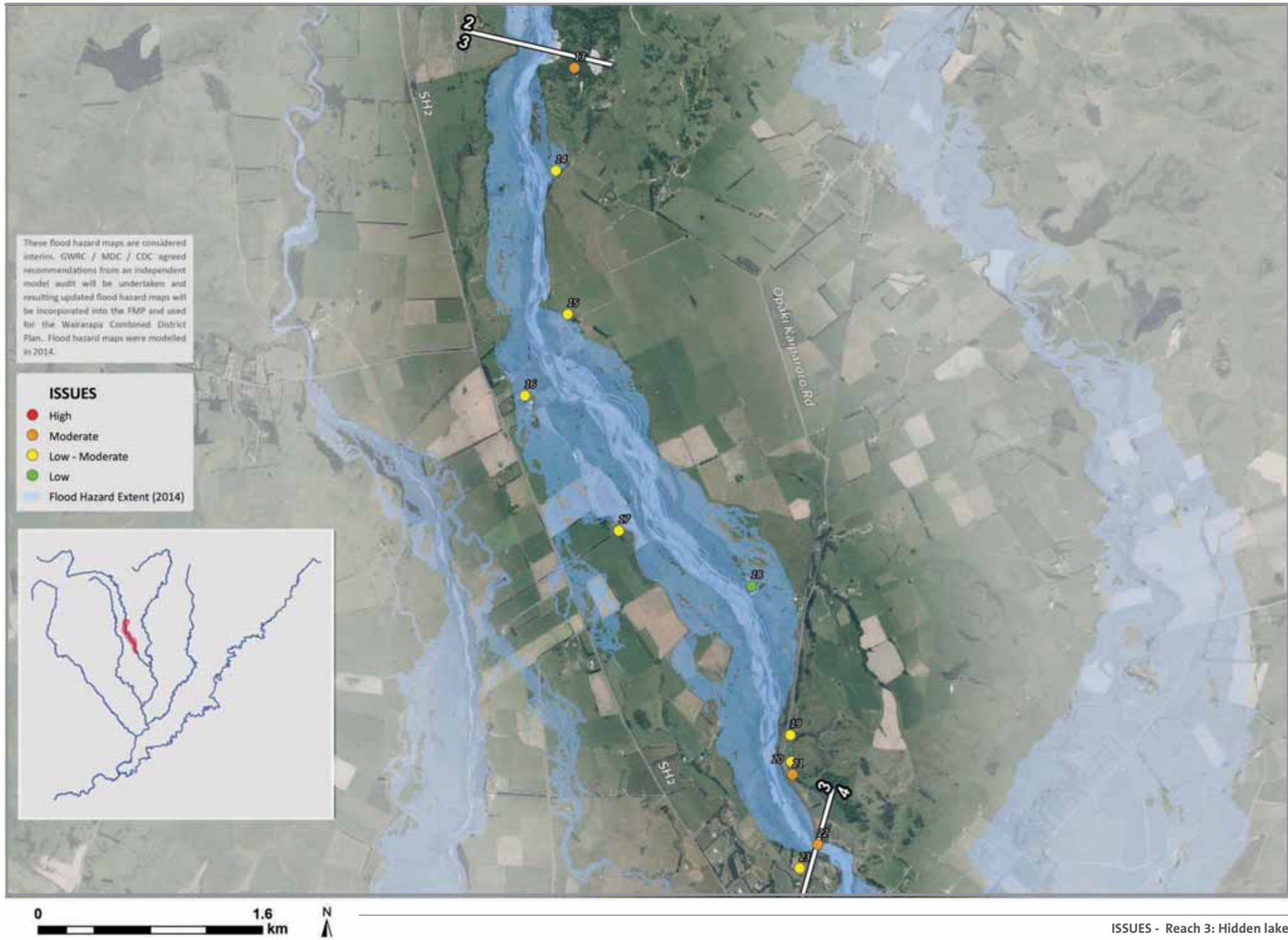
VALUES - Reach 3: Hidden lakes

Hidden Lakes – Reach 3

Flood and erosion issues

A total of 11 flood and erosion issues have been identified along this reach. Issues have been ranked according to their consequence and likelihood (i.e. risk) and assigned an ID number [xx].

RISK LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
LOW	<p>Gravel extraction [18] This location is a good gravel extraction point with good current access. Significant degradation has occurred which may limit opportunities for gravel extraction in the future. Used and licenced by GWRC Flood Protection.</p>
LOW TO MODERATE	<p>Farm ancillary buildings [14] A small group of buildings believed to be farm ancillary structures are located in the erosion study area and are modelled as affected by the 1% AEP flood event.</p> <p>House within erosion study area [15] House located within the erosion study area and outside the 1% AEP flood extent.</p> <p>Houses within flood hazard areas [16, 17] A couple of houses sit within but near the edge of the erosion study area and are affected by the 1% AEP modelled flood extents.</p> <p>Houses in erosion study area [19] Two houses sit within the erosion study area. These are, however, protected by the railway line and State Highway 2. The erosion risk at this location is believed to be low.</p> <p>Opaki Kaiparoro Rd in erosion study area [20] Opaki Kaiparoro Rd sits within the erosion study area. However, it is considered of low risk due to adjacent geology.</p> <p>Houses in erosion area [23] There is a small group of houses near the southern abutments of Double Bridges which sit within the erosion study area. These are set far back from the channel edge, and are considered to be of low risk due to underlying geology.</p>
MODERATE	<p>Hidden Lakes [13] The Hidden Lakes area is a site of regional significance. It sits within the erosion study area, and the bank edge adjacent to this site is subject to active erosion. There is no requirement to protect this site from natural erosive forces.</p> <p>Railway line in erosion study area [21] The main north south railway line sits within the erosion study area. The area is considered to be of lower risk due to surrounding geology and the infrequent use of the line.</p> <p>Double Bridges [22] Both the rail bridge and Opaki Kaiparoro Rd Bridge that make up Double Bridges sit within the erosion study area. Current bed level management allows sufficient freeboard for flooding through the structures up to the bridge soffits. There are, however, concerns about scour around the bridge piers.</p>
HIGH	



ISSUES - Reach 3: Hidden lakes

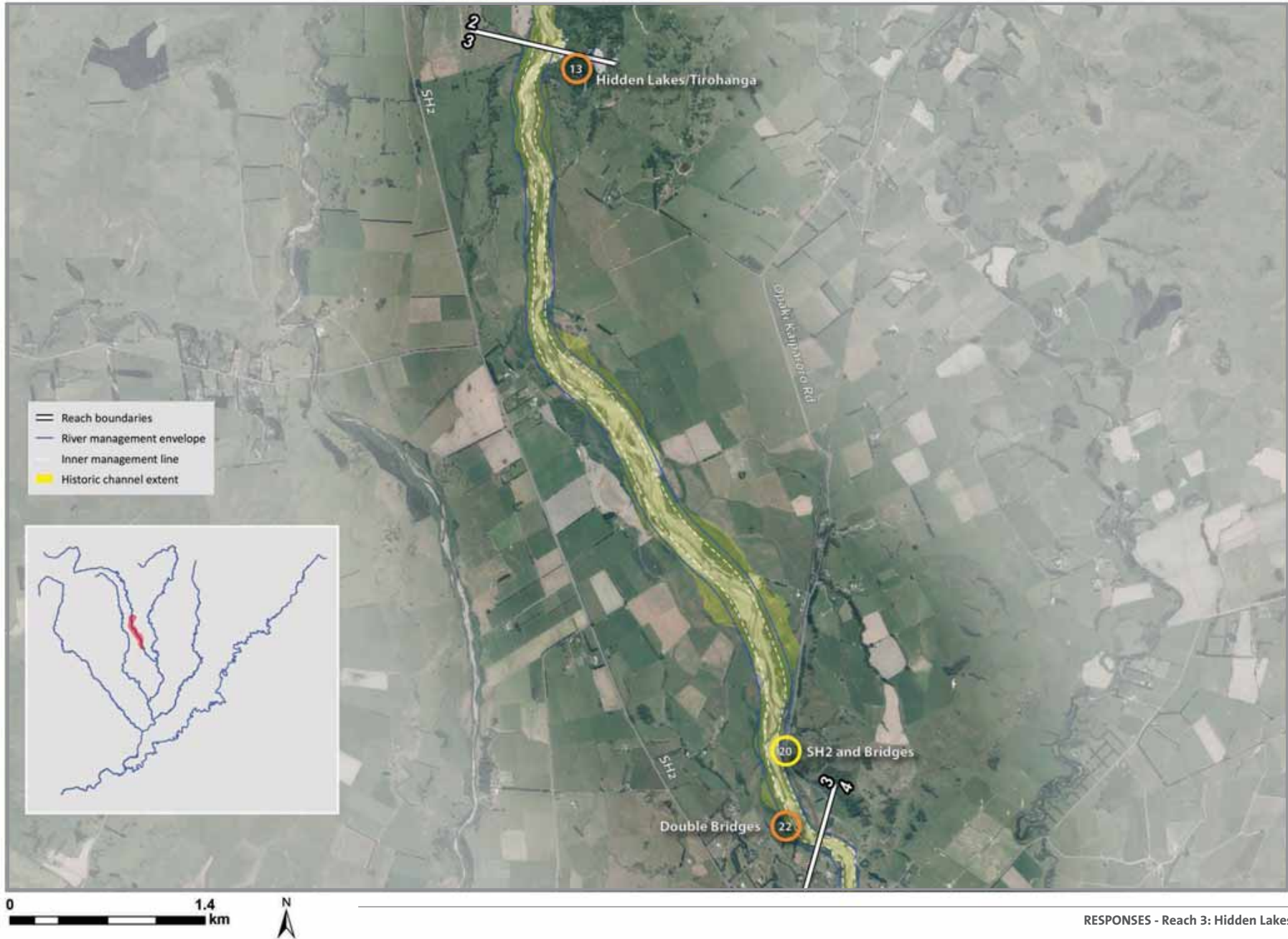
Hidden Lakes – Reach 3

Response

Common methods and specific responses that apply to this reach are set out below. The common methods used to address specific issues are listed in *Appendix 5*.

Reach Specific Responses

	ISSUE ID	SITE	TYPE OF RESPONSE	MEASURES	LEVEL OF SERVICE (AEP)		RESPONSIBILITY		PRIORITY
					CURRENT	TARGET	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	
SPECIFIC RESPONSES	19	Hidden Lakes, Tirohanga	Planning and policy	The site is protected in the proposed Natural Resources Plan. There is no requirement or expectation to protect this site against natural erosion processes. GWRC will avoid upstream or downstream works worsening erosion at this site.			Mana whenua	GWRC	Low
	20	Opaki Kaiparoro Rd	River management	Asset owner to continue to monitor risks to Opaki Kaiparoro Rd. In several locations the road has been identified as being within potential erosion extents, however the risk is considered low and there are no known historic issues that have required management.			Asset owner	GWRC	Low
	22	Double Bridges	River management	GWRC Operations to provide information to asset owners if any erosion risk is identified to Double Bridges.			GWRC	Asset owners	Medium
COMMON METHODS		Entire reach	River management	River management envelope, river bed level monitoring, gravel extraction and analysis, riparian planting of buffers, pest management in riparian planted buffer, pool-riffle-run envelope, historic channel lines, isolated works support, Code of Practice, mixed vegetation planting, alternative land uses within riparian planted buffers					
		Entire reach	Planning and policy	Land use controls, flood hazard maps, rural stopbank policy, scheme funding decision making policy , abandonment/retirement of assets, strategic land purchase					
		Entire reach	Emergency management	Emergency management planning, community resilience, flood forecasting and warning system					
		Entire reach	Environmental enhancement	Environmental Strategy, Community Support Officer, Riparian Management Officer, care group and clubs					



Double Bridges to Te Ore Ore – Reach 4

Character

This reach continues a semi-braided character which becomes progressively more channelised through the Wairarapa Plains along the western toe of Te Ore Ore. The confluence with the Kopuaranga River occurs midway along this reach, below which the river widens and continues a semi-braided form across gravel with pools and riffles. Belts of willow enclose most of the river corridor and include cabled willows in some areas. Much of the surrounding landscape remains in productive rural use including several pivot irrigators, with playing fields and mixed indigenous and exotic vegetation also adjoining the river near Rathkeale College.

Key Characteristics

Broad semi-braided form

Continuous belts of willow planting enclosing margins

Cabled willow trees established in some areas

Rounded paddocks associated with pivot irrigators

Proximity to playing fields at Rathkeale College

Values

This reach flows through rural land to the north of Masterton predominantly established in pasture grassland and increasing rural lifestyle settlement. Through this area, the margins of the river become increasingly modified with stopbanks and willow and pole planting, particularly adjacent to Rathkeale College. Overall the level of landscape modification is medium with a corresponding medium level of scenic value.

The area is commonly used for fishing and kayaking as it contains flat water which is easily accessible for beginners. Such recreation activities are typically accessed from bridge crossings at Double Bridges and Te Ore Ore Road, with an additional access point identified along Black Rock Road. Swimming is also popular at these access points, as well as a swimming hole identified at Rangitumau Bluff.

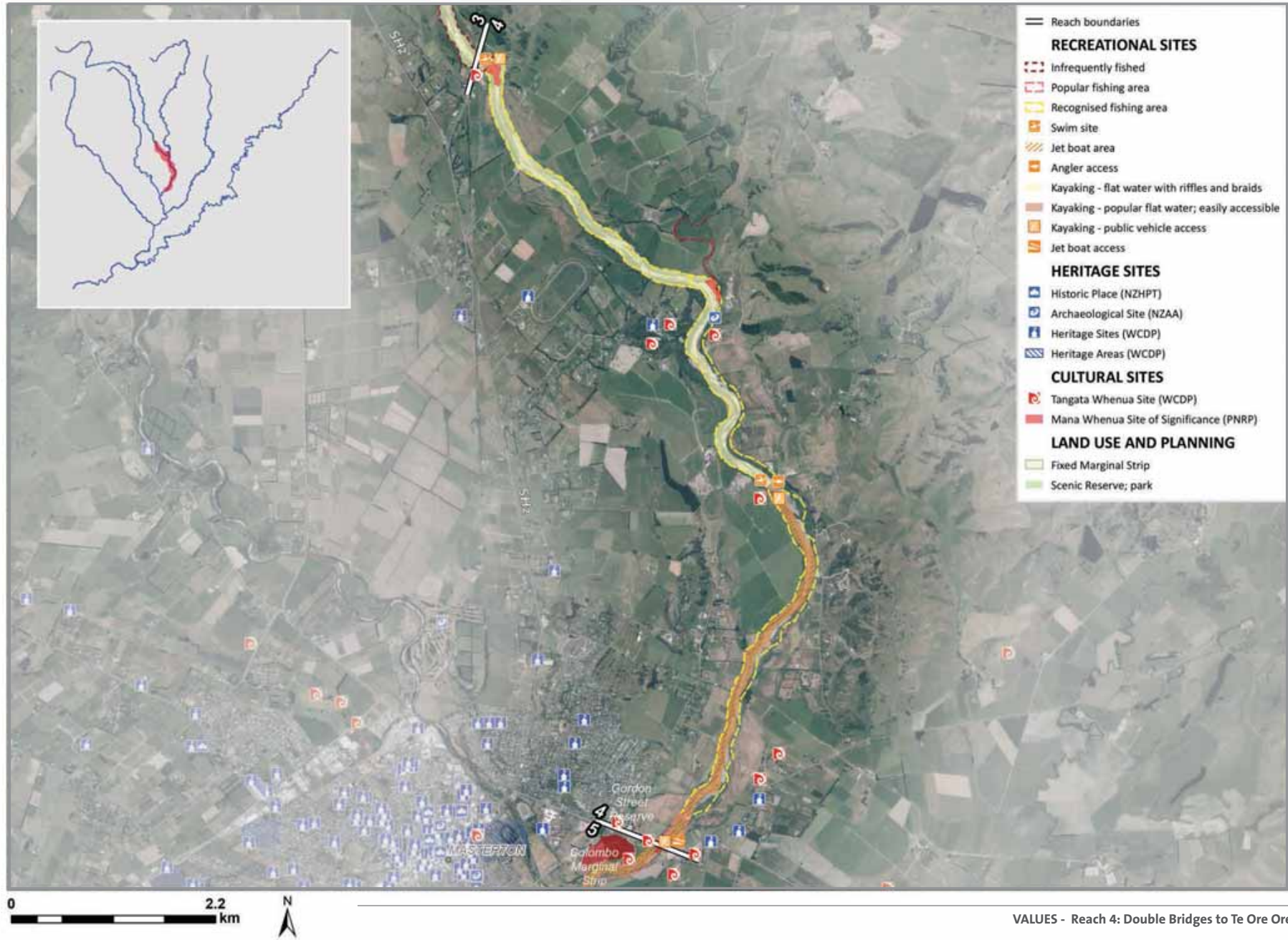
Terrestrial habitats with identified ecological values along this reach include fenced indigenous forest, mixed exotic-indigenous forest, indigenous treeland, stonefields, boulderfields, natural wetlands and ponds. The area also accommodates a breeding population of nationally endangered black-billed gulls along the stonefield and boulderfield areas and represents one of the few locations where populations of this species have grown in number in recent years in New Zealand.

Along the western banks of the river, the main house of Rathkeale College is an important heritage site identified in the WCDP. There are also several cultural sites in this area including marae, historic pā sites, urupā, wāhi tapu and mahinga kai associations.

Key Floodplain Management Points

- River enhancement expenditure has previously been between 0% and 3% of total annual expenditure and this FMP increases this allowance. A Community Support Officer will also support enhancement works.
- This FMP will shift the focus of river maintenance towards more intensive implementation of vegetated buffers. The design buffers will be allowed to erode when and where appropriate. This method will replace previous work practices of immediately responding to erosion issues with machinery in the channel.
- Protect the swimming hole at Rangitumau Bluff and enhance recreational opportunities.
- Reduce risk of failure to the stopbanking network which protects Rathkeale College and grounds.

LANDSCAPE VALUES		RECREATION VALUES	HERITAGE VALUES	CULTURAL VALUES	LAND USE AND PLANNING	ECOLOGICAL VALUES
LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION	SCENIC VALUE					
Medium	Medium	Angler access, kayak access, fishing, kayaking, swimming	Rathkeale College (WCDP), pā site and urupā (NZAA)	Tangata whenua sites (WCDP), Mana whenua Sites of Significance (pNRP) - Marae, historic pā sites, historic sites, urupā, wāhi tapu trees, historic baptism sites, mahinga kai, eel weir, pā tuna (kohekutu); mahinga kai; canoe landing place, tauranga waka; water spirit and guardian, taniwha (tuere), swimming place, wāhi kauhoe	Rural (Conservation), Rural (Primary Production), Rural (Special), Road, River, State Highway.	Fenced indigenous forest, mixed exotic-indigenous forest, Indigenous treeland, Stonefields and boulderfields, natural wetlands and ponds, breeding population of national endangered black billed gulls.

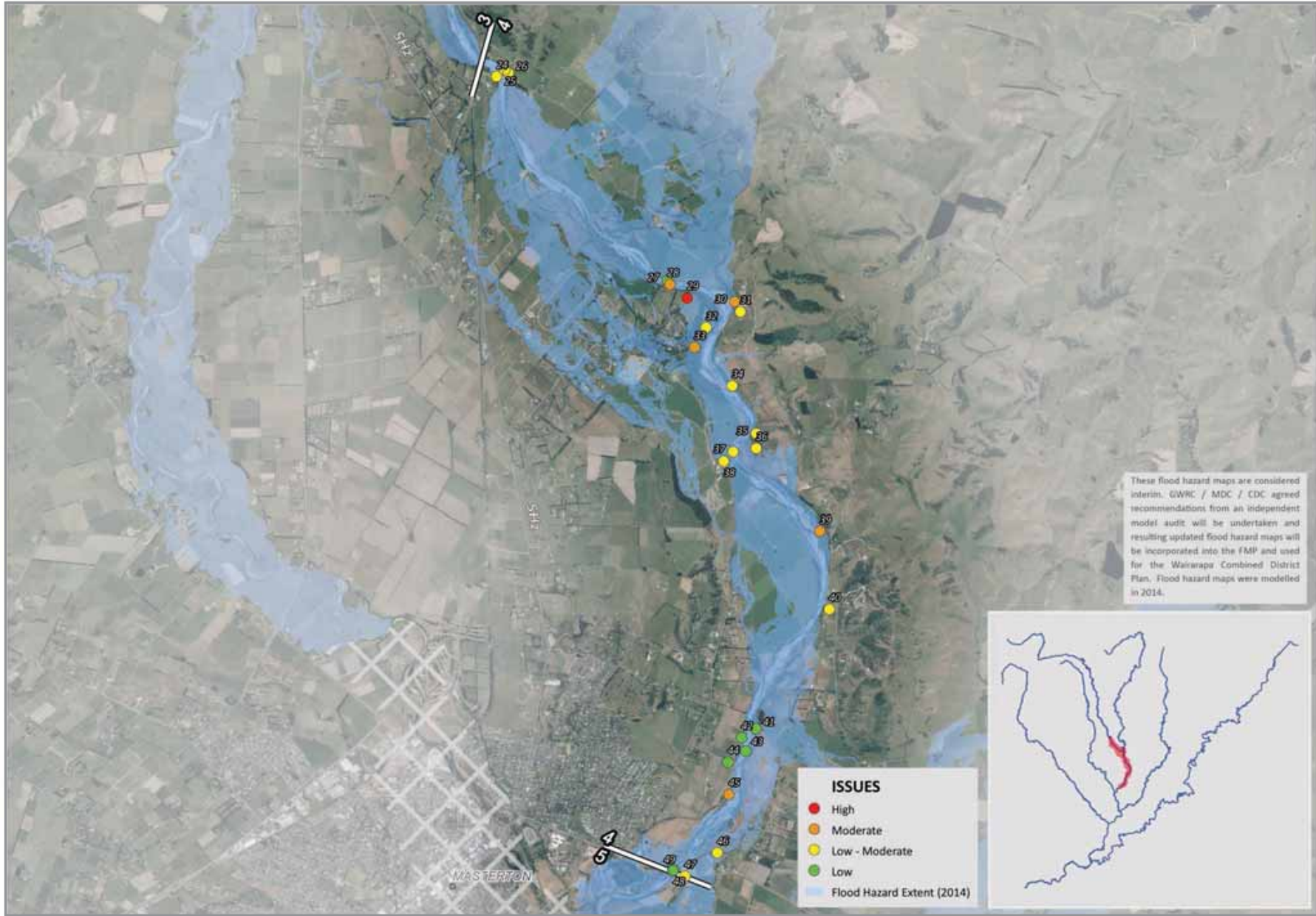


Double Bridges to Te Ore Ore – Reach 4

Flood and erosion issues

A total of 26 flood and erosion issues have been identified along this reach given its close proximity to Masterton. Issues have been ranked according to their consequence and likelihood (i.e. risk) and assigned an ID number [xx].

RISK LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
LOW	<p>Stopbank within erosion study area [27] A stopbank sits within the erosion study area and inside the existing management buffer extents.</p> <p>Water intake [41] A private subsurface intake that would be adversely affected by any changes in bed level.</p> <p>Water intake [42] A water intake sits within the erosion study area for use as part of a frost protection system.</p> <p>Channel alignment [43] The channel alignment is being artificially maintained by hard edge protection. The river naturally tends to a wider channel through this reach.</p>
	<p>House [44] A private house sits within the erosion study area. However, it is considered of low risk due to underlying geology and distance away from river. No currently managed issues exist.</p> <p>Te Ore Ore Bridge power lines [48] Sub-transmission lines cross the river north of the Te Ore Ore Bridge. The pylons are located within the erosion study area but are set back from the river bed and outside the active channel. No currently managed issues exist.</p> <p>Te Ore Ore Bridge [49] Te Ore Ore Bridge is relatively new and therefore less susceptible to scour issues. Weirs are located downstream which have historically been used to control bed levels for earlier bridges. These have been modified, and further changes to them could have impacts on this bridge. The bridge abutments sit within the erosion study area.</p>
	<p>Opaki water race intake [24] The Opaki Water race intake sits within the erosion study area and is affected by bed level changes within the active channel. The intake bed levels are relatively stable due to the proximity to the Double Bridges. Occasional maintenance undertaken by MDC is required to ensure continued operation.</p> <p>Rangitumau Road [26] The road sits within the erosion study area, however it is well protected by a rock bluff and therefore considered to be of low risk. No currently managed issues exist.</p> <p>Swimming hole [25] There is a popular but occasionally hazardous swimming hole at the base of the bluff near Rangitumau Road.</p> <p>House [31] A single dwelling sits within the erosion study area, but outside and above the 1% AEP flood event extents. No currently managed issues exist.</p> <p>Rathkeale College outbuildings [32] A number of small facilities for Rathkeale College are contained within the erosion study area and the 1% AEP flood extents.</p> <p>River bed armouring [34] The bed in locations downstream of Rathkeale College has a tendency to become 'armoured' and needs ongoing maintenance. This is believed to be caused by erosion of finer sediments from the adjacent cliffs.</p>
	<p>House [36, 35] Houses are located within the erosion study area and the 1% AEP flood extents. No currently managed issues exist.</p> <p>Private water intake [37] A private water take is situated with the erosion study area, however there are no known issues with its ongoing operation. No currently managed issues exist.</p> <p>Outbuildings [38] A farm storage building, or possibly utility structure, is located within the erosion study area, but outside the 1% AEP flood extent. No currently managed issues exist.</p> <p>Houses [40] Two houses on Black Rock Road sit within the erosion study area. While these properties sit outside the modelled 1% AEP flood extent, they would be affected by any overflow occurring through the water race.</p> <p>Industrial yards [47] Sheds, machinery and possibility of contaminants sitting within the erosion study area and the 1% AEP flood extent. No currently managed issues exist.</p> <p>Te Ore Ore stopbank [46] This is a low standard stopbank that protects several properties. The modelled 1% AEP event overtops this stopbank and affects a number of properties behind it and Te Ore Ore/Castlepoint Road.</p>
MODERATE	<p>Erosion control works [28] Ongoing erosion controls are required to protect the Rathkeale Stopbank which is currently at risk of being undermined.</p> <p>Henley Lakes water intake [45] The water intake for Henley Lake occasionally has issues associated with channel alignment and changes in bed level.</p> <p>Urupā Site [30] A historic urupā site sits on the edge of a cliff above the Ruamahanga River and within the erosion study area.</p> <p>Rathkeale College Sewage Pond [33] Currently unused sewage settlement ponds for Rathkeale College sit within both the erosion study area and the 1% AEP flood extents.</p> <p>Black Rock Road [39] Black Rock Road is located within the erosion study area. It has required erosion protection within the last 10 years.</p>
HIGH	<p>Rathkeale stopbank [29] The Rathkeale Stopbank sits well within the buffer and erosion study area and is currently protected to a low erosion security standard by ongoing erosion management works.</p>



ISSUES - Reach 4: Double Bridges to Te Ore Ore

Double Bridges to Te Ore Ore – Reach 4

Response

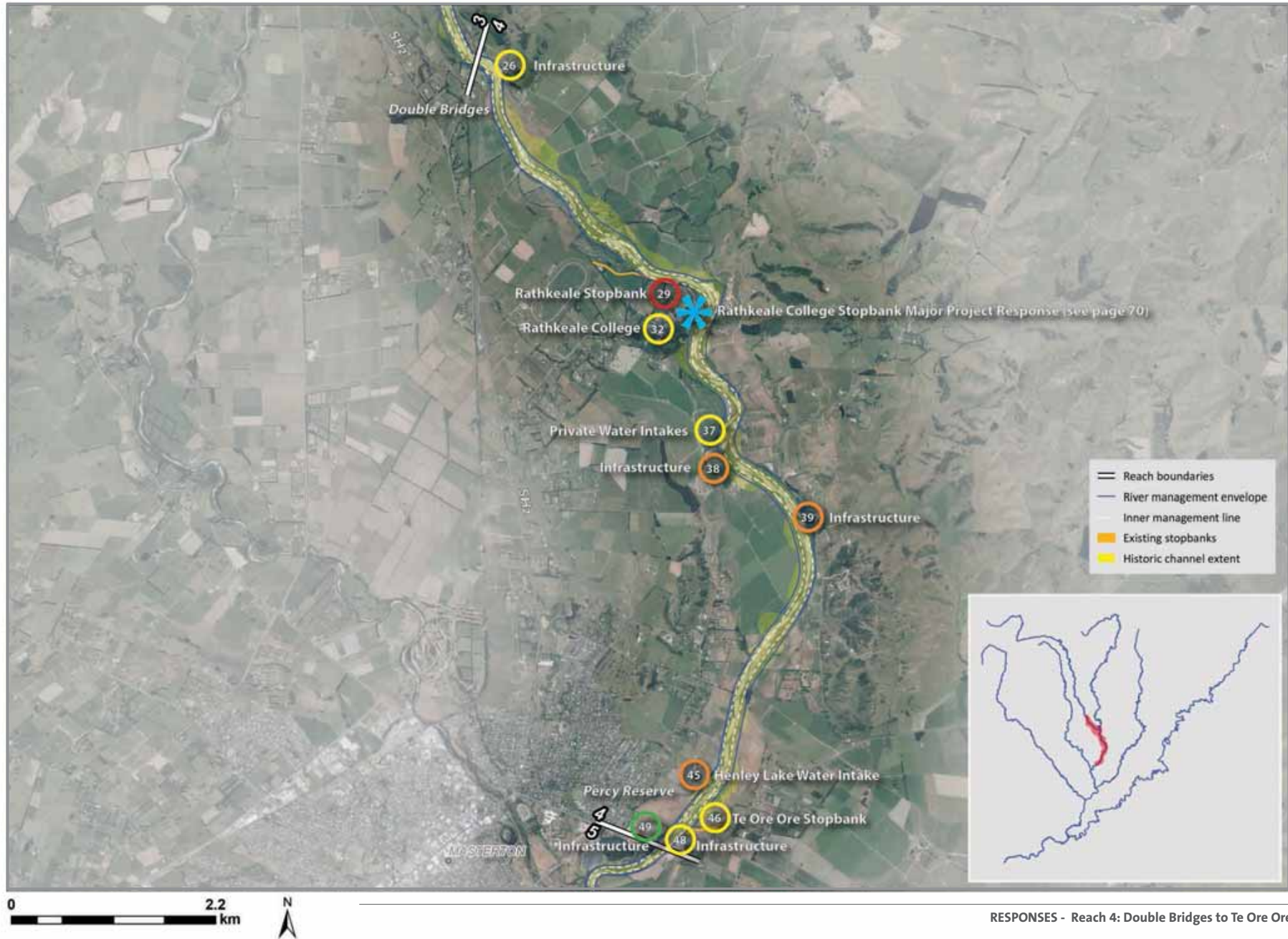
Common methods and specific responses that apply to this reach are set out below. The common methods used to address specific issues are listed in *Appendix 5*.

Reach Specific Responses

	ISSUE ID	SITE	TYPE OF RESPONSE	MEASURES	LEVEL OF SERVICE (AEP)		RESPONSIBILITY		PRIORITY
					CURRENT	TARGET	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	
SPECIFIC RESPONSES	29	Rathkeale stopbank	Emergency management	The stopbank at Rathkeale College breach scenarios will be defined to identify likely overflow routes and consequences of failure affecting the college and accesses to the college. While it is unlikely that a breach or failure of a relocated and upgraded stopbank will occur, it is possible that any overdesign event will affect access into the college area during such an event leaving the college, its pupils and staff more vulnerable.	5%	1%	GWRC	Rathkeale College, Landowners	High
	32	Rathkeale College	Emergency management	WREMO to develop an emergency management plan with Rathkeale College for large flood events. In a 1% AEP event without further improvement to the protection infrastructure, the college will be cut off from access to external services for a short period of time due to an overland flow path that runs south of the college. Due to local topography it is likely that heavy rainfall events in the vicinity of the college could have a similar effect of cutting road access.		1%	Community	WREMO	High
	45	Henley Lake water intake	River management – Bed level monitoring	GWRC to work with Masterton District Council to maintain security of intake for Henley Lakes. The river management activities will be planned to not compromise intake functionality.			GWRC	MDC	Medium
	46	Te Ore Ore stopbank	River management	Define the level of service requirement to current standard and maintain to this defined standard.			GWRC	Landowners	Medium
	26, 38, 39, 48, 49	Infrastructure	Emergency management	Inform asset owners of risks to infrastructure assets in this reach and encourage them to prepare contingency plans to address flood and erosion risks. GWRC and WREMO to provide advice and support if requested.		1%	Asset owners	WREMO	Medium
	37	Private water intake		River management envelopes will contribute to security of private water takes. Private water takes will have low risk of damage up to a 20% AEP event. Damage to structures is more likely up to a 5% AEP event.		20%	Landowners	GWRC	Low
		Percy Reserve	Planning and policy	Policy development to address freedom camping in the reserve			MDC	Community	Medium
COMMON METHODS		Double Bridges	Environmental enhancement	Establish a care group and work with local groups to formalise this area as a recreation spot. Improve the awareness of safety around water in the vicinity of this area. Raise awareness of cultural significance of the river in the vicinity of Double Bridges.			Community	GWRC	Medium
		Entire reach	River management	River management envelope, river bed level monitoring, gravel extraction and analysis, riparian planting of buffers, pest management in riparian planted buffer, pool-riffle-run envelope, historic channel lines, isolated works support, Code of Practice, mixed riparian planting within buffers, alternative land uses within riparian planted buffers					
		Entire reach	Planning and policy	Land use controls, flood hazard maps, rural stopbank policy, scheme funding decision making policy, abandonment/retirement of assets, strategic land purchase					
		Entire reach	Emergency management	Emergency management planning, community resilience, flood forecasting and warning system					
	Entire reach	Environmental enhancement	Environmental Strategy, Community Support Officer, Riparian Management Officer, care group and clubs						

Stopbank Summary

ISSUE ID	NAME	CURRENT PURPOSE	LENGTH OF STOPBANK (M)	LENGTH INSIDE BUFFER ZONE (M)	CONDITION RATING (2016) (GOOD/1/2/3/4/5 POOR)	CRITICALITY	BENEFITING WHOM? (PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL, PRIVATE MULTIPLE, PUBLIC, OTHER)	LEVEL OF PROTECTION (AEP)	OTHER ISSUES	FMP DIRECTION	FMP PRIORITY
29	Rathkeale A	Protects school and surrounding area from flooding up to around a 5% AEP	450	0	2	High	School/Private Multiple	5%		Continue existing asset management	Low
29	Rathkeale B	Protects school and surrounding area from flooding up to around a 5% AEP	900	900	4	High	School/Private Multiple	5%	Directly adjacent to river, trees in stopbank	Major Project Response	High
46	Te Ore Ore	Provides some protection to Te Ore Ore Road and local land up to around a 10% AEP	450	0	3	Low	Multiple private/Public road	10%	Low quality, rutted and uneven crest	Continue existing asset management	Low





Major Project Response Summary: Rathkeale College Stopbank

The issue

Rathkeale College is a boys' secondary school located approximately 5km north of Masterton, on an inside bend of the Ruamahanga River. This reach of the Ruamahanga River is extremely narrow, which has caused significant erosion of the banks on both sides of the river.

There is infrastructure within the erosion hazard zone and associated vegetative buffer zone on both banks. A pivot irrigator has been installed on the farmland on the north bank, and a stopbank is present along the boundary of the Rathkeale school grounds.

The stopbank is of poor quality, with mature trees growing too close to the bank on the river side. The buffer between the stopbank and the river is very narrow and has been under consistent erosion pressure. Stopgap erosion protection measures including debris fences and rock groynes have been used to protect the stopbank.

The erosion pressure through this reach is anticipated to remain, and therefore a long-term solution that removes the existing infrastructure from the buffer is necessary.

The current vegetative buffer through this reach is significantly narrower than that present upstream or downstream of the reach. This is not considered ideal as it requires significant expense and work to maintain or reinstate the banks after erosion occurs. Planting the full width of the existing buffer, and potentially widening the buffer through this reach, would be beneficial.

Relationship with common methods

The options for this reach (outlined below) are consistent with the use of the common methods 'river edge envelopes' and 'riparian planting of buffers'.

Description

General

GWRC staff and Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga FMP Subcommittee members have undertaken discussions with the adjacent landowners to develop an option for this reach.

Options for this reach include:

- Fully planting the existing (narrow) vegetative buffer
- Fully planting a widened vegetative buffer
- Retreating the Rathkeale stopbank further back from the river edge
- Increasing the width of the river channel
- Realigning the river channel
- Removal of trees within the current inner management line

Implications

All of the options outlined involve the loss of some productive land for the adjacent landowners. River widening, or realignment will have impacts on the river ecology through the reach during construction.

Priority

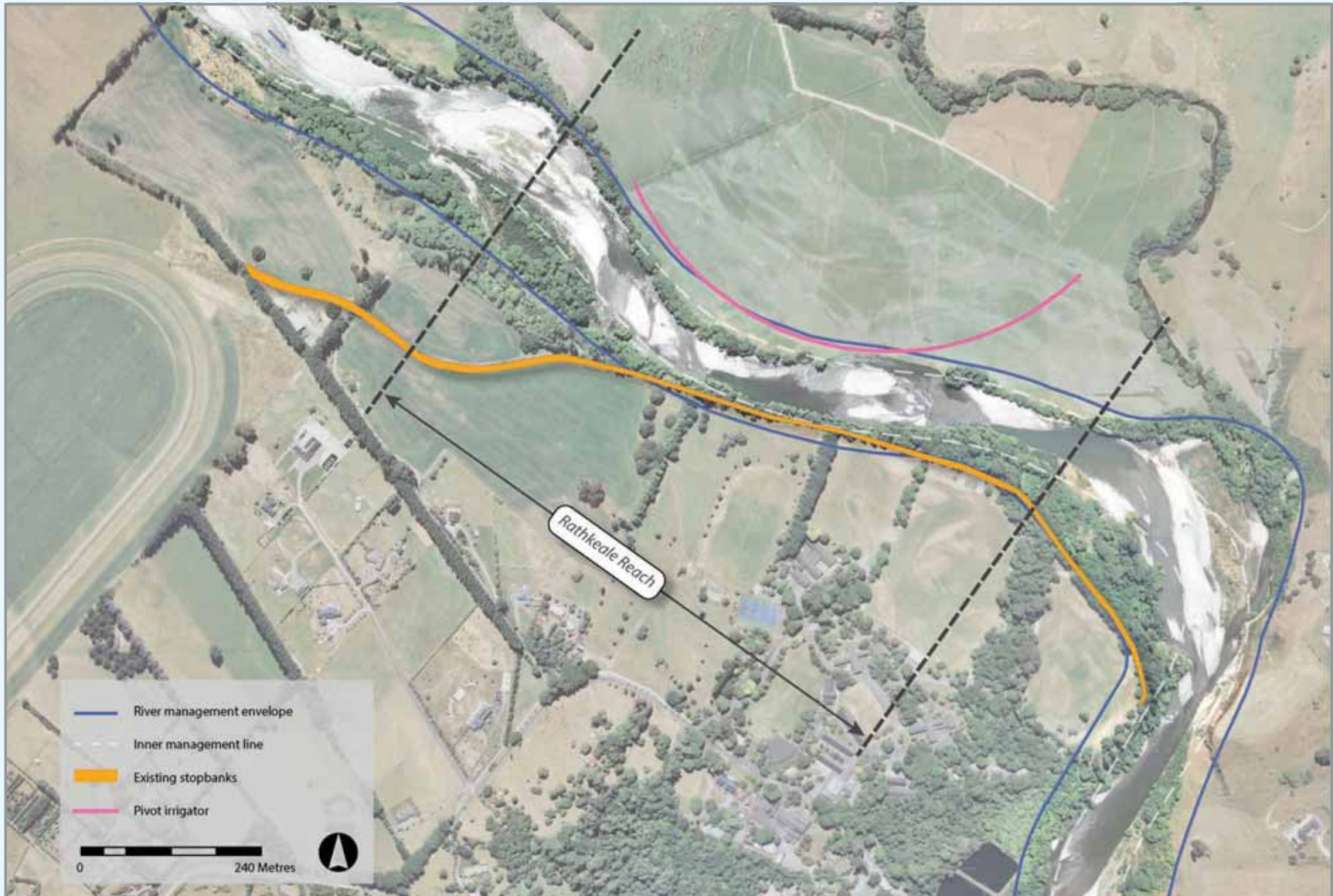
Medium. There has been recent bank erosion on both sides of the river through this reach, including damage to the Rathkeale stopbank (see photo) although this has since been reinstated.

Level of Service

A 1% AEP (with climate change) level of service, to be confirmed with Rathkeale College and local residents.



REFERENCE NUMBER	MANAGEMENT MEASURE	CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE	THREATS TO CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE	PROPOSED LEVEL OF SERVICE	PRIMARY REASON FOR RESPONSE	RESPONSIBILITY	PRIORITY	COST	FUNDING
28 and 29	TBC	Low	Erosion by the river, overtopping of stopbank	1% AEP, including climate change	To increase flooding protection to Rathkeale College and reduce erosion risk to stopbank and Rathkeale College	GWRC / Rathkeale?	Medium	\$TBC	Capital funding TBC



Rathkeale College Stopbank

Te Ore Ore to Waingawa – Reach 5

Character

This reach extends from Te Ore Ore Bridge to the south of Masterton through the Masterton Plains. Urbanising influences characterise parts of the western banks of this reach including increased public access adjoining Henley Lakes, the presence of Masterton Cleanfill, and the earthworks and ponds associated with the Homebush Waste Water Treatment Plant. Below the confluence with the Waipoua River, the river channel tends to be managed as a single thread enclosed by willow and poplar belts along its margins, with limited public access.

Key Characteristics

Channelised bed through a gravel corridor

Increasing urbanising influences along its western margins

Poplar and willow bank planting

Values

Modified banks including stopbanks are common along this reach, with willow and poplar tree belts also frequently established throughout this area. This has resulted in a high level of landscape modification overall with corresponding low-medium scenic values.

The close proximity of Masterton has resulted in a variety of recreation values including a well-used recreation area established at Henley Lake Park. This includes recognised fishing areas for rainbow trout and perch. The popularity of fishing increases to the north of this reach in closer proximity to the edge of Masterton. Kayaking also occurs throughout this area in association with flatter water which is easily accessible for beginners.

There are swimming sites throughout this reach particularly at the northern end of the reach in close proximity to Masterton. A preference for swim sites upstream of the Homebush Waste Water Treatment Plant was also identified in relation to cultural and recreational values.

Terrestrial habitats of ecological value identified along this reach include areas of unfenced indigenous forest, mixed exotic-indigenous forest, indigenous treeland, stonefield, boulderfield, natural wetlands and ponds.

There are numerous cultural sites identified throughout this reach including marae, historic pā and house sites, urupā, baptism sites, mixing of mauri, a taniwha lair and associations with mahinga kai.

Key Floodplain Management Points

- River maintenance activities will involve more works to maintain stopbank conditions, and river enhancement opportunities will be explored and supported. There is an opportunity for the community to decide to raise the level of service in the reach and install more erosion protection structures in currently unprotected areas. This option has the higher associated costs of annual maintenance.
- Greater effort will be used to implement buffers where possible, but this FMP acknowledges that maintaining existing rock protection works and continuing to use new rock will be required to protect important community infrastructure and assets.
- Recognise the importance of the confluence of the Waipoua and Ruamāhanga Rivers.
- Work with Masterton District Council to protect Homebush Waste Water Treatment Plant assets from flooding and erosion impacts.
- Work with Masterton District Council to protect Henley Lake Park and recreation area from negative effects of flooding and erosion.
- Work with Masterton District Council to protect and ensure continued operation of Wardells Road Bridge.
- Work with Masterton District Council to protect the Masterton landfill and protect the environment from any damage that may be a risk as a result of flooding and erosion.

LANDSCAPE VALUES

LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION SCENIC VALUE

High Low / Medium

RECREATION VALUES

Angler access, kayak access, jet boat access, fishing, kayaking, jet boating, swimming

HERITAGE VALUES

-

CULTURAL VALUES

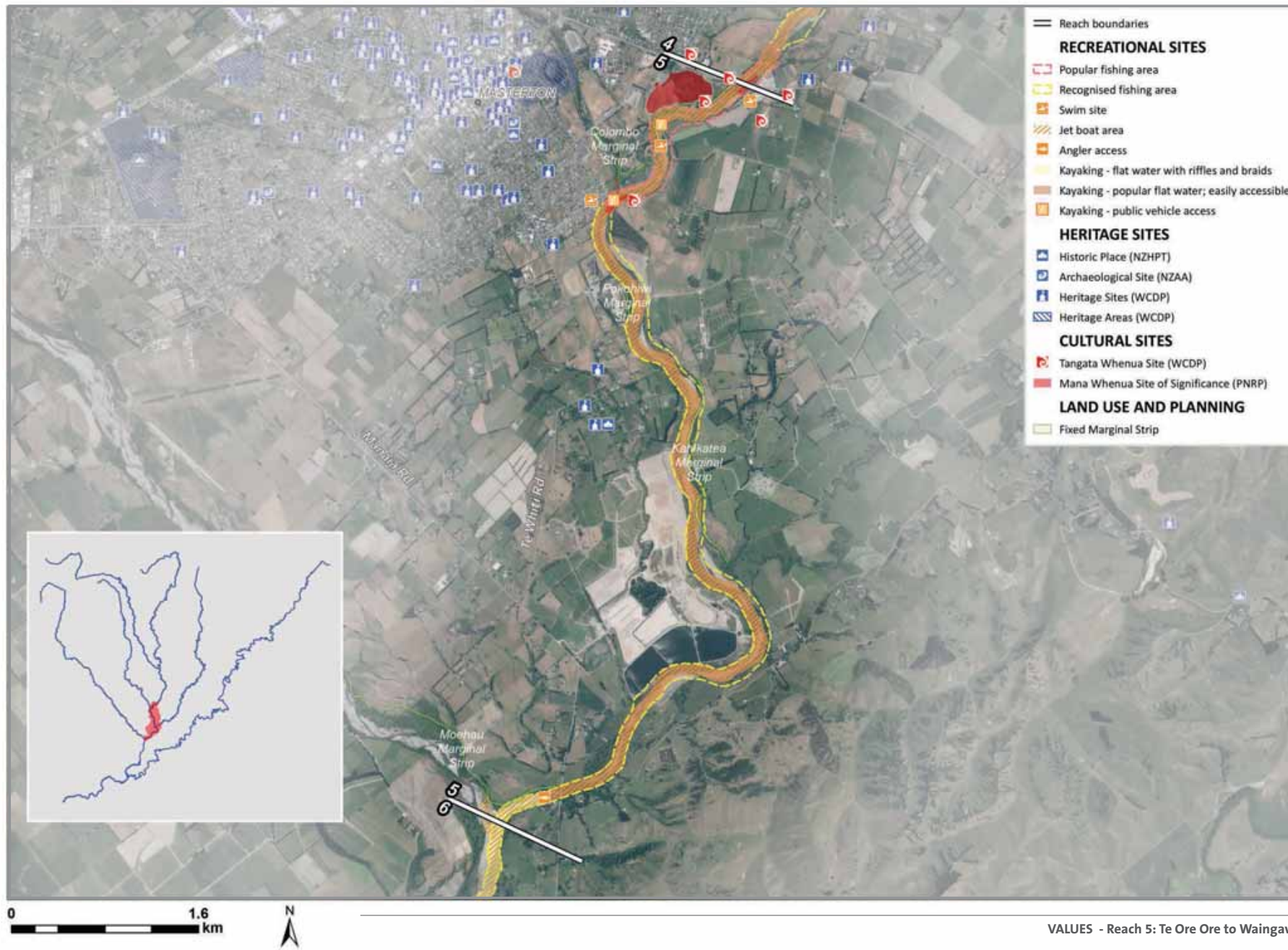
Tangata whenua sites (WCDP), Mana whenua Sites of Significance (pNRP) - Historic pā sites, historic house sites, historic baptisms sites, marae sites, urupā, taniwha lair, mahinga kai, mixing of mauri, water spirit and guardian, swimming place, wāhi kauhoe, puna rongoā; source of weaving material, puna raranga; outrigger canoe, waka ama

LAND USE AND PLANNING

Rural (Primary Production), Rural (Special), Road, River, Residential, Flood Protection and Mitigation, Sewage Treatment and Disposal, Waste Management, Cemetery.

ECOLOGICAL VALUES

Unfenced indigenous forest, Mixed exotic-indigenous forest, Indigenous treeland, Stonefields and boulderfields, Natural wetlands and ponds

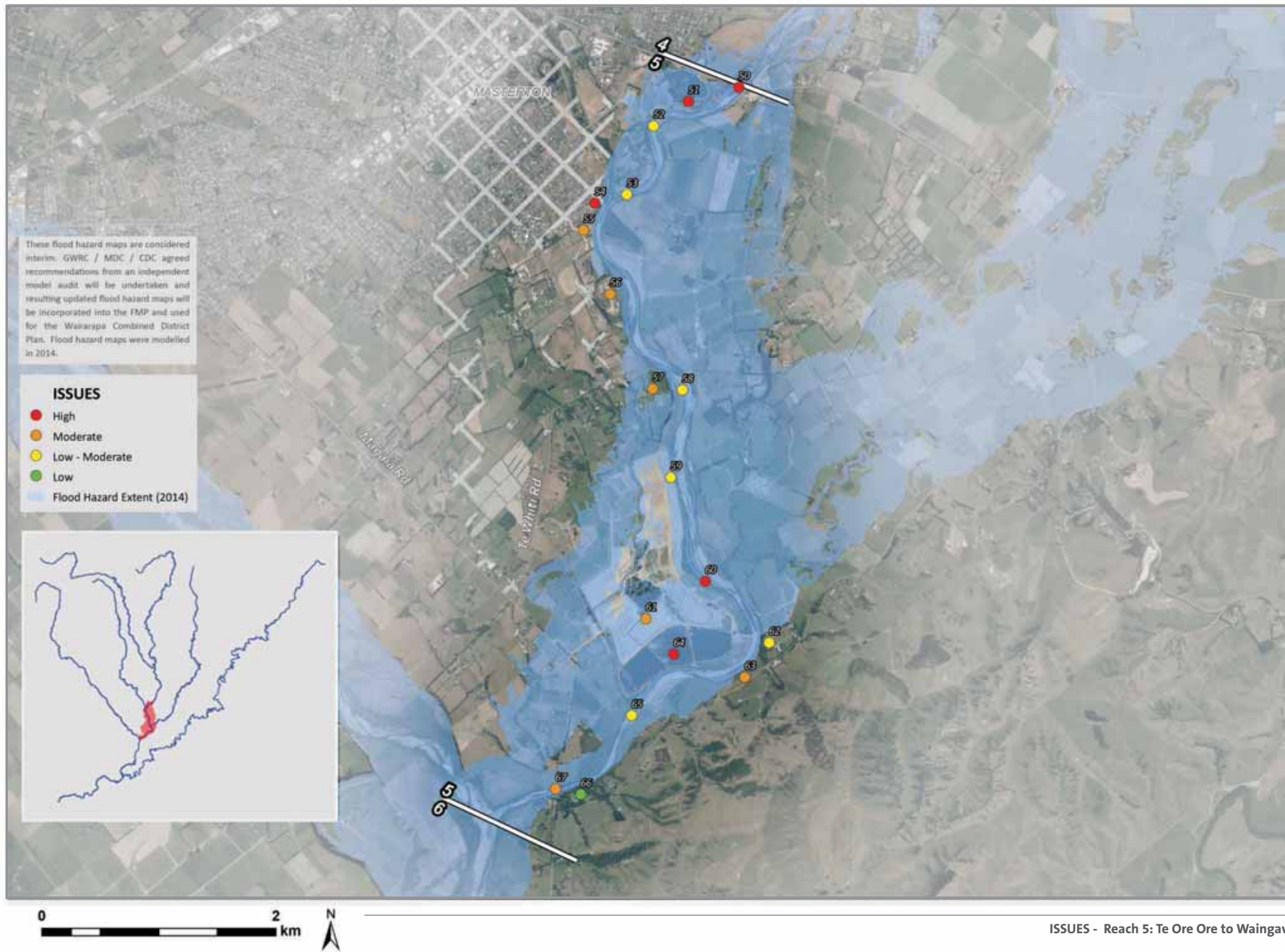


Te Ore Ore to Waingawa – Reach 5

Flood and erosion issues

A total of 18 flood and erosion issues have been identified along this reach. Issues have been ranked according to their consequence and likelihood (i.e. risk) and assigned an ID number [xx].

RISK LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
LOW	<p>Houses [66] Three houses sit within the erosion study area; however this area has no history of erosion and the high bank with cemented deposits acts to reduce risk to this location. No currently managed issues exist.</p>
LOW TO MODERATE	<p>Distribution lines [52] Distribution lines cross the river from Henley Lake Park, where pylons on both banks sit within the erosion study area. However, these are set back from the bank edges and are therefore considered to be at lower risk. No currently managed issues exist.</p> <p>Narrow channel at confluence [53] The river becomes very narrow immediately upstream of the confluence with the Waipoua. Flooding frequently occurs across the true left bank affecting a number of paddocks. This has a beneficial effect in reducing erosion pressures at River Road.</p> <p>Stopbank [59] The section of the stopbank downstream of the landfill has an unknown level of service. This stopbank is part of the protection for the Homebush Wastewater Treatment Plant.</p> <p>House [62] A single dwelling on Lees Pakaraka Road sits within the erosion study area but is outside the modelled 1%AEP flood extent. It is currently protected by rock erosion protection.</p> <p>Channel alignment [65] The channel alignment continues to push outside of its design alignment. Ongoing rock groyne protection has been required to maintain the designed alignment.</p> <p>Channel alignment [58] Historically the channel has been wider at this location. The design channel alignment through this reach is very narrow. This possibly has upstream and downstream effects.</p>
MODERATE	<p>Riverside Cemetery [55] The cemetery sits within the erosion study area. It has historically suffered erosion and light rock protection is in place to manage some of these effects.</p> <p>Closed landfill site [56] This closed landfill site has suffered from ongoing erosion. It is currently protected by a combination of rock groyne and willow buffers. Possible erosion of contaminated material is a concern.</p> <p>Stopbank [57] A varying standard stopbank with a level of protection between 5% AEP and 10% AEP. This stopbank is of very poor quality and is infested with trees. A number of downstream properties benefit from the protection it provides, including the Homebush Waste Water Treatment Plant.</p> <p>Homebush Waste Water Treatment Plant (HWWTP) [61] The Masterton WWTP site is within the erosion study area and the modelled flood extent for the 1% AEP flood event. While the HWWTP has some stopbanks with a 1% AEP level of protection, these are not continuous upstream, and flooding is modelled to outflank these structures.</p> <p>Lees Pakaraka Road [63] Lees Pakaraka Road sits within the erosion study area and on the edge of the 1% AEP flood extent. It is currently protected by rock erosion protection.</p> <p>Wardells Bridge [67] The bridge abutments sit within the erosion study area. The bed in vicinity of the bridge has been observed over a long period to be a stable site with low risk of erosion and scour. No currently managed issues exist.</p>
HIGH	<p>Te Ore Ore Bridge weirs [50] The Te Ore Ore weirs were installed to protect the bridges crossing the river upstream, they have suffered damage in past floods, and for a time were deemed hazardous to river users. Work has been carried out on the weirs to make them less hazardous and less visually obtrusive, however sections of the weirs remain in place, acting like groyne.</p> <p>Henley Lakes [51] The banks adjacent to Henley Lakes Park are continually under erosion pressure. There is current work in progress to establish vegetative buffers and retreat the existing bank edge to reduce the erosive impacts. A significant area of the park is within the design channel. The narrow river width creates additional erosion pressure.</p> <p>River Road properties [54] 14 River Road properties sit within the erosion study area. A dangerous erosion hazard was observed here in the 1998 floods and some parts of these properties eroded into the river. This erosion is currently managed by a series of heavy rock groyne, this requires ongoing maintenance and management.</p> <p>HWWTP irrigation beds [60] The irrigation beds for the Homebush Waste Water Treatment Plant are within the erosion study areas and the erosion management buffer areas for the river. They are vulnerable to a greater than 50% AEP flood event.</p> <p>HWWTP discharge point [64] The Masterton Wastewater Treatment Plant discharge point sits within the erosion study area.</p>



Te Ore Ore to Waingawa – Reach 5

Response

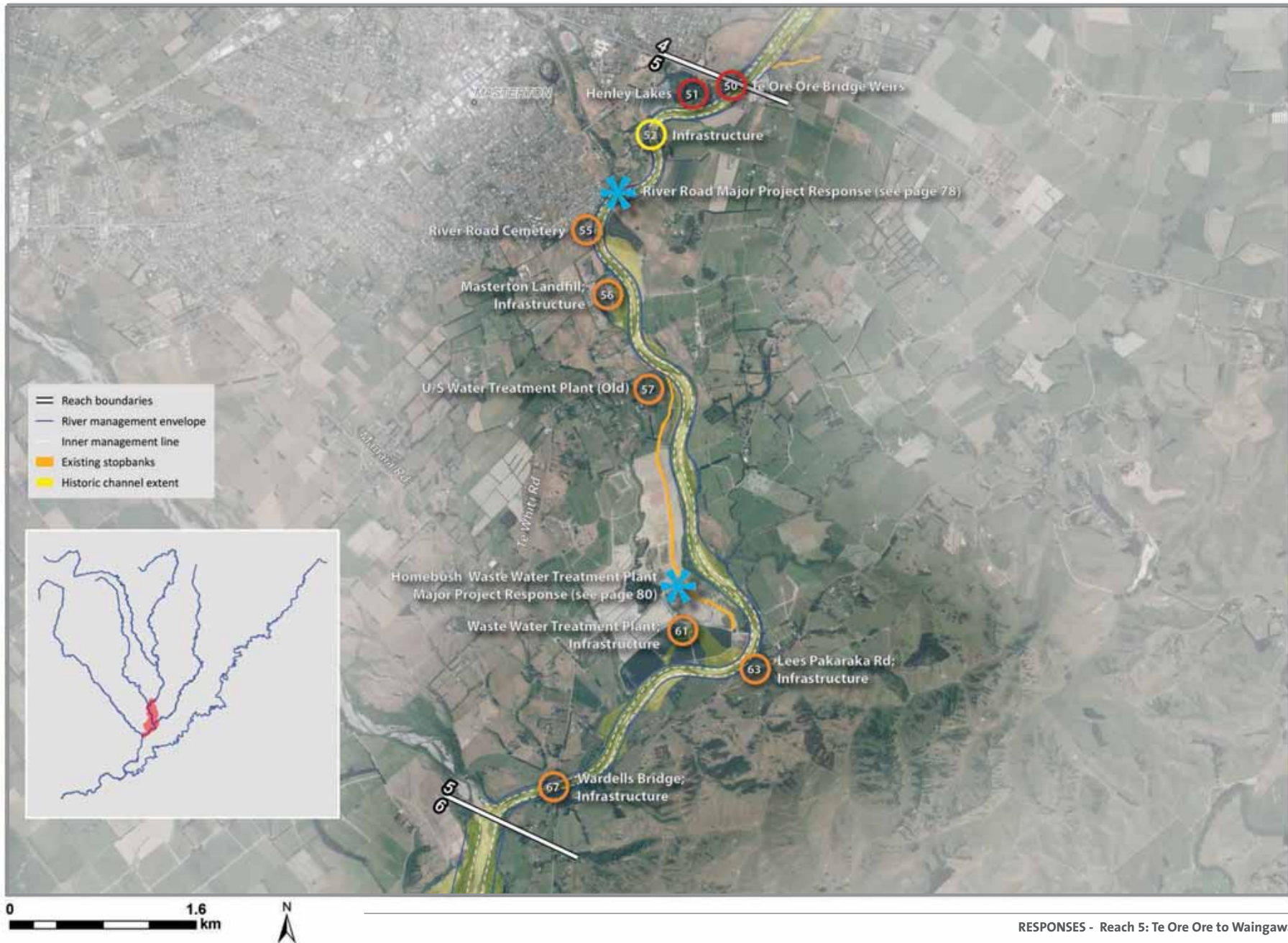
Common methods and specific responses that apply to this reach are set out below. The common methods used to address specific issues are listed in *Appendix 5*.

Reach Specific Responses

ISSUE ID	SITE	TYPE OF RESPONSE	MEASURES	LEVEL OF SERVICE (AEP)		RESPONSIBILITY		PRIORITY
				CURRENT	TARGET	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	
51	Henley Lakes	River management	Narrow design lines to be reconsidered during design lines update process. Until then the narrow channel will be maintained as usual.	20%	5%	GWRC	MDC	Medium
50	Te Ore Ore Bridge weirs	River management	Remove remains of rail iron and concrete block weirs.			GWRC	MDC	Medium
55 56	River Road Cemetery and Masterton Landfill	River management	Prior to implementation of the River Road Major Project Response (page 78), continue to maintain the rock groynes established to provide erosion protection.			GWRC	MDC	High
61	Waste Water Treatment Plant	Planning and policy	Refer to Homebush Waste Water Treatment Plant Major Project Response (page 80)			MDC	GWRC	Medium
63	Lees Pakaraka Rd	River management	Continue to maintain protection to Lees Pakaraka Road in conjunction with MDC.	5%	5%	MDC	GWRC	Medium
67	Wardells Bridge	River management	Continue to monitor bed levels and erosion risk to abutments. Supported by the river envelopes tool.		1%	MDC	GWRC	Medium
52 56 61 63 67	Infrastructure	Emergency management	Inform asset owners of risks to infrastructure assets in this reach and encourage them to prepare contingency plans to address flood and erosion risks. GWRC and WREMO to provide advice and support if requested.		>1%	Asset owners	WREMO	Medium
COMMON METHODS	Entire reach	River Management	River management envelope, river bed level monitoring, gravel extraction and analysis, riparian planting of buffers, pest management in riparian planted buffer, pool-riffle-run envelope, historic channel lines, isolated works support, Code of Practice, mixed riparian planting within buffers, alternative land uses within riparian planted buffers					
	Entire reach	Planning and policy	Land use controls, flood hazard maps, rural stopbank policy, scheme funding decision making policy, abandonment/retirement of assets, strategic land purchase					
	Entire reach	Emergency management	Emergency management planning, community resilience, flood forecasting and warning system					
	Entire reach	Environmental enhancement	Environmental Strategy, Community Support Officer, Riparian Management Officer, care group and clubs					

Stopbank Summary

ISSUE ID	NAME	CURRENT PURPOSE	LENGTH OF STOPBANK (M)	LENGTH INSIDE BUFFER ZONE (M)	CONDITION RATING (2016) (GOOD1/2/3/4/5 POOR)	CRITICALITY	BENEFITING WHOM? (PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL, PRIVATE MULTIPLE, PUBLIC, OTHER)	LEVEL OF PROTECTION (AEP)	OTHER ISSUES	FMP DIRECTION	FMP PRIORITY
57	U/S Water Treatment Plant (Old)	Provides a low level of protection to properties in immediate vicinity	820	150	4	Low	Multiple private/Public road	10%	Trees in stopbank, crest level discontinuity with WWTP (New) stopbank	Stopbank is low criticality and does not significantly affect flood risk to WWTP	Low
61	WWTP (New)	Provides protection to the Homebush WWTP	1,900	0	2	High	Masterton District Council Wastewater Treatment Plant	1%	This is not a GWRC asset and should be removed from asset register	MDC asset - Remove from GWRC asset register	Low



RESPONSES - Reach 5: Te Ore Ore to Waingawa



Major Project Response: River Road

The issue

A number of residential properties on River Road are located within an erosion hazard area, four of which are in close proximity to the current river bank. Active erosion has been observed in recent years, and during the 1998 flood event some parts of these properties were eroded into the river. While rock groynes have been constructed at the toe of the bank over a long period of time, they were not specifically designed to withstand large flood events and are not considered to provide a high level of security. Immediately downstream of the residential properties on River Road is the Masterton cemetery and the landfill, which are protected by a large number (19) of rock groynes as well as a reasonably well-established willow buffer.

Opportunities

The opportunity to widen and deepen the existing overland overflow path on the left bank of the Ruamāhanga floodplain was investigated to take a greater amount of flow and become operational in smaller (50% AEP) flood events. This area is a natural overflow path based on the existing topography observations from past floods. Historically the main channel flowed through the area, as seen on the cadastral plans. This option provided little reduction in velocities and erosion potential. An alternative to this is to widen by approximately 30m and realign the current main river channel through this reach to make room for construction of rock groynes and a planted buffer on the right bank immediately downstream of the Waipoua confluence. As well as making room for these new groynes and a buffer to protect the residential properties on River Road, the widening of this reach would reduce the pressure on the existing rock groynes that are protecting the cemetery and landfill.

Relationship with common methods

Making room for the river is consistent with the river management responses described in the common methods, along with improved planted buffers and rock groynes. The main channel is currently up to 10m inside the inner management line on the left bank.

Description

General

The current erosion risks at River Road, as well as the cemetery and landfill area immediately downstream, will be reduced by widening/realigning the main channel away from the current right bank by approximately 30m, combined with rock groynes and planted buffers. To provide a channel widening solution that fits with the existing structures in this reach requires a total length of widening of approximately 600m. Easements may be required to allow construction of the groynes on the River Road properties.

The 30m widening of this reach over a distance of 600m requires excavation of approximately 40,000m³ of material. It is expected that approximately half of this would be used for realignment at the upper end of the reach with the remaining being removed from the site through gravel extraction permits.

With the channel widening complete, a series of rock groynes can be constructed for approximately 150m from the confluence of the Waipoua/Ruamāhanga Rivers. Approximately six groynes would be constructed over a length of around 150m. Willow buffers would be planted in between the rock groynes to improve the overall level of protection.

Costs

Channel widening/gravel extraction work on the left bank of the Ruamāhanga River directly downstream of the Waipoua confluence for 600 m. Up to \$60,000 for bed/beach recontouring of 20,000 m³ in addition to 20,000 m³ of gravel extraction assumed to be through the permit system and extracted at no cost.

Rock Groynes - up to \$575,000 based on each groyne being approximately 250 tonnes, P&G and Contingency of 30% (savings could be achieved through reuse of existing rock, if appropriate). This will include channel widening/gravel extraction work on the left bank of the Ruamāhanga River, bed/beach recontouring, and strip vegetation.

Implications

The new rock groynes would be larger in scale than the existing groynes and would need to be sufficiently keyed into the river bank to maximise their structural integrity. This would require accessing and utilising private land associated with the adjacent River Road properties. To ensure protection and future maintenance access to these structures, easements through the affected properties will be required. Other legal considerations may also be required for the crown owned land that would be affected by the enlargement on the left bank. This may involve confirmation of accretion claim status and formalising a river works easement, and discontinued use of this land by the eastern river bank landowners for primary production. Initial consultation with affected property owners has been undertaken in late 2017.

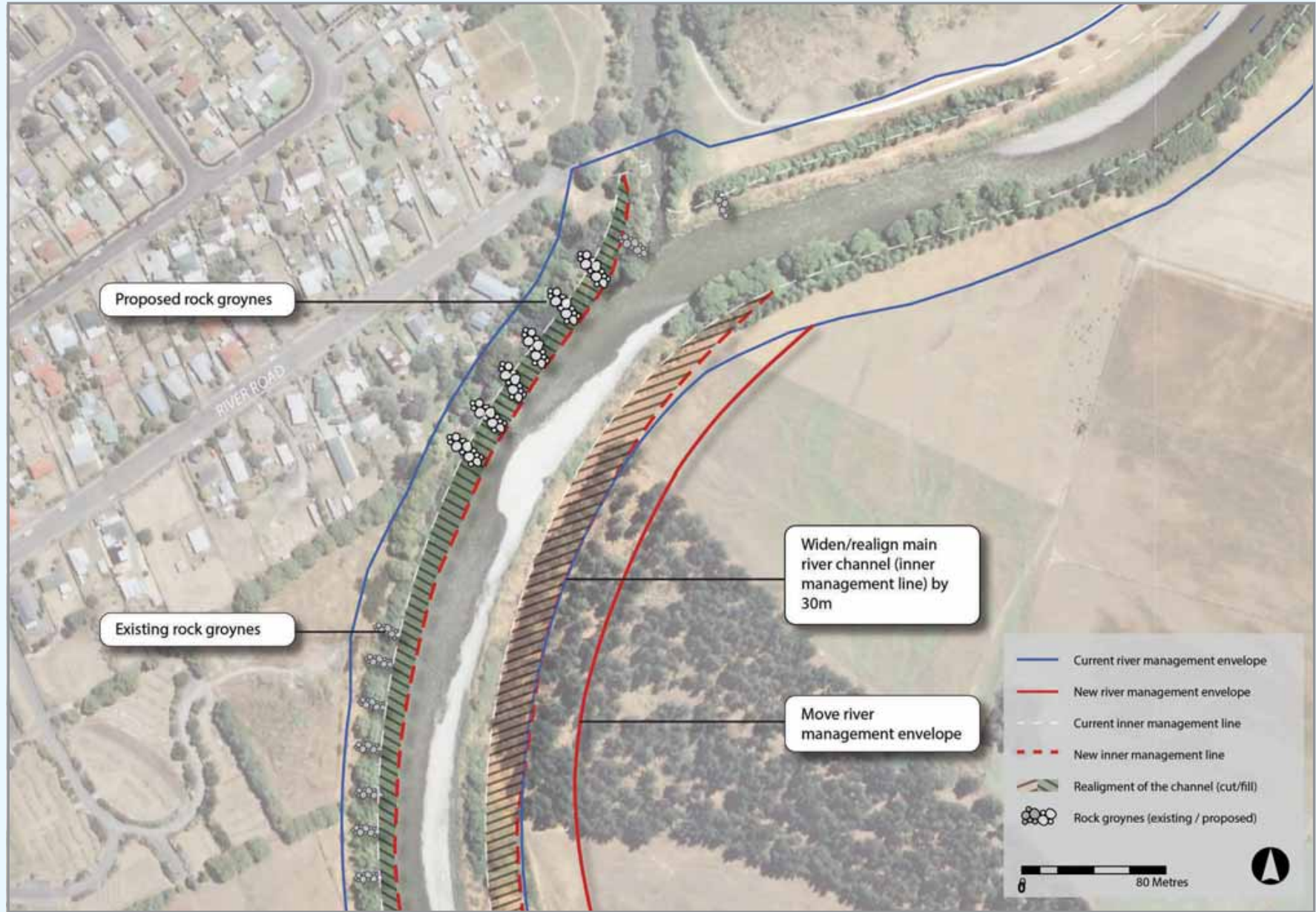
Priority

This response is classified as high importance and high priority.

Level of Service

A 1% AEP level of service is proposed.

REFERENCE NUMBER	MANAGEMENT MEASURE	CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE	THREATS TO CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE	PROPOSED LEVEL OF SERVICE	PRIMARY REASON FOR RESPONSE	RESPONSIBILITY	PRIORITY	COST	FUNDING
54	Increase bank protection to river edge at River Road and widen river channel	<5% AEP	Erosion by the river	1% AEP	To increase protection to River Road, Masterton	GWRC	High	\$575,000	Capital funding TBC
53	Easements and other legal costs as required.	N/A	Erosion by the river	N/A	To allow construction/maintenance of groynes and widening of river.	GWRC/MDC	High	\$50,000	Capital funding TBC



River Road



Major Project Response: Homebush Waste Water Treatment Plant

The issue

The most recent hydraulic modelling of the Upper Ruamāhanga and Waipoua Rivers (August 2014) indicates that in a 1% AEP flood event (with Climate Change to 2090) the stopbank adjacent to the Homebush Wastewater Treatment Plant (HWWTP) overtops and inundates the headworks facility (Issue ID 61). However, the base topographic data that was used for this model (2013 LiDAR and stopbank crest survey) was gathered prior to the construction of the new stopbank being completed. The hydraulic model is currently being updated with the as-built survey of the new stopbank and incorporating the thorough review that has been undertaken of the Waipoua design hydrology. Once this modelling has been completed the flood hazard evident to the headworks can be reviewed and the need for any additional works to improve the resilience of the facility considered. Based on the information currently available it is considered prudent to allow a provisional sum for possible flood mitigation works at the headworks facility.

It is also worth noting that the newly constructed pond embankments are approximately 0.5m higher than the stopbanks so it is unlikely that the ponds would be overtopped during a large (over 1% AEP) flood event.

The current hydraulic modelling also shows that the older (lower) section of stopbank downstream of the landfill (Issue ID 56) overtops in the 1% AEP flood event but the overflow tracks to the west of the the HWWTP in the Makoura Stream. Other issues in this reach relating to erosion hazard to the HWWTP irrigation beds (Issue ID 60) and the discharge point (Issue ID 64) can be managed with the common methods.

The newly upgraded stopbank is constructed on MDC land for the specific purpose of protecting MDC asset but is currently recognised as a GWRC asset. Discussion is ongoing around future maintenance and funding responsibilities for this asset.

Opportunities

The updated modelling results will provide a more accurate assessment of the risks to the HWWTP headworks but there will still be the possibility of the stopbank overtopping in an event larger than the 1% AEP flood or failing during an event lower than a 1% AEP flood due to piping or external erosion. Consideration of these residual risks could also be taken into account when considering options for increasing the resilience of the HWWTP headworks. There is the possibility of integrating the Three Rivers Trail and access to the Ruamāhanga River in this area but there would need to be careful consideration of health and safety and security issues around the HWWTP ponds and headworks.

Relationship with common methods

The other issues highlighted in this reach can be managed with the common methods, specifically the landfill stopbank "Rural Stopbanks Policy" (Issue ID 59), "Riparian Planting of Buffers" (Issue ID 59) and the "Code of Practice" (Issue ID 60 & 64)

Description

General

A provisional sum for increasing the resilience of the headworks facility, which could include an elevated plinth for the generator and raising electrical devices above flood levels.

Costs -\$50,000 (Provisional sum – subject to updated hydraulic modelling)

Implications

Inundation of the HWWTP headworks could result in damage to electrical equipment and the screens being overwhelmed, which would cause untreated wastewater to be discharged to the river.

Priority

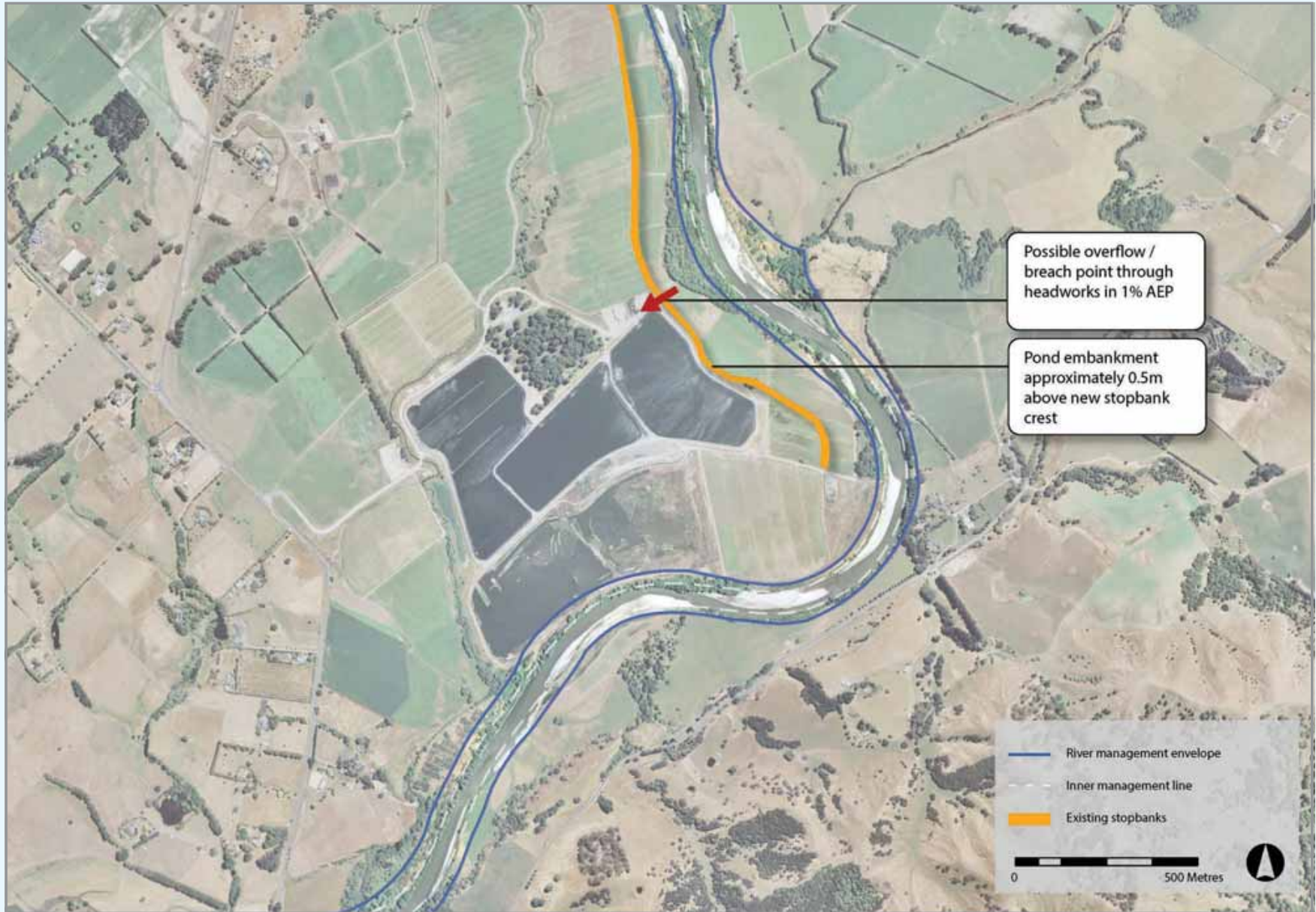
To be reviewed following assessment of modelling.

Level of Service

A 1% AEP level of service is required in HWWTP resource consent.



REFERENCE NUMBER	MANAGEMENT MEASURE	CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE	THREATS TO CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE	PROPOSED LEVEL OF SERVICE	PRIMARY REASON FOR RESPONSE	RESPONSIBILITY	PRIORITY	COST	FUNDING
61	Resilience works within headworks facility (plinth for generation, raising electrical works)	TBC	Stopbank overtopping	1% AEP	To increase resilience of HWWTP headworks in case of stopbank overtopping.	MDC	TBC	\$50,000	Capital funding TBC
59, 60 & 64	Common tools								



Homebush Waste Water Treatment Plant

Waingawa to Gladstone – Reach 6

Character

Downstream of the confluence of the Waingawa River, the Ruamahanga River corridor increases in width and continues in a broad semi-braided form. The northern part of the river skirts the western slopes of Foster’s Hill before opening out into the Central Plains towards the confluence with the Taueru River to the south. Pockets of remnant native vegetation and willow planting occur inside stopbanks established along the eastern river margin.

Key characteristics

Increasingly semi-braided form where waters of the Waingawa and Ruamahanga Rivers combine

Stopbanks enclosing remnant native and willow planting

Values

This reach flows through rural land used for primary production and predominantly established in pasture grassland. Stopbanks occur along this reach, some of which enclose native vegetation along the river margin, and result in a medium / high level of modification whilst retaining a medium level of scenic value.

Kayaking and fishing are popular along this reach, taking advantage of the pools, runs and riffles which occur. Jet boating access occurs in this reach, which is a popular area valued for having a semi-braided form which frequently changes course and offers new opportunities to ‘read’ a different course of navigation along the river. Several swim sites are also located along this reach including areas also associated with jet boat access at Gladstone Bridge.

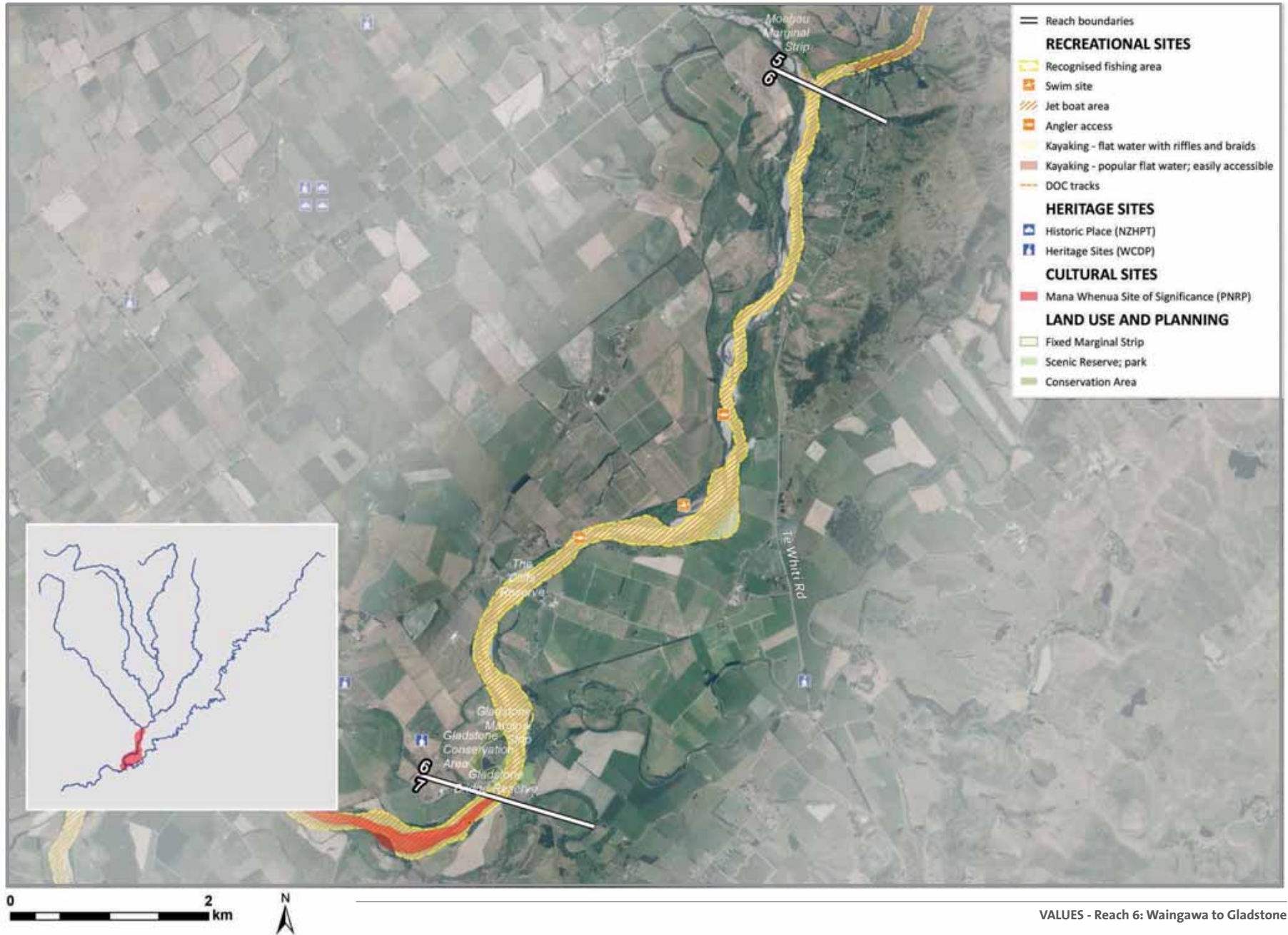
Important ecological values along this reach include an indigenous forest remnant along the Martinborough Masterton Road (Ruamahanga River Terrace RAP), together with terrestrial habitats which encompass areas of unfenced indigenous forest, mixed exotic-indigenous forest and indigenous treeland. Important habitat for banded dotterels, black-fronted dotterels and pied stilts also occurs in association with broad stonefield and boulderfield river margins.

Several cultural sites occur along this reach including wāhi tapu associated with the mixing of waters from different rivers, a historic house site and a historic spring. Gladstone Inn is also a heritage site identified in the WCDP to the east of Gladstone Bridge.

Key Floodplain Management Points

- This FMP will shift the focus of river maintenance towards more intensive implementation of vegetated buffers. The design buffers will be allowed to erode when and where appropriate. This method will replace previous work practices of immediately responding to erosion issues with machinery in the channel.
- This FMP will address the issues associated with scheme stopbanks and increase river enhancement works.
- Protect the Ruamahanga River Terraces RAP site from negative impacts of flooding and erosion.
- Recognise the importance of the confluence of the Taueru and Ruamahanga Rivers and the Waingawa confluence.
- Work with the asset owner of the Gladstone Bridge to protect and maintain its operation.
- Work with Carterton District Council to continue the management of erosion risk to Dakins Road.

LANDSCAPE VALUES		RECREATION VALUES	HERITAGE VALUES	CULTURAL VALUES	LAND USE AND PLANNING	ECOLOGICAL VALUES
LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION	SCENIC VALUE					
Medium / High	Medium	Angler access, kayak access, jet boat access, fishing, jet boating, swimming	Gladstone Inn (WCDP)	Washing after child birth, historic spring, historic baptism site, historic house site, mixing of mauri	Rural (Primary Production), Rural (Special), Road, River, Flood Protection and Mitigation	Ruamahanga River Terrace (RAP), Unfenced indigenous forest, Mixed exotic-indigenous forest, Indigenous treeland, Stonefields and boulderfields, Natural wetlands and ponds

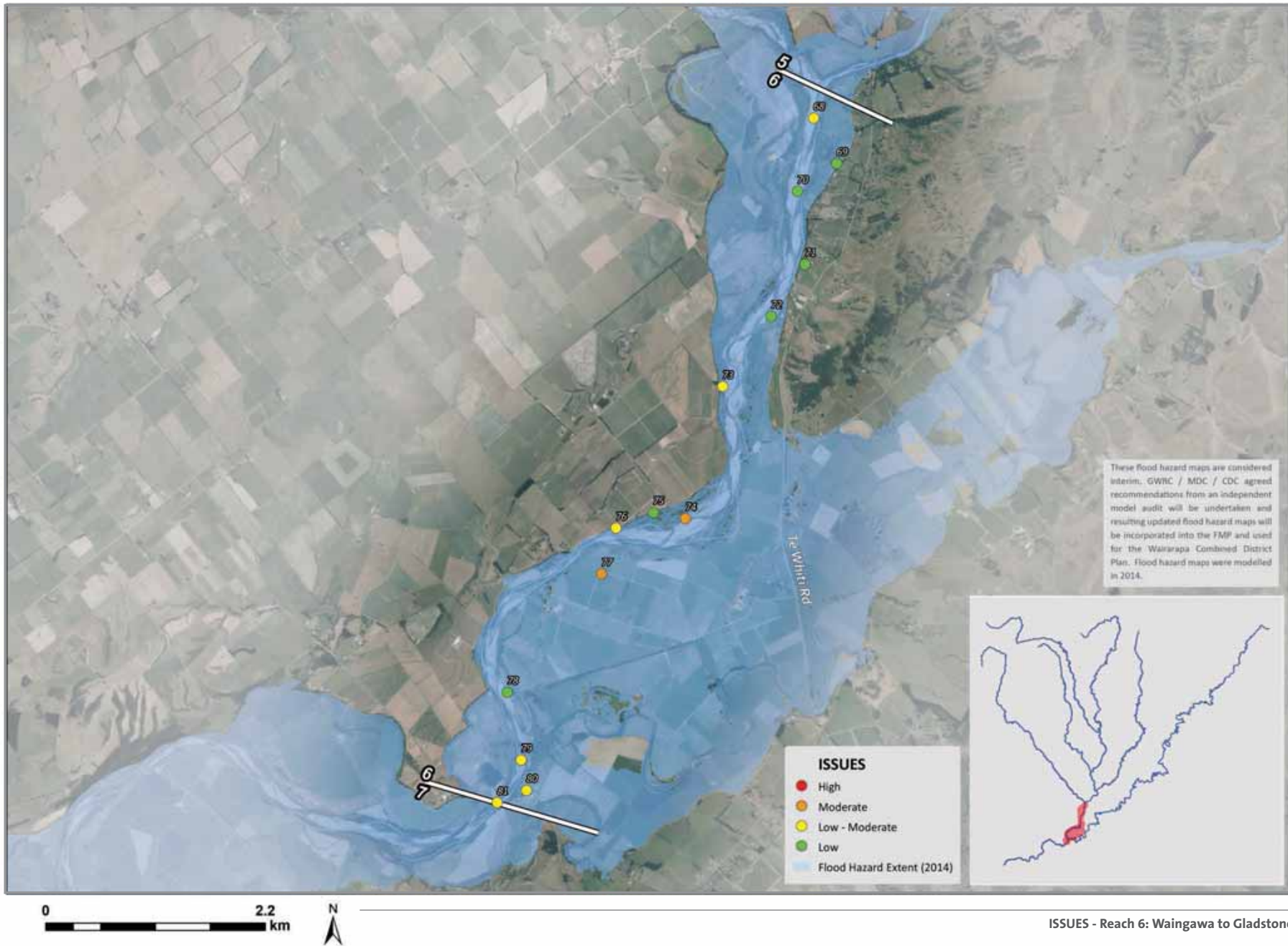


Waingawa to Gladstone – Reach 6

Flood and erosion issues

A total of 14 flood and erosion issues are identified along this reach. Issues have been ranked according to their consequence and likelihood (i.e. risk) and assigned an ID number [xx].

RISK LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
LOW	<p>Ruamāhanga River Terrace RAP site [69] The RAP site sits on the edge of the 1% AEP flood extent and within the erosion study area.</p> <p>Channel alignment [70] The channel through this area is naturally wider than the design channel alignment.</p> <p>Houses [71] Several houses are located within the erosion study area; however, they sit on a relatively firm terrace which is resistant to erosion effects.</p> <p>Channel alignment [72] The channel in this area tends towards being wider than the design channel. This creates challenging management issues, and puts pressures on the buffer strips on both banks of the river.</p> <p>Channel alignment [78] The buffer widths upstream of the confluence with the Taueru are too narrow and have created ongoing management concerns.</p> <p>Fish habitat [75] A number of small springs or backwaters in this area are known to have provided fish habitat over a long period of time. They are affected by erosive forces but are currently well protected within a buffer area.</p>
LOW TO MODERATE	<p>Waingawa and Ruamāhanga confluence [68] Unstable flows caused by the meeting and mixing of the Waingawa and Ruamāhanga Rivers makes the confluence area a challenging location to manage. Gravel deposition also needs management.</p> <p>Frost protection water intake [73] The water intake is threatened by ongoing erosion effects. The landowner has provided some of their own erosion protection to protect the structure.</p> <p>Dakins Road [76] Erosion affecting the end section of Dakins Road, near Cottier Estate has been addressed in the past with rock works. These rock works have protected the immediate area they were installed to protect, but adjacent areas are still affected by erosion.</p> <p>Fish passage [79] The confluence area of the Ruamāhanga and Taueru Rivers is important for fish passage which is prone to being disrupted by natural or artificial sediment/gravel movements.</p> <p>Gladstone complex [80] The Gladstone complex includes a pub, several houses and a sports field. It sits within the erosion study area and the 1% AEP flood extent and has a known history of flooding. There is no known history of erosion in this area.</p> <p>Gladstone Bridge [81] There are no currently known issues with this bridge. An exclusion zone for extraction exists 100m upstream and downstream from the bridge. The bridge design is not believed to be particularly vulnerable to debris flows, and it has adequate freeboard to its soffit.</p>
MODERATE	<p>River alignment [74] The channel needs ongoing and frequent management. Failure to do this means the river spills extra water onto Te Whiti flats and increases the risk of the Te Whiti stopbank overtopping.</p> <p>Te Whiti stopbank [77] The stopbank sits within the erosion study area and in some sections within the buffer areas of the current management scheme. There is risk of erosion reducing the effectiveness of the stopbank. It was reported that this stopbank was overtopped in a 20% AEP event in 2009/2010.</p>
HIGH	



Waingawa to Gladstone – Reach 6

Response

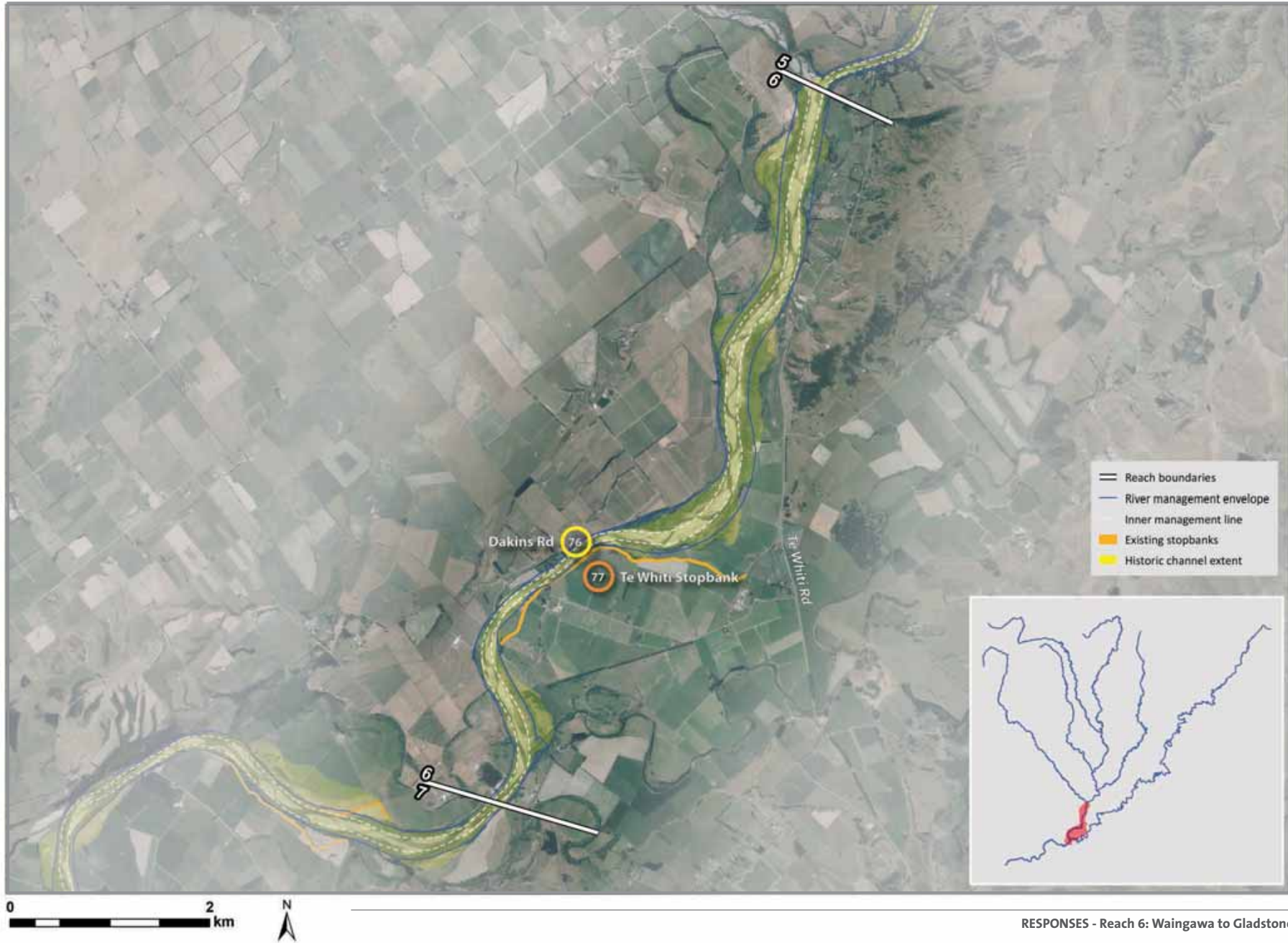
Common methods and specific responses that apply to this reach are set out below. The common methods used to address specific issues are listed in *Appendix 5*.

Reach Specific Responses

	ISSUE ID	SITE	TYPE OF RESPONSE	MEASURES	LEVEL OF SERVICE (AEP)		RESPONSIBILITY		PRIORITY
					CURRENT	TARGET	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	
SPECIFIC RESPONSES	77	Te Whiti stopbank	River management	Realign Te Whiti stopbank to move it outside of the river management envelopes.	10%		GWRC		Medium
	76	Dakins Road	Emergency management	Local residents to prepare emergency evacuation plan in event of Dakins Road erosion occurring. Alternate access route to be identified (i.e. a farm track). A policy may be developed to address freedom camping on the site.		>1%	CDC	WREMO	Medium
COMMON METHODS		Entire reach	River management	River management envelope, river bed level monitoring, gravel extraction and analysis, riparian planting of buffers, pest management in riparian planted buffer, pool-riffle-run envelope, historic channel lines, isolated works support, Code of Practice, mixed riparian planting within buffers, alternative land uses within riparian planted buffers					
		Entire reach	Planning and policy	Land use controls, flood hazard maps, rural stopbank policy, scheme funding decision making policy, abandonment/retirement of assets, strategic land purchase					
		Entire reach	Emergency management	Emergency management planning, community resilience, flood forecasting and warning system					
		Entire reach	Environmental enhancement	Environmental Strategy, Community Support Officer, Riparian Management Officer, care group and clubs					

Stopbank Summary

ISSUE ID	NAME	CURRENT PURPOSE	LENGTH OF STOPBANK (M)	LENGTH INSIDE BUFFER ZONE (M)	CONDITION		CRITICALITY	BENEFITING WHOM? (PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL, PRIVATE MULTIPLE, PUBLIC, OTHER)	LEVEL OF PROTECTION (AEP)	OTHER ISSUES	FMP DIRECTION	FMP PRIORITY
					RATING (2016) (GOOD/1/2/3/4/5)	POOR						
77	Te Whiti	Provides a level of flood protection to residential property and agricultural land and public road	3,000	220	3		Medium	Private multiple/Public road	20% to 5% (varies)		Continue existing asset management policy. When realigning, try to achieve more consistent level of service	Low



RESPONSES - Reach 6: Waingawa to Gladstone

Gladstone to Kokotau Bridge – Reach 7

Character

To the south of Gladstone Bridge, this reach forms a threaded single channel within a semi-enclosed farmed valley, which extends between Tiffen Hill and the Eastern Wairarapa Hills. The Gladstone cliffs form a prominent backdrop along the eastern banks of this reach before the river swings west towards the base of Tiffen Hill. Willow planting has been used along much of the river margin, with pockets of regenerating indigenous vegetation also established along the base of Tiffen Hill.

Key characteristics

Semi-enclosed valley form to the east of Tiffen Hill

Proximity between river and Gladstone Cliffs

Mix of willow planting, gorse or broom shrubland and regenerating indigenous forest

Key Floodplain Management Points

- This FMP will shift the focus of river maintenance towards more intensive implementation of vegetated buffers. The design buffers will be allowed to erode when and where appropriate. This method will replace previous work practices of immediately responding to erosion issues with machinery in the channel.
- This FMP will address the issues associated with scheme stopbanks and increase river enhancement works.
- Improve the awareness and facilitate the use of Carter Reserve access.

Values

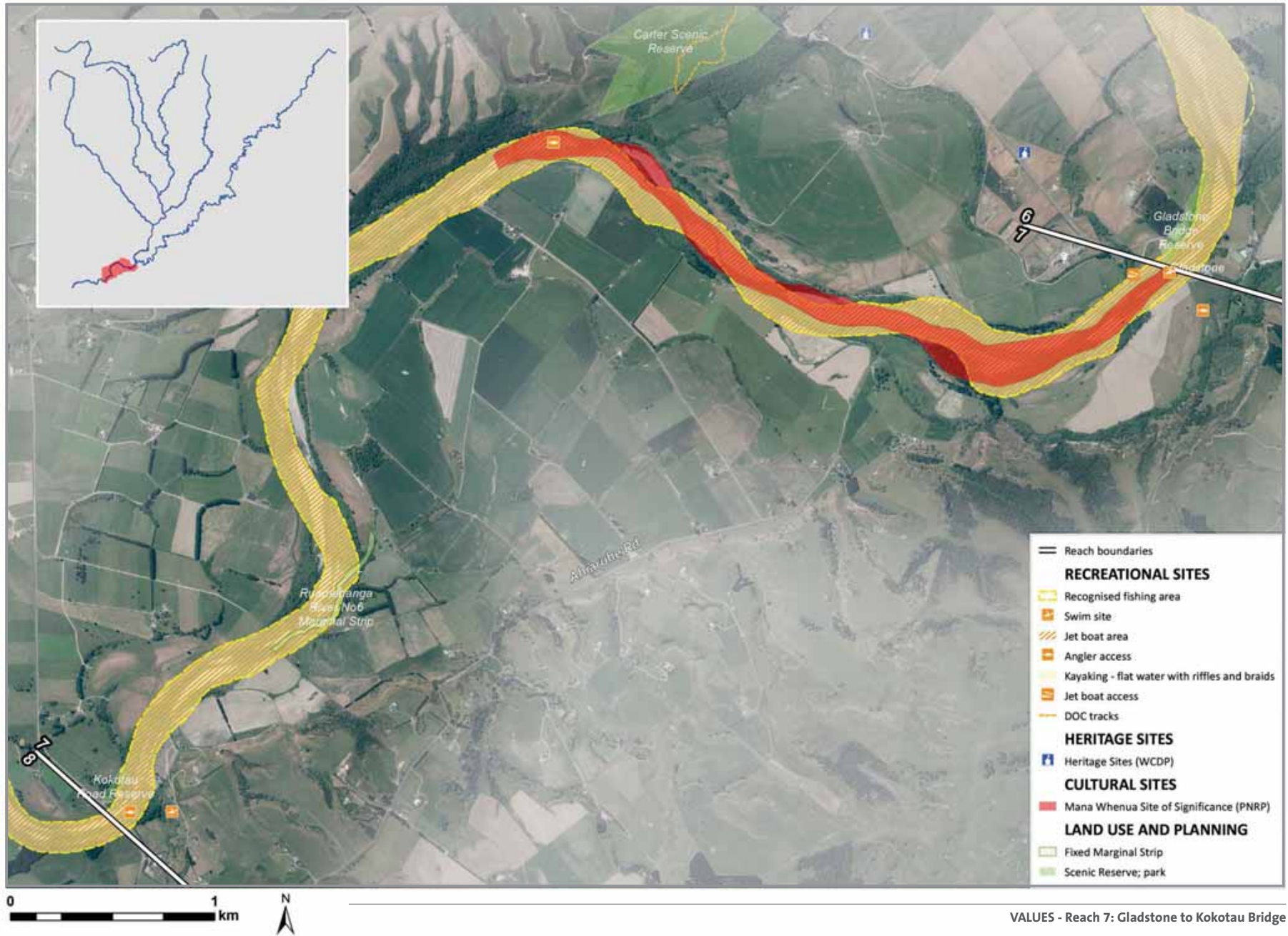
This reach flows through rural land used for primary production and predominantly established in pasture grassland. Some willow planting has been established along the margins of the river in association with stopbanks north of Tiffen Hill. More natural patterns of regenerating indigenous forest are also established near the toe of Tiffen Hill. This results in a medium level of landscape modification overall and a medium / high level of scenic value.

Kayaking is popular in this area on account of the flat water pools, runs and riffles which occur. This environment is also popular for fishing, including rainbow trout and perch. Jet boating continues along this reach from access points located at both Gladstone and Kokotau bridges. Swimming access is also available from picnic areas adjoining these road bridges, with recreation access recently formalised at Carters Reserve.

Terrestrial habitats with ecological value identified in this area include areas of fenced and unfenced indigenous forest, mixed exotic-indigenous forest, indigenous treeland, stonefield, boulderfield, natural wetlands and ponds.

Several cultural sites occur along this reach including a marae, a historic pā site, urupā sites, Parakuiti, a taniwha lair and associations with mahinga kai.

LANDSCAPE VALUES		RECREATION VALUES	HERITAGE VALUES	CULTURAL VALUES	LAND USE AND PLANNING	ECOLOGICAL VALUES
LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION	SCENIC VALUE					
Medium	Medium / High	Angler access, fishing, kayaking, swimming, Gladstone Track (DOC)	-	Mana whenua Sites of Significance (pNRP) - Marae, historic pā site, urupā sites, mahinga kai, significant ancestral place, wāhi tipuna; water spirit and guardian, taniwha; water utilised for healing, wai ora	Rural (Primary Production), Rural (Special), Road, River, Flood Protection and Mitigation	Fenced indigenous forest, Unfenced indigenous forest, Mixed exotic-indigenous forest, Indigenous treeland, Stonefields and boulderfields, Natural wetlands and ponds



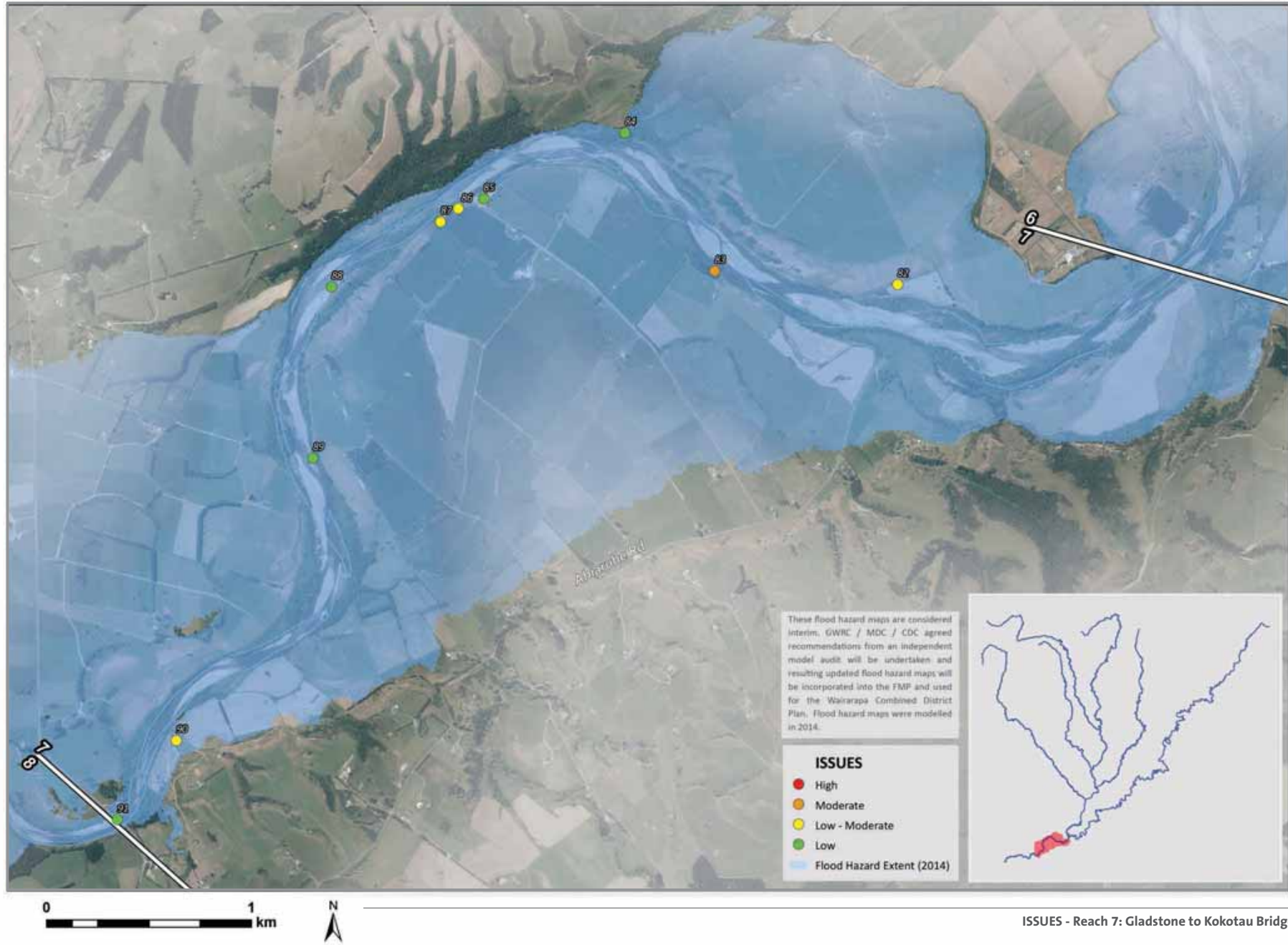
VALUES - Reach 7: Gladstone to Kokotau Bridge

Gladstone to Kokotau Bridge – Reach 7

Flood and erosion issues

A total of 10 flood and erosion issues have been identified along this reach. Issues have been ranked according to their consequence and likelihood (i.e. risk) and assigned an ID number [xx].

RISK LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
LOW	<p>Carter Reserve river access [84] An easement and river access have been recently created here. Possibility that lack of use due to poor awareness may lead to maintenance issues of a community facility.</p> <p>Ahiaruhe gravel extraction site [85] Recognised gravel extraction site that is proposed to be used in the future.</p> <p>Kokotau Bridge [91] The Kokotau Bridge abutments sit within modelled flood extents and the erosion study area. No currently managed issues exist.</p>
	<p>Channel alignment [89] Channel naturally widens in this area, this takes the channel outside of the design channel alignment.</p> <p>Channel alignment [88] Buffer width on right bank of river is very narrow, and on left bank is very wide. Current channel alignment does not match these alignments.</p>
	<p>Ruamāhanga stopbank [82] This stopbank protects farmland. It is of a very poor standard and overgrown with trees making it highly susceptible to failure.</p> <p>Farm buildings [86] Farm utility buildings are located within erosion study area and 1% AEP flood extent. No currently managed issues exist.</p>
LOW TO MODERATE	<p>Channel alignment [87] The channel alignment in this area narrows. This creates both upstream and downstream erosion effects that are hard to manage effectively.</p> <p>Outbuildings [90] Outbuildings are located within erosion study area and 1% AEP flood extent. No currently managed issues exist.</p>
MODERATE	<p>Ahiaruhe stopbank [83] This stopbank protects farmland against small more frequent flood events. It sits within the erosion study area and close to the river. It is full of trees and therefore at high risk of failure.</p>
HIGH	



Gladstone to Kokotau Bridge – Reach 7

Response

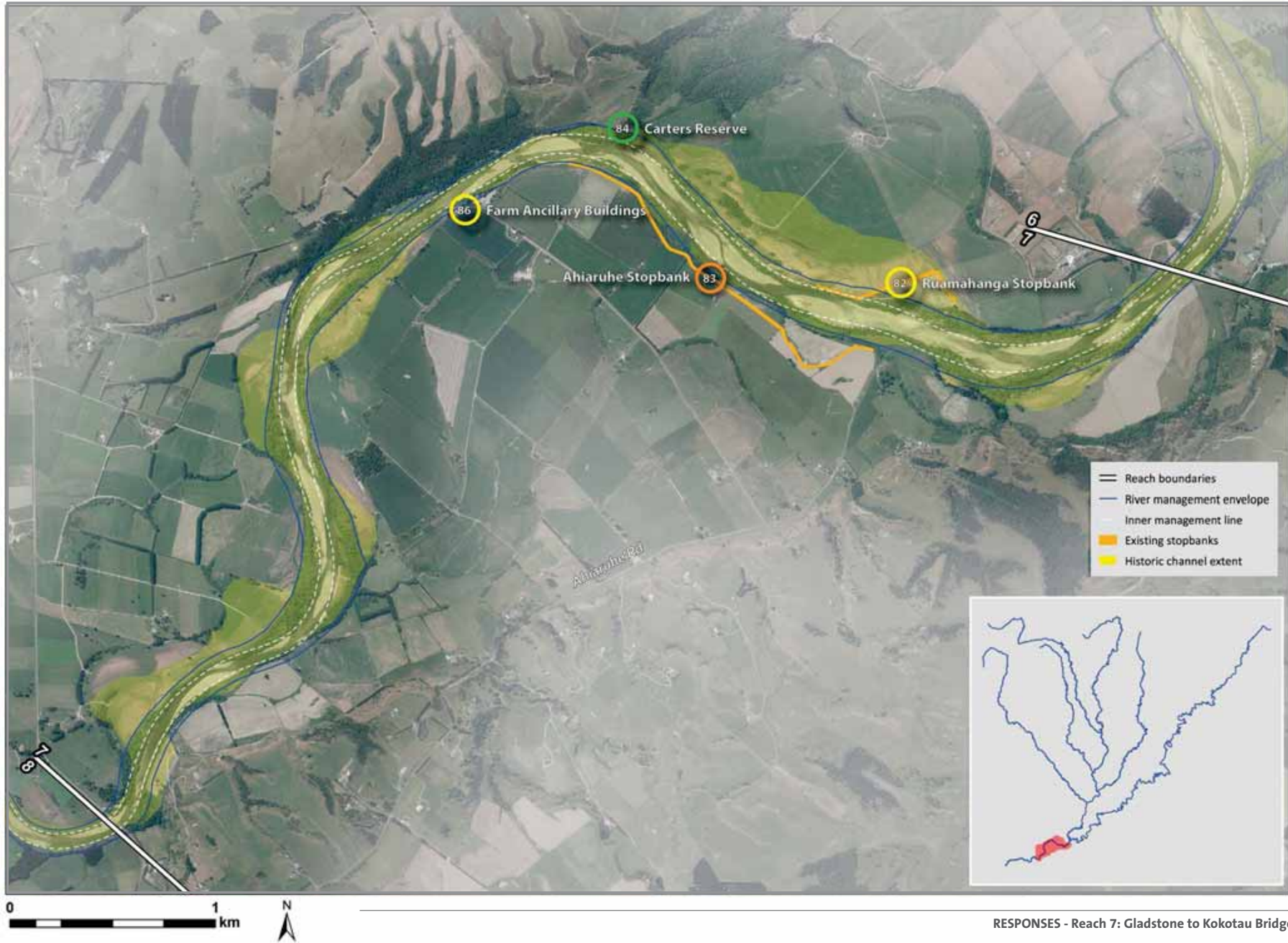
Common methods and specific responses that apply to this reach are set out below. The common methods used to address specific issues are listed in *Appendix 5*.

Reach Specific Responses

	ISSUE ID	SITE	TYPE OF RESPONSE	MEASURES	LEVEL OF SERVICE (AEP)		RESPONSIBILITY		PRIORITY
					CURRENT	TARGET	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	
SPECIFIC RESPONSES	82	Ruamahanga stopbank	River management	Retire sections of the stopbank that sit within the buffer areas of the river management envelopes. Rebuild the retired section of stopbank outside of buffer management envelope.			GWRC	Landowners	Low
	83	Ahiaruhe stopbank	River management	Retire sections of the stopbank that sit within the buffer areas of the river management envelopes. Rebuild the retired section of stopbank outside of buffer management envelope. Define service level and criticality.	10%		GWRC	Landowners	Low
	84	Carters Reserve	River management	Continue to support the Carters Reserve Care Group. Provide assistance with maintaining access track, planting activities and encourage the use of the area. Use Carters Reserve as a hub from which to expand mixed vegetative planting.			Community	GWRC	Medium
	86	Farm ancillary buildings	Emergency management	Provide information to property owners regarding potential erosion and flood risks to these structures. Provide advice and support on request.			GWRC	Landowners	Medium
		Ahiaruhe Settlement road homes	Emergency management	Provide information regarding flood risk to home owners. WREMO to contact home owners and discuss lifelines and flood risk issues and assist with development of home evacuation plans.		>1%	WREMO	Community	Medium
COMMON METHODS		Entire reach	River management	River management envelope, river bed level monitoring, gravel extraction and analysis, riparian planting of buffers, pest management in riparian planted buffer, pool-riffle-run envelope, historic channel lines, isolated works support, Code of Practice, mixed riparian planting within buffers, alternative land uses within riparian planted buffers					
		Entire reach	Planning and policy	Land use controls, flood hazard maps, rural stopbank policy, scheme funding decision making policy, abandonment/retirement of assets, strategic land purchase					
		Entire reach	Emergency management	Emergency management planning, community resilience, flood forecasting and warning system					
		Entire reach	Environmental enhancement	Environmental S00strategy, Community Support Officer, Riparian Management Officer, care group and clubs					

Stopbank Summary

ISSUE ID	NAME	CURRENT PURPOSE	LENGTH OF STOPBANK (M)	LENGTH INSIDE BUFFER ZONE (M)	CONDITION RATING (2016) (GOOD1/2/3/4/5 POOR)	CRITICALITY	BENEFITING WHOM? (PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL, PRIVATE MULTIPLE, PUBLIC, OTHER)	LEVEL OF PROTECTION (AEP)	OTHER ISSUES	FMP DIRECTION	FMP PRIORITY
83	Ahiaruhe	Provides limited, local protection from relatively small events	2,000	250	Range 2 - 4	Low	Several agricultural landowners	<10%	Trees in stopbank	"Initial FMP implementation; Continue existing asset management. Long-term implementation explore legacy asset partial abandonment/isolated works."	Low
82	Ruamahanga	Provides limited, local protection from relatively small events	800	330	4	Low	Individual landowner	20% to 1% (varies)		"Initial FMP implementation; Continue existing asset management. Long-term implementation explore legacy asset partial abandonment/isolated works."	Low



RESPONSES - Reach 7: Gladstone to Kokotau Bridge

Kokotau Bridge to Waiohine – Reach 8

Character

Below Kokotau Road Bridge the Ruamāhanga River re-enters the wider Masterton Plains to the south and flows around the northern toe of Pukengaki. A single thread channel along a contained gravel corridor continues through this reach. The majority of this river reach is enclosed by continuous bands of willows established along the river margin, with isolated totara extending into adjoining farmland from the river margins in some areas.

Key characteristics

Single channel along contained gravel corridor within wider Masterton Plains

Predominately willow-lined margins

Isolated totara in some areas

Values

This reach continues through rural land used for primary production and predominantly established in pasture grassland. Willow and some areas of pine form continuous bands along the river corridor in association with limited stopbanks and rock groynes. Pockets of remnant totara also extend into adjoining farmland. Overall the river is identified as having a medium level of landscape modification and a medium level of scenic value.

Fishing and kayaking occur in this area taking advantage of the flat water with pools, runs and riffles which occur. Angling for rainbow trout and perch is popular. Jet boating continues south along this reach from the boating access point located at Kokotau Bridge. Swimming sites are also accessed from picnic areas at Kokotau Road and Forman Jury Road.

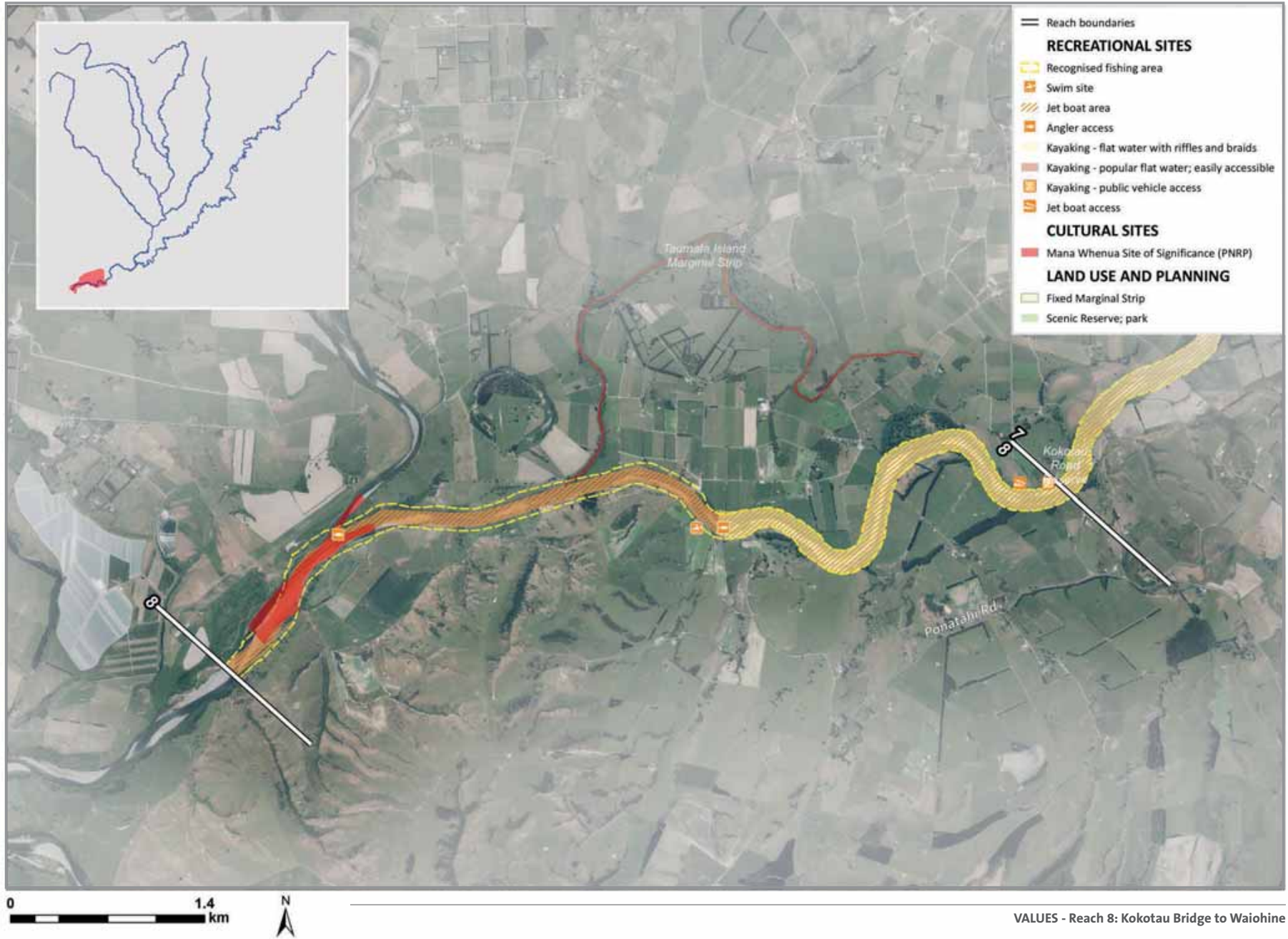
Terrestrial habitats with ecological value which continue along this reach include areas of unfenced indigenous forest, mixed exotic-indigenous forest, indigenous treeland, stonefield, boulderfield, natural wetlands and ponds .

Several cultural sites occur, including the mixing of mauri at the confluence of the Waiohine.

Key Floodplain Management Points

- This FMP will shift the focus of river maintenance towards more intensive implementation of vegetated buffers. The design buffers will be allowed to erode when and where appropriate. This method will replace previous work practices of immediately responding to erosion issues with machinery in the channel.
- This FMP will address the issues associated with scheme stopbanks and increase river enhancement works.
- Work with the asset owner of Kokotau Road Bridge to protect and maintain its operation.
- Ensure that decisions regarding flood risk management take into consideration the outcomes of the Waiohine Floodplain Management Plan.

LANDSCAPE VALUES		RECREATION VALUES	HERITAGE VALUES	CULTURAL VALUES	LAND USE AND PLANNING	ECOLOGICAL VALUES
LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION	SCENIC VALUE					
Medium	Medium	Angler access, kayak access, jet boat access, fishing, jet boating, kayaking and swimming	-	Mana whenua Sites of Significance (pNRP) - significant ancestral place, wāhi tipuna; water utilised for healing, wai ora; source of medicinal plants, puna rongoā; source of weaving material, puna raranga; mahinga kai; eel harvesting place, mahinga tuna	Rural (Primary Production), Rural (Special), Road, River, Flood Protection and Mitigation	Unfenced indigenous forest, Mixed exotic-indigenous forest, Indigenous treeland, Stonefields and boulderfields, Natural wetlands and ponds

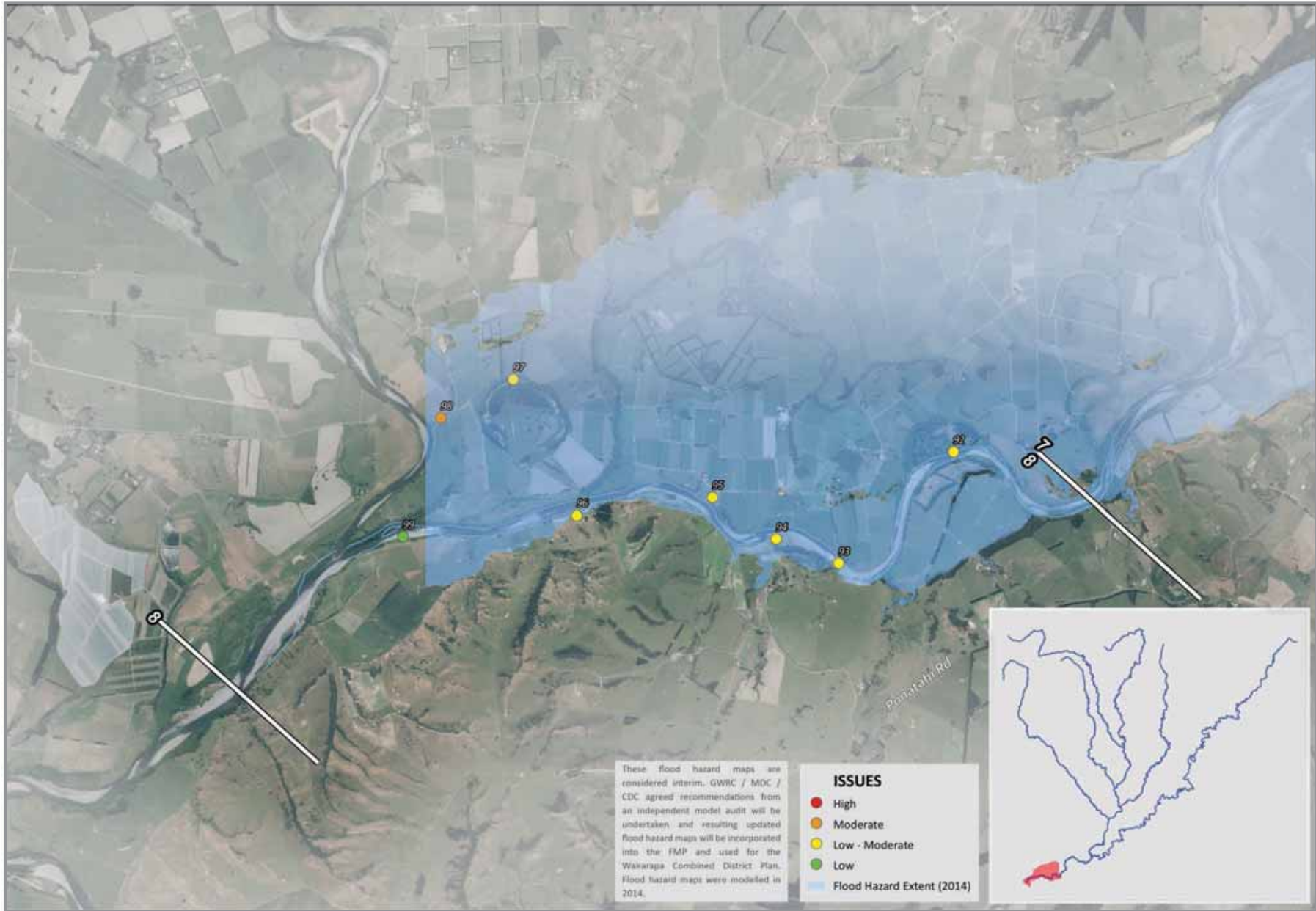


Kokotau Bridge to Waiohine – Reach 8

Flood and erosion issues

Eight flood and erosion issues have been identified along this reach. Issues have been ranked according to their consequence and likelihood (i.e. risk) and assigned an ID number [xx].

RISK LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
LOW	<p>Ruamāhanga River and Waiohine River Confluence [99] Only a small amount of work is required in the area adjacent to the confluence. There are few problems to manage, however scheme members are concerned about their level of contribution versus the benefit received as a result.</p>
LOW TO MODERATE	<p>Stopbank [92] A small stopbank with a low protection level, the stopbank sits within the erosion study area and is within the current erosion management buffer strip.</p> <p>Channel alignment [93] The buffer strips are very narrow through this area.</p> <p>Channel alignment [94] The design channel alignment in this location is difficult to maintain and it has been recommended that the design lines may need to be changed.</p> <p>Farm buildings [95] A number of farm structures sit within the erosion study area, they are currently on the edge of the design buffer, but it is a very thin strip of trees at this location.</p> <p>House [96] Several buildings and a house sit within the erosion study area, and very close to the edge of the design buffer for the river. The design buffer is very thin at this location.</p> <p>Taumata Lagoon [97] Taumata Lagoon is a known fish habitat site and sits within the modelled extent of the 1% AEP flood.</p>
MODERATE	<p>Herrick stopbank [98] The Herrick stopbank is modelled as outflanked by the 1% AEP flood event from the Ruamāhanga models. The stopbank is part of the Waiohine Flood Protection scheme.</p>
HIGH	



ISSUES - Reach 8: Kokotau Bridge to Waiohine

Kokotau Bridge to Waiohine – Reach 8

Response

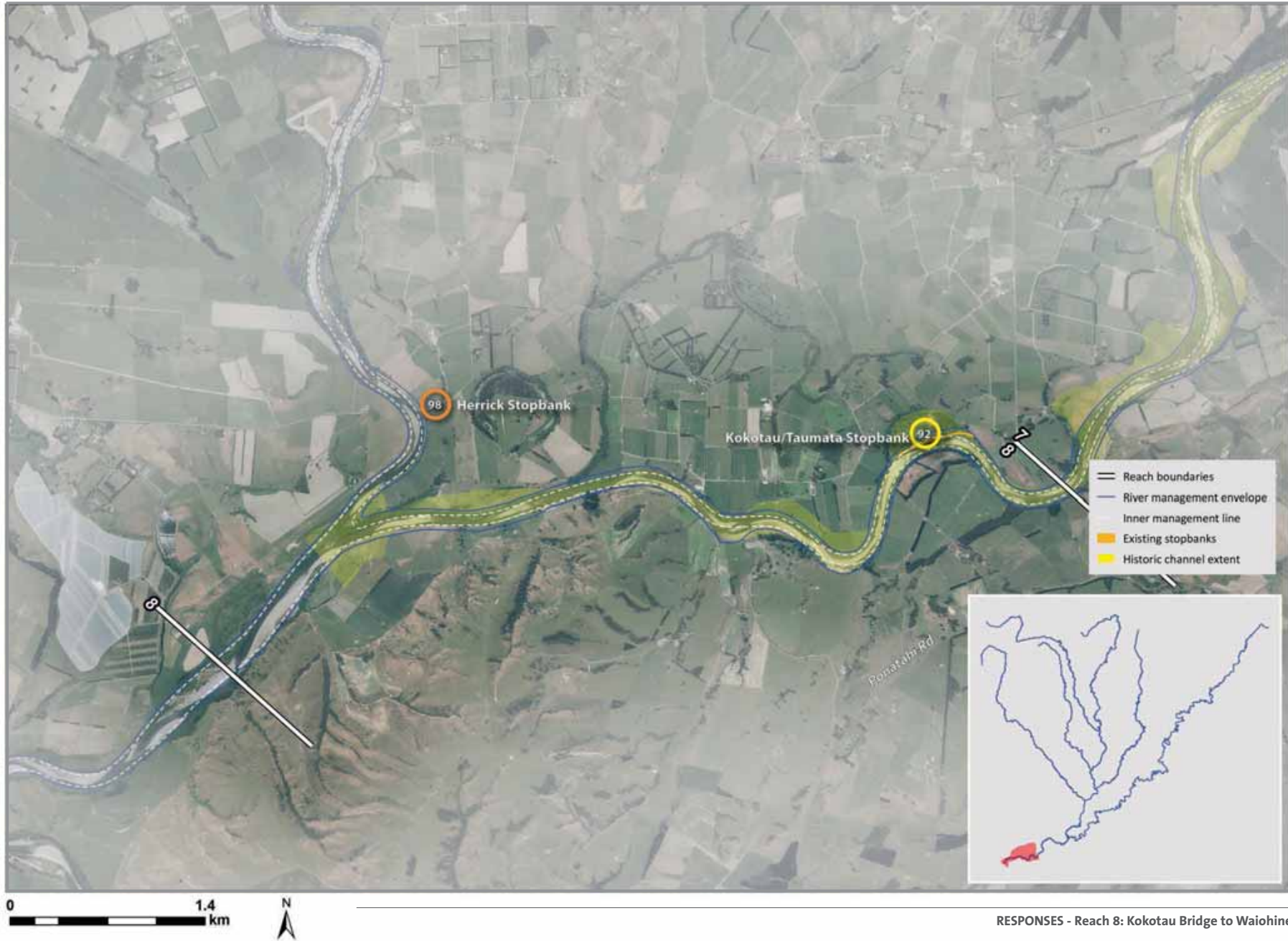
Common methods and specific responses that apply to this reach are set out below. The common methods used to address specific issues are listed in *Appendix 5*.

Reach Specific Responses

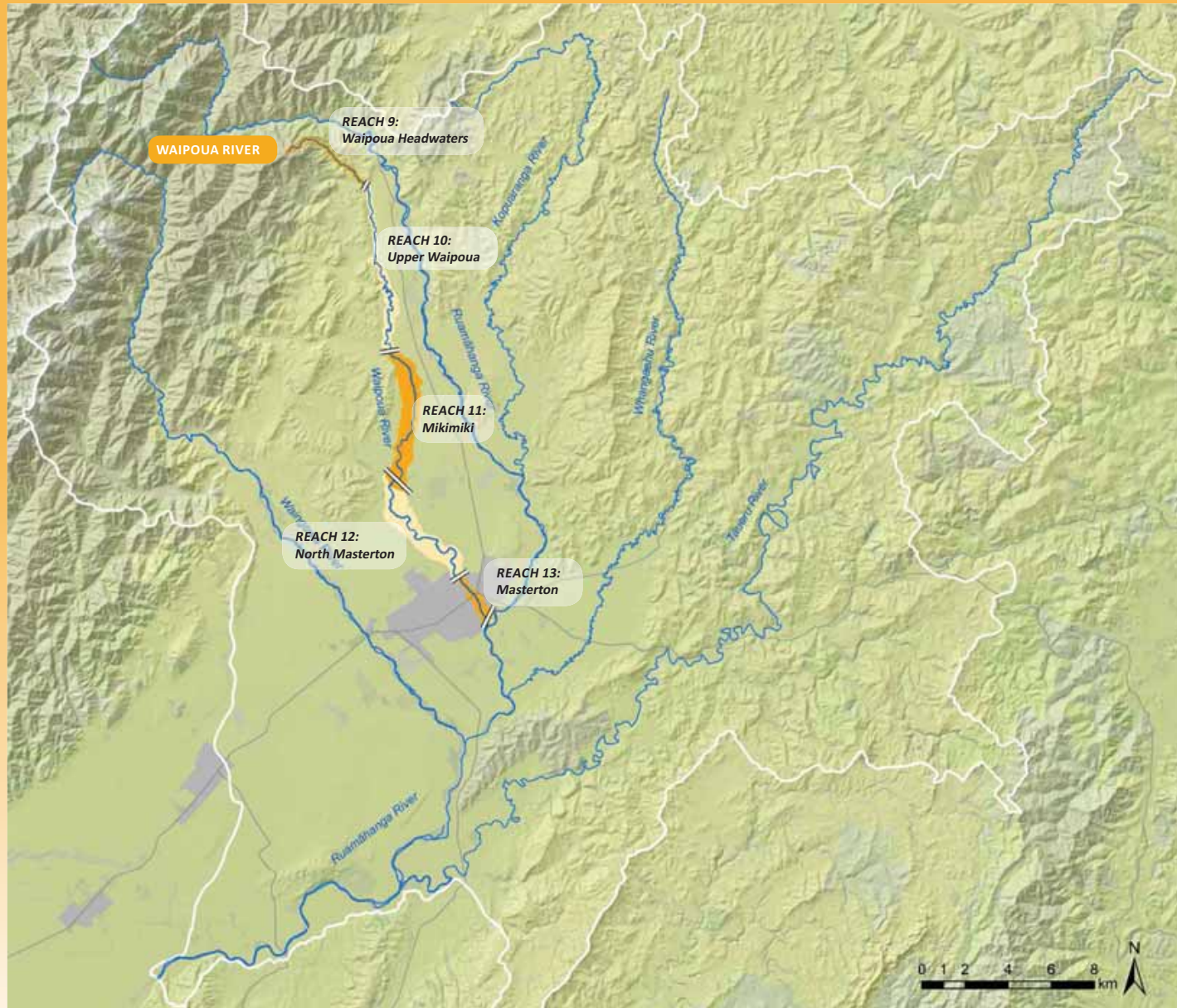
	ISSUE ID	SITE	TYPE OF RESPONSE	MEASURES	LEVEL OF SERVICE (AEP)		RESPONSIBILITY		PRIORITY
					CURRENT	TARGET	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	
SPECIFIC RESPONSE	92	Kokotau/ Taumata stopbank	River management	Retire the stopbank and remove it from asset register	10%		GWRC	Landowners	Medium
	98	Herrick stopbank	River management	See Waiohine Floodplain Management Plan					
COMMON METHODS		Entire reach	River management	River management envelope, river bed level monitoring, gravel extraction and analysis, riparian planting of buffers, pest management in riparian planted buffer, pool-riffle-run envelope, historic channel lines, isolated works support, Code of Practice, mixed riparian planting within buffers, alternative land uses within riparian planted buffers					
		Entire reach	Planning and policy	Land use controls, flood hazard maps, rural stopbank policy, scheme funding decision making policy, abandonment/retirement of assets, strategic land purchase					
		Entire reach	Emergency management	Emergency management planning, community resilience, flood forecasting and warning system					
		Entire reach	Environmental enhancement	Environmental Strategy, Community Support Officer, Riparian Management Officer, care group and clubs					

Stopbank Summary

ISSUE ID	NAME	CURRENT PURPOSE	LENGTH OF STOPBANK (M)	LENGTH INSIDE BUFFER ZONE (M)	CONDITION RATING (2016) (GOOD1/2/3/4/5 POOR)	CRITICALITY	BENEFITING WHOM? (PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL, PRIVATE MULTIPLE, PUBLIC, OTHER)	LEVEL OF PROTECTION (AEP)	OTHER ISSUES	FMP DIRECTION	FMP PRIORITY
92	Kokotau/ Taumata	Historically constructed to divert water round new channel alignment. Meander cut-off c.1950s. More aptly described as a training bank.	560	560	4	Low	Private individual	20-10%	Trees in stopbank and bank is no more than an area of high ground.	Retire stopbank, no further scheme maintenance, remove from asset register.	Low



RESPONSES - Reach 8: Kokotau Bridge to Waiohine



Waipoua River

7. Waipoua River

The Waipoua River has a catchment area of 149km², with the main river channel from its headwaters to its confluence with the Ruamāhanga River reaching 30km in length. The headwaters originate from the Blue Range of the Tararuas, flowing down through steep-sided gorges fringed by native forest. A large part of the catchment is within the lower foothills of the range. The river has three major tributaries: the Kiriwhakapapa Stream, the Mikimiki Stream, and the Wakamoekau Creek. These streams join the river as it flows across the Wairarapa plain, before passing through the Masterton urban area to its confluence with the Ruamāhanga River at Te Ore Ore.

The current Waipoua River Management Scheme covers an 18km length from Mikimiki Bridge to the Ruamāhanga confluence. The river channel is characterised as a steep gravel phase river with a relatively stable and narrow single thread channel. The Mikimiki Reach and the Urban Masterton Reach have been straightened, steepened and shortened.

The naming of the Waipoua River is attributed to Haunui-a-Nanaia testing its depth with a stick prior to crossing, with 'wai' meaning water, and 'poua' meaning to plunge a stick in. The banks of the Waipoua housed one of the first Kainga visited by Europeans in the region, the precise location of which is not known.

The siting of Kaikokirikiri Pā close to both the Waipoua and Ruamāhanga Rivers provides an indication that there are cultural values associated with the area. In *Tawera to TeWhiti* (2005), Potangaroa and Rimene refer to Kaikokirikiri as the main pā of the Masterton area, and also note that the Waipoua used to flow at the foot of the pā. The proximity of the pā to the Waipoua River implies that the wider surrounding environment would have been regularly frequented and used for a range of cultural practices.

The Waipoua floodplain soils are formed from greywacke alluvial parent materials from the Tararua Ranges.

General Issues

The Waipoua is a river of multiple characters. In large flood events, it can be devastating. The river channel itself is fairly entrenched, but of relatively small capacity – only smaller floods can be contained without spilling water out on the floodplain in the rural areas. The erosion risk posed by the Waipoua River flows is smaller than for the other gravel rivers in the project area.

Of all rivers in the Wairarapa, flooding of the Waipoua has the potential to affect most people. The Waipoua River has been modelled as flooding north Masterton in a large event. Work will be undertaken to assess and reduce the vulnerability to flooding. Updates to modelling for the Waipoua River will be reflected in the Wairarapa Combined District Plan maps.

The Waipoua River also shares the three key gravel river management issues noted in the Ruamāhanga River section, namely:

- Degradation/aggradation
- Inconsistency in community acceptance of current erosion management practices
- The value of the rivers for recreation and habitat conflicts at times with river management works (the Urban Masterton Reach of the Waipoua River is heavily used for water-based and riverside recreation)

Waipoua Headwaters – Reach 9

Character

The Waipoua headwaters form from a small stream which flows from an enclosed steep native bush clad gully within the Tararua Forest Park and through the adjoining largely inaccessible grazed foothills. Patterns of vegetation typically reflect changes in grazing practice. Limited recreation occurs in the Tararua Ranges which adjoin this area outside the Forest Park.

Key Characteristics

Small stream in bush lined gully

Isolated foothills stream

Values

The Waipoua headwaters form a steep enclosed tributary stream, which flows through fenced and unfenced indigenous forest on the edge of the Tararua Forest Park, prior to extending into land used for rural primary production and predominantly established in pasture. There is a low level of landscape modification overall with medium to high scenic value.

Key Floodplain Management Points

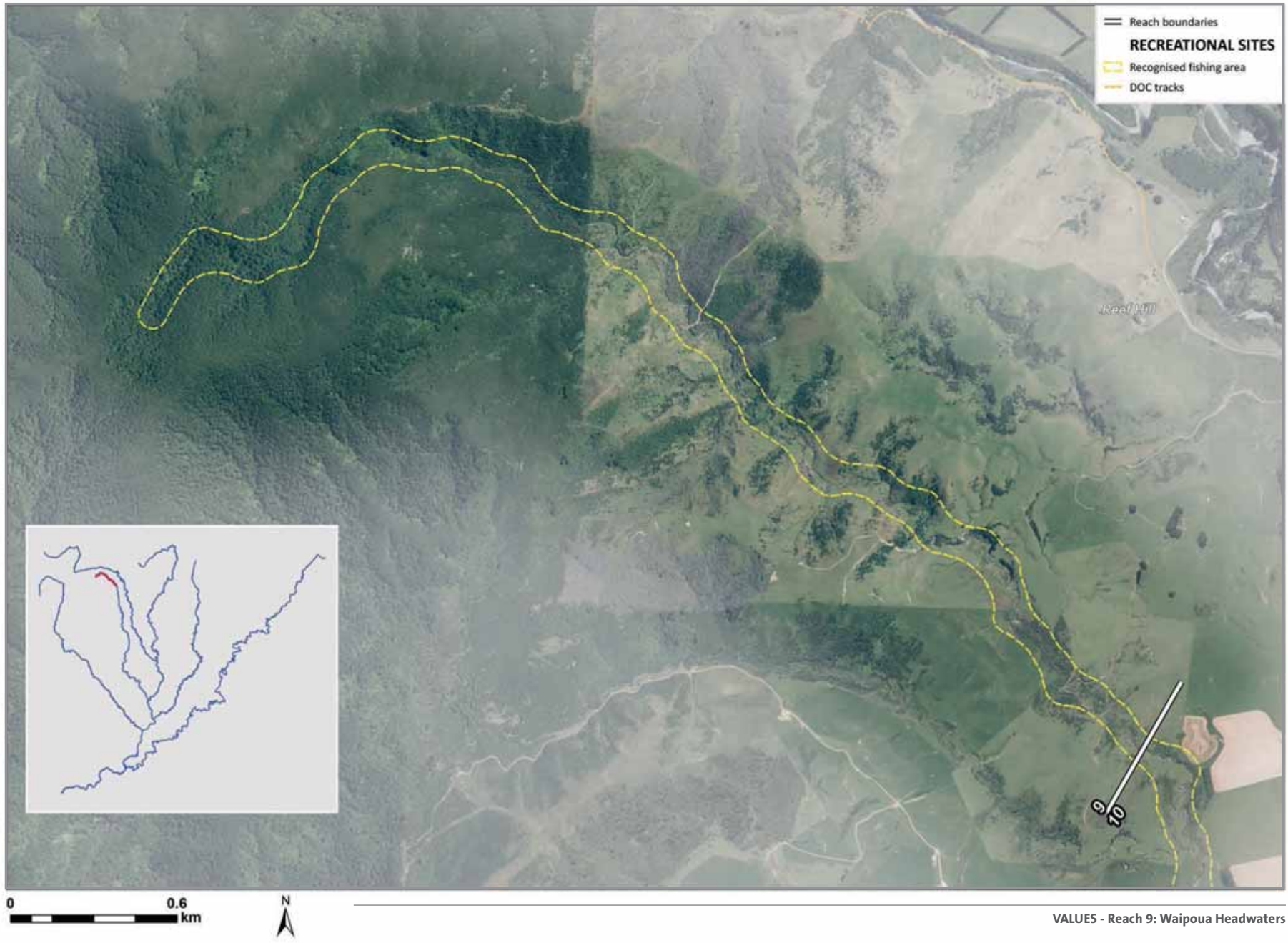
- Encourage continued recognition of the values and character of this reach.
- Support initiatives that aim to preserve or improve the natural values of this reach.

There is no intent to carry out any form of maintenance activity within this reach as part of this FMP. There are no specific flood and erosion issues identified for this reach.

Reach Specific Responses

ISSUE ID	SITE	TYPE OF RESPONSE	MEASURES
COMMON METHODS	Entire reach	River management	Isolated works support, Code of Practice
	Entire reach	Planning and policy	Protection against deforestation in upper catchment
	Entire reach	Emergency management	Emergency management planning, flood forecasting and warning system
	Entire reach	Environmental enhancement	Community Support Officer

LANDSCAPE VALUES		RECREATION VALUES	HERITAGE VALUES	CULTURAL VALUES	LAND USE AND PLANNING	ECOLOGICAL VALUES
LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION	SCENIC VALUE					
Low	Medium / High	Fishing	-	-	Rural (Primary Production), Road.	Fenced indigenous forest, Unfenced indigenous forest



VALUES - Reach 9: Waipoua Headwaters

Upper Waipoua – Reach 10

Character

This reach forms a meandering stream which transitions from the foothills of the Tararua Ranges onto the western edge of the Upper Wairarapa Plains to the Mikimiki Bridge. As the Waipoua flows south, regenerating native vegetation gradually recedes as grazing becomes prevalent along the river margins. River terraces and cliffs are evident in some areas.

In the lower parts of this reach, areas of planting tend to be separated from the river margins, generating linear shelter belts along paddock boundaries. Wetlands separated from the main river are also common throughout this area.

Key Characteristics

Transition from a small stream in vegetated foothills into a small river along grazed valley floor

Localised cliffs, river terraces and rock banks

Linear shelter planting separated from meandering river course

Key Floodplain Management Points

- Apply isolated works policy to this reach, since no river scheme is established in this reach.

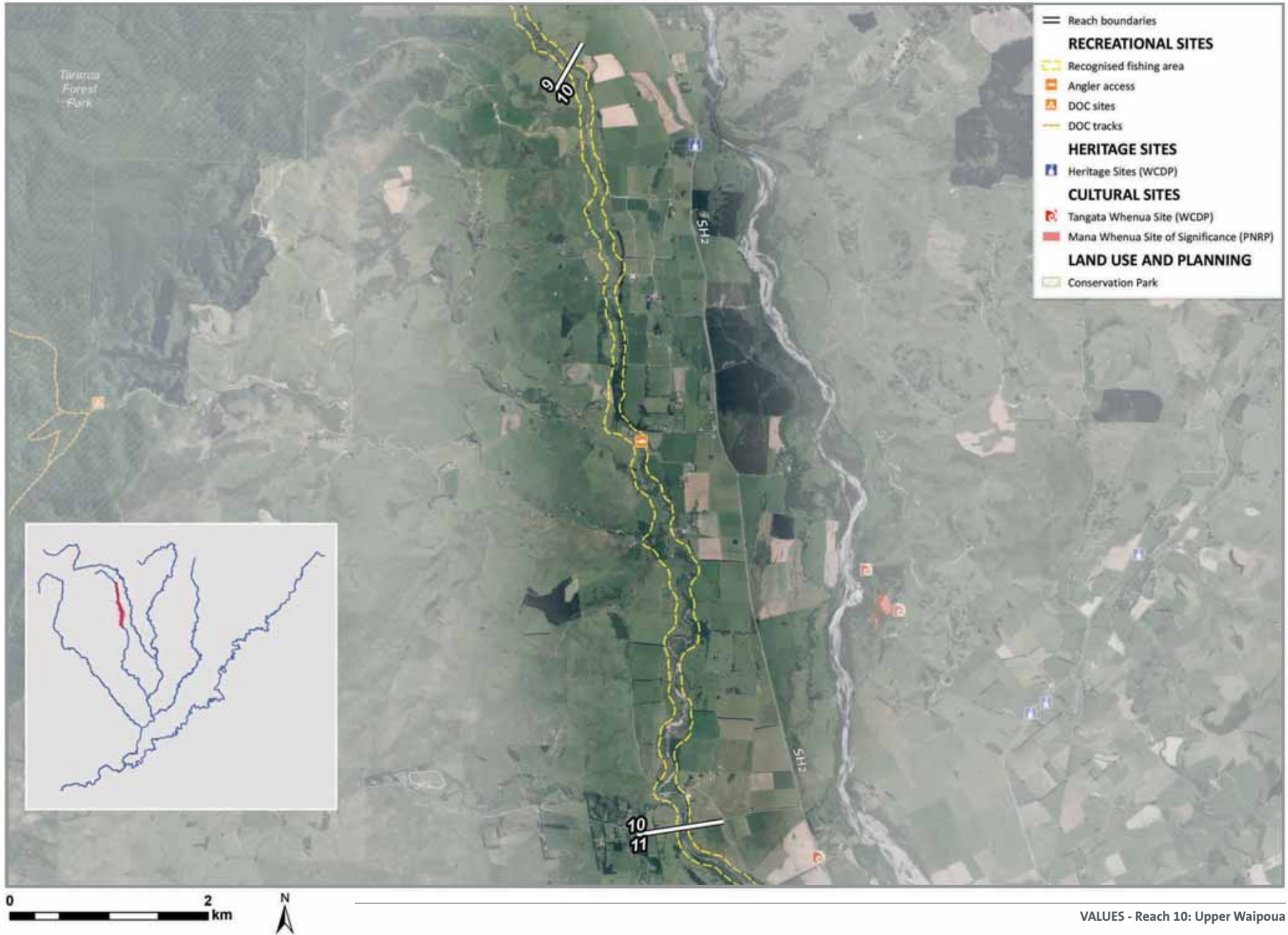
Values

This reach continues through rural land used for primary production and predominantly established pasture. The course of the river retains a meandering form with gravel beaches, pools and riffles, and flows through rolling farmland. It has a low level of landscape modification overall and medium to high scenic value.

Good early season fishing is identified along this reach of river, with access obtained from Kiriwhakapapa and Mikimiki Bridges and by negotiation with private land owners.

Terrestrial habitats with ecological value identified along this reach include areas of unfenced indigenous forest, mixed exotic-indigenous forest, indigenous treeland, stonefield, boulderfield, natural wetlands and ponds.

LANDSCAPE VALUES		RECREATION VALUES	HERITAGE VALUES	CULTURAL VALUES	LAND USE AND PLANNING	ECOLOGICAL VALUES
LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION	SCENIC VALUE					
Low	Medium / High	Angler access, fishing	-	-	Rural (Primary Production), Rural (Special), Road, River.	Unfenced indigenous forest, Mixed exotic-indigenous forest, Indigenous treeland, Stonefields and boulderfields, Natural wetlands and ponds

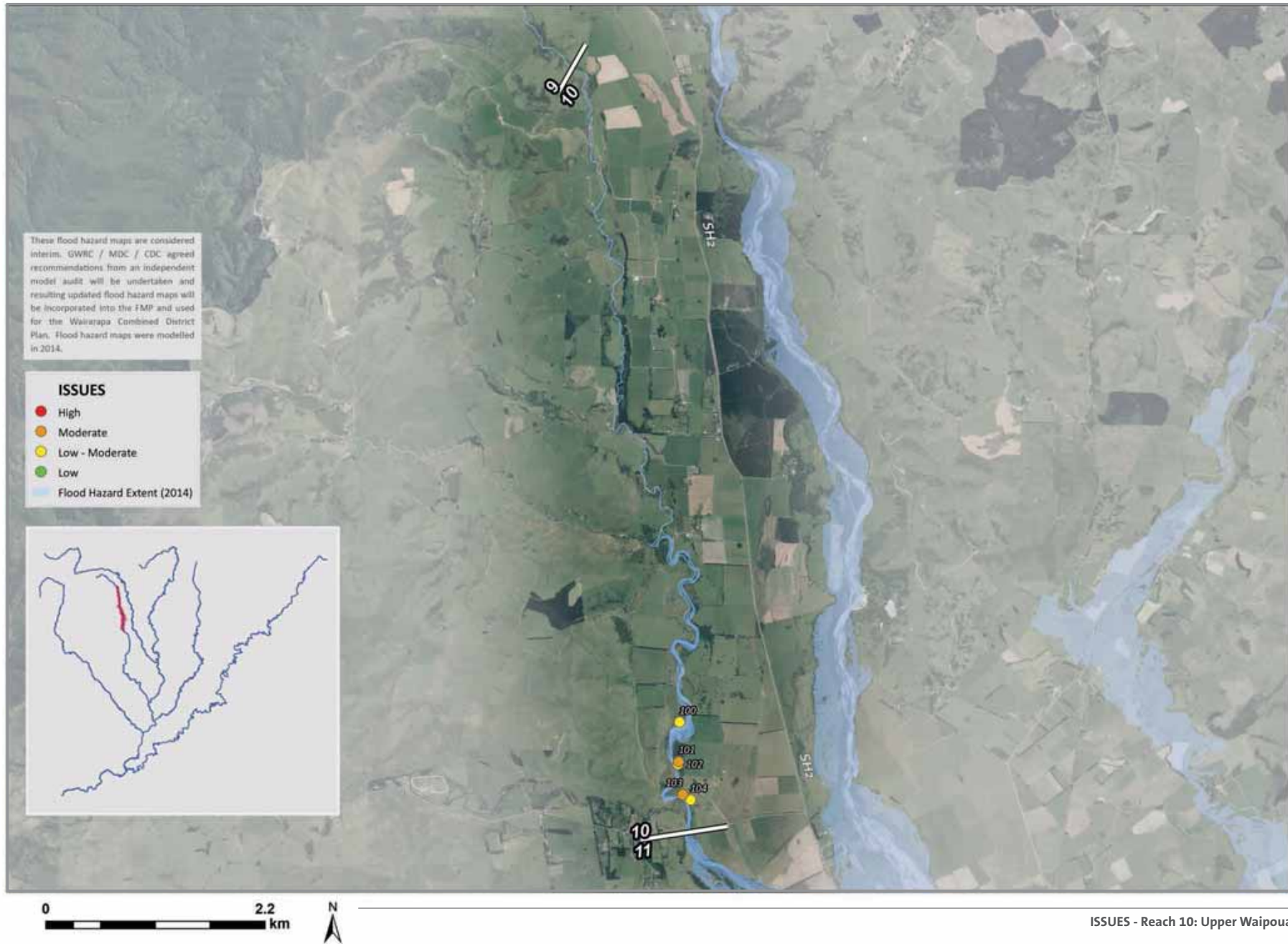


Upper Waipoua – Reach 10

Flood and erosion issues

Five flood and erosion issues have been identified along this reach. Issues have been ranked according to their consequence and likelihood (i.e. risk) and assigned an ID number [xx].

RISK LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
LOW	
LOW TO MODERATE	<p>Channel alignment [100] The channel alignment near the lower end of this reach is significantly outside the recommended design fairway. No management is currently carried out by GWRC in this area, and it is maintained privately.</p> <p>Design channel alignment [102] Design channel alignments extend beyond the upstream boundary of the scheme; however these are not used for any purpose.</p> <p>Massey Farm sheds and bridge [104] Several farm buildings and an access bridge sit within the erosion study area. No currently managed issues exist.</p>
MODERATE	<p>Scheme boundary extent [101] The scheme used to extend further upstream than Mikimiki Bridge. The scheme was shortened, and upstream management taken over by a private organisation.</p> <p>Massey Farms water irrigation intake [103] The intake for the irrigation systems for Massey Farms sits within the erosion study area. No known issues exist with this intake</p>
HIGH	

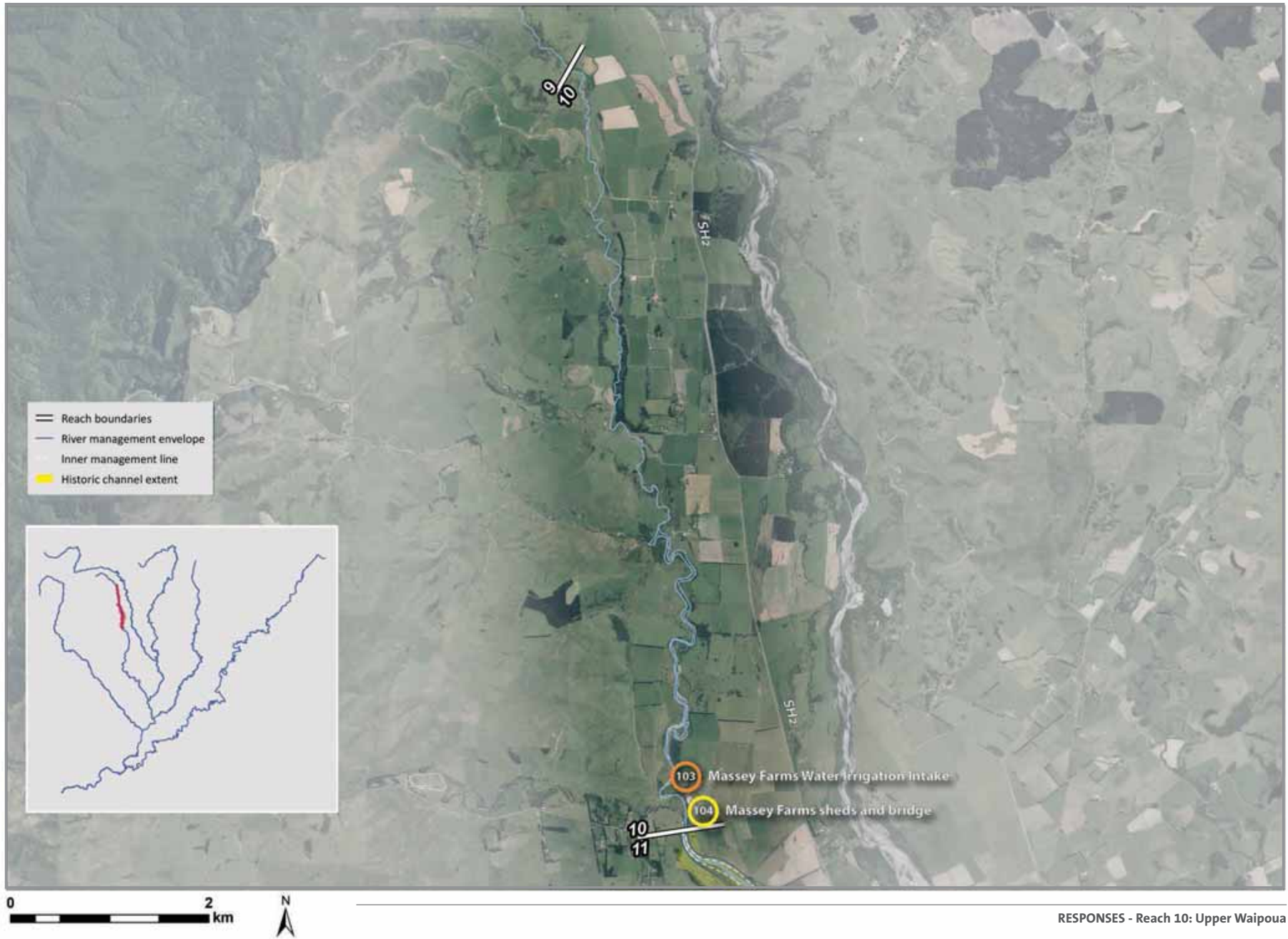


Upper Waipoua – Reach 10

Response

Common methods and specific responses that apply to this reach are set out below. The common methods used to address specific issues are listed in *Appendix 5*.

	ISSUE ID	SITE	TYPE OF RESPONSE	MEASURES	LEVEL OF SERVICE (AEP)		RESPONSIBILITY		PRIORITY
					CURRENT	TARGET	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	
SPECIFIC RESPONSES	104	Massey Farms sheds and bridge	River management	Communicate the potential risk to landowner, continue monitoring the site			Landowner	GRWC	Low
	105	Massey Farms water irrigation intake	River management	Private water takes will have low risk of damage up to a 20% AEP event. Damage to structures is more likely up to a 5% AEP event. Communicate risk to the landowner.		20%	Landowner	GRWC	Low
COMMON METHODS		Entire reach	River management	River management envelope, river bed level monitoring, riparian planting of buffers, pest management in riparian planted buffer, pool-riffle-run envelope, historic channel lines, isolated works support, Code of Practice, mixed riparian planting within buffers, alternative land uses within riparian planted buffers					
		Entire reach	Planning and policy	Land use controls, flood hazard maps, rural stopbank policy, scheme funding decision making policy, abandonment/retirement of assets, strategic land purchase					
		Entire reach	Emergency management	Emergency management planning, community resilience, flood forecasting and warning system					
		Entire reach	Environmental enhancement	Environmental Strategy, Community Support Officer, Riparian Management Officer, care group and clubs					



Mikimiki – Reach 11

Character

To the south of Mikimiki Bridge the river straightens along the toe of the Tararua Foothills. Along this reach, much of the river follows a single channel across bedrock and gravel. The margins of the river are typically shaded by steep banks accommodating narrow bands of mixed willow, poplar and kowhai. Scattered remnant totara are also common throughout adjoining areas of farmland.

Key characteristics

- Single straightened thread along toe of Tararua Ranges
- Steep shaded river banks with continuous margins of mixed willow, poplar and kowhai
- Scattered remnant totara dispersed through adjoining farmland

Values

This reach continues through rural land, which is predominantly pasture. Some beach re-contouring is carried out, and mixed exotic and native planting extends along the river margin, which has been fenced off from adjoining areas of farmland. This has resulted in a medium level of landscape modification overall whilst retaining medium to high scenic values.

Good early season fishing continues along this reach of river, with access obtained from Mikimiki Bridge and in other areas by negotiation with private land owners.

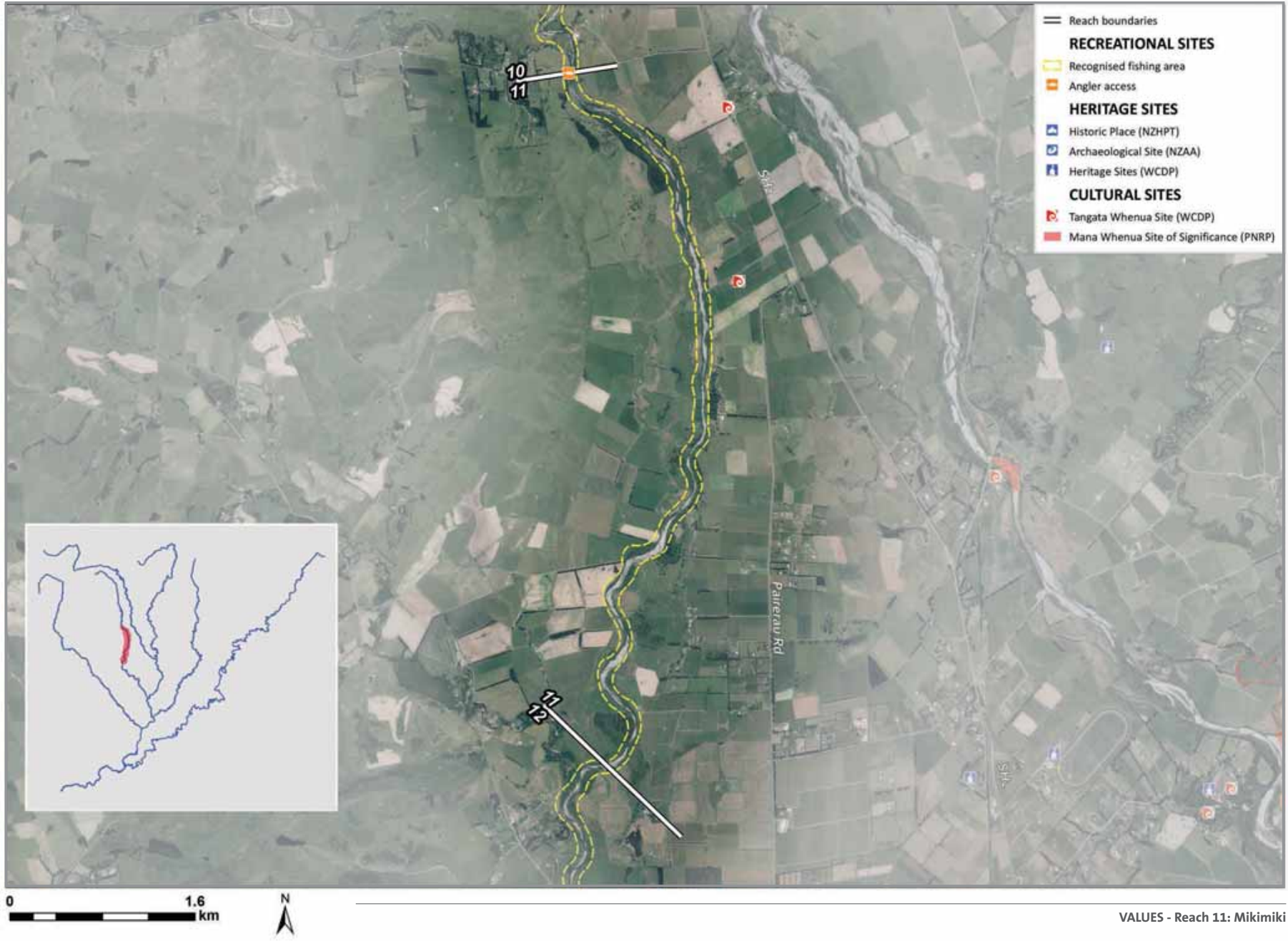
Terrestrial habitats with identified ecological value along this reach include areas of fenced indigenous forest, unfenced indigenous forest, mixed exotic-indigenous forest, indigenous treeland, stonefield, boulderfield, natural wetlands and ponds.

There are a limited number of specific cultural sites identified along this reach, which include an urupā.

Key Floodplain Management Points

- River maintenance activities will involve more works to maintain stopbank condition, river enhancement opportunities will be better explored and supported, and there will be a renewed focus on buffer implementation.
- Establishment of a better flow recorder and flood warning site.
- Work with the asset owner of Mikimiki Bridge to ensure its continued protection and operation.

LANDSCAPE VALUES		RECREATION VALUES	HERITAGE VALUES	CULTURAL VALUES	LAND USE AND PLANNING	ECOLOGICAL VALUES
LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION	SCENIC VALUE					
Medium	Medium / High	Angler access, recognised fishing area	-	Urupā	Rural (Primary Production), Rural (Special), Road, River	Fenced indigenous forest, Unfenced indigenous forest, Mixed exotic-indigenous forest, Indigenous treeland, Stonefields and boulderfields, Natural wetlands and ponds



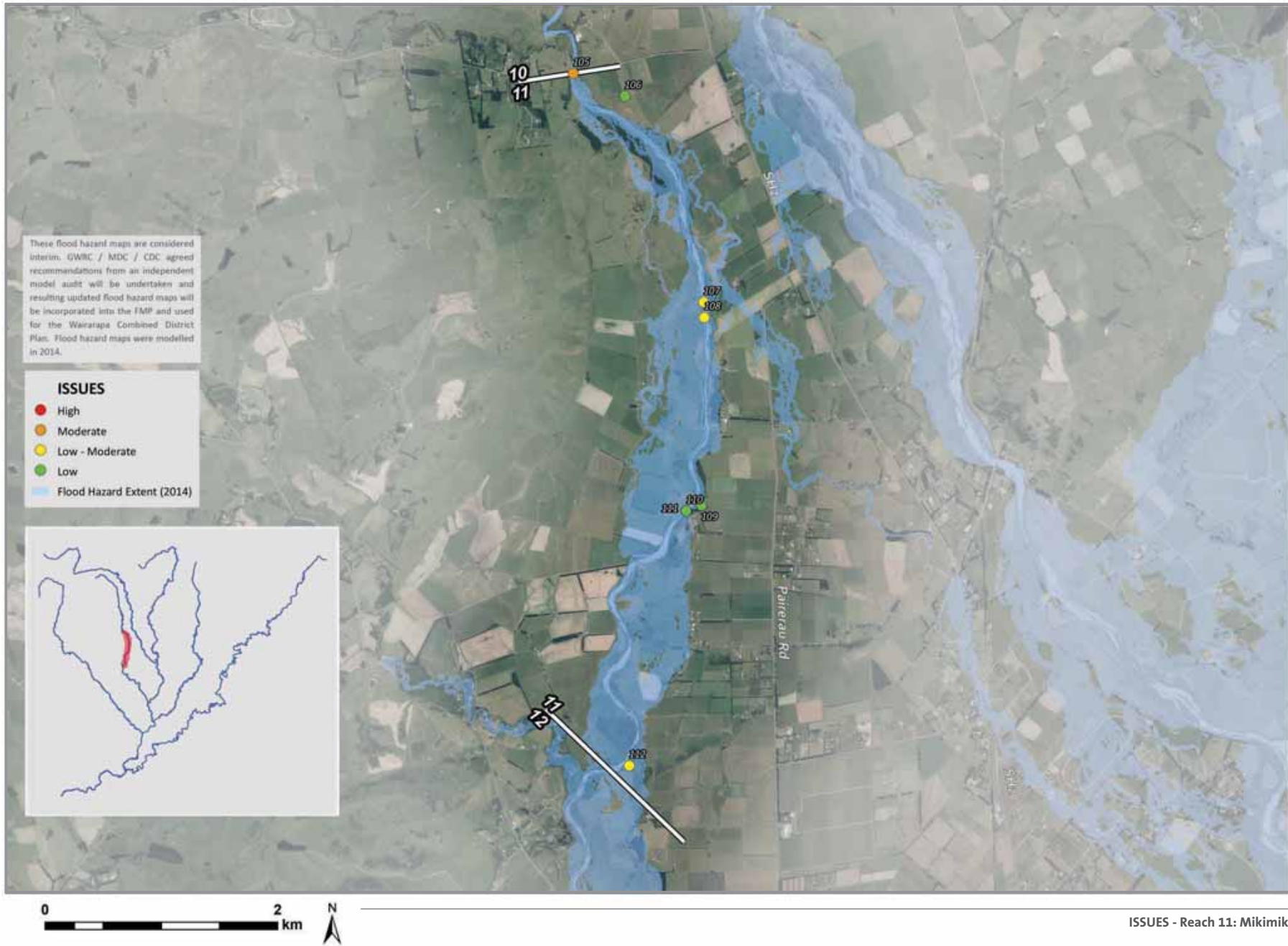
VALUES - Reach 11: Mikimiki

Mikimiki – Reach 11

Flood and erosion issues

A total of eight erosion and flood management issues are identified along this reach. Issues have been ranked according to their consequence and likelihood (i.e. risk) and assigned an ID number [xx].

RISK LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
LOW	Farm building [106] A farm building sits within the modelled 1% AEP flood extent. No currently managed issues exist.
	Farm building [109] A farm outbuilding is located within the 1% AEP flood extent and the erosion study area. No currently managed issues exist.
	Private telecom line [111] A private telecom line runs under the river bed. It is potentially susceptible to damage from erosion and machine work in this area.
LOW TO MODERATE	Design channel alignment [107, 108] The design fairway narrows from a width of 85m to 45m. This is unusual and further investigations are required to determine if this is a suitable design channel width.
	Stock access / private bridge [110] A privately owned access bridge sits within the erosion study area and is potentially at risk of damage linked to bed level changes, bank erosion and large flood events.
	Private water intake [112] A private water intake for Watson Lake is located within the erosion study area. No currently managed issues exist.
MODERATE	Mikimiki Bridge [105] There is ongoing bed degradation occurring in the vicinity of the bridge. This affects the road, bridge, and water level recorder site. Work has been carried out periodically to tackle scour issues.
HIGH	



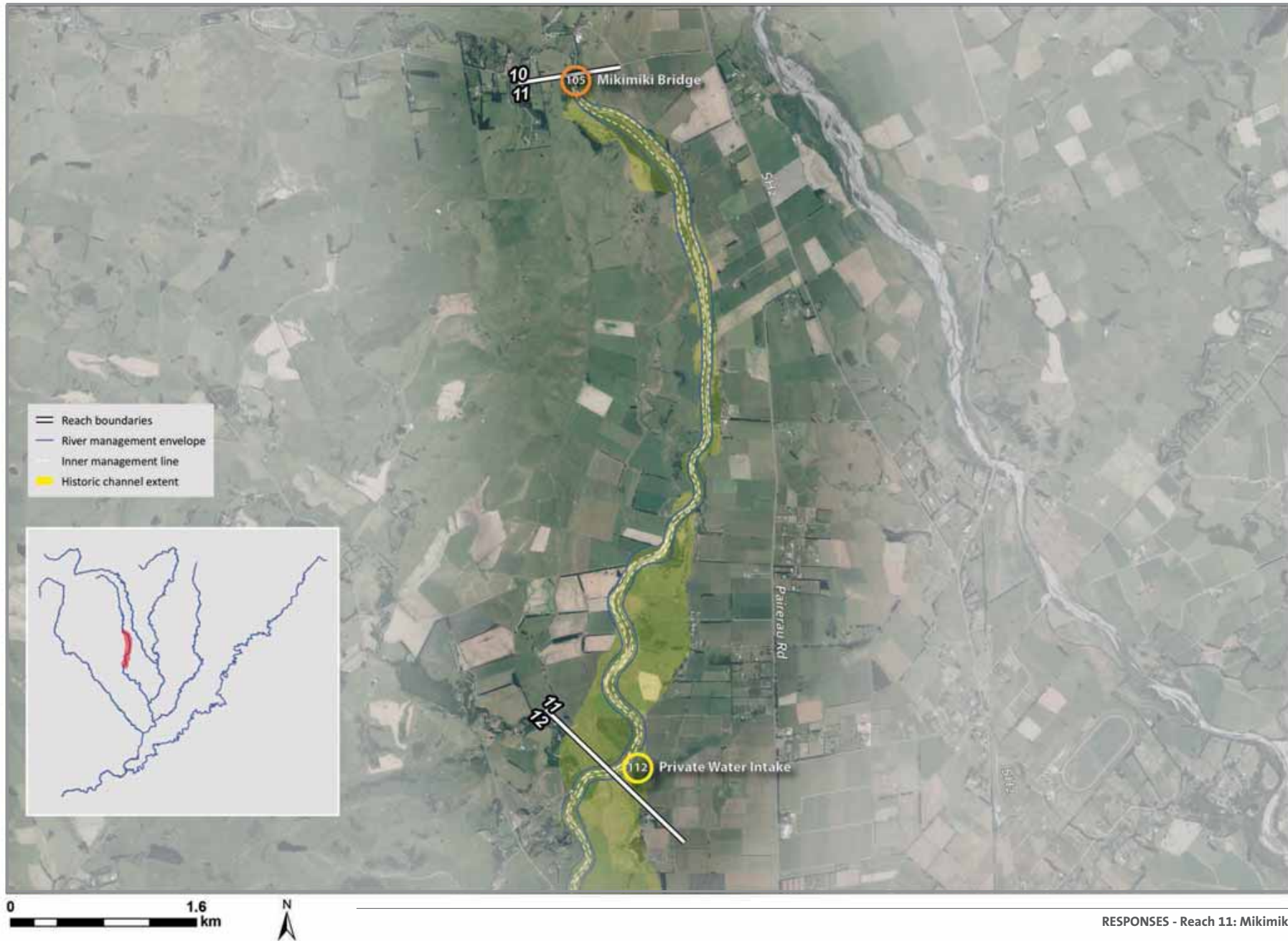
Mikimiki – Reach 11

Response

Common methods and specific responses that apply to this reach are set out below. The common methods used to address specific issues are listed in *Appendix 5*.

Reach Specific Responses

	ISSUE ID	SITE	TYPE OF RESPONSE	MEASURES	LEVEL OF SERVICE (AEP)		RESPONSIBILITY		PRIORITY
					CURRENT	TARGET	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	
SPECIFIC RESPONSES	105	Mikimiki Bridge	River management	Work with MDC regarding plans to replace or strengthen the bridge including stabilising the water level recorder site			MDC	GWRC	Medium
	112	Private water intake	River management	River management envelopes will contribute to security of private water intakes. Private water takes will have low risk of damage up to a 20% AEP event. Damage to structures is more likely up to a 5% AEP event. Communicate risk to the landowner.		20%	Landowners	GWRC	Low
COMMON METHODS		Entire reach	River management	River management envelope, river bed level monitoring, riparian planting of buffers, pest management in riparian planted buffer, pool-riffle-run envelope, historic channel lines, isolated works support, Code of Practice, mixed riparian planting within buffers, alternative land uses within riparian planted buffers					
		Entire reach	Planning and policy	Land use controls, flood hazard maps, rural stopbank policy, scheme funding decision making policy, abandonment/retirement of assets, strategic land purchase					
		Entire reach	Emergency management	Emergency management planning, community resilience, flood forecasting and warning system					
		Entire reach	Environmental enhancement	Environmental Strategy, Community Support Officer, Riparian Management Officer, care group and clubs					



North Masterton – Reach 12

Character

To the north of Masterton, the Waipoua River moves away from the toe of the Tararua Ranges and follows a meandering course across the Wairarapa Plains. The margins of the river reflect increasing rural lifestyle use with varied willow planting interspersed with poplar and shelterbelts. Bank modification also commences in the lower part of this reach.

Key characteristics

Meandering single channel

Increasing rural lifestyle settlement along margins

Range of willow, shelter belt, amenity planting and hard edges along margins

Values

This reach flows through increasing rural residential settlement to the north of Masterton. Some beach re-contouring is carried out, and rock groynes have been established along the edges of the river. Willow and gorse is frequent through this area, with scattered totara also accommodated through adjoining areas of farmland. This has resulted in a medium level of landscape modification overall with medium scenic values.

Good early season fishing continues along this reach of river, with access obtained from Paierau Road Bridge and by negotiation with private land owners. Mahunga Golf Course also occupies the true left bank along this reach.

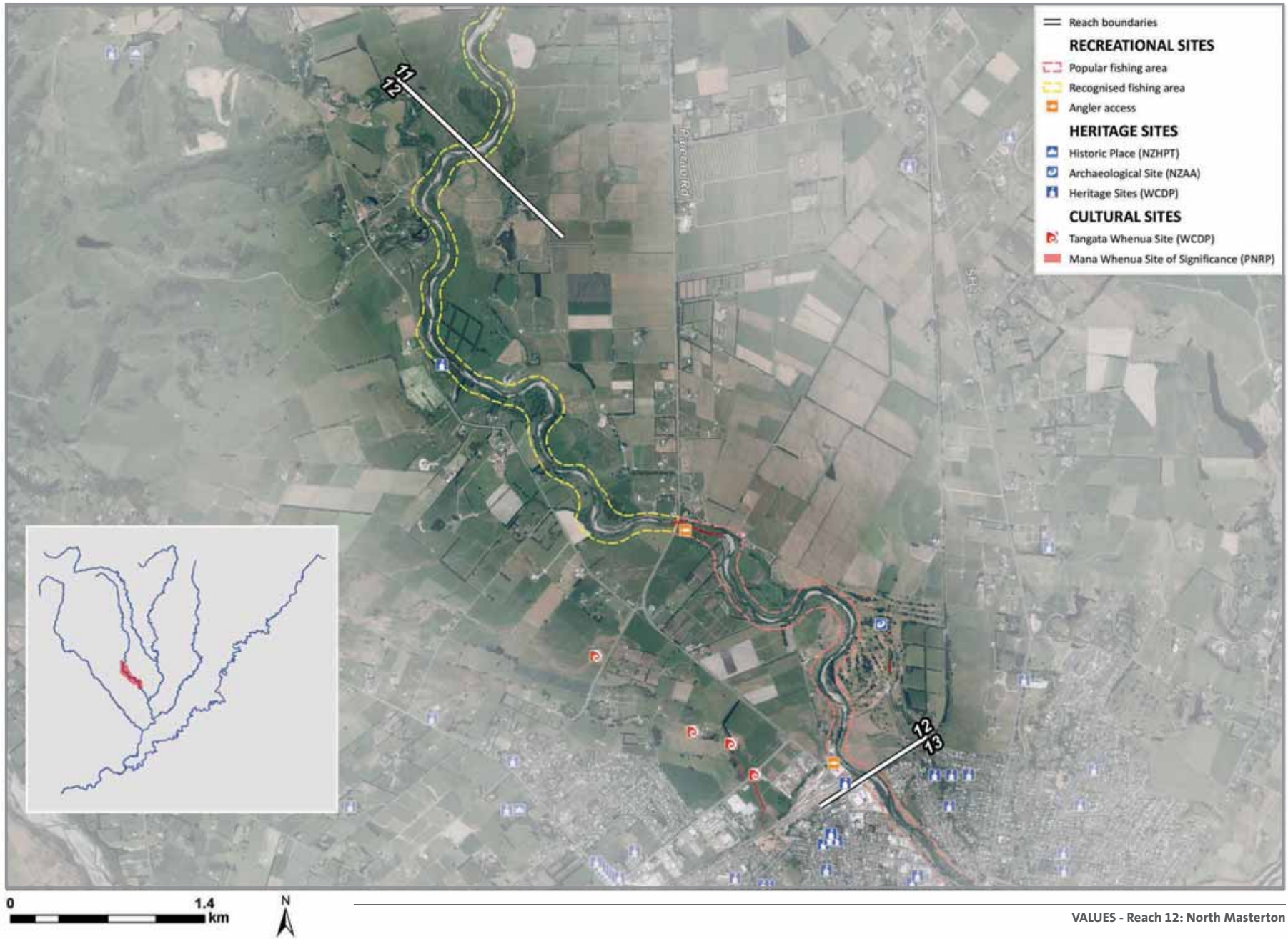
Terrestrial habitats with identified ecological values along this reach include areas of unfenced indigenous forest, mixed exotic-indigenous forest, indigenous treeland, stonefield and boulderfield and natural wetlands and ponds.

There are limited cultural sites identified along this reach encompassing historic pā sites. Levin’s Woolstore and Matahiwi College are also identified heritage sites within the WCDP.

Key Floodplain Management Points

- River maintenance activities will involve more works to maintain stopbank condition, river enhancement opportunities will be better explored and supported, and there will be a renewed focus on buffer implementation.
- Raise the awareness of flood risks and improve the safety of Paierau Road and Matahiwi Road during large floods.
- Work with the community in the vicinity of Paierau Road and the Serpentine Stream confluence to reduce their vulnerability to flooding.
- Work with the infrastructure owners of Paierau Road Bridge and the rail bridge to ensure their continued security and operation.

LANDSCAPE VALUES		RECREATION VALUES	HERITAGE VALUES	CULTURAL VALUES	LAND USE AND PLANNING	ECOLOGICAL VALUES
LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION	SCENIC VALUE					
Medium	Medium	Angler access, popular and recognised fishing areas	Levin Woolstore, Matahiwi College (WCDP)	Historic pā sites, mahinga kai (pNRP)	Rural (Primary Production), Rural (Special), Road, River, Industrial, Railway, Flood Protection and Mitigation, Intersection Improvement	Unfenced indigenous forest, Mixed exotic-indigenous forest, Indigenous treeland, Stonefields and boulderfields, Natural wetlands and ponds



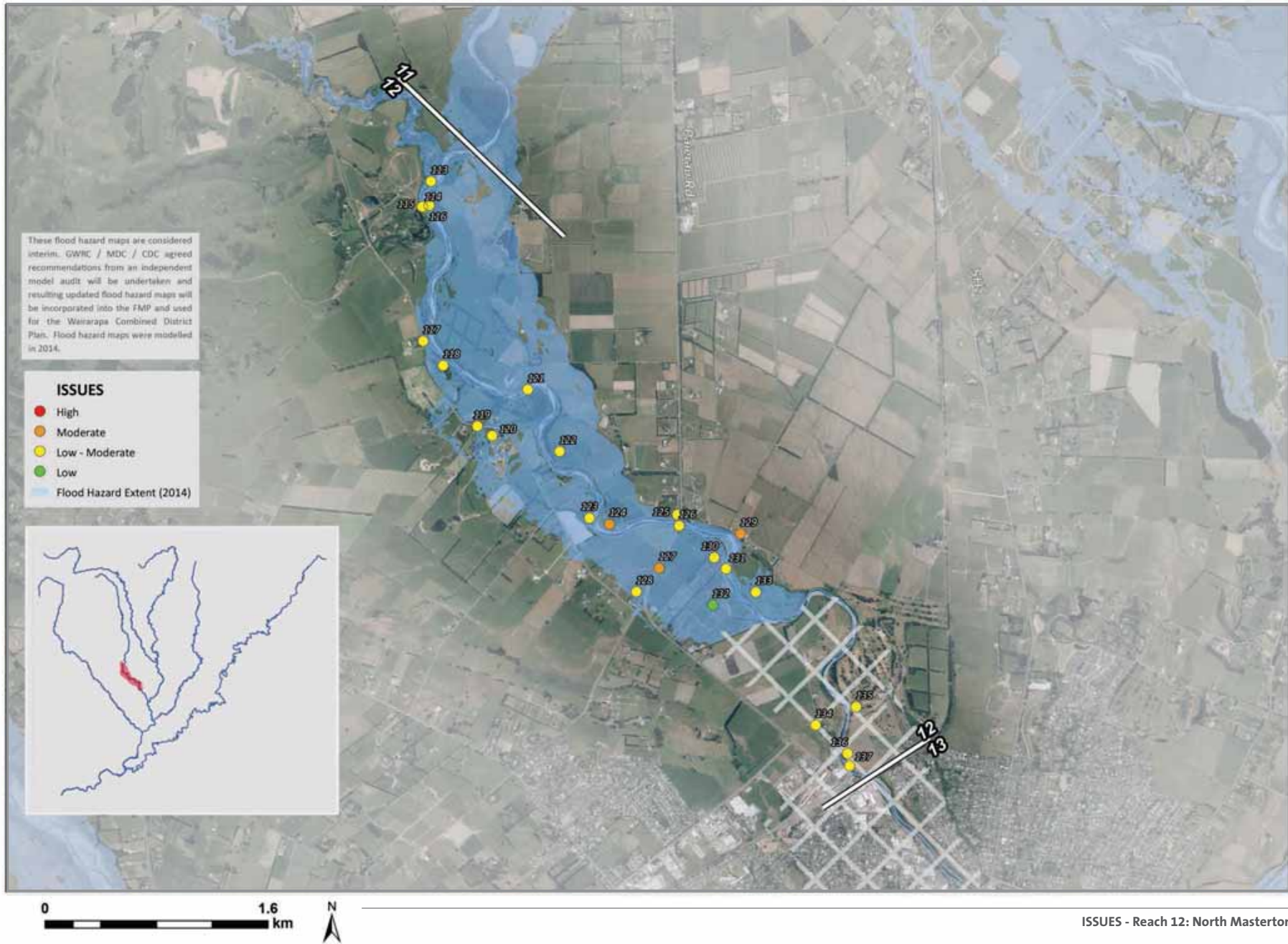
VALUES - Reach 12: North Masterton

North Masterton – Reach 12

Flood and erosion issues

A total of 25 flood and erosion issues have been identified along this reach on account of its close proximity to Masterton. Issues have been ranked according to their consequence and likelihood (i.e. risk) and assigned an ID number [xx].

RISK LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
LOW	<p>Private rock line [114] A rock line has been constructed to protect a water intake, and private property. This is maintained infrequently by GWRC flood protection.</p> <p>Akura nursery [132] Akura nursery floods from overland flows originating upstream of the Paierau Road Bridge.</p>
LOW TO MODERATE	<p>Channel alignment [113] The buffer strip downstream of the boundary between Reach 11 (Mikimiki) and this reach has been identified as being too narrow. It is recommended that a wider buffer is established.</p> <p>Water intake [115] A private water intake for a lake is situated within the erosion study area. This intake has been protected by privately funded erosion protection works.</p> <p>Channel alignment [116] The buffer planting on the true right bank has been protected behind a private rock line. This has reduced vulnerability of this buffer area while the rock line is properly maintained.</p> <p>Matahiwi Road [117] A section of Matahiwi Road sits within the erosion study area and is modelled as affected by the 1% AEP flood up to a depth of 0.6m. No currently managed issues exist.</p> <p>Houses [118, 119, 120] Several houses are located within the erosion study area and are modelled as affected by the 1% AEP flood event. No currently managed issues exist.</p> <p>Stopbank proximity to river [121] The left bank stopbank sits on the edge of the active channel and within the erosion study area. There has been past consideration of relocation of the active channel away from this stopbank, and change of design fairways.</p> <p>Low quality stopbank [122] The stopbank is located very close to the river and is at higher risk of erosion. It contains substantial tree growth making it vulnerable to storm damage and other failure mechanisms.</p> <p>Serpentine confluence [123] Aggradation at the mouth of the Serpentine Stream confluence with the Waipoua is increasing risk of flooding and blockages.</p> <p>Houses [125] A house is located within the erosion study area. No currently managed issues exist.</p> <p>Houses [128] Houses on Matahiwi/Akura Road are at risk of flooding in a modelled 1% AEP flood event. No currently managed issues exist.</p> <p>Paierau Road Bridge [126] The Paierau Road Bridge capacity is adding to upstream flooding extents due to its limited capacity to convey flood flows.</p> <p>Stopbank [130] The quality, standard, alignment and purpose of the combined flood protection works between the Serpentine Stream confluence and the vicinity of the Paierau Road Bridge are not well defined.</p> <p>Stopbank [131] The alignment of the stopbank on the right bank of the river downstream of the Paierau Road Bridge gradually approaches the channel, and at its downstream end is located within the erosion study area.</p> <p>Stopbank [133] The stopbank on the left bank of the river is within the erosion study area and has in the past required erosion protection works to protect it from erosion issues.</p> <p>Houses [134] Houses are located within the modelled 1% AEP flood extent. No currently managed issues exist.</p> <p>Mahunga Golf Course [135] The golf course is located within the modelled 1% AEP flood extent and the erosion study area. Areas of the golf course have eroded in the past.</p> <p>Channel narrowing [136] The river channel becomes increasingly confined as it approaches the railway bridge upstream of Masterton. The channel at the railway bridge is highly constricted, which limits the amount of flow that can pass under the bridge and into the Masterton reach. This causes modelled upstream flooding of Mahunga Golf Course and properties on the western bank of the river and leads to a modelled eventual overtopping of the railway line near the station, north of Masterton.</p> <p>Channel alignment [137] No design fairways have been created for the section of the Waipoua which flows through Masterton. This creates management challenges due to a lack of guidance for river engineers.</p>
MODERATE	<p>Serpentine stopbank [124] The Serpentine stopbank is of concern because while it partially protects a number of properties, the management objectives for the structure are unclear. It is also located very close to the river and within the erosion study area.</p> <p>Paierau Road [127] The stopbanks upstream of the Paierau Road Bridge overtop frequently, and the road subsequently floods. This is compounded by the northern approach to the Paierau Road Bridge which doesn't provide clear visibility of flood prone area to someone approaching at speed.</p> <p>Houses [129] Houses on the left bank are located within the erosion study area. No currently management issues exist.</p>
HIGH	



North Masterton – Reach 12

Response

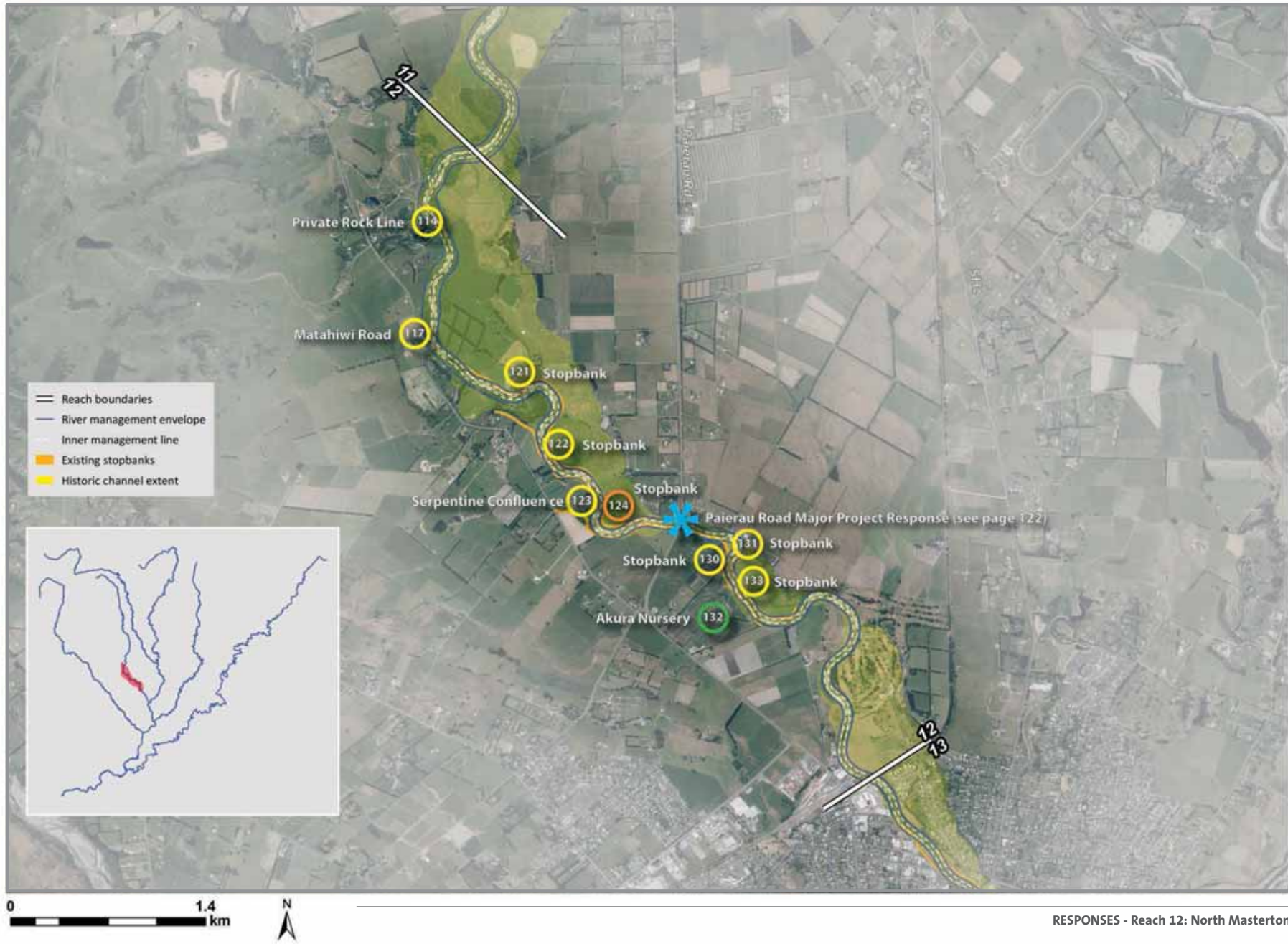
Common methods and specific responses that apply to this reach are set out below. The common methods used to address specific issues are listed in *Appendix 5*.

Reach Specific Responses

	ISSUE ID	SITE	TYPE OF RESPONSE	MEASURES	LEVEL OF SERVICE (AEP)		RESPONSIBILITY		PRIORITY
					CURRENT	TARGET	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	
SPECIFIC RESPONSES	114	Private rock line		Formalise GWRC maintenance for the site and confirm ownership			GWRC	Landowner	Low
	132	Akura Nursery	Emergency management	Inform landowner of the potential risk			GWRC		Low
	117	Matahiwi Road	River management	Inform Akura Nursery about the risks to the road		1%	MDC	GWRC	Low
	122, 124	Stopbanks	River management	Apply rural stopbank common method	Varies		GWRC	Landowner	Medium
	133, 131								
	130, 121								
123	Serpentine confluence	River management	Apply bed level monitoring common method to identify the need for a control structure			GWRC		Medium	
COMMON METHODS		Entire reach	River management	River management envelope, river bed level monitoring, gravel extraction and analysis, riparian planting of buffers, pest management in riparian planted buffer, pool-riffle-run envelope, historic channel lines, isolated works support, Code of Practice, mixed riparian planting within buffers, alternative land uses within riparian planted buffers					
		Entire reach	Planning and policy	Land use controls, flood hazard maps, rural stopbank policy, scheme funding decision making policy, abandonment/retirement of assets, strategic land purchase					
		Entire reach	Emergency management	Emergency management planning, community resilience, flood forecasting and warning system					
		Entire reach	Environmental enhancement	Environmental Strategy, Community Support Officer, Riparian Management Officer, care group and clubs					

Stopbank Summary

ISSUE ID	NAME	CURRENT PURPOSE	LENGTH OF STOPBANK (M)	LENGTH INSIDE BUFFER ZONE (M)	CONDITION RATING (2016) (GOOD/1/2/3/4/5 POOR)	CRITICALITY	BENEFITING WHOM? (PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL, PRIVATE MULTIPLE, PUBLIC, OTHER)	LEVEL OF PROTECTION (AEP)	OTHER ISSUES	FMP DIRECTION	FMP PRIORITY
121	Matahiwi to Serpentine	Flood protection to multiple properties and public road up to around 5-10% AEP	1,150	580	Ranges from 2 - 4	Med	Private multiple/Public Road	20-10%	Trees in stopbanks	Re-align stopbank where it sits within buffer. May be a retreat scenario in reaction to flood events.	Medium
130, 124	Serpentine to Paierau	Flood protection to multiple properties and public road up to around 5-10% AEP	1,000	630	Ranges 2 - 3	Med	Private multiple/Public Road	c20-10%	Vegetation/trees in stopbank	Re-align stopbank where it sits within buffer. May be a retreat scenario in reaction to flood events.	Medium
122	Left Bank to Paierau	Preventing course change? Protecting around 55ha of productive land from flooding up to a 5% AEP	2,400	980	2	Low	Individual landowners	20-10%		Designation of land along preferred alignment (priority). Continue existing asset management until unviable (TBC at later date).	Medium
131	Akura	Preventing course change? Protecting around 40ha of productive land from flooding up to a 5% AEP	1,050	645	3	Low	Individual landowners	20-10%	Vegetation/trees in stopbank	Designation of land along preferred alignment (priority). Continue existing asset management until unviable (criteria TBC).	Medium
133	Left Bank Akura	Preventing course change? Protecting around 10ha of productive land from flooding up to a 5% AEP	900	800	2	Low	Individual landowner	20-10%		Initial FMP implementation. Continue existing asset management. Long-term implementation explore legacy asset partial abandonment/isolated works.	Medium



RESPONSES - Reach 12: North Masterton



Major Project Response: Paierau Road

The issue

The southern approach to Paierau Road Bridge is inundated to a depth of approximately 0.5m in a 20% AEP flood and up to 1.0m in a 1% AEP flood. Traffic approaching from the north has a maximum sight distance of approximately 100m, which is considered insufficient within a 100km/hr speed limit zone. Masterton District Council currently operates a road closure procedure but this has limited lead time as there is currently no rainfall-based flood forecasting used for emergency notifications. It is proposed to provide permanent warning signs at this site as well as improved road closure warnings to ensure the road is closed before it is significantly inundated.

Opportunities

The response provides improved warning for drivers and will ensure the road is closed in a timely fashion to avoid the risk of a vehicle hitting the deep flowing water at high speed.

Relationship with common methods

The southern approach is inundated due to the low-level rural stopbanks overtopping upstream of Paierau Road (Issue ID 127). These stopbanks are considered to provide an adequate level of protection in line with the Rural Stopbanks Policy provided for in the common methods. It is noted that within this reach there are sections of stopbank within the buffers which could be retreated, particularly in response to a flood related failure. This is also referred to in the Stopbank Assessment Rating Priority Table – Stopbank ID 124 Serpentine to Paierau.

The capacity of the bridge is also noted as a factor that contributes to the frequency of the road flooding (Issue ID 126). It is not considered cost effective or consistent with the visions and aims of this FMP to enlarge the channel and bridge and to increase the height of stopbanks in this reach to contain flood waters.

Description

General

Permanent warning signs “Road May Flood” to be added the northern and southern approaches and an improved warning system for road closures developed based on rainfall triggers.

Costs - \$20,000 (\$10,000 new signs, \$5,000 improved warning system + \$5,000 contingency)

Implications

Traffic will be diverted when road is inundated resulting in longer travel times.

Priority

Medium

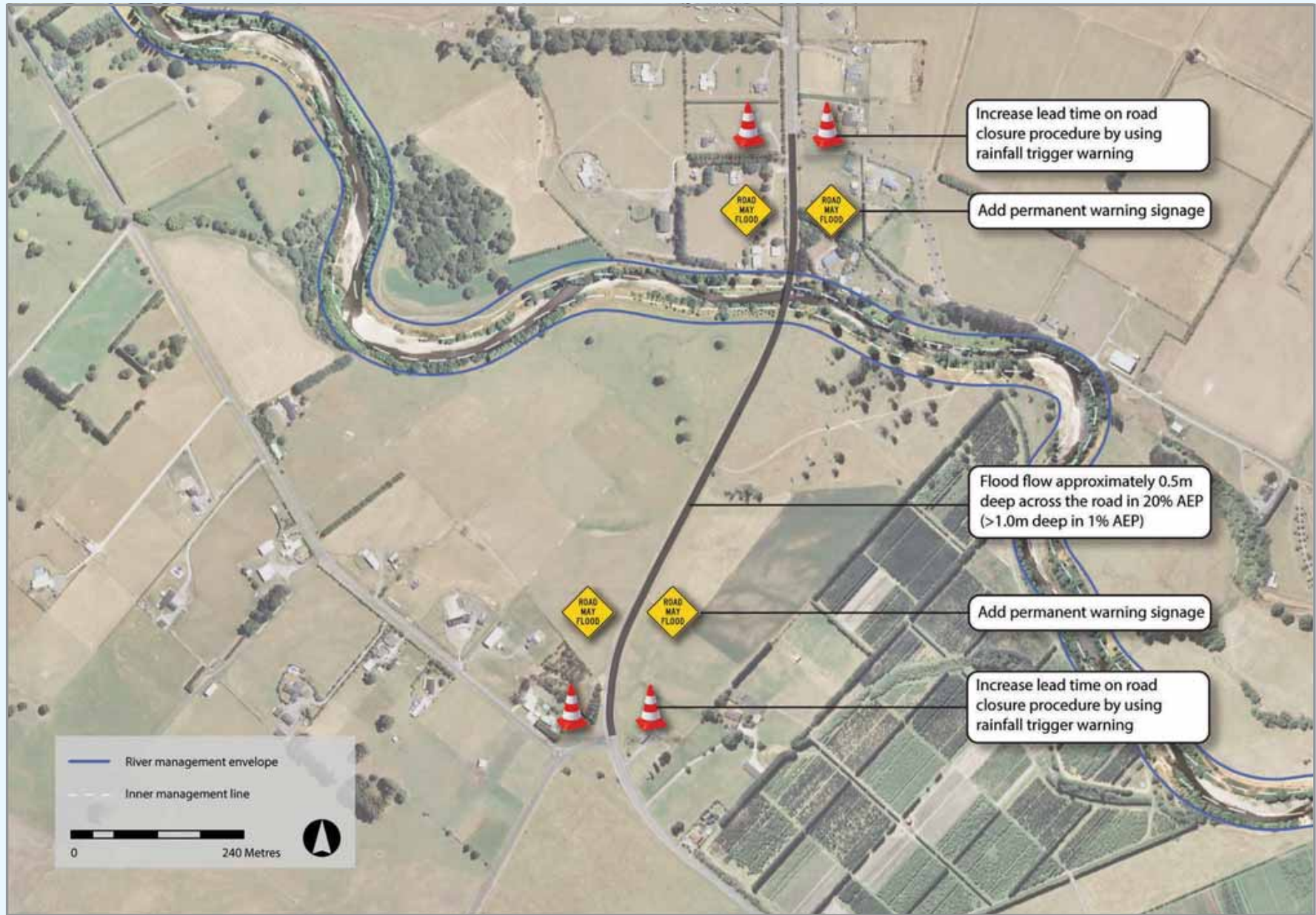
Level of Service

Currently a warning is provided to MDC Roothing Engineer based on 20% AEP flood being exceeded at the Mikimiki flow recorder on the upper Waipoua River. This provides 90 minutes for contractors to mobilise and establish manned road closures at Loopline and Matahiwi Road. A rainfall based warning could potentially increase this warning time to 2.5 hours providing greater certainty of completing road closure before the road becomes innundated.

Paierau Road Bridge



REFERENCE NUMBER	MANAGEMENT MEASURE	CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE	THREATS TO CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE	PROPOSED LEVEL OF SERVICE	PRIMARY REASON FOR RESPONSE	RESPONSIBILITY	PRIORITY	COST	FUNDING
127	Permanent warning signs and improved flood forecasting	90 minute warning from Mikimiki	Risk of not responding in time	Road closure completed prior to inundation in 20% AEP event	To increase the safety of road users by providing permanent warning signs and increasing lead time for road closure to 2.5 hours	MDC/GWRC	Medium	\$20,000	Capital funding TBC



Paierau Road

Urban Masterton - Reach 13

The following sections describe the character and values, current flood and erosion issues, responses to known flood and erosion issues (including existing river maintenance activities), and the key floodplain management aims and outcomes sought in relation to the Masterton urban reach - Reach 13. A staged approach to the flood risks in the urban reach is noted on page 132. Stage 1 of the approach "Investigations and Option Consideration" is set out on page 133. Subsequent stages will be determined upon completion of Stage 1 and are not detailed.

This information should be considered in conjunction with adjoining rural reaches within the Waipoua River including North Masterton – Reach 12, given the inter-related nature of the flooding issues through this area, as well as Reach 5 of the Ruamahanga River.

Character

The Masterton urban reach extends from where the railway line crosses the Waipoua River within north Masterton, to the confluence of the Waipoua River and the Ruamahanga River to the south-east of Masterton.

The river bisects the majority of the township of Masterton, primarily on the southern bank, from Lansdowne on the northern bank. The river through this area has undergone substantial modification in the past through historic straightening and flood control works. It does, however, retain green space along its corridor formed by a number of parks and a scattering of vegetation.

Key Characteristics:

- Accessible green corridor including pedestrian pathways through urban area
- Mixed willow and amenity planting providing shading and enclosure

Values

Due to its proximity to Masterton, this reach contains many values and associations with the adjoining community. Masterton itself is the largest urban settlement in the Wairarapa and home to more than 20,000 people.

Much of the river corridor has been modified, with stopbanks incorporating stone pitching common throughout this area, in association with bed control weirs and erosion protection structures around the rail and road bridges. Vegetation along this reach includes a mix of native and exotic vegetation typical of urban parks and forms a green band through the town which adjoins larger open space areas including Queen Elizabeth Park. Wetland areas have also been reinstated on the northern bank within Henley Lake Park.

Its proximity to Masterton also brings with it many recreational uses common to urban centres. It forms a linear park, and jogging, walking and dog walking, fishing, cycling and swimming are all carried out to varying degrees within the reach. Queen Elizabeth Park and Henley Lake Park are adjacent to this reach and are the location for a range of water-based and land-based recreation activities. The reach also provides a corridor for fish passage to the northern reaches of the Waipoua River, with angling access providing popular fishing opportunities in several areas.

Whilst much of this reach has been modified, terrestrial habitat with identified ecological values which do occur in this area include mixed exotic-indigenous forest, indigenous treeland, stonefields and boulderfields and natural wetlands and ponds.

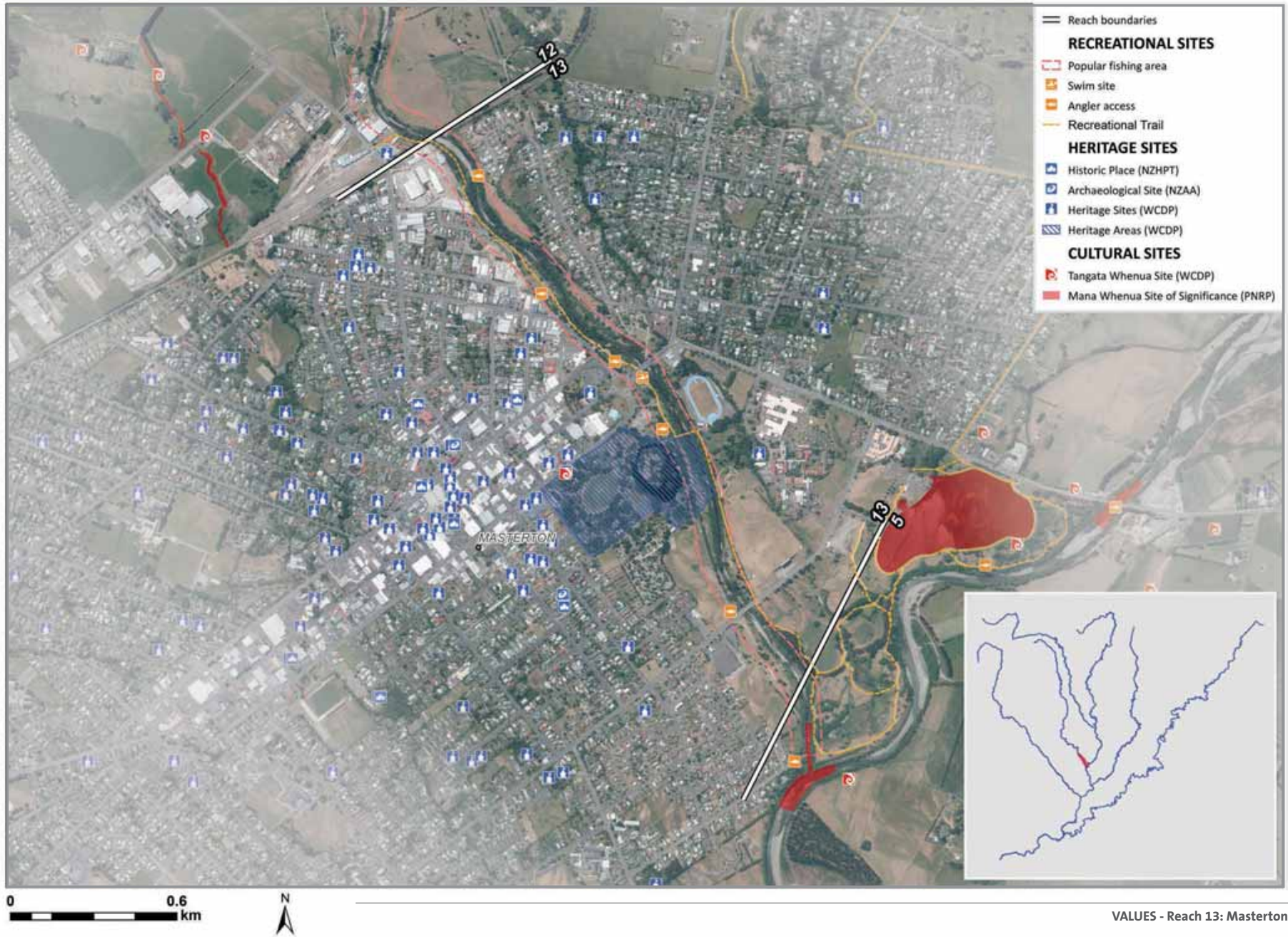
Prior to Masterton being founded it was the site of Maori settlement and many locations of cultural value exist on the floodplains and within the river. Important sites have been identified at the confluence and a number of pā, settlements and adjacent sites associated with community activities exist throughout and adjacent to this reach. The main pā was Kaikokirikiri Pā, which is located in the vicinity of Mahunga Golf Course, and its proximity to the Waipoua River indicates the significance of this area.

A number of heritage sites are also associated with European settlement in Masterton and include the building façade at 4 Queen Street and Queen Elizabeth Park which forms part of a wider heritage precinct to the south of Dixon Street.

Key Floodplain Management Points

- Work with the community in the area of the urban reach to assess and reduce their vulnerability to flooding.
- Protect the Masterton community to 1% AEP flood including climate change level of service.
- Manage the residual flood risks to Masterton (the risk of a larger flood or failure of protection measures).
- Raise the awareness of flood risks.
- The infrastructure relied on by the Masterton community should be safe and efficiently protected from flooding impacts.
- Work with the infrastructure owners of State Highway 2 and Colombo Road Bridges and the rail bridge to ensure their continued security and operation.
- The maintenance and improvement of recreation facilities along the Waipoua River adjacent to Masterton and encompassing Henley Lake Park.
- Maintenance or improvement in the water quality within this reach, with particular regard for contact recreation.
- Maintenance or improvement to environmental value and habitat diversity.
- Work toward enhancing the identity of Masterton and its connection to the waterways in its vicinity.
- Explore opportunities to maintain or improve kayaking opportunities on the Waipoua River as the result of any structural upgrade works.
- Improvements in the opportunities for the Masterton community to engage with the river, including recreation trails for walking, cycling and nature play.
- Improved safety for recreation within this reach.

LANDSCAPE VALUES		RECREATION VALUES	HERITAGE VALUES	CULTURAL VALUES	LAND USE AND PLANNING	ECOLOGICAL VALUES
LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION	SCENIC VALUE					
Medium / High	Medium	Angler access, popular fishing area, swimming, walking and cycling	Building Facade - 4 Queen Street, Queen Elizabeth Park (WCDP)	Historic house site	Rural (Special), Road, River, Residential, Industrial, Railway, Commercial, Flood Protection and Mitigation, Recreation, Cemetery, Electricity Distribution, State Highway	Mixed exotic-indigenous forest, Indigenous treeland, Stonefields and boulderfields, Natural wetlands and ponds



Urban Masterton – Reach 13

Flood and Erosion Issues

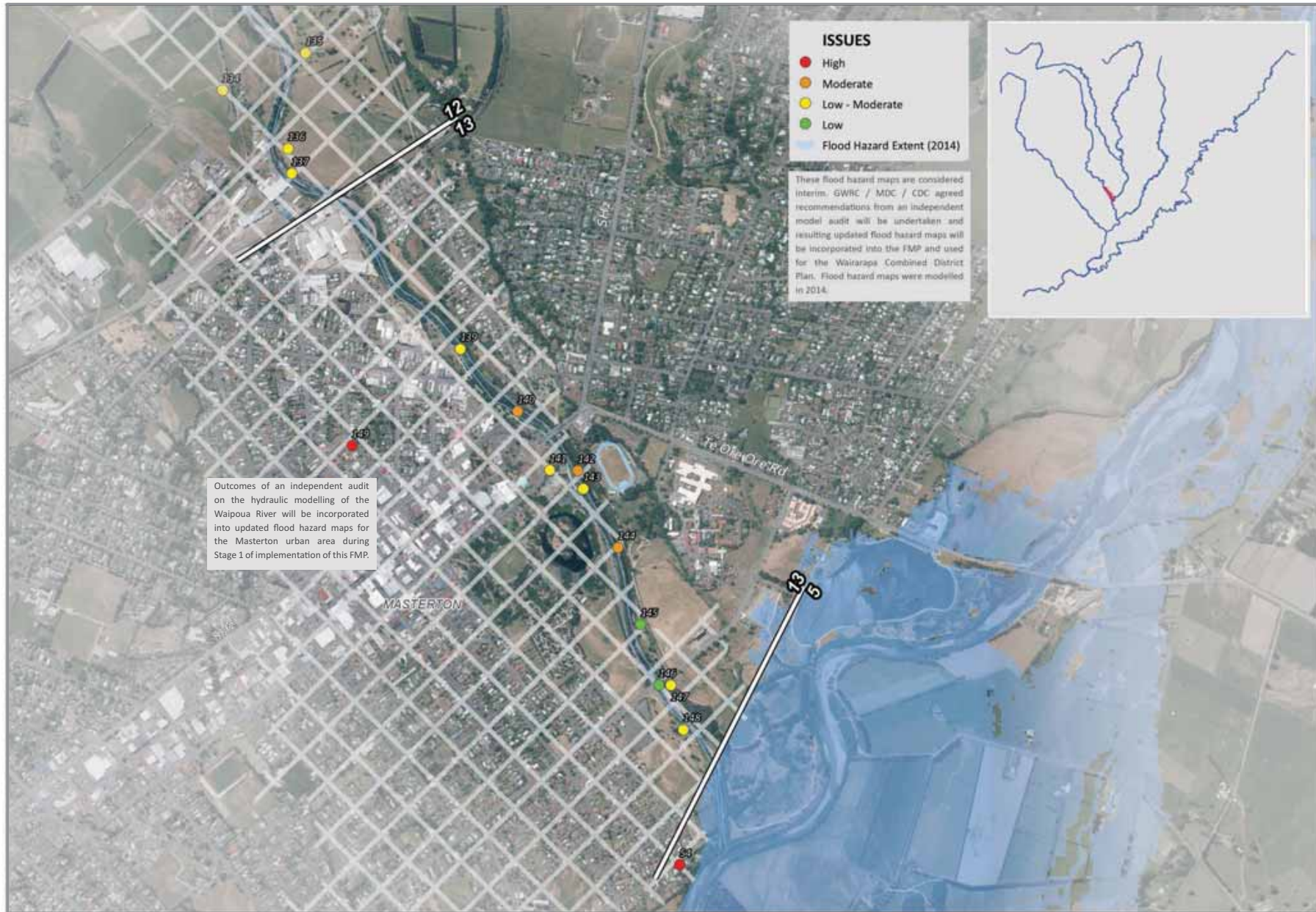
There are a number of key issues relating to flooding and erosion hazards within the urban reach of the Waipoua River through Masterton. Flood studies including climate change impacts have identified the potential for flood risk to some of the Masterton urban area. There is a variability between the studies about the scale and extent of this risk, and therefore further work is being completed by GWRC, MDC and CDC to provide greater certainty about these risks. Further to this, the condition and integrity of the existing stopbanks within the urban reach are not well understood and may not be able to be relied upon to perform during flood events due to breach and seepage risks. A breach failure could occur in an event less frequent than a 1% AEP and result in more significant flooding depths with less warning time.

The level of flood hazard in the Masterton urban area is expected to increase in the future, as the effects of climate change lead to larger and more frequent flooding events. Flood hazard maps will be updated to incorporate the outcomes of the independent model audit through Stage 1, as detailed on page 133.

A total of 16 specific flood and erosion issues have been identified within Masterton's urban reach and the adjoining areas of the Waipoua and Ruamahanga Rivers. Issues have been ranked according to their consequence and likelihood (i.e. risk) and assigned an ID number [xx].

The flood and erosion issues (and management responses) for Reach 13 are closely linked to the issues (and responses) identified for the wider Waipoua and Ruamahanga catchment of this FMP in Part 2. Some of the issues identified for North Masterton (Reach 12 of the Waipoua – [134,135,136 & 137]) and Te Ore Ore to Waingawa (Reach 5 of the Ruamahanga – [54]) are included in this section as they are particularly relevant to the Masterton urban reach. For completeness and to ensure integration, these are incorporated into the issues below (and the Major Project Response) for the urban reach.

RISK LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
LOW	<p>Lansdowne Sewer Siphon [146] The Lansdowne sewer siphon crosses the river adjacent to the Colombo Road Bridge. This structure is at risk of damage in high flow events, and it sits within the erosion study area.</p>
	<p>Irrigation Water Intake [145] The irrigation water intake for the rugby grounds on the northern bank of the Waipoua River is located within the erosion study area. Any changes in bed level would also potentially impact on the functionality of this intake.</p>
LOW TO MODERATE	<p>Houses [134] Houses are located within the modelled 1% AEP flood extent. No currently managed issues exist.</p>
	<p>Mahunga Golf Course [135] The golf course is located within the modelled 1% AEP flood extent and the erosion study area. Areas of the golf course have eroded in the past.</p>
	<p>Design Channel Alignment [137, 148, 143] The design channel alignments for the Waipoua River stop before reaching Colombo Road Bridge. This leaves an approximately 800m length of river which flows through Masterton without a defined river corridor and management fairway, used as the current management technique for the rivers. This creates management challenges due to a lack of guidance for river engineers.</p>
MODERATE	<p>Sewer lines [141] On both banks of the Waipoua, main sewer lines run underground between the stopbanks and the river channel. Their location puts them within the erosion study extents of the Waipoua River and would need to be considered during any significant update to the stopbanks.</p>
	<p>Emergency Sewer Discharge point [147] There is an emergency sewer discharge point located downstream of the Colombo Road Bridge. This structure sits within the erosion study area.</p>
	<p>Stopbank issues [139] The current Masterton stopbanks are located in relatively close proximity to the main channel of the Waipoua River. This location puts them within the erosion study area which was derived from both modelled and historic erosion extents. The stopbanks have a number of known low spots that may have occurred through localised settlement, however there are a number of other points where the stopbanks have been deliberately lowered to improve access for mowing or maintenance of parks and reserves. The geotechnical condition of the stopbanks has been assessed as poor, with further investigation required to better determine structural integrity of the stopbanks. There is also an old landfill site in this location (Villa Street Landfill) which needs to be considered for erosion risk and noted during any investigation or upgrades to stopbanks.</p>
HIGH	<p>Channel narrowing [136] The river channel becomes more confined as it approaches the railway bridge upstream of Masterton. The channel at the Railway Bridge is highly constricted, which limits the amount of flow that can pass under the bridge and into the Masterton reach. This causes modelled upstream flooding of Mahunga Golf Course [issue 135] and properties on the western bank of the river, and leads to a modelled eventual overtopping of the railway line near the station, north of Masterton.</p>
	<p>Bed control weirs [140, 142, 144] There are a number of bed level control weirs along the length of the Waipoua within the Masterton reach. These weirs retain the bed level through this straightened section of the river and counter the degradation process which would otherwise occur. The weirs themselves are at risk of damage during high flow events, and failure of them would lead to a decrease in river bed level and undermining of the banks which also has potential to threaten the stopbanks. Current maintenance responsibility for the weirs is not well defined. Historically additional weirs had been created during summer months to create swimming holes, however this practice has dwindled, although their existence is remembered fondly by many Masterton residents.</p>
HIGH	<p>River Road Properties [54] 14 River Road properties sit within the erosion study area. This erosion affect was observed in the 1998 floods where parts of some of these property sections started to erode into the river. This erosion is currently managed by a series of heavy rock groynes; however, this requires ongoing maintenance and management.</p>
	<p>Flooding in Masterton [149] – Future 1% AEP flood hazard, including an allowance for climate change and modelling uncertainties Flood studies including climate change impacts have identified the potential for flood risk to some of the Masterton urban area. There is a variability between the studies about the scale and extent of this risk, and therefore further work is being completed by GWRC, MDC and CDC to provide greater certainty about these risks. Further to this, the condition and integrity of the existing stopbanks within the urban reach are not well understood and may not be able to be relied upon to perform during flood events due to breach and seepage risks. A breach failure could occur in an event less frequent than a 1% AEP and result in more significant flooding depths with less warning time.</p>



ISSUES – Reach 13: Masterton & overlaps with Reach 12 and 5 issues combined with flood hazard extent

Urban Masterton – Reach 13

Response

Common methods and specific responses that apply to the Masterton urban reach (Reach 13), including related parts of Reach 12 (North Masterton), are set out below. The relevant common methods used to address specific issues are listed in *Appendix 5*.

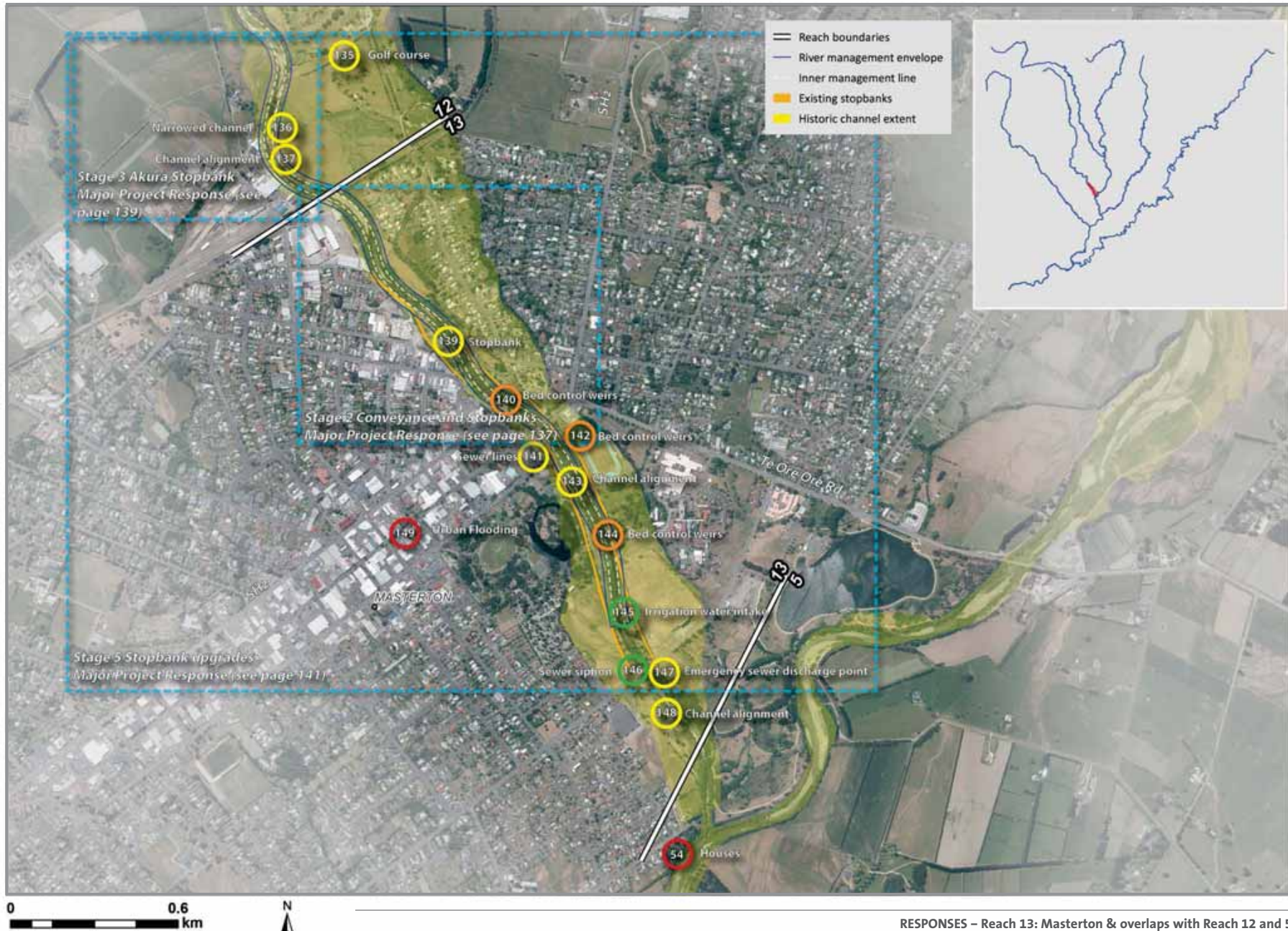
The response that has been developed to address the identified flood and erosion issues affecting Masterton is best described as a comprehensive Major Project Response. The response is to be phased over five stages in order to address

the identified flood and erosion issues in an efficient, effective and affordable way, and to respond to future climate change issues.

Note: The identified erosion issues associated with properties along River Road [54] are addressed by the 'River Road' Major Project Response (detailed on page 78) and have been considered in developing responses through Masterton's urban reach.

Reach Specific Responses

	ISSUE ID	SITE	TYPE OF RESPONSE	MEASURES	LEVEL OF SERVICE (AEP)		RESPONSIBILITY		PRIORITY	
					CURRENT	TARGET	PRIMARY	SECONDARY		
SPECIFIC RESPONSES	146	Lansdowne Sewer Siphon	River management	Provide continued advice and support to MDC with regard to operation of the sewer siphon infrastructure. Continue to provide erosion protection to the siphon.			MDC	GWRC	Low	
	145	Irrigation Water Intake	River management	River management envelopes will contribute to security of private water takes. Private water takes will have low risk of damage up to a 20% AEP event. Damage to structures is more likely up to a 5% AEP event. Communicate risk to landowner.		20%	Landowner	GWRC	Low	
	134	Houses	Planning and policy	Inform landowners of potential risk.			Landowner	GWRC	Low to moderate	
	141	Sewer Lines	River Management	Work with MDC to improve security of the Masterton sewer lines and consider implications during any significant update to the stopbanks.			MDC	GWRC	Low to moderate	
	147	Emergency Sewer Discharge point	River Management	Provide continued advice and support to MDC with regard to operation of the emergency sewer discharge point and infrastructure. Continue to provide erosion protection to the emergency sewer discharge point.			MDC	GWRC	Low to moderate	
	137 148 143	Design Channel Alignment	River Management	Design lines to be extended to the confluence of the Ruamahanga River. Apply bed level monitoring and river management envelope common methods to manage channel alignment.			GWRC		Low to moderate	
	135	Mahunga Golf Course	Planning and policy	Inform landowner of potential risk.			Landowner	GWRC	Low	
	136	Channel narrowing	River Management	Apply bed level monitoring and river management envelope common methods to monitor channel width. This issue is also addressed in the Major Project Response on pages 131-133.			GWRC		Low to moderate	
	139	Stopbank issues	Structural	Provide continued advice and support to MDC with regard to the need for additional stopbanks and upgrades to existing stopbanks This issue is addressed in the Major Project Response on pages 131-133.	1% AEP	1% AEP + CC improvements	GWRC		Low to moderate	
	140 142 144	Bed Control Weirs	River Management	Apply bed level monitoring and river management envelope common methods to identify any maintenance required.			GWRC		Moderate	
	149	Flooding in Masterton	Structural	Work with MDC and a Waipoua Urban River Management Group to assess and address the flood risk to Masterton.			MDC	GWRC	Low to moderate	
	54	River Road Properties	River Management	Provide information to property owners regarding potential erosion and flood risk. Provide advice and support. This issue is also addressed in the Major Project Responses for Reach 5 of the Ruamahanga.			MDC	GWRC	Moderate	
	COMMON METHODS		Entire reach	River management	Code of Practice, river management envelope, river bed level monitoring, gravel extraction and analysis, riparian planting of buffers, mixed riparian planting with buffers, pest management in riparian planted buffers, pool-riffle-run envelope, historic channel lines, isolated works support, alternative land uses within riparian planted buffers					
			Entire reach	Planning and policy	Land use controls, designations, flood hazard maps, rural stopbank policy, scheme funding decision making policy, abandonment/retirement of assets, river management access, strategic land purchase					
		Entire reach	Emergency management	Emergency management planning, community resilience, flood forecasting and warning system						
		Entire reach	Environmental enhancement	Environmental Strategy, Community Support Officer, Riparian Management Officer, care group and clubs						



Stopbank Summary

ISSUE ID	NAME	CURRENT PURPOSE	LENGTH OF STOPBANK (M)	LENGTH INSIDE BUFFER ZONE (M)	CONDITION RATING (2016) (GOOD1/2/3/4/5 POOR)	CRITICALITY	BENEFITING WHOM? (PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL, PRIVATE MULTIPLE, PUBLIC, OTHER)	LEVEL OF PROTECTION (AEP)	OTHER ISSUES	FMP DIRECTION	FMP PRIORITY
139	Oxford St	Protects residential properties up to ~2% AEP and Mawley Park from a 10% AEP flood	425	220	Ranges 2 - 4	High	Masterton – Residential/ Recreational	10-2%	Nil	Rebuild and extend within the next 5-10 years up to 1% AEP height. Raise height in the future to allow to effects of climate change	High
139	Railway Crescent to Villa Street	Protects urban Masterton from flooding up to ~1% AEP	220	130	4	High	Masterton urban area – Industrial/Commercial/ Residential	2-1%	Overgrown with vegetation, uneven and of questionable quality	Rebuild and extend within the next 5-10 years up to 1% AEP height. Raise height in the future to allow to effects of climate change	High
139	Queen Elizabeth Park	Protects community recreational facilities from flooding up to < 1% AEP	930	250	Ranges 2 - 3	High	Masterton – Residential/ Recreational	2-1%	Vegetation/ trees in stopbank	Rebuild and extend within the next 5-10 years up to 1% AEP height. Raise height in the future to allow to effects of climate change	High
139	Colin Pugh Sports Bowl	Protects urban Masterton from flooding up to < 1% AEP	930	0	Ranges 2 - 4	Med	Community recreational assets	1%	Vegetation/ trees in stopbank	Rebuild and increase height in the future to allow for the effects of climate change	Low



Major Project Response: Urban Waipoua

The issue

This response will provide protection to Masterton from a 1% AEP flood event and has the potential to be adapted in the future to include the effects of climate change. The staged approach that is outlined will allow the understanding of the current and future risks to be refined, as well as enable communication and engagement with the community to raise awareness of the flood hazard and to better prepare those who could be affected by flooding hazards.

Future land-use changes have the potential to reduce the risk in flood prone areas and could be designed to future-proof the river corridor and surrounding area. Making changes within the catchment, for example planting, the introduction of wetlands and increasing the floodplain, may also help improve flooding issues.

Integration of the Urban Reach with the Wider FMP

The urban reach of the Waipoua River (Reach 13) cannot be considered in isolation from the upper reaches of the Waipoua River (particularly Reach 12, North Masterton) or the confluence with the Ruamahanga River.

Investigations have shown that inundation of the floodplain upstream of the urban area reduces the flood flows through Masterton and reduces risk of spills over the stopbanks. Conversely, flooding from Reach 12 (North Masterton) flows overland to the urban area and increases the flood risk.

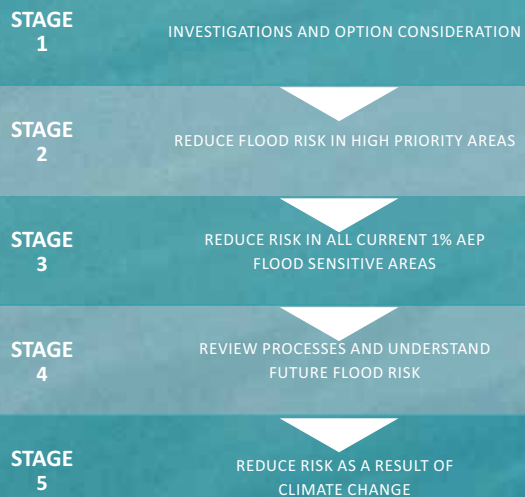
Downstream, at the confluence of the two rivers, the Ruamahanga River level may impact the downstream end of the Waipoua River and contribute to flooding.

The development of suitable floodplain management options therefore includes understanding the impact of anticipated changes across the wider Te Kāuru catchment including changes which will occur as a result of common methods and major project responses as set out in Parts 1 and 2 of this FMP.

The following responses in other reaches have specific potential to influence how responses are implemented within Masterton's urban reach:

- 1 Any work done upstream of the urban reach, in Reaches 9 to 12 of the Waipoua River, to attenuate the flood flows. This includes installation of managed wetlands, small on-farm storage, and the slowing down of the overland flow through bunds or increased vegetation.
- 2 Any work done in the upper catchment for erosion management measures, such as bank protection, that may change the characteristics of the river and the flooding.
- 3 Any development undertaken upstream, not only within the predicted flood extent area, but any large development within the catchment that would increase surface water runoff and change the catchment characteristics significantly. This includes controlling industrial and residential development or ensuring development does not allow excess stormwater to reach the Waipoua River at a greater rate than current.
- 4 Implementation of a flood warning system for Paierau Road (Reach 12). Understanding how the flood warning process will be implemented at Paierau Road relates to any flood warning that could be used for the urban reach. The road floods in lower return period events and therefore may not be directly related to flooding from spills from the urban reach, however the information is likely to be useful and particularly relevant to the properties at risk of flooding from the overland flow from the upstream reaches.
- 5 The impacts of realigning the Ruamahanga River and installing rock groynes immediately downstream of the confluence with the Waipoua River (Reach 5 of the Ruamahanga River) as a Major Project Response to mitigate the erosion risk at River Road (refer page 78). This location is also at risk of flooding and changes to this reach of the Ruamahanga River may alter the risk and flooding mechanisms at this location.

These considerations have the potential to impact the timing of the initiation of any structural options, interventions, and affect the scale of works required in the Masterton urban reach. These responses should all therefore be monitored as part of the long-term solution in this FMP.



Staged Approach

A staged approach is outlined for the urban reach of the Waipoua River. At the end of each stage an assessment will be made as to whether to proceed to the next stage and what the scope of that stage will be.

There is uncertainty with managing future flood risk. A staged approach remains adaptable as new information is obtained, and the effectiveness of initial stages is reviewed. As further understanding becomes available, responses can be adapted as complementary solutions to manage any residual risk or risk over and above protection afforded under the agreed level of service.

The staging of responses is set out to the left.

Stage 1 of the approach “Investigations and Option Consideration” is set out on page 133. Subsequent stages will be determined upon completion of Stage 1 and are not detailed.

Costs and Timing

The estimated costs for Stage 1 of this Major Project Response is \$350,000. The timeframe for completion of Stage 1 is two years.

Priority

Stage 1 of this response is classified as of high importance and high priority.

Level of Service

A 1% AEP level of service is initially proposed for the entire urban reach, with allowance for increases in the future to allow for the effects of climate change and uncertainties in the model.

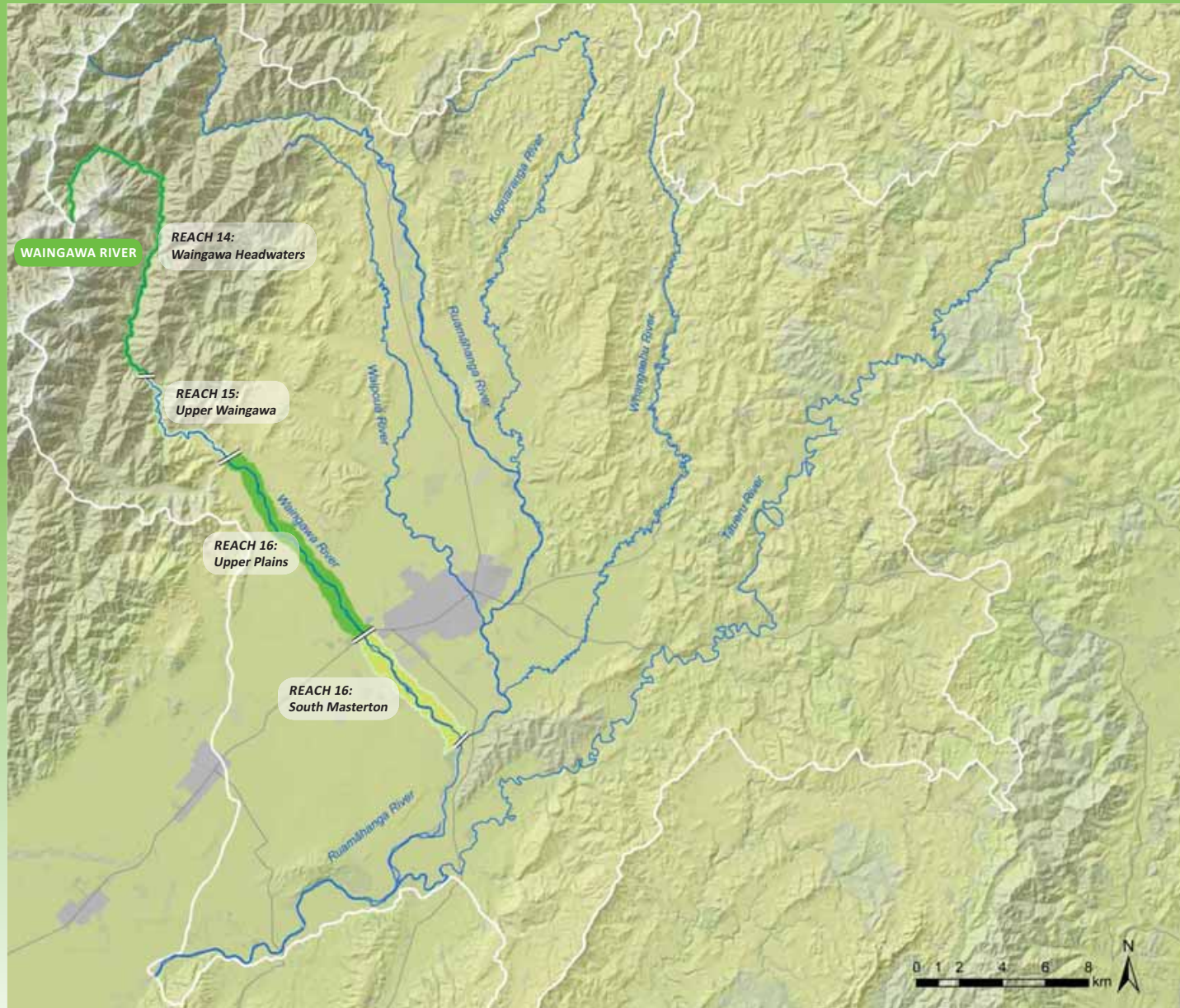
Stage 1: Investigations and Option Consideration

The purpose of Stage 1 is to investigate the condition of existing assets (such as stopbanks) and further understand the risk of flooding in the urban reach. Following this, various designs for Stages 2 and 3 will be considered, in conjunction with the local community, to ensure a sustainable and affordable outcome. This stage is expected to take up to two years.

To achieve this, the following actions will be undertaken:

- Complete geotechnical investigations**
 A better understanding of the condition and structural integrity of existing stopbanks is required before detailed designs can be completed. This can be gained through geotechnical investigations. These investigations will also be used to assess the soil and geology of the surrounding river environment to determine if it can be utilised to construct new stopbanks or for up-grades to the existing ones.
- Update flood hazard maps to incorporate the best information available**
 Outcomes of the independent audit on the hydraulic modelling of the Waipoua River will be incorporated into updated flood hazard maps for the Masterton urban area. Other information will also be gathered, such as building floor levels of properties in the flood zone and better flow records to build on existing data. Any additional information from the community and any other sources will also be incorporated during this stage to ensure the best information is being used and the best outcome for the community is sought. It is envisaged that this information will be obtained collaboratively with the community through a Waipoua Urban River Management Group.
- Develop the design of preferred options in conjunction with the community**
 Once a more detailed understanding of the existing stopbanks, flood hazard, and the surrounding environment is gained, specific options for managing the risk can be developed. Options regarding the specific locations of stopbanks, the levels of service any new stopbanks will provide, timings, costs, and design will all need to be considered through this development. This work shall consider opportunities to improve recreation, environmental and cultural values in tandem with the Environmental Strategy. It is envisaged that the options and opportunities will be assessed through a collaborate process with a Waipoua Urban River Management Group, the community, MDC and GWRC.
- Community preparedness**
 Work with the community to ensure they are resilient to both the current and future flood risk. This will involve raising awareness of the current and future flood risk through education, as well as promoting community preparedness and the development of emergency response plans.
- Land use change, land purchase and other regulatory processes**
 Land use within the upper catchment will be considered during this stage. In particular, this covers the encouragement of wetlands in the upper reaches of the Waipoua River for environmental benefits and to help attenuate a flood peak.
 While land purchase is not currently expected, it may need to be reviewed through Stage 1 to ensure that the agreed level of service is provided to those in the flood zone.
 Planning restrictions will also need to be considered to ensure that the development within the river corridor and predicted flood sensitive areas are regulated, particularly in regard to building floor levels.





Waingawa River

8. Waingawa River

The Waingawa River flows from the Tararua Ranges into the Ruamahanga River to the south of Masterton. The upper reaches of the river commence in the Tararua Forest Park and flow out onto the Wairarapa Plains from the confluence with the Atihakatu Stream near Kaituna.

The Waingawa River was known historically to change its course often. As the river moved and shifted across the plains, some sections of river channel were left isolated. Over time these isolated river channels developed into wetland areas. The name Waingawa stems from the name given by Haunui-a-Nanaia, 'Waiawangawanga' which means troubled or uncertain waters. Like many traditional names, the Waiawangawanga has been shortened to Waingawa for easy pronunciation.

Within the Upper Wairarapa Plains, the river widens to form a broad semi-braided form which follows a fairly direct alignment towards the Ruamahanga River over a distance of approximately 17km. Here the bed of the river is typically contained by willow margins, with further pockets of remnant forest also retained on terraces which step from the river.

The Waingawa floodplain soils are formed from greywacke alluvial parent materials from the Tararua Ranges. Land use in the catchment is a mix of native forest in the upper catchment transitioning to a range of primary production activities within the Wairarapa Plains. The middle section of river also adjoins rural lifestyle development, and urban areas (Masterton) including the Hood Aerodrome.

Key recreational values include kayaking and wilderness fishing in the upper catchment, with much reduced amounts of these activities occurring downstream of the foothills (although kayakers are frequently seen in this area close to good vehicle access points where they can get out of the river). Jet boating is also noted as a recreational activity in the lower reaches.

The Waingawa River is an important ecological corridor. Of particular note is the Atihakatu Stream tributary, which is noted as a significant fish spawning area. Both rivers contribute to the diversity of fish species present in the study area, and are important for both native and exotic species. The Waingawa River is also the second of the important nesting sites for banded dotterels, and a number of other valued species have been recorded along the river including black shag, pied stilt, black billed gull, and NZ pipit.

The ecological value is reflected in its cultural values, which are linked to wetland areas that formed in cut off channels and old backwaters, becoming areas valued for mahinga kai. It is important to note that the mahinga kai value of the Waingawa River carries across to both Parkvale Stream and Booths Creek. Cultural relationships between these streams, the Waingawa River, the Mangatarere River and the Waiohine River, illustrate the intricacies and complex interconnectedness present within catchments.

General Issues

The Waingawa River is respected by people who live nearby as a high-energy river. This river is mostly entrenched within a fairly tight, naturally-confined floodplain. This means that much of the flooding – even in a large flood event – is contained by naturally-formed historic river terraces from where it enters the Wairarapa Plains until it joins the Ruamahanga River near Te Whiti. The erosion risk, both modelled and observed, is of much greater concern. The energy of the river regularly reshapes its main channel, and after each flood event the bed of the river is scattered with the remains of trees and vegetation eroded from banks.

Areas of high value, healthy native forest, in the upper catchment of the Waingawa are exposed to flooding. On the narrow floodplain within the foothills, the land use is predominantly lifestyle properties and small holdings with some primary production activities. A small band of industrial processing and production activities is located adjacent to Masterton around the two bridges.

The Waingawa River also contains a number of locations where critical or high value infrastructure sits within or near to the active river corridor. These include the water supply intake and pipeline to Masterton, and the associated treatment plant. In addition, the Masterton-Wellington railway line and State Highway 2 cross the river near Masterton. The Hood Aerodrome runway has also been threatened by erosion risk on a number of occasions. Measurements of the land lost to erosion between 1941 and 2012 along the length of the river indicate that approximately 210ha of land which would not have previously been classified as river channel has been lost to erosion. In addition the Waingawa River creates challenges for the establishment of vegetated buffer areas due to its deeply cut channel with areas of vertical river bank.

Waingawa Headwaters – Reach 14

Character

The headwaters of the Waingawa River flow through the Tararua Forest Park. In this area the river passes through bush clad gullies with rock-lined gorges, narrow boulder gardens with rapids and pools extending a wilderness character along the course of the river.

Key Characteristics

Bush clad gullies

Rock-lined gorges and bolder gardens

Limited visible human presence

Values

The headwaters of the Waingawa flow through fenced and unfenced indigenous vegetation protected as part of the Department of Conservation Estate. Rock-lined gorges framed with native beech and podocarp forest exhibit very low levels of landscape modification with corresponding very high scenic value. The entirety of this reach is zoned Rural (Conservation) in the WCDP (2013).

Due to the underlying strong wilderness and scenic values, this reach has a number of popular walking and tramping tracks with huts, leading into the Tararua Ranges. Additionally, it sees use for wilderness fishing, and some grade 2+ kayaking along boulder gardens and sharp ends. Mitre Flats is a popular fishing and kayaking area along this reach of river with foot access only.

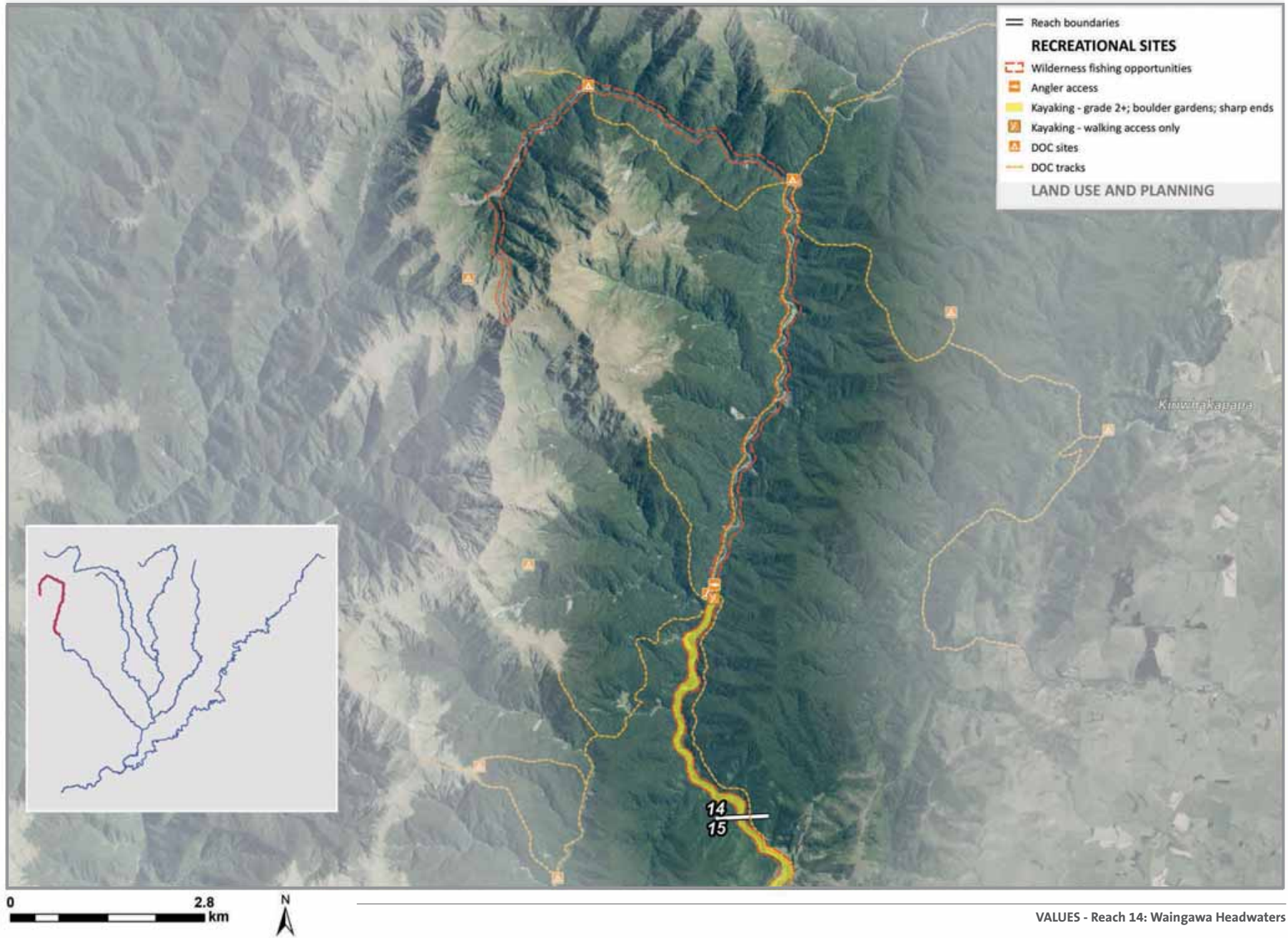
Key Floodplain Management Points

- Encourage continued recognition of the values and character of this reach.
- Support initiatives that aim to preserve or improve the natural values of this reach.

There is no intent to carry out any form of maintenance activity within this reach as part of this FMP. There are no specific flood and erosion issues identified for this reach.

	ISSUE ID	SITE	TYPE OF RESPONSE	MEASURES
COMMON METHODS		Entire reach	River management	Isolated works support, Code of Practice
		Entire reach	Planning and policy	Protection against deforestation in upper catchment
		Entire reach	Emergency management	Emergency management planning, flood forecasting and warning system
		Entire reach	Environmental enhancement	Community Support Officer

LANDSCAPE VALUES		RECREATION VALUES	HERITAGE VALUES	CULTURAL VALUES	LAND USE AND PLANNING	ECOLOGICAL VALUES
LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION	SCENIC VALUE					
Very Low	Very High	Walking tracks and huts (DOC), angler access, wilderness fishing	-	-	Rural (Conservation), River.	Fenced indigenous forest, Unfenced indigenous forest, Stonefield and boulderfield



VALUES - Reach 14: Waingawa Headwaters

Upper Waingawa – Reach 15

Character

The Upper Waingawa River flows from the Tararua Ranges through an area of low lying foothills separating the headwaters from the wider Wairarapa Plains. As the river emerges from the Tararua Forest Park, the river begins to develop a semi-braided form dispersed between rock-lined gorges. The margins of the river continue a dominant cover of native vegetation separating the river from surrounding low intensity rural use. The valley floor associated with the river also includes increasing areas of rural lifestyle use.

Key Characteristics

- Discrete semi-braided areas separated by narrowed rock gorges
- Continuous bands of native vegetation framing the river margin
- Recent rural lifestyle expansion along the valley floor in some areas

Values

This reach of the river is slightly more modified than the Waingawa headwaters which flow through Tararua Forest Park. Gorges with rapids and pools continue wilderness recreation opportunities along the course of the river against a backdrop of areas of native broadleaf plants. Where the river begins to widen, exotic shelter belts and pasture grassland become established along the river margins, with areas of rural lifestyle settlement also established along the lower parts of this reach. This has resulted in a low level of landscape modification overall and a retention of high scenic value.

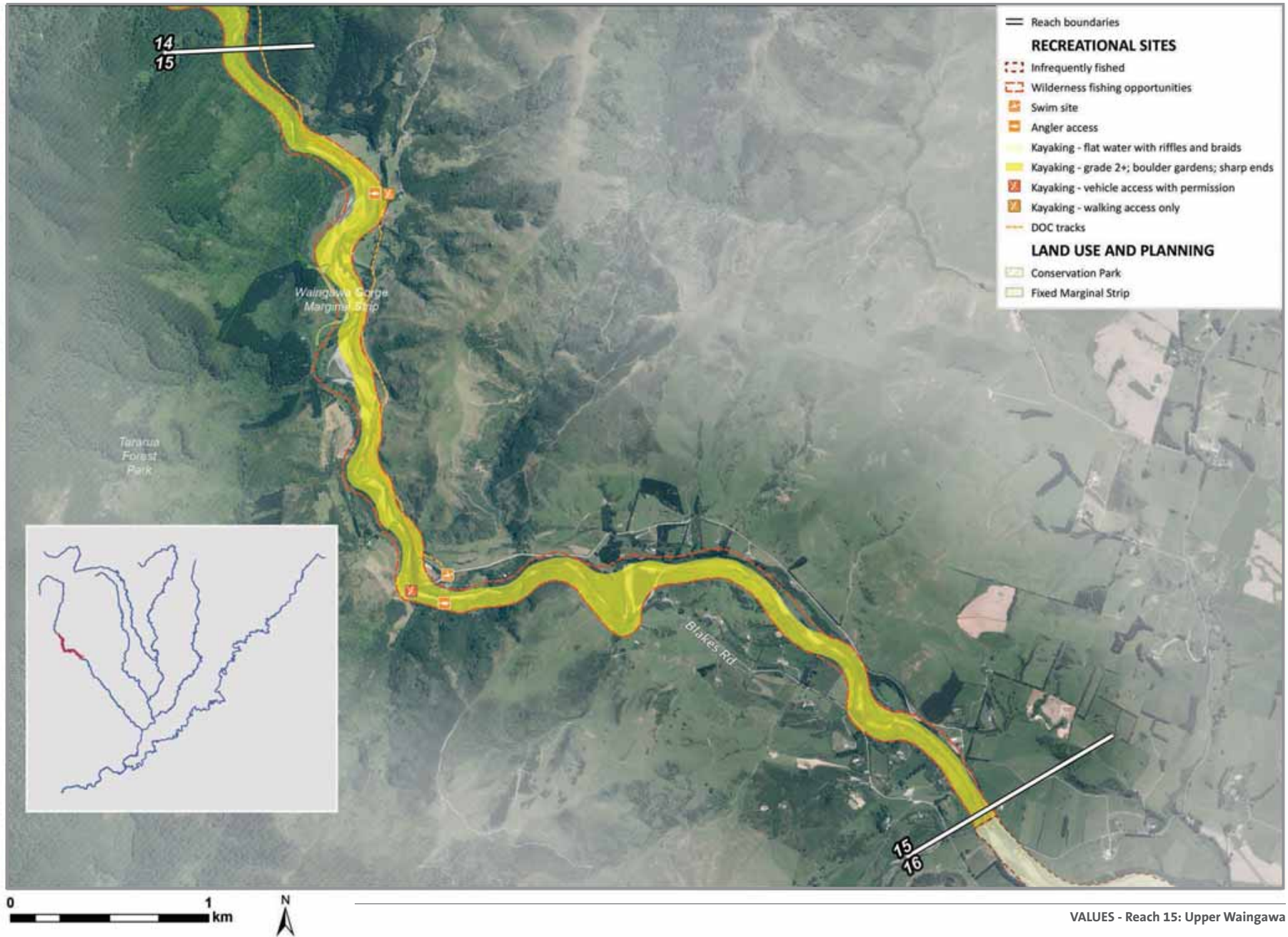
Walking tracks providing angler and kayak access continue from road ends occurring along this reach, with popular semi-wilderness recreation sites identified at the Blake Stream Confluence and The Pines. The latter site also forms a popular swimming area at the end of Upper Waingawa Road.

Terrestrial habitats with identified ecological values along this reach include fenced indigenous forest, unfenced indigenous forest, mixed exotic-indigenous forest, indigenous treeland, stonefields and boulderfields.

Key Floodplain Management Points

- Work with MDC to improve the security of the Masterton water supply, including intake, pipe crossing and pipeline.
- Apply isolated works policy for all maintenance works. No river scheme is established in this reach.

LANDSCAPE VALUES		RECREATION VALUES	HERITAGE VALUES	CULTURAL VALUES	LAND USE AND PLANNING	ECOLOGICAL VALUES
LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION	SCENIC VALUE					
Low	High	Walking tracks (DOC), angler access, kayak access, swimming, kayaking, fishing	-	-	Rural (Conservation), Rural (Primary Production), Rural (Special), Road, River, Water Supply Intake	Fenced indigenous forest, Unfenced indigenous forest, Mixed exotic-indigenous forest, Indigenous treeland, Stonefields and boulderfields

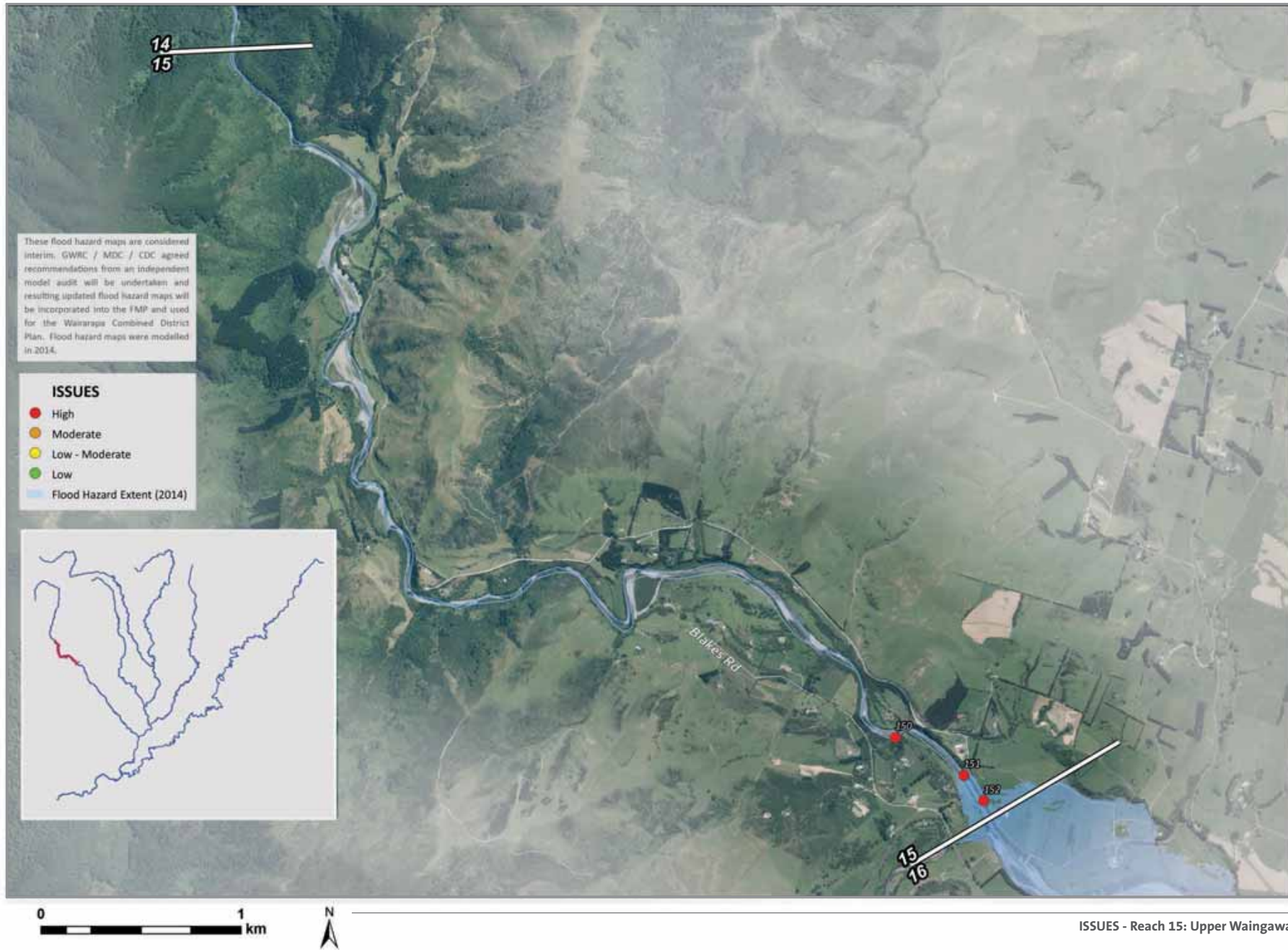


Upper Waingawa – Reach 15

Flood and erosion issues

Three erosion and flood management issues are identified along this reach, predominantly associated with Masterton’s water supply. Issues have been ranked according to their consequence and likelihood (i.e. risk) and assigned an ID number [xx].

RISK LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
LOW	
LOW TO MODERATE	
MODERATE	
HIGH	<p>Masterton District Council water supply intake [150] The water supply intake for Masterton is located in the foothills area and within a stable gorge-like section of the river. It does sit within the erosion study area. No known issues exist with this intake point.</p> <p>MDC water supply pipe bridge [151] The river bed in the vicinity of the pipe bridge is subject to fluctuation, increasing risk of debris flow or scour to structure. Damage to this structure, which may occur as part of a large flood event, would have very significant consequences for the population of Masterton and therefore this issue is considered high priority.</p> <p>MDC water supply pipeline [152] The water supply pipeline runs through a narrow strip of land between the river bank and the road. This is under ongoing erosion pressure requiring ongoing management and maintenance of protection assets. Damage to this structure would have significant consequences for the population of Masterton.</p>



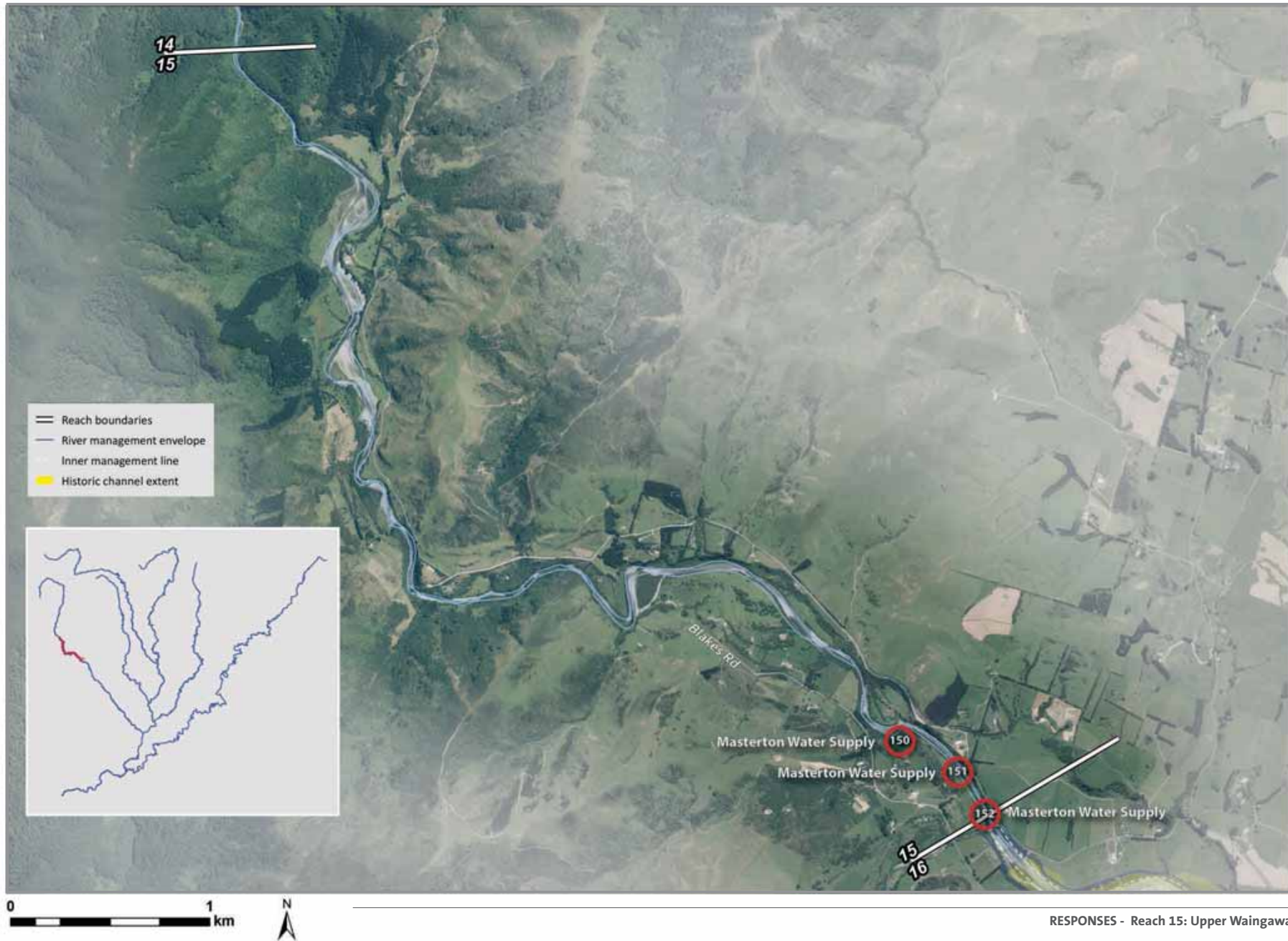
Upper Waingawa – Reach 15

Response

Common methods and specific responses that apply to this reach are set out below. The common methods used to address specific issues are listed in *Appendix 5*.

Reach Specific Responses

	ISSUE ID	SITE	TYPE OF RESPONSE	MEASURES	LEVEL OF SERVICE (AEP)		RESPONSIBILITY		PRIORITY
					CURRENT	TARGET	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	
SPECIFIC RESPONSES	150 151 152	Masterton water supply	River management	Provide continued advice and support to MDC with regard to operation of water supply infrastructure. Continue to provide erosion protection to the supply pipeline as a priority for the Waingawa River. Refer to the MDC Raw Water Supply Pipeline Major Project Response (page 150).		1%	MDC	GWRC	High
		Various sites	Environmental enhancement	Formalise an access point to the river at Upper Waingawa Road, and explore other sites such as Black Rock Road, South Road, Hughes Line. Initiate a care group and work with clubs that use these locations to maintain the sites and provide suitable and safe access to the river. Maintenance of site to be provided by community, supported by local authorities.			GWRC	Community	Medium
COMMON METHODS		Entire reach	River management	River management envelope, river bed level monitoring, riparian planting of buffers, pest management in riparian planted buffers, pool-riffle-run envelope, historic channel lines, isolated works support, Code of Practice, mixed riparian planting within buffers, alternative land uses within riparian planted buffers					
		Entire reach	Planning and policy	Protection against deforestation in upper catchment, land use controls, flood hazard maps, rural stopbank policy, scheme funding decision making policy, abandonment/retirement of assets, strategic land purchase					
		Entire reach	Emergency management	Emergency management planning, community resilience, flood forecasting and warning system					
		Entire reach	Environmental enhancement	Environmental Strategy, Community Support Officer, Riparian Management Officer, care group and clubs					



Upper Plains – Reach 16

Character

From the confluence with the Atiwhakatu Stream, the Waingawa River emerges onto the Masterton Plains from an area of undulating hills. The State Highway 2 Bridge is the landmark delineator between Reach 16 and the lower reaches of the Waingawa River. In this area, the river establishes the twisted semi-braided form from which its name is derived.

The margins of this corridor include willow planting and native vegetation. Terraces accommodating mixed agricultural use and vegetation step above the river corridor. Vegetation includes a significant stand of totara and kahikatea surrounding the Masterton Water Treatment Plant along the true left bank of the river, and a significant stand of native forest on the true right bank. Lifestyle blocks are prevalent along Norfolk Road.

Key Characteristics

Semi-braided form with islands visible from State Highway 2 Bridge

Margins of mixed willow and remnant native forest

Increasing settlement in proximity to Masterton

Values

This reach continues through rural land used for primary production that is predominantly established in pasture. River re-contouring works become more frequent in this area, alongside areas of willow planting and large areas of indigenous vegetation. Overall this reach has undergone a low to medium level of landscape modification and has medium / high levels of scenic value.

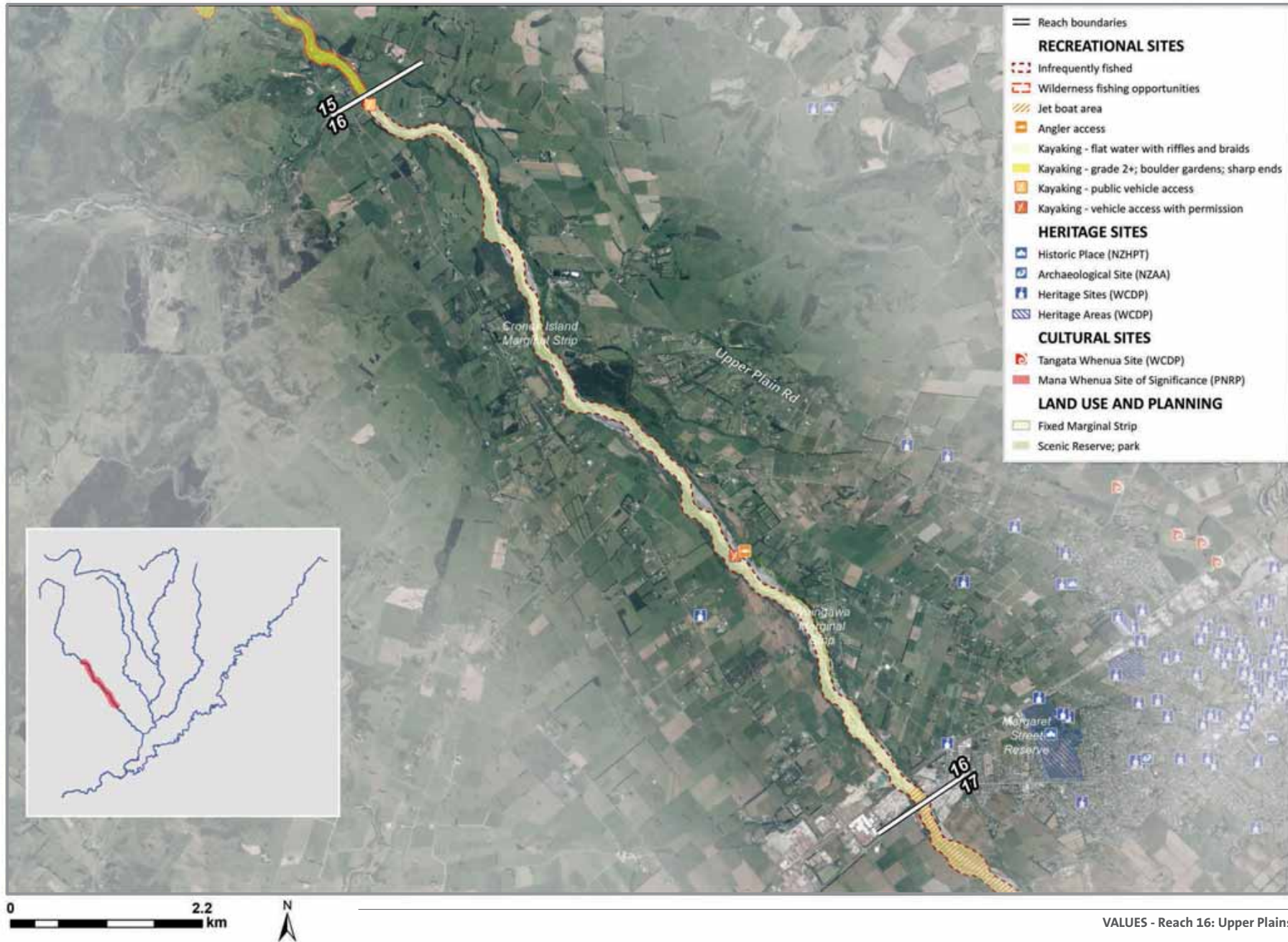
Some kayaking continues along this reach resulting from the flat water with riffles and braids. The naturally shifting course of the river results in an unstable environment which is infrequently fished, whilst remaining important for fish passage. Access for both kayaking and fishing is obtained at the end of Skeets Road.

Important ecological values identified along this reach include the Waingawa River Bush RAP site, and identified terrestrial habitats include unfenced indigenous forest, mixed exotic-indigenous forest, indigenous treeland, stonefields and boulderfields.

Key Floodplain Management Points

- This FMP will shift the focus of river maintenance towards more intensive implementation of vegetated buffers. The design buffers will be allowed to erode when and where appropriate. This method will replace previous work practices of immediately responding to erosion issues with machinery in the channel.
- This FMP will increase river enhancement works.
- Protect the Waingawa River Bush RAP site from negative impacts of flooding and erosion.
- Work with MDC to improve the security of the Masterton water supply, including pipeline and treatment works.
- Maintain the additional protection for Masterton provided by the Skeets Road stopbanks.
- Work with Carterton District Council to maintain the erosion security of the Taratahi Water Race intake.
- Work with the asset owner of the electricity distribution network to relocate pylons outside of the active channel.
- Address the security concerns regarding the stopbank between the State Highway 2 and rail bridges and promote relocation of this industrial area outside of the flood zone, and possibly redefine this area of land into a public recreation site.
- Work with the infrastructure owners of the railway bridge and road bridge to ensure their continued operation and security.
- Work with the Wairarapa Water Use Project in relation to dam and irrigation proposals within the vicinity of this reach.

LANDSCAPE VALUES		RECREATION VALUES	HERITAGE VALUES	CULTURAL VALUES	LAND USE AND PLANNING	ECOLOGICAL VALUES
LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION	SCENIC VALUE					
Low / Medium	Medium / High	Angler access, kayak access, kayaking, infrequent fishing	-	-	Rural (Primary Production), Rural (Special), Road, River, Industrial, Railway, State Highway, Flood Protection and Mitigation, Water Supply and Education	Waingawa River Bush (RAP), Unfenced indigenous forest, Mixed exotic-indigenous forest, Indigenous treeland, Stonefields and boulderfields

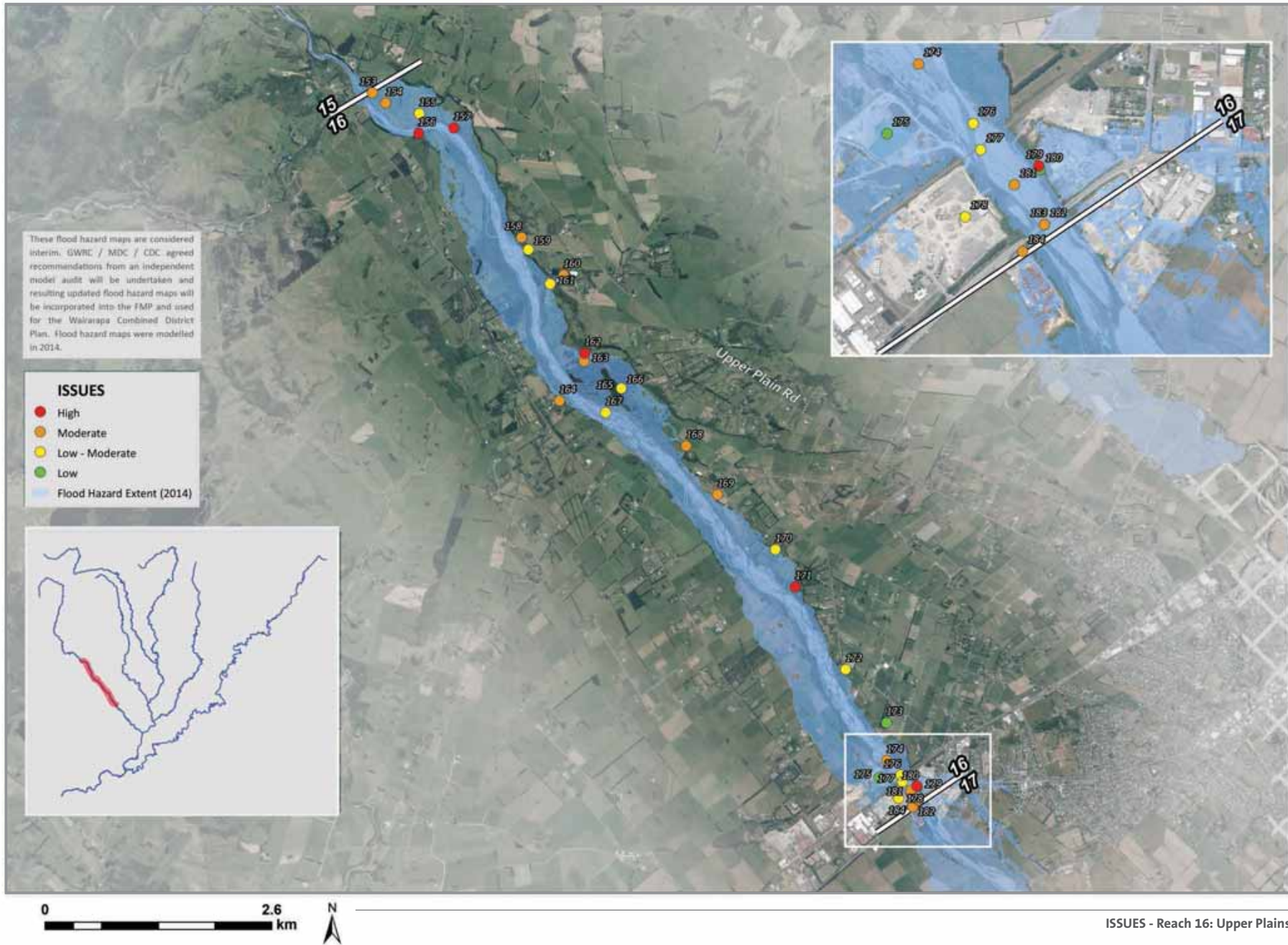


Upper Plains – Reach 16

Flood and erosion issues

A total of 32 erosion and flood management issues are identified along this reach, predominantly associated with water supply and rural development west of Masterton. Issues have been ranked according to their consequence and likelihood (i.e. risk) and assigned an ID number [xx].

RISK LEVEL	DESCRIPTION	
LOW	<p>MDC water supply future treatment site [165] The site designated for a potential future water treatment site sits within the erosion study area and modelled 1% AEP flood extent. No currently managed issues exist.</p> <p>SLUR site [173] A site on the Selected Land Use Register (SLUR) which sits within the erosion study area.</p>	<p>Contractors yards [175] Contractors yards are located within the erosion study area and are affected by modelled 1% AEP flood extents.</p> <p>Channel alignment [180] The buffer zones on the true right bank between the two bridges are very narrow and have been recommended for review.</p>
	<p>Farm buildings [155] A number of farm buildings including a milking shed sit within the modelled 1% AEP flood extents and erosion study area. No currently managed issues exist.</p> <p>Houses [159] Houses are located within the erosion study area.</p> <p>MDC Water Treatment Plant – sludge treatment area [161] The sludge treatment sections of the Water Treatment Plant are located on the lower river terraces and within the erosion study area. No currently managed issues exist.</p> <p>Historic river channel [166] An old river channel sits within the overflow path of the updated 1% AEP flood. The old gravel river bed has been planted over and closed off with a stopbank.</p> <p>Channel alignment [167] A lack of buffer zones at this location has created ongoing management issues and difficulty in maintaining the river within agreed design lines. The true right bank erosion currently extends beyond the designed buffer.</p>	<p>Flapgates in stopbanks [170] Two flapgates in Skeets Stopbank create possible back flow routes. These are occasionally blocked open because of misunderstandings about their purpose and use.</p> <p>Buildings [172] There are several buildings which sit within the erosion study area and modelled flood extents. No currently managed issues exist.</p> <p>Sub-transmission powerlines [176] Pylons just upstream of the railway bridge sit on the berms and are within the erosion study area. No currently managed issues exist.</p> <p>Rail bridge [177] Bed degradation is a managed and known issue in the area around the railway bridge.</p> <p>Contractors yards [178] Contractors yards are located within the erosion study area and affected by the 1% AEP flood extent. Known erosion management issues exist in this area.</p> <p>Sewer and water Supply pipeline [182] Both sewer and water pipelines are clipped to the road bridge across the Waingawa. No currently managed issues exist.</p>
MODERATE	<p>Upper Waingawa Road [154] The Upper Waingawa Road is modelled to be flooded to a depth of up to 0.9m in a 1% AEP flood.</p> <p>House [153] A house is located within the erosion study area and modelled 1% AEP flood extents. No currently managed issues exist.</p> <p>Waingawa river bush RAP site [158] The RAP site sits within the erosion study area and is part of the buffer strip along this bank. It is also very close to the design channel alignment. No currently managed issues exist.</p> <p>MDC Water Treatment Plant – main facility [160] Parts of the Water Treatment Plant sit within the erosion study area. No currently managed issues exist.</p> <p>House [163] A single dwelling sits within the modelled flood extent for the 1% AEP flood. No currently managed issues exist.</p> <p>House [164] A single dwelling sits within the erosion study area. This house is also within the existing Wairapa Combined District Plan erosion area. It is not modelled to be affected by the 1% AEP flood extent. No currently managed issues exist.</p>	<p>Tararua drive stopbanks [168] The stopbanks in this location are of low level, and their crest height is frequently monitored.</p> <p>House [169] The house and outbuildings are within the erosion study area but sit outside the modelled 1% AEP flood extent. No currently managed issues exist.</p> <p>Distribution network powerlines [174] A pole which is part of the distribution network for local electricity sits in the active channel on the river bed. Adjacent pylons sit close to the river berms and are at risk of erosion.</p> <p>Road Bridge [183] The bed degradation is a managed problem in the area around the road bridge.</p> <p>Pumpstation for sewer pipeline [184] The sewer pipeline pump station is located within the erosion study area and on the edge of the 1% AEP flood extents. No currently managed issues exist.</p> <p>Channel alignment [181] The buffer zones on the true left bank between the two bridges are very narrow and have been recommended for review.</p>
	<p>Taratahi Water Race intake [156] Bed degradation in the vicinity of the water race has meant ongoing difficulties with maintaining water flow into the race. There is also a difficult balance to achieve between scour and aggradation effects due to the location of the intake in relation to the channel alignment.</p> <p>MDC water supply pipeline [157] Bed degradation at Black Creek is creating a risk to the Masterton Water Supply pipeline, which sits within the erosion study area.</p> <p>MDC water supply boost pump station [162] The boost pump station for the Masterton Water Supply sits within the 1% AEP flood extents. No currently managed issues exist.</p>	<p>Skeets stopbanks [171] The stopbank in this location cut off an historic overflow path that connected the Waingawa to the Waipoua River near Akura. It is a good quality stopbank maintained by GWRC but a failure could have flooding consequences for Masterton. High criticality.</p> <p>Stopbank [179] The stopbank on the true left bank between the two bridges is of very poor quality due to the mixing of wood mulch with the other materials used in its construction. It is believed to be of high failure risk and flooding through this area would affect the industrial yards further along the bank edge and along the fringes of Masterton. Material from this bank has been washed into the river in past events.</p>



Upper Plains – Reach 16

Response

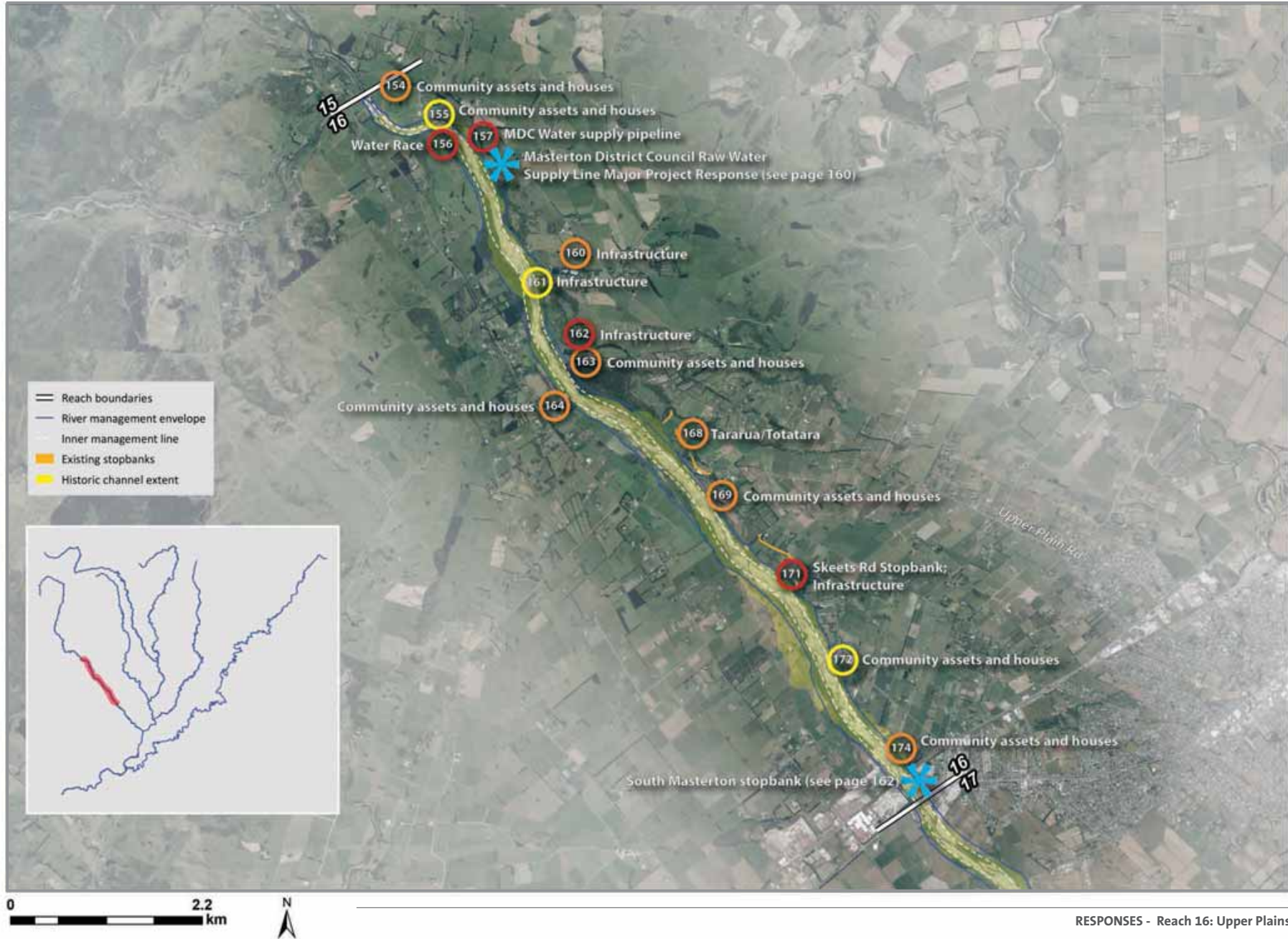
Common methods and specific responses that apply to this reach are set out below. The common methods used to address specific issues are listed in *Appendix 5*.

Reach Specific Responses

ISSUE ID	SITE	TYPE OF RESPONSE	MEASURES	LEVEL OF SERVICE (AEP)		RESPONSIBILITY		PRIORITY
				CURRENT	TARGET	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	
	Various sites	River management	Utilisation of river edge envelope common method. Establishment of successful buffer planting along the Waingawa is difficult in many places due to the high, steep sided and actively eroding banks. A key tool to enable buffer establishment is shallower profile banks which are then able to be planted to establish river edge vegetation. Shallower bank profiles will require the sacrifice of some buffer areas to the river to enable formation of more gentle slope gradients.	20%	5%	GWRC	Landowners	Medium
156	Water race	River management	Ongoing maintenance plan linked to bed level monitoring to maintain security of water race until replacement or retirement. Consider duplication and redundancy of Water Race intake through Water Wairarapa.			CDC	GWRC	Medium
157, 160, 161, 162	Infrastructure	River management	MDC responsible for contingency and repair plan to address the risk of loss of water supply infrastructure. MDC responsible for inspection of infrastructure attached to bridges to be undertaken after flood events. Refer to the MDC Raw Water Supply Pipeline Major Project Response (page 150).		1%	MDC	GWRC	High
171	Skeets Road stopbank	River management	The Skeets Road stopbanks are built and maintained to a high standard. They provide protection against overflows from the Waingawa River. These overflows would enter the Masterton urban area in event of their breach. Continuation of existing asset monitoring and maintenance plan for these stopbanks is essential.	1%	1%	GWRC		High
154, 155, 163, 164, 169, 171, 172, 174	Community assets and houses	Emergency management	Add Upper Waingawa Road to WREMO register of lifelines affected by large scale flood events. Add asset owners for vulnerable assets at ID24 and ID25 to WREMO register of vulnerable assets. Advise WREMO of breach scenario consequences for Skeets Road stopbank and development of contingency plan.		>1%	WREMO	MDC	Medium
	River access points	Environmental enhancement	Develop access locations at downstream of State Highway 2 bridge on the left bank of the river and explore other potential sites. Formalise and monitor.			GWRC	MDC	High
	Masterton Gateway	Environmental enhancement	Identify Masterton Gateway site and develop as an amenity and recreation access site. This links with the South Masterton Stopbank Major Project Response.			MDC	GWRC	High
	Masterton Gateway	Environmental enhancement	Support formation of Masterton Gateway care group, and encourage planting of native species at gateway to Masterton. Support initiatives to improve the values of the gateway area. Work with groups to improve quality of access points and rubbish clean up and reporting.			GWRC	MDC	High
	Entire reach	River management	River management envelope, river bed level monitoring, riparian planting of buffers, pest management in riparian planted buffers, pool-riffle-run envelope, historic channel lines, isolated works support, Code of Practice, mixed riparian planting within buffers, alternative land uses within riparian planted buffers					
	Entire reach	Planning and policy	Land use controls, flood hazard maps, rural stopbank policy, scheme funding decision making policy, abandonment/retirement of assets, strategic land purchase					
	Entire reach	Emergency management	Emergency management planning, community resilience, flood forecasting and warning system					
	Entire reach	Environmental enhancement	Environmental strategy, Community Support Officer, Riparian Management Officer, care group and clubs					

Stopbank Summary

ISSUE ID	NAME	CURRENT PURPOSE	LENGTH OF STOPBANK (M)	LENGTH INSIDE BUFFER ZONE (M)	CONDITION RATING (2016) (GOOD1/2/3/4/5 POOR)	CRITICALITY	BENEFITING WHOM? (PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL, PRIVATE MULTIPLE, PUBLIC, OTHER)	LEVEL OF PROTECTION (AEP)	OTHER ISSUES	FMP DIRECTION	FMP PRIORITY
168	Tararua/Totatara	Protection of property and historic overflow path to Masterton	731	0	3	Low	Private multiple	Unknown - estimated 2%	Series of three banks linking up natural high ground. Furthest downstream of the three stopbanks appears to offer little to no additional flood protection and is basically the natural high ground - question need to retain as asset.	Continue existing asset management	Low
171	Skeets Road	Protection of property and overflow path to Masterton	550	0	2	Low	Private multiple	Unknown - estimated 2%	Does not seem to be significantly affected by 100yr flood	Continue existing asset management	Low
	Upper Manaia Road	Limited purpose for this stopbank - length within buffer is basically gravel groyne utilised as an operational tool to divert flows and protect downstream alignment	130	40	2	High	Private multiple/Public Road	Unknown - estimated 2%	Training bank/gravel groyne rather than true stopbank	If threatened consider part realign	Low
179	South Masterton	Protects industrial estate and overflow path to SW Masterton	280	280	4	Low	Industrial properties	<1%	Quality uncertain, weed and tree infestation	Major Project Response	Low





Major Project Response: Masterton District Council Raw Water Supply Pipeline

The issue

Masterton District Council abstracts potable water from the Waingawa River through an intake structure and pipeline which feeds the Water Treatment Plant located approximately 5km downstream. Following treatment, the potable water is then distributed throughout Masterton. The water supply intake is located on the right bank of the Waingawa River approximately 700m upstream of the Atiwhakatu confluence. Approximately 370m downstream of the intake, the pipeline crosses to the left bank of the Waingawa River. From this point the pipeline is in close proximity to the left bank of the Waingawa River in a number of locations (less than 20m in some areas) before it reaches the Water Treatment Plant. Due to the close proximity and highly erosive nature of the Waingawa River, the pipeline is considered to be at risk from lateral bank erosion. It has been threatened and even exposed on a number of occasions in the past.

The past management regime has utilised a combination of boulder groynes (sourced from within the river) and channel alignment works (bed and beach recontouring) to provide a degree of protection. These maintenance activities are a short-term intervention which requires frequent renewal based on changes in river alignment and bank erosion during even relatively minor flood events.

The primary area of concern is at the Black Creek confluence. At this location the river transitions from the foothills of the Tararua Ranges out onto the alluvial floodplain and the reach character changes from a relatively confined narrow channel into a wider, more variable channel with a more semi braided morphology. The location most under threat is on the outside bend of a relatively tightly formed "S" bend. The river bed is naturally degrading (lowering) at this location which causes difficulties for CDC in maintaining sufficient water levels in the river for water to flow into the Taratahi Water Race, which is located approximately 250m upstream from the Black Creek confluence. CDC have constructed a boulder weir in the river to ensure water levels are high enough to act as a partial-weir and aid diversion of water into the water race. This weir has the potential to affect the river flow direction during floods by directing the main flow towards the left bank of the river and increasing the erosion potential on the outside of the bend at this location, where the water pipeline is in close proximity to the current river bank.

Opportunities

In the future there may be opportunities through the Wairarapa Water Use project to provide both municipal and water race water requirements via a dam proposed within the adjacent Black Creek catchment. This project is currently going through a feasibility assessment and therefore it is too early to be considered by the proposed project response in this FMP.

MDC have an emergency management plan to deal with any interruption to the supply of water to the treatment plant. There is sufficient storage in the water supply system to provide three days of potable water to Masterton. This provides sufficient time to enable deployment of a temporary pumping system directly from the river powered by diesel generators. Once this is set up it is possible to use this temporary system for as long as it takes to undertake the pipeline repairs and whatever emergency river works that are needed.

Relationship with common methods

River management envelopes exist and are utilised, although some modification of these lines may be necessary. Where the pipe alignment is within the identified buffer zone, an exemption from the general buffer approach is required to recognise the importance of the asset and the associated need for a higher level of service than a vegetative edge approach at these sites. The effectiveness of vegetated buffers in the steeper, incised upper reaches of the Waingawa River are also somewhat limited and the vegetation will typically only slow down the rate of erosion rather than preventing it all together.

Description

General

Response Option 1 (Structural)

To provide a higher level of security at the most at-risk site it is considered that a minimum of three rock groynes are required at the Black Creek confluence. See the plan on the next page for location and general arrangement.

Response Part 2 (Coordinated River Management and Emergency Management Planning)

This response will look to establish a Memorandum of Understanding between GWRC and MDC to enable the risks associated with the pipeline to be mitigated through a combination of Emergency Management Planning and River Management specific to the MDC Water Pipeline. This will establish a shared organisational understanding around annual level of service expectations implemented through the established river management scheme, and potential requirements in the event of an emergency situation whereby the pipeline was threatened or compromised by the effects of river erosion.

Costs

Part 1

Three Rock Groynes - up to \$300,000 based on each groyne being approximately 450 tonnes. This includes preliminary and general works, contingency of 30%, and design, consenting, and supervision.

Part 2

Approximately \$5-20,000 per annum with an emergency funding allowance of around \$50,000 in the event of a significant flood event (river works only, excludes pipeline repair).

Implications

Implementation of Part 1 of the response will provide MDC with an increased level of security for their raw water main at the location identified as having the highest likelihood of failure. This will also reduce the cost of reactive maintenance requirements.

Implementation of Part 2 of the response provides for improved procedures to manage the risk associated with the pipeline and in the event of an emergency situation allows for incident recovery minimising any impacts on the community.

Both responses should include a management strategy for proactively working with CDC to ensure that the work carried out to the intake of the Taratahi Water Race minimises potential negative effects on the opposite bank adjacent to the MDC pipeline.

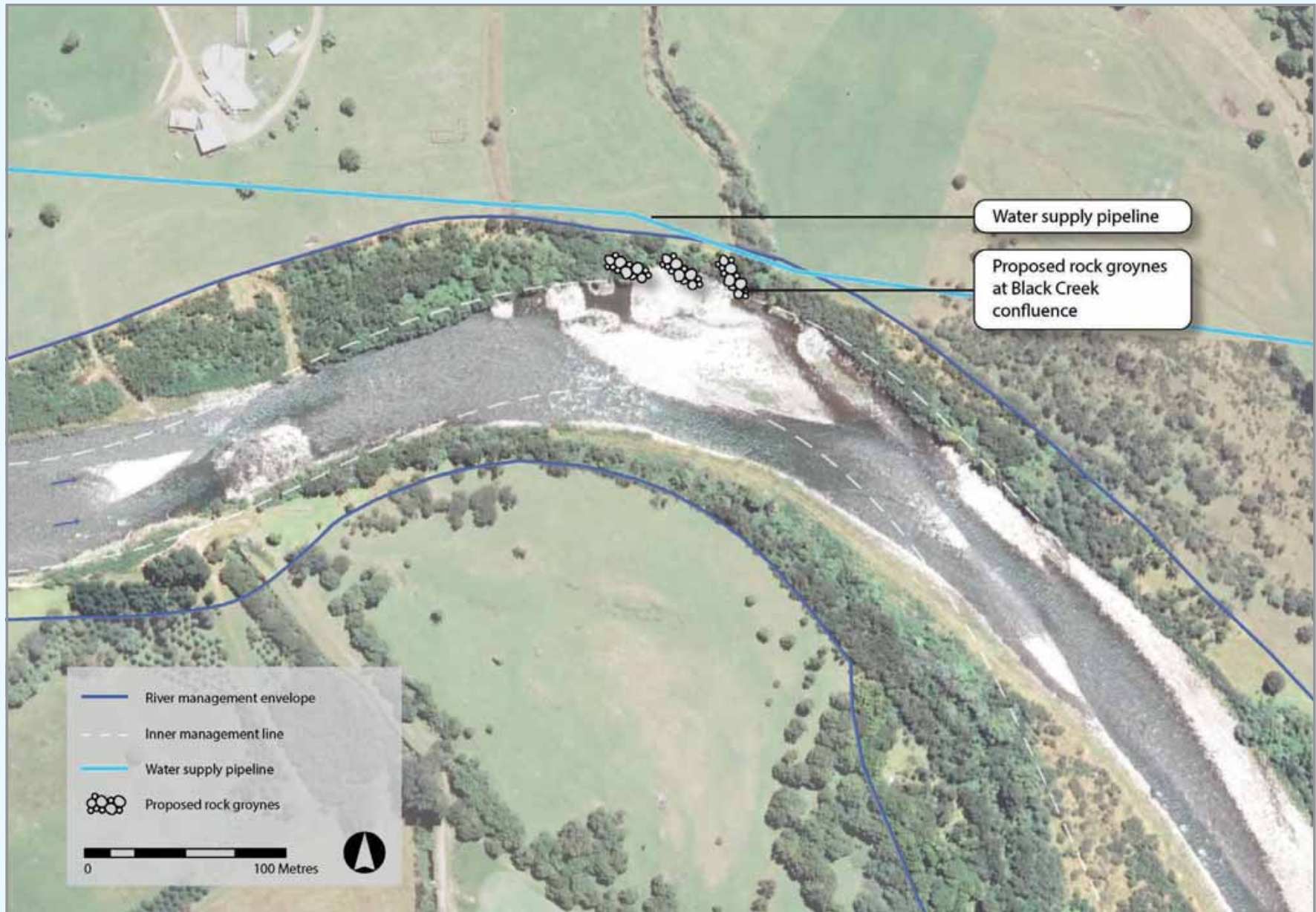
Priority

This response is classified high priority given the importance of the asset to be protected. Response Part 1 is considered low priority in the early years of FMP implementation but could be triggered following a changing cycle of flood events, GWRC/MDC agreement or a future FMP review. Response Part 2 is considered high priority.

Level of Service

Up to 1% AEP level of service, to be confirmed with MDC.

REFERENCE NUMBER	MANAGEMENT MEASURE	CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE	THREATS TO CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE	PROPOSED LEVEL OF SERVICE	PRIMARY REASON FOR RESPONSE	RESPONSIBILITY	PRIORITY	COST	FUNDING
157	Increase bank protection to river edge at Black Creek confluence	Low-medium	Erosion by the river	Up to 1% AEP	To increase protection to water supply pipeline	MDC supported by GWRC	Low	Up to \$300,000	Capital funding
157	Targeted operational river management with emergency management plan	Low - medium	Erosion by the river	>1% AEP	To manage risk of erosion posed to the water supply pipeline	GWRC (river management) MDC (Emergency management plan)	High	Varying but of magnitude of \$5-20,000 per annum generally, with allowance for targeted emergency works as required	Operational funding



Masterton District Council Raw Water Supply Pipeline



Major Project Response: South Masterton Stopbank

The issue

There are a number of issues associated with the section of the Waingawa River between the rail bridge and State Highway 2 Bridge.

- The stopbank on the left (northeastern) side of the Waingawa River between the railway and State Highway 2 bridges is located within the buffer and is at risk of erosion. This stopbank is also in relatively poor condition, although it has been assessed as “fit for purpose” as it is providing protection for a relatively small area of industrially zoned land and is therefore not considered to be a critical asset. It is at risk of failure in an extreme flood event.
- Managing the channel alignment through this reach is useful for reducing the scour risk at the rail and road bridges.
- The property on the immediate landward side of the stopbank has historically been used for timber treatment and is confirmed as being a contaminated site (SLUR – SN/06/141/02).

Opportunities

Improvements to the visual appearance, recreational opportunities, public access, and ecological value of the river margins on approach to Masterton from the south. This coincides with a long-term aspiration of public ownership of river margins in this key gateway area in collaboration with willing landowners.

Relationship with common tools

The location of the stopbank within a buffer means that consideration needs to be given to retreating the stopbank to a less erosion-prone location or abandoning/retiring the asset.

Description

General

The main risk to this reach of the river is lateral erosion of the river banks leading to erosion and failure of the left bank stopbank. The consequences of failure of the stopbank, in terms of flood inundation, are limited to a relatively isolated area of industrial land immediately adjacent to the stopbank. In addition to the consequences of inundation, there is also the potential for contaminated material to be eroded into the river or mobilised through groundwater flows.

The extent of contamination of the site and possible pathways for the contamination to mobilise into the surface or groundwater are currently unknown. A detailed site investigation is required to understand the extent and degree of contamination and the environmental risks this presents. This investigation would also include an assessment of options for containing or remediating the contaminants on the site. Remediation of the site could be done in conjunction with the retreat of the stopbank beyond the buffer.

This response will seek to maintain the status quo in terms of river management using the common methods to maintain the stopbank in its current position whilst the risks and mitigation options associated with the site contamination are investigated in parallel with consideration of retreating the stopbank.

Costs

Contaminated site investigation - \$100,000.

Further costs for remediation and retreat of the stopbank will be dependent on the outcomes of the contaminated site investigation.

Implications

There is a residual risk of failure of the stopbank or an over-design event that needs to be managed while the investigations are being undertaken. It is likely that this can be managed through appropriate flood warnings and education of the residents and businesses affected.

Priority

Medium priority to undertake the contaminated site investigation. Priority for future works would be dependent on the outcomes and risks identified in the contaminated site investigation but is unlikely to be more than medium unless serious contamination close to the river is identified.

Level of Service

The response provides the status quo in terms of the level of service as well as managing the residual risk through emergency management provisions. The longer term plan for the stopbank and the wider area can be developed once there is a better understanding of the site contamination and any remediation or containment requirements.

REFERENCE NUMBER	MANAGEMENT MEASURE	CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE	THREATS TO CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE	PROPOSED LEVEL OF SERVICE	PRIMARY REASON FOR RESPONSE	RESPONSIBILITY	PRIORITY	COST	FUNDING
179	Retreat existing stopbank to less erosion-prone location outside the buffer	2-10% AEP	Erosion by the river	5% AEP	Stopbank is non critical asset from flood hazard perspective but may be important for preventing contaminated material entering the river.	GWRC	Low	\$485,000	Capital funding TBC
179	Contaminated site assessment, visual improvements within the buffer, establishment of public access to the river	20-1% AEP	Erosion by the river	TBC	Appealing gateway to Masterton, recreational access and contaminated site management.	MDC/GWRC	Medium	\$100,000 for contaminated site assessment	Capital funding TBC



South Masterton Stopbank

South Masterton – Reach 17

Character

The Waingawa River continues a twisted semi-braided form to the east of the State Highway 2 Bridge. The margins of the river corridor are more consistently established in willows, separating the river from adjoining areas of pasture and cropland. Hood Aerodrome, urban edge development and gravel extraction also influence the character of the river. In other areas, the river retains a varied and dynamic semi-braided form.

Key Characteristics

- Broad semi-braided form
- Consistent willow planting along margins

Values

The close proximity of the southern end of Masterton together with gravel extraction visible from State Highway 2 Bridge frequently detracts from natural values associated with the river. Overall this results in a perceived medium / high level of landscape modification with medium scenic values retained along the wider reach.

Some kayaking occurs along this reach on account of the continuation of flat water with riffles and braids flowing from the upper reaches of the river. The State Highway 2 Bridge also forms the upper limit of jet boating typically encountered along the Waingawa.

Fishing remains infrequent throughout this reach because of the changing course of the river. Whilst fish passage remains important, the form of the river remains unstable and does not typically hold fish within it. Popular swimming sites are identified at South Road and Hughes Line on each side of the river immediately above Hood Aerodrome.

Terrestrial habitats with identified ecological values along this reach include mixed exotic-indigenous forest, indigenous treeland, stonefields and boulderfields, natural wetlands and ponds.

Wetlands along the margins of the Waingawa River were important for gathering mahinga kai, with cultural sites also associated with the mixing of mauri as water flows into the Ruamāhanga at the bottom end of this reach.

Key Floodplain Management Points

- This FMP will shift the focus of river maintenance towards more intensive implementation of vegetated buffers. The design buffers will be allowed to erode when and where appropriate. This method will replace previous work practices of immediately responding to erosion issues with machinery in the channel.
- This FMP will increase river enhancement works.
- Work with the owners of Hood Aerodrome to maintain the operation and security of their facility.
- Work with MDC and CDC to address the dumping of rubbish that occurs at access points along this reach.
- Continue to develop land access and retirement agreements to widen the river corridor.
- Recreation management to encourage good quality recreation opportunities.

LANDSCAPE VALUES		RECREATION VALUES	HERITAGE VALUES	CULTURAL VALUES	LAND USE AND PLANNING	ECOLOGICAL VALUES
LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION	SCENIC VALUE					
Medium / High	Medium	Angler access, kayak access, kayaking, jet boating, swimming, infrequent fishing	-	Mixing of mauri	Rural (Primary Production), Rural (Special), Road, River, Industrial, State Highway, Aerodrome and Recreation Purposes	Mixed exotic-indigenous forest, Indigenous treeland, Stonefields and boulderfields, Natural wetlands and ponds



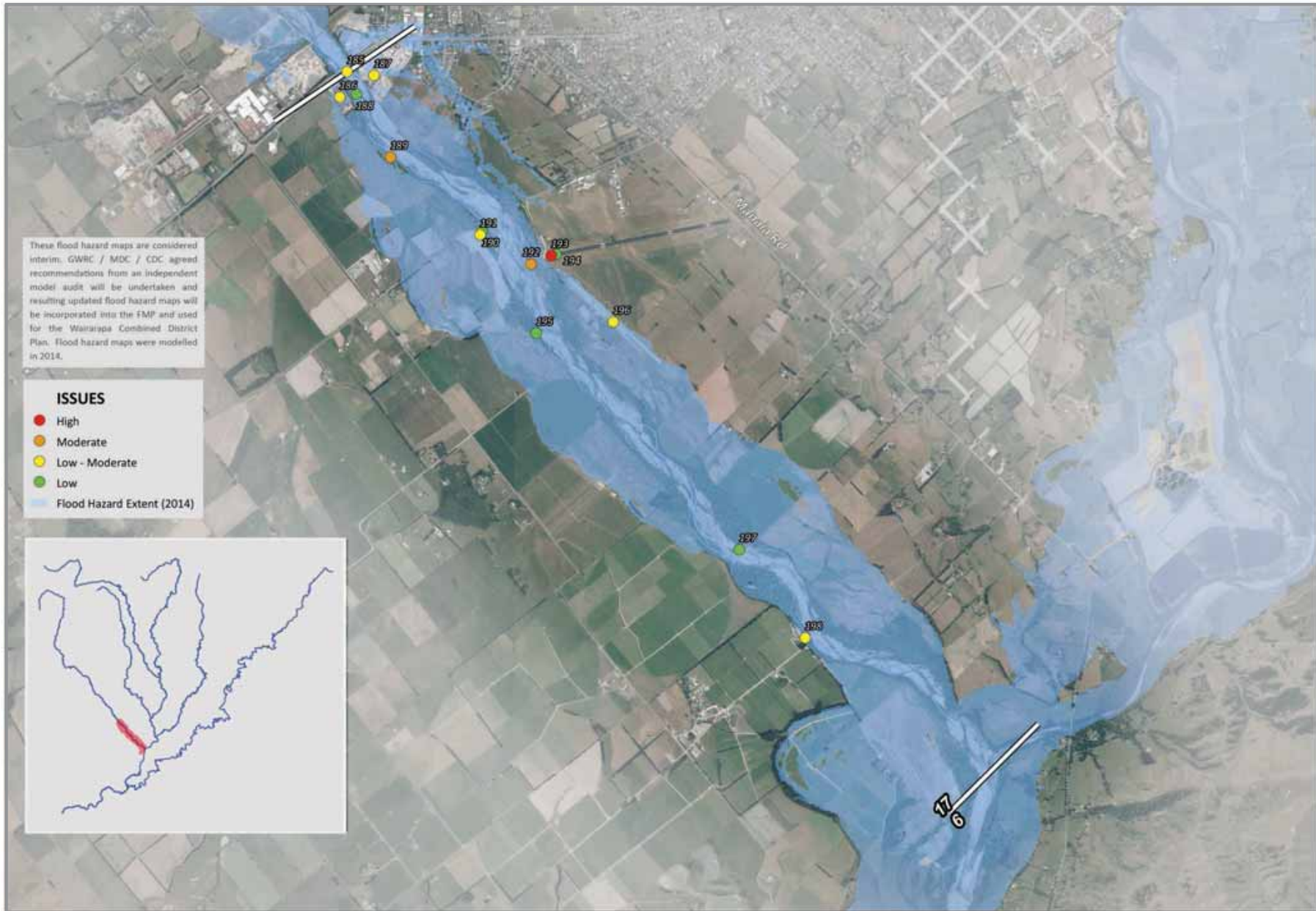
VALUES - Reach 17: South Masterton

South Masterton – Reach 17

Flood and erosion issues

A total of 14 erosion and flood management issues are identified along this reach. Issues have been ranked according to their consequence and likelihood (i.e. risk) and assigned an ID number [xx].

RISK LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
LOW	<p>Powerlines [188] Distribution network powerline pylons are located within the erosion study area 30m downstream of State Highway 2. No currently managed issues exist.</p> <p>Illegal dumping site [190] This recreation access site is affected by illegal dumping of rubbish.</p> <p>SLUR site [194] The aerodrome is a registered SLUR site which sits within the erosion study area</p> <p>Water intake [195] There is a private water intake structure located within the erosion study area. It is not known to have any issues.</p> <p>Distribution network [197] The pylon on the true right bank sits within the erosion study area, the true left bank is believed to be outside of the erosion study area extents. No currently managed issues exist.</p>
LOW TO MODERATE	<p>Powerlines [185] Transmission network power line pylons are located within erosion study area. No currently managed issues exist.</p> <p>Contractor's yards [186, 187] Contractor's yards are located within the erosion study area and 1% AEP flood risk. Erosion management is an ongoing issue at this location.</p> <p>Recreation area [191] The good access to the end of Hughes Line makes it a popular area for recreation groups. There is interest in developing this access and area further from a number of interest groups.</p> <p>Drag strip [196] The Masterton drag strip is located within the erosion study area and is affected by the modelled 1% AEP flood. No currently managed issues exist.</p> <p>Private water intake [198] A private water intake is located within the erosion study area. No currently managed issues exist.</p>
MODERATE	<p>Land retirement agreements [189] Land use changes are currently underway in this area to increase the amount of buffer strip available to manage riverbank erosion.</p> <p>Flight path [192] Tree height has a controlled level for aircraft taking off from the aerodrome.</p>
HIGH	<p>Aerodrome runway [193] The aerodrome runway is known to be affected by erosion and has been eroded in recent past (2000). Situated within the erosion study area.</p>



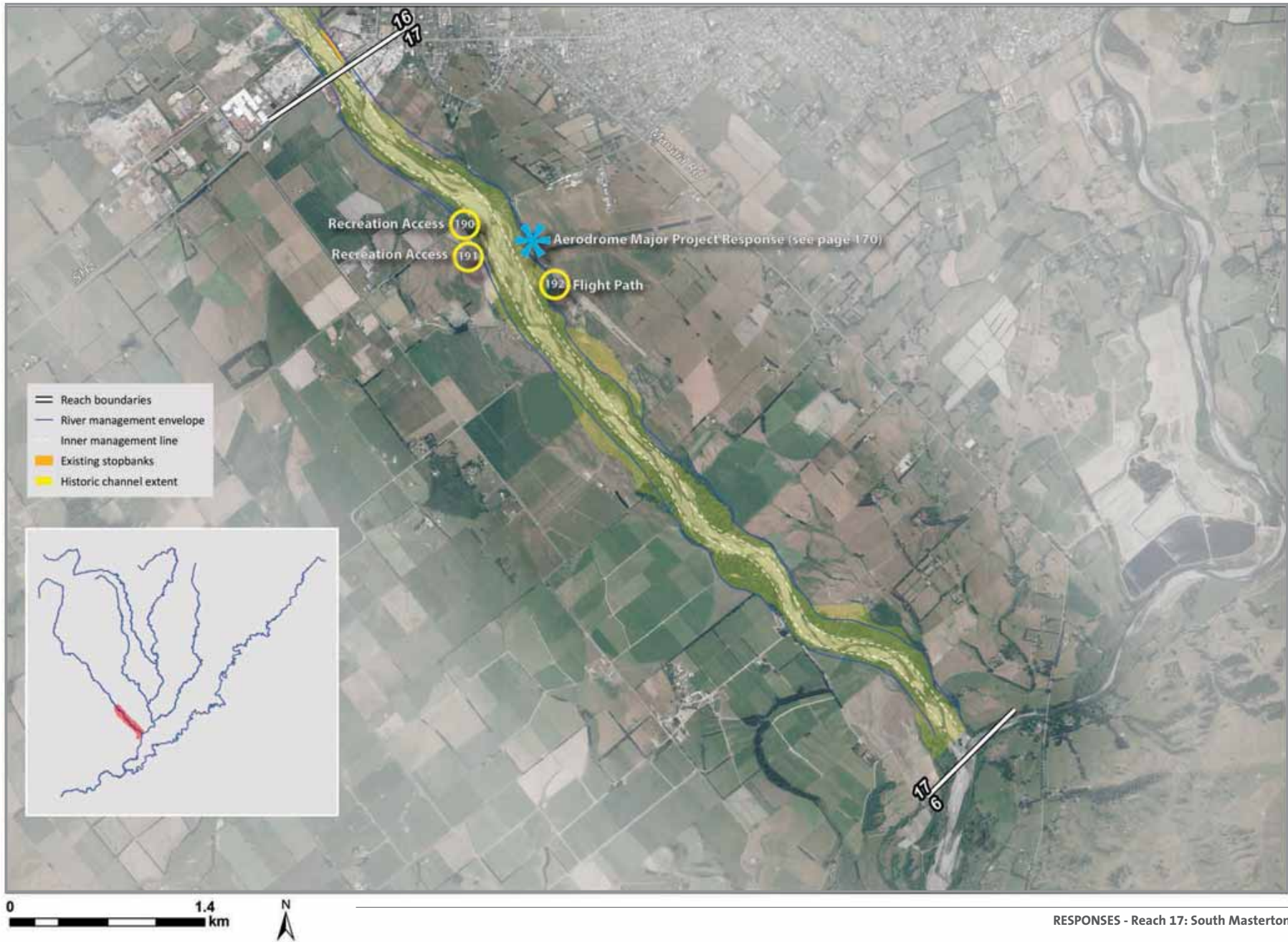
ISSUES - Reach 17: South Masterton

South Masterton – Reach 17

Response

Common methods and specific responses that apply to this reach are set out below. The common methods used to address specific issues are listed in *Appendix 5*.

	ISSUE ID	SITE	TYPE OF RESPONSE	MEASURES	LEVEL OF SERVICE (AEP)		RESPONSIBILITY		PRIORITY
					CURRENT	TARGET	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	
SPECIFIC RESPONSES		Various sites	River management	Utilisation of river edge envelope common method. Buffer plantings within the Waingawa River are challenging in many places. A key tool to their establishment is the erosion of banks to create shallower profile banks which are then able to be planted to establish river edge vegetation. Shallower bank profiles will require the sacrifice of some buffer areas to the river.	20%	5%	GWRC	Landowners	Medium
	192	Flight path	River management	Maintain tree height within the buffer zone and under the flight path restrictions.			GWRC	MDC	High
	191 190	Recreational access sites	Environmental Enhancement	Develop and formalise access points on true right and left banks, establish care groups to manage these areas.			Community	GWRC	Medium
		Three Rivers Trail	Environmental Enhancement	As part of the Environmental Strategy, establish Three Rivers Trail to link Masterton to the Waingawa, Ruamahanga, and Waipoua Rivers. Incorporate as part of larger Trails Wairarapa projects/initiatives. Link to Tourism Wairarapa.			Community	GWRC	Medium
COMMON METHODS		Entire reach	River management	River management envelope, river bed level monitoring, gravel extraction and analysis, riparian planting of buffers, pest management in riparian planted buffers, pool-riffle-run envelope, historic channel lines, isolated works support, Code of Practice, mixed riparian planting within buffers, alternative land uses within riparian planted buffers					
		Entire reach	Planning and policy	Land use controls, flood hazard maps, rural stopbank policy, scheme funding decision making policy, abandonment/retirement of assets, strategic land purchase					
		Entire reach	Emergency management	Emergency management planning, community resilience, flood forecasting and warning system					
		Entire reach	Environmental Enhancement	Environmental Strategy, Community Support Officer, Riparian Management Officer, care group and clubs					



RESPONSES - Reach 17: South Masterton



Major Project Response: Hood Aerodrome

The issue

The runway for the Hood Aerodrome has been continually affected by erosion and was close to getting washed away during a flood in 2000 (see photograph on the right side). Four rock groynes constructed following this flood provide some degree of protection but are at risk of being outflanked from upstream. A number of small floods in 2015 and in early 2016 caused erosion to occur upstream of the runway. In response to this, 1100 willow poles were planted in June 2016 along with some minor in-channel works in an attempt to realign the river to its desired design alignment and establish a vegetated buffer. In a steep, dynamic river, such as the Waingawa, willow protection works are only able to slow down the rate of erosion and will not be capable of completely preventing it. If a greater level of security to the runway is desired then a rock line is required from the terrace to tie in with the upstream rock groyne. The rock line would be 140m long and would act in part as a deflector groyne to direct the main flow away from the runway.

Opportunities

This response provides a higher degree of security to the runway, which would be of particular importance if commercial flights are re-established from the site. It also avoids the risk associated with potentially contaminated land (Selected Land Use Register SN/06/004/02 Manawatu Aerial Topdressing, Category I) being eroded into the river.

Relationship with common methods

The current management of this reach using willows combined with in-channel works is aligned with the common methods of riparian planting of buffers and the Code of Practice. This response and its use of a rock line/training groyne is a standard response provided for in the Code of Practice.

Description

General

A 140m long rock line extending from the terrace to the existing upstream rock groyne.

Costs

\$755,000 (3,650 t rock @ \$130/t (placed with geotextile) \$474,000 + \$29,000 Preliminary and general, 30% Contingency, 20% Design, consenting, and supervision.)

Implications

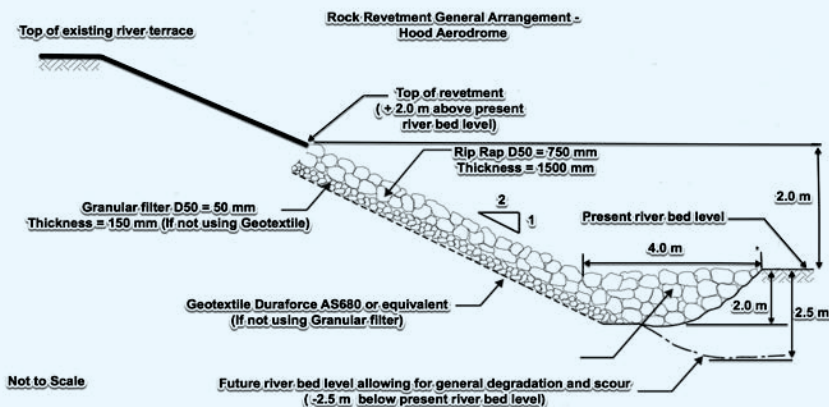
Possibly diverts erosion issue to opposite side of river by providing hard point on left bank.

Priority

Currently a low priority but if a new commercial operator is found for the aerodrome then this could change.

Level of Service

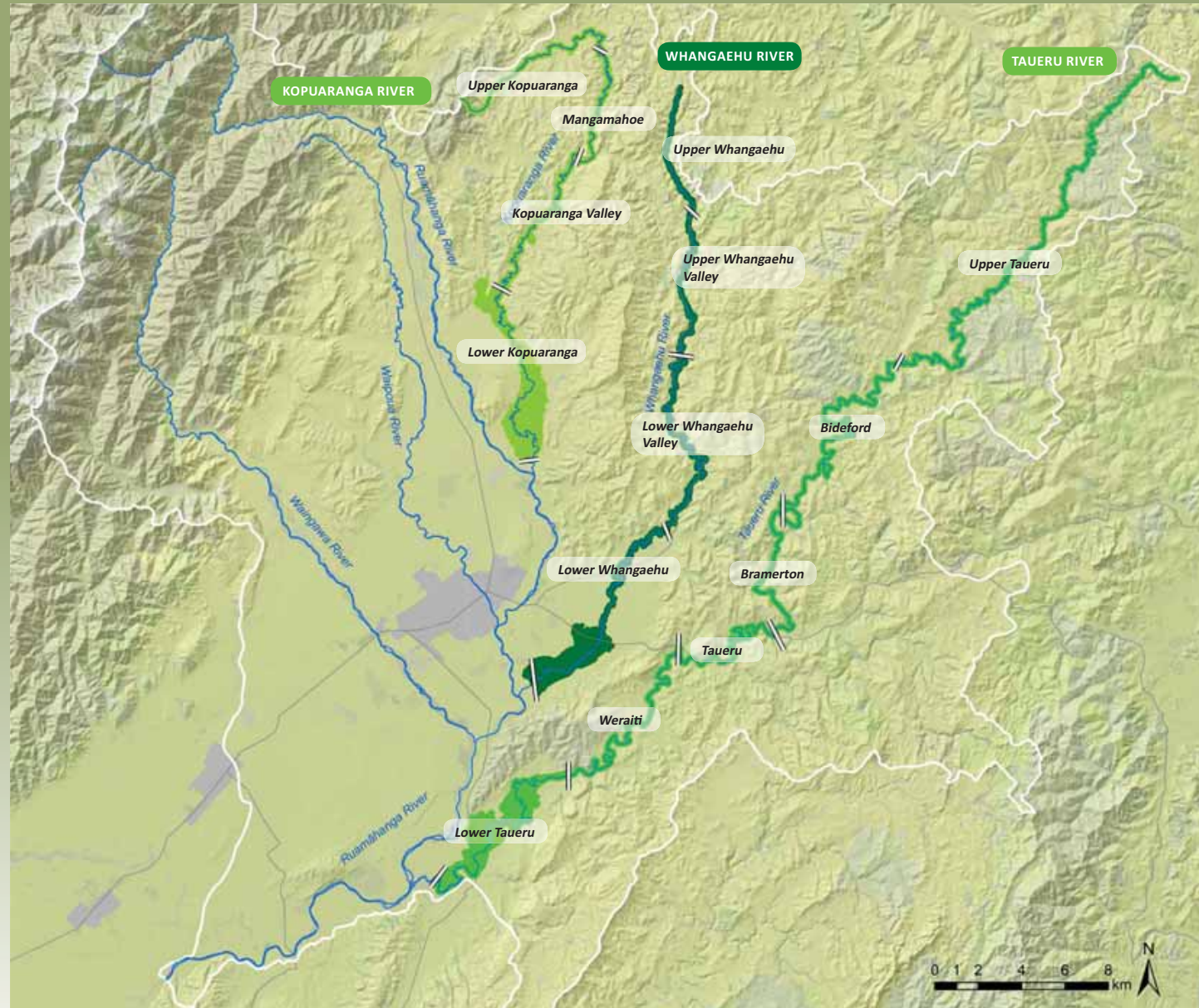
Up to 2% AEP level of service to be confirmed in discussion with MDC and potential commercial operator for aerodrome.



REFERENCE NUMBER	MANAGEMENT MEASURE	CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE	THREATS TO CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE	PROPOSED LEVEL OF SERVICE	PRIMARY REASON FOR RESPONSE	RESPONSIBILITY	PRIORITY	COST	FUNDING
ID 192, 193 and 194	Rock line connecting terrace with existing rock groyne at the end of the runway	Low	Erosion by the river	2% AEP	To increase protection to the runway and avoid any contaminated material being eroded into the river	MDC/GWRC	Low	\$755,000	Capital funding TBC



Hood Aerodrome



Eastern Rivers

9. Eastern Rivers

The Kopuaranga, Whangaehu and Taueru (Tauweru) Rivers have been grouped together as the Eastern Rivers. Their character, values, and flood and erosion issues are broadly similar, as are the management objectives and techniques used.

The floodplains of the Eastern Rivers are relatively sparsely populated, although population density is increasing with lifestyle block development in the lower reaches, particularly on the Kopuaranga and Whangaehu Rivers in areas closer to Masterton. This is having an impact on informal access arrangements to recreational and cultural sites. Mauriceville, on the Kopuaranga River, is the largest settlement.

The rivers are generally considered to have low to medium levels of landscape modification, tending towards higher levels of modification in the lower reaches. The three rivers have low/medium levels of scenic value in their lower reaches, with areas of medium/high scenic value tending to occur in the upper reaches (and coinciding with less modified reaches). In many areas, willow trees dominate the channel form. In the reaches where current scheme maintenance is taking place, crack willow infestation has been controlled. Elsewhere crack willow infestation is a big problem due to the channel constriction it causes.

Land use in the catchments is predominantly primary production activities (dairying, dry stock grazing, cropping, and plantation forestry) with a few scattered areas of native forest. There is little evidence of lifestyle type development in the upper catchments.

All three rivers are used for game bird hunting and fishing. The Kopuaranga River is the most fished of the three. The lower Taueru River is used for kayaking. A number of informal access arrangements are in place for recreational access.

Several cultural value sites occur throughout the Eastern Rivers. This includes Kopuaranga settlement and Kohekutu Pā along the Kopuaranga River, and multiple pā and urupā along the Taueru River. Whilst there are no specific sites recorded on the Whangaehu River, this is known to be very significant to local Māori, containing many wāhi tapu areas and important spiritual connection with Rangitumau.

The Kopuaranga and Taueru Rivers were important travel routes for Māori travelling north and north-east respectively. As a result, these two rivers have mahinga kai values in their channels and surrounding forested areas. In particular, the upper Taueru River is noted for freshwater crayfish and the lower Taueru River for eels. This eel fishery remains important.

There is limited ecological information on the Eastern Rivers in relation to the abundance of birdlife and fish species. There are a number of areas of habitat value, such as natural ponds/wetlands and patches of indigenous forest (both fenced and unfenced). The lower Taueru River also contains the Te Kōwhiri Road and Peters Bush RAPs.

General Issues

- Flooding of large areas of farmland (entire valley floors) and access routes cut off
- Lifestyle block development near Masterton
- Potential for greater erosion/changes in channel form in the future as a consequence of willow removal

Kopuaranga River

Character and Values

The Kopuaranga River flows into the Ruamahanga River to the north of Masterton. The headwaters originate in the northern Wairarapa hill country to the east of Mount Bruce. The main river channel from its headwaters to its confluence with the Ruamahanga River is 58km in length.

The Kopuaranga River has a number of small tributaries. The main channel flows on a northeast course from its source in Mount Bruce to Hastwell, where it crosses a relatively wide valley before turning south. The river then flows south within a narrow valley, following the line of the West Wairarapa fault. In its lower reaches the river turns away from the fault line and follows an old course of the Ruamahanga River, joining the Ruamahanga River east of Opaki.

The name Kopuaranga means fish in a deep or dark pool, and the river has long been associated with fishing.

In its upper reaches across the Hastwell's Valley, the river channel is characterised as an entrenched channel. The river then flows within a narrow fault-formed valley in a tightly meandering channel. On its lower reaches, the river channel becomes wider and straighter, with sections of tighter meandering channels.

The Kopuaranga floodplain contains a mix of soils formed from sandstone, limestone and siltstone. Vast tracts of the fertile Kopuaranga river deposits were used as gardens for centuries. Land use in the catchment is now predominantly in primary production activities (dairying, dry stock grazing, cropping and plantation forestry) with a few scattered areas of native forest throughout the catchment.

In terms of recreation values, the Kopuaranga River is popular for fishing and game bird hunting, and in some areas this has led to enhancement of natural wetlands and ponds, improving the ecological value of the river.

Two cultural sites have been identified along the Kopuaranga River, these being Kopuaranga settlement, and Koheku Pā. However the river used to form part of a northwards travel corridor and it has value for mahinga kai, related to both the river and the surrounding forested area.

Key Floodplain Management Points

This FMP provides a framework to supply erosion control works at priority locations, increase planting for erosion control and river enhancement, and other limited noxious plant control works which are included into river maintenance activities. An extension of the scheme boundary further upstream for 24km from Clarke Domain will be implemented.

Key characteristics by reach:

Upper Kopuaranga

Small stream corridor through rolling pastoral landscape

Grass banks with bank slumping in areas

Mangamahoe

Enclosed valley landform containing road and rail corridor

Tightly meandering willow choked corridor

Flax and cabbage tree planting reintroduced in some low-lying areas

Kopuaranga Valley

Meandering river corridor along semi-enclosed valley landform

Increasing rural lifestyle development along river margin

Mixed willow, exotic planting and grass margins

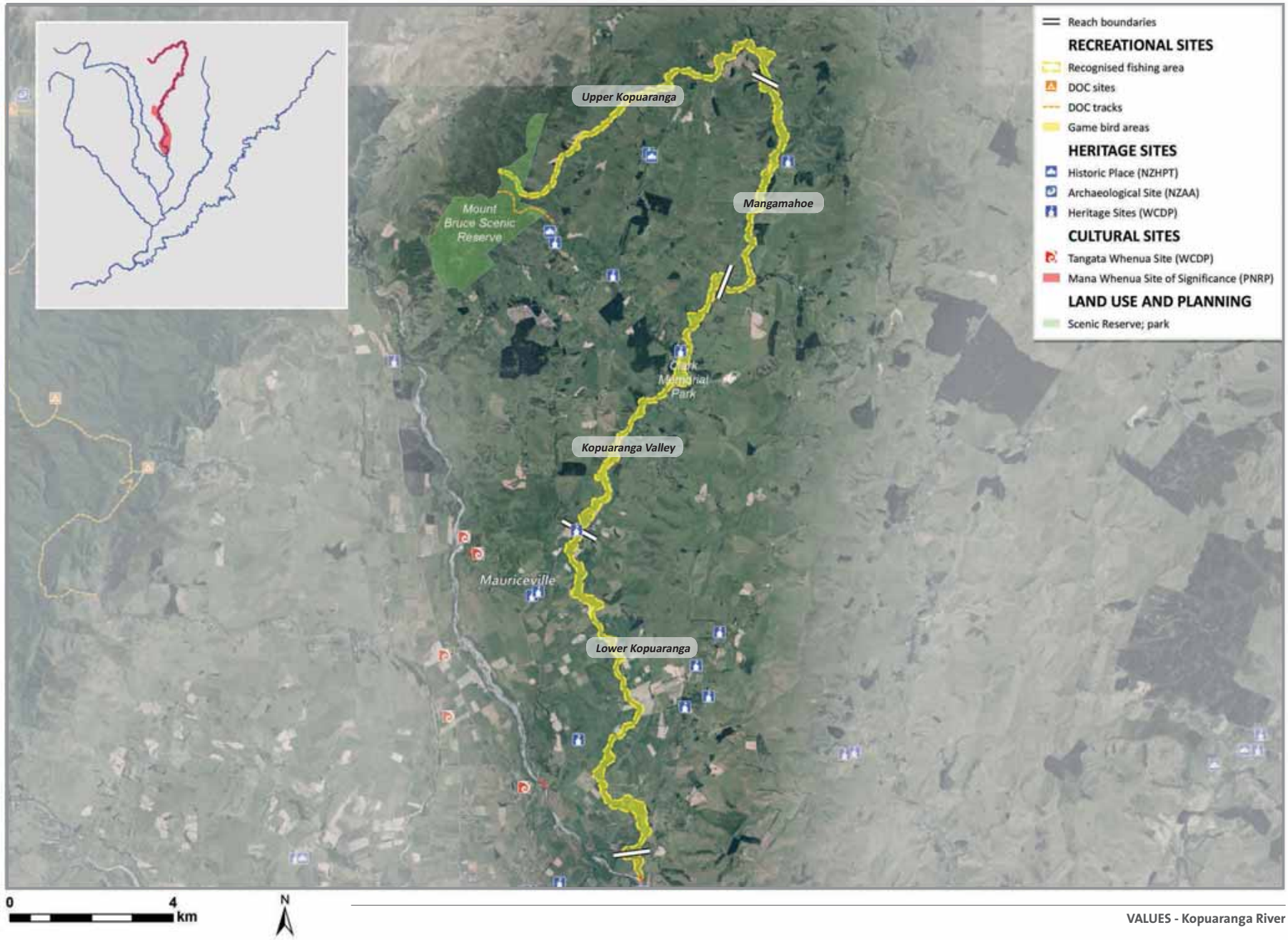
Lower Kopuaranga

Meandering course along eastern edge of Wairarapa Plain

Sparsely settled farmed margins

Mixed poplar, willow and conifer margins

REACH	LANDSCAPE VALUES		RECREATION VALUES	HERITAGE VALUES	CULTURAL VALUES	LAND USE AND PLANNING	ECOLOGICAL VALUES
	LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION	SCENIC VALUE					
Upper Kopuaranga	Low / Medium	Medium	Fishing, game bird hunting	-	-	Rural (Conservation), Rural (Primary Production), Rural (Special), Road, River, Railway	Natural wetlands and ponds
Mangamahoe	Low / Medium	Low / Medium	Fishing, game bird hunting	-	-	Rural (Primary Production), Rural (Special), Road, River, Railway, Cemetery	Unfenced indigenous forest, Mixed exotic-indigenous forest
Kopuaranga Valley	Medium	Medium	Fishing, game bird hunting			Rural (Primary Production), Rural (Special), Road, River, Railway, Recreation, Education, Telecommunication	Unfenced indigenous forest, Mixed exotic-indigenous forest, Indigenous treeland, Natural wetlands and ponds
Lower Kopuaranga	Medium	Low / Medium	Fishing, game bird hunting	Kopuaranga Truss Bridge (WCDP)	Kopuaranga settlement	Rural (Primary Production), Rural (Special), Road, River, Railway	Unfenced indigenous forest, Mixed exotic-indigenous forest, Indigenous treeland, Natural wetlands and ponds



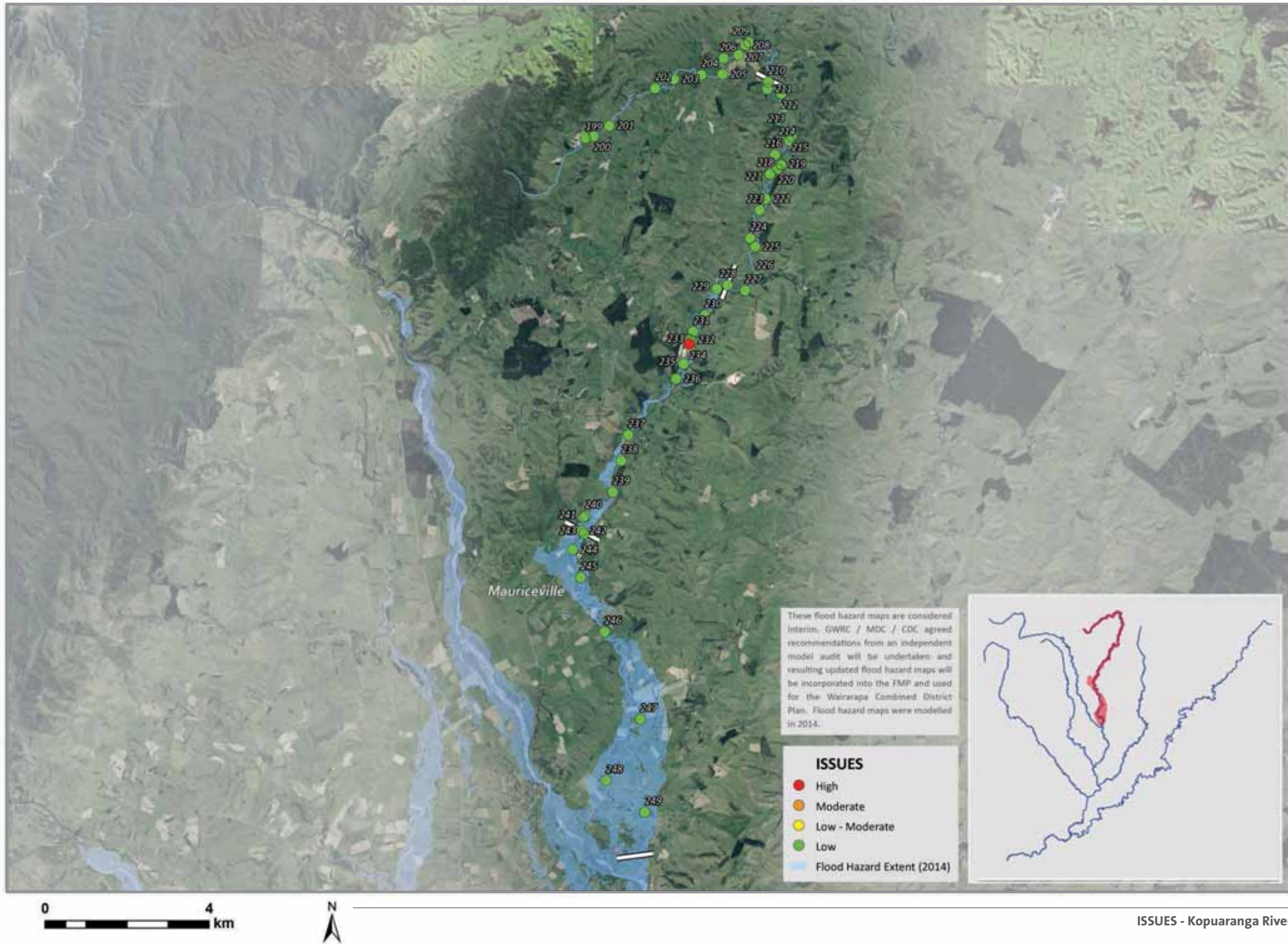
Kopuaranga River

Issues

The Kopuaranga River is prone to overtopping the banks of its incised (deeply cut) channel and spilling out onto the floodplain, even in relatively small flood events. This, combined with a channel choked with willows, may lead to extensive flooding across the plains affecting farms, homes and a number of rural roads.

There is minimal erosion risk posed by the Kopuaranga River, although there are concerns regarding silts washed from the banks and into the stream from its upper reaches. In its lower reaches it sits within a remnant overflow path of the Ruamahanga River. A number of rural assets, structures, farm tracks and buildings have been included in the erosion hazard study area.

RISK LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
LOW	Road [199] Within erosion study area
	Road [200] Within erosion study area
	Road [201] Within erosion study area
	Road [202] Within erosion study area
	Culvert/road [203] Within erosion study area
	Private road/culvert [204] Within erosion study area
	Road [205] Within erosion study area
	Outbuildings [206] Within erosion study area
	Road [207] Within erosion study area
	Private access/culvert [208] Within erosion study area
	Outbuildings [209] Within erosion study area
	Road/bridge & graveyard? [210] Within erosion study area
	Rail bridge [211] Within erosion study area
	Road [212] Within erosion study area
	Road [213] Within erosion study area
	Rail [214] Within erosion study area
Road [215] Within erosion study area	
Road [218] Within erosion study area	
Private bridge [219] Within erosion study area	
Woolshed [220] Within erosion study area	
House and buildings [221] Potential oxbow cut-off	
Private access/bridge [222] Within erosion study area	
Shed [223] Within erosion study area	
Rail [224] Within erosion study area	
Private access/bridge [225] Within erosion study area	
Road [226] Within erosion study area	
Road [227] Within erosion study area	
Rail and private access [228] Within erosion study area	
Private bridge [229] Within erosion study area	
Private access/outbuildings [230] Within erosion study area	
Road [231] Within erosion study area	
Road bridge [232] Within erosion study area	
Rail bridge [233] Within erosion study area	
Private access [235] Within erosion study area	
Rail and road access [236] Within erosion study area	
Stock bridge [237] Within erosion study area	
Rail [238] Within erosion study area	
Road bridge [239] Within erosion study area	
Private access bridge [240] Within erosion study area	
Road [241] Within erosion study area	
Private access bridge [242] Within erosion study area	
Railway bridge [243] Within erosion study area	
Private access bridge [244] Within erosion study area	
Private access bridge [245] Within erosion study area	
Donovans Road Bridge [246] Within erosion study area	
Stock bridge [247] Within erosion study area	
Stock bridge [248] Within erosion study area	
Private access bridge [249] Within erosion study area	
Mauriceville settlement [234] Within 1% AEP flood extent and affected by the erosion study area	



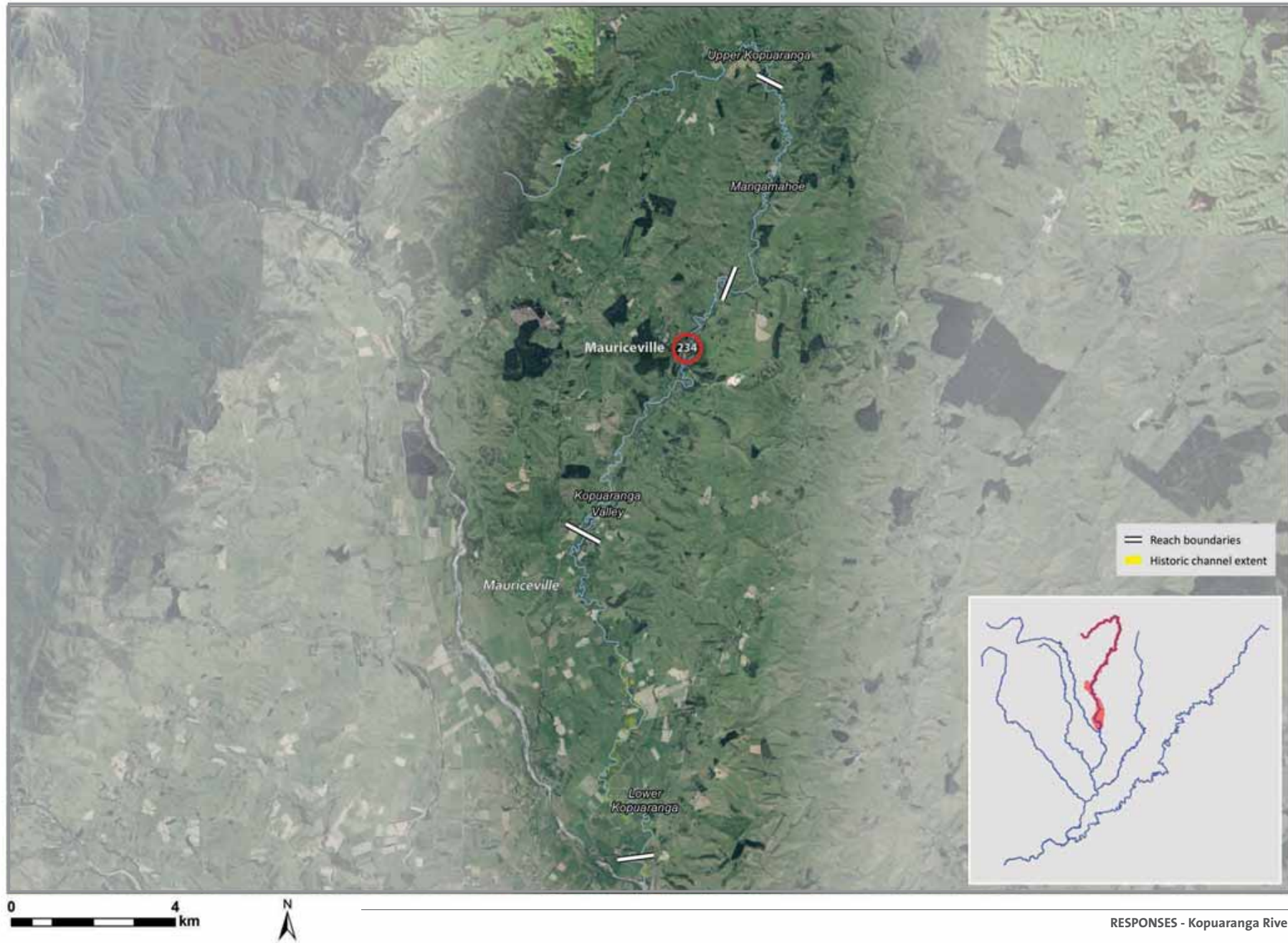
Kopuaranga River

Response

Common methods and specific responses that apply to this reach are set out below. The common methods used to address specific issues are listed in *Appendix 5*.

Reach Specific Responses

	ISSUE ID	SITE	TYPE OF RESPONSE	MEASURES	LEVEL OF SERVICE (AEP)		RESPONSIBILITY		PRIORITY
					Current	Target	Primary	Secondary	
SPECIFIC RESPONSES	234	Mauriceville	Emergency management	Provide flood hazard advice to Mauriceville	20%	5%	GWRC	Landowners	Medium
		Within scheme	River management	Scheme boundary extension to include Mauriceville. 10-year development phase in upper reach (upstream 24km) prioritising willow removal and constriction point widening. Provision of erosion control management at priority locations within scheme (targeting downstream affected areas as a result of upstream drainage improvements).			GWRC	Landowners	Medium
COMMON METHODS		Within scheme	River management	River management envelope, recognition of vegetated edge protection as a river management tool, pest management in riparian planted buffers, isolated works support, Code of Practice, mixed riparian planting within buffers, alternative land uses within riparian planted buffers					
		Entire Reach	Planning and policy	Land use controls, flood hazard maps, rural stopbank policy, scheme funding decision making policy, abandonment/retirement of assets, strategic land purchase					
		Entire Reach	Emergency management	Emergency management planning, community resilience, flood forecasting and warning system					
		Entire Reach	Environmental enhancement	Environmental Strategy, Community Support Officer, Riparian Management Officer, care group and clubs					



Whangaehu River

The Whangaehu River extends from the northern area of the Upper Wairarapa Valley to the Ruamāhanga to the south-east of Masterton. The altitude of the Whangaehu catchment ranges from approximately 410m in the headwaters to around 90-95m at the lower end of the Te Ore Ore plains.

The upper reaches of the river flow from steep hill country near Ihuraua, and the river flows for some 32km to the Ruamāhanga River. It flows due south in the middle of a long rectangular catchment following the line of the ancient Alfredton fault. The steep catchment sides contain the river in a narrow valley in this area. In the lower reaches it meanders across the Te Ore Ore plains east of Masterton.

Formalised access to the Whangaehu River is limited, although a number of informal access agreements have been established between fishing and hunting recreation groups or individuals and landowners.

The Whangaehu River is very significant to Māori, with several cultural sites along the river and in the adjacent hills.

The Whangaehu catchment contains a mix of soils formed from sandstone, limestone and siltstone. Land use in the catchment is predominantly primary production activities – dairying, dry stock grazing, cropping, and plantation forestry – with a few scattered areas of native forest throughout the catchment. There is little evidence of lifestyle type development in the upper catchment, although a number of subdivided lifestyle-sized lots have been created on the Te Ore Ore plains closer to Masterton.

Key Floodplain Management Points

This FMP provides a framework to supply erosion control works at priority locations, increase planting for erosion control and river enhancement, and other limited noxious plant control works which are included into river maintenance activities.

Key characteristics by reach:

Upper Whangaehu

Meandering stream through strongly rolling hills

Mixed forestry and pastoral land use

Open stream margins with sporadic willow and regenerating vegetation in upper reaches

Upper Whangaehu Valley

Transition from stream to river

Strongly rolling valley floor

Steep gorges with mixed indigenous and willow vegetation

Lower Whangaehu Valley

Meandering valley floor course

Mixed willow and kanuka along margins

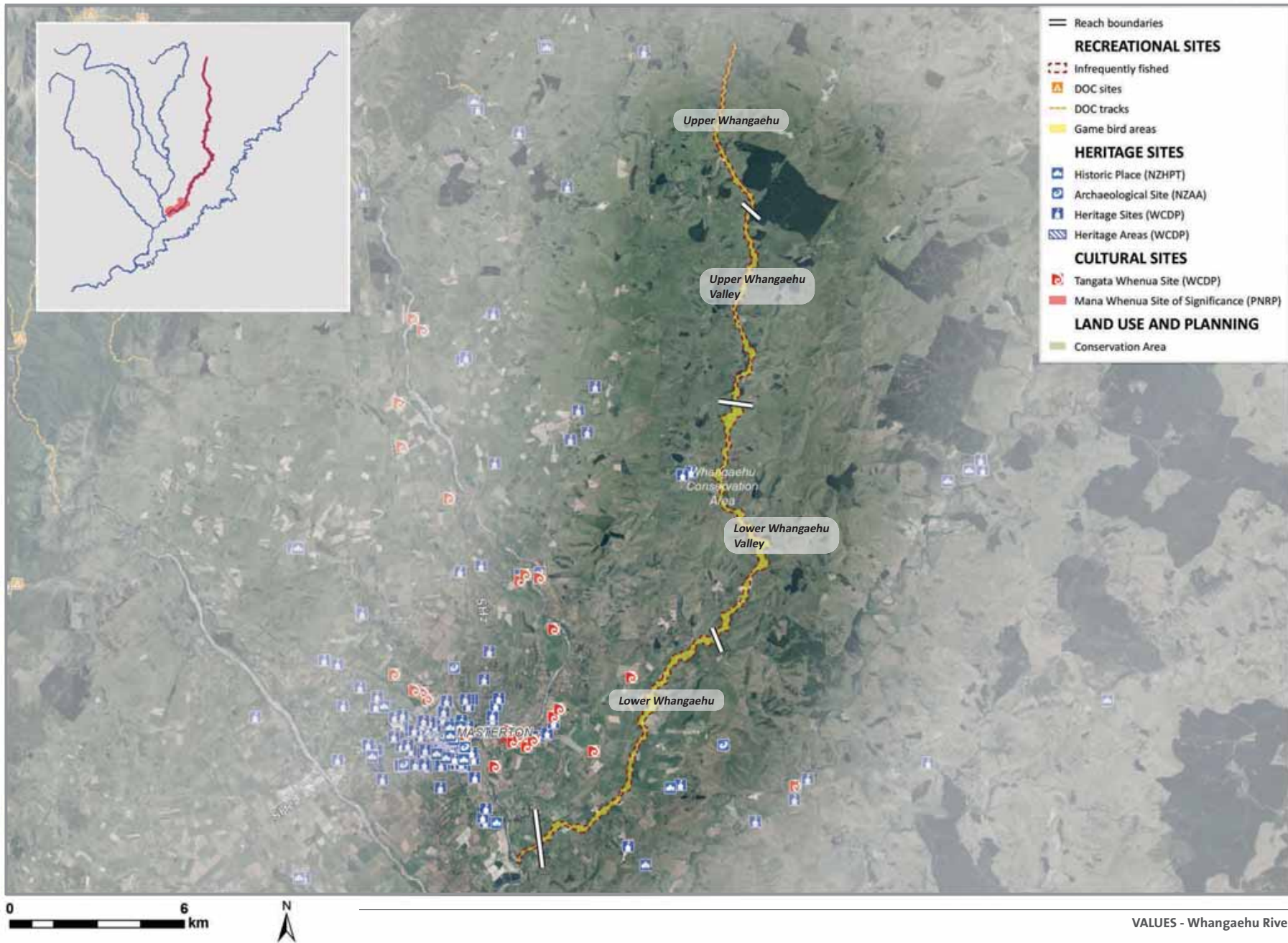
Lower Whangaehu

Steeply incised grass banks

Stock fencing separating river margins from surrounding areas

Mixed poplar, willow and alder planting

REACH	LANDSCAPE VALUES		RECREATION VALUES	HERITAGE VALUES	CULTURAL VALUES	LAND USE AND PLANNING	ECOLOGICAL VALUES
	LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION	SCENIC VALUE					
Upper Whangaehu	Low / Medium	Medium / High	Game bird hunting, infrequent fishing	-	-	Rural (Primary Production), Road, River	-
Upper Whangaehu Valley	Low / Medium	Medium / High	Game bird hunting, infrequent fishing	-	-	Rural (Primary Production), Road, River	indigenous forest, Unfenced indigenous forest, Mixed exotic-indigenous forest, Indigenous treeland
Lower Whangaehu Valley	Medium	Medium / High	Game bird hunting, infrequent fishing	-	-	Rural (Primary Production), Road, River	Fenced indigenous forest, Unfenced indigenous forest, Mixed exotic-indigenous forest, Indigenous treeland
Lower Whangaehu	Medium	Low / Medium	Game bird hunting, infrequent fishing	-	-	Rural (Primary Production), Rural (Special), Road, River	Mixed exotic-indigenous forest, Indigenous treeland



Whangaehu River

Issues

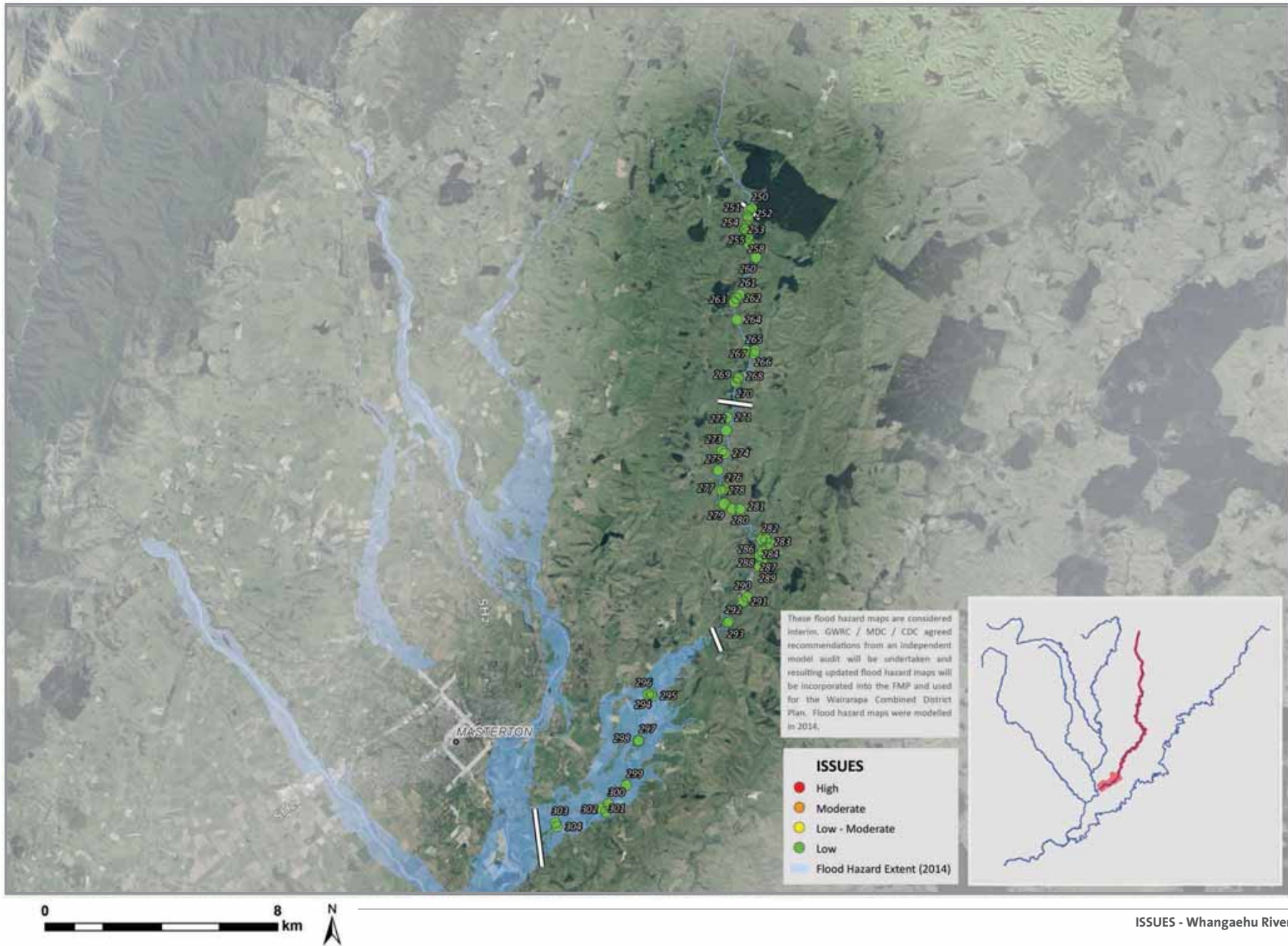
The small channel capacity of the main channel of the Whangaehu is frequently exceeded during heavy rainfall or storm events. When the river overtops its banks the floodwaters flow across the floodplain and into secondary or historic channels spread across the large flat area of the floodplain.

Historically, flooding in the Whangaehu River would have been exacerbated by blockages in the confined channel.

Flooding across the floodplain cuts off a number of communities when the east-west roads from Masterton are flooded. In many places the bridges are high enough above the floodplains to remain dry, but the roads on either side of them are covered with water deep enough to cause severe hazard for motor vehicles.

The erosion risk is relatively small due to the low energy of this river, and its limited ability to modify the surrounding geology. A number of bridges, sections of rural roads, and farm outbuildings are included within the erosion hazard study area. The river is, however, susceptible to silting from its banks and the hills in the catchment.

RISK LEVEL	DESCRIPTION			
LOW	Road [250] Within erosion study area	Stock bridge [264] Within erosion study area	Within erosion study area	Within erosion study area
	Road bridge [251] Within erosion study area	Road [265] Within erosion study area	Within erosion study area	Road [292] Within erosion study area
	Outbuildings [252] Within erosion study area	Private access [266] Within erosion study area	Within erosion study area	Stock bridge [293] Within erosion study area
	Road and private access [253] Within erosion study area	Stock bridge [267] Within erosion study area	Within erosion study area	Road bridge [294] Within erosion study area
	Road [254] Within erosion study area	Outbuildings [268] Within erosion study area	Within erosion study area	Outbuildings [295] Within erosion study area
	Private access/bridge [255] Within erosion study area	Outbuildings [269] Within erosion study area	Within erosion study area	Road [296] Within erosion study area
	House and buildings [256] Within erosion study area	Private access bridge [270] Within erosion study area	Within erosion study area	Outbuildings [297] Within erosion study area
	Road [257] Within erosion study area	Outbuildings [271] Within erosion study area	Within erosion study area	Road bridge [298] Within erosion study area
	Road bridge [258] Within erosion study area	Stock bridge [272] Within erosion study area	Within erosion study area	Road bridge [299] Within erosion study area
	Stock bridge [259] Within erosion study area	Stock bridge [273] Within erosion study area	Within erosion study area	Road bridge [300] Within erosion study area
	Private access/bridge [260] Within erosion study area	Access bridge [274] Within erosion study area	Within erosion study area	Stock bridge [301] Within erosion study area
	Road [261] Within erosion study area	Woolshed [275] Within erosion study area	Within erosion study area	Stock bridge [302] Within erosion study area
	Road [262] Within erosion study area	Road [276] Within erosion study area	Within erosion study area	Private access bridge [303] Within erosion study area
	Road [263] Within erosion study area	Access bridge [277]	Within erosion study area	Private access [304] Within erosion study area
	Road [280] Within erosion study area		Within erosion study area	
	Road [281] Within erosion study area		Within erosion study area	
	House and buildings [282] Within erosion study area		Within erosion study area	
	Road [283] Within erosion study area		Within erosion study area	
	Road and bridge [284] Within erosion study area		Within erosion study area	
	Road [285] Within erosion study area		Within erosion study area	
Road bridge [287] Within erosion study area		Within erosion study area		
Outbuildings [288] Within erosion study area		Within erosion study area		
Road bridge [289] Within erosion study area		Within erosion study area		
Road [290] Within erosion study area		Within erosion study area		
Road [291]		Within erosion study area		
LOW TO MODERATE				
MODERATE				
HIGH				



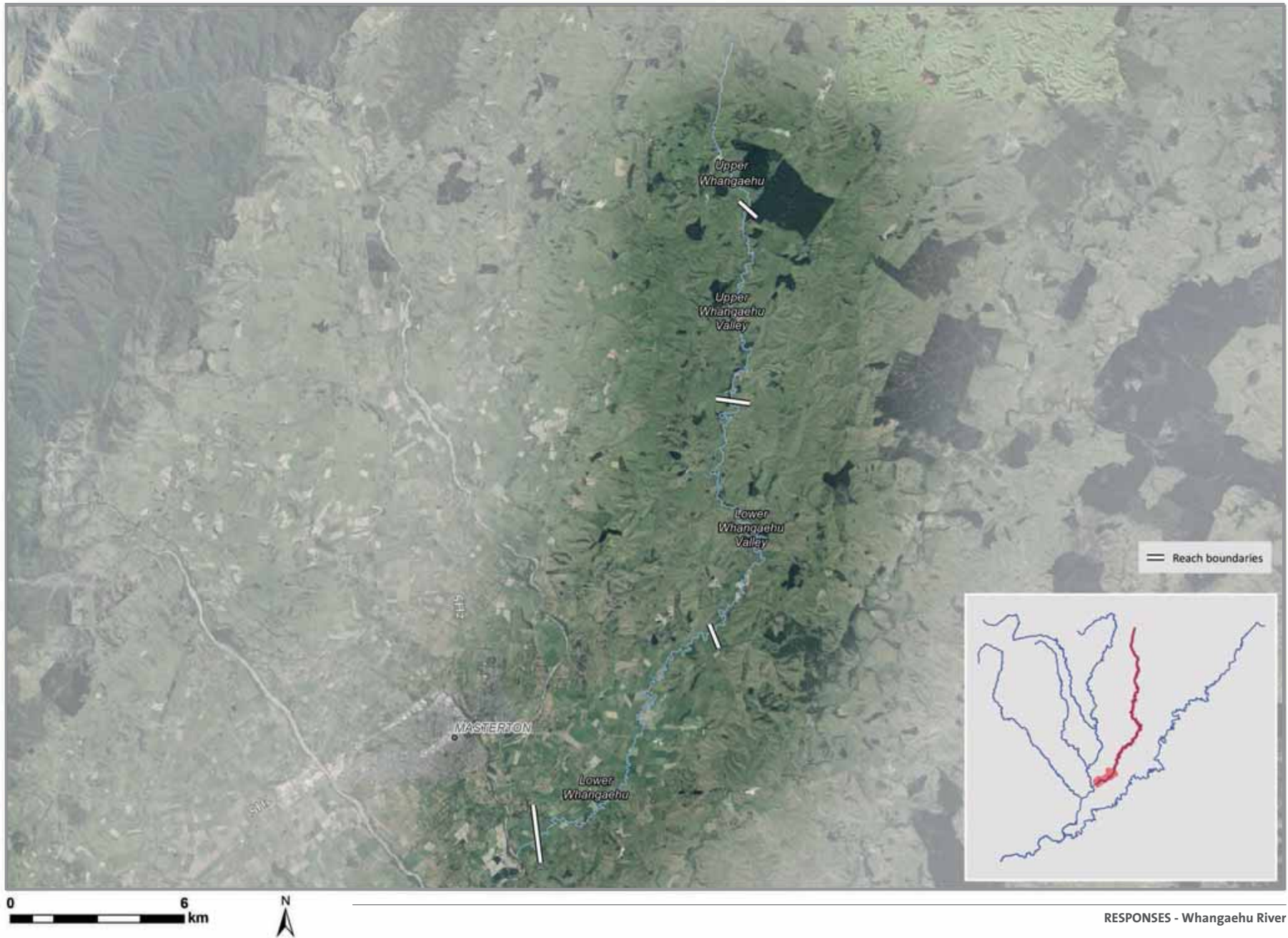
Whangaehu River

Response

Common methods and specific responses that apply to this reach are set out below. The common methods used to address specific issues are listed in *Appendix 5*.

Reach Specific Responses

	ISSUE ID	SITE	TYPE OF RESPONSE	MEASURES
COMMON METHODS		Within scheme	River management	River management envelope, riparian planting of buffers, pest management in riparian planted buffers, isolated works support, Code of Practice, mixed riparian planting within buffers, alternative land uses within riparian planted buffers
		Entire Reach	Planning and policy	Land use controls, flood hazard maps, rural stopbank policy, scheme funding decision making policy, abandonment/retirement of assets, strategic land purchase
		Entire Reach	Emergency management	Emergency management planning, community resilience, flood forecasting and warning system
		Entire Reach	Environmental enhancement	Environmental Strategy, Community Support Officer, Riparian Management Officer, care group and clubs



RESPONSES - Whangaehu River

Taueru River

The Taueru (also known as Tauweru) River forms the eastern most river in the study area and flows through the eastern Wairarapa Hills before connecting with the Ruamahanga to the west of Gladstone along the eastern edge of the wider Wairarapa Plains. This has a total catchment area of 498km² and the main channel has a total length of 69km.

The river has a number of small tributaries, and comparably, for the size of the catchment, has a relatively small and narrow river channel. The upper reaches of the river pass through strongly rolling terrain containing pasture and forestry. The main river channel in the lower reaches has a relatively low gradient with a meandering pattern.

The Taueru River can be translated to mean “hanging in clusters”.

The Taueru River catchment contains a mix of soils formed from sandstone, limestone and siltstone in the eastern Wairarapa hill country. Land use in the catchment is predominantly primary production activities (dairying, dry stock grazing, cropping, and plantation forestry), with a few scattered areas of native forest throughout the catchment. Farming activity, which dominates the modern land use along its length, has had a substantial impact on the landform of the river. Pockets of good quality remnant native vegetation remain in some less accessible steep-sided gully areas, including isolated locations where remnant totara and kahikatea can be found. Within the managed area of the river, introduced vegetation in the form of clumps of willow and poplar dominates the channel form. Outside of the managed area, much of the floodplain and banks are grazed. This diverse mix of character has meant that reaches have generally been classified as having medium level of modification.

The floodplain of the Taueru River is relatively sparsely populated, with the development spread evenly along the length of the river and generally confined by the topography of the narrow valley.

The Taueru is particularly significant to Maori due to its historic significance as a travel route towards the north east and the coastal areas along the eastern side of New Zealand. This led to the formation of a number of settlements. There are several cultural sites identified along the river including locations of pā, urupā and mahinga kai. The Taueru River was a particularly abundant source of freshwater crayfish. Eels were more abundant in lower reaches of the river and today these parts of the river remain a valued fishery.

The remnant pockets of native vegetation and the river form make it important in some locations for recreational pursuits, which include game bird hunting, fishing and kayaking.

The lower reaches of the Taueru include several RAP sites, including Te Kopi Road and Peter Bush.

Key characteristics by reach:

Upper Taueru

Mixed forestry and farmland

Meandering stream with open grazed margins

Corridors and clumps of willow and poplar trees

Bideford

Meandering willow-lined corridor

Isolated gorges with remnant totara and kahikatea

Bramerton

Sweeping river form, semi-enclosed river corridor

Open grazed pasture banks

Pockets of remnant indigenous forest

Taueru

Meandering course cut below river terraces

River terracing containing historic settlement

Open grazed margins with sporadic willow, poplar and eucalypts

Weraiti

Incised channel meandering through enclosed river terraces

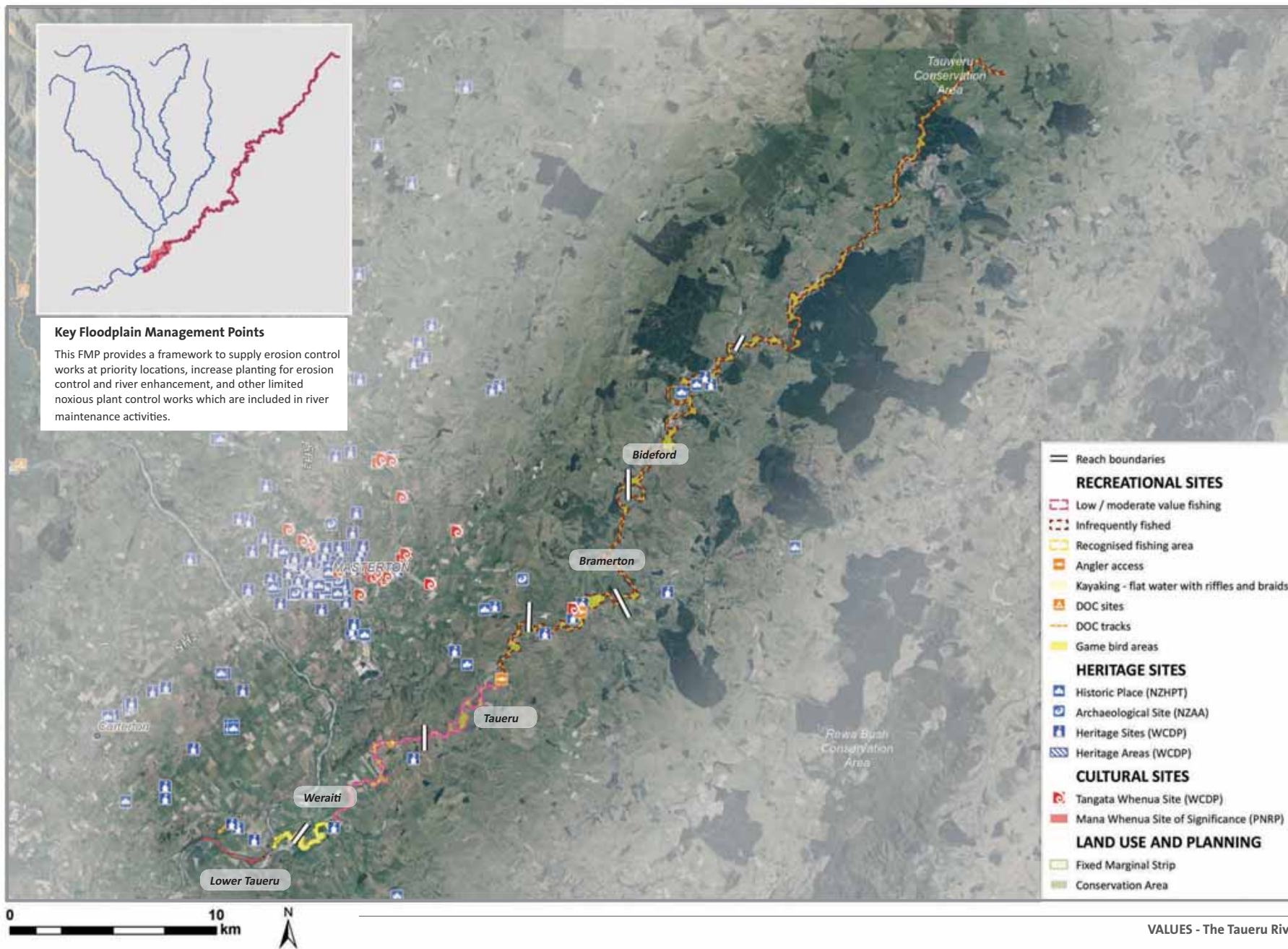
Mixed willow and pasture margins

Lower Taueru

Incised channel meandering through the Wairarapa Plains

Grassed margins separated from surrounding rural land use

REACH	LANDSCAPE VALUES		RECREATION VALUES	HERITAGE VALUES	CULTURAL VALUES	LAND USE AND PLANNING	ECOLOGICAL VALUES
	LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION	SCENIC VALUE					
Upper Taueru	Medium	Medium / High	Game bird hunting, infrequent fishing	-	-	Rural (Primary Production), Road, River	Unfenced indigenous forest, Mixed exotic-indigenous forest, Indigenous treeland
Bideford	Low / Medium	Medium	Game bird hunting, infrequent fishing	-	-	Rural (Primary Production), Road, River	Unfenced indigenous forest, Mixed exotic-indigenous forest, Indigenous Vegetation
Bramerton	Medium	Medium	Game bird hunting, infrequent fishing	-	-	Rural (Primary Production), River	Unfenced indigenous forest, Mixed exotic-indigenous forest, Indigenous Vegetation
Taueru	Medium	Medium	Angler access, game bird hunting, infrequently fished	-	Historic pa site, urupā and mahinga kai	Rural (Primary Production), Road, River	Unfenced indigenous forest, Mixed exotic-indigenous forest, Indigenous treeland, Natural wetlands and ponds
Weraiti	Medium	Low / Medium	Angler access, game bird hunting, low/moderate value fishing	-	-	Rural (Primary Production), Rural (Special), Road, River	Unfenced indigenous forest, Mixed exotic-indigenous forest, Indigenous treeland
Lower Taueru	Medium	Medium	Kayak access, kayaking, game bird hunting, excellent fishing	Memorial Oaks (WCDDP)	Urupā	Rural (Primary Production), Rural (Special), Road, River, Flood Protection and Mitigation	Te Kopi Road (RAP), Peter's Bush (RAP), Unfenced indigenous forest, Mixed exotic-indigenous forest, Indigenous treeland, Natural wetlands and ponds



Taueru River

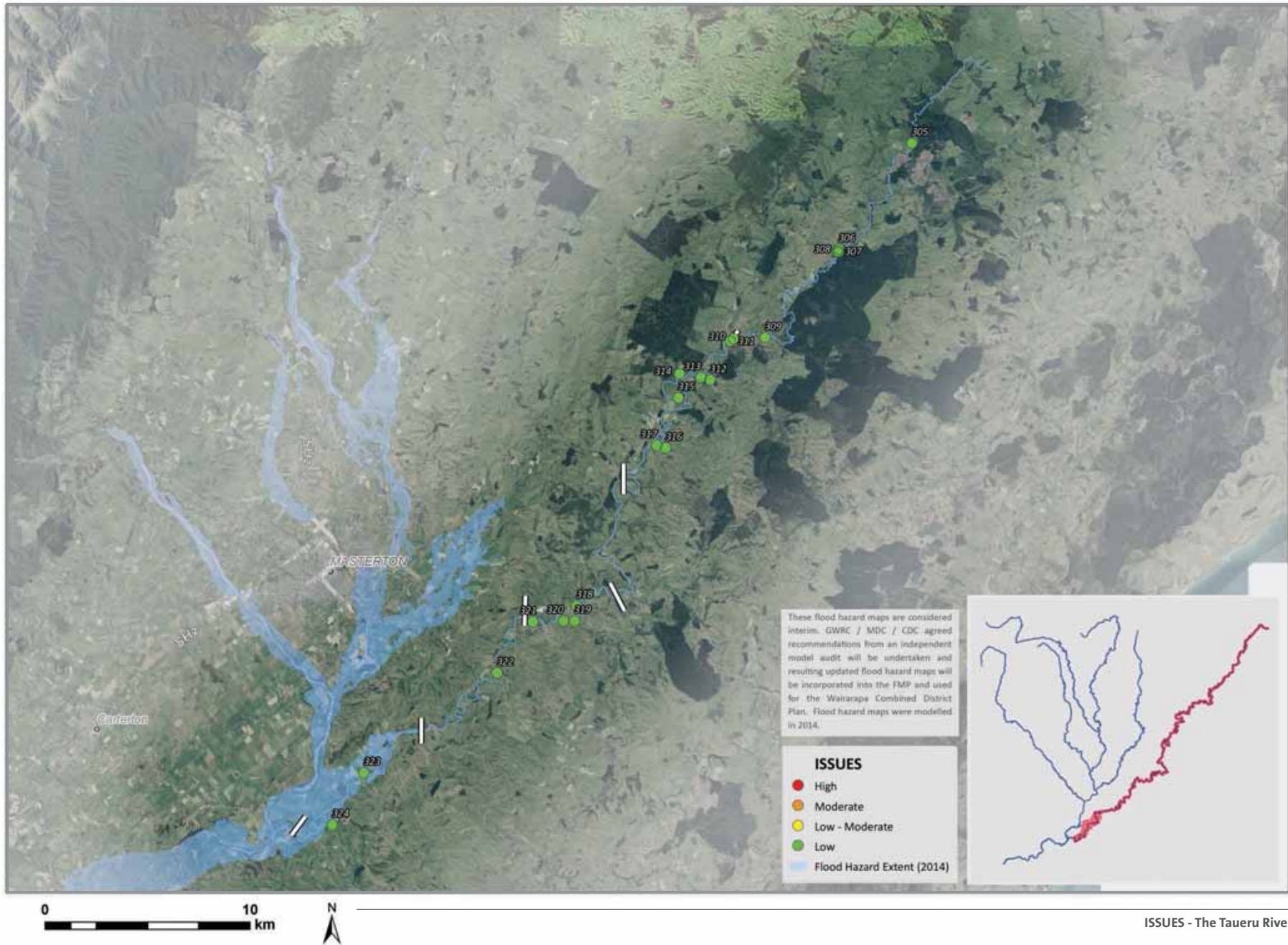
Issues

Flooding frequently overtops the banks of the river to flow across the floodplain, and to a lesser extent through secondary channels. The large catchment of Taueru has led to some significant floods in the past.

The key risks relate to flooding of productive land, access routes to residential property, and the flood risk for rural homes.

The erosion risk posed by the Taueru River is very limited, and only a small number of bridges and structures sit within the erosion hazard study area. The river however is susceptible to heavy silting from sediments washed from its banks and hills in the catchment.

RISK LEVEL	DESCRIPTION			
LOW	Road and Bridge [305] Within erosion study area	Road bridge [310] Within erosion study area	Private access bridge [315] Within erosion study area	Stock bridge [320] Within erosion study area
	House and outbuildings [306] Within erosion study area	Road [311] Within erosion study area	Private access [316] Within erosion study area	Private access bridge [321] Within erosion study area
	House and outbuildings [307] Within erosion study area	Road [312] Within erosion study area	Private access bridge [317] Within erosion study area	Road bridge [322] Within erosion study area
	Private access bridge [308] Within erosion study area	Private access bridge [313] Within erosion study area	Road bridge [318] Within erosion study area	Private access bridge [323] Within erosion study area
	Private access bridge [309] Within erosion study area	Private access bridge [314] Within erosion study area	Stock bridge [319] Within erosion study area	Road bridge [324] Within erosion study area
LOW TO MODERATE				
MODERATE				
HIGH				



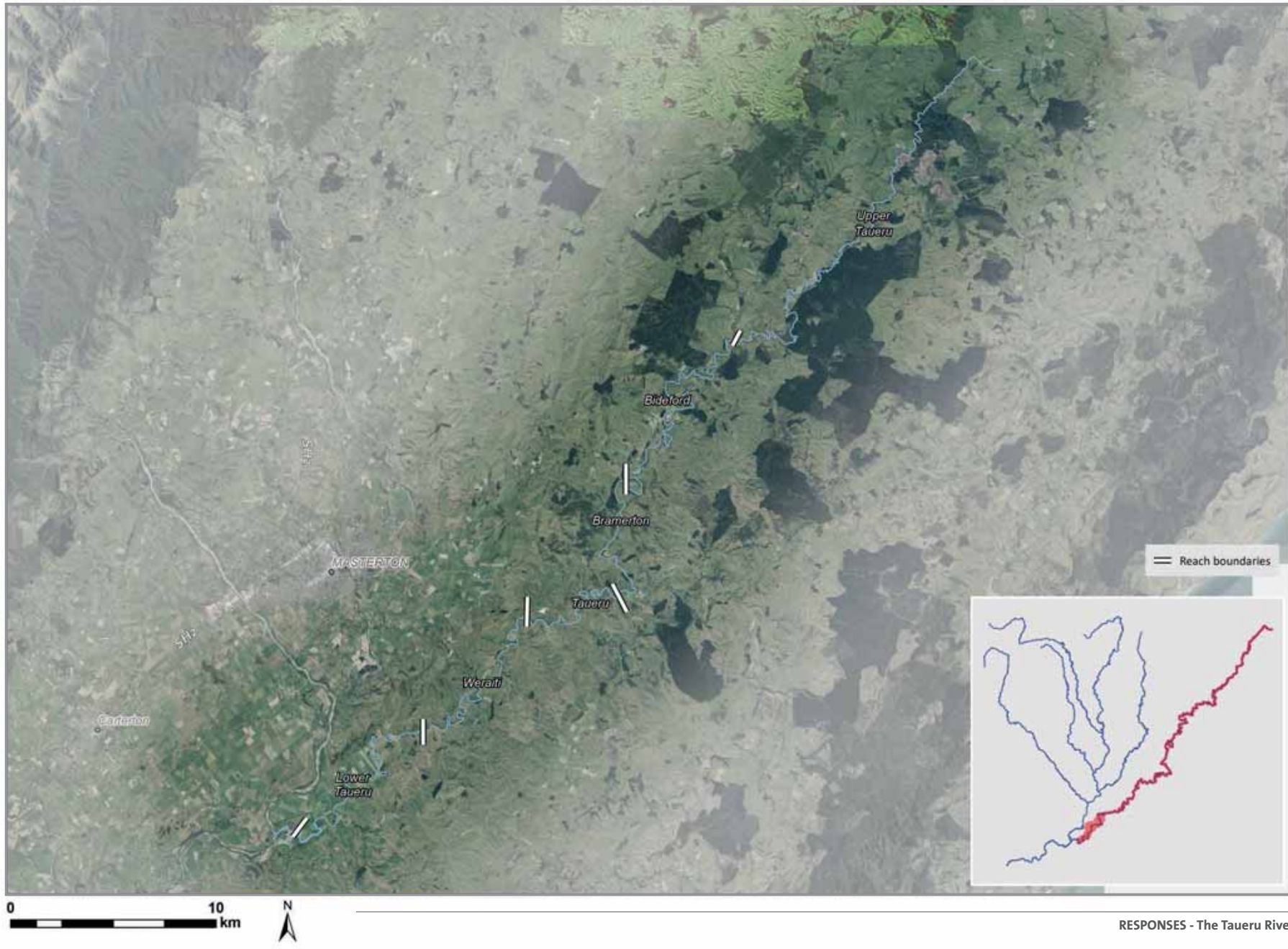
Taueru River

Response

Common methods and specific responses that apply to this reach are set out below. The common methods used to address specific issues are listed in *Appendix 5*.

Reach Specific Responses

	ISSUE ID	SITE	TYPE OF RESPONSE	MEASURES
COMMON METHODS		Within scheme	River management	River management envelope, river bed level monitoring, riparian planting of buffers, pest management in riparian planted buffers, pool-riffle-run envelope, isolated works support, Code of Practice, mixed riparian planting within buffers, alternative land uses within riparian planted buffers
		Entire Reach	Planning and policy	Land use controls, flood hazard maps, rural stopbank policy, scheme funding decision making policy, abandonment/retirement of assets, strategic land purchase
		Entire Reach	Emergency management	Emergency management planning, community resilience, flood forecasting and warning system
		Entire Reach	Environmental enhancement	Environmental Strategy, Community Support Officer, Riparian Management Officer, care group and clubs



RESPONSES - The Taueru River

Appendix 1: Floodplain Management Planning Process

Floodplain management planning is the process that aims to create a plan for how to keep people and property safe from floodwaters, and at the same time puts in place steps to prepare people for coping with a flood when it occurs. Specifically, the FMP process involves recognising the necessity of managing risks to life and property, and the economic effect of flooding on the community. It also recognises the impacts of river management practices on environmental, cultural, and social wellbeing.

Work on this FMP began in 2012. Information has been gathered from a range of sources and ideas have been discussed by the FMP Subcommittee. The preparation of this FMP followed a three-phase process as outlined below.

The process followed the 'Guidelines for Floodplain Management Planning' (GWRC, 2013).

Phase 1 - Investigation

The first phase of work involved collecting data and establishing and understanding the flood and erosion problems. In doing this, a clear picture of values of the rivers and the adjacent floodplains was recognised alongside the existing flood and erosion risks. This required an understanding of the relationships between flood hazards, people and communities including the values that are shared and the way in which the interactions between these are managed.

On the technical level, this phase involved hydrological/climatic assessment, cultural values assessment, ecological and landscape assessment, hydraulic modelling and flood hazard mapping, flood damage assessment, and the assessment of implications for existing zoning. During this phase, a significant flood risk was identified for the Masterton urban area from the flooding of the Waipoua River.

Contact and briefing with affected parties and the community was also carried out by way of an open day and letter drop, as well as presentation of the flood hazard maps in Masterton.

The Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga FMP Subcommittee

The FMP Subcommittee, made up of community and local government representatives, was also established during Phase 1. This Subcommittee was set up as a focus and governance group to assist with the different phases of this work.

The FMP Subcommittee, chaired by Bob Francis, is made up of:

- the GWRC Councillor for the Wairarapa constituency;
- one other GWRC Councillor;
- one elected member each nominated by Masterton District Council and Carterton District Council;
- one member nominated by Kahungunu ki Wairarapa;
- one member nominated by Rangitāne ō Wairarapa;
- up to two members nominated by the existing scheme committees; and
- up to four community members appointed for their skills and experience relevant to the work of the Subcommittee, whom are all appointed by Council.

Over the course of the FMP development, a few members joined and left the Subcommittee for different reasons. We particularly want to acknowledge Councillor Gary McPhee and Siobhan Garlick, who passed away during the development of this FMP. All together fifteen members contributed to the FMP Subcommittee process:

	BOB FRANCIS [CHAIRPERSON] Community		STEPHANIE GUNDERSEN-REID Community		CLLR GRAHAM MCCLYMONT Masterton District Council
	FORMER CLLR GARY MCPHEE GWRC		KATE HEPBURN Community		CLLR BRIAN DELLER Carterton District Council
	CLLR BARBARA DONALDSON GWRC		JANINE OGG Community		CLLR ADRIENNE STAPLES GWRC
	DAVID HOLMES River Scheme		RAWIRI SMITH Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa		MICHAEL WILLIAMS River Scheme
	HORIPO RIMENE Rangitāne o Wairarapa		SIOBHAN GARLICK Rangitāne o Wairarapa		FORMER CLLR MIKE PALMERS Carterton District Council

Phase 2 - Identify and Assess Management Options

This phase of the FMP process saw detailed information gathering and considerable consultation with interested parties and stakeholders. In terms of technical studies and referenced documents, a variety of reports and other documents have informed decisions, as well as provided evidence-based conclusions on how the river can best be managed to control the risks associated with flooding and erosion. The consultation involved numerous meetings, open days, letters, radio coverage, participation in A&P shows, and workshop sessions to gather comments from relevant parties.

During this phase, the aims for this FMP were developed by the FMP Subcommittee in consultation with the community; these are outlined in Section 2.5. Overarching aims for the catchment were elaborated on for different reaches of the rivers. Based on the identified aims, a multi criteria analysis (MCA) was developed specifically for the Te Kāuru catchment to evaluate river management options. This MCA process tested the options against the overarching FMP aims and identified areas requiring improvement to bring their performance to a level acceptable to the subcommittee.

Over 300 issues were identified associated with rivers, flood and erosion risks. These are detailed in the Vision and Aims report, and Part 2 of this FMP.

The technical studies and consultation investigations helped identify and inform flood management options which were considered through a series of workshops run with the FMP Subcommittee including field visits and discussions of the community's needs and appropriate solutions. In this phase, a series of structural and non-structural options were evaluated by the FMP Subcommittee against the aims of this FMP, with the process and outcome being focused on reducing the potential flood and erosion risk.

The FMP Subcommittee workshop topics and associated key decisions are listed in the table below.

DATE	WORKSHOP TOPICS	KEY DECISIONS
20 October 2015	Multi Criteria Analysis (MCA) establishment	
15 March 2016	MCA Recap Common Methods applied across Waingawa River	Use of MCA
14 April 2016	Common Methods: • River Buffer (banks) • River Buffer (beds) • Pool, riffle and run count • Retreat or Retirement of Assets • Governance and funding	Support Pool, Riffle, Run Count and Retreatment of Assets
17 May 2016	Common Methods: • Governance and funding • Mixed vegetated planting • Emergency management • Private bridges across river • Community groups	Support Mixed Vegetated Planting, Emergency Management and Community Groups
17 June 2016	Rathkeale Stopbank Common Methods Endorsement / Feedback	Support High Level Application of all Common Methods
26 July 2016	Waingawa State Highway 2 Gateway / Stopbank River Road Properties	
25 August 2016	Rathkeale Stopbank Options Waingawa Stopbank Update South Masterton Gateway Mauriceville	Support improvements to amenity at South Masterton Gateway Support inclusion of Mauriceville in management Scheme
13 September 2016	Overview of MDC Assets and Flood Risk Implications	Approve Structure and Preparation of Working Draft of FMP
6 December 2016	Issue 1st Working Draft of FMP	
7 February 2017	Feedback on working draft FMP	
7 March 2017	Summary of feedback on the working draft FMP, and outcomes of the feedback	

DATE	WORKSHOP TOPICS	KEY DECISIONS
4 April 2017	Governance MCA summary of major project responses Common methods by river	Approval of outcomes of MCA process with major projects Support identification of use of Common Methods across each river
13 June 2017	Science of hydrological assessment Management of water courses	
22 August 2017	Waipoua Masterton Urban Area Project Group August meeting Feedback from Whaitua consultation regarding 'managing the rivers' Benefits of wider river active bed and vegetated buffers Design lines/river management envelopes – How were they developed? And how will they be implemented? Major project response updates a. River Road b. Masterton District Council Raw Water Supply Pipeline c. South Masterton stopbank discussion	
12 September 2017	Buffer management report Funding Kopuaranga scheme expansion Rathkeale stopbank	Acceptance of proposed buffer management approach Agreement to include Kopuaranga scheme expansion in the draft FMP
24 October 2017	Implementation of buffers River management descriptions	Acceptance of implantation process for buffer management Draft FMP to have preferred options not multiple options Detail of river management descriptions and level of service descriptions to remain as a supplementary report Confirmed that the preferred river management approach is to generally work within the existing river management envelopes Desire to include designation of the buffers in the draft FMP
28 November 2017	Draft FMP Volumes 1 and 2	Confirm general structure of FMP Review general and more specific comments on content of FMP, covering: • Non-statutory status • Relationship to NPS: Freshwater • Reliance on mixed vegetation • Adaptive Management • Relationship to Code of Practice • Terminology
13 February 2018	Responses to Draft FMP Feedback Rathkeale update Consultation	Confirm feedback responses have been identified Review draft responses That genuine and honest feedback from the community is being sought
12 March 2018	Review updates to FMP Volumes 1 and 2 Confirm corrections to be updated in working drafts Consultation Responses	MDC and CDC to endorse draft for Consultation
10 April 2018	Communication and Engagement Plan Wide Design Lines Whaitua Update	Focus on implementing flexible, vegetated buffers

DATE	WORKSHOP TOPICS	KEY DECISIONS
8 May 2018	Plant species Engagement Plan Rathkeale Funding Future flooding and Climate Change	Seek agreement with iwi regarding plant selection List of changes to be circulated ahead of next meeting
5 June 2018	Draft FMP Volume 1 and 2	FMP endorsed for community engagement
3 July 2018	Engagement documents / activities Whaitua Implementation Design Team Waipoua update	Environment Committee endorsement for engagement
8 August 2018	Feedback from Coffee Group Meetings Waipoua River Modelling	Recognise importance of addressing weeds in buffers MDC and GWRC to proceed collectively
11 September 2018	Stage 1 Engagement Summary Waipoua Option Development	Working Group to progress with developing urban Major Project Response for Masterton
15 October 2018	Sustainable Wairarapa Discussion – Ian Gunn Engagement Summary Report Project Managers Report Draft Hazard Maps for Waipoua Rathkeale Update	
1 November 2018	Waipoua Flood Hazard Engagement Feedback Oxford Street Engagement Waipoua Option Development Major workstream responding to feedback	Long list of Waipoua Approaches development
10 December 2018	Community Involvement Flood Hazard Maps FMP Project Manager's Report Whaitua update Water Wairarapa update	Support for approach to community engagement
29 January 2019	Urban Waipoua identified approach Buffer Benefits Report – Russel Death Updates to Volume 1	
13 February 2019	Volume 1 Updates Volume 2 Updates Volume 3 Updates Engagement	Planting and weed control key outcomes
20 February 2019	Updates to FMP Volume 1 for re-engagement	Volume 3 endorsed for public engagement
5 March 2019	Engagement on Volume 3 Outline of Proposed FMP as one volume	
13 March 2019	Summary of engagement Draft Proposed FMP Consultation	FMP Endorsed for consultation
11 April 2019	Engagement Report Submissions so far Phase 2 Summary Report	Establish hearings panel
29 April - 22 May 2019	Hearing and deliberations	
28 May 2019	Summary of submissions and responses Draft independent audit	
5 June 2019	Resolve updates to FMP	
11 June 2019		

There were several key constraints that had to be considered when assessing management options, for example:

- Location of existing assets (such as bridges, roads, houses); and
- Balancing environmental and cultural value of allowing the river flexibility to behave more naturally with the economic costs of the potential loss of productive land.

In particular, the FMP Subcommittee promoted a river management approach that sought to allow the rivers to behave more naturally, with less frequent intervention, within the current envelopes. This was an explicit attempt to strike a balance between improving the river environments and recognising the economic value of the adjacent land (and the views of those landowners).

In addition to the workshops outlined above, approximately 20 Subcommittee meetings were held in Masterton (open for the public) where the FMP Subcommittee endorsed various steps of the project development. All the reports are available to the public through the GWRC official website.

Phase 3 - Prepare draft Floodplain Management Plan

Based on the evaluation of different options against the vision and aims of this FMP, the preferred option combinations were selected by the Subcommittee and were presented to the community as a “draft” FMP. The preferred options were then presented in draft form (as part of three separate volumes) to the community for feedback.

Consultation

One of the key parts of FMP process has been engaging with the community. In particular, engaging with people who may live on or own flood prone land. This FMP brings together several years of intensive work by:

- Key stakeholders and affected parties;
- The rural community;
- The urban community of Masterton;
- The FMP Subcommittee;
- GWRC, Carterton District Council, and Masterton District Council;
- Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Wairarapa; and
- Various interest groups, public agencies and businesses.

As part of this work, the FMP Subcommittee was a crucial component of consultation on the future management of the river, has made decisions on detailed technical investigations, and endorsed preferred options for addressing the flood and erosion risks at specific locations. These decisions form the basis of this FMP.

The process of how to contribute to the draft FMP was outlined in the draft FMP Volume 1 document in “Section 5: How can the community contribute?” and in the draft FMP Volume 3 document in “Section 7: How can the community contribute?”.

Appendix 2: Previous River Management Practices

River management refers to works within the bed of the river and on the river banks, and the maintenance of stopbanks. Over the last 50 years, river management schemes have been proposed, developed, and maintained. These schemes collectively reduced, mitigated or managed flooding and erosion risk, with the purpose of protecting people, property, infrastructure, and productive rural land. These schemes were formed at various times based on the wishes and with the support of the local community.

Previously there were two distinct types of river management schemes operating within the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga catchment, which reflected the different natures of the rivers. Schemes covering the western side of the valley were dealing with larger, gravel bedded rivers (the Waingawa, Waipoua and Ruamahanga Rivers). Schemes established on the eastern side included the Kopuaranga, Whangaehu and Taueru Rivers that are smaller, silt bedded rivers coming from the Eastern Hills.

Activities and approaches

The previous approach to flood risk management in the catchment primarily addressed erosion concerns. The gravel bed river management schemes used a river management envelope as a tool to maintain a sufficient river channel to accommodate flood flows. The aim was to keep the river's channel within a design alignment and plant edges each side of the active bed in appropriately wide vegetated buffers to enable maintenance of the channel over time.

Along fast flowing erosion-prone rivers, modern sterile varieties of willow trees are the preferred type of vegetation included in buffers because of their robust nature and vigorous growth, combined with an ability to resist erosion. The principle being that the buffers perform the bulk of the erosion protection and allow the scheme managers to manage break-outs of the river alignment before they damage assets and productive land located behind the buffers and stopbanks. In comparison with earlier willow plantings, such as those done historically on the Whangaehu, Taueru and Kopuaranga Rivers, more modern management takes a hands-on approach to establishing and managing the willow plantations so that they do not impinge on the river channel or otherwise cause a nuisance.

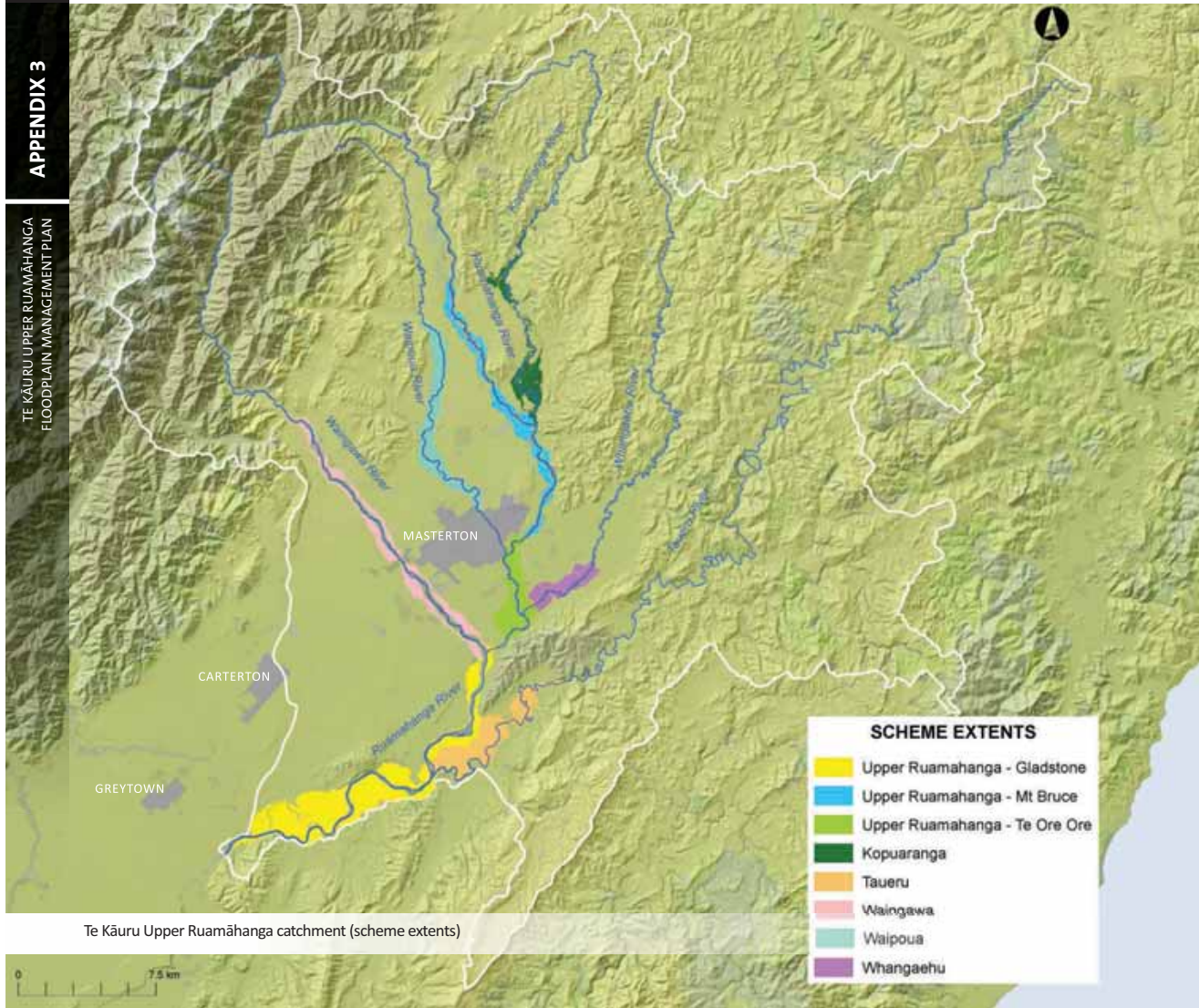
Other complementary river management activities used throughout the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga catchment have included:

- Gravel extraction;
- Bed and/or beach re-contouring (moving gravel within the river bed);
- Rock rip-rap (placement of rock lines along the edge/bank of the river);
- Rock groynes (placement of rock built out from the river edge/bank); and
- Vegetation clearance to prevent the build-up of islands in the river channel. This type of work involves using machinery such as diggers and bulldozers on the edge of the river, or sometimes in the river channel itself.

The focus of current river management has been driven by a desire to minimise the impact of erosion and flooding on agricultural land and a drive to maximise the productive capacity of that land. Agricultural land use remains one of the key drivers behind the need for river and erosion management and creates the greatest demands on the management of our rivers. This approach came from the prevailing values at the time the schemes were established, where overall economic development was the primary concern. In recent years, concern has been raised about the sustainability of the river management techniques used, and the impacts that these techniques and schemes have had on the river environment and cultural values. As a result of these concerns, and collaborative work between the schemes and community representatives, steps have been made to change or modify these management practices. This FMP aims to build on these improvements and includes the concept of giving the river more room to develop a natural form. It also recognises the full range of river and floodplain values as part of the assessment and option development process.

Gravel management and willow cabling are examples of many works that take place in the rivers





Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga catchment (scheme extents)

Appendix 3: River Management Schemes of the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga Area

Upper Ruamahanga Schemes

There has been a long history of river management on the Upper Ruamahanga River associated with human settlement and people's desire to protect themselves and their assets (land and structures) from the negative effects of flooding.

The modern Upper Ruamahanga River Management Scheme was established in 1982 and covered a length of 58km of the Ruamahanga River from Mount Bruce downstream to the Waiohine confluence. The scheme was designed to protect an area of about 2,760ha of rural land and a number of public utilities using a combination of stopbanks, vegetated buffers and heavy bank protection. The overall guiding philosophy was based on an established set of design lines.

A major review of the Scheme was undertaken in 2001/02 in response to a number of issues, particularly the river management approach and rating classifications which was considered to be inequitable to certain reaches of the scheme. This review resulted in the Upper Ruamahanga Scheme being split into three sections, namely the Mt Bruce Scheme (25km), the Te Ore Ore Scheme (9km), and the Gladstone Scheme (24km), to reflect the typical quantum of works required and the subsequent relative rating requirements of each section of the river.

Waingawa River Scheme

The Waingawa River Management Scheme covers a length of 17km, stretching from the Atiwhakatu Stream to the Ruamahanga River confluence downstream. The river is bisected by a number of geological fault lines and this influences the natural characteristics of the river. The floodplain is generally well defined by clear river terraces, indicating where the river has been over a geologic timeframe, although cross country overflows towards Masterton were possible prior to the construction of stopbanks in the vicinity of West Bush/Skeets Road. After a series of floods in 1988 local landowners and the District Councils put forward a request for a river management scheme be set up to manage the effects and to provide ongoing protection to land and community assets. The scheme was established in 1992. Prior to establishing the scheme, any work carried out in the river to mitigate flood and erosion damage was carried out by individual landowners or the utility owner at their own expense.

A significant aspect of the scheme was a mechanism for encouraging the retirement of private land adjacent to the river for the creation of a vegetated buffer. This mechanism involved the agreement of the owner, who then received 10% of the assessed value of the land and the remaining 90% of the assessed value being credited to the scheme rating

district to partially offset scheme costs. Over the first 15 years infrastructural assets were developed to mitigate erosion damage, course change and flood hazard to Masterton. After this phase the scheme focused on maintenance works.

Waipoua River Scheme

The Waipoua River Management Scheme covers a length of 18km, stretching from the Mikimiki Bridge to the Ruamahanga River confluence downstream.

The Waipoua River Scheme was originally established in 1954 to mitigate flooding and erosion hazards for rural land and the Masterton urban area. The scheme was designed to protect an area of about 770ha from flooding. The Scheme consists of stopbanks, grade control weirs, vegetated buffers, protective willow plantings and rail-iron groynes.

The scheme is split into two parts; the rural reaches and the Masterton urban reach. GWRC is responsible for the implementation and maintenance of both components, however, the funding of the maintenance works within the Masterton urban area is split 50/50 between GWRC and Masterton District Council. There are three grade control weirs in the Masterton Urban Reach that maintain the water level in the river to ensure sufficient water supply to Queen Elizabeth Park. These weirs are within the GWRC list of assets.

Kopuaranga River Scheme

The Kopuaranga River Scheme covers a length of around 27km, from just downstream of Mauriceville to the confluence with the Ruamahanga at Matapihi. It was established in 2007 in response to flood events during 2004 and 2005. Willows within and near the Kopuaranga River channel were impeding river flows, resulting in reduced channel capacity. The effect of this willow growth was more frequent flooding, particularly on properties in the lower sections of the Kopuaranga catchment. Following community consultation, a scheme was established to fund the selected removal of willows and the re-planting of native and exotic species in the lower catchment. In addition, an ongoing maintenance programme involving spraying or cutting willows is undertaken as required. Since the establishment of the Scheme, progressive removal and re-planting of willows has been undertaken.

Whangaehu River Scheme

The Whangaehu River Scheme covers 9km of the river and is a relatively small scheme in terms of the scope of works carried out and expenditure. This scheme was established in 1995 in response to worsening flooding resulting from increased congestion of the river channel caused by willows and other debris. The scheme extends from the confluence with the Ruamahanga River up to the Masterton-Castlepoint Road.

Taueru River Scheme

The Lower Taueru River Scheme covers 18km of the river and is similar in scope to the Whangaehu Scheme. This scheme was established in 1994 to reduce the incidence of flooding in this area due to excessive willow growth within the river channel. The scheme extends from the confluence with the Ruamahanga River (just upstream from the Gladstone Road Bridge) up to the end of Te Kopi Road. The cause of the flooding (e.g. willow growth reducing the capacity of the river channel) and the resulting scheme works (e.g. original removal of willows and debris, followed by spraying to control re-growth) have many similarities with the Whangaehu River.

Cost of management work (2017) and key protected areas

RIVER	COST OF MANAGEMENT WORK	KEY PROTECTED AREAS
Ruamahanga	Mt Bruce \$125k – typical annual maintenance cost \$1.5M – Flood Protection assets value Te Ore Ore \$150k typical annual maintenance cost \$2.5M Flood Protection asset value Gladstone \$160k typical annual maintenance cost \$3M Flood Protection asset value	Mt Bruce (\$5k/km), Te Ore Ore (\$17k/km), and Gladstone areas (\$7k/km) Average \$\$ spent per km is indicative of the relative levels of service between the three schemes (i.e. low, high, medium respectively)
Waingawa	\$179,000 – annual maintenance cost \$1.4M – Flood Protection assets	Masterton water supply intake and the water supply pipeline The railway and state highway bridges The bank edge at the end of the Hood Aerodrome runway Local and regional utilities infrastructure
Waipoua	\$110,000 with around \$20,000 identified for the urban reach \$3,664,087 assets	Urban Masterton and other public and private assets
Kopuaranga	\$23,000 – annual maintenance No Flood Protection assets here	The river management scheme covers 27km upstream from the confluence with the Ruamahanga River
Whangaehu River	\$7000 – annual budget No Flood Protection assets here	Covers 9km upstream from the confluence with the Ruamahanga River
Taueru River	\$5000 – annual budget No Flood Protection assets here	It extends for a length of 17.7km from the confluence with the Ruamahanga

Appendix 4: Legislative and Policy/Principle Context

An outline of the legislation, policies and principles relevant to preparation of the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga FMP is set out below.

Legislation

There are four key statutes of particular relevance to floodplain management: the Resource Management Act 1991; the Local Government Act 2002; the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941, and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

Each of these performs a distinct and important role in managing flood risk, including the ability for a range of regulatory and non-regulatory measures to be introduced which enable central and local government to more effectively manage such risks (for example, structural measures such as stopbanks, policy and planning measures such as land use controls, and river management responses such as river management envelopes and riparian planting of buffers).

Resource Management Act (RMA)

Natural hazards are a relevant planning concern under the RMA, with the 'management of significant risks from natural hazards' recognised as a matter of national importance (s.6(h)).

To achieve this, regional and city/district councils assume specific natural hazard related functions under the Act, with regional councils responsible for controlling the 'use of land for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating natural hazards' (s. 30(1)(c)(iv)) and city/district councils responsible for controlling 'any actual or potential effects of the use, development, or protection of land for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating natural hazards' (s.31(1)(b)(i)).

Functionally, regional councils play a lead role in hazard management, with allocation of responsibilities between agencies outlined in their regional policy statements (s.62(1) (i)).

These requirements, along with other relevant matters in Part 2 of the RMA, provide a regulatory context for regional and city/district councils to control land use to avoid or mitigate natural hazards, such as flooding. This is typically realised through objectives, policies and rules specifically developed for this purpose contained in respective regional and district plans (ss.67/68 and 75/76), and in considering and determining any associated resource consent applications (Part 6 and s.106).

Local Government Act (LGA)

Under the LGA regional and city/district councils are required to have particular regard to the contribution that the core service of 'avoidance or mitigation of natural hazards' makes to their communities (s.11A).

A key requirement under the Act is the preparation of long term plans (LTPs). These act as a vehicle for regional and city/district councils to outline their key activities (expenditure) over the following 10 year planning horizon. They also provide a basis for accountability through the identification and setting of required levels of service and performance measures in relation to groups of activities, such as flood protection (s.93).

As part of the LTP, councils are also required to prepare financial strategies including an indication of the 'expected capital expenditure on network infrastructure, flood protection and flood control works that is required to maintain existing levels of service' (s.101A(3)).

The LTP and associated asset management planning process enables councils to determine the level of natural hazard protection to be provided by their assets (in the case of flood protection works), or the level of event they are intended to withstand (in the case of network infrastructure).

Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act (SCRCA)

While much of the original SCRCA has been repealed, it still empowers regional councils to undertake catchment works to promote soil conservation or minimise and prevent damage by floods and erosion (ss.10 and 133).

Although the Act provides a mandate to undertake works for the purposes of flood protection and erosion control, it does not compel or require regional councils to act on these matters. Furthermore, any proposed works (e.g. stopbanks) are subject to the requirements of the RMA if the activity is not permitted as of right or a resource consent is required under a relevant district or regional plan (s.10A).

The Local Government (Rating) Act 2002

The Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 replaced the Rating Powers Act 1988, but does refer to it within various sections.

Under Section 23 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 outlines the procedure for setting rates. Rates must be set in accordance with the relevant provisions of the long-term plan including the funding impact statement for each financial year.

For public transport, river management, pest management and Wellington regional strategy rates, the Council bases its differential rating categories on those used by each of the territorial authorities in the Wellington Region. Differential rating categories for the Wairarapa river management schemes, Wairarapa catchment schemes and Wairarapa drainage schemes are based on areas identified on the approved classification registers held by the Council.

National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM, 2014 (Amended 2017))

The NPS-FM is a regulatory instrument issued by the Government under the RMA that provides direction to local authorities on management of freshwater through establishment of:

- a framework that considers and recognises Te Mana o te Wai (the integrated and holistic well-being of the water) as an integral part of freshwater management
- a set of objectives and policies that direct water to be managed in an integrated and sustainable way, with provision made for economic growth within set water quality and quantity limits

Particular provisions in the NPS-FM of relevance to floodplain management include:

- Objective C1 and associated Policies C1 and C2 – these relate to improving integrated management of freshwater and the use and development of land within a catchment.

This, in turn, necessitates regional councils to review the way they manage land use impacts on water quality and quantity, including management of sediment input and land uses that alter water yield (Policy C1), and to recognise the relationship between management of land use, water and provision of all forms of infrastructure, including stopbanks (Policy C2).

- Objective CA1 and associated Policies CA1 and CA2 – these relate to the identification of freshwater management units (FMUs) incorporating all freshwater bodies within a region, along with the establishment of a nationally consistent approach to setting relevant freshwater objectives for these units (the National Objectives Framework).

Ecosystem health and human health for recreation are compulsory values for consideration when developing FMU specific objectives. Aside from these, regional councils may also take into consideration a range of other values, where appropriate to their local/regional circumstances. Such values can include natural form and character (e.g. biophysical, ecological, geological, geomorphological, and morphological aspects), mahinga kai, wāhi tapu and water supply (Policy CA2(b) and Appendix 1).

Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region (RPS)

The RPS contains a specific topic on natural hazards, with river flooding identified as one of the three most significant natural hazards in the region. It also contains the following natural hazard-related objectives:

- Objective 19: The risks and consequences to people, communities, their businesses, property and infrastructure from natural hazards and climate change effects are reduced.
- Objective 20: Hazard mitigation measures, structural works and other activities do not increase the risk and consequences of natural hazard events.
- Objective 21: Communities are more resilient to natural hazards, including the impacts of climate change, and people are better prepared for the consequences of natural hazard events.

To achieve these objectives the RPS relies on four key policies: two that direct district and regional plans that apply in the region, and two that set out matters that need to be considered by councils when processing and determining a resource consent/notice of requirement, or a change/variation or replacement to a plan. These policies are as follows:

- Policy 15: Minimising the effects of earthworks and vegetation disturbance – district and regional plans.
- Policy 29: Avoiding subdivision and inappropriate development in areas at high risk from natural hazards – district and regional plans.
- Policy 51: Minimising the risks and consequences of natural hazards – consideration.
- Policy 52: Minimising adverse effects of hazard mitigation measures – consideration.

Regarding responsibility for policy implementation, the RPS states that these responsibilities are shared between the regional council and city/district councils (Policy 62), and identifies a range of regulatory and non-regulatory methods, including:

Regulatory

- Method 1: District plan implementation (city and district councils).
- Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans (GWRC and city and district councils).

Non-regulatory

- Method 14: Information about natural hazard and climate change effects (GWRC, city and district councils and Civil Defence Emergency Management Group).
- Method 22: Information about areas at high risk from natural hazards (GWRC and city and district councils).
- Method 23: Information about natural features to protect property from natural hazards (GWRC and city and district councils).

Any Regional Plan or District Plan prepared under the RMA is required to put the RPS into practice. These plans help the respective regional and city/district councils to carry out their resource management functions, including managing natural hazards and their associated effects, and to develop ways to deal with the full range of floodplain management planning issues.

FMP Principles

The FMP approach adopted and implemented by GWRC is premised on a set of four core principles that reflect:

- The evolving nature of Council practice in preparing and implementing FMPs throughout the region and the corresponding lessons learnt; and
- The political and economic realities associated with any prospective change to its current approach to managing flood hazard risk (e.g. managed retreat vs building or upgrading flood protection structures).

The principles also reinforce and complement the objectives and policies in the RPS, as well as the Council's operational floodplain management guidelines.

The core principles are as follows:

- **Avoid building in areas at high risk of flood hazard**
Avoiding the construction of residential and other buildings vulnerable to flooding in undeveloped urban and rural areas (i.e. a 'greenfields' situation) exposed to a high level of flood hazard is the most effective way of managing flood risk in these locations in the long-term. In areas subject to a lesser degree of flood hazard, activities and development should be appropriate to the circumstances and should not exacerbate flood risk.
- **Only consider new flood protection infrastructure where existing development is at risk**
Where existing urban or rural land use and/or development (e.g. dwellings, irrigation infrastructure, dairy sheds) is subject to an unacceptable degree of flood risk the construction of new structural protection measures (e.g. stopbanks, elevating existing buildings) will be considered. This includes circumstances where, for instance, there is an elevated risk to human life or safety or where the impact on lifeline utilities or the local/regional economy is judged to be significant.
- **Establish standards of flood protection relative to the degree of risk**
In designing and implementing structural and/or non-structural measures within areas subject to flood risk, the following standards are to be applied by GWRC and city/district councils subject to their regulatory processes:
 - » Protection of all habitable buildings and urban areas
 - › A minimum 1% AEP flood standard to floor levels for habitable buildings and new development within existing urban areas, along with provision of safe access
 - » Stopbank protection
 - › Where required to protect existing urban areas and associated land use, stopbanks will be constructed to achieve a minimum 1% AEP flood standard
 - › Where required to protect rural areas and associated land use, stopbanks are generally constructed up to a 5% AEP flood standard to alleviate frequent or nuisance flood events
 - » Plan for climate change in assessing the degree of flood hazard risk and in determining an appropriate response
In assessing flood hazard risk and determining appropriate structural and/or non-structural responses in areas subject to flood risk, GWRC will apply the following allowances for climate change predicted to occur over the next 100 years in the design criteria for its flood hazard investigations:
 - » Current allowances
 - › Increases in rainfall intensity - 20%
 - › Sea level rise - 0.8m

The manner in which these principles are applied to specific catchments is largely determined in discussion with individual communities during the process of preparing a FMP. This includes, for example, consideration of such matters as:

- › What constitutes 'an unacceptable level of risk' to the local community and what are the structural and non-structural measures available to reduce exposure to these risks
- › How estimates of potential flood damage are derived (e.g. current land use and potential future losses under existing development conditions vs increased development opportunities and economic growth resulting from the introduction of structural measures)

Appendix 5: Issues Summary

RESPONSES SPECIFIC TO INDIVIDUAL ISSUES - FOR GENERAL RESPONSES FOR EACH REACH REFER TO RESPONSE SUMMARY												
ID	RIVER	REACH	NAME	ISSUE DESCRIPTION	THREAT	AT RISK	RANK	PRIMARY COMMON METHOD	SECONDARY COMMON METHOD	TERTIARY COMMON METHOD	3RD PARTY ASSET OWNER LIAISON	COMMENT
1	Ruamahanga	2	State Highway 2	SH2 runs close to a gorge section of the Ruamahanga River and sits within the erosion study area. The risk of erosion here is considered low because of natural rock control. Further information on geology may clarify any risk.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Low	River management envelope	Code of Practice		3rd party asset owner liaison	
2	Ruamahanga	2	SH2 bridge	SH2 crosses the Ruamahanga and the abutments sit within the erosion study area. This section of the river is well entrenched and gorge-like and risk to this structure is considered low.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Low	River management envelope	Code of Practice		3rd party asset owner liaison	
3	Ruamahanga	2	Scheme upstream boundary location	The upstream boundary of the Scheme sits below the gorge area of the river, it is recommended that this is reviewed in consultation with landowners in this area.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	River management envelope				Scheme expansion unlikely
4	Ruamahanga	2	House	A house at 2036A SH2 sits within the erosion study area extent, but outside the modelled 1%AEP flood area.	Erosion	House	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	3rd party asset owner liaison	
5	Ruamahanga	2	House	A house at 1986 SH2 sits within the erosion study area extent, but outside the modelled 1% AEP flood area.	Erosion	House	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	3rd party asset owner liaison	
6	Ruamahanga	2	House	A house at 1964 SH2 sits within the erosion study area extent, but outside the modelled 1% AEP event.	Erosion	House	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	3rd party asset owner liaison	
7	Ruamahanga	2	Private stock bridge	There is a stock bridge that crosses the river which sits within the erosion study area and potentially is at risk of damage from debris flows, bed level changes and flood events.	Flood & Erosion	Infrastructure	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning		
8	Ruamahanga	2	House	A habitable structure sits within the erosion study area.	Erosion	House	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning		
9	Ruamahanga	2	SH2	SH2 sits within the erosion study area extent, but is considered to be at low risk because of geology in area and distance from active channel.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice		3rd party asset owner liaison	
10	Ruamahanga	2	Channel alignment	No design channel exists for upstream of scheme boundary.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Low	River management envelope				
11	Ruamahanga	2	Private bridge	A private bridge structure crossing the river with abutments is within the erosion study area. This may be susceptible to debris flows, erosion issues, and bed level changes.	Flood & Erosion	Infrastructure	Low to Moderate	River bed level monitoring	Emergency management planning			
12	Ruamahanga	2	Dunvegan Forest Remnants RAP sites	Dunvegan Forest Remnants are within erosion study area and within the 1% AEP modelled flood extent.	Flood & Erosion	Environment	Low	River management envelope	Protection against deforestation in the upper catchment	Flood hazard maps		
13	Ruamahanga	3	Site of regional significance	The Hidden Lakes area is a site of regional significance. It is within the erosion study area extents and current regional planning is unclear if there will be a requirement to protect this against possible future erosion.	Erosion	Cultural Value	Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice	Environmental strategy		
14	Ruamahanga	3	Outbuildings	Possible farm ancillary buildings are within the erosion study area and within the 1% AEP flood area.	Flood & Erosion	Business	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Flood hazard maps	Emergency management planning		
15	Ruamahanga	3	House	A house at 65 Fenemor Road is located within the erosion study area. It is situated outside the 1% AEP flood area.	Flood	House	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning		
16	Ruamahanga	3	Houses	Houses near 1158 SH2 are within the erosion study area. The properties around these houses are within the 1% AEP flood area.	Flood & Erosion	House	Moderate	River management envelope	Flood hazard maps	Emergency management planning		
17	Ruamahanga	3	House	A house at 1050 SH2 sits within erosion study area. The house is not within the 1% AEP flood area but areas of the surrounding property area affected.	Flood & Erosion	House	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Flood hazard maps	Emergency management planning		
18	Ruamahanga	3	Gravel extraction site	This location is a good gravel extraction point with good current access, and it is used and licensed by GWRC Flood Protection.	Land use	Flood Protection	Low	River bed level monitoring	Code of practice			

RESPONSES SPECIFIC TO INDIVIDUAL ISSUES - FOR GENERAL RESPONSES FOR EACH REACH REFER TO RESPONSE SUMMARY												
ID	RIVER	REACH	NAME	ISSUE DESCRIPTION	THREAT	AT RISK	RANK	PRIMARY COMMON METHOD	SECONDARY COMMON METHOD	TERTIARY COMMON METHOD	3RD PARTY ASSET OWNER LIAISON	COMMENT
19	Ruamahanga	3	Houses	Houses at 8 Opaki Kaiparoro Road and 212 Opaki Kaiparoro Road are within the erosion study area.	Erosion	House	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning		
20	Ruamahanga	3	SH2	SH2 sits within the erosion study area but is considered to be at low risk because of the geology.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Emergency management planning		3rd party asset owner liaison	
21	Ruamahanga	3	Railway line	The main north-south railway line sits within the erosion study area, the natural rock control in this area is currently protecting the line. The line is infrequently used.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	3rd party asset owner liaison	
22	Ruamahanga	3	Double bridges	The SH2 and rail bridges are susceptible to bed level changes. Current bed levels provide adequate freeboard for the bridge soffits, however there are concerns about scour around the piers. The bridge abutments are protected by natural rock controls.	Flood & Erosion	Infrastructure	Moderate	River bed level monitoring	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	3rd party asset owner liaison	
23	Ruamahanga	3	Houses	The houses in vicinity of the southern bridge abutment are within the erosion study area, however are likely to be protected by the natural rock controls around the SH2 and rail bridges.	Erosion	House	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Emergency management planning			
24	Ruamahanga	4	Opaki water race intake	This water race intake is reasonably stable and only requires occasional maintenance to ensure it operates.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Low to Moderate	River bed level monitoring	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	3rd party asset owner liaison	
25	Ruamahanga	4	Swimming hole	The double bridges swimming hole is very popular, but it is also a hazardous swimming location.	Land use	Recreation	Low to Moderate	Environmental strategy	Community Support Officer			
26	Ruamahanga	4	Bluff Rangitumau Road	The road sits within the erosion study area but is likely to be of low risk due to natural rock control.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Emergency management planning			
27	Ruamahanga	4	Stopbank	Stopbank within the buffer, needs to be moved to the outer extent of buffer and away from erosion pressures from river.	Flood & Erosion	Flood Protection	Low	River management envelope	Rural stopbank policy			
28	Ruamahanga	4	Erosion control works	Erosion control works for Rathkeale stopbank are used to maintain the design fairway in this area.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Moderate	River management envelope			3rd party asset owner liaison	Major project response
29	Ruamahanga	4	Stopbank	The Rathkeale stopbank is located in the erosion study area. It currently requires protection from bank erosion.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Moderate	River management envelope			3rd party asset owner liaison	Major project response
30	Ruamahanga	4	Urupā	A historic urupā site which sits on the edge of a cliff above the Ruamahanga River and is located within the erosion study area.	Erosion	Cultural	Moderate	River management envelope	Environmental strategy			
31	Ruamahanga	4	House	A house at 143A Matapihi Road sits within the erosion study area, but it is outside the 1% AEP flood area.	Erosion	House	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning		
32	Ruamahanga	4	Rathkeale College buildings	Rathkeale College sheds are located within the erosion study area and the 1% AEP flood area.	Flood & Erosion	Business	Low to Moderate	Flood hazard maps	Emergency Management Planning	Community resilience	3rd party asset owner liaison	Major project response
33	Ruamahanga	4	Rathkeale College sewage pond	The sewage treatment ponds for Rathkeale College are located within the erosion study area and are within the 1% AEP flood area.	Flood & Erosion	Business	Moderate	Flood hazard maps	Emergency Management Planning	Community resilience	3rd party asset owner liaison	Major project response
34	Ruamahanga	4	Bed armouring	The river bed is becoming armoured (hard packed together) due to the addition of finer sediments falling onto it from the cliffs above.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	River bed level monitoring	Isolated Works support			
35	Ruamahanga	4	House	A house on 7 Matapihi Road is located within the erosion study area but outside the 1% AEP flood area.	Erosion	House	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Emergency management planning			
36	Ruamahanga	4	Houses	At 365 Black Rock Road, the house is located within the erosion study area and sits on the edge of the 1% AEP flood area.	Flood & Erosion	House	Low to Moderate	Flood hazard maps	River management envelope	Emergency management planning		
37	Ruamahanga	4	Private water take	A private water intake for an irrigation system is located within erosion study area. No known issues.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Community resilience			
38	Ruamahanga	4	Outbuilding	A farm storage or utility building is located within the erosion study area but outside the 1% AEP flood area.	Erosion	Business	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice			

RESPONSES SPECIFIC TO INDIVIDUAL ISSUES - FOR GENERAL RESPONSES FOR EACH REACH REFER TO RESPONSE SUMMARY												
ID	RIVER	REACH	NAME	ISSUE DESCRIPTION	THREAT	AT RISK	RANK	PRIMARY COMMON METHOD	SECONDARY COMMON METHOD	TERTIARY COMMON METHOD	3RD PARTY ASSET OWNER LIAISON	COMMENT
39	Ruamahanga	4	Road	Black Rock Road is within the erosion study area at this location, it has required erosion protection within the last decade.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	3rd party asset owner liaison	
40	Ruamahanga	4	Houses	147 to 240 Black Rock Road have houses which sit within the erosion study area. The houses on these properties sit outside the 1% AEP flood area.	Erosion	House	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning		
41	Ruamahanga	4	Water intake	The subsurface gallery intake consent application would be at risk of channel degrade.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Low	River bed level monitoring	Code of Practice			
42	Ruamahanga	4	Private frost protection intake	The private water intake for frost protection system sits within the erosion study area.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Low	River management envelope	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning		
43	Ruamahanga	4	Channel alignment	At XS245+50m - hard edge protection holds a narrow design channel alignment at this location, the river may naturally tend to a wider channel.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Low	River management envelope	Code of Practice			
44	Ruamahanga	4	House	138 Gordon Street sits within the erosion study area, but is well set back from the river channel behind a high bank.	Erosion	House	Low	River management envelope	Emergency management planning			
45	Ruamahanga	4	Henley Lake water intake	The channel alignment and bed levels in this area cause intake problems for water to Henley Lake.	Erosion	Infrastructure	High	River management envelope	River bed level monitoring		3rd party asset owner liaison	
46	Ruamahanga	4	Te Ore Ore stopbank	The stopbank is believed to be of low standard of protection but several properties behind it are affected by the modelled 1% AEP flood area.	Flood	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	Rural stopbank policy	Code of Practice	Flood hazard maps		
47	Ruamahanga	4	Industrial yards	Sheds, machinery, possible contaminants are sitting within the erosion study area and the 1% AEP flood area.	Flood & Erosion	Environment	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Flood hazard maps	Community resilience		
48	Ruamahanga	4	Powerlines north of Te Ore Ore bridge	Sub-transmission lines are located north of the Te Ore Ore bridge and the pylons are located outside river bed but may be affected by the erosion study area.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Low	River management envelope	Emergency management planning		3rd party asset owner liaison	
49	Ruamahanga	4	Te Ore Ore Bridge	This bridge is relatively new and therefore risk of scour issues is unlikely. It may be affected by changes to weir arrangements, and abutments sit within erosion study area.	Flood & Erosion	Infrastructure	Low	River bed level monitoring	River management envelope			
50	Ruamahanga	4	Te Ore Ore weir	Ongoing effects of damaged rock and rail weirs across the river. It is visually unattractive and a safety concern for recreation users of the river.	Erosion	Recreation	High	Code of Practice	Environmental strategy			
51	Ruamahanga	5	Henley Lake	Henley Lake Park area is being eroded and historically has been threatened by erosion. There is a current staged land retreat in progress to allow greater room for the river.	Erosion	Recreation	High	River management envelope	Code of Practice			
52	Ruamahanga	6	Powerlines	Distribution lines cross the river, the pylons are located outside river bed but within the erosion study area.		Infrastructure	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Emergency management planning		3rd party asset owner liaison	
53	Ruamahanga	5	Narrow river channel	River flows regularly break out onto paddocks on the true left bank of the river, this alleviates some of the erosion and flood risks to River Road properties.	Flood & Erosion	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice			
54	Ruamahanga	5	Houses	Approximately 14 River Road properties are at risk of erosion from the Ruamahanga River. They have historically been threatened in floods.	Flood & Erosion	House	High	River management envelope	Code of Practice	Emergency Management Planning		Major project response
55	Ruamahanga	5	Cemetery	The cemetery sits within the erosion study area. It has historically suffered from erosion and light rock protection is in place to manage some of these effects.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice			
56	Ruamahanga	5	Closed landfill	Potential erosion of contaminated material. This area has eroded previously, it is now protected with light rock and willows.	Erosion	Environment	Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice			
57	Ruamahanga	5	Stopbank	A 10-20-year stopbank infested with trees has an increasing risk of failure which would affect the Wastewater Treatment Plant.	Flood & Erosion	Flood Protection	Moderate	Code of Practice	Rural stopbank policy			
58	Ruamahanga	5	Channel alignment	The true left bank of the channel in this location is maintained by groynes on an alignment outside of the design fairway.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice			

RESPONSES SPECIFIC TO INDIVIDUAL ISSUES - FOR GENERAL RESPONSES FOR EACH REACH REFER TO RESPONSE SUMMARY												
ID	RIVER	REACH	NAME	ISSUE DESCRIPTION	THREAT	AT RISK	RANK	PRIMARY COMMON METHOD	SECONDARY COMMON METHOD	TERTIARY COMMON METHOD	3RD PARTY ASSET OWNER LIAISON	COMMENT
59	Ruamahanga	5	Stopbank	The level of service of this stopbank is unclear from downstream of the closed landfill.	Flood	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	Rural stopbank policy	Code of Practice			
60	Ruamahanga	5	WWTP irrigation beds	A proposed irrigation area is protected by a vulnerable ~2-year stopbank. These irrigation beds currently sit within the buffers and are within the erosion study area and 1% AEP flood area.	Flood & Erosion	Infrastructure	High	Recognition of buffers as a river management tool	Flood hazard maps		3rd party asset owner liaison	
61	Ruamahanga	5	MDC Waste Water Treatment Plant	The Wastewater Treatment Plant sits within both the erosion study area and the 1% AEP flood area. There are some 1% AEP stopbanks protecting the asset however these are outflanked further upstream.	Flood & Erosion	Infrastructure	Moderate	Flood hazard maps	River management envelope	Emergency management planning	3rd party asset owner liaison	Major project response
62	Ruamahanga	5	House	A house at 374A Lees Pakaraka Road sits within the erosion study area.	Erosion	House	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning		
63	Ruamahanga	5	Road	Lees Pakaraka Road sits within the erosion study area and on the edge of the 1% AEP flood area.	Flood & Erosion	Infrastructure	Moderate	River management envelope	Flood hazard maps	Emergency management planning	3rd party asset owner liaison	
64	Ruamahanga	5	WWTP discharge point	The Wastewater Treatment Plant discharges treated water to the Ruamahanga River.	Land use	Environment	High	River management envelope	Code of Practice		3rd party asset owner liaison	
65	Ruamahanga	4	Channel alignment	Historically the channel was wider at this location than the current very narrow design channel alignments.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Historic channel lines			
66	Ruamahanga	5	Three houses	Three houses in erosion study area are considered to be at lower risk than the road upstream due to high bank and cemented deposits. There is no history of erosion.	Erosion	House	Low	River management envelope	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning		
67	Ruamahanga	5	Wardells Bridge	The river bed in the location of this bridge is observed to be a very stable site, with low risk of erosion or scour. The road to the north of the bridge is within by the 1% AEP flood area.	Flood & Erosion	Infrastructure	Moderate	Code of Practice	Flood hazard maps		3rd party asset owner liaison	
68	Ruamahanga	6	Waingawa-Ruamahanga confluence	Instability from Waingawa flows influences the Ruamahanga at this location making it a very challenging area to manage and the river management lines are very difficult to achieve.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice			
69	Ruamahanga	6	Ruamahanga river terrace RAP site	A RAP site is on the edge of the 1% AEP flood extent and within erosion study area.	Flood & Erosion	Environment	Low	River management envelope	Environmental strategy	Flood hazard maps		
70	Ruamahanga	6	Channel alignment	The channel is naturally wider than the design channel alignment in this location.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Low	River management envelope	Code of Practice			
71	Ruamahanga	6	Houses	There are several houses located in the erosion study area. They are located on reasonably firm material, on a high terrace which is unlikely to erode.	Erosion	House	Low	River management envelope				
72	Ruamahanga	6	River alignment	This section of the river has proved to be a challenge to manage to the river management lines and pushes out towards the edge of its buffers on both banks.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Low	River management envelope	Code of Practice			
73	Ruamahanga	6	Frost protection water intake	There is an erosion threat to a private water intake located within the erosion study area, the landowner has provided some protection.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning		
74	Ruamahanga	6	River alignment	The river alignment in this location needs constant management and if alignment is not well managed, it spills extra water onto Te Whiti Flats, and the Te Whiti stopbank is at risk of overtopping.	Flood & Erosion	Flood Protection	Moderate	River management envelope	Code of practice			
75	Ruamahanga	6	Fish habitat	This is a site for fish habitat.	Land use	Environment	Low	Land use controls	Environmental strategy			
76	Ruamahanga	6	Dakins Road - public road	Erosion affecting the end section of Dakins Road, near Cottier Estate has been addressed in past with rock works. These rock works have protected the immediate area they were installed to protect, but adjacent areas are still affected by erosion.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Isolated Works support	Emergency management planning		
77	Ruamahanga	6	Te Whiti Stopbank	The stopbank sits within the erosion study area and in places within the current buffers. There is a risk that it may erode and expose protected areas. It currently protects a known flooding area.	Flood & Erosion	Flood Protection	Moderate	River management envelope	Code of practice			

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78	Ruamahanga	6	Channel alignment	Buffer widths upstream of the Taueru confluence require review.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Low	River management envelope				
79	Ruamahanga	6	Fish passage	This is an important confluence between the Ruamahanga and Taueru Rivers.	Land use	Environment	Low to Moderate	Environmental strategy				
80	Ruamahanga	6	Gladstone complex	The Gladstone pub, sports fields and several houses sit within the erosion study area and are within the 1% AEP flood area. Despite these risks there is no recorded history of flooding or erosion.	Flood & Erosion	Business	Low to Moderate	Flood hazard maps	River management envelope	Emergency management planning		
81	Ruamahanga	6	Gladstone Bridge	There are no known issues of scour or erosion at this bridge, however an exclusion zone applies to 100m upstream and downstream. Freeboard to soffit is ok and debris flow risk is ok.	Flood & Erosion	Infrastructure	Low to Moderate	Code of Practice				
82	Ruamahanga	7	Stopbank	This stopbank protects farmland and is of very poor quality. It is overgrown with trees and believed to be susceptible to failure.	Flood & Erosion	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	Rural stopbank policy				
83	Ruamahanga	7	Ahiaruhe Stopbank	This stopbank protects farmland against small, more frequent, flood events. It is located within the erosion study area and close to the river. It is full of trees and has a high risk of failure.	Flood & Erosion	Flood Protection	Moderate	Rural stopbank policy				
84	Ruamahanga	7	River access	An easement has been created to allow access to Carter Reserve. This site is not being promoted and there is a risk that disuse may lose future opportunities.	Land use	Recreation	Low	Care groups and clubs	Environmental strategy	Land use controls		
85	Ruamahanga	7	Gravel extraction site	Ahiaruhe gravel extraction site	Land use	Flood Protection	Low	Code of Practice				
86	Ruamahanga	7	Outbuildings	Farm or other utility buildings are located within the erosion study area and 1% AEP flood area.	Flood & Erosion	Business	Low to Moderate	Flood hazard maps	River management envelope			
87	Ruamahanga	7	Channel alignment	The channel in this locations narrows at XS201 and widens out at XS198. This creates erosion issues upstream and downstream of this location.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice			
88	Ruamahanga	7	Channel alignment	Buffer width on true right bank of river is very narrow and on the true left of river is very wide. The currently managed alignment does not match design alignments.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Low	River management envelope				
89	Ruamahanga	7	Channel alignment	The channel naturally widens in this area outside of the design channel alignment.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Low	River management envelope	Code of Practice			
90	Ruamahanga	7	Outbuildings	There are outbuildings within the erosion study area and 1% AEP flood area.	Flood & Erosion	Business	Low to Moderate	Flood hazard maps	River management envelope			
91	Ruamahanga	7	Kokotau Bridge	No known issues with this bridge, abutments sit within erosion study area and the road to north is within the 1% AEP flood area.	Flood & Erosion	Infrastructure	Low	Code of Practice	River bed level monitoring	Flood hazard maps		
92	Ruamahanga	8	Stopbank	A small stopbank with a low protection level is within the erosion study area.	Flood & Erosion	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	Rural stopbank policy				
93	Ruamahanga	8	Channel alignment	The buffer strip in this area is very narrow and needs to be wider.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	River management envelope				
94	Ruamahanga	8	Channel alignment	The design channel alignment in this location is difficult to maintain and it has been recommended that the design lines may need to be reviewed.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	River management envelope				
95	Ruamahanga	8	Farm buildings	250 Taumata Road contains a number of structures at risk of erosion on the edge of a thin buffer, it is also within the 1% AEP flood area.	Flood & Erosion	Business	Low to Moderate	Flood hazard maps	River management envelope	Emergency management planning		
96	Ruamahanga	8	House	A house on 142 Foreman-Jury Road is within the erosion study area and on the edge of the modelled 1% AEP flood area. Several buildings near the address are within the buffer.	Flood & Erosion	House	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Flood hazard maps	Emergency management planning		

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97	Ruamāhanga	6	Taumata Lagoon	A potential fish habitat site is within the 1% AEP flood area.	Flood	Environment	Low to Moderate	Land use controls	Environmental strategy	Flood hazard maps		
99	Ruamāhanga	8	Kokotau to Waiohine scheme reach	There is little funding spend in this area. The landowners that contribute to the wider schemes have questions about value for money for them.	Flood & Erosion	Flood Protection	Low	Code of Practice	Community Support Officer			
100	Waipoua	10	Channel alignment	The channel alignment in this area is identified as being significantly outside the recommended design fairway.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	River management envelope				Volume 3
101	Waipoua	10	Scheme upstream boundary expansion	The scheme has previously been longer, extending upstream into the Massey Farms property.	Flood & Erosion	Flood Protection	Moderate	River management envelope	Scheme decision making policy			Scheme expansion unlikely
102	Waipoua	10	Design lines	There are currently design lines in place for the Waipoua River upstream of the scheme boundary, however, they are not used for any purpose.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	River management envelope				
103	Waipoua	10	Massey irrigation water intake	The intake for the irrigation system sits within the erosion study area.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice			
104	Waipoua	10	Massey farm sheds and bridge	Several farm buildings and an access bridge sit within the erosion study area.	Erosion	Business	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice			
105	Waipoua	11	Mikimiki bridge	There is observed ongoing bed degradation which affects the bridge, road and the water level recorder site. Work has been carried out in the past to tackle issues with scour.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Moderate	River bed level monitoring	Code of Practice		3rd party asset owner liaison	
106	Waipoua	11	Farm building	A farm outbuilding is located within the modelled 1% AEP flood area.	Flood	Business	Low	Flood hazard maps	Community resilience			
107	Waipoua	11	Channel alignment	The design fairway narrows at this location and may require revision - XS40+100m - 85m narrows to a 45m design width.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	River management envelope				
108	Waipoua	11	Design lines	Current design lines have been identified as possibly too narrow.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	River management envelope				
109	Waipoua	11	Farm outbuilding	A farm outbuilding is located with the modelled 1% AEP flood area and within the erosion study area.	Erosion & Flood	Business	Low	Flood hazard maps	Community resilience			
110	Waipoua	11	Bridge	A private bridge is located within this property. There are possible issues with the abutments creating an obstruction to flow and being susceptible to erosion.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Low	Code of Practice	Community resilience			
111	Waipoua	11	Telecom line	A private telco line which runs beneath the river bed that is potentially susceptible to damage by machinery or scour.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Low	River bed level monitoring	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning		
112	Waipoua	11	Water intake	A private water intake for Watson Lake is within the erosion study area.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice			
113	Waipoua	12	Channel alignment	The buffer strip in this area has been identified as being too narrow and it is recommended that a wider buffer be established in accordance with the recommended design channel alignments.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	River management envelope				
114	Waipoua	12	Private erosion structures	These erosion protection structures were privately constructed, but have from time to time been maintained by GWRC operations.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Low	Code of Practice	Isolated Works support			
115	Waipoua	12	Water intake	A private water intake for a lake on private property is situated within the erosion study area.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice			
116	Waipoua	12	Channel alignment	The buffer planting on the true right bank has been reinforced with a rock line. This has made the buffer strip narrow in this area, however due to the protection a review of the appropriate buffer may be appropriate.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice			Volume 3
117	Waipoua	12	Road	A section of Matahiwi Road is within erosion area and modelled to be 0.6m deep in a 1% AEP flood.	Erosion & Flood	Infrastructure	Low to Moderate	Flood hazard maps	River management envelope	Emergency management planning	3rd party asset owner liaison	

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118	Waipoua	12	House	A house at 236 Matahiwi Road is situated within the erosion study area and the 1% AEP flood area.	Erosion & Flood	House	Low to Moderate	Flood hazard maps	River management envelope	Emergency management planning		
119	Waipoua	12	Houses	A number of properties on Matahiwi Road are modelled to be within the 1% AEP flood area.	Flood	House	Low to Moderate	Flood hazard maps	Flood forecasting and warning system	Emergency management planning		
120	Waipoua	12	Road	Road at risk of flooding during a modelled 1% AEP event to a depth of between 0.3m and 0.8m.	Flood	Infrastructure	Low to Moderate	Flood hazard maps	Flood forecasting and warning system	Emergency management planning		
121	Waipoua	12	Stopbank	The stopbank on the true left banks sits on the edge of the active channel and within the erosion study area. There has been past consideration of revision of the design lines in this location to relocate the active channel away from the structure.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	Rural stopbank policy	River management envelope			
122	Waipoua	12	Low quality stopbank	This stopbank is very close to the river and at risk of erosion. It is affected by substantial tree growth making it vulnerable to storm damage and piping effects along root pathways.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	Rural stopbank policy	Code of Practice			
123	Waipoua	12	Serpentine confluence	Aggradation in the area of the Serpentine Stream confluence with the Waipoua River increases the likelihood of flooding and blockage.	Flood	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	River bed level monitoring	Code of Practice			
124	Waipoua	12	Serpentine stopbank	This stopbank is of concern because it partially protects a number of properties however the management objectives of the structure are unclear. It is very close to the river and within the erosion study area.	Erosion & Flood	Flood Protection	Moderate	Rural stopbank policy	Emergency management planning			
125	Waipoua	12	Houses	There are houses within erosion study area.	Erosion	House	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning		
126	Waipoua	12	Bridge capacity	The Paierau Road Bridge is potentially creating additional flooding problems upstream.	Flood	Infrastructure	Low to Moderate	Flood forecasting and warning system			3rd party asset owner liaison	
127	Waipoua	12	Paierau Road	The stopbanks upstream of the Paierau Road Bridge overtop and flood the road frequently creating a hazard to life.	Flood	Infrastructure	Moderate	Flood forecasting and warning system	Emergency management planning	Community resilience	3rd party asset owner liaison	Major project response
128	Waipoua	12	Houses	Matahiwi Rd/Akura Road homes are at risk of flooding in a 1% AEP modelled flood event.	Flood	Infrastructure	Low to Moderate	Flood hazard maps	Flood forecasting and warning system	Emergency management planning		
129	Waipoua	12	Houses	There are houses within erosion study area.	Erosion	House	Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning		
130	Waipoua	12	Stopbank	The quality, standard of protection, alignments and purpose of the flood protection infrastructure in the area of the Serpentine Stream confluence is variable and has been of concern for sometime.	Flood & Erosion	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	Rural stopbank policy	Code of Practice			
131	Waipoua	12	Stopbank	The stopbank on the true right bank of the river gets close to the river channel and within the erosion study area at its downstream extent.	Flood & Erosion	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	Rural stopbank policy	Code of Practice			
132	Waipoua	12	Akura Nursery	Akura Nursery floods from overland flow originating from upstream of Paierau Road Bridge.	Flood	Land use	Low	Flood forecasting and warning system	Emergency management planning	Community resilience		
133	Waipoua	12	Stopbank	The stopbank on the true left bank of the river is within the erosion study area and has required protection to reduce risk.	Flood & Erosion	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	Rural stopbank policy	Code of Practice			
134	Waipoua	12	Houses	There are houses located within the 1% AEP flood area.	Flood	House	Low to Moderate	Flood hazard maps	Flood forecasting and warning system	Emergency management planning		
135	Waipoua	12	Golf course	The golf course is located in the modelled 1% AEP flood area and is also within the erosion study area.	Erosion & Flood	Land use	Low to Moderate	Flood hazard maps	River management envelope	Emergency management planning		

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136	Waipoua	12	Narrowed channel	The river channel becomes more confined as it approaches the railway bridge upstream of Masterton.	Flood	Land use	Low to Moderate	River management envelope				
137	Waipoua	13	Channel alignment	No design fairways have been created for the section of the Waipoua River which flows through Masterton. This creates management challenges due to a lack of guidance for river engineers.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	River management envelope				Volume 3
139	Waipoua	13	Stopbank	The alignment of the stopbank puts it close to the active channel and within the erosion study area. The stopbank is modelled to overtop in a 1% AEP flood event. There are known low spots along its length which may have created flooding issues in paddocks.	Flood & Erosion	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	Flood hazard maps				Volume 3
140	Waipoua	13	Bed control weirs	Structures which cross the channel to prevent channel degradation are susceptible to damage in high flow events and susceptible to erosion.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Moderate	Code of Practice	River bed level monitoring	River management envelope	3rd party asset owner liaison	Volume 3
141	Waipoua	13	Sewer lines	Sewer lines run down both banks of the Waipoua River along its length through Masterton. These are located on the river side of the stopbanks and within erosion study areas.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Low to Moderate	Code of Practice	River bed level monitoring	River management envelope	3rd party asset owner liaison	Volume 3
142	Waipoua	13	Bed control weirs	Structures which cross the channel to prevent channel degradation are susceptible to damage in high flow events and susceptible to erosion.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Moderate	Code of Practice	River bed level monitoring	River management envelope	3rd party asset owner liaison	Volume 3
143	Waipoua	13	Channel alignment	There is a mismatch between the fairways and the extents of the bed control weirs in the urban reach of the Waipoua River.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice			Volume 3
144	Waipoua	13	Bed control weirs	Structures which cross the channel to prevent channel degradation are susceptible to damage in high flow events and susceptible to erosion.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Moderate	Code of Practice	River bed level monitoring	River management envelope	3rd party asset owner liaison	Volume 3
145	Waipoua	13	Irrigation water intake	The rugby ground's irrigation water intake is located within the erosion study area.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Low	Code of Practice	River bed level monitoring	River management envelope	3rd party asset owner liaison	Volume 3
146	Waipoua	13	Sewer siphon	The Landsdowne sewer siphon crosses the river and is at risk from flood damage and is within the erosion study area.	Flood & Erosion	Infrastructure	Low	Code of Practice	River bed level monitoring	River management envelope	3rd party asset owner liaison	Volume 3
147	Waipoua	13	Emergency sewer discharge point	An emergency sewer discharge point is located on the river bank.	Land use	Environment	Low to Moderate	Code of Practice	River bed level monitoring	River management envelope	3rd party asset owner liaison	Volume 3
148	Waipoua	13	Channel alignment	No design fairways have been created for the section of the Waipoua which flows through Masterton. This creates management challenges due to a lack of guidance for river engineers responsible for the scheme management.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	River management envelope				Volume 3
149	Waipoua	13	Future flooding in Masterton	There are many properties in the future flood hazard area (1% AEP including climate change)	flood	House	High	Flood hazard maps				Major project response
150	Waingawa	15	MDC water supply intake	Part of the Masterton water supply network is located in the headwaters of the Waingawa River. In relatively stable gorge section.	Erosion	Infrastructure	High	Emergency management planning				
151	Waingawa	15	MDC water supply pipe bridge	There are problems with build-up of the river bed level, the risk of debris flow damage. This poses a risk to the water supply to Masterton.	Erosion	Infrastructure	High	River bed level monitoring	Emergency management planning			Major project response
152	Waingawa	15	MDC water supply pipeline	There is a currently managed erosion risk to the main water supply pipeline. It is located between the river bank and the road.	Erosion	Infrastructure	High	River management envelope	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning		Major project response
153	Waingawa	16	House	A house at 114 Waingawa Road is in the erosion study area and in 1% AEP flood area.	Erosion & Flood	Erosion & Flood	Moderate	Flood hazard maps	River management envelope	Emergency management planning		
154	Waingawa	16	Upper Waingawa Road	The upper Waingawa Road is modelled to be flooded to a depth of 0.9m in a 1% AEP flood.	Flood	Infrastructure	Moderate	Flood hazard maps	Flood forecasting and warning system	Emergency management planning		

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155	Waingawa	16	Farm buildings	A dairy shed and other outbuildings are in the erosion study area and flood risk area.	Erosion & Flood	Erosion & Flood	Low to Moderate	Flood hazard maps	River management envelope	Emergency management planning		
156	Waingawa	16	Taratahi Water Race intake	Bed degradation means achieving water intake level is difficult, river alignment is difficult to maintain with current alignment, it is necessary to balance between scour and aggradation to keep intake clear.	Erosion	Infrastructure	High	River bed level monitoring	Pool, riffle, run envelope	River management envelope		
157	Waingawa	16	MDC water supply pipeline	Bed degradation at Black Creek is creating a risk to the Masterton water supply pipeline. The pipeline also sits within the erosion study area at this location.	Erosion	Infrastructure	High	River bed level monitoring	River management envelope	Emergency management planning		Major project response
158	Waingawa	16	Waingawa River bush RAP sites	Waingawa River Bush RAP site is within the design channel buffer and close to the edge of the design channel alignment.	Erosion	Environment	Moderate	River management envelope	Environmental strategy			
159	Waingawa	16	Houses	Houses are located within the erosion study area.	Erosion	House	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning		
160	Waingawa	16	MDC Water Treatment Plant - Main facility	Parts of the MDC Water Treatment Plant are within the erosion study area, the main plant is not affected by this.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	3rd party asset owner liaison	
161	Waingawa	16	MDC Water Treatment Plant - Sludge area	The sludge treatment sections of the MDC Water Treatment Plant are located on the lower terraces within the erosion study area.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	3rd party asset owner liaison	
162	Waingawa	16	MDC water supply - Boost pump station	The boost pump station for the Masterton water supply is located within the 1%AEP flood area.	Flood	Infrastructure	High	Flood hazard maps	Flood forecasting and warning system	Emergency management planning		
163	Waingawa	16	House	There is a house in flood hazard area - the address is unclear.	Flood	House	Moderate	Flood hazard maps	Flood forecasting and warning system	Emergency management planning		
164	Waingawa	16	House	A house at 636D Norfolk Road sits within the erosion study area and Wairarapa Combined District Plan erosion area. It is not affected by the modelled 1% AEP flood area.	Erosion	House	Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning		
165	Waingawa	16	MDC water supply	An area designated for potential future water treatment that sits within the erosion study area and the 1% AEP flood area.	Flood	Infrastructure	Low	Land use controls	Code of Practice		3rd party asset owner liaison	
166	Waingawa	16	Historic river channel	An old river channel used to flow through this location, and an overflow path in the updated 1% AEP flood area. The old gravel river bed has been planted over and closed off with a stopbank.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	Historic channel lines	Land use controls	Rural stopbank policy		
167	Waingawa	16	River alignment	Buffer zones are an issue at this location. There has been ongoing trouble managing the river to within the design lines. Erosion on true right bank is currently beyond the buffer extents.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	River management envelope				
168	Waingawa	16	Tararua Drive stopbanks	The stopbanks in this location are of low level and crest height is monitored. It is recommended that the levels are confirmed (Tararua Drive - 3no. Low level banks).	Flood	Flood Protection	Moderate	Rural stopbank policy				
169	Waingawa	16	House	At 65 Totara Park Drive the house and outbuildings are in the erosion study area, they are not within the 1% AEP flood area.	Erosion	House	Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice			
170	Waingawa	16	Flap-gates in stopbank	Two flap-gates in Skeets stopbank create possible back flow routes. These are occasionally blocked open because of misunderstandings.	Flood	Flood Protection	Low to Moderate	Code of Practice				
171	Waingawa	16	Skeets stopbank	This stopbank protects against an overflow path which has historically connected the Waingawa River to the Waipoua River. It is currently maintained by GWRC Flood Protection but a failure could have flood consequences for Masterton.	Flood	Flood Protection	High	Code of Practice	River management envelope			
172	Waingawa	16	Buildings	There are several buildings which are part of 123 Upper Mania Road and 161 Upper Mania Road which sit with the erosion study area.	Erosion	House	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning		

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173	Waingawa	16	SLUR Site	A site at 81 Upper Manaia Road is registered on the SLUR database and sits within the erosion study area.	Erosion	Environment	Low	River management envelope	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning		
174	Waingawa	16	Distribution powerlines	Pylons just upstream of the rail bridge - distribution network. One pole is currently situated in the river bed, the others are at risk of erosion on berms.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	3rd party asset owner liaison	
175	Waingawa	16/17	Contractors yards	Contractors yards within the erosion study area and are within the 1% AEP flood area. Known erosion management area.	Erosion & Flood	Business	Low	Flood hazard maps	River management envelope	Emergency management planning		
176	Waingawa	16	Sub-transmission powerlines	Pylons just upstream of rail bridge - sub-transmission lines. Pylons sit on the edge of the erosion study area.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	3rd party asset owner liaison	
177	Waingawa	16	Rail bridge	Contractors yards within the erosion study area and are within the 1% AEP flood area. Known erosion management area.	Erosion & Flood	Infrastructure	Low to Moderate	River bed level monitoring	Code of Practice		3rd party asset owner liaison	
178	Waingawa	16	Contractors yards	Contractors yards within the erosion study area and are within the 1% AEP flood area. Known erosion management area.	Erosion & Flood	Business	Low to Moderate	Flood hazard maps	River management envelope	Emergency management planning		
179	Waingawa	16	Stopbank	This stopbank is believed to be a high failure risk.	Erosion & Flood	Flood Protection	High	River management envelope	Emergency management planning			Major project response
180	Waingawa	16	Channel alignment	The buffer zones between the two bridges are very narrow, and have been recommended for review.	Erosion & Flood	Flood Protection	Low	River management envelope				
181	Waingawa	16	Channel alignment	The buffer zones between the two bridges are very narrow and have been recommended for review.	Erosion	Flood Protection	Moderate	River management envelope				
182	Waingawa	16	Sewer, water on road bridge	Key infrastructure is at low risk of being damaged by flood and debris flows attached to the road bridge.	Erosion & Flood	Infrastructure	Low to Moderate	Flood hazard maps	Emergency Management Planning		3rd party asset owner liaison	
183	Waingawa	16	Road bridge	Bed degradation is a managed problem in the area around the road bridge.	Erosion & Flood	Infrastructure	Moderate	River bed level monitoring	Code of Practice		3rd party asset owner liaison	
184	Waingawa	17	Pump station for sewer line	The pump station is located on the edge of the 1% AEP flood area, and within the erosion study area.	Erosion & Flood	Infrastructure	Moderate	Flood hazard maps	River management envelope	Emergency management planning	3rd party asset owner liaison	
185	Waingawa	17	Powerlines	Transmission network power line pylons are located within erosion study area, 200m downstream of SH2.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice	Emergency Management Planning	3rd party asset owner liaison	
186	Waingawa	17	Contractors yards	Contractors yards within the erosion study area and are within the 1% AEP flood area. Known erosion management area.	Erosion & Flood	Business	Low to Moderate	Flood hazard maps	River management envelope	Emergency management planning		
187	Waingawa	17	Contractors yards	Contractors yards within the erosion study area and are within the 1% AEP flood area. Known erosion management area.	Erosion & Flood	Business	Low to Moderate	Flood hazard maps	River management envelope	Emergency management planning		
188	Waingawa	17	Powerlines	Distribution network power line pylons are located within erosion study area, 30m downstream of SH2.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Low	River management envelope	Code of Practice	Emergency Management Planning	3rd party asset owner liaison	
189	Waingawa	17	Land retirement agreements	There is ongoing work to manage buffers through land use change to planted willow buffers.	Land use	Flood Protection	Moderate	River management envelope	Mixed vegetation planting			
190	Waingawa	17	Illegal dumping	The good access and relatively secluded location make this site a popular location for illegal rubbish dumping.	Land use	Environment	Low	Environmental strategy	Community Support Officer	Care groups and clubs		
191	Waingawa	17	Recreation area	The good access to the end of Hughes Line makes it a popular area for recreation groups. There is interest in developing this access and area further from a number of interest groups.	Land use	Recreation	Low to Moderate	Community Support Officer	Care groups and clubs	Environmental strategy		
192	Waingawa	17	Flight path	There is a controlled level for tree height for aircraft taking off from the Hood Aerodrome.	Land use	Flood Protection	Moderate	Code of Practice				Major project response

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193	Waingawa	17	Aerodrome runway	The aerodrome runway is known to be affected by erosion and has been eroded in the recent past (2000), it is situated within the erosion study area.	Erosion	Infrastructure	High	River management envelope			3rd party asset owner liaison	Major project response
194	Waingawa	17	SLUR Site	Hood Aerodrome is a registered SLUR site which sits within the erosion study area.	Erosion	Environment	Low	Emergency management planning	Land use controls	Environmental strategy		
195	Waingawa	17	Private water intake	A private water intake is located within the erosion study area.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Low	River management envelope	Code of Practice			
196	Waingawa	17	Drag strip	The drag strip sits within the erosion study area and is within the 1% AEP flood area.	Erosion & Flood	Environment	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Flood hazard maps			
197	Waingawa	17	Distribution powerlines	Pylons for a distribution network area located within the erosion study area on the true right bank and may be close to the erosion study area boundary on the true left bank.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Low	River management envelope	Emergency Management Planning	Community resilience	3rd party asset owner liaison	
198	Waingawa	17	Private water intake	A private water intake is located within the erosion study area.	Erosion	Infrastructure	Low to Moderate	River management envelope	Code of Practice			
199	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
200	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
201	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
202	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
203	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Culvert/road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
204	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Private road/culvert	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
205	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
206	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Outbuildings	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
207	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
208	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Private access/culvert	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
209	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Outbuildings	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
210	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Road/bridge & graveyard	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
211	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Rail bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
212	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed

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213	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
214	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Rail	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
215	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
216	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Private access bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
217	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Rail	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
218	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
219	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Private bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
220	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Woolshed	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
221	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	House and buildings	Potential oxbow cut-off		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
222	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Private access bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
223	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Shed	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
224	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Rail	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
225	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Private access bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
226	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
227	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
228	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Rail and private access	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
229	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Private bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
230	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Private access/ outbuildings	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed

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231	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
232	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Road bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		Scheme expansion proposed
233	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Rail bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
234	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Mauriceville settlement	Within 1% AEP flood area and within the erosion study area.		Flood	High	Flood hazard maps	Code of Practice	Isolated Works support		
235	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Private access	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
236	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Rail and road access	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
237	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Stock bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
238	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Rail	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
239	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Road bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
240	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Private access bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
241	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
242	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Private access bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
243	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Rail bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
244	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Private access bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
245	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Private access bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
246	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Private access bridge (may be MDC maintained - Donovan's Road)	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
247	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Stock bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
248	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Stock bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		

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249	Kopuaranga	Kopuaranga River	Private access bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
250	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
251	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Road bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
252	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Outbuildings	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
253	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Road and private access	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
254	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
255	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Private access bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
256	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	House and buildings	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
257	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
258	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Road bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
259	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Stock bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
260	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Private access bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
261	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
262	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
263	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
264	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Stock bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
265	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
266	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Private access	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		

RESPONSES SPECIFIC TO INDIVIDUAL ISSUES - FOR GENERAL RESPONSES FOR EACH REACH REFER TO RESPONSE SUMMARY												
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267	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Stock bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
268	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Outbuildings	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
269	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Outbuildings	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
270	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Private access bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
271	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Outbuildings	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
272	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Stock bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
273	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Stock bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
274	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Access bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
275	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Woolshed	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
276	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
277	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Access bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
278	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Outbuildings	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
279	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Private access bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
280	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
281	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
282	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	House and buildings	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
283	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
284	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Road and bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		

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285	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
286	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
287	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Road bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
288	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Outbuildings	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
289	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Road bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
290	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
291	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
292	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
293	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Stock bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
294	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Road bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
295	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Outbuildings	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
296	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
297	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Outbuildings	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
298	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Road bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
299	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Road bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
300	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Road bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
301	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Stock bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
302	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Stock bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
303	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Private access bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		

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304	Whangaehu	Whangaehu River	Private access	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
305	Taueru	Taueru River	Road and bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
306	Taueru	Taueru River	House and buildings	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
307	Taueru	Taueru River	House and buildings	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
308	Taueru	Taueru River	Private access bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
309	Taueru	Taueru River	Private access bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
310	Taueru	Taueru River	Road bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
311	Taueru	Taueru River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
312	Taueru	Taueru River	Road	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
313	Taueru	Taueru River	Private access bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
314	Taueru	Taueru River	Private access bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
315	Taueru	Taueru River	Private access bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
316	Taueru	Taueru River	Private access	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
317	Taueru	Taueru River	Private access bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
318	Taueru	Taueru River	Road bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
319	Taueru	Taueru River	Stock bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
320	Taueru	Taueru River	Stock bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
321	Taueru	Taueru River	Private access bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
322	Taueru	Taueru River	Road bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		

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323	Taueru	Taueru River	Private access bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		
324	Taueru	Taueru River	Road bridge	Within erosion study area		Erosion	Low	Code of Practice	Emergency management planning	Isolated Works support		

Appendix 6: Glossary

1% AEP FLOOD EVENT	A 1% Annual Exceedance Probability flood event has a one percent or one in 100 chance of being equalled or exceeded in any one year. On average, this is expected to occur once in 100 years, based on past flood records, though in reality it could happen at any time.
ACTIVE BED	The area of a river channel which is affected by the river processes of flows, sediment transport and the alteration of bed form during flood events. Outside of flood events, the active bed of a gravel bed river is normally only partially covered by flowing water (see Wetted channel).
AGGRADATION	Increase in the general level of the active bed through a build-up of bed material sediments. This may arise because a pulse of bed material has moved through a reach or due to changes in river processes affecting the transport of bed material.
AVULSION	Rapid abandonment of a river channel and the formation of a new river channel.
ANNUAL EXCEEDANCE PROBABILITY	The chance of a flood occurring in any given year. The probability is expressed as a percentage. For example, a large flood which may be calculated to have a 1% chance to occur in any one year is described as 1% AEP flood.
ASSET/FLOOD PROTECTION ASSET	A useful or valuable structure or material that is valued by Greater Wellington such as stopbanks, rock lining material, bridges, roads, debris fences etc.
BANK	A defined feature at the edge of an active bed, generally marked by a steep change in slope.
BEACH	A general term for areas of deposited bed material within the active bed that is relatively clear of vegetation, often lying between the low flow channel(s) and the banks.
BERM	An area of relatively low lying land within a waterway beyond the active bed, and generally from a bank landwards to a higher natural feature, or flood-containing stopbank. Berms generally have some form of vegetative cover. They are flooded relatively frequently and provide additional flood capacity, while accommodating erosion and active bed migration.
BOULDERFIELD	Land in which the area of unconsolidated bare boulders (> 200 mm diameter) exceeds the area covered by any one class of plant growth-form.
BUFFER /RIPARIAN PLANTED BUFFER	A defined area along the margin of the river that may be prone to erosion in order to guide priorities for river management purposes. Buffers planted with vegetation to control bank erosion are called riparian planting of buffers.
CATCHMENT	The land area draining through the main stream, as well as tributary streams, to a particular site. It relates to an area above a specific location.
CHANNEL / RIVER CHANNEL	A topographic feature that contains, or has contained, flowing water. The term can be used in a variety of ways depending on context.Channels can exist within the active bed of a river, or may refer to the entire active bed. See Wetted channel.
CODE OF PRACTICE	The Code of Practice is the document developed by GWRC that guides all river management activities undertaken by GWRC for the purposes of flood and erosion protection across the Wellington Region.
COMMON METHODS	These provide the suite of methods which are identified in this FMP in response to flood and erosion issues
DEGRADATION	A decrease in the general level of the active bed through removal of bed material sediments. This may arise because a pulse of bed material has moved through a reach or due to changes in river processes affecting the transport of bed material.
DESIGN STANDARD	The standard of the flood management methods designed to contain a flood of a certain size (e.g. the height of river stopbanks).

DESIGNATION	This is an ability to reserve land under the district plan, either to note a hazard or to note the location of a structure to provide protection from that hazard. There are generally strict rules which control what may happen in these areas and they can be used to reserve land for construction in the future
EMERGENCY	A situation that is the result of flood and causes or may cause loss of life or injury or illness or distress or in any way endangers the safety of the public or property.
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (CIVIL DEFENCE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT)	The application of knowledge, measures, and practices for the safety of the public or property. Emergency management responses are designed to guard against, prevent, reduce, recover from, or overcome hazards that may be associated with an emergency. Emergency management includes, without limitation, the planning, organisation, co-ordination, and implementation of those measures, knowledge, and practices.
ENVIRONMENT STRATEGY	Sets the direction for the management and development of the Upper Ruamahanga rivers and their margins.
EROSION	The process of removal of material from a channel, banks or berms by the river flows
FLOOD	Inundation of an area outside the active bed or banks, baseflow channel or channels, of a river due to runoff from a rainfall event or events.
FLOOD HAZARD MAP	A map showing flood hazard in terms of depth of inundation, flow velocities or combined hazard categories for events of different probability. The maps are produced based on computer modelling.
FLOODPLAIN	The low-lying, flat or gently sloping land adjacent to a river channel that is covered with water during floods.
FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT PLAN	Long term plan for sustainable management of flood and erosion risks. These plans detail the Regional Council's priorities for flood protection works for specific rivers in the region and set a vision for managing those rivers. The plans have a 40 year planning horizon with planned reviews every 10-15 years.
FLOOD STANDARD	The defined flood (volume, peak, shape, duration, timing) which a flood defence system and its associated facilities are designed to safely pass.
HABITAT	The place or type of site where an organism or population normally occurs.
HAZARD (FLOOD OR EROSION)	Flood or erosion occurrence the action of which can have a negative impact on human life, property, or other aspects of the environment.
INFRASTRUCTURE	Networks, links and arts of facility systems, e.g. transport infrastructure (roads, rail, parking), water system infrastructure (pipes, pumps and treatment works)
ISOLATED WORKS	Privately owned flood or erosion protection works that are constructed outside areas where GWRC manages community flood protection schemes.
KAITIAKITANGA	Guardian or steward or to have guardianship or stewardship.
LIFELINES	Utilities that provide services essential for the ongoing functioning of a community during and following an emergency. They include utility services - telecommunications, gas, electricity and water; and transportation network - road, rail, port and airport services. Other essential services include hospitals and medical centres, and emergency services, such as the police, ambulance and fire services.
MEANDERING RIVER	A river with a curved channel as opposed to a braided river with multiple channels in the river bed. In planform a meandering river has a wave form, where a meander refers to a single bend. Meanders are moving due to river flows, sediment transport and associated scour and deposition of the channel and banks.
MITIGATION	For this plan, the act of moderating or reducing the effects of the flood or erosion hazard or flood protection works.

MAURI	The life essence present in things as a result of their being imbued with that character.
NON-STRUCTURAL RESPONSES	Non-structural responses or measures keep people away from flood waters and help the community cope when flooding occurs. They include planning and policy responses (policies and rules in district plans), voluntary actions (information and advice to help people to make their own decisions), emergency management responses, and other.
OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (OMP)	Operational Management Plans are developed by GWRC for specific rivers to provide detailed guidance on the implementation of an FMP at a reach by reach scale. The OMP identifies the management objectives and reach specific values that must be considered in the selection of the most appropriate river management methods to be used for each reach.
OVERFLOW PATH	<p>Overflow paths (also known as flow paths) include areas in the river corridor and on the adjacent floodplain where a large volume of water could flow during a major event. They are often areas of land which lead fast-flowing water away from the river corridor and over the floodplain.</p> <p>The depth and speed of flood waters are such that development could sustain major damage, and there may be danger to life. The rise of flood water may be rapid. Evacuation of people and their possessions would be dangerous and difficult, and social disruption and financial loss could be high. A blocked overflow path could potentially cause a significant redistribution of flood flows to other areas of the floodplain. Due to water depths and velocities, overflow paths are generally unsuitable for development, unless adequate flood avoidance and/or mitigation provisions are made.</p>
PONDING AREA	<p>Ponding areas are those areas where flood waters would pond either during or after a major flood event. Water speed is slow in ponds, but water levels could rise rapidly. Evacuation of people and their possessions may be difficult, especially on foot, and may need to be by boat. There could be danger to life. Social disruption may be high. Generally, ponding areas are unsuitable for development, unless adequate avoidance and mitigation provisions are made.</p>
POOL, RIFFLE, RUN	These are the areas in the river channel characterised by diverse mix of flows and depths. 'Pool' is an area of low flow channel where depth is relatively greater and velocity of the flow is lower than in the surrounding parts of the river. 'Riffle' is an area of the low flow channel that is shallow and steep with higher flow velocities and unbroken standing waves over the bed material. 'Run' is an area of the low flow channel with relatively fast consistent flow and shallow depths. Runs form downstream of riffles or between pools.
RESIDUAL RISK	The risk of flooding that exists despite the protection provided by flood protection structures. In other words, it is the additional or "leftover" risk due to possible breaching and overtopping of structures such as stopbanks.
RIPARIAN RISK (FLOOD OR EROSION)	The interface between land and a river or stream.
RISK (FLOOD OR EROSION)	The combination of the likelihood and the consequences of a hazard.
RIVER	A continually or intermittently flowing body of fresh water; includes a stream and modified watercourse; but does not include any artificial watercourse.
RIVER BED	The RMA defines a river bed as 'The space of land which the waters of the river cover at its fullest flow without overtopping its banks'. Often the horizontal extent of a river bed defined thus corresponds to the extent of the active bed.
RIVER BED LEVEL ENVELOPE	A management term referring to an area between defined limits within which the measured height of the river bed is allowed to vary, with a minimum of management intervention.

RIVER CORRIDOR	River corridor includes land immediately next to the river channel. It is the minimum area able to contain a major flood and allow the water to pass safely downstream. The extents are identified based on modelled depth and velocities of 1% AEP flood event. The depth and speed of flood waters in the river corridor are such that they represent a potential danger to people and structures.
RIVER MANAGEMENT ENVELOPE	A management term referring to an area between defined limits within which the outer edge of the design channel is allowed to migrate into the buffer under different flow conditions, with a minimum of management intervention.
SELECTED LAND USE REGISTER	Sites that are registered in GWRC's Selected Land Use Register (SLUR) are known (or suspected) to have been involved (historically or currently) in the use, storage or disposed of hazardous substances and as a consequence may contain residues of these substances
SERVICE	As in utility service, is a system and its network infrastructure that supply a community need.
STONEFIELD / GRAVELFIELD	Land in which the area of unconsolidated bare stones (20-200 mm diam.) and/or gravel (2-20 mm diam.) exceeds the area covered by any one class of plant growth form. The appropriate name is given depending on whether stones or gravel form the greater area of ground surface.
STOPBANKS	Banks aligned beside the river to prevent floodwater flowing into floodplain areas. They are also known as flood defences.
STRUCTURAL RESPONSES	Structures or other physical works designed to keep flood waters away from existing development. Stopbanks and floodwalls are obvious examples of structural responses.
SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT	<p>As defined by Section 5 of the Resource Management Act:</p> <p>Managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being and for their health and safety while:</p> <p>Sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and</p> <p>Safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.</p>
RIPAIRAN PLANTED BUFFER	Buffers planted with vegetation to control bank erosion.
WETTED CHANNEL	The area within the active bed currently containing flowing water.

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Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan

Summary of Communications and Engagement Process

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Contents

1.	SUMMARY OF ENGAGEMENT	1
2.	PHASE ONE: INVESTIGATIONS.....	2
2.1	ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TE KĀURU UPPER RUAMĀHANGA FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT PLAN SUBCOMMITTEE.....	2
2.2	2012 – 2014 GENERAL ENGAGEMENT OVERVIEW	2
2.3	2014 FLOOD HAZARD INFORMATION RELEASE	3
2.3.1	<i>2014 Flood Hazard Information Release Activities</i>	<i>3</i>
2.3.2	<i>2014 Flood Hazard Information Release Outcomes</i>	<i>4</i>
3.	PHASE TWO: IDENTIFY AND ASSESS MANAGEMENT OPTIONS	4
3.1	2015 – 2019 GENERAL ENGAGEMENT OVERVIEW	4
3.2	WAIPOUA OFFICERS WORKING GROUP	5
3.3	STAGE 1 ENGAGEMENT OVERVIEW.....	7
3.3.1	<i>Stage 1 Engagement activities</i>	<i>7</i>
3.3.2	<i>Stage 1 Engagement Outcomes.....</i>	<i>9</i>
3.4	STAGE 2 ENGAGEMENT OVERVIEW.....	9
3.4.1	<i>Stage 2A Engagement</i>	<i>10</i>
3.4.2	<i>Stage 2B Engagement</i>	<i>11</i>
3.4.3	<i>Stage 2C Engagement.....</i>	<i>12</i>
4.	PHASE THREE: PREPARATION OF THE FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT PLAN	12
4.1	STAGE 3 ENGAGEMENT OVERVIEW.....	13
4.1.1	<i>Stage 3 Engagement Activities</i>	<i>13</i>
4.1.2	<i>Stage 3 Engagement Outcomes.....</i>	<i>15</i>
5.	NEXT STEPS.....	15

1. Summary of engagement

Floodplain management planning consists of three phases, and community involvement is important throughout all three phases. Community involvement is needed to ensure the success of the development and ultimately implementation of a floodplain management plan.

Throughout the development of the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga Floodplain Management Plan (Te Kāuru FMP), over 1,600 interactions with people from a wide range of stakeholders and community groups (including Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa, Rangitāne o Wairarapa, the community, key stakeholders and local authorities (Masterton and Carterton District Councils), and the other interest groups and businesses). Table 1 summarises the engagement periods that have been undertaken.

Table 1: Summary of stages of engagement

Stage	Dates	Purpose	Number of people engaged*
Phase One: Investigations			
	2012 to 2014	To engage with the community to identify and confirm flood issues, values for the floodplain, Te Kāuru FMP objectives	Not recorded
Flood hazard information release	August 2014	To seek feedback from affected landowners on the flood hazard and provide them with an opportunity to talk it through and ask any questions they had	355
Phase Two: Identify and Assess Management Options			
	2015 to 2019	To engage with the community to identify and assess the management options against the Te Kāuru FMP objectives	Not recorded
Stage 1	16 July to 16 September 2018	To seek feedback on draft versions of Volume 1 – Background and Overview and Volume 2 – Location Specific Values, Issues and Responses	400
Stage 2a	1 to 11 November 2018	To present updated draft flood maps for the Waipoua River through Masterton urban area	140
Stage 2b	6 to 9 December 2018	To discuss with the public the possible flood management approaches and options for the Waipoua River through the Masterton urban area	81
Stage 2c	23 February to 5 March 2019	To seek feedback and discuss the proposed flood management approaches for the Waipoua river through Masterton urban area, Volume 3.	189
Phase Three: Prepare draft Floodplain Management Plan			
Stage 3	13 March to 14 April 2019	Formal consultation period. To present the proposed Te Kāuru FMP to the community and seek submissions on the plan.	532
Total number of engagements with people			1,697*

*This number does not include social media, website hits or external publications

2. Phase One: Investigations

The purpose of engagement during this first phase is to identify and confirm flood issues, values for the floodplain, FMP objectives. This enables a better understanding of the flood and erosion risks within the catchment to be collated and for additional data to be collected that may otherwise have been missed.

2.1 Establishment of the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan Subcommittee

As part of this initial scoping from 2012, it was recommended that an Upper Valley Floodplain Management Subcommittee be formed to ensure there was broader representation in the decision making process for the development of the FMP. The recommendation for how to develop the FMP and for a subcommittee to be established was endorsed at an Environmental Wellbeing Committee meeting on the 11th of September 2012.

In February 2014 that Council signed off on the establishment of the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan Subcommittee. The first meeting of the Subcommittee was held shortly after in April 2014.

To ensure wider representation for those making the decisions, the Subcommittee was made up of appointees from the following: community, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa, Rangitāne o Wairarapa, existing scheme committees, Masterton District Council (MDC), Carterton District Council (CDC) and GWRC.

2.2 2012 – 2014 General Engagement Overview

Work began on the scoping and development of the Te Kāuru FMP in mid-2012.

Throughout Phase One engagement (2012 until 2014) the community and stakeholders were informed and invited to engage with the project via newspaper articles, direct correspondence, and a range of presentations at community organisation meetings. The local authorities (MDC & CDC) and relevant GWRC committees were informed and engaged in the process with regular reports and presentations. The councils and committees also made key decisions when required.

Some of the main points of communication and engagement from this initial engagement are outlined below.

- In early 2013 a letter was sent to rate payers who contribute to the river management schemes in the Upper Wairarapa. The letter was to inform them that the process for developing the FMP had started and included a newsletter to provide additional information. A letter and newsletter was also sent out to notify those who are part of the scheme advisory committees.
- In mid to late 2013 a presentation on the project purpose, structure, values and general overview was given at the relevant scheme meetings within the catchment, as well as to Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa representatives, Rangitāne o Wairarapa representatives and key stakeholders including Wellington Fish & Game; Ducks Unlimited; Wairarapa Paddlers; Jet Boaters; Wairarapa Fishing Club; and a number of the Lions and Rotary Clubs.
- Presentations and discussions were also held with the Farmers Reference Group to ensure they were updated on the scope, extent, progress and key issues.

- Through 2014 further presentations and meetings with river management scheme committees, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa, Rangitāne o Wairarapa, community groups and organisations and stakeholders occurred. These presentations focused on the modelling outputs and associated changes to flood risk, values and issues, and the scope for Phase Two. These presentations were a chance for those attending to provide feedback on what was being proposed.

2.3 2014 Flood Hazard Information Release

In August 2014, GWRC produced draft flood hazard maps, for public information release, for the Upper Ruamāhanga Catchment. Prior to release the draft hazard maps GWRC, CDC and MDC worked to review and prepare the maps for public information release.

2.3.1 2014 Flood Hazard Information Release Activities

- Flood hazard information was sent out to about 3,000 flood affected properties in the Upper Ruamāhanga catchment on 22 August 2014.
- Following the release via post of this information GWRC received 155 enquires from individual properties (up until 12 Sept 2014). The project team worked to resolve individual issues related to the information face-to-face, by phone and by email.
- On 30 August 2014, following the release of flood hazard information, a community open day was held in the Masterton Town Hall for all those at risk of flooding. This provided attendees the opportunity to talk with the officers and ask questions they had on the information and record their thoughts and concerns about the maps, as well as input into the wider floodplain management planning process. Over 300 people attended this event. Large flood maps were available for people to provide comments on directly and attendees were also given feedback forms to fill out if they wanted to.
- Approximately 90 feedback forms were received from this open day.
- Meetings were held with MDC officers, CDC officers, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa, and Rangitāne o Wairarapa, and key stakeholders around the flood hazard information throughout the latter half of 2014.



Figure 2: Te Kāuru Subcommittee Chair Bob Francis talking to the public at the 2014 open day



Figure 1: Te Kāuru Project Team Member, Mark Hooker talking to the public over flood hazard maps at the 2014 open day

2.3.2 2014 Flood Hazard Information Release Outcomes

Feedback from the community, as well as a MDC following the release of these maps raised some concerns around the accuracy of the maps. The key concerns raised were as follows.

- Approach and basis (assumptions and estimates) used in the hydrology for the ungauged portion of the Waipoua catchment affecting the Masterton urban area flood hazard
- Assumptions used for climate change (what are they and why)
- Calibration with the 1998 flood gauging for the Waipoua River in urban Masterton, in terms of design flow and return period
- Defining and describing 'freeboard' and how it is applied and why it is necessary
- Consistent use and definition of key terms (e.g. 'flood risk level' vs 'flood water level')

As a result of the above concerns the Waipoua Officers Working Group, comprising of planning and engineering officers from MDC and GWRC, was established in mid-2015. Details of this can be found in Section 3.2.

3. Phase Two: Identify and assess management options

Phase Two of floodplain management planning looks to identify, assess, and select management options against the FMP objectives.

Following the general engagement events, three draft volumes of the Te Kāuru FMP were produced. Below is an outline of what each volume included.

- Volume 1: This volume describes why we need Te Kāuru, the vision, the aims, the suite of responses and common methods that will be used, how the plan will be implemented, and how the community can contribute.
- Volume 2: This volume looks at the different location specific management options to be delivered across the rural areas of the Te Kāuru catchment.
- Volume 3: This volume outlines the management outcomes in relation to the Waipoua River through the Masterton urban area.

The draft volumes were released for at each stage of engagement. Feedback was sought from the community and key stakeholders on the different volumes of the draft FMP during Stages 1 and 2 of the Phase Two engagement process.

3.1 2015 – 2019 General Engagement Overview

Phase Two engagement occurred between 2015 and 2018, it involved direct correspondence with affected parties and stakeholders, newspaper articles, social media posts, and presentation format information sharing. MDC, CDC, and GWRC Councillor Committees were engaged throughout the process and provided feedback and comments that allowed for key decisions to be made.

Some of the key engagement activities during this engagement period are as follows.

- 21 February 2015 members of the project team had a stall at the Masterton A & P Show to inform the community of the projects progress and answer any questions.

- 4 August 2015 members of the project team discussed the future of the Kopuaranga Scheme and possible extension with landowners at a town hall meeting.
- Two drop-in centres in Masterton were held for landowners on the eastern rivers in December 2015 to discuss the options for management of the rivers and seek their feedback. A letter was sent to the landowners notifying them of the upcoming sessions.
- 2015 to 2016 there were a number of meetings held with MDC to discuss different aspects of the plan including the flood mapping, options for minimising the risk to Masterton, the possible impacts on QE Park from the options, options for the management of risk to River Road properties, and wider implications of the FMP.
- In February 2017, eight focus groups with landowners were held to discuss some of the main themes of Volume 1 and 2, such as giving the river more room, and to get further feedback from the landowners on the themes. These groups included a site visit and a round table discussion component
- July to September 2018 was the first stage of engagement on the draft Volume 1 and 2 of the FMP (discussed in Section 3.3 below).
- November 2018 until March 2019 saw the second stage of engagement occur in three parts, this time focusing on the draft Volumes 1 and 3 of the FMP (discussed in Section 3.4 below).

3.2 Waipoua Officers Working Group

The Waipoua Officer Working Group (WOWG) was established in mid-2015 with officers from GWRC and MDC, and built upon earlier meetings held between planning and engineering officers at those councils. Officers were a mix of technical specialists (e.g. hydrologists, flood modeller, engineers) and management or planning personnel (e.g. district planner, project managers, utility and infrastructure managers).

The following officers from the key organisations involved in WOWG were:

- Susan Borrer (GWRC Engineering Modeller);
- Mark Hooker (GWRC Project Engineer)
- Alistair Allan and Francie Morrow (GWRC Project Managers);
- Sue Southey (MDC Manager of Building and Planning);
- James Li (MDC Utility Services Manager);
- David Hopman (MDC Asset and Operations Manager);
- Ken Downing (MDC Technical Services Officer);
- Michael Hewison (Independent Consultant for CDC) and;
- Hamish Wesney (Boffa Miskell – Facilitator for WOWG).

The meetings from time to time, also extended to include briefings with Pim Borren (CE MDC), Graeme Campbell (Manager, Flood Protection, GWRC), Wayne O'Donnell (General Manager, GWRC).

Table 2 outlines a time line of WOWG meetings, their topics and key decisions from these meetings

Table 2: Timeline of WOWG Meeting Dates, Topics and Key Decisions

Date	Meeting Topics	Key Decisions
30 October 2015	- Project Plan	Project Plan confirmed
13 November 2015	- Climate Change - Freeboard - Key Terms	
28 January 2016	- Draft MWH Rainfall-Runoff Modelling Report - Reviewer of Rainfall-Runoff Modelling Report	Peer reviewer selected
21 April 2016	- Peer Review of Rainfall-Runoff Modelling Report - Modelling Outputs	Preliminary list of model outputs
22 June 2016	- Final MWH Rainfall-Runoff Modelling Report	Hydrology parameters
4 July 2017	- Modelling Update - Climate Change - Freeboard - Model Review/Audit Process	Re-confirmed hydrology parameters Climate change factor Sensitivity testing factors
18 December 2017	- Modelling Update - Calibration - Sensitivity testing	Flow for Colombo Road in 1998 flood event adjusted Calibration flood events Model outputs
27 February 2018	- 1998 Flood Calibration - 2012 Flood Calibration - Peer Review of Model - Sensitivity Scenarios	Reviewer/auditor of model selected
8 June 2018	- Model Peer Review Outcomes - 1998 Flood Calibration - Climate Change - Sensitivity Scenarios Results	Accepted model peer review findings Re-confirmed climate change factor
26 July 2018	- Sensitivity Scenarios Results - Producing Flood Hazard Maps	Sensitivity scenarios to be used for flood hazard maps Flood hazard maps to be produced
24 August 2018	- 1947 Flood Information - Sensitivity Scenarios Results - Draft Flood Hazard Maps	Re-confirmed sensitivity scenarios to be used for flood hazard maps
24 September 2018	- 1947 Flood Information - Sensitivity Scenarios Report - Terminology	Flood Hazard Maps
5 February 2019	- Flood Hazard Maps and GIS Data - Ruamahanga/Waipoua Confluence - Proposed Response to Waipoua urban reach for inclusion in FMP - Engagement on Draft FMP	Flood Hazard Maps Waipoua urban reach response
5 June 2019	- Independent Audit Report Findings and Recommendations	All recommendations in Audit Report to be implemented and changes to FMP

3.3 Stage 1 Engagement Overview

Stage 1 engagement ran from 16 July to 16 September 2018. The purpose of this engagement was to seek feedback on the draft versions of Volume 1 and 2.

Approximately 400 people engaged with us at numerous events, with many more reached via external publications, social media, and the Te Kāuru website and radio interviews.

Table 3: Number of people attending coffee groups (by river)

Coffee Group	Number of people who attended
Waingawa Coffee Groups	34
Waipoua Coffee Groups	20
Ruamahanga Coffee Groups	59
Kopuaranga Coffee Groups	13
Whangaehu Coffee Group	5
Taueru Coffee Group	3

Table 4: Number of people engaged with at Stage 1 events

Event	Number of people engaged with
Coffee Group Meetings	134
Masterton Farmers Market	126
Carterton Farmers Markets	96
Emailed feedback	10
Posted feedback	3
Online feedback	13
Drop-in Centres	25
TOTAL	407

3.3.1 Stage 1 Engagement activities

A 12-page summary document was produced to provide the public with a concise summary of Volume 1. Within the summary document we also included: a feedback form (which could be free posted back); one-page summary of how Te Kāuru links with the Ruamāhanga Whaitua. This was the main document for handing out at all consultation events.

During Stage 1 Engagement, Te Kāuru project team and Subcommittee members attended engagement activities including:

- Rural Landowner engagement
 - 22 small group discussions, called ‘coffee groups’, which were hosted by members of the community for riverside landowners;
 - Individual letters were also sent to all riverside landowners in the Te Kāuru catchment (467 people);



Figure 3: Mia who attended one of the coffee group meetings (July 2018)

- Stalls at the Farmers Market
 - Masterton (11 Aug, 1 Sept & 8 Sept 2018)
 - Carterton (12 Aug & 2 Sept 2018)



Figure 4: GWRC Councillor Adrienne Staples talking to the public at the Carterton Farmers Market (August 2018)

- Three drop-in centres;
 - Gladstone (4 Sept 2018)
 - Carterton (6 Sept 2018)
 - Masterton (8 Sept 2018)



Figure 5: Drop-in centre set up in Gladstone (September 2018)

- A district wide brochure drop to Masterton and a brochure drop to those in the Te Kāuru catchment in the Carterton district
- Media and social media
 - Information in the local papers;
 - Social media campaigns;
 - Paid radio interviews with Chair of the Te Kāuru Subcommittee Bob Francis and Councillor Adrienne Staples;
 - Information on the [Te Kāuru](#) website.

3.3.2 Stage 1 Engagement Outcomes

Stage 1 engagement highlighted a number of areas where further work was needed, such as ‘how will pest plants and animals be managed?’ or ‘how will the planting be implemented?’ As a result the project team undertook a number of work streams to ensure the key themes were addressed.

All of these work streams resulted in changes and clarifications within the draft FMP and in turn answered the questions people had asked throughout the engagement period. A separate response to specific questions asked during the coffee meetings was sent to each attendee.

3.4 Stage 2 Engagement Overview

The purpose of Stage 2 was to seek feedback on Volume 1 and 3 of Te Kāuru, with particular emphasis on Volume 3.

Stage Two engagement was broken into three sub-stages, which were used to talk to the community about different aspects of the management for the flood risk from the Waipoua River through the Masterton urban area. The stages, their purpose and number of attendees by event is summarised in Table 5.

Table 5: Stage 2 Engagement Statistics

	Stage 2A	Stage 2B	Stage 2C
<i>Date</i>	1 – 11 Nov 2018	6 – 9 Dec 2018	23 Feb – 3 Mar 2019
<i>Purpose</i>	Engagement on updated draft flood maps for Masterton urban area.	Engagement of possible flood management approaches for Masterton urban area.	Engagement on the proposed flood management approaches for Masterton urban area.
	Number of people who attended*		
<i>Meeting with Oxford St Residents</i>	12	24	15
<i>Masterton Farmers Market</i>	60	20	53
<i>Masterton Car boot sale</i>	64	34	107
<i>Drop-in centres</i>	4	3	1
<i>Papawai & Kaikōkiri Trusts Meeting</i>	-	-	6
<i>Waipoua Kaitiaki Group Meeting</i>	-	-	7
Total	140	81	189

*This number does not include social media, website hits or external publications

3.4.1 Stage 2A Engagement

(a) Activities

Stage 2A engagement sought feedback on the updated draft flood maps for the Waipoua River through Masterton urban area. During this time engagement took the following forms:

- A small group information session with residents of Oxford Street (7 November 2018)
- Stalls at the Masterton Farmers Markets on two consecutive weekends (3 and 10 November 2018)
- Stalls at the Masterton Car Boot Sale on two consecutive weekends (4 and 11 November 2018)
- A drop-in session at the Masterton Library (7 November 2018)
- A letter and information drop to all residents and property owners in Oxford Street and affected areas of Akura Road
- Sit down with operators of Mawley Park
- Information in the Wairarapa Times Age (advertorial)
- Social media campaigns

- Information on the [Te Kāuru](#) website

(b) Outcomes

Stage 2A engagement highlighted an on-going mistrust of flood risk mapping in the Masterton community. There was also a general appreciation from some community members of assessing the risk, and planning for management of the risk in the future.

3.4.2 Stage 2B Engagement

(a) Activities

Stage 2B engagement ran from 6 to 9 December 2018 and was to discuss with the public the possible flood management approaches and options for the Waipoua River through the Masterton urban area. A brochure outlining five flood management approaches was developed to distribute and discuss with the community.

Engagement took the follow forms:

- A letter and brochure drop to all residents and property owners in Oxford Street and affected areas of Akura Road
- A small group information session with residents of Oxford Street (6 December 2018)
- Stalls at the Masterton Farmers Market and Car Boot Sale (8 and 9 December 2018)
- A drop-in session at the Masterton Club (8 December 2018)
- Information in the Wairarapa Times Age (advertisement)
- Social media campaign
- Information on the [Te Kāuru](#) website

(b) Outcomes

During each of the engagement sessions we had pages with each of the five flood management options on tables for people to put stickers on which options they supported. The results are listed in Table 6.

Table 6: Support for the differnt flood management options – community

Flood management option	Number supporting
Upgrade or construct stopbanks	8
Improve conveyance of flood water	8
Increase upstream storage	25
Flood resilience and community preparedness	9
Catchment management	9

The community conversations were generally positive, and the community was pleased that plans were being made to manage flood risk. It was quite obvious from community feedback that dams were thought of as a great opportunity for both flood protection and water storage. However when this option was reviewed the costs were prohibitive.

There was a desire from most people we spoke with to manage the risk of flooding to Oxford Street as soon as possible. The residents of Oxford Street will need to remain a key stakeholder group for particular engagement and consideration, particularly during implementation of the FMP.

3.4.3 Stage 2C Engagement

(a) Activities

Stage 2C engagement was run from 23 February to 3 March 2019 to seek feedback and discuss the proposed flood management approaches for the Waipoua River through Masterton urban area, Volume 3.

An A4 folded brochure was delivered to all properties in the Te Kāuru catchment outlining the proposed five stage approach. The 12 page summary document, along with a letter inviting residents to a session at Mawley Park, was delivered to all houses on Oxford Street.

Posters advertising when and where Te Kāuru engagement would take place were put up in several locations in Masterton: New World, Pak'n'Save, Public library (along with a Volume 1 and 3), Aratoi, and the MDC offices.

An updated version of Volume 1, as well as a summary of changes that were made to Volume 1, were also available.

The engagement took a number of forms, including:

- A meeting with members of the Papawai & Kaikōkirikiri Trusts (25 February 2019)
- A small group information session with members of a Waipoua Kaitiaki group (26 February 2019)
- A letter and brochure drop to all residents and property owners in Oxford Street and affected areas of Akura Road
- A small group information session with residents of Oxford Street (27 February 2019)
- Stalls at the Masterton Farmers Market and Car Boot Sale (23/24 February and 2/3 March 2019)
- Two drop-in sessions at the Masterton Club (28 February and 2 March 2019)
- Information in the Wairarapa Times Age and Wairarapa Midweek (advertisements)
- Social media campaign
- Information on the [Te Kāuru](#) website

(b) Outcomes

The conversations we had during Stage 2C engagement were varied, as always, but almost everyone we spoke to supported the idea of a staged approach for implementing the outcomes for the Masterton urban area. The concept of gathering more data was acknowledged as important, particularly during the small group discussions.

Following this engagement, feedback had been collected on all three volumes of the FMP. The next steps were to take the volumes and appropriate feedback and combine it into a single proposed Floodplain Management Plan. This was then presented to the community through a formal consultation process, named Stage 3 engagement.

4. Phase Three: Preparation of the Floodplain Management Plan

Phase three of floodplain management planning is about achieving sustainable solutions. The purpose of this phase was to formally consult and seek submissions on the proposed

Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga Floodplain Management Plan (a combination of Volumes 1, 2 and 3).

4.1 Stage 3 Engagement Overview

Stage 3 was the formal consultation period on the proposed Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga Floodplain Management Plan (Te Kāuru), which ran from 13 March to 14 April 2019. Consultation events and activities were largely based between 23 March and 7 April 2019. Submissions closed on 14 April 2019.

The purpose of this consultation was to present the proposed Te Kāuru Floodplain Management Plan to the community and seek submissions on the plan. Volumes 1, 2 and 3 have been combined into one document containing Part 1 – Background and Overview and Part 2 – Location Specific Values, Issues and Responses.

Overall approximately 530 people engaged with us at events, with many more reached through the external publications such as the newspaper and social media.

Table 7: Number of people engaged with at Stage 3 events

Event	Number of people engaged with
Bankside BBQ	85
Train station handouts	190
Masterton Farmers Market	116
Carterton Farmers Market	40
Masterton Car Boot Sale	94
Farming for the Future	5
Aratoi's Opening of WAI	2
Total	532

4.1.1 Stage 3 Engagement Activities

A 20-page summary document was produced to provide the public with a concise summary of the proposed FMP. Within the summary document we also included: a submission form; guidelines for submitters; and a freepost envelope. This was the main document for handing out at all consultation events with over 450 being given out to the public.

During Stage 3 consultation, the Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) Te Kāuru project team and Subcommittee members attended events to provide the community with the opportunity to discuss the proposed Floodplain Management Plan.

The consultation took a number of forms, including:

- An A4 folded brochure was delivered to all properties in the Te Kāuru catchment outlining the proposed FMP and that formal submissions are open until 14 April 2019.
- A letter, submission form and freepost envelope sent to:
 - All residents and property owners in Oxford Street and affected areas of Akura Road;
 - Stakeholders who we did not have an email address for;
 - All riverside landowners who did not attend a coffee group;
 - River Road residents within the modelled flood risk area (including the River Road major project response);

- Emails (included a submission form) sent to:
 - Coffee group attendees (Stage 1)
 - People who previously provided feedback
 - Stakeholder groups previously identified
 - Subcommittee members to forward to any contacts

- Events and meetings included:
 - Bankside BBQ's (30 and 31 March 2019)
 - Stall at the Masterton Farmers Market (23 and 30 March and 6 April 2019)
 - Stall at Carterton Farmers Market (31 March and 7 April 2019)
 - Stall at the Masterton Car Boot Sale (24 and 31 March and 7 April 2019)
 - Farming for the future conference (27 May 2019)
 - Aratoi Exhibition open of WAI (29 March 2019)
 - Community walk by at Waipoua River and Henley Lake (at various times through the process)
 - Meeting with Fish and Game (2 April 2019)
 - Train Station handouts (Masterton, Solway, Renall Street and Carterton Stations from 5.30am, 28 and 29 March and 1 and 2 April 2019 respectively)

- Media and Social Media
 - Information in the Wairarapa Times Age and Wairarapa Midweek (advertisements)
 - Radio adverts on The Sound, The Breeze, More FM, Magic Talk
 - Social media campaign on Facebook and Instagram
 - Information on the Te Kāuru website

As per the previous engagement process, advertising when and where Te Kāuru engagement events would take place were put up in several locations in Masterton: New World, Pak'n'Save, Public library (along with a Part 1 and 2), Aratoi, and the Masterton District Council (MDC) offices. Information and advertising was also placed at the Carterton public library.

Additionally, we also installed four signs at different locations: Carpark at Villa Street, Swing Bridge entrance at Queen Elizabeth Park (Masterton), Colombo Road entrance to McJorrow Park and at Percy Reserve (Fig. 6).



Figure 6: Signs at different locations alongside the Waipoua and Ruamāhanga Rivers

The conversations we had again varied, but we did find that a lot of people had already heard about Te Kāuru and as a result some had come down to see us specifically. We had reoccurring topics regarding water storage and water quality, but also specific questions around individual properties and the impacts for them. Generally, people were polite and interested in learning more about what we were proposing.

4.1.2 Stage 3 Engagement Outcomes

61 submissions were received in total during Stage 3 engagement.

Once the submission period was closed (14 April 2019), the submissions were collated and summarised into a key themes report and a report with officers recommended responses for a Hearings Subcommittee that was established by the Te Kāuru Subcommittee on 11 April 2019.

Hearings were held on 29 and 30 April 2019, where 20 people had the opportunity to speak to their submissions.

On 22 May 2019, the Hearings Subcommittee reconvened to finalise the recommendations report, which will then be presented to the Te Kāuru Subcommittee on 11 June 2019.

5. Next Steps

Stage 3 was the last engagement as part of the development of the Te Kāuru FMP.

There will be further communications with our partners, stakeholders and the community regarding adoption of the FMP. This will include meetings, media releases, social media campaigns, and letters to those who submitted on the FMP.

Community engagement and participation will also form a key part of the implementation of the Te Kāuru FMP, and appropriate communications around these opportunities will continue throughout the implementation of the FMP.

Please note: Full reports on Stage 1 & 2; and Stage 3 Engagement are available on request.

‘Guidelines for Floodplain Management Planning’ (GWRC, 2013) is also available on request or from the Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) website and outlines the process for developing a Floodplain Management Plan (FMP).



greater WELLINGTON
REGIONAL COUNCIL
Te Pane Matua Taiao

Report 2019.235
Date 29 May 2019
File CCAB-12-403

Committee Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga FMP Subcommittee
Author Francie Morrow

Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga FMP Project Manager's Report

1. Purpose

To update the Subcommittee regarding general items that influence or are a part of the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga Floodplain Management Plan (Te Kāuru), as well as outlining other flood protection activities that are being undertaken within the catchment area by Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC).

2. Environment Committee endorsement of Proposed FMP

On 21 March 2019 the Environment Committee resolved to release the proposed Te Kāuru FMP for a final round of formal public consultation.

The proposed Te Kāuru FMP incorporates all three volumes of the draft Te Kāuru FMP and changes resulting from the initial rounds of public engagement on the draft volumes.

3. Stage 3 consultation

Stage 3 consultation period was from 13 March to 14 April 2019, with submissions open until 14 April 2019 and late submissions accepted up until 18 April 2019.

A number of consultation events were undertaken as illustrated by the table below:

Event	Date
Farmers Market Masterton	23 and 30 March, and 6 April 2019
Farmers Market Carterton	24 March and 7 April 2019
Masterton Car Boot Sale	24 and 31 March, and 7 April 2019
Bankside BBQ	30 and 31 March 2019

Information (FMP, Summary document, submission forms and brochures) was also placed at the Masterton and Carterton Libraries, and Masterton District Council,

with posters put up at Masterton New World and Pak n Save. Four signs were also erected at different sites in Masterton – along the Waipoua River (Villa Street carpark), Queen Elizabeth Park (at the Swing bridge), Colombo Road entrance to McJorow Park and Percy's Reserve.

A total of 61 submissions were received, eight in support, 13 neutral and 40 against. Of the 61 submitters 20 wished to be heard.

A Stage 3 consultation report is included as [Attachment 1](#) to this report.

4. Hearings

On 11 April 2019 the Subcommittee resolved to establish a hearing subcommittee to consider written and oral feedback on both the proposed Te Kāuru FMP. The Subcommittee also adopted terms of reference for the hearing subcommittee.

The hearing was held over two days, 29 and 30 April 2019. The first session on 29 April 2019 commenced at 7pm and concluded at 8pm with a total of 4 submitters speaking. On 30 April 2019 the hearing commenced at 8:30am and was concluded by 2pm, with a total of 16 submitters speaking.

A report outlining the hearing process and Hearings Subcommittee recommendations is included as separate report at this meeting (Report 2019.232).

5. Independent audit

GWRC's standard internal process is to obtain an independent audit report of the hydrology and hydraulic modelling used to develop the flood hazard maps for the Te Kāuru FMP.

The audit process was split into two parts, review of the hydrology and review of the hydraulic model. The audit process was also agreed with a community group calling itself WAG Too. Land River Sea Consulting was appointed to undertake the audit.

A full report on the independent audit process and outcomes is included as a separate report at this meeting (Report 2019.233).

6. River scheme meetings

The river scheme meetings for schemes within the Te Kāuru catchment were undertaken in May 2019. Attendance by riverside landowners was quite low as has been the trend for a number of years. The consultation and hearings process was discussed at each of the meeting and there was acknowledgement of the sound process following by the Hearings Subcommittee.

7. Operations and maintenance update

The Flood Protection department has been engaged in a number of works within the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamahanga area. A summary of these works for each river is provided below.

Waipoua

- Gravel groyne maintenance in the rural reach.

- Continued work in urban reach to remove problem vegetation and overhanging trees from right bank berm areas.
- Stopbank maintenance in rural reach
- Old Mans Beard control through urban reach



Photo 1&2: Waipoua River berm clearing of old trees & problem weeds in urban reach



Photo 3: Waipoua River: Poplar tree removal, willow & native tree planting & gravel groynes near Matahiwi Rd

Waingawa

- Island vegetation clearing with bulldozer in mid reaches of river.
- River erosion bays developing below South Rd that were threatening to go beyond outer buffer line, gravel groynes constructed & willows planted between to stabilise the sites
- Gravel extraction on problem beaches below South Road
- Continued work on channel alignment problems in lower reach of Waingawa River.



Photo 4: Waingawa River gravel groyne construction



Photo 5: Waingawa River beach vegetation clearing

Upper Ruamahanga – Mt Bruce

- Vegetation clearing of beaches with bulldozer
- Old Man's Beard control at Black Rock Road
- Gravel extraction from problem beaches



Photo 6: Treated section of OMB



Photo 7: Gravel extraction from problem beach to take pressure off opposite river bank

Upper Ruamahanga – Te Ore Ore

- Stopbank maintenance: removal of poplar trees in stopbank

- Vegetation clearing of beaches with bulldozer
- Old Man's Beard control through river reach

Upper Ruamahanga – Gladstone

- Dakins Road Rock Groyne Project with CDC
- Willow cabling on erosion corner at Kokotau
- Old Man's Beard control through river reach
- Erosion bay at Ahiaruhe threatening stopbank armoured with river gravels.
- Channel alignment work at Te Whiti to control bank erosion



Photo 8: Gladstone reach, Dakins Rd rock groyne construction



Photo 9: Gladstone reach, Willow cabling

8. Waiohine Floodplain Management Plan update

The Waiohine project team has been focusing on addressing river management, environmental aspects and emergency management in the Waiohine catchment. They have sought the advice of experts in these fields and have subsequently met with:

- Ian Fuller, Massey university (Morphologist);
- GWRC Biodiversity;
- WREMO; and
- GWRC Operations staff.

Significant activities since the last report have included:

- Working with CF Projects Ltd to produce a final alignment for the preferred stopbanking solution. This is an iterative process that is nearing on completion.
- Completing Stage 1 of the Te Uru o Tane Urupā drainage works. This involved minor drainage work to remove surface water from the urupā entrance and adjacent carpark.
- Ongoing liaison with the Friends of the Waiohine River, particularly about how the community should be involved in ongoing river management and implementation of the River Plan;
- Developing an outline of the preferred approach to river management, this in particular has focused on gravel management.

Next steps include:

- Meeting with Wahaitua Implementation Plan (WIP) and Proposed Natural Resource Plan (PNRP) policy writers to gain a better understanding of how these plans will influence the Waiohine River Plan;
- Further deliberation on river management before meeting again with GWRC operations staff;
- Consultation with land owners affected by the preferred stopbanking option;
- Producing a draft River Plan;
- Progressing the preliminary design of stage 2 of the Te Uru o Tane Urupā drainage works. This involves stopbanking works to protect the urupā from larger flood events in the Waiohine River;
- Refining concepts of funding, i.e. who should pay; and
- Recommending approaches to the ongoing river management to be tested in the community.

The Project Team facilitator estimates progress at 85% with a degree of uncertainty around the submission/consultation and final plan drafting stage. He aims to have a draft form of the River Plan finished in July.

9. Acknowledgement of Subcommittee

GWRC wish to thank the Te Kōwhiri Subcommittee for their time, tremendous efforts and dedication to preparing a floodplain management plan for the Upper Ruamahanga catchment.

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.

Officers have considered the effect of the matter on the climate. Officers recommend that the matter will have an effect that is not considered significant.

Officers note that the matter does not affect the Council's interests in the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) or the Permanent Forest Sink Initiative (PFSI)

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.

GWRC plans for climate change in assessing the degree of future flood hazard and in determining an appropriate response. There are only specific, limited situations in which climate change is not relevant (for example, planning for present-day emergency management).

In assessing flood hazard and determining appropriate structural and/or non-structural responses in areas subject to flood risk, GWRC is applying a rainfall increase of 20% to the flood hydrology in the FMP to account for climate change over the next 100 years.

Guidance from the Ministry for the Environment will be updated from time to time and our approach will be revised in line with any updates.

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:

Francie Morrow
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Plans

Report approved by:

Andy Brown
Team Leader,
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Report approved by:

Alistair J N Allan
Manager (Acting),
Flood Protection

Report approved by:

Wayne O'Donnell
General Manager,
Catchment Management

Attachment 1 - Stage 3 consultation report

Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan

Stage 3 Consultation Report:

Proposed Floodplain Management Plan

13 March to 14 April 2019

1. Stage 3 consultation process

Stage 3 was the formal consultation period on the proposed Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan (Te Kāuru), which ran from 13 March to 14 April 2019. Consultation events and activities were largely based between 23 March and 7 April 2019. Submissions closed on 14 April 2019.

The purpose of this consultation was to present the proposed Te Kāuru Floodplain Management Plan to the community and seek submissions on the plan. Volumes 1, 2 and 3 have been combined into one document containing Part 1 – Background and Overview and Part 2 – Location Specific Values, Issues and Responses.

A 20-page summary document was produced to provide the public with a concise summary of the proposed FMP. Within the summary document we also included: a submission form; guidelines for submitters; and a freepost envelope. This was the main document for handing out at all consultation events with over 450 being given out to the public.

During Stage 3 consultation, the GWRC Te Kāuru project team and Subcommittee members attended various events to provide the community with the opportunity to discuss the proposed Floodplain Management Plan.

The consultation took a number of forms, including:

- An A4 folded brochure was delivered to all properties in the Te Kāuru catchment outlining the proposed FMP and that formal submissions are open until 14 April 2019.
- A letter, submission form and freepost envelope sent to:
 - All residents and property owners in Oxford Street and affected areas of Akura Road;
 - Stakeholders who we did not have an email address for;
 - All riverside landowners who did not attend a coffee group;
 - River Road residents within the modelled flood risk area (including the River Road major project response);
- Emails (included a submission form) sent to:
 - Coffee group attendees (Stage 1)
 - People who previously provided feedback
 - Stakeholder groups previously identified
 - Subcommittee members to forward to any contacts
- Bankside BBQ's (30 and 31 March 2019)
- Stall at the Masterton Farmers Market (23 and 30 March and 6 April 2019)
- Stall at Carterton Market (31 March and 7 April 2019)
- Stall at the Car Boot Sale (24 and 31 March and 7 April 2019)
- Aratoi Exhibition open of WAI (29 March 2019)
- Community walk by at Waipoua River and Henley Lake (various times through the process)

Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan

- Meeting with Fish and Game (2 April 2019)
- Train Station handouts (Masterton, Solway, Renall Street and Carterton Stations from 5.30am, 28 and 29 March and 1 and 2 April respectively)
- Information in the Wairarapa Times Age and Wairarapa Midweek (advertisements)
- Radio adverts on The Sound, The Breeze, More FM, Magic Talk
- Social media campaign on Facebook and Instagram
- Information on the [Te Kāuru](#) website

As per the last engagement process, advertising when and where Te Kāuru engagement would take place were put up in several locations in Masterton: New World, PaknSave, Public library (along with a Part 1 and 2), Aratoi, and the MDC offices.

Additionally, we also installed four signs at difference locations: Carpark at Villa Street, Swing Bridge entrance at QEP, Colombo Road entrance to McJorrow Park and at Percy Reserve.



Overall approximately 530 people engaged with us at various events, with many more reached through the external publications such as the newspaper and social media.

2. Bankside BBQ

Given the poor attendance at the 'drop in sessions' during the last round of engagement in February 2019, we decided to try something different for our consultation events. A Bankside BBQ was held on the right bank of the Waipoua River on 30 and 31 March 2019 between 10:00am and 2:00pm each day. It was a beautiful weekend to hold this event.

We organised to have a BBQ with free sausages and bacon butties, as well as a few snacks (chocolate fish and apples), and cold drinks, and free coffee vouchers at Farriers for people who engaged with us. We also had a very talented face painter for a couple of hours each day, a painting station for the kids, giant connect four and beanbags to lounge around in. Amanda also led several critter hunting sessions down at the river.

Saturday was quieter than we were hoping for. We had approximately 15 people stop by, including a couple of kids. One community member commented that they had received a copy of the summary document at the train station, and another said, "You can't say you guys haven't consulted on this". Several of the people had come down specifically to talk to us, and others were passers-by that were using the river's recreational trails.

Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan

Sunday was a lot busier. We placed a GWRC branded ute up on the road in a very visible location and placed our Te Kāuru sign and the “free sausages” sign up on the ute. This attracted a lot more attention and we were very busy talking to people all day. An estimated 70 people came to our Bankside BBQ on the Sunday, including about 20 kids. The ‘free sausage’ incentive proved to be a good crowd puller and pleaser, and the face painter was very popular. While the (mostly) children were waiting to have their faces painted, we had the opportunity to talk to their caregivers about our proposed FMP. There were some members of the community that stayed down at our BBQ for over an hour, learning about our project and enjoying the space by the river.

Pam Graham from the Wairarapa Times Age came down on the Sunday and wrote an article for the Monday paper (see Section 5).

There was a lot of positive feedback on the plan from people we spoke to; many were keen to see the recreational facilities on the river enhanced in the long term, particularly on the left bank. Some community members expressed their concerns about potential erosion of their property. One person suggested an app for people to use on the river to know: when the river might flood, algae updates, safe to swim information, river access points, etc. Another person suggested a designated recreational space for motorbikes near McJorow Park.



3. Farmers Markets – Masterton

Te Kāuru project team and Subcommittee members attended the Masterton Farmers Markets for three consecutive weekends during the consultation period. A total of 116 people were engaged with across the three events as outlined in Table 1.

Table 1: Number of people engaged with at farmers markets in Masterton

Event	Number of people engaged with
Farmers Market Masterton 23 March 2019	27
Farmers Market Masterton 30 March 2019	58
Farmers Market Masterton 6 April 2019	31

Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan

Farmers Market – 23 March 2019

On Saturday 23 March 2019 a stall was held at the Masterton Farmers Market in the Farrier's carpark. The farmers market started off quite slowly however picked up through the latter part of the morning. There was a range of people stopping by talking with us. Fisherman and recreation people more widely represented. The general comments were:

- Water quality seems to be getting better;
- Keeping the water level and flow up;
- Storage (for water supply) needed;
- The need to keep in mind the urban storm water and river flood cross over; and
- That we were trying to get people interested/passionate about their rivers.

Farmers Market – 30 March 2019

The stall at the Masterton Farmers Market on 30 March 2019 was a successful morning. We spoke with approximately 58 people. Many people had already heard of the plan and already had information. This is a great sign the engagement and consultation processes have been working. One family had been down at the Bankside BBQ. Some comments and discussion points from the day included:

- MDC shouldn't be issuing more housing consents without considering water storage. I have already filled in a submission form for your plan. [This plan is regarding flood and erosion protection, rather than water storage]. You could have a dam that is for both flood protection and water storage, it worked in Timaru.
- Had received a summary document at the train station and wanted more information on the Paierau Road major project response
- I will have a good read of this, thanks
- Good for you for consulting, it's great to see
- I've already got a booklet
- Supportive of the urban plan regarding pathways, plantings etc. This will be beautiful and functional for the floods. River Road has a good swimming hole, but the greater good is more important.
- I walk up the Waipoua, I am definitely interested
- I got the brochure about this in the mail last week
- Is there going to be a bypass? Are you going to improve the walkways etc. on the Waipoua to make it more user-friendly?
- I won't make a submission, but I'm interested to know what's going on
- I don't know much about it, but I think it's great to try and do these things in an intelligent way
- A fisherman noted that Fish and Game say to take photos of the rivers. Was very interested in planting the buffers and giving the river more room
- Concerned about gravel build up around Matahiwi Road
- Maori Women's Welfare league took some information for their Ruamāhanga branch
- Received a letter about the River Road major project response and came to talk to us. Wants to make sure the first groyne is large as it will get hit hard by the Ruamāhanga, thinks it's a

Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan

good plan. It is helpful when the Waipoua is in flood as it pushes the Ruamāhanga over to the left bank.

- Interested in water storage and the Water Wairarapa project
- I'm 70 years old so I don't need to know about any of this
- I'm interested in what changes you are making

Farmers Market – 6 April 2019

A chilly morning at the market however it was still bustling with people. We spoke to 31 people where many commented they had already had their say. We spoke to returning people who wanted to see the latest/final draft and many summary pamphlets were taken away. A summary of the comments below:

- I am aware of Te Kāuru and I'm involved in the Rathkeale discussions
- Yes, I've had my say thanks x5
- Interested in the public space and ensuring more walking opportunities
- It would be great to build an access way across the Waipoua River at the railway bridge x2
- I saw someone drop some rubbish down at the river car park. I wonder why they don't respect that space.
- I think it's important to keep picking up rubbish next to rivers
- I'm a visitor from Wellington, I don't know too much about flooding but I value swimming and recreational opportunities that river provides
- What does the buffer approach really mean for me and my property? Will I lose land?
- Need more water storage, Masterton is getting drier
- I think we need to be more efficient with our water in summer to help river water levels

4. Carterton Farmers Markets

Te Kāuru project team and Subcommittee members attended the Carterton Farmers Markets for two weekends during the consultation period. A total of 40 people were engaged with across the three events as outlined in Table 2.

Table 2: Number of people engaged with at the Carterton market

Event	Number of people engaged with
Carterton Farmers Market 24 March 2019	15
Carterton Farmers Market 7 April 2019	25

Carterton Farmers Market – 24 March 2019

On Sunday 24 March a stall was held at the Carterton Farmers Market, fifteen people took away summary documents. Interesting questions that were asked included the boundary between Greater Wellington's area and Pahiatua and how that works in terms of catchments. We spoke to one woman who hadn't heard of the FMP at all. We also spoke to a man who said "let it flood!"

Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan

Carterton Farmers Market – 7 April 2019

The Carterton Farmer Markets were quite quiet on Sunday 7 April 2019, however approximately 25 people stopped and spoke to us about the Te Kāuru FMP. Some comments from community members included:

- You young people need to make sure you have access to the older people who have been around a long time
- Is this the Waiohine River by Greytown?
- I am philosophically against stopbanks, the river should be allowed to use the floodplain
- We need a similar urgency for this as to what they have done with the gun laws. You are doing a very important thing here.
- Let's get this sorted!

5. Car Boot Sales – Masterton

Te Kāuru project team and Subcommittee members attended the Masterton Car Boot Sales for three consecutive weekends during the consultation period. A total of 94 people were engaged with across the three events as outlined in Table 3.

Table 3: Number of people engaged with at the car boot sales in Masterton

Event	Number of people engaged with
Car Boot Sale Masterton 24 March 2019	35
Car Boot Sale Masterton 31 March 2019	25
Car Boot Sale Masterton 7 April 2019	34

Car boot sale – 24 March 2019

On 24 March 2019 a stall was hosted on a beautiful Wairarapa morning at the Masterton Car Boot Sale. The market was full of stall holders as early as 7:15am. We spoke to 35 people throughout the morning. The people we spoke with were quite interested in what we were proposing and asked questions about the different reaches of Te Kāuru. Again, there was the question of why we would not consider upstream storage for water supply for the region. We also had two people talking about the current Mangatāre Stream discussions.

Some comments included:

- Rathkeale – you should just let it flood out, don't bother protecting it
- "Why are we not putting up pictures of floods in this document? We need to see the real footage"
- Why don't you make the rivers deeper like you used to
- Do you still dredge? You should to make the rivers deeper
- Pollution - what are you doing about the pollution?
- I like this idea of the buffers, can understand why we can't do that in town though
- What about aquifer recharging? Is this going to happen?
- Kopuaranga scheme member has fenced his stretch at his own cost and now others who didn't are getting a 50% subsidy to do it! Not fair! Also wanted to put in some limestone

Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan

groynes but wasn't allowed to. Wants to make sure we keep clearing the islands if we are going to let the river have more room.

Car boot sale – 31 March 2019

Interestingly the day was a beautiful one in the Wairarapa (yet again) however the number of stalls was down, and some set up later in the morning than the 7am start and left before the 12 noon finish. Not sure what other events were on to explain the drop in stall numbers. We set up the stall in the same lane as the vege truck to take advantage of the foot traffic.

We spoke to approximately 25 people throughout the market between 7:00am and 12:00pm. We had about five people that had not heard of the Te Kāuru FMP at all. They were not river property owners but did live Masterton/Carterton. We had another five who were riverside property owners and had come down specifically to talk after receiving documents via the mail outs. The property owners wanted to see if anything around their properties or surrounds had changed since the last consultation. There was one property owner who was doing a subdivision so had come to see whether their property was still within the flood hazard area with the new map models. None of the property owners seemed to have any changes that they wanted to submit on. A River Road property owner asked whether the swimming hole at the confluence had/would be taken into consideration when the proposed works were undertaken. We noted this and also gave out submission forms and encouraged a submission to be made.

A couple of comments made regarding storage of water at upper reaches for the whole region and where the group was that was looking at this. We had a comment from one gentleman who said "You're still talking about it; by the time you do anything I'll be dead!" Otherwise we didn't have any standout objectors/objections.

There was also a general feel that water quality had improved and a general overall interest in the approach and the major projects and timing of these. Also, there was a lot of support and keenness to see implementation.

Lovely incident where a young girl perhaps 3/4yrs old came walking towards the river photo sign calling out that she wanted to go see her river. Very cute and also thought provoking as it will be her generation that will be in charge in 30-40yrs.

Car boot sale – 7 April 2019

It was a chilly cloudy start to the day, however, luckily no rain. Thank you Janine Ogg for lending your gazebo, it was definitely needed. We park up across from the vege truck to again take advantage of the foot traffic.

We spoke to approximately 34 people throughout the morning. A lot of people had heard about Te Kāuru, which was great to hear. A River Road resident came down to talk about the information she had received in her letter box (letter drop) and was very interesting in the major project at River Road. She said she will submit as she wanted to see more groynes along the River Road edge of the river.

We had some very entertaining moments with a number of very friendly people. The lure of lollies was a hot topic as well as the hunt for the "long blonde".

Te Kōwhiri Upper Ruamahanga Floodplain Management Plan

We had the reoccurring themes of Masterton needing water storage and that the rivers are all polluted.

At least two Oxford Street residents came to talk to us; they took away a summary document and indicated that they will be submitting. We also had a number of people asking how much it was all going to cost and where the money was going to come from.

And finally, we had a lovely gentleman say that he had a lady come to his Lincoln Road property and say that we'd get a flood every 100 years and he said he was fine as he had his rubber ring.

6. Train station handouts

Two officers woke up bright and early to hand out summary documents to those waiting to catch one of the morning trains to Wellington. The trains depart at 5:45am, 6:20am, and 6:50am from Masterton. At all stations most people were friendly and interested in taking the document with only a small percentage declining. In total 190 summary documents were handed out to those at the stations.

Table 4: Summary documents handed out at various train stations

Event	Number of people who took the summary document
Masterton Train Station – Thur 28 March 2019	65
Solway Train Station – Fri 29 March 2019	35
Renall Street Train Station – Mon 1 April 2019	21
Carterton Train Station – Tue 2 April 2019	69

Masterton

On Thursday 28 March 2019, two officers handed out documents at the Masterton train station. Around 70% (65 people) of the people offered the summary documents were willing to take them, while the remaining 30% politely declined. Only a very small number of people walked by without acknowledging the officers. A couple of people declined as they said they were already familiar with the project.

Of particular note were a young kid (about 8 years old) and his mother. The mother indicated that she wasn't interested and went to walk away; however the child said that he was very interested and was happy to take the document. He then went on to ask his mum what a submission was, to which Francie explained that we just want to know what you think we should do to manage the rivers. His response was 'I think you should keep the rivers really clean'.

Solway

On Friday 29 March 2019, two officers stood at the Solway train station handing out summary documents. This station had the lowest success rate with people taking documents; however 50% (35 people) took one to read on the train. Half of those who did not take a summary document politely declined, while the other half ignored the officers completely. One comment received by someone offered the document said 'No, not from regional council'. Another person who had collected a document from the first officer and had flicked through it briefly, approached the other

Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan

officer to ask for a second document to take to the water team where she worked (she mentioned she worked at the Ministry of Health).

Renall Street

On Monday 1 April 2019 two officers were at the small Renall Street Train Station handing out summary documents and talking to the morning commuters. Despite the rain on and off throughout the morning approximately 80% (21 people) of those at the train station took one of the summary documents being handed out. Some of the comments noted at this station were:

- 'Aw I live on a floodplain so probably should'
- 'No thanks I saw your thing yesterday'
- 'I get all this from our iwi. It's awesome.'
- 'Our rivers are so beautiful, it's a shame that the Ruamāhanga doesn't get more credit'

Carterton

It was a rather crisp start to the morning in Carterton. Again, two officers handed out summary documents. We started at 5:45am and stayed for all three morning trains giving out a total of 69 summary documents. People were friendly and interested in taking the document, not many declined taking a document.

7. Community walk bys

The project team stopped by the Waipoua River and Henley Lakes at various times throughout the consultation process to talk to people who use the river or near to the river about the project. This aspect had limited degrees of success.

There were not very many people out using the river in the early mornings, and it didn't feel like a very safe place to be.

Over lunch times, there were more people out and about, particularly on nice days, and several stopped for a chat or took a summary document.

One couple had just been walking along the Waipoua River and commented on seeing our sign and wanting more information. At the beginning of the conversation, when we mentioned submissions they didn't know "what one little submission from a couple of townies would do", but after a good chat they were keen to come to the Bankside BBQ and make a submission on the proposed FMP.

8. Mail drops

An A4 folded brochure was delivered to all properties in the Te Kāuru catchment outlining the proposed FMP and that formal submissions are open until 14 April 2019.

Letters were dropped off into Oxford Street letterboxes on 21 March 2019 outlining the submission process, including a submission form and freepost envelope, and offering to meet with any individuals that wanted to talk. It also included responses to five questions that were raised at the Oxford Street information session at Mawley Park on 27 February 2019 that residents had requested further information on.

Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan

Letters were delivered to potentially affected properties at River Road on 28 March 2019. These letters included: an offer to meet up; a copy of the River Road major project response; a copy of the flood hazard in this area; and a submission form with return envelope.

9. Farming for the Future

The Farming for the Future seminar was on 27 March 2019 from 9:00am. During the seminar there were two break sessions, one at 10:00am and one at 12:30pm. GWRC had a stand set up with Biosecurity and Land Management information, the proposed FMP summary document was also put on the table. Five people showed an interest in the FMP and took a summary document, one couple were very interested in it being called Te Kāuru as they are from the iwi in Dannevirke (Manawatu River) <https://enm.org.nz/directory/te-kauru>.

10. Aratoi's opening of WAI – Manga Maha, Awa Kotahi; One River, Many Streams exhibition

'Wai – Manga Maha, Awa Kotahi; One River, Many Streams' is an exhibition at Aratoi. The exhibition seeks to reconnect the community with its waterways, particularly the smaller streams throughout the urban area through the use of art. The exhibition was opened on Friday 29 March 2019 and runs until 26 May 2019.



Two of the project team members, along with many of the Subcommittee members were fortunate enough to attend the opening of the exhibition in the evening on the 29 March 2019. There was an opportunity at this event to engage with members of the community who are very passionate about the rivers, streams and how they are managed. A couple of summary documents were handed out, with a number left on a table at the entrance to the exhibition for anyone else that wanted one.

Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan

Two in depth conversations were also held during the mingling session of the opening. One of these was with a lady who had previously attended a coffee group meeting during Stage 1 engagement. She was very supportive of the plan and was interested in how further development had progressed around the implementation of planting the buffers. She also asked if broom and gorse counted as planting for the buffers. The other conversation was with a gentleman who is already assisting with planting in the catchment as part of the billion trees programme and is keen to be involved with future plantings where there are opportunities through this FMP.

11. Meeting with Fish and Game

On Tuesday 2 April 2019 Amanda met with Phil Teal, the manager of Wellington Fish & Game, along with three other staff. Fish & Game staff had previously met with project team members during Stage 1 engagement (Volume 1 and 2) to discuss the documents. As with this previous meeting the staff in attendance were very engaged in discussions around the document and its content. Those present only had a few questions/ topics to discuss which will be addressed in their submission. Some of the points raised were:

- How does Fish & Game fit into the governance? It is mentioned in the paragraph, but doesn't explain how. Should we be part of the individual schemes or the advisory committee?
- In Section 3.2.8 we would like to see more monitoring discussed, such as the HQI (habitat quality index).
- What is the threshold for Flood Protection to say 'No we won't be getting into the river to fix that'? Such as will works be done just because some has gone to the newspaper or it will cost less now, than if works are done down the track.
- Fish & Game would like to see some guidance on how accretion claims work.
- Are there (if so, how many) any consents for private gravel extraction in the Te Kāuru catchment?
- Is there a plan for the design lines to be reviewed? An exact date for the review? How will it be done, will you use data or numbers? Maybe incorporate a monitoring tool like the NCI (Natural Character Index). Will the design lines be allowed to be made smaller or will there be a rule indicating that when they are reviewed the buffers cannot become smaller?

12. Print media

Pam Graham from the Wairarapa Times Age came down to the Bankside BBQ on 31 March 2019. The following article was published the following day – 1 April 2019.

A small note was published in the Wairarapa Times Age on Wednesday 3 April 2019 noting that MDC would not be making a submission on the proposed Te Kāuru FMP.

Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan

Talking floods on a sunny day

PAM GRAHAM
pam.graham@age.co.nz

On a glorious Sunday morning during a prolonged dry spell in Masterton, people were stopping to learn about flooding and were being urged to have a say in the town's plans to combat it.

At a bankside barbeque on the Waipoua River yesterday dog walkers, cyclists, students and local residents were looking at the Te Kauru Upper Ruamahanga Floodplain Management Plan.

David Holmes, who is on the Greater Wellington Regional Council [GWRC] subcommittee overseeing the plan, was there and he said 39 people had taken an interest at a similar event on Saturday. There was also a stand at the market in Essex St yesterday.

Bob Francis is the committee chair and he has been at many of the public engagement events.

Continued on page 3



Francie Morrow from Greater Wellington Council talks to Oxford St resident Giuseppe Cugliari. PHOTO/PAM GRAHAM

Stop banks need work

Continued from page 1

Yesterday, Oxford St resident Giuseppe Cugliari asked a project manager for floodplain management plans, Francie Morrow, the big question – "Who is going to pay for it?"

Morrow said 50 per cent of funding would come from GWRC and 50 per cent would be local but it was complicated and depended on the catchment. The current stage of project mostly involved more investigation work.

Morrow said the stop banks on the river near yesterday's event did not breach in the last flood in 1998, which was a one-in-43-year event, but the banks were built in the 1930s and 1940s and were getting older.

The current stop banks finish near the Mawley Holiday Park and in a flood the water flows around them into the park. The question was how far the banks should be extended, and that would be investigated in the next phase of work.

Willow trees growing in banks are also an interesting issue. They're fine sitting there now but if the tree gets washed away in a flood it creates a hole in the stop bank.

The question is whether to take the trees down or not. If the tree dies and the roots die it can affect a stop bank. They have to be treated on a case-by-case basis.

There is also effectively a hole in the system at Mahunga Farm where there is a rail underpass. In a big flood the farm floods but water also flows through the underpass towards Oxford St, which also gets flooded from the

water coming around the stop bank.

There is \$350,000 for investigation into where it would be best to have more stop banks in the plan, but work on extending them would not happen until stage two.

Holmes said there at been a lot of interest at the public engagement sessions and he encouraged people to put in submissions by April 14.

"There's been so much communication [that] if people don't know about it now then there's something wrong," he said.

- To make a submission, see the GWRC website.

1 April 2019 – Wairarapa Times Age

Flood management

Masterton District Council will not be making a submission on the Te Kauru Upper Ruamahanga Floodplain Management Plan [FMP]. Submissions close on April 14 and public hearings are expected in April before the plan is finalised and adopted in June. "Council has provided significant input into the development of the proposed FMP and may be invited to participate in a hearings panel should hearings proceed," a report to council says.

3 April 2019 – Wairarapa Times Age

Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan

13. Social Media

Social media exposure was similar to the last round of engagement, however we boosted some of the posts on Facebook to try and reach as many people as possible, with great results. For the March campaigns (which did include Stage 2c engagement) there was a total of 180 Facebook 'likes', 15 'Comments', 32 'Shares' and a total number of 1,107 people engaged. These results were much higher than the February engagement period where we only had 13 'likes' and a total of 29 people engaged. A change in language may have helped with this, we were a lot less formal, for example: "Fancy a free sausage or bacon butty?" and "Planning to take the dog for a walk but can't decide where to go?"

14. Submissions and Hearings

Official submissions closed on 14 April 2019.

In total 61 official submissions were received on the Te Kāuru, which included 5 late submissions. Additionally, one further submission was received after the hearings were complete and was not accepted as a late submission. Of the submissions received:

- 8 submissions supported the FMP, and
- 40 submissions opposed the FMP;
- 13 submissions were neutral (neither opposed nor supported the FMP).

Once the consultation period had ended, these submissions were collated and summarised into a key themes report and a report with officers recommended responses for the Hearings Subcommittee.

The Hearings Subcommittee consisted of members from the Te Kāuru Subcommittee which included Bob Francis, David Holmes, Kate Hepburn and Stephanie Gundersen-Reid who represent the community and Cr Adrienne Staples to represent GWRC.

The hearings were held on the 29 and 30 April 2019 at the Wairarapa Sports House in Masterton. 20 people had the opportunity to speak to their submissions over the two days.

15. Summary and next steps

The Stage 3 consultation process spanned over one month and over that time we connected with over 590 people directly as outlined in Table 5 (including submissions). Many more were reached via email, letters, and social media.

*Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan***Table 5: Number of people engaged with at events**

Event	Number of people engaged with
Bankside BBQ	85
Train station handouts	190
Farmers Market Masterton	116
Carterton Farmers Market	40
Car Boot Sale Masterton	94
Farming for the Future	5
Aratoi's Opening of WAI	2
Official Submissions	62
Total	594

The conversations we had again varied, but we did find that a lot of people had already heard about Te Kāuru and as a result some had come down to see us specifically. We had reoccurring topics regarding water storage and water quality, but also specific questions around individual properties and the impacts for the m. Generally, people were polite and interested in learning more about what we were proposing.

Stage 3 was the last stage of engagement as part of the development of the Te Kāuru FMP.

There will be further communications with our partners, stakeholders and the community regarding adoption of the FMP. This will include meetings, media releases, social media campaigns, and letters to those who submitted on the FMP.

Community engagement and participation will also form a key part of the implementation of the Te Kāuru FMP, and appropriate communications around these opportunities will continue throughout the implementation of the FMP.