



If calling, please ask for Democratic Services

Wairarapa Committee

Tuesday 9 April 2024, 10.00am

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

Quorum: four members, including two regional councillors

Members

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

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

Wairarapa Committee

1 Purpose

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

2 Specific responsibilities

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

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

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

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

3 Members

3.1 The Councillor elected by the Wairarapa constituency.

3.2 Two other Councillors, appointed by Council.

3.3 Three other members, appointed by Council as follows:

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

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

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

4 Alternate members

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

5 Quorum

Four members, including two Councillors.

6 Voting entitlement

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

7 Servicing

The Committee is serviced by Greater Wellington.

8 Committee consideration

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

9 Council's decisions on the Committee's recommendations

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

10 Remuneration and expenses

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

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

11 Meeting frequency

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

Wairarapa Committee

Tuesday 9 April 2024, 10.00am

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

Public Business

No.	Item	Report	Page
1.	Apologies		
2.	Conflict of interest declarations		
3.	Public participation		
4.	Confirmation of the Public Minutes of the Wairarapa Committee meeting on Tuesday 20 February 2024	24.79	6
5.	Greater Wellington v Page and Crosby	24.148	9
6.	Wairarapa Drought Paper	24.158	20
7.	Daleton Nursery Development	24.101	28
8.	Flood Risk Management Update	25.149	65
9.	Public Transport Update	24.147	79



Report 24.79

Public minutes of the Wairarapa Committee meeting on Tuesday 20 February 2024

Committee Room, Greater Wellington Regional Council | Te Pane Matua Taiao
34 Chapel Street, Masterton at 10.02am.

Members Present

Councillor Staples (Chair)	Greater Wellington Regional Council
Mayor Caffell	Masterton District Council
Mayor Connelly	South Wairarapa District Council
Councillor Gaylor	Greater Wellington Regional Council
Hon. Mayor Mark (from 10.24am)	Carterton District Council
Councillor Ponter	Greater Wellington Regional Council
Deputy Mayor Williams (from 10.04am)	Carterton District Council

Deputy Mayor Williams was present from 10.04am and vacated the seat at 10.24am when Hon. Mayor Mark arrived at the meeting.

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

Karakia timatanga

The Committee Chair opened the meeting with a karakia timatanga.

Public Business

1 Apologies

Moved: Councillor Staples / Mayor Caffell

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

The motion was **carried**.

2 Declarations of conflicts of interest

There were no declarations of conflicts of interest.

3 Public participation

There was no public participation.

4 Confirmation of the Public minutes of the Wairarapa Committee meeting of 31 October 2023 – Report 23.557

Moved: Cr Ponter / Mayor Caffell

That the Committee confirms the Public minutes of the Wairarapa Committee meeting of 31 October 2023 – Report 23.557

The motion was **carried**.

Deputy Mayor Williams arrived at 10.04am at the conclusion of the above item.

5 Regional Policy Statement Change 1 and Natural Resources Plan Plan Change 1 update – Report 24.54 [For information]

Fathima Iftikar, Director Strategy, Policy and Regulation, Natasha Tomic, Team Leader Policy, Mika Zollner, Senior Policy Advisor, spoke to the report.

Hon. Mayor Mark arrived at 10.24am during the above item and Deputy Mayor Williams vacated the seat on Hon. Mayor Mark's arrival.

6 Flood Risk Management update – Report 24.25 [For information]

Madeliene Playford, Team Leader FMP Implementation and Jacky Cox, Manager Logistics and Resourcing, spoke to the report.

Noted: The Committee requested:

- information on the work being done on Donald's Creek be circulated to the committee.
- confirmation of the 30 June date for the report for the geotechnical investigations into the structural integrity of the stopbanks.

Councillor Ponter left the meeting at 10.55am during the above item.

7 Cyclone Gabrielle Summary – Report 24.43 [For information]

Tash Styles, Catchment Management – Wairarapa Coast, spoke to the report.

Councillor Ponter returned to the meeting at 11.08am during the above item.

8 Update on Wairarapa Line [For information]

Councillor Ponter and Councillor Staples spoke to the item. A document outlining the Wairarapa Line disruptions was tabled.

There are three options to address the issue of the rail line being laid too close. The section of track could be replaced, the wheels on the carriages that are experiencing issues could

be replaced or the track could be ground down. The first two solutions will take at least a year to action. The third solution is not able to be actioned until the fire ban in the area has been lifted.

The Committee also discussed the 45 days of planned track closure in the Wairarapa between Christmas 2024 and Easter 2025.

Karakia whakamutunga

The Committee Chair closed the meeting with a karakia whakamutunga.

The public meeting closed at 11.48am.

Councillor A Staples

Chair

Date:

Wairarapa Committee
9 April 2024
Report 24.148



For Information

GREATER WELLINGTON v PAGE AND CROSBY JUDGEMENT

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To provide the Wairarapa Committee (the Committee) with a presentation on a summary of the Court of Appeal judgement for A N Page and J M Crosby v Greater Wellington Regional Council.

Te horopaki

Context

2. In September 2021 Adrian Page and Julie Crosby were each found guilty of 35 charges against the Resource Management Act 1991. The majority of the charges, but not all, related to offences in respect of wetlands at their property in the Nikau Valley, Paraparaumu.
3. Page and Crosby appealed to the higher courts which eventually led to second appeal being heard in the Court of Appeal in November 2023.
4. On 11 March 2024, the Court of Appeal released the judgement. All the charges in relation to the wetlands were set aside. Of note is that 6 charges were not challenged.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei

Next steps

5. Given this is the first time a 'wetland' case has been heard at the appellant level, there are some key learnings for the sector around wetland identification required for criminal cases including around the use of the nationally accepted 'Clarkson methodology'.

**Ngā āpitihanga
Attachment**

Number	Title
1	Presentation - Page and Crosby Judgement

**Ngā kaiwaitohu
Signatories**

Writer	Shaun Andrewartha – Manager Environmental Regulation
Approvers	Fathima Iftikar – Director, Strategy, Policy and Regulation Lian Butcher – Kaiwhakahaere Matua, Taiao Group Manager, Environment

He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations
<i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i> The committee has responsibility to consider and make recommendations to Council on matters including biodiversity and natural resource management.
<i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i> This report informs the Wairarapa Committee the current legal (Court) interpretations around wetland identification required for criminal prosecutions and potential subsequent implications for implementation of the Natural Resources Plan and Regional Policy statement to realise better freshwater and environmental outcomes.
<i>Internal consultation</i> The Knowledge and Insights function were consulted.
<i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i> There are no known risks and impacts related to this report.

Page and Crosbie v GWRC

Court of Appeal hearing



Purpose of today:

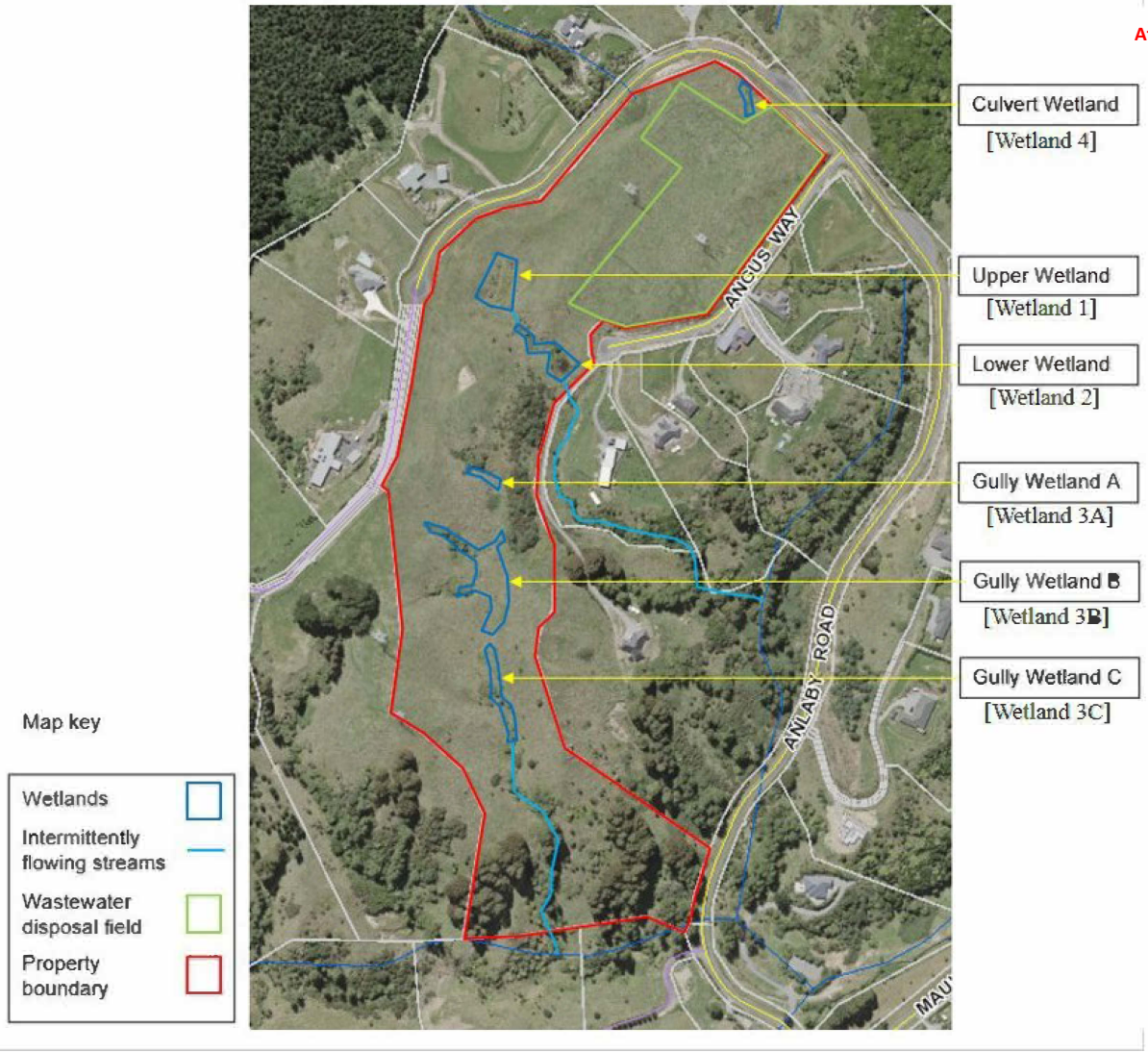
Attachment 1 to Report 24.148

- To inform you of the key findings of the judgement, including
 - Background
 - Key issues identified/ Learnings

Background

- September 2021 – found guilty of 35 charges
- Page sentenced to 3 months imprisonment
- Crosby fined \$118k
- Appealed – High Court (unsuccessful) and then Court of Appeal
- Other – lots of issues on site – this is not just a wetlands case

Attachment 1 to Report 24.148



Attachment 1 to Report 24.148



Context of the Appeal/Judgement findings

- Main focus on expert evidence around wetland identification
- Court was attracted to the defense submissions around:
 - Suitability of (Nationally) established wetland assessment (Clarkson methodology)
 - Legal definition of wetland including the evidence of flora and fauna
- Court has timetabled submission to be received on matters relating to sentencing, costs and enforcement orders
 - Indicated a fine of \$58K for Crosby is appropriate

Key issues

Attachment 1 to Report 24.148

- Relates to investigation 3-4 years ago
- First time wetlands definitions challenged in appellants Court
- Now have some good guidance on what is required to prove a criminal case – beyond reasonable doubt
- The Court did not go so far to say these were not wetlands – just that GWRC failed to prove they were (to a criminal standard)
- Critical of Clarkson methodology (on its own)
- Resource consents – not required to ‘criminal standard’
- Other ongoing issues on the site (subject to enforcement action from KCDC as well)

Next Steps

- We are looking to update Environment Committee on the changes we have progressed and initiated since the judgement (May 9th)
- We are also looking to get Environment Committee's approval to publish our Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement policy

Wairarapa Committee
9 April 2024
Report 24.158



For Information

DROUGHT DECLARATION FOR THE WAIRARAPA

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To update the Wairarapa Committee on the drought declaration for the Wairarapa.

Te horopaki

Context

2. A drought declaration was announced for the Wairarapa on 28 March 2024 by Agriculture Minister Todd McClay (**Attachment 1** – Media Release: Drought support extended to parts of North Island).
3. A Beehive media release states the Minister’s decision includes the Wairarapa along with other North Island regions in a medium-scale adverse event classification based on the dry conditions on top of other impacts facing farmers and growers.
4. A Wairarapa Drought Committee consisting of staff from the Ministry of Primary Industries, Rural Support Trust, Federated Farmers, Masterton District Council, Fire and Emergency NZ, Dairy NZ, Beef and Lamb NZ and Greater Wellington was established in late January 2024.
5. The Wairarapa Drought Committee was collating information to support a Drought declaration at the time of the Minister making an announcement.
6. Greater Wellington supports the declaration (**Attachment 2** – Greater Wellington – Wairarapa Drought Declaration supported by Greater Wellington).
7. Local farmers are already experiencing hardship following Cyclones Gabrielle and Hale. The rural community’s wellbeing was part of the push for a declaration.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei

Next steps

8. The Wairarapa Drought Committee will continue to meet to share information relative to the drought and the impact on rural communities.
9. Staff will provide a further update at the Committee meeting on 9 April 2024.

Ngā āpitihanga

Attachments

Number	Title
1	Media Release link: Drought support extended to parts of North Island Beehive.govt.nz
2	Greater Wellington — Wairarapa drought declaration supported by Greater Wellington (gw.govt.nz)

Ngā kaiwaitohu

Signatory/Signatories

Writers	Tash Styles – Catchment Manager, Wairarapa Coast Nicola Patrick – Director, Catchment
Approvers	David Hipkins – Acting Group Manager, Environment Group

<p style="text-align: center;">He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</p>
<p><i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i></p> <p>Drought is a matter of importance to the Wairarapa.</p>
<p><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></p> <p>This report informs the Wairarapa Committee on the drought declaration in the Wairarapa.</p>
<p><i>Internal consultation</i></p> <p>Knowledge and Insights and Catchment functions were consulted.</p>
<p><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></p> <p>There are no known risks or impacts arising from this report.</p>

Releases (/releases)

SHARE THIS

28 MARCH 2024

Drought support extended to parts of North Island



HON TODD MCCLAY(/MINISTER/HON-TODD-MCCLAY)



HON MARK PATTERSON(/MINISTER/HON-MARK-PATTERSON)

[Agriculture \(/portfolio/nationalactnew-zealand-first-coalition-government-2023-2026/agriculture\)](/portfolio/nationalactnew-zealand-first-coalition-government-2023-2026/agriculture)

[Rural Communities \(/portfolio/nationalactnew-zealand-first-coalition-government-2023-2026/rural-communities\)](/portfolio/nationalactnew-zealand-first-coalition-government-2023-2026/rural-communities)

The coalition Government is expanding the medium-scale adverse event classification to parts of the North Island as dry weather conditions persist, Agriculture Minister Todd McClay announced today.

“I have made the decision to expand the medium-scale adverse event classification already in place for parts of the South Island to also cover the Northland, Taranaki, Horizons and Greater Wellington regions including the Wairarapa,” Todd McClay says.

“Up to \$80,000 will be provided to Rural Support Trusts covering the Northland, Taranaki, Manawatū-Rangitikei, Tararua, Horowhenua and Wairarapa areas.

“Extremely dry and difficult conditions are affecting communities across the North Island, and conditions are not expected to improve in the short-term.

“The classification unlocks further support for farmers and growers, including tax relief, and it enables MSD to consider Rural Assistance Payments.

“It comes on top of the \$90,000 allocated to Rural Support Trusts in the South Island to ensure extra support was available.”

Attachment 1 to Report 24.158

Agriculture Minister Todd McClay and Rural Communities Minister Mark Patterson have been visiting affected regions to meet with farmers, growers, and sector groups.

“Farmers across parts of the lower North Island, including Wairarapa and the Tararua district, are still recovering from Cyclone Gabrielle in February 2023,” Mr Patterson says.

“Some farm dams are starting to dry up and winter supplementary feed is already being fed to livestock.

“The Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) has been working with sector groups, regional bodies, and farmers to prepare for El Niño since its arrival last year; and continue to monitor the situation to determine where additional support is needed.

“MPI will continue to work closely with local rural advisory groups, drought committees and Rural Support Trusts to determine if additional support is needed.”

Farmers and growers who require support are encouraged to contact their local Rural Support Trust on 0800 787 254.



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Wairarapa drought declaration supported by Greater Wellington



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News

Wairarapa drought declaration supported by Greater Wellington



02 APR 2024

Environment

Greater Wellington is supporting Agriculture Minister Todd McClay’s decision this morning to declare a drought in the Wairarapa.

Minister McClay says the decision to expand the medium-scale adverse event classification to the Wairarapa was due to “dry and difficult conditions, which aren’t expected to improve in the short-term”. The classification unlocks tax relief support and rural support payments for farmers and growers.

Greater Wellington chair Daran Ponter says the council is acutely aware of conditions in the Wairarapa.

“We welcome this declaration. Local farmers are already experiencing hardship following cyclones Gabrielle and Hale and the rural community’s wellbeing was a big part of the push for a declaration,” Cr Ponter says.

Greater Wellington advocated for the declaration alongside the Wairarapa Drought group, consisting of local and central government agencies, the Rural Support Trust, and Federated Farmers.

Cr Ponter says data on ground conditions was supplied to the minister to encourage the declaration.

Attachment 2 to Report 24.158

“It’s clear the soil is very dry and not conducive to growing crops or sustaining pasture growth. With limited rainfall forecast for two to three months, I’m pleased this support has now been made available,” Cr Ponter says.

Greater Wellington is continuing to monitor soil moisture and rainfall levels and keeping the Ministry of Primary Industries and Wairarapa Drought Group updated with the latest information.

Farmers are encouraged to reach out to agencies for support if required, Cr Ponter says.

“Please reach out to the Rural Support Trust, family and friends for support and try not to shoulder the stress of this difficult situation alone.”

Greater Wellington also advises farmers to get in touch with their Environment Restoration Advisor who can provide support and help connect people to additional support services.

 **Updated April 2, 2024 at 9:00 AM**

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Wairarapa Committee
9 April 2024
Report 24.101



For Information

DALETON NURSERY DEVELOPMENT

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. Update the Committee on the Daleton Nursery development.

Te tāhū kōrero

Background

2. Greater Wellington owns and operates a nursery producing poplar and willow poles along with native plants on the outskirts of Masterton at Akura. This nursery alone cannot currently produce enough poles to meet demand. Preliminary feasibility studies to address this identified a site at Daleton, Carterton as an excellent choice for growing pole material and as suitable site to meet demand. This site was set aside to receive treated wastewater from the Carterton water treatment plant and has many of the attributes that a pole nursery requires i.e., good soils, access to reliable water over the irrigation season, gentle contours, a sufficient contiguous area of land, is centrally located, and has access to services.
3. A lease was entered into with Carterton District Council (CDC) for the utilisation of twenty-eight hectares of land to develop as a pole nursery, and a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has also been signed off between Greater Wellington, CDC, and Ngati Kahukuraāwhitia (Hapu).
4. In November 2023, a project manager was appointed to lead the \$2 million project to deliver a pole nursery to a point where it is ready and equipped to operate. In terms of tasks, this broadly include any procurement, contracts, design, to undertake the following: ground works, construction of buildings, purchase of equipment and security, shelter belt establishment costs, road and track works, utility connections, establishment of perimeter, internal fencing, shelter belts, setting up irrigation systems including connections with CDC and any associated monitoring network or systems, consent, and other approval costs.

Te tātaritanga

Analysis

5. The project commenced in November 2023 and is scheduled to be completed and handed over to business as usual in June 2025.

6. The project governance structure has been established (**Attachment 1**) with Jack Mace, Director Delivery as the Sponsor and Ngati Kahukuraāwhitia represented as a joint partner.
7. The project team has also been established and includes representation from Greater Wellington, CDC, and Ngati Kahukuraāwhitia.
8. A consultant engineer from Morphum Environmental has been appointed to support the technical aspects of the project. This contract will be on a 'as and when' required basis for the duration of the project.
9. A project plan has been approved and will guide the control and execution of the project from beginning to end (**Attachment 1**).
10. The project outcomes have been identified within the Benefits Management Approach (**Attachment 2**).
11. The project risks have been identified within the Risk and Issues Register (**Attachment 3**).

Ngā hua ahumoni

Financial implications

12. The \$2 million Capex spend will be split with \$1 million to be spent in 2023/24 and \$1 million in 2024/25.
13. The capital project cost and associated debt servicing will be managed within the existing Akura Nursery budget which includes a planned general rates allocation of \$130,466 for the 2024/25 year.

Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori

Implications for Māori

14. Kahungunu ki Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Wairarapa have been engaged and both Iwi support Ngati Kahukuraāwhitia representing their interests at the governance level.
15. Greater Wellington, CDC and Ngati Kahukuraāwhitia have signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the purpose of:
 - a To develop in partnership together:
 - i A poplar and willow pole nursery on the CDC wastewater reservoir site; and,
 - ii Hapū capacity and capability silviculture around nursery activities;
 - iii Additional land-based discharge for nursery operations on hapū whenua, and,
 - iv Additional land-based discharge sites as and when they become available.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei

Next steps

16. We are currently in negotiation with a preferred irrigation supplier. Once a contract has been signed, a design will be approved and works to install an irrigation system that can safely apply municipal treated wastewater to land within the resource consent parameters will be constructed. Due date for completion will be the last week of June 2024.
17. Preparation for the artificial wind-break tender is underway with documents being prepared, and plant stock has been ordered for shelter plantings and the new stool beds to be established. All of these activities will be completed prior to October 2024.
18. Officers will speak to **Attachment 4** presentation at the Committee meeting on 9 April 2024.

Ngā āpitihanga

Attachments

Number	Title
1	Daleton Nursery Project Management Plan
2	Benefits Management Plan
3	Risk and Issues Register
4	Daleton Nursey Development presentation

Ngā kaiwaitohu

Signatories

Writer	Scott Ihaka – Project Manager
Approvers	Jacky Cox – Manager, Logistics and Resourcing Jack Mace – Director, Delivery Lian Butcher – Group Manager, Environment Group

He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations
<i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i> The committee is to consider areas and matters of strategic importance to the Wairarapa and recommend to Council on these matters.
<i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i> This project will deliver on Greater Wellington's strategic priority areas of responding to the climate emergency and improving outcomes for mana whenua and Māori.
<i>Internal consultation</i> Legal & Procurement, Health, Safety, and Well-being, THW, Finance, Environment Operations, Ecosystems & Community have all been consulted with prior to commencing this project.
<i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i> The two main risks of this project: Gaining access to the site off State Highway 2, as it has limited controls at this intersection. The second major risk is staff and contractors coming into contact with treated municipal wastewater.



Final Review

Greater Wellington – Project Management Plan

Daleton Nursery Development

1. PROJECT APPROACH

1.1. PROJECT OVERVIEW/SUMMARY

Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) owns and operates a poplar and willow pole nursery on the outskirts of Masterton. This nursery cannot currently produce enough poles to meet demand. Preliminary feasibility studies have identified this site at Daleton, Carterton as an excellent choice for growing pole material. This site has many of the attributes that a pole nursery requires i.e., good soils, access to reliable water over the irrigation season, gentle contours, a sufficient contiguous area of land, centrally located, access to services, etc.

A lease has been entered into with Carterton District Council (CDC) for the utilisation of twenty-eight hectares of land to develop as a pole nursery, and a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has also been signed off between GW, CDC, and Ngati Kahukuraāwhitia (Hapu).

The activities include the establishment of a pole nursery to a point where it is ready and equipped to operate. In terms of tasks, this would broadly include any procurement, contracts, design, to undertake the following: ground works, construction of buildings, purchase of equipment and security, shelter belt establishment costs, road and track works, utility connections, establishment of perimeter, internal fencing, shelter belts, setting up irrigation systems including connections with CDC and any associated monitoring network or systems, consent, and other approval costs.

This project will be staged as follows:

- The project planning phase will include milestones 1 to 4
- The project implementation will include milestones 5 to 15
- The project closure phase will commence once milestone 15 has been accepted

This project will be split into the following work-streams:

- Procurement & Legal
- Te Hunga whiriwhiri
- Finance
- Health & Safety
- Business Support
- Marketing & Communications

1.2. PROJECT SCOPE

The project scope for the Daleton Nursery Development Project sets out to achieve the successful planning, design, and construction of a poplar and willow pole nursery within the twenty-eight hectares of land leased from CDC. An overview of the project scope; in/out of scope is detailed below:

In scope

- Set up a Governance Group

Attachment 1 to Report 24.101

- Tender for various construction works:
 - Irrigation
 - Shelter belts (artificial)
 - Fencing
 - Roads/tracks
 - Services – power/telecommunications/effluent/water
 - Facilities, including office, storage, security, ablutions
- Sequencing of above listed construction activities
- Planting the first phase of the stool bed establishment
- Planting the exotic and/or native shelter belts
- Testing and auditing of system

Out of scope

- Planting of the second and third phase of the stool bed establishment
- Operational management of the nursery when constructed

1.3. PROJECT BUDGET

The proposed whole-of-life cost for the project is: \$2,000,000.

This will be loan funded capital budget and will be paid back via the revenue generated from all plant sales from Akura and Daleton Nurseries. Also, see appendices.

	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36	2036/37	2037/38	2038/39	2039/40	2040/41	2041/42
Rates			130,466	151,742	185,816	186,416	187,549	189,680	190,676	191,600	192,449	193,607	194,773	195,946	197,125	198,312	199,506	-	-	-
Int Rev					136,000	138,992	141,911	144,749	147,644	150,597	153,458	156,374	159,345	162,373	165,458	168,601	171,805	175,069	178,395	181,785
Operating Revenue			130,466	151,742	321,816	325,408	329,460	334,429	338,320	342,197	345,907	349,981	354,118	358,318	362,583	366,914	371,311	375,069	378,995	381,785
New Internal Loans	35,514	500,000	1,022,503	510,000																
Trans from reserve	-	38,500	37,100	159,885	27,403	28,006	45,092	45,994	46,914	47,852	48,761	49,688	50,623	51,563	52,507	53,455	54,407	55,363	56,323	57,287
Funding Provided	35,514	538,500	1,190,069	821,627	349,219	353,414	374,552	380,423	385,234	390,049	394,668	399,669	404,091	411,080	415,146	419,288	420,109	376,622	283,588	239,547
Personnel	-		31,260	31,885	32,587	33,304	34,003	34,683	35,377	36,084	36,770	37,468	38,180	38,906	39,645	40,398	41,166	41,948	42,745	43,557
Contractors		26,000	66,000	128,000	130,816	133,694	153,000	156,060	159,181	162,365	165,450	168,593	171,797	175,061	178,387	181,776	185,230	188,749	192,336	195,990
Financial Costs	904	12,500	56,299	89,141	95,465	91,973	89,078	87,473	83,676	79,408	74,632	69,930	65,469	61,236	57,213	53,394	49,773	46,346	43,007	39,757
Operating Costs	904	38,500	153,559	249,026	256,868	256,970	276,081	276,216	278,234	277,857	276,852	275,992	255,446	252,302	248,898	245,221	241,293	237,739	236,721	239,547
Capex	35,514	500,000	1,022,503	510,000																
Debt Repayments	-	-	14,007	62,601	90,351	94,444	98,471	102,206	107,000	112,191	117,816	123,677	151,645	158,778	166,247	174,068	178,816	138,883	46,867	-
Trans to reserve	-	904	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funds Applied	35,515	538,500	1,190,069	821,627	349,219	353,414	374,552	380,423	385,234	390,049	394,668	399,669	407,091	411,080	415,146	419,288	420,109	376,622	283,588	239,547
Funding Surplus	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1.4. PROJECT KEY DELIVERABLES

The key deliverables/milestones for the Daleton Nursery Development Project will include the following:

MILESTONE:	PLANNED COMPLETION DATE:
1. Governance Group Terms of Reference developed	08/12/2023
2. Governance Group first meeting	21/02/2024
3. Project management plan signed off	10/01/2024
4. Project implementation start date “kick off” meeting	12/01/2024
5. Direct Appoint a Civil Engineer Consultant	20/01/2024
6. Procure an Irrigation contractor	26/02/2024
7. Design, build, test irrigation system	07/06/2024

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8. Procure a shelter belt contractor	03/04/2024
9. Design, build, artificial shelter belt	02/05/2024
10. Mid project review	20/08/2024
11. Plant phase one of stool beds	25/09/2024
12. Plant native/exotic shelter belts	25/09/2024
13. Procure construction contractor (Facilities, services, roads, tracks, fences)	23/09/2024
14. Design and build Facilities, services, roads, tracks, fences	03/03/2025
15. Final review	30/05/2025
16. Handover to BAU	30/05/2025
17. Final project completion/close out report completed	27/06/2025

1.5. ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

The acceptance criteria for the for the Daleton Nursery Development Project will include the following:

Deliverable	Acceptance Criteria	Sign-off Authority	Due Date
Service and construction contracts procured and on-boarded	Contracts entered into as per GW procurement policies and procedures	Various levels dependent on delegated authority	Various stages throughout the project timeframe – refer to timeline
Service and construction contracts completed and paid as per their respective procurement plans	Contracts are delivered to timeframe, and costs are managed to budget	Various levels dependent on delegated authority	Various stages throughout the project timeframe – refer to timeline
Contract variations	Is the variation reasonable and necessary	Various levels dependent on delegated authority	Various stages throughout the project timeframe – refer to timeline
Civil Engineer reports	Accurate summary of delivery of construction, including the following updates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress update • Issues/constraints encountered 	Governance Board	Monthly

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Stakeholder engagement plan endorsed and approved.	Key stakeholders are engaged throughout the delivery of the project	Governance Board	Early 2024
Mid-project review	Is the project progressing as per plan, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial • Health & safety • Timeframes • Issues/constraints 	Governance Board	August 2024
Financial reporting	Accurate up to date financial summary	Governance Board	Monthly
Final Project Report	Was the project delivered to a satisfactory standard, within time and cost	Governance Board	June 2025

1.6. PROJECT CONSTRAINTS

The following constraints have been assumed for the Daleton Nursery Development Project:

- Timeframe
 - if inclement weather, materials unavailability, and contractor shortages come into play, then 18 months may be too short a timeframe.
- Site access
 - Inclement weather may cause surface flooding, and soft ground conditions resulting in delays to work programme.
- Contractors/consultants
 - Lack of available local contractors/consultants – Procuring from further afield such as Wellington, Kapiti, Hawkes Bay, and the Manawatu may result in cost and time issues.
 - Contract variations due to unforeseen circumstances arising.
- Inflationary cost increases
 - Inflationary cost rises have been occurring for the past two-three years. The budget of \$2M was approved in July 2022. The past year the CPI has increased 5.6%.
- Supply chain logistics
 - Specialised materials such as irrigation infrastructure are imported from Asia, Europe, and the US. There are often delays with shipping (since Covid-19).
- Working with treated effluent
 - Potential health risks from contact with municipal treated effluent.
- Exotics versus native tree debate
 - There has been an increasing anti-exotic (including poplar and willow tree) sentiment.
- A neighbour to the south of the Daleton lease land has an agreement with Carterton District Council allowing a viewshaft to Mount Rangitumau to the north of Masterton.
 - This viewshaft is directly down the middle of the site.
- Relationship with Sustainable Wairarapa

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- During the early feasibility phase of investigating the opportunity to develop a nursery at Daleton, Sustainable Wairarapa challenged the idea of growing poplar and willow poles.
- The site is within a flood zone

1.7. PROJECT SCHEDULE:



2. PROJECT CONTROLS

2.1. MONITORING AND REPORTING

REPORT	PURPOSE	TIMING	AUDIENCE
Monthly Report	Summary of the Project Status	Monthly	Governance Committee
Procurement Plans	Compliance with GW procurement policy and procedures	Prior to engaging contractors/consultants	Appropriate delegated authority
Mid project review	Assessment of progress at mid-project timeline	August 2024	Governance Committee
Final Project Completion report	A final assessment of the project’s achievements, lessons learned and how/ when benefits will be measured	27/06/2025	Governance Committee

2.2. ISSUE, RISK and CHANGE CONTROL

2.2.1. RISKS

A Risk Register will be developed and maintained. All risks will be reviewed as outlined in the [Risk Management Policy – Projects section](#). A full risk review will be conducted monthly or whenever a major change is proposed or significant issues occurs.

2.2.2. ISSUES

All project related issues will be recorded in the Issues Register

[Risks and Issues Register Daleton Nursery development.xlsx](#)

2.2.3. CHANGE CONTROL

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The project delegated authority for Approval of proposed changes for this project are as follows:

LEVEL OF APPROVAL:	NAME AND ROLE:
Tier Four – Business Manager	Jacky Cox – Manager Logistics & Resourcing
Tier Three – Programme/Project Director	Jack Mace – Director Delivery
Tier Two – Business GM (Senior Responsible Owner/Sponsor)	Lian Butcher – Group Manager Environment
Tier One – GWRC Chief Executive	Nigel Corry – Chief Executive

3. LESSONS LEARNED

There are minimal lessons learned for similar projects within the organisation. To reduce this risk, we are implementing a Governance group to obtain expertise from various subject matter experts in order to implement sound methodologies that will provide successful outcomes for the project and the project sponsor.

Externally there will have been projects undertaken that have involved establishing poplar and willow pole nurseries with irrigation. The addition of application of treated effluent from municipal wastewater is unique and potential for no know examples to learn from. However, there will be examples of pole nurseries being established with irrigation application from a potable water source that may be relevant and transferable lessons to be learnt.

4. GOVERNANCE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

It is anticipated that a Governance group will be set up for this project to include subject matter experts in order to implement sound methodologies to achieve overall project success outlined within the benefits table below.

This Governance group would include the following personnel:

- **Project Sponsor:** Jack Mace – Director, Delivery
- **Project Lead:** Scott Ihaka – Project Manager, Logistics & Resourcing, Delivery
- **Senior Responsible Officer:** David Boone - Manager Ecosystems & Community (Chair)
- Senior User: Jo Gillanders - Team Leader Planting Operations
- Senior Supplier: Jacky Cox – Manager Resourcing & logistics
- Finance: Brady Corkill - Business Accountant
- Hapu representative: Joel Ngātuere – Chair, Ngati Kahukuraāwhitia hapu

Interested parties:

- Myfanwy Hill – Manager Environment Operations
- Hamish Fenwick – Team Leader, Flood Operations, Delivery
- Tash Styles – Catchment Manager Wairarapa Coast
- Petra Fransen – Team Leader, Planning Services
- Geoff Hamilton – CEO, Carterton District Council
- Other internal staff (Subject matter experts)
- Consultants (Subject matter experts)
- Kahungunu ki Wairarapa & Rangitane o Wairarapa

Attachment 1 to Report 24.101**Governance Group Structure**Purpose:

- The Governance Group makes the important decisions, navigates the process at a governance level, assesses and helps to mitigate the high-level risks to the delivery of the Daleton Nursery Development Project and provides strategic direction/feedback to the Project Lead on the delivery of the project
- The Project Lead provides the connection between the Project operational delivery and Governance Group

Meeting Cadence:

- Monthly for 1 – 1.5 hours, with ad-hoc meetings arranged if necessary.

Meeting Process:

- A monthly report will be established with agenda items added in advance
- Agenda items will have memo/decision/for information papers prepared and circulated for pre-reading in advance of a Governance Group meeting, wherever possible
- Decisions and Actions will be recorded and circulated in a timely manner following all Governance Group meetings

5. BENEFITS

The Daleton Nursery Development Project will be implemented, which will set out to achieve the following benefits:

BENEFIT #	Benefit description	Measure Target
#1	Poplar and willow pole production increased within the GW nursery network. Over the past few years pole production has not been able to keep up with demand. The new nursery will increase the supply allowing the internal programme pole demand to be met.	Akura Nursery (Incl. PK Trust leased land & Daleton) produces on average 36,000 3m poles per annum.
#2	Net carbon sequestration will be achieved as the poplar and willow poles will act as a carbon sink. As soil conservation trees, they will not be felled for timber.	8,000 poles growing in nursery from 0-3 years will sequester 1,730 tonnes of CO2 over three years. The same number of poles planted in the hill country for soil erosion purposes from 3 to 34 years (pole life to maturity) will sequester 53,000 tonnes over 31 years. Note: taken from the MPI lookup table for exotic hardwood Carbon tables for calculating carbon in the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) NZ Government (mpi.govt.nz)
#3	Establish and maintain a strong relationship with Ngāti Kahukuraawhitia hapu.	During the duration of the lease, the lease fee will be

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BENEFIT #	Benefit description	Measure Target
		provided to the hapu via CDC.
#4	The poles and shelterbelt trees will aid in the uptake of phosphorus and nitrogen, limit faecal pathogens (E. coli) entering water (if any), and reduce the frequency and volume of treated effluent that would otherwise be released into the Mangatarere Stream during high flow periods.	24 hectares of land utilised for application of treated effluent.
#5	Creating employment opportunities for locals and local businesses.	Local contractor engaged to undertake the tractor activities within the nursery – spraying, mowing, baling.
#6	Safer access to the site via NZTA committing to an upgrade at the intersection of State Highway 2 and Gallon's Road.	Traffic management systems allows for safe movement of southbound traffic along State Highway 2 into Gallons Road.
#7	Reduced carbon footprint by reducing the distance that poplar and willow poles are transported to site from nursery.	Awhea/Palliser and Hinakura/Longbush helicopter pole delivery flights are predominantly supplied via Daleton Nursery.

Please see the below link to the Benefits Report:

[Daleton Benefits Management .docx](#)

6. CHANGE MANAGEMENT

A 'Handover Report' will be completed at completion of the project. The 'Handover Report' will include a summary, asset management information, operation and maintenance information and outstanding items for the project.

Please see the below link to the Handover Report:

<Add link>

7. STAKEHOLDER MANAGEMENT

Stakeholder management for Daleton Nursery Development Project will be managed via a Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

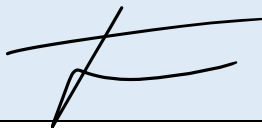
Please see the below link to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan:

[Daleton Stakeholder Engagement Plan Jan 2024.pptx](#)

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8. REVIEW AND APPROVAL

REVIEW AND ENDORSEMENT	
PMO	Chris Maggs Head of PMO
	Endorsed 8 th January 2024
Comments:	No issues

APPROVAL	
Sponsor: (Governance Group)	Jack Mace
	Director Delivery
	09 January 2024
Link to approval notification:	
Comments:	

9. APPENDICES

	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36	2036/37	2037/38	2038/39	2039/40	2040/41	2041/42
Rates			130,466	151,742	185,816	186,416	187,549	189,680	190,676	191,600	192,449	193,607	194,773	195,946	197,125	198,312	199,506	-	-	-
Int Rev					136,000	138,992	141,911	144,749	147,644	150,597	153,458	156,374	159,345	162,373	165,458	168,601	171,805	175,069	178,395	181,785
Operating Revenue	-	-	130,466	151,742	321,816	325,408	329,460	334,429	338,320	342,197	345,907	349,981	354,118	358,318	362,583	366,914	371,311	175,069	178,395	181,785
New Internal Loans	35,514	500,000	1,022,503	510,000																
Trans from reserve	-	38,500	37,100	159,885	27,403	28,006	45,092	45,994	46,914	47,852	48,761	49,688	52,973	52,762	52,563	52,375	48,798	201,553	105,193	57,762
Funding Provided	35,514	538,500	1,190,069	821,627	349,219	353,414	374,552	380,423	385,234	390,049	394,668	399,669	407,091	411,080	415,146	419,288	420,109	376,622	283,588	239,547
Personnel	-		31,260	31,885	32,587	33,304	34,003	34,683	35,377	36,084	36,770	37,468	38,180	38,906	39,645	40,398	41,166	41,948	42,745	43,557
Contractors		26,000	66,000	128,000	130,816	133,694	153,000	156,060	159,181	162,365	165,450	168,593	171,797	175,061	178,387	181,776	185,230	188,749	192,336	195,990
Financial Costs	904	12,500	56,299	89,141	95,465	91,973	89,078	87,473	83,676	79,408	74,632	69,930	45,469	38,336	30,867	23,046	14,897	7,041	1,641	-
Operating Costs	904	38,500	153,559	249,026	258,868	258,970	276,081	278,216	278,234	277,857	276,852	275,992	255,446	252,302	248,898	245,221	241,293	237,739	236,721	239,547
Capex	35,514	500,000	1,022,503	510,000																
Debt Repayments	-	-	14,007	62,601	90,351	94,444	98,471	102,206	107,000	112,191	117,816	123,677	151,645	158,778	166,247	174,068	178,816	138,883	46,867	-
Trans to reserve	-	904	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funds Applied	35,515	538,500	1,190,069	821,627	349,219	353,414	374,552	380,423	385,234	390,049	394,668	399,669	407,091	411,080	415,146	419,288	420,109	376,622	283,588	239,547
Funding Surplus	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Greater Wellington – Benefits Management Approach

Daleton Nursery Development

A Benefits Management Approach is a tool to ensure you get the intended benefits (outcomes, changed processes) originally planned for your project. By focusing on benefits realisation planning, you can track whether intended benefits have been realised and sustained after the end of the project.

- Input benefits as outlined in the Business Case
- Create and update the Benefits Realisation Plan throughout the project
- Aim to revisit the plan at a Project Board meeting at agreed review points once the project has been complete
- Prioritise the benefits so that the most important always has the most focus. This ensures that the project makes the greatest impact.

ID #	Benefit/Disbenefit description: <A brief description of the expected benefits>	Measurements: How <How will the success of the benefit be measured>	Measurements: When <When will the success of the benefit be measured>	Measurement: Who <The person or role who will measure the benefit>	Measurement: Baseline: <Baseline value against which the benefit will be measured>	Measurement: Target: <Target value of the benefit measured>
#1	Poplar and willow pole production increased within the GW nursery network. Over the past few years pole production has not been able to keep up with demand. The new nursery will increase the supply allowing the internal programme pole demand to be met.	Production of poplar and willow poles is increased beyond what is currently being produced from the current Akura (Incl. PK Trust leased land) site.	Q1 2027	Team Leader Planting Operations	Akura Nursery (Incl. PK Trust leased land) produces on average 28,000 3m poles per annum.	Akura Nursery (Incl. PK Trust leased land & Daleton) produces on average 36,000 3m poles per annum.
#2	Net carbon sequestration will be achieved as the poplar and willow poles will act as a carbon sink. As soil conservation trees, they will not be felled for timber.	Ministry for Primary Industries carbon sequestration look up tables are to be used to measure carbon sequestered for exotic hardwoods.	Q1 2007	Team Leader Planting Operations	Currently no poplar and willow poles being grown at the Daleton site – so baseline measurement is 0.	8,000 poles growing in nursery from 0-3 years will sequester 1,730 tonnes of CO2 over three years. The same number of

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ID #	Benefit/Disbenefit description: <A brief description of the expected benefits>	Measurements: How <How will the success of the benefit be measured>	Measurements: When <When will the success of the benefit be measured>	Measurement: Who <The person or role who will measure the benefit>	Measurement: Baseline: <Baseline value against which the benefit will be measured>	Measurement: Target: <Target value of the benefit measured>
						poles planted in the hill country for soil erosion purposes from 3 to 34 years (pole life to maturity) will sequester 53,000 tonnes over 31 years. Note: taken from the MPI lookup table for exotic hardwood Carbon tables for calculating carbon in the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) NZ Government (mpi.govt.nz)
#3	Provide Ngāti Kahukuraawhitia hapu with the resources to develop their own land.	Lease fee is being directed to Ngāti Kahukuraawhitia via CDC.	Q2 2023	CEO, CDC	\$0 towards hapu development of land.	During the duration of the lease, the lease fee will be provided to the hapu via CDC.
#4	The poles and shelterbelt trees will aid in the uptake of phosphorus and nitrogen, limit	Additional land utilised for the application of treated effluent.	Q1 2025	Team Leader Planting Operations	Daleton lease land currently has no	24 hectares of land utilised for

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ID #	Benefit/Disbenefit description: <A brief description of the expected benefits>	Measurements: How <How will the success of the benefit be measured>	Measurements: When <When will the success of the benefit be measured>	Measurement: Who <The person or role who will measure the benefit>	Measurement: Baseline: <Baseline value against which the benefit will be measured>	Measurement: Target: <Target value of the benefit measured>
	faecal pathogens (E. coli) entering water (if any), and reduce the frequency and volume of treated effluent that would otherwise be released into the Mangatarere Stream during high flow periods.				treated effluent applied to land.	application of treated effluent.
#5	Creating employment opportunities for locals and local businesses.	Locals and local businesses employed to manage the nursery operations.	Q1 2025	Team Leader Planting Operations	No staff or contractors currently employed at Daleton Nursery.	Local contractor engaged to undertake the tractor activities within the nursery – spraying, mowing, baling.
#6	Safer access to the site via NZTA committing to an upgrade at the intersection of State Highway 2 and Gallon's Road.	Traffic management in place to allow southbound vehicle movements along State Highway 2 into Gallons Road.	Q1 2025	Operations Manager, CDC	Unsafe access for south bound traffic along State Highway 2 into Gallons Rd – no traffic management in place.	Traffic management systems allows for safe movement of southbound traffic along State Highway 2 into Gallons Road.
#7	Reduced carbon footprint by reducing the distance that poplar and willow poles are transported to site from nursery.	Reduced distance from nursery to planting site.	Q1 2027	Team Leader, Planting Operations	8,000 poles transported from Akura Nursery to the South Wairarapa is 25km to the north of Daleton Nursery.	Awhea/Palliser and Hinakura/Longbush helicopter pole delivery flights are predominantly

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ID #	Benefit/Disbenefit description: <i><A brief description of the expected benefits></i>	Measurements: How <i><How will the success of the benefit be measured></i>	Measurements: When <i><When will the success of the benefit be measured></i>	Measurement: Who <i><The person or role who will measure the benefit></i>	Measurement: Baseline: <i><Baseline value against which the benefit will be measured></i>	Measurement: Target: <i><Target value of the benefit measured></i>
						supplied via Daleton Nursery.

Daleton - Risks Register																								
ID	Date Raised	Raised By	Status	Risk Identification				Inherent Risk			Residual Risk			Strategy		Treatment			Risk Closure		Review			
				Risk Description <describe area of uncertainty (can be threat or opportunity)>	Triggers <event/circumstance giving rise to the risk>	Consequences <what is feared and/or sought?>	Risk Category	Risk Owner	Likelihood Rating	Impact Rating	Risk Rating	Current Controls	Residual Likelihood Rating	Impact Rating	Risk Rating	Risk Strategy	Treatment Actions	Treatment Owner	Target Date for Review/Action	Date of closure	Reason for closure	Last Reviewed Date	Comments	
R01	1-Feb-23	CDC	Open	Unsafe access onto State Highway 2 via Gallons Road	Intersection between Wahakeke Road, Gallon Road, and State Highway 2 does not have a right turning bay for south bound traffic.	At best delays when accessing the site. At worse an accident causing serious injuries or death	Health & Safety	CDC	Moderate	Extreme	High	Instructions for south bound vehicles turning right to turn left into Wahakeke Road and then await a safe opportunity to access Gallon road	Unlikely	Extreme	High	Treat (Reduce)	CDC are in discussions with NZTA to get a commitment to improve safety features on this intersection.GW and CDC to discuss option of access off Dalefield Road	CDC	1-Jun-25					
R02	1-Feb-23	CDC	Open	Impeded view/shaft for a neighbouring property to the south of the site	Trees and/or structures are blocking the view to Ranglumau for a neighbouring property to the south	Neighbourly relations sour and they complain to CDC, whom they had the agreement with to maintain this view/shaft	Stakeholders / Reputation	PM - Scott Ihaka	Almost Certain	Moderate	Medium	Layout of the nursery design allows for a view/shaft being maintained by creating a central track through the nursery	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	Avoid or eliminate	Central track to be constructed as designed. Communicate with neighbours any design changes.	PM - Scott Ihaka	1-Apr-25					
R04	1-Apr-23	Project team meeting	Open	Delays due to supply chain logistics disruption	Pandemics, terrorist activities, and wars negatively impacting supply chains	Delays with materials arriving to complete installation of infrastructure	Schedule	PM - Scott Ihaka	Moderate	Significant	Medium	Maintain good communication with contractors once engaged to monitor supply chain delays	Moderate	Significant	Medium	Accept	Maintain strong relationships with contractors engaged to install infrastructure	PM - Scott Ihaka	1-Apr-25					
R05	1-Apr-23	Project team meeting	Open	Cost increases resulting in blown budgets	High inflationary pressures in NZ at present	Blown budget (As the budget was approved by ELT in July 2022) or reduced scope of development	Project Budget	PM - Scott Ihaka	Likely	Significant	Medium	Tender process to keep costs controlled	Likely	Significant	Medium	Treat (Reduce)	Contract to contain provisions to manage cost over-runs	Procurement - Lynn Liu	28-Aug-24					
R09	1-Apr-23	Project Team meeting	Closed	Relationship with Sustainable Wairarapa	Pitching the proposal to develop a nursery at the WWTP Advisory meetings. It was noted that Sustainable Wairarapa were not convinced this was an option that should be entertained	Delays in implementing construction activities due to questions being asked via CDC	Stakeholders / Reputation	PM - Scott Ihaka	Possible	Moderate	Low	Reporting regularly via the WWTP Advisory meetings	Possible	Minor	Low	Treat (Reduce)	Being proactive by communicating the project progress, issues encountered, and solutions via the WWTP Advisory meetings.	PM - Scott Ihaka	1-Apr-23	13-Mar-24	CDC have stated that concerns are no longer expressed.	14-Mar-24	Lawrence Stephenson CDC stated at Project team meeting that the last WWTP Advisory meeting went well and concerns with pole nursery are no longer applicable.	
R08	1-Apr-23	Project team meeting	Open	Health concerns working within a wastewater treatment plant	Working with treated municipal effluent	Staff and/or contractors getting sick	Health & Safety	CDC	Possible	Major	High	Contractors engaged to work within the site are required to have had Tetanus, Hepatitis A and B immunisation	Unlikely	Major	High	Treat (Reduce)	Procurement process requirements for immunisation (Tetanus, Hepatitis A and B) when contracting for work	PM - Scott Ihaka	Various procurement process timeframes					
R07	1-Dec-23	Scott Ihaka	Open	Flood and ponding issues on-site	Heavy rain events	Delays due to machinery and vehicles unable to access the site	Schedule	PM - Scott Ihaka	Likely	Major	High	Plan for construction activities to be undertaken outside of the wetter winter months.	Moderate	Moderate	Medium	Treat (Reduce)	Scheduled procurement process for irrigation, facilities, and tracks to be constructed outside of winter. Plan for delays if significant rain events do occur. Compound will be located on an area where extra fill has been dumped. This will allow for a height above a severe flood event.	PM - Scott Ihaka	Various procurement process timeframes					
R08	22-Dec-23	David Boone	Open	Exotic versus native tree debate	Prominent community locals are advocating for native trees over exotic	Declining support from Council, Ngati Kahukura iwhiri, and Executive Leadership at GWRC	Stakeholders / Reputation	PM - Scott Ihaka	Possible	Significant	Medium	Communicating with Stakeholders regularly	Unlikely	Significant	Low	Treat (Reduce)	Stakeholder engagement plan developed to manage communication with key stakeholders	PM - Scott Ihaka	1-Apr-25					
R12																								
R13																								
R14																								
R15																								
R16																								
R17																								
R18																								
R19																								
R20																								
R21																								
R22																								

Common Project Risks and Issues

Schedule:

- Schedule, resources and product definition have all been dictated by the customer or upper management and are not in balance
- Project schedules are driven by externally-dictated date/Implementation timelines - liability of delays
- Schedule is optimistic, "best case" rather than realistic, "expected case"
- Schedule omits necessary tasks.
- Schedule was based on the use of specific team members, but those team members were not available.
- Re-estimation in response to schedule slips is overly optimistic or ignores project history
- Excessive schedule pressure reduces productivity
- Target date is moved up with no corresponding adjustment to the product scope or available resources
- A delay in one task caused cascading delays in dependent tasks
- Unfamiliar areas of the product take more time than expected to design and implement

Technical Based:

- Product is larger than estimated (in lines of code, function points, or percentage of previous project's size).
- Cannot build a product of the size specified in the time allocated.
- Effort is greater than estimated (per line of code, function point, module, etc.).

Organisation and Management:

- Project lacks an effective top-management sponsor
- Reorganisation and cutbacks reduce teams capacity
- Inefficient team structure reduces productivity
- Management review/decision cycle is slower than expected.
- Management makes decisions that reduce the project team's motivation/dedication
- third-party tasks take longer than expected (budget approval, equipment purchase approval, legal reviews, security clearances, etc.).
- Customization (level underestimated - may be as a result of poor scoping)
- Project languishes too long in fuzzy front end
- Planning is too poor to support the desired completion speed
- Project plans are abandoned under pressure, resulting in chaotic, inefficient development

Technical Based:

- Management or marketing insists on technical decisions that lengthen the schedule.

Customer (stakeholder, etc):

- Customer insists on new requirements
- Customer communication time (e.g., time to answer requirements-clarification questions) is slower than expected
- Customer has expectations for development speed that we cannot meet
- Poor specification/scoping, vendor providing less than expected

Technical Based:

- End-user unfamiliarity/capability result in e.g. overloading of help desk

Customer will not accept the software as delivered even though it meets all specifications
Customer-furnished components are a poor match for the product under development, resulting in extra design and integration work.
Customer-furnished components are poor quality, resulting in extra testing, design, and integration work and in extra customer-relationship management.
Customer-mandated support tools and environments are incompatible, have poor performance, or have inadequate functionality, resulting in reduced productivity

Requirements:

Requirements have been base lined but continue to change
Requirements are poorly defined, and further definition expands the scope of the project
Additional requirements are added
Vaguely specified areas of the product are more time-consuming than expected

Personnel:

Hiring takes longer than expected
Lack of Staff and Management Experience
Poor relationships between developers and management slow decision-making and follow through
Task prerequisites (e.g., training, completion of other projects, acquisition of work permit) cannot be completed on time.
Team members do not buy into the project and consequently does not provide the level of performance needed.
Contract personnel leave before project is complete
Permanent employees leave before project is complete
Team members do not work together efficiently
Conflicts among team members result in poor communication
Poor buy-in from project team members
Lack of involvement from cross-functional areas
Key personnel are available only part time
Contractor delivers components of unacceptably low quality, and time must be added to improve quality
Contractor does not deliver components when promised
Contractor does not buy into the project and consequently does not provide the level of performance needed

Technical Based:

Availability of internal technical knowledge
Lack of needed specialization increases defects and rework.
Personnel need extra time to learn unfamiliar software tools or environment.
Personnel need extra time to learn unfamiliar hardware environment
Personnel need extra time to learn unfamiliar programming language
New development personnel are added late in the project and additional training and communications overhead reduces existing team members' effectiveness.

Implementation and Process:

Use of unfamiliar methodology results in extra training time and in rework to fix first-time misuses of the methodology
Amount of paperwork results in slower progress than expected

Inaccurate progress tracking results in not knowing the project is behind schedule until late in the project
Half-hearted risk management fails to detect major project risks
Inconsistency with existing business processes
Upstream quality-assurance activities are shortchanged, resulting in time-consuming rework downstream
Inaccurate quality tracking results in not knowing about quality problems that affect the schedule until late in the project.
Lack of supporting technical infrastructure

Technical Based:

Too little formality (lack of adherence to software policies and standards) results in miscommunications, quality problems, and rework
Too much formality (bureaucratic adherence to software policies and standards) results in unnecessary, time-consuming overhead).

Product (Technical Based)

Error-prone modules require more testing, design, and implementation work than expected.
Unacceptably low quality requires more testing, design, and implementation work to correct than expected.
Development of the wrong software functions requires redesign and implementation
Development of the wrong user interface results in redesign and implementation
Development of extra software functions that are not required (gold plating) extends the schedule
Meeting product's size or speed constraints requires more time than expected, including time for redesign and re-implementation.
Strict requirements for compatibility with existing system require more testing, design, and implementation than expected.
Requirements for interfacing with other systems, other complex systems, or other systems that are not under the team's control result in unforeseen design, implementation, and testing.
Pushing the computer science state-of-the-art lengthens the schedule unpredictably
Requirement to operate under multiple operating systems takes longer to satisfy than expected
Operation in an unfamiliar or unproved software environment causes unforeseen problems
Operation in an unfamiliar or unproved hardware environment causes unforeseen problems.
Development of a kind of component that is brand new to the organization takes longer than expected
Dependency on a technology that is still under development lengthens the schedule.

RISK MATRIX

		Impact - Consequence				
		Minor	Moderate	Significant	Major	Extreme
Likelihood-Probability		5	20	50	70	100
Almost/Near Certain	5	Low 25	Moderate 100	High 250	Very High 350	Very High 500
Likely	4	Low 20	Moderate 80	Moderate 200	High 280	Very High 400
Unlikely	3	Low 15	Moderate 60	Moderate 150	High 210	High 300
Highly Unlikely	2	Low 10	Low 40	Moderate 100	Moderate 140	Moderate 200
Rare	1	Low 5	Low 20	Low 50	Moderate 70	Moderate 100

Score	Rating
5	Low
10	Low
20	Low
30	Low
40	Low
50	Low
60	Moderate
70	Moderate
80	Moderate
100	Moderate
120	Moderate
140	Moderate
150	Moderate
180	Moderate
200	Moderate
210	High
220	High
250	High
260	High
280	High
300	High
350	Very High
400	Very High
500	Very High

Risk Owner
<meeting participants>

RISK BANDS

Quantitative Rating	Qualitative Rating	LIKELY RESPONSE
0-50	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No immediate response or action required. Could be excluded from risk monitoring activities with infrequent re-evaluation of risk at project level e.g. review quarterly. Risk ownership may not be allocated.
51-200	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular monitoring and re-evaluation of risk and any factors that may increase consequence or likelihood occurrence at project level e.g. monthly Risk ownership allocated to individual within the project but no risk treatment plan required as yet.
201-300	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing monitoring of risk and progress of risk response / treatment plan at project level. Risk ownership allocated with risk owner accountable for the risk and outcomes and also for developing the risk treatment plan. Develop risk response strategies as part of risk management and operational processes.
301+	Severe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires urgent action and immediate escalation of risk to GWRC senior management / Executive for prioritised response and risk treatment plan development. Incorporate mgmt of risk into established strategic governance and operational processes. Risk ownership allocated with risk owner accountable for the risk and outcomes and also for developing the risk treatment plan.

<- update coding from 'Severe'

GW Risk Assessment Matrix

		IMPACT				
		Low	Moderate	High	Very High	Very High
LIKELIHOOD	Almost Certain > 90%	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	Very High
	Possible 70 - 89%	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High	Very High
	Likely 30 - 69%	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High	High
	Unlikely 5 - 29%	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
	Rare < 5%	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
		Minor	Moderate	Significant	Major	Extreme
Stakeholders / Reputation	→	Individual(s) express dissatisfaction through local media to GWRC directly and/or Individual(s) refuse to pay fees/rates as a stand against council activities	Single stakeholder sector express dissatisfaction through national media for up to one month and/or Central Government – CEO, Ministry for the Environment directed by Minister to make enquiries	2-3 stakeholders sectors dissatisfaction expressed through media resulting in a long period of negative coverage (>2 months) and/or Central Government impose statutory sanctions.	Major loss of stakeholder confidence and/or extensive stakeholder dissatisfaction expressed through media resulting in a long period of negative coverage (>2 months). Widespread, unified, coordinated revolt by consent holders and/or ratepayers against fees/conditions or sanctions imposed against the organisation.	Extreme dissatisfaction and loss of confidence by stakeholders and/or regulatory body investigation and/or statutory management installed and/or significant sanctions against the organisation.
Legal / Regulatory	→	Breach of law with internal investigation with minor changes to operations.	Regulatory action resulting in investigation but no prosecution	Regulatory action resulting in prosecution but no conviction.	Regulatory action resulting in moderate prosecution and conviction of council (e.g. \$25-\$100k)	regulatory action resulting in major prosecution and conviction of council (e.g. fine of >\$100k).
Financial	→	Cost of unplanned expenditure or loss of income or cash over \$500,000	Cost of unplanned expenditure or loss of income or cash over \$1 million	Cost of unplanned expenditure or loss of income or cash over \$5million	Cost of unplanned expenditure or loss of income or cash over \$10 million	Cost of unplanned expenditure or loss of income or cash over \$15 million

Almost Certain Low
Likely Moderate
Moderate High
Possible Very High
Unlikely

Environment	→	Negligible impact to the environment, and/or effects able to be fully mitigated within 1 week.	Material damage to the environment of local importance, and/or with prosecution possible, and/or effects able to be fully mitigated within 3 months.	Serious damage to the environment of local importance, and/or with prosecution probable, and/or effects able to be fully mitigated within 1 year.	Serious damage to the environment of national importance, and/or with prosecution expected, and/or effects able to be fully mitigated within 5 years.	Serious damage to the environment of national importance, and/or with prosecution in certain, and/or effects not able to be fully mitigated.
Executive Support	→	The Executive team largely support the objectives of the project/programme as outlined in the business case/ scoping document	The project / programme team are experiencing some issues with influencing key members of the Executive team	The project / programme team are experiencing significant issues with influencing key members of the Executive team	The project / programme team are experiencing major issues with influencing key members of the Executive team	Project / Programme is receiving no support from Executive to meet key objectives as outlined in the business case or scoping document
Communication	→	All key stakeholders are receiving regular updates including key messages as outlined in Communications plan. More communication may be required in other areas.	All key stakeholders are receiving key messages only as outlined in Communications plan.	Some stakeholders are not receiving key messages only as outlined in Communications plan.	Most key Stakeholders are not receiving key messages.	Key Stakeholders are not being updated on project / programme progress.
Approvals	→	Have to shift project tasks to accommodate time taken to complete approvals. Still manageable within project schedule.	Approval time is causing some delays to the project / programme schedule	Approval time is causing significant delays to the project / programme schedule	A Major deadline has been missed due to delays in approvals	A number of Major deadlines have been missed due to delays in approvals
Business Deliverable (quality)	→	A few minor business/project deliverables not met	Nearly all business deliverables met	Most deliverables met	Only a few business deliverables met	Not implemented or does not meet business deliverables
Project Budget	→	Can manage within base budget	Contingency required	CEO approval needs to be sought for additional budget	Board and/or CEO approval needs to be sought for additional Budget	Repeat approval needs to be sought for additional Budget
Schedule	→	Slightly late but < 10 % beyond initial time scope	10 - 25% over initial time scope	25 - 50% over initial time scope	50 - 100% over initial time scope	Exceeds 100% initial time scope
Procurement	→	Vendor quality or delays experienced finding suitable vendors, but is manageable within project.	Moderate changes required within the project to accommodate Vendor quality or delays finding suitable vendors	Significant change/compr omises required within the project to accommodate Vendor quality or delays finding suitable vendors	Change control required to accommodate Vendor quality or delays finding suitable vendors	Change control requiring CEO and/or Board required to accommodate Vendor quality or delays finding suitable vendors

Technical / Design	Technology requirements is largely as expected. Minor issues.	Technology meets nearly all expectations. Some issues.	Significant issues with Technology impacts project deliverables	Major issues with Technology impacts project deliverables	Critical issues with Technology directly impacts project deliverables.
Business Integration	Project has minor issues integrating with processes, systems, organisations, culture	Project has moderate issues integrating with processes, systems, organisations, culture	Project has significant issues integrating with processes, systems, organisations, culture	Project has major issues integrating with processes, systems, organisations, culture	Project does not integrate with processes, systems, organisations, culture
User Acceptance	Project / Programme matches requirement, some minor issues.	Project / Programme matches requirements but users have moderate issues.	Project / Programme matches requirements but users have significant issues.	Project / Programme matches requirements but users have major issues.	Project / Programme fails to meet requirements but users reject product/service
Resources & Team	Staff working at full capacity	Minimal staff capacity in non-critical areas. Increased absenteeism / illness. Increased hours being worked	Minimal staff capacity in critical areas. Substantially increased project team personnel turnover, or excessive hours being worked	Staff shortages in critical areas. Results in multiple injuries or serious illness	Total loss of organisational capability to undertake project
Health & Safety	Minimal or no harm. Negligible or no injury. No lost time	Slightly harmful. Minor injury / first aid treatment. No lost time	Harmful. Moderate injury. Medical treatment. <7 days lost time	Very harmful. Major injury, hospital admission. >7 days lost time. Possible long term effects. * *notifiable event	Extremely harmful. 1 or more fatality, severe disabling injury. Long term effects * *notifiable event

Glossary

Risk Categories	
Risks may fit into multiple categories. Most categories have a knock-on effect to other risk categories, eg, most risks will flow on to become schedule, scope or financial risks if they eventuate. And there may be a degree of overlap between some of these categories. The categories below are suggested in order to help ensure that you do not overlook important risks. Try to put each risk into the category which is most relevant.	
	Description
Scope	This type of risk can arise from inadequately defining what is required (ie the deliverables), or there is a change to requirements (scope creep), or unexpected changes are required to the deliverables resulting from legal or regulatory changes, technology or integration issues
Schedule	This risk can arise from resource estimation errors, loss of key resources, contractual hold-ups, optimistic (unrealistic) timelines, testing failure, delivery delays, failure to make critical decisions, cascading delays
Resourcing	This type of risk can arise if the project is under-staffed, or the people are not skilled appropriately to deliver the project
Financial	This type of risk is caused by issues with funding and costs, unplanned expenditure, decrease in or loss of income, commitment to funding from relevant stakeholders
Technology	This type of risk may arise from selecting the wrong technology, a complete change in the technological environment, or the introduction of new unproven technology on which the project is based.
Reputation	This type of risk affects GWRC's reputation eg GW fails to deliver the promised outcome, or GW fails to deliver to the public's expectations, or there is a public outcry or aversion to the proposed outcome
Stakeholder	This type of risk comes from actions, reactions, delays or failures by GWRC's partners and operators, NZTA, Wellington City Council etc with a direct input or involvement in the GWRC project, and Wellington region users of public transport
External	This type of risk comes from external factors and parties outside the control of GWRC or the project, such as a change of government, legislative/regulatory changes, economic downturn, exchange rate fluctuation, changes in the market, legal challenges, adverse public opinion or reaction etc which may affect the output or outcome of the project

Risk Likelihood - Probability (Rating)		
	Description	Probability
Rare (1)	The threat may occur in exceptional circumstances or A <u>very good</u> state of knowledge has been established on the threat	< 25%
Highly Unlikely (2)	The threat could occur infrequently or A <u>good</u> state of knowledge has been established on the threat	25 - 50%
Unlikely (3)	The threat could occur occasionally or A <u>moderate</u> state of knowledge has been established on the threat	50 - 75%
Likely (4)	The threat could occur quite commonly or A <u>poor</u> state of knowledge has been established on the threat	75 - 90%
Almost / Near Certain (5)	The threat can be expected to occur or A <u>very poor</u> state of knowledge has been established on the threat	>90%

Risk Impact - Consequence (Rating)	
	Description
Minor (5)	Minimal impact or no discernable impact at all
Moderate (20)	Impact of risk materialising or opportunity lost is unlikely to have any permanent or significant effect on performance or reputation eg: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • little financial loss • no regulatory consequence • minor adverse publicity
Significant (50)	Impact of risk materialising or opportunity lost will have a significant effect on performance or reputation in the short term eg: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some financial loss • limited regulatory consequence • local adverse publicity
Major (70)	Impact of risk materialising or opportunity lost will have a serious effect on performance or reputation in the medium term eg: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • significant financial loss in a given year • significant threat to a key business area • major savings programme required to address this in the medium term • significant regulatory consequence • negative headlines in national press
Extreme (100)	Impact of risk materialising or opportunity lost will have a serious effect on performance or reputation in the long term eg: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • substantial financial loss in consecutive years • closure of a key business area • substantial regulatory consequence • sustained negative headlines in national press

Risk Treatment Plan	
	Description
Avoid or eliminate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An informed decision not to be involved in, or to withdraw from, an activity, in order not to be exposed to a particular risk Eliminate, withdraw from or not become involved (eg, by closing down a particular high-risk business area)
Accept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An informed decision to tolerate or take on a particular risk Accept the loss, or benefit of gain, from a risk when it occurs Periodically re-assess in ongoing processes as a normal feature of business operations and modify mitigation measures
Reduce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the impact or the likelihood of the threat from occurring Select appropriate controls or countermeasures to reduce each risk Risk reduction needs to be approved by the appropriate level of management. For example, a risk concerning the image of the organization should have senior management approval whereas IT management would have the authority to decide on computer virus risks Design a new business process with adequate built-in risk control and containment measures from the start
Transfer/share	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer, outsource or insure to an external agency (e.g. an insurance company). Outsourcing could be an example of risk reduction if the outsourcer can demonstrate higher capability at managing or reducing the risk Share with another party the burden of loss or the benefit of gain from a risk

Risk Category

Stakeholders / Reputation
Legal / Regulatory
Financial
Environment
Executive Support
Communication
Approvals
Business Deliverable (quality)
Project Budget
Schedule
Procurement
Technical / Design
Business Integration
User Acceptance
Resources & Team
Health & Safety
Project Management

Draft Risk Strategy	
	Definition
Avoid or eliminate	Risk owner decides that to continue with activity is too great a risk to their business delivery (not proceeding with the activity likely to trigger the risk). Risk avoidance must be balanced with the potential of missed opportunities
Accept	Risk owner decides that existing controls are sufficient and effective. The introduction of further controls is either not cost effective, not proportionate to the consequences of the risk itself, contingencies can be employed if the risk is realised to manage any resulting issues. Consideration must be given to the consequences of not treating the risk further.
Treat (Reduce)	Risk owner decides that further actions are necessary to reduce the likelihood or impact of risk is occurs. Formal treatments are identified, documented, responsibility allocated and timeline set. Consideration must be given to the consequences of treating the risk further.
Transfer/share	Risk owner decides that the risk is better managed or shared with another entity - group, branch or business unit or external provider. Key factor is the balance between cost and practicality of the transfer. This will potentially introduce a new risk in the form of interdependence on another service provider.

Active or passive

Passive - if it happens I will work it out - no plan in place
Active - plan in place

[Attachment 4 to Report 24.101](#)

Daleton Nursery Development



The Why?

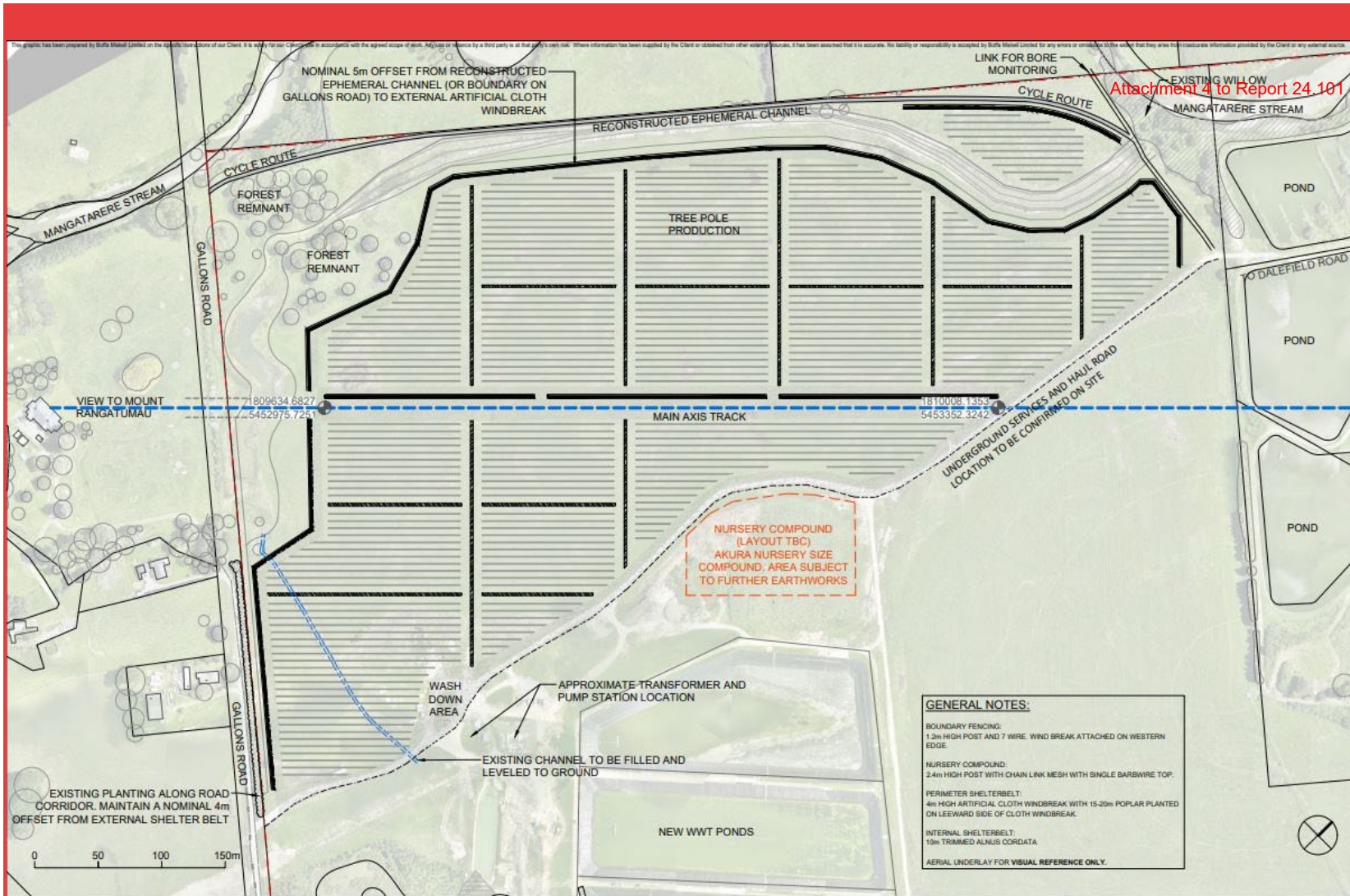


Where



By Whom



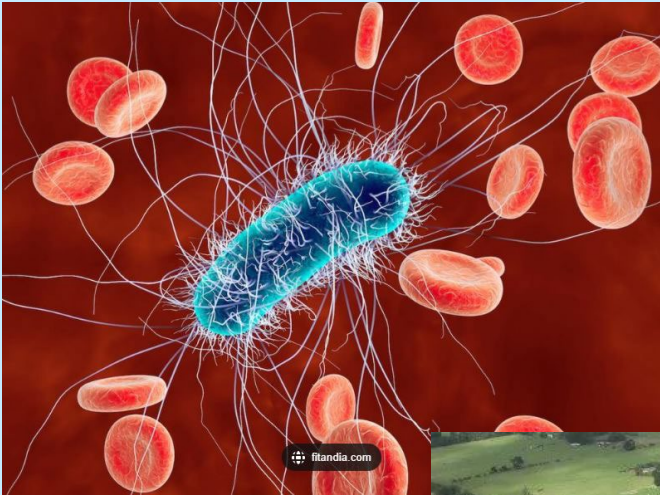


Attachment 4 to Report 24.101

How



Risks



Project Summary & Key Facts

- \$2 M Capex Budget
- 18 Months to develop
- 28 Hectares of land leased
- 20 Hectares of effective land
- 8,000 poles produced per year
- Three key stakeholders
- Social, cultural, environmental, and sustainability at its core



Wairarapa Committee
9 April 2024
Report 24.149



For Information

FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT UPDATE

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To update the Wairarapa Committee (the Committee) on:
 - a Wairarapa aggregate resource opportunities
 - b New funding received by Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet's Cyclone Recovery unit
 - c Implementation progress for the Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan (TKURFMP); including progress of the Ministry for Environment (MfE) Jobs for Nature project
 - d Implementation progress for the Waiōhine River Plan
 - e The ongoing operational maintenance of the Wairarapa Rivers schemes
 - f The progress of investigation projects; Waipoua Urban Catchment Plan, Mangatāre River Plan, flood hazard mapping for the Wairarapa Combined District Plan changes and regional initiatives.

Te tāhū kōrero

Background

2. Please refer to the Wairarapa Flood Protection Update Report – Report 24.25 that was circulated to the Committee.

Te tātaritanga

Analysis

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

Wairarapa Aggregate Resource Opportunities

4. The matter of aggregate supply was considered at the Regional Leaders forum on 19 March 2024. The group was asked to consider how to use the Infrastructure Commission's study and the model developed by GNS to identify where aggregate is available in the Region and how to secure the resource availability for future generations using tools such as guiding land use and rules in the regional and respective district plans that will ensure accessibility to aggregate sources in the future.

5. A particular concern of the Wairarapa councils was raised in relation to adequate security of supply that will efficiently enable the Wairarapa councils to maintain their roading network which services very remote parts of the Region.
6. It was agreed that a task group of key officers from across the councils would be established to delineate the most appropriate locations for aggregate supply and consider options to secure them for future generations through tools available to the Regional and local councils.

Government Funding – Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet

Crack Willow Block Removal Project

7. As stated in the last meeting report we were successful in obtaining \$3.5 million from the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC) for the Recovery and Flooding Resilience fund for the crack willow blockage removal in the eastern rivers in the Wairarapa. This decision was publicly announced on 6 October 2023. Our contribution is \$250,000 worth of project management time.
8. A contract is now in place with DPMC through Crown Infrastructure Partners (CIP).
9. We have submitted our first monthly report to CIP (as per contract requirements). This report covers two months – January and February 2024.
10. Through **January 2024** we spent \$27,849.00 on blockage removal. Please be aware that we were only able to start partway through this month. We completed the following work:
 - a **Taueru River**
 - i Debris removal has been completed at a site 620m above the Ruamāhanga and Taueru confluence. 1,840 cubic meters of logs/debris have been removed from this site.
 - b **Kopuaranga River**
 - i Blockage removals are yet to commence due to a few contractor issues.
 - c **Whareama River**
 - i Nine blockage sites have been removed to date within the eastern upper catchment.
 - ii Approximately 4km of stream cleared.
 - iii The blockage removals have included approximately 25-35 tree removals.
 - iv Mulching has commenced, looking at further mulching options capable of mulching larger trees and stumps.
11. Through **February 2024** we spent \$36,106.00, and the following work was completed:
 - a **Kopuaranga River**
 - i 2 blockages removed through approximately 1km of stream cleared.
 - ii Long section of problematic crack willow trees removed (lower reach)
 - iii Approximately 5 – 6 crack willow trees were removed.

b Whareama River

- i 52 blockages removed.
 - ii Approximately 16km of stream cleared.
 - iii The blockage removals have included approximately 92 tree removals.
 - iv Mulching continues, larger equipment has been implemented to mulch larger diameter trees.
12. In March 2024 we continued to clear blockages from both the Kopuaranga and Whareama Rivers.
13. Below are some images of blockages and removals.



Figure 1: Taueru River – pre debris removal

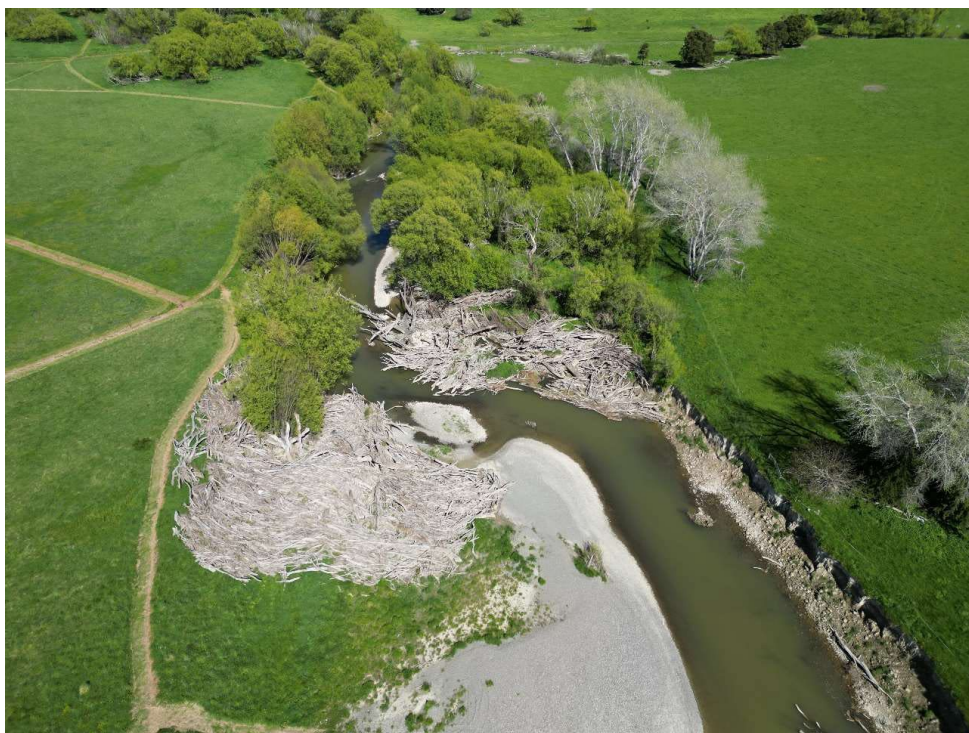


Figure 2: Taueru River – Pre debris removal



Figure 3: Taueru River – post debris removal

14. We will continue clearing blockages as long as the weather will permit.
15. Discussions with mana whenua have commenced with an initial meeting with Kahungunu ki Wairarapa on 11 March 2024. Further discussion will be had with Kahungunu over the coming months in relation to the most effective methodologies for habitat rehabilitation, including identifying localised areas where the crack willow species will be removed, and habitat rehabilitation will be required. Trial sites for native species will be established in the coming months.
16. A meeting is being arranged with Rangitāne o Wairarapa when everyone is available to meet.
17. Discussions with community groups through both the Catchment groups (Wairarapa Coast and Ruamāhanga), Flood Operations and Planting Operations teams, are underway to ensure we are aware of all major blockages and can prioritise accordingly.

Flood warning systems upgrade

18. In November 2023 Greater Wellington applied to DPMC again for further funding to assist in the Cyclone Gabrielle recovery. We put forward a further crack willow blockage removal application totalling \$5 million and \$4 million for improvement flood warning systems.
19. On 24 January 2024, we received confirmation from DPMC on approved funding of \$1.25 million for flood warning system upgrades. We were unsuccessful in obtaining further funding for crack willow blockage removal.
20. We are currently awaiting approval for the rescope works we presented to CIP in early March 2024. Once we have this approved, we will develop a project schedule and finalise the contract.

Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan – Implementation

River Road, Masterton erosion protection works

21. Stage Two, the construction of a 150-metre rock revetment will be completed by the end of this financial year.
22. The rock revetment design had to be altered due to ongoing erosion on the Waipoua River. It has taken time to complete and confirm the final design due to ensuring the design is affordable to build and it protects what needs to be protected. The new design adds a rock groyne on the Waipoua river upstream of the revetment. This has been added to ensure erosion protection for the main sewage line which is located approximately nine metres past the end of River Road and within metres of the Waipoua River. This is illustrated below by the pink mark by the revetment.



Figure 4: Final design of the erosion protection at River Road, Masterton

23. Public notification of the works is underway as we are aware of how important this site is for the community and mana whenua. We are undertaking the following notices:
 - a A newspaper article advising the public of the project and the upcoming works.
 - b Project signage for the site
 - c A flyer to be put in residents' mailboxes along River Road
 - d A Facebook post regarding the project and upcoming works.
24. Discussions with mana whenua regarding Stage 2 have been ongoing. Whenever there is a likelihood of changes, we have approached both iwi for comment. They are fully aware of the project and its timing.
25. Rock has been ordered and delivery commenced 25 March 2024. In the past we have asked Rangitāne if they would like to bless the rock as it is coming from outside of the Region, but we have been informed that it is not necessary in this case.
26. Pricing of the structural works will be received before the end of March 2024 with work commencing in April 2024.
27. Programme progress is being regularly communicated to partners and stakeholders (including iwi, Fish and Game, Department of Conservation, and Masterton District Council (MDC)) via email correspondence.

Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan – Operational work

The Upper Ruamāhanga River Management Advisory Committee

28. The Upper Ruamāhanga River Management Advisory Committee (URRMAC) has not met since 11 December 2023. The outcome of that meeting was for Greater Wellington to provide the committee with a draft 12 month meeting schedule outlining the purpose of each meeting for review. Flood Operations are now taking over the running of this committee.
29. The Waingawa River scheme completed works to stop erosion continuing toward Masterton District Councils water supply pipeline in the upper reach, with gravel re-distribution used to reinforce the eroding bank; the work totalled \$29,500. Gravel re-distribution work was completed opposite Hood Aerodrome to reinforce past works where the river had eroded past Te Kāuru outer design line costing \$7,000.
30. The Waipoua River scheme has had a bulldozer clear vegetation build ups and flood debris from a number of high beaches. This work totalled \$10,000. The scheme also had willow tree removal work undertaken through the Masterton urban reach costing \$44,000.
31. Crack willow regrowth spraying has been completed in the Kopuaranga, Taueru and Whangaehu Rivers.
32. There has been ongoing gravel extraction at various sites and with various contractors to address problem gravel beach build ups.
33. Rubbish removal has been undertaken across most river scheme areas, especially over the Christmas break.
34. Asset condition ratings have now been completed across all Te Kāuru river schemes.

Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga – Investigations

Waipoua investigations

35. The investigations with the Waipoua Catchment Community Group are progressing.
 - a The flood damages assessment outcomes are expected by June 2024.
 - b Natural character index investigation results are still expected at the end of March 2024.
 - c The geomorphic assessment of the Waipoua catchment is still on track to be delivered by the end of June 2024.
 - d The Waipoua stopbanks geotechnical investigations are currently being procured, early indication through review is that the results will be available in September 2024.

Geomorphic investigations

36. Greater Wellington is looking to develop geomorphic descriptions for the eleven managed waterways in the Ruamāhanga catchment, totalling more than 270 km. This information will be used in the future development of the Ruamāhanga Catchment Operational Management Plans and resource consent applications for gravel extraction and river works. Through a collaborative process, Greater Wellington has identified high

level stream typing as a suitable method to define coherent geomorphic reaches. The proposed high-level stream typing assessment will provide a qualitative description of river character and behaviour, based on catchment-scale landscape controls (such as geology, landcover, valley confinement) which inform reach-based character (planform, reach slope, sediment regime) and drives current and potential future reach behaviour. This work has been procured. It is anticipated that that outcomes of the geomorphic descriptions will be available by December 2024.

Flood Hazard Modelling

37. Flood hazard mapping for the Upper Ruamāhanga is progressing through the second peer review stages which will be completed by the end of April 2024. Preparation for the independent audit will be underway in April 2024.
38. The independent audit is being undertaken on the Waipoua flood hazard modelling. Once this is complete, the Waipoua flood hazard maps will be finalised. This is expected by the end of March 2024.

Waiōhine River Plan - Implementation

39. We are currently in the process of procuring a design consultant to complete the detailed design on both the North and Kuratawhiti stopbanks, along with a re-run of the flood modelling. The next stage is to present the final design to the directly affected landowners in a hope to obtain their affected party sign off, before we proceed to applying for consent to build.
40. We have been in discussions with the directly affected landowners and will continue to keep them up to date with our progress.

Waiōhine River Plan - Operations

41. The rock supply contract has been signed for the Fullers Bend Revetment. The rock supply will be delivered to site before the end of June 2024, ready for future work the coming construction season in February 2025.
42. Erosion protection works which consisted of willow cabling over a 50m length of left bank at end of Tilsons Road to stop continuing bank erosion at cross section 2 costing \$31,100.
43. Weed spraying through the scheme around stopbanks and access tracks was undertaken at a cost of \$22,000.
44. Asset condition rating inspections have been completed in the Waiohine River.

Mangatāre Stream - Operations

45. There has been erosion outside of the Mangatarere Stream Scheme boundary that has increased the flood risk to the Carterton township. Because this location is outside of the scheme, a resource consent application to repair the erosion was prepared and submitted but has been withdrawn due to lack of Iwi consultation. A site meeting was held with hapū representatives on 28 August 2023 to listen to concerns in repairing the erosion site. Other options were discussed onsite. Feedback from hapū members has been received and incorporated into a revised consent application that will be lodged

on the week of 12 February 2024. The Iwi that provided the feedback has been notified that the consent will be lodged at this time and to expect to see the application.

46. Greater Wellington has also met with Carterton District Council (CDC) to highlight the risk to the town from this erosion, and to further discussions on managing flood risk from the Mangatarere Stream.

Mangatāre Stream – Investigations

47. No change to report in the Mangatarere Stream flood management plan. A recent flood operations hui with Rangitāne o Wairarapa has provided a path forward which we will be exploring in the coming weeks.

Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme - Operations

48. The Ruamāhanga River below the Waiōhine confluence has seen ongoing gravel extraction from aggrading beaches. Gravel is also being extraction from Cross Creek and Pigeon Bush Creeks, on the western shores of Lake Wairarapa.
49. Vegetation control (mowing, herbicide spraying, mulching etc) has been taking place in multiple locations over the scheme and nearing completion.
50. Bed recontouring works immediately downstream of Waihenga Bridge, primarily for erosion protection purposes but also to reinstate public access to the downstream beach, were started before Christmas but were unable to be completed before the holiday season due to rain and elevated river levels. The works are planned to be completed once the consent allows, after 1 February 2024.
51. Further stopbank repairs are ongoing in the Mahaki Road area of the Ruamāhanga River. The Capital works project to realign the stopbank has commenced, with procurement of the main contractor now complete. The project team is working to get the contractor starting on site by April 2024.
52. Condition rating inspections of all 2,097 assets in the Lower Valley is now complete

Drainage Scheme – Operations

53. An inspection on the second pump at Te Hopai has revealed that it is in a corroded state and replacement parts will be required. We are awaiting scheme members confirmation that they want this work to go ahead.
54. A further issue at Te Hopai is that the flap gates are not sealing, allowing water to backflow through one the pumps, causing faults. Investigation has found the timber that the gate seals against is rotten and has deteriorated. Repairs are ongoing and aim to be completed early February 2024, subject to weather and water level conditions.
55. For the non-pumped, gravity drainage schemes the costs of the scheme have been greater than the scheme income. Meetings with the gravity scheme members regarding a review of future maintenance works and rating requirements for each drain have been held, but attendance was poor. Following internal discussion and advice from Councillor Staples, Greater Wellington has agreed that:
 - a The costs of Greater Wellington’s work on each scheme should be fully covered by each scheme’s targeted rates.

- b Targeted rates are likely to increase two-three times, which could mean that scheme members currently paying a higher targeted rate could be significantly impacted.
- c We will give each scheme the opportunity to manage the scheme themselves, without Greater Wellington intervention, but will need 75% of the scheme members to agree this.
- d There is no appetite currently to change how the targeted rate is distributed amongst scheme members or to enlarge or reduce the extents of the schemes.

Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme – Investigations

- 56. Mapping for Donalds and Abbots Creeks is progressing well, with the hydrology passing its peer review, the data has been passed on to the hydraulic modellers. Calibration maps of the 2018 event are expected in April 2024.

Ministry for the Environment ‘Jobs for Nature’ Project Update

- 57. Weed vegetation maintenance activities in previous planted sites (approximately 50 hectares) has been completed and site prep for the coming winter 2024 planting season has started.
- 58. Pest animal control is continuing across all sites with a variety of pest animal species continuing to be caught. Ongoing surveillance across all sites will continue.
- 59. Fencing activities will start shortly.

Regional Investigations Initiatives

Emergency Management

- 60. The automated warning systems 6-month pilot started on 1 March 2024. Greater Wellington currently operates a phone-based flood warning system in the Wairarapa and a manual contractor register in the Hutt & Kapiti area. This is carried out at low-level flood events to allow farmers and contractors to move stock and machinery out of the way of smaller floods. To ease the burden of flood duty officers a self-service text-based system was investigated. We explored a variety of options including engaging with other regional councils who operate similar systems and carrying out a market sounding to see what suppliers were available. Following this process we selected TNZ and after working extensively with TNZ and the landowners have launched the trial. The pilot alarms chosen are
 - a 3.35m Ruamahanga River at Waihenga.
 - b 3.5m Ruamahanga River at Waihenga.
 - c Tawaha Floodgate and Jenkins Dip Floodway (if Waihenga’s predicted water level is 4.5m or greater).
- 61. Once the pilot is successful, we’ll move forward into development and investigating a self-service portal for landowners to self-subscribe. Please note that this is for landowners and routine alarms not wider community warning. This is through Civil Defence based on the technical insights provided by our Flood Incident Duty Team.

Flood Monitoring Network Improvements Programme

- 62. As described in paragraph 18 we are working with DPMC to agree the projects to be funded by the \$1.25 million Cyclone Gabrielle recovery fund that has been provided to Greater Wellington for improvements in the flood monitoring network.
- 63. We have developed resilience standards for our flood monitoring network. This standard will be applied to each of our sites and will set the benchmark for network improvements moving forward.

**Ngā hua ahumoni
Financial implications**

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

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

Crack Willow Removal

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

Early Flood Warning Systems

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

Ruamāhanga River Scheme River Road (Stage 2):

LTP or Annual Plan description:	Te Kāuru Capex Implementation
Capex allocated:	\$2.3 million (LTP 2018-28)

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

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

Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori

Implications for Māori

65. Greater Wellington is required to manage land and water within a range of statutory requirements, including giving effect to Te Mana o Te Wai and considering Te Tiriti o Waitangi in the development and implementation of the Council's strategies, plans, programmes and initiatives.
66. Implementation with mana whenua partners is guided by Te Whāriki – the new Māori Outcomes Framework as part of Council's LTP 2021–31.
67. The Department is continuing to explore opportunities for Māori through the consenting space as well as through the Climate Resilience projects.
68. Cultural liaison or co-design contracts have been signed by Rangitāne ō Wairarapa Incorporated and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Charitable Trust for enhanced involvement and collaboration on programme work for the Climate Resilience Projects.

Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi

Consideration of climate change

69. Each project within the catchment considers and responds to the predicted impacts of climate change when considering the appropriate response to the issue the project seeks to address.
70. This programme aligns with the 2015 Climate Change strategy, which states 'we will help the region adapt to climate change'. The projects increase climate change adaptation and resilience to natural disasters in the region.
71. The greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from rock supply vary depending on the quarry source of the rock and transport to the work sites. Quarry sources for projects vary. The emissions from rock supply production and transport are not presently part of the organisation's GHG inventory.
72. Targeted planting has been carried out to mitigate CO₂ emissions for the Kānoa projects.
73. Greater Wellington currently assesses options to address flood risk based on the predicted impacts of climate change over the next 100 years. Unless specified differently for specific projects, these values are an increase in rainfall intensity of twenty percent, and a sea level rise of 0.8 metres.

**Ngā kaiwaitohu
Signatories**

Writers	<p>Madeliene Playford – acting Team Leader, Floodplain Management Plan Implementation</p> <p>Andy Brown – Team Leader Knowledge – Water</p> <p>Hamish Fenwick – Team Leader Flood Operations Delivery</p>
Approvers	<p>Jacky Cox – Manager Logistics and Resourcing</p> <p>Evan Harrison – Manager Knowledge</p> <p>Myfanwy Hill – Manager Environment Operations</p> <p>David Hipkins – Director Knowledge and Insights</p> <p>Jack Mace – Director Delivery</p> <p>Lian Butcher – Kaiwhakahaere Matua, Taiao Group Manager, Environment</p>

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

Wairarapa Committee
9 April 2024
Report 24.147



For Information

PUBLIC TRANSPORT UPDATE

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

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

Te tātaritanga

Analysis

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

Update on activities – Rail

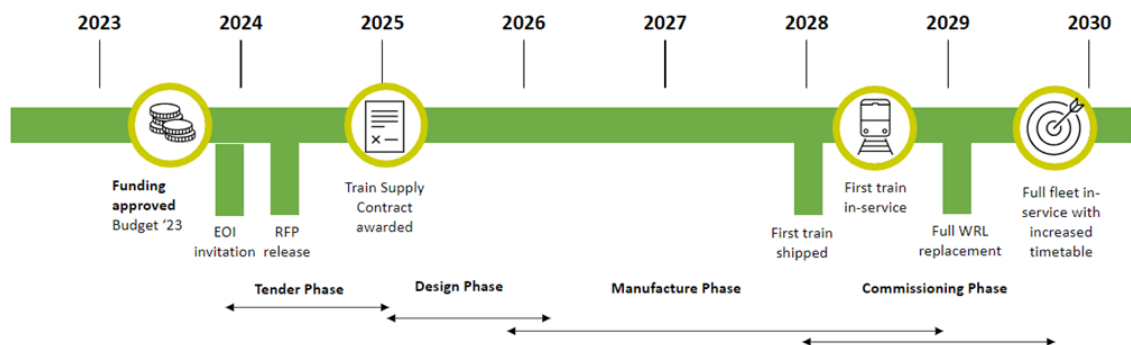
Network upgrades

3. Network upgrades have been challenging for users on the Wairarapa Line. Staff will provide an update on progress to resolve current disruptions related to the Wairarapa Line at the meeting.
4. An update on Wairarapa Line current disruptions and upgrades is included as **Attachment 1** to this report.
5. Metlink is working with KiwiRail to provide a Wairarapa Line- specific information page. Committee members will be advised when this information page is live.

Lower North Island Rail Integrated Mobility

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

- d Request for Proposals release
 - e Preferred supplier
 - f Contract award
8. On 13 December 2023, the request for Expressions of Interest was released to the market for providing a proposal to design, build and maintain 18 x 4-car low emission multiple units for improving the passenger rail service, capacity and frequency on Wairarapa and Manawatū lines.
 9. The Expressions of interest (EOI) submissions closed on 21 February 2024. A satisfactory number of EOIs were received and are now in the process of being evaluated.
 10. The following diagram sets out the indicative timeline for the Programme.



Wairarapa stations – bike parking improvements

11. Metlink has had \$267,000 of funding confirmed from the Government’s Transport Choices programme for Masterton and Solway bike parking improvements. Civil works have been completed on both sites, bike racks have been manufactured, and shelter structures are waiting the final step for painting prior to installation on site. It is expected the new bike shelters will be fully operational in mid- 2024.

Bus replacement stops

12. Solway Station (new bus stop platform and access ramps): Work completed and stop in operation.
13. Masterton Station (footpath extension, and new bus stop platform): Work completed and stop in operation.
14. Carterton Station (bus boarding platform, access ramps, better connection to/from station platform and existing access ramp): Civil works for this stop are scheduled to be completed in June 2024
15. Renall Street (formalising current bus replacement stops with improved road line marking): Traffic Resolution granted; Masterton District Council to line mark these Bus Replacing Trains (BRT) bus stops.

16. Woodside Station: Improvements to the bus replacement bus stops for Woodside Station will be incorporated into our bus stop improvement programme. We are currently seeking feedback from territorial authorities on this.

Map of improved bus replacement stop locations



Update on performance

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

**Ngā āpitihanga
Attachments**

Number	Title
1	Wairarapa Line – information of current disruptions and upgrades
2	Metlink Public Transport Performance – Presentation

**Ngā kaiwaitohu
Signatories**

Writers	David Mawson - Manager Rail Network Delivery Nathan Briggs – Manager Rail Assets Raymond Malcom – Manager, Bus & Ferry Assets (Acting)
Approvers	Fiona Abbott – Senior Manager Assets and Infrastructure, Metlink Samantha Gain – Group Manager, Metlink

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

WAIRARAPA TRAIN LINE DISRUPTIONS

[Attachment 1 to Report 24.147](#)

Wairarapa Line customers are currently experiencing delays and disruption to their service. Several different factors – some planned, others unexpected – are contributing to this situation, and we are working hard to resolve as many as we can.

WHAT IS HAPPENING?

KiwiRail has been undertaking significant works along the WRL to upgrade the lines and prepare for increased use of the line in the future.

So far, they have;

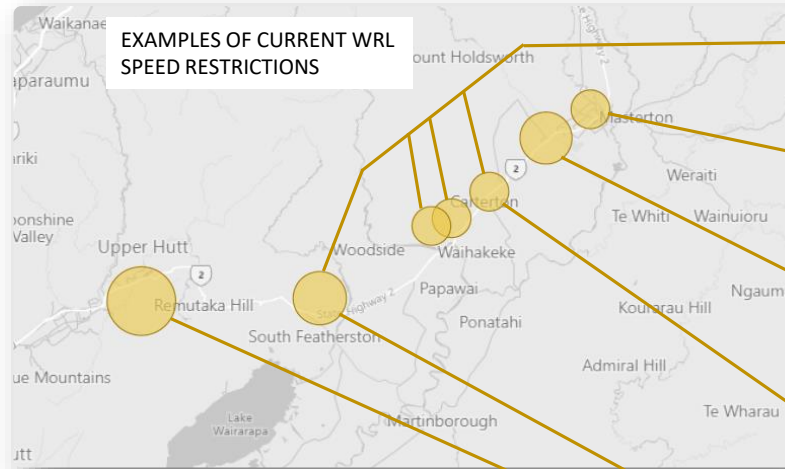
- Replaced 40km of rails and sleepers
- Replaced 3 bridges
- Replaced track through Maoribank tunnel

They are currently undertaking;

- Woodside passing loop
- Signalling system trenching
- Upgrading level crossings

Future works include;

- Replace track through Remutaka Tunnel
- Waingawa passing loop
- Platform, depot and stable upgrades
- New signalling



Vibrations (~6min) – Awaiting solution. Speed currently restricted to 60 km/h.

Minor track work(~1min) – rail correction awaiting repair. Speed currently restricted to 25 km/h.

Renall Street Level Crossing - Warning Device Fault (~1.5min) – Awaiting mitigation. Speed currently restricted to 10 km/h.

Woodside Loop (~1min) – Formation construction will move as construction works progress.

Speedie's Crossing (~1min) – Safety related. This will be mitigated by the level crossing project. Speed currently restricted to 40 km/h.

Remutaka Tunnel (~3min) – 8.8km track replacement required, scheduled for Christmas 2024. Speed currently restricted to 60 km/h.

WHY THE DELAYS?

Most of the delay is due to **speed restrictions** on the lines, which are put in place to help keep everyone safe whilst the works are completed or bedded in. While the number and duration of speed restrictions changes day-to-day based on the requirements at the time.

Currently there are approximately 15 minutes of delays on the WRL. Approximately 6 minutes of this relates to unexpected issues with vibrations on sections on the Network.





Wairarapa Line Upgrade

February 2024



As part of the Wellington Metro Upgrade Programme (WMUP), KiwiRail is undertaking a once-in-a-generation upgrade of the Wairarapa Line to support the Greater Wellington Regional Council's (GWRC) plans for rail. Work started in 2021 and will continue until 2028.

When we're finished, Wairarapa residents will have a railway that...

- is built to last,
- is safer for rail users and road users,
- can support more reliable and faster services, and
- can move more freight.

With fewer cars and trucks on Wairarapa roads, residents will enjoy less congestion, lower transport emissions and a more sustainable future.

The future is hybrid

Greater Wellington Regional Council's new hybrid trains are expected in 2029. Supported by KiwiRail's upgrade works, they will allow for more peak and off-peak services.



Level crossings

To allow for more frequent trains, safety on the Wairarapa Line is being reassessed. Some level crossings will need to be upgraded, and others removed.

Following feedback from the community and consultation with the NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi, an independent study has reviewed all 30 level crossings on the Wairarapa Line.



Scan me

Scan the QR code to see the latest on Wairarapa level crossings.

Recent updates

- Daytime off-peak train services returned to the Wairarapa Line at the end of 2023, after a long period of bus replacement while we renewed the track between Upper Hutt and Masterton.
- The Christmas 2023 network shutdown gave us the chance to renew the track inside the Maoribank Tunnel and replace 18km of drainage in the Remutaka Tunnel. We also began work on level crossing upgrades and installing crossing loops where trains can pass each other.
- We've made good progress, but we haven't eliminated all disruption. Delivering a reliable rail network with as few delays as possible is an ongoing, expensive project. As well as the renewal and capacity upgrade work, we have to manage ongoing maintenance and unexpected issues. We apologise for the inconvenience caused by service disruption.

What is Renewal?

Renewal is when we take out an old, worn-out piece of infrastructure (such as tracks, sleepers and bridges) and replace it with something new that will last a long time.



Attachment 1 to Report 24.147

Future work

Renewal

Our last renewal job is replacing the track in the 8.8km Remutaka Tunnel, so trains can go through it faster than 60 km/h. It's a big, complicated job that's scheduled for the Christmas 2024 network shutdown.

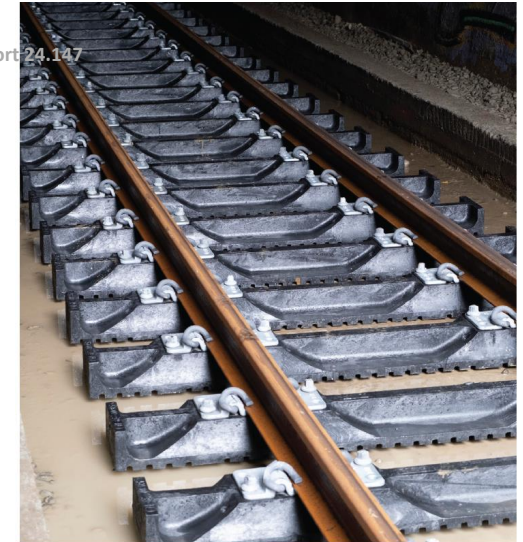
Capacity

KiwiRail is using New Zealand Upgrade Programme (NZUP) funding to build the Wairarapa's rail capacity for the future, including:

- A new signalling system between Featherston and Masterton.
- Safety improvements to public level crossings.
- New crossing loops to allow trains to pass each other.

KiwiRail will also use government funding to make station platform improvements and build a stabling yard to park the new trains in. In addition, GWRC will be building a depot where the new trains can be serviced.

Much of this work will happen on weekdays alongside the railway, but train services will still be able to operate. There may be **occasional temporary speed restrictions and service disruptions**. More disruptive works that require trains to be replaced by buses will be done over **select weekends and public holidays**.



How can I find out more or get in touch?

Visit www.kiwirail.co.nz/our-network/our-regions/wellington to read more about our work in the Wairarapa and Wellington region, or get in touch at contactus@kiwirail.co.nz.

For more details on Metlink services, visit metlink.org.nz.



[Attachment 2 to Report 24.147](#)

PUBLIC TRANSPORT PERFORMANCE - FEBRUARY

FOCUS ON WAIRARAPA

WAIRARAPA COMMITTEE

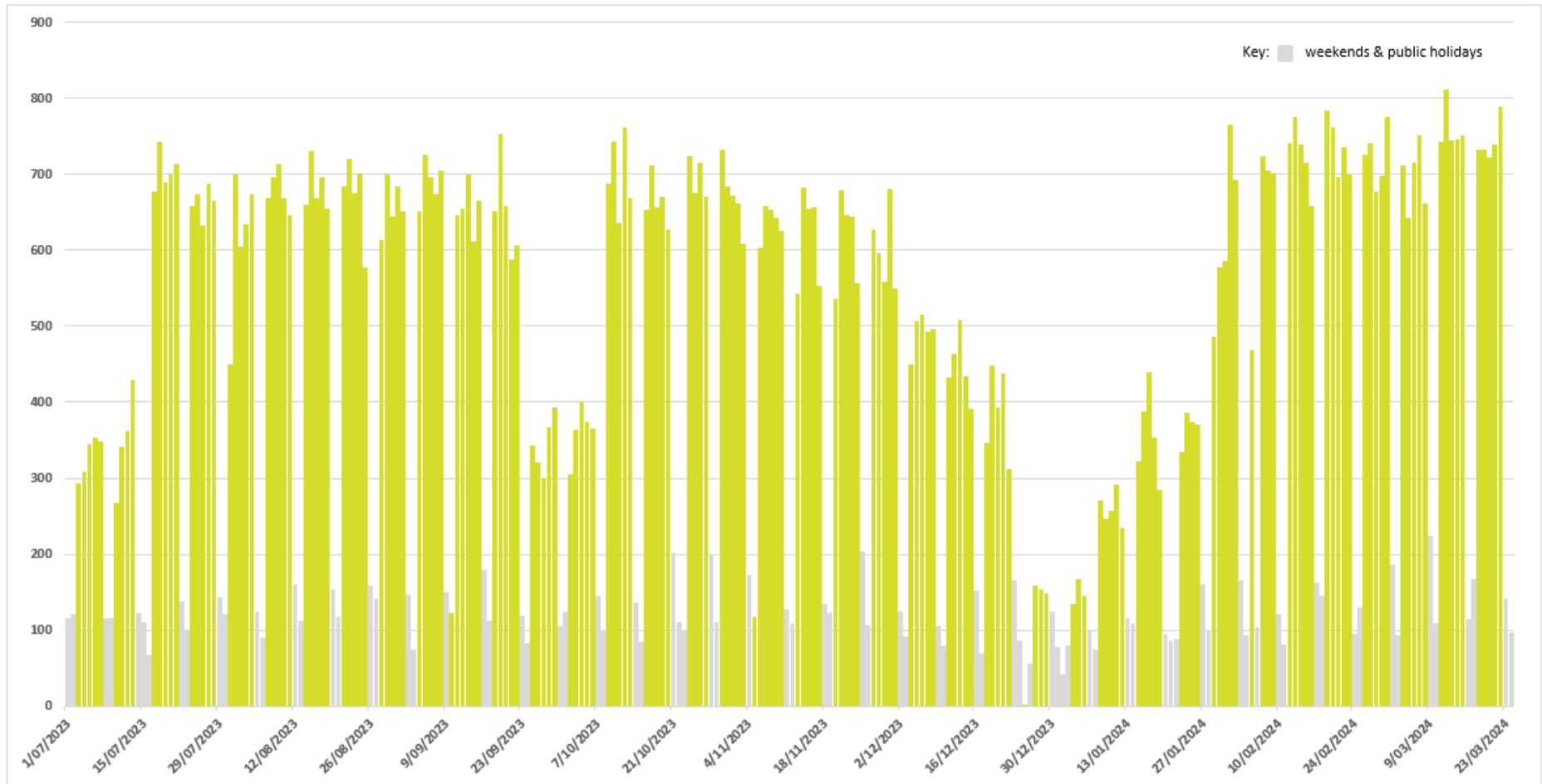
9 April 2024

Samantha Gain, Group Manager Metlink



Wairarapa bus patronage – Boardings (day)

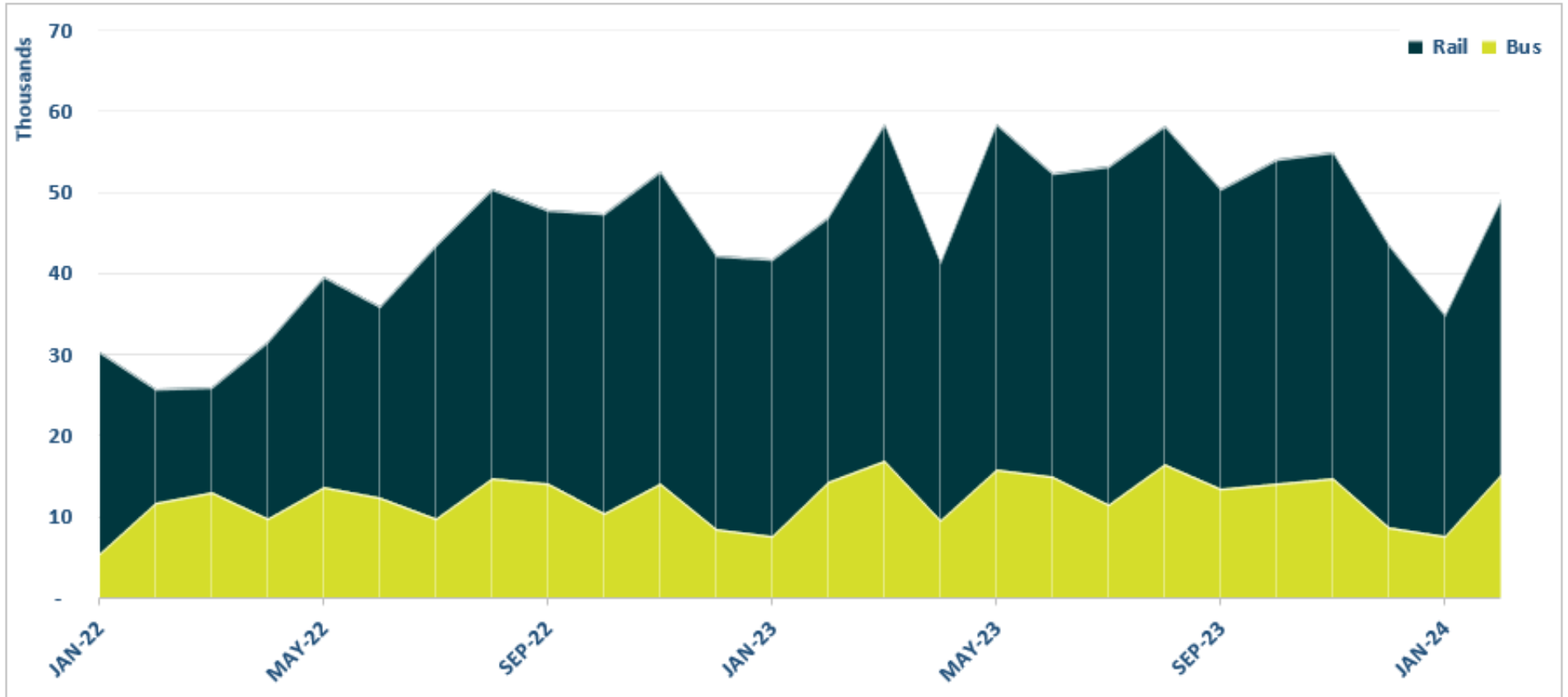
Attachment 2 to Report 24.147



Wairarapa rail/bus patronage – Boardings (MTH)

to Report

Attachment 2 to Report 24.147

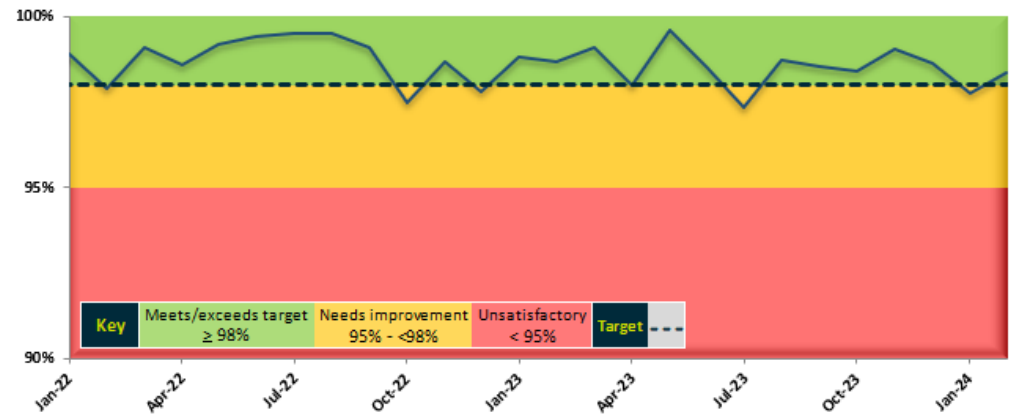


Wairarapa bus reliability & punctuality

Attachment 2 to Report 24.147

The bus reliability measure shows the percentage of scheduled services that actually ran, as tracked by Snapper systems.

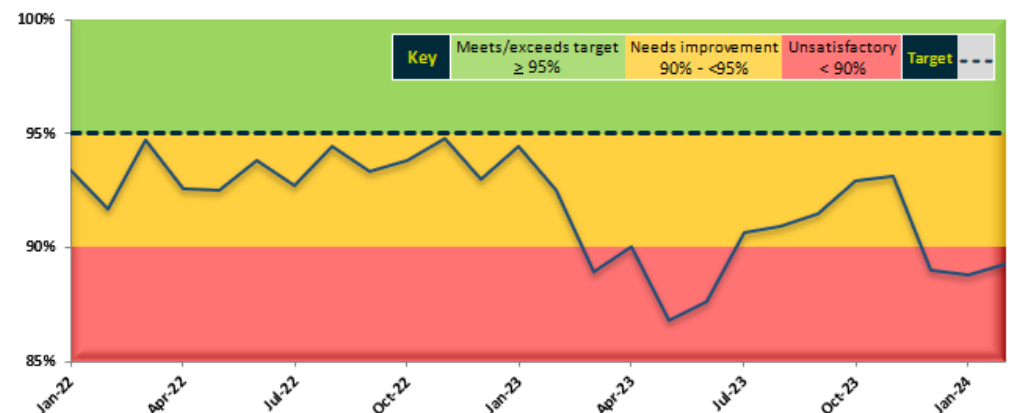
February 2023 bus reliability was **98.4%** (meets/exceeds target) mainly reflecting stabilised driver numbers and retention.



Bus punctuality is measured as the percentage of scheduled services that depart from origin, leaving between 1 minute early and 5 minutes late.

Roadworks on SH2 continue between Carterton and Masterton delaying services and impacting punctuality. Inconsistencies in travel times mean that adjustments to the timetable are not practical.

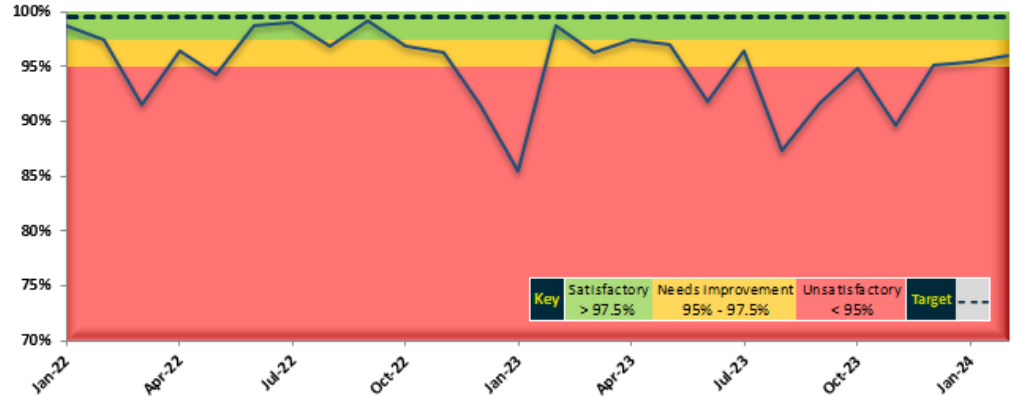
February bus punctuality was **89.3%** (unsatisfactory).



Wairarapa rail reliability & punctuality

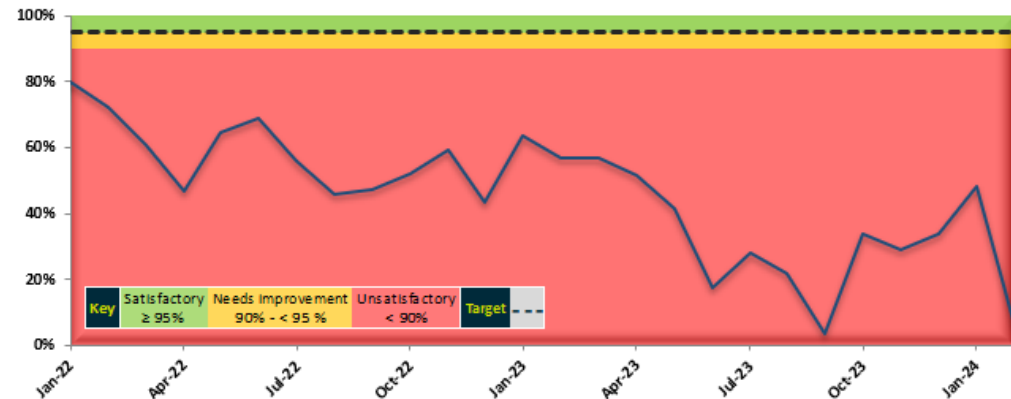
Attachment 2 to Report 24.147

The rail reliability measure shows the percentage of scheduled services that depart from the origin and key stations no earlier than 30 seconds before the scheduled time, meet the consist size for the scheduled service, and stop at all timetabled stations. It does not factor bus replacement services.



February rail reliability was 96.0% (needs improvement).

The rail punctuality measure records the percentage of services arriving at key interchange stations and final destination within five minutes of the scheduled time. It does not factor bus replacement services.



February rail punctuality was 5.8% (unsatisfactory).

Wairarapa complaints

Attachment 2 to Report 24.147

