



HUTT GORGE IN THE UPPER CATCHMENT



GREATER WELLINGTON WORKS WITH OUR REGION'S COMMUNITIES TO MANAGE THE FLOOD RISK FROM RIVERS IN OUR CATCHMENTS.

Our approach to managing flood risk is to understand river and floodplain processes and provide a coordinated response through our floodplain management plans in partnership with the community.



This brochure explains Greater Wellington's approach to the Hutt Catchments:

1. Floodplain management plan
2. Flood risk management measures
3. Environmental strategy and values

A floodplain management plan emphasises the need to leave room for the river and keep people away from floodwaters rather than floodwaters away from people



## Hutt floodplain management plan



RESTORATION PLANTING DAY – PART OF THE HUTT RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY



# Hutt Floodplain Management



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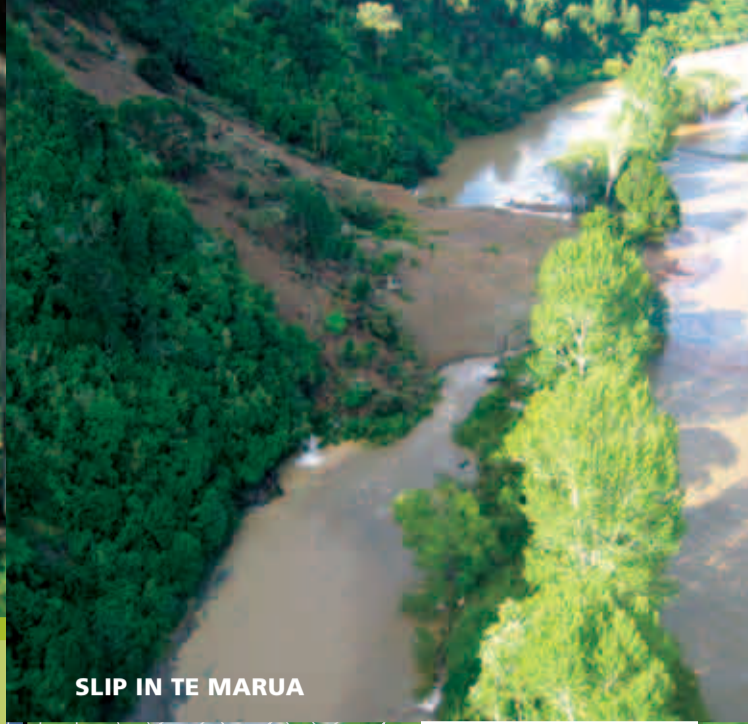
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**NON-STRUCTURAL MEASURE – HUTT RIVER CORRIDOR ZONE**



**SLIP IN TE MARUA**



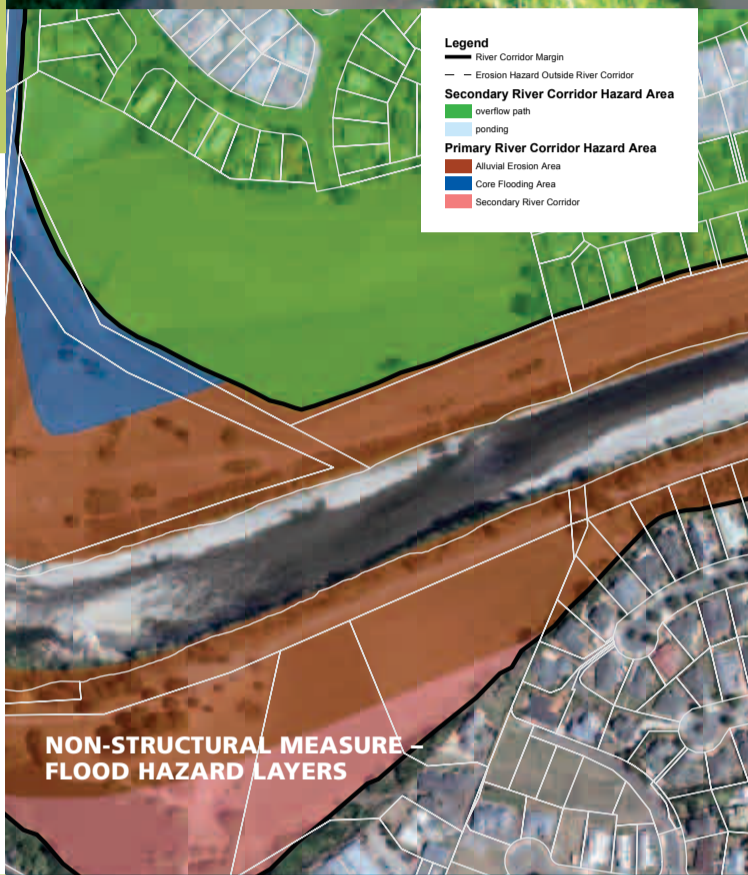
**STRUCTURAL MEASURE – BELMONT EDGE PROTECTION WORKS**

## Non-structural measures

### Defining the flood hazard

This helps raise awareness of the nature of the flood hazard, and a flood's impact on land use and development.

- The Hutt City Council's Hutt City District Plan includes four categories that focus on this – primary river corridor, secondary river corridor, 1 in 100-year flood event and ponding.
- The Upper Hutt City Council's Upper Hutt City District Plan includes a 1 in 100-year flood event and river/stream categories.



**NON-STRUCTURAL MEASURE – FLOOD HAZARD LAYERS**

## Structural measures

### Stopbanks

- Hutt River stopbanks are designed to protect existing homes and properties from a 1 in 440-year flood event.
- Stopbank works (part of the Hutt Floodplain Management Plan) include Manor Park, Whirinaki Crescent, Boulcott/Hutt and Totara Park.

## Protecting and enhancing the Hutt River's environmental values

## Hutt River environmental strategy

The floodplain management planning process has highlighted the need to protect and enhance the environmental values of the Hutt River.

Greater Wellington is committed to achieving the following four environmental principles through its floodplain management plans and environmental strategies:

1. Minimise any negative effects of flood risk management works on the community, including landscape, cultural, heritage, ecological or recreational values
2. Identify opportunities to enhance landscape, recreational and ecological values as part of flood risk management works within the river corridor
3. When designing works within the river environment, ensure a wide range of habitats remain, providing for native fish, plants, birds and invertebrates, and trout
4. Where possible, retain and enhance public access to and along the river.

### Long-term vision and purpose

The Hutt River Environmental Strategy (2001) provides a framework for enhancing the river environment from Kaitoke Regional Park to Seaview Marina. The strategy's vision is that the river corridor is developed as a park for people enjoy and experience the natural character of the river environment. The strategy's purpose is to guide the management of the Hutt River and its corridor, while ensuring the integrity of the flood risk management system.



**OPAHU STREAM**

### What we need to do to achieve the vision

The strategy provides guiding principles which include ecological, Māori cultural values, and heritage, landscape, recreational and tangata whenua/community themes. These principles have helped shape proposals for environmental enhancement and plant selection. Key proposals for river reaches (sections of a river) are made for areas along the river corridor, such as the following Opaahu Stream example:

#### Ava Reach – Estuary to Ewen Bridge

##### General recommendations:

##### Long-term vision for Ava:

We have emphasised the estuarine character and created habitats using native coastal and estuarine species.

##### Key proposals:

- Plant native estuarine species along Black Creek (Opaahu Stream), Te Momi Stream and Sladden Park boat ramp area to provide a whitebait-spawning habitat
- Use cluster planting on the river terraces to create visual interest, recognising the importance of open space for community recreation
- Maintain and enhance visual connections between the berms and the river and estuary.