

VISION FOR THE REGION
THE WAIKATO CARES LOCALLY, COMPETES GLOBALLY

WAIKATO REGIONAL COUNCIL'S MISSION

Working together to build a Waikato region that has a healthy environment,
a strong economy and vibrant communities



Notice of Meeting:

I hereby give notice that an ordinary Meeting of the Coromandel Catchment Committee will be held on:

Date: Thursday 16 August 2018
Time: 10.00am
Meeting Room: Kuaotunu Hall
Venue: 12 Black Jack Road, Kuaotunu

VRJ Payne
Chief Executive Officer

Coromandel Catchment Committee Open Agenda

Chairman

Deputy Chairman

Waikato Regional Council Coromandel District Council	Members Cr Dal Minogue Mayor Sandra Goudie	Alternate: Cr Terry Walker
Local Community Representatives	Wanda Brljevich Michael Donoghue John Sanford Peter Wood	Warwick Brooks Jenny Morrison William Stead
Hauraki Maori Trust Board Hauraki Maori Trust Board Forestry Representative Department of Conservation	Joe Davis Honey Renata Andy Warren Nick Kelly	
Chair, Integrated Catchment Management Committee (North) Either Chairman of Council, <u>or</u> Deputy Chairman of Council	Cr Stu Husband Cr Alan Livingston	 Cr Tipa Mahuta
Quorum	4 - Chair or Deputy Chair of the Committee, one Waikato Regional Council appointed Councillor and two members of the committee	

Dominique Thurlow
Democracy Advisor

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TERMS OF REFERENCE

REPORTING TO: Integrated Catchment Management Committee.

CONSTITUTION: Constituent Councillors appointed by Council,
One of the two Joint-Chairs, Integrated Catchment Management Committee being either the Joint-Chair from the north or the Joint-Chair from the south depending on the geographic location of the respective catchment,
The Council Chair or Deputy Chair (ex-officio with full voting rights).

Appointments made by Council from nominations from territorial and iwi authorities and relevant sector groups/the public within the scheme/management area – such as key agencies, landowners, community groups as identified by Council

The Chair and Deputy Chair from the membership of each Catchment Committee to be appointed by the Integrated Catchment Management Committee.

Refer to membership schedule for each Catchment Committee.

MEETING FREQUENCY: Three to four meetings per annum (including field inspections).

OBJECTIVE: To provide advice to the Integrated Catchment Committee and support catchment management activities.

QUORUM: Chair or Deputy Chair of the Committee, one Waikato Regional Council appointed Councillor and two members of the committee.

SCOPE OF ACTIVITY:

1. The Catchment Committees each have an assigned geographical area of interest, representing catchment interests in one of Coromandel, Waihou-Piako, Taupō, Upper Waikato, Central, Waipa, West Coast and Lower Waikato catchments.
2. Each Committee has the opportunity to provide advice to the Integrated Catchment Committee and support Council's catchment management activities related to:
 - (a) Asset management
 - (b) Flood control programmes
 - (c) Biodiversity and natural heritage operations
 - (d) Biosecurity operations
 - (e) Harbour and catchment management
 - (f) Hazard management and community safety activities
 - (g) River systems management
 - (h) Soil conservation and land management programmes
3. As provided for in Council's Standing Orders, the Chair may consider requests for deputations in relation to specific agenda items and at the discretion of the Chair, a public forum may be included in committee meeting agendas.

POWER TO ACT:

1. To consider and approve annual work programmes for catchment management activities within the relevant catchment area, consistent with Council policy, zone plan priorities and approved annual budgets.
2. To monitor progress of catchment management activities, zone plans including asset management plans against current year budgets.

POWER TO RECOMMEND:

1. To develop zone plans, including asset management plans.
2. Input to locally relevant Council plans to advance the catchment zone plan priorities.
3. Assessment of feasibility and development of (flood protection) capital works proposals in response to community need.

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- 12** **Disaster Recovery Fund Application - 03 June 2018 event** 75-78
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- 13** **Request for Additional River Management Funding** 79-85
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- Report to seek the support of the committee for an Annual Plan submission for a budget increase to support the delivery of the Coromandel Zone River Management Programme. Also to outline risks and pressures on this activity.
- 14** **Regional Asset Management Plan – Recommendation for Adoption** 86-88
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- Report for consideration and input by the Catchment Committee of the Regional Asset Management Plan.
- 15** **National kauri dieback changes and Tairua update** 89-92
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- Report to update the Coromandel Catchment committee on recent Ministry for Primary Industry (MPI) led changes to the national kauri dieback programme including the proposed development of a National Pest Management Plan for kauri dieback.
- 16** **TCDC Coastal Management Strategy Update** 93-106
 Docs# 12484114
- Report to provide the Coromandel Catchment Committee with an overview of the Thames Coromandel District Council Coastal Management Strategy update.
- 17** **Integrated Catchment Management Committee Meeting Reports -11th April 2018** 107-120
 Docs# 12498919
- Report to provide relevant reports from the recent meeting of the Integrated Catchment Management Committee (ICMC) for the information of Committee members, as attached:
- a. Velvet Leaf
 - b. Rabbit haemorrhagic virus (RHDV1 k5)
 - c. Legal funding framework: decision making criteria for legal process cost allocation
 - d. Regional disaster recovery provisions

- 18** **Arthur Hinds Student Scholarship** 121-122
Docs# 12762684
- Report to provide an overview of the Arthur Hinds Student Scholarship.
- 19** **Members Report – Cr Dal Minogue** 123-124
Docs# 12764724
- Members report provided by Cr Minogue to note the outcomes of Council’s 2018-2028 Long Term Plan.
- 20** **Upcoming Agenda Items** 125-126
Doc # 12890136
- Opportunity to identify and discuss items for catchment committee meetings scheduled in 2018/2019 as well as identify any other items to be reported to or considered by the Committee.

Doc # 12891397

Report to Coromandel Catchment Committee

Date: 1 August 2018

Author: D Thurlow, Democracy Advisor

Authoriser: N Williams, Director Community and Services

Subject: Appointment of Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson to catchment committees and drainage advisory subcommittees

Section: B (For recommendation to Council)

Purpose

1. To seek a recommendation for the appointment of Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the Coromandel Catchment Committee.

Staff Recommendations:

1. THAT the report "Appointment of Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson to catchment committees and drainage advisory subcommittees" (Doc # 12851572 dated 1 August 2018 be received.
2. THAT..... be appointed as Chairperson of the Coromandel Catchment Committee.
3. THAT be appointed as Deputy Chairperson of the Coromandel Catchment Committee.

Background

2. On 23 February 2017 council resolved (WRC17/28) to adopt the recommendations of the Catchment and Drainage Effectiveness Review (the review) (Doc#9859726). As a result of this decision, community representatives of drainage advisory and catchment subcommittees would expire on 30 June 2018. The recommendations and decision of the review, superseded the original term of three years from 2014.
3. On 22 February 2018 council resolved to set up the appointment panel which comprised of the Chair and Deputy Chair of Council, Co-Chairs of the Integrated Catchment Management Committee and Director of Integrated Catchment Management (WRC18/47). It was agreed that the appointment panel would make recommendations to council on the membership of each catchment committee and drainage advisory subcommittee for their approval.
4. On 28 June 2018 council resolved to adopt the recommendations of membership for the catchment committees and drainage advisory subcommittees as put forward by the appointment panel.
5. The new appointments of community representatives would be for two years, that being 2018 – 2020. This meant that the next round of appointments for catchment committees and drainage advisory subcommittees would be realigned with the 2019 triennial election.

Appointment of the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson

6. Each committee/subcommittee can make a recommendation to the Integrated Catchment Management Committee which states the names of the members that have been recommended to fill the positions of Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson for their respective committee/subcommittee. The formal appointment of these members to their proposed positions, will come into effect on the adoption by the Integrated Catchment Management Committee on 10 October 2018.

7. Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002, Clause 25 [Standing Order 5.2] prescribes the voting systems for certain appointments including the election or appointment of the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of each of the Standing Committees.
8. At its Triennial meeting council resolved [WRC16/336] and [WRC16/337]:
Pursuant to Clause 25 (4) of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002, Waikato Regional Council adopts System B as the voting procedure for the election of the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of Council, and Chair and Deputy Chairs of the Standing Committees, and that in the event of a tie, the selection by lot shall be by way of toss of a coin.
9. A nomination for Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson requires a mover and a seconder and can be any member appointed to the committee/subcommittee. Should more than one nomination be received for chairperson or deputy chairperson, an ordinary single round/majority voting regime operates. In the case of an equality of votes, voting will be resolved by way of toss of a coin.
10. The constitution of the Integrated Catchment Management Committee includes the Chairperson of each of the catchment committees with the Deputy Chairpersons of each catchment committee as alternate with full voting rights in the absence of the respective catchment committee Chairperson. As a member, there is an expectation that the Chairperson (or the Deputy Chairperson as the alternate) will attend the Integrated Catchment Management Committee meetings (meeting frequency bi-monthly or as required).

Conclusion

11. This report has explained the decisions, and context that have been adopted by council for the appointment of Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of each drainage advisory and catchment committee. The catchment committees and drainage advisory subcommittees are asked to elect a Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson for their respective committee for recommendation to the Integrated Catchment Management Committee.

Attachments

Terms of Reference – Doc #8781464

Terms of Reference

Catchment Committees

REPORTING TO: Integrated Catchment Management Committee.

CONSTITUTION: Constituent Councillors appointed by Council,
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The Council Chair or Deputy Chair (ex-officio with full voting rights).

Appointments made by Council from nominations from territorial and iwi authorities and relevant sector groups/the public within the scheme/management area – such as key agencies, landowners, community groups as identified by Council

The Chair and Deputy Chair from the membership of each Catchment Committee to be appointed by the Integrated Catchment Management Committee.

Refer to membership schedule for each Catchment Committee.

MEETING FREQUENCY: Three to four meetings per annum (including field inspections).

OBJECTIVE: To provide advice to the Integrated Catchment Committee and support catchment management activities.

QUORUM: Chair or Deputy Chair of the Committee, one Waikato Regional Council appointed Councillor and two members of the committee.

SCOPE OF ACTIVITY:

1. The Catchment Committees each have an assigned geographical area of interest, representing catchment interests in one of Coromandel, Waihou-Piako, Taupō, Upper Waikato, Central, Waipa, West Coast and Lower Waikato catchments.
2. Each Committee has the opportunity to provide advice to the Integrated Catchment Committee and support Council's catchment management activities related to:
 - (a) Asset management
 - (b) Flood control programmes
 - (c) Biodiversity and natural heritage operations
 - (d) Biosecurity operations
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 - (f) Hazard management and community safety activities
 - (g) River systems management
 - (h) Soil conservation and land management programmes
3. As provided for in Council's Standing Orders, the Chair may consider requests for deputations in relation to specific agenda items and at the discretion of the Chair, a public forum may be included in committee meeting agendas.

POWER TO ACT:

1. To consider and approve annual work programmes for catchment management activities within the relevant catchment area, consistent with Council policy, zone plan priorities and approved annual budgets.
2. To monitor progress of catchment management activities, zone plans including asset management plans against current year budgets.

POWER TO RECOMMEND:

1. To develop zone plans, including asset management plans.
2. Input to locally relevant Council plans to advance the catchment zone plan priorities.
3. Assessment of feasibility and development of (flood protection) capital works proposals in response to community need.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE – POWER TO ACT

1. Refer to Section 2.3.3 of the Procedural Delegations Manual

CATCHMENT COMMITTEES:

North

Waihou Piako Catchment Committee
Coromandel Catchment Committee
Lower Waikato Catchment Committee

South

Central Waikato Catchment Committee
Lake Taupō Catchment Committee
Upper Waikato Catchment Committee
Waipa Catchment Committee
West Coast Catchments Committee

Drainage Advisory Subcommittees

REPORTING TO: Integrated Catchment Management Committee

CONSTITUTION: Constituent Councillors appointed by Council,
One of the two Joint-Chairs, Integrated Catchment Management Committee being either the Joint-Chair from the north or the Joint-Chair from the south depending on the geographic location of the respective drainage area,
Appointments made by the Council of landowner representatives from the relevant drainage area.

The Chair and Deputy Chair from the membership of each Catchment Committee to be appointed by the Integrated Catchment Management Committee.

Refer to membership schedule for each Drainage Advisory Subcommittee.

MEETING FREQUENCY:	Aka Aka Otaua	Monthly
	Thames Valley	Quarterly
	Franklin Waikato	Two meetings per year
	Waikato Central	Quarterly

OBJECTIVE: To provide advice to the Integrated Catchment Committee and support drainage management activities.

QUORUM: Chair or Deputy Chair of the subcommittee and two members of the subcommittee.

SCOPE OF ACTIVITY:

1. The Drainage Advisory Subcommittees each have an assigned geographical area of interest, representing drainage interests in one of Aka Aka Otaua, Thames Valley, Franklin Waikato or Waikato Central drainage area.
2. Each Subcommittee has the opportunity to provide advice to the Integrated Catchment Committee and support Council's drainage activities related to:
 - (a) Asset management
 - (b) Land drainage programmes

POWER TO ACT:

1. To monitor progress of drainage activities including asset management plans against current year budgets.

POWER TO RECOMMEND:

1. To develop annual work programmes for drainage management activities within the relevant drainage area.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE – POWER TO ACT

Refer to Section 2.3.3 of the Procedural Delegations Manual

DRAINAGE ADVISORY SUBCOMMITTEES:

North

Aka Aka Otaua
Franklin Waikato
Thames Valley

South

Waikato Central

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Coromandel Catchment Committee OPEN MINUTES

Minutes of a meeting of the Coromandel Catchment Committee held at the Mercury Bay Bowling Club, 92 Cook Drive, Whitianga on Friday 4 May 2018 at 10.02am.

Chairman	John Sanford
Waikato Regional Council	Members
Coromandel District Council	Cr Dal Minogue
	Cr Terry Walker
Local Community Representatives	Brett Wilson
	Reihana Robinson
Hauraki Maori Trust Board	Joe Davis
Department of Conservation	Nick Kelly
Staff	Dean Allen – Zone Manager
	Aniwa Tawa – Catchment Team Leader
	Dominique Thurlow – Democracy Advisor

Joe Davis opened the meeting with a karakia.

The Chairman welcomed Nick Kelly the new representative from the Department of Conservation to the meeting.

SECTION A: (UNDER DELEGATION AND FOR THE INFORMATION OF COUNCIL)

Apologies

Agenda Item 1

The apologies received from Carol Nanning, Allan Bridson, Steve Couper, Kevin Robinson and Councillor Husband were accepted.

Confirmation of Agenda

Agenda Item 2

J Sanford moved/B Wilson seconded

CLSc18/19

RESOLVED**THAT the agenda for the Coromandel Catchment Committee of 4 May 2018 be confirmed as the business for the meeting.****The motion was put and carried (CLSc18/19).****Disclosures of Interest**

Agenda Item 3

There were no interests disclosed.

Public Forum

Agenda Item 4

The Chair outlined the process for Public Forum. The following members of the public spoke on the subjects identified below:

Speakers	Topic
Peter Wood	Mr Wood spoke about the sediment coming off farms in water ways and the fact that this is not sustainable. Clear felling and poor farm husbandry are major contributors of sediment movement into the water-courses. Congratulations was extended to Council on the two focus catchment plans. He noted the Government's aim of planting one billion trees and suggested that an application could be made to fund some of the work in these focus catchments. In the programme of work identified as part of the two focus catchments, it was suggested that native trees be interspersed with the willow and poplar trees.
Geoffrey Robinson	Mr Robinson was of the view that the minutes from 1 March 2018 did not adequately reflect his primary reason for opposing the Waikato Regional Council grant issued to the Moehau Environment Group. The primary reason for his opposition of the grant was because dangerous and deadly carcasses from 1080 end up on neighbouring properties, including his property and the harm that that poses to children. Other reasons for opposition include secondary poisoning of native species, the fact that 1080 is an inhumane way for animals to die, and the fact that there are people in the Northern

	Coromandel who harvest food from the bush.
Barbara Richie from the Te Whanganui-A-Hei (Cathedral Cove) Marine Reserve and Hahei Coast Committee	Ms Richie attended a meeting with Scott Simpson and Simon Bridges where the sediment issue resulting from forestry was discussed. Options, including forestry rotation was discussed as a way of addressing the sediment issue.

The Chair thanked the speaker(s) for taking the time to speak in the Committee.

Minutes of Coromandel Catchment Committee meeting

Agenda Item 5 (Doc # 11871064 & 12276519)

The minutes of the Coromandel Catchment Committee meeting held on 1 March 2018 and the extract from the Integrated Catchment Management Committee meeting held on 11 April 2018 were taken as read.

During questions, answers and related discussion the Committee raised or noted the following matters:

- A question was raised around how member's questions that have been identified in their individual member's reports are responded to. The Zone Manager advised that questions that fall outside of Waikato Regional Council's work programme should be directed to the respective agency(s). For all other questions, staff endeavour to respond to them during members reports.
- In respect to the Small Scale Initiatives Fund, a request was made for a report to be placed on the next agenda outlining the criteria for this fund.
- Following the request from Mr Robinson in Public Forum, the Committee sought that the following statement be added to narrative in the minutes in Public Forum:

'That the primary reason for Mr Robinson's opposition to the grant issued to the Moehau Environment Group was due to the fact that dangerous and deadly carcasses from 1080 wind up on neighbouring properties, including his property.'

Cr Minogue moved/J Sanford seconded

CLSc18/20

RESOLVED

THAT the minutes of the meeting of the Coromandel Catchment Committee held on 1 March 2018 (Doc # 11871064) and the extract from the Integrated Catchment Management Committee meeting of 11 April 2018 (Doc # 12276519) be received for information.

The motion was put and carried (CLSc18/20).

Recommendations and Actions from Coromandel Catchment Committee meetings

Agenda Item 6 (Doc # 12000477)

Coromandel Zone Manager (D Allen) reported back on actions and issues discussed from previous Coromandel Catchment Committee meetings.

During questions, answers and related discussion the Committee raised or noted the following matters:

- Councillor Walker encouraged Waikato Regional Council to work closely with Thames Coromandel District Council on the Coastal Management Strategy.

J Sanford moved/B Wilson seconded

CLSc18/21

RESOLVED

THAT the report 'Recommendations and Actions, from the Coromandel Catchment Committee' (Doc # 12000477 dated 22 March 2018) be received.

The motion was put and carried (CLSc18/21).

Coromandel Catchment Committee Chairman's Report

Agenda Item 7 (Doc # 12370136)

The Chairperson provided a report on the recent Integrated Catchment Management Committee he attended.

During questions, answers and related discussion the Committee raised or noted the following matters:

- Staff advised that request to transfer \$10,000 from the Regional Disaster Recovery Fund to the Coromandel Catchment Zone was approved by Council.
- In respect to targeted rates for flood schemes, staff advised that the community in question is consulted with on various options around levels of protection that the community is prepared to pay for.

J Sanford moved/J Davis seconded

CLSc18/22

RESOLVED

THAT the report 'Coromandel Catchment Committee Chairman's Report' (dated 23 April 2018 Doc # 12370136) be received.

The motion was put and carried (CLSc18/22).

SECTION B: (FOR RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL)

Coromandel Zone Status Report – March 2018-April 2018

Agenda Item 8 (Doc # 119775947)

The Democracy Advisor tabled a replacement report (Doc # 11975947) which contained updated financial information.

Coromandel Zone Manager (D Allen) outlined the status for Coromandel Zone activities and work programmes, covering the period from 1 March 2018 to 15 April 2018 (Doc #11975947).

Catchment Team Leader (A Tawa) presented slides on the weather event on 28 and 29 April 2018.

During questions, answers and related discussion the Committee raised or noted the following matters:

- The Committee indicated that they would like to see the remediation work that resulted from the 28 and 29 weather event carried out as soon as practical, ahead of the next storm.
- The importance of ensuring that estuaries have capacity to take flood waters was emphasised.
- Members sought information on the different layers of Regional Disaster Cost Recovery funding that becomes available as a result of weather events. Staff undertook to provide a flood report on the last event, or report on the Regional Disaster Cost Recovery funding layers at the next meeting of the Coromandel Catchment Committee.
- Significant discussion ensued on the funding that has been set aside in the Waikato Regional Council's Long Term Plan 2018-2028 for wallaby control. Staff advised that the Biosecurity team are currently undertaking surveys to determine containment areas. A member noted that there appears to be a different understanding of the extent of the issue with Bay of Plenty Regional Council and the Waikato Regional Council. Another member was of the view that if there are any differences between the Bay of Plenty Regional Council and Waikato Regional Council's approach, these should be 'ironed out'. The Committee was advised that the wallaby population is growing and Council, within its Long Term Plan, is taking a proactive approach to avoid incursions into the Waikato region. Noting the eventual cost if wallabies made their way into the Coromandel would be huge in terms of environmental damage. Members questioned the \$3.5 million that has been set aside for biosecurity. A number of members were in opposition to the increase identified in the Waikato Regional Council's Long Term Plan 2018-2028 for biosecurity.
- A member emphasised that Council can't keep planning, the community want to see actions and value for their rates. Staff acknowledged the comment and noted that the actions within the Harbour and Catchment Management Plans have become business as usual for staff.

Cr Walker moved/R Robinson seconded

CLSc18/23

RESOLVED

THAT the Coromandel Catchment Committee does not support the current funding model in Council's Long Term Plan 2018-2028 for wallaby control until such time as the surveys to determine containment areas have been completed and costed.

The motion was put and carried (CLSc18/23).

J Sanford moved/B Wilson seconded

CLSc18/24

RESOLVED

THAT the report 'Zone Status Report – March 2018-April 2018' (Doc 11975947 dated 4 May 2018) be received.

The motion was put and carried (CLSc18/24).

Focus Catchment Project – Wharekawa and Waitekuri

Agenda Item 9 (Doc # 12350538)

Senior Catchment Officers (R Corkill and E Iddon) provided an update on the Focus Catchment Project for the Wharekawa and Waitekuri catchments.

During questions, answers and related discussion the Committee raised or noted the following matters:

- The Committee congratulated staff on this initiative.
- A member questioned whether native trees could be interspersed with the willow and poplar trees. Staff advised that planting natives is an option however they are low growing which would mean that stock would have to be excluded in the respective areas.
- Members were advised that there will be land owner contributions on these projects.
- Staff advised that they are looking at debris traps to catch forestry slash.
- The Committee were of the view that this was a great example of action on the ground and were in full support of this initiative.

J Sanford moved/Cr Walker seconded

CLSc18/25

RESOLVED

THAT the report 'Focus Catchment Project – Wharekawa and Waitekuri' (Doc # 12350538 dated 4 May 2018) be received.

The motion was put and carried (CLSc18/25).

Cr Walker moved/R Robinson seconded

CLSc18/26

RECOMMENDED

THAT the Coromandel Catchment Committee approve the transfer of \$160,000 from the Coromandel Zone Reserve to the Coromandel Zone budgets to implement the Focus Catchments programme of work over the next three financial years (18/19, 19/20 & 20/21).

The motion was put and carried (CLSc18/26).

The meeting adjourned for lunch at 12.56pm and reconvened at 1.31pm.

SECTION A: (UNDER DELEGATION AND FOR THE INFORMATION OF COUNCIL)

Grahams Creek – End of Project Capital Financial Summary Report

Agenda Item 10 (Doc # 12260643)

Coromandel Zone Manager (D Allen) provided an overview of the Grahams Creek end of project capital financial summary. In speaking to the report, the Zone Manager noted a correction, this being to paragraph 10, where the actual overspend is 112 - 113% and not 104-105% as referred to in the agenda.

During questions, answers and related discussion the Committee raised or noted the following matters:

- Staff advised that they intend to send out a newsletter to the community confirming the actual cost of the project.

J Sanford moved/B Wilson seconded

CLSc18/27

RESOLVED

THAT the report ‘Grahams Creek – End of Project Capital Financial Summary’ (Doc # 12260643 dated 4 May 2018) be received.

The motion was put and carried (CLSc18/27).

Long Term Plan Submission made by the Coromandel Catchment Committee

Agenda Item 11 (Doc # 12342261)

Coromandel Zone Manager (D Allen) provided an overview of the Long Term Plan Submission made on behalf of the Coromandel Catchment Committee.

Cr Walker moved/J Sanford seconded

CLSc18/28

RESOLVED

THAT the report ‘Long Term Plan Submission by Coromandel Catchment Committee’ (Doc # 12342261 dated 17 April 2018) be received.

The motion was put and carried (CLSc18/28).

Members’ Reports

Agenda Item 12

Member’s Report – Terry Walker

Agenda Item 12.1

Councillor Walker spoke to his written report.

During questions, answers and related discussion the Committee raised or noted the following matters:

- Discussion centred on the Wigmore Stream and the resulting pollution issue due to old septic tanks that are not connected to the reticulated system and Thames Coromandel District Council’s roles and responsibilities under the Building Act. Staff advised that enforcing connections to reticulated systems sits with the District Council. In the case of the Wigmore Stream, consensus has been reached with the respective agencies to not monitor more, but rather use signage to educate to give high level guidance that from time to time there are exceedances. It is intended that the respective agencies websites will contain up to date water quality information in the future.

Cr Walker moved/J Sanford seconded

CLSc18/29

RESOLVED

THAT the ‘Members report from Terry Walker’ (Doc # 12344424 dated 18 April 2018) be received.

The motion was put and carried (CLSc18/29).

Member's Report – Reihana Robinson

Agenda Item 12.2

Reihana Robinson spoke to her written report. In speaking to her report she highlighted the need for Waikato Regional Council to take a leadership role to ensure clean swimmable coastal rivers in the Coromandel. Mrs Robinson expressed her strong opposition to the handing out of money to independent contractors to spread toxins on private land, and thought that grants should also be ground truthed.

During questions, answers and related discussion the Committee raised or noted the following matters:

- The Zone Manager advised that he was not aware of any complaints coming from members of the public in respect to the debris in the Parekete Stream. That being said, staff advised that they are working with the respective landowners and agencies in respect to this particular issue.

R Robinson moved/Cr Walker seconded

CLSc18/30

RESOLVED

THAT the 'Members report from Reihana Robinson' (Doc # 12367338 dated 23 April 2018) be received.

The motion was put and carried (CLSc18/30).

Member's Report – Nick Kelly

Nick Kelly from the Department of Conservation provided a verbal update. As part of the update the following was noted:

- The 2050 Predator Free programme targets rats, possums and mustelids.
- The 2050 Predator Free programme is being used to promote large scale pest control amongst the community.
- In 2017 the Department secured funding to secure a trap library which is currently run by the Ha Hei Reserve Management Group. Additional funding has been sought in 2018 to support this initiative.
- Last year the Department ran two community workshops about best practice around trapping.
- The Department has secured a small amount of funding to support the 2050 Predator Free programme.
- The Department is working with Waikato Regional Council to identify key areas that will benefit from the large scale pest control programmes.
- Two 1080 aerial operations were completed in 2017. For Moehau, the Department of Conservation maintain a trapping network of over 11,000 hectares.
- In regard to Myrtle Rust, at a local level, the Department has completed seed collection.
- The Department is looking to put additional resource into Kauri dieback after securing funding.
- 1080 is not stored in Whitianga or Coromandel.

N Kelly moved/R Robinson seconded

CLSc18/31

RESOLVED

THAT the verbal report from Nick Kelly be received.

The motion was put and carried (CLSc18/31).

Member's Report – Brett Wilson

Brett Wilson provided a verbal update. As part of the update the following was noted:

- This is his last meeting as he is not standing again.
- Main focus has been on mangroves and more recently the Waikiekie Stream.
- Looking forward to seeing more initiatives such as the Focus Catchment projects.
- It's been a pleasure working with everyone.

The Chair thanked Mr Wilson for his contribution to the Coromandel.

N Kelly moved/R Robinson seconded

CLSc18/32

RESOLVED

THAT the verbal report from Brett Wilson be received.

The motion was put and carried (CLSc18/32).

Upcoming Agenda Items

Agenda Item 13 (Doc # 12325481)

Coromandel Zone Manager (D Allen) outlined items for Catchment Committee meetings scheduled in 2018 and sought ideas for future agenda items. The following agenda items were requested:

- Criteria for small sale funding initiatives.
- A request was made for Councillor Minogue to provide an update on the Waikato Regional Council's Long Term Plan at the next meeting.

J Sanford moved/Cr Walker seconded

CLSc18/33

RESOLVED

THAT the report 'Upcoming Agenda Items' (Doc # 12325841 dated 4 May 2018) be received.

The motion was put and carried (CLSc18/33).

The Chair thanked Kevin Robinson who is not standing again for his contribution to the Coromandel.

Joe Davis closed the meeting with a karakia.

The meeting closed at 2.44pm.

EXTRACT FROM THE INTEGRATED CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 6 JUNE 2018

Coromandel Catchment Committee

(Agenda Item 11.7) Doc#12384466

Coromandel Catchment Committee Chair (J Sanford) presented the minutes of the CCC meeting of 4 May 2018. Of particular note, the following was noted:

- The Committee were pleased that a high calibre of applications had been received for the community representative application process.
- The Committee thought it best if plans such as the regional and district plans be distributed once the community representatives were confirmed.
- The Committee's recommendation at page 5 of the minutes read *'THAT the Coromandel Catchment Committee does not support the current funding model in Council's Long Term Plan 2018-2028 for wallaby control until such time as the surveys to determine containment areas have been completed and costed.'* The rationale for this was that the Committee felt it was not receiving enough information so as to make an informed decision.
- A member noted that wallaby control does not impact the Coromandel zone directly. It was clarified that this recommendation stemmed from one Committee member's concern about wider animal control measures around the Waikato region. The Coromandel Catchment Committee Chair noted that they would appreciate more information in the future when they have been asked to consider decisions or receiving reports.
- Members were informed that the wallabies which were removed last year were in the Coromandel zone. They were held unlicensed and in captivity in Coromandel. It was noted that the Waikato Regional Council and Ministry of Primary Industries worked together to remove the wallabies.
- Ultimately, members of the Integrated Catchment Management Committee including the Coromandel Catchment Committee Chair agreed that the recommendation at CLSc 18/23 at page 5 of the minutes was not a recommendation, rather it was just a statement and that it be changed from a recommendation to a resolution.

J Sandford moved/Cr Minogue seconded

ICM18/32

RESOLVED

- 1 THAT the report of the Coromandel Catchment Committee meeting held on 4 May 2018 (Doc#12384466) be received.**
- 2 THAT the decisions in Section A of the report be noted.**

The motion was put and carried (ICM18/32)

Report to Coromandel Catchment Committee

Date: 22 May 2018

Author: Dean Allen, Zone Manager, Coromandel

Authoriser: Clare Crickett, Director, Integrated Catchment Management

Subject: Recommendations and Actions, from the Coromandel Catchment Committee

Section: A (Committee has delegated authority to make decision)

Purpose

1. The purpose is to report back on actions and issues discussed from previous Coromandel Catchment Committee meetings.

Executive Summary

2. This document provides a formal process of tracking matters raised at Committee meetings, as requested by Coromandel Catchment Committee members.

Staff Recommendation:

That the report 'Recommendations and Actions, from the Coromandel Catchment Committee' (Doc # 12483402, dated 22 May 2018) be received.

Background

3. Tables 1a and 1b list the resolutions and matters arising and issues raised from previous meetings that are being tracked over time. Items status will be marked according to the key below:

Key	
	Complete
	On plan
	Issues being addressed
	At risk

Matters Arising

4. Table 1a is a summary of the key matters which were raised at the last Catchment Committee meeting 04 May 2018 and the actions that followed.

Date	Matters Arising	Actions	Status update
4/05/18	<p><u>Minutes of the Coromandel Catchment Committee meeting</u> Following the request from Mr Robinson in Public Forum, the Committee sought that the following statement be added to narrative in the minutes in Public Forum: <i>'That the primary reason for Mr Robinson's opposition to the grant issued to the Moehau Environment Group was due to the fact that dangerous and deadly carcasses from 1080 wind up on neighbouring properties, including his property.'</i></p>	Minutes have been updated accordingly.	
4/05/18	<p><u>Recommendations and Actions from Coromandel Catchment Committee meetings</u> Councillor Walker encouraged Waikato Regional Council to work closely with Thames Coromandel District Council on the Coastal Management Strategy.</p>	WRC continue to work closely with TCDC on the Coastal Management Strategy and are in regular contact with Jan van der Vliet.	
4/05/18	<p><u>Coromandel Zone Status Report – March 2018-April 2018</u> Members sought information on the different layers of Regional Disaster Cost Recovery funding that becomes available as a result of weather events. Staff undertook to provide a flood report on the last event, or report on the Regional Disaster Cost Recovery funding layers at the next meeting of the Coromandel Catchment Committee</p>	Information provided in the Regional disaster recovery provisions report.	
	<p><u>RECOMMENDED</u> THAT the Coromandel Catchment Committee does not support the current funding model in Council's Long Term Plan 2018-2028 for wallaby control until such time as the surveys to determine containment areas have been completed and costed</p>	Recorded (CLSc18/23).	
4/05/18	<p><u>Grahams Creek – End of Project Capital Financial Summary Report</u> Staff advised that they intend to send out a newsletter to the community confirming the actual cost of the project.</p>	Newsletter underway.	
4/5/18	<p><u>Upcoming Agenda Items</u> The following agenda items were requested: - Criteria for small scale funding initiatives.</p>	Zone Manager planning to update the new committee in an email.	
	<p>- A request was made for Councillor Minogue to provide an update on the Waikato Regional Council's Long Term Plan at the next meeting.</p>	Provided in Councillor Minogue's members report	

Issues and Actions

5. Table 1b below outlines outstanding Actions from previous meetings.

Date	Issues to follow up	Actions	Status update
1/03/18	<p><u>Recommendations and Actions from Coromandel Catchment Committee Meetings</u></p> <p>The Zone Manager advised that there are four Harbour and Catchment Management Plans for the Coromandel with two in development which was part of the work programme signed off by the Committee. The budgets in the Long Term Plan will allow for physical works to get underway as part of the implementation. Staff advised that reports will be presented to the Coromandel Catchment Committee in May and August 2018 which will outline the budgets for these projects and provide detail on additional projects proposed.</p>	<p>Reports on the Focus Catchment Project are provided in May 18 and reports on the Step-Change Implementation Actions will be reported from August 18 and ongoing.</p> <p>Focus Catchment report has been provided in May 2018. The Step-Change reports are deferred to November 2018 and March 19.</p>	
1/03/18	<p><u>Coromandel Zone Status Report – 1 November 2017 to 28 February 2018</u></p> <p>Significant discussion centred on the Fonterra 50 Catchments Project, specifically the fact that Tairua has been selected for further analysis when there are only 13 dairy farms on the Coromandel. Staff noted that Fonterra has committed to ten catchments across the Waikato region, with Tairua being the only one in the Coromandel. The Zone Manager undertook to bring back a report to the Committee when more detail is known.</p>	<p>Summary update received from Fonterra that Tairua has been successful.</p> <p>Likely that November’s meeting will include a presentation from Fonterra and suggested venue is Hikuai.</p>	

Conclusion

All matters arising, issues and actions have been addressed, or are scheduled for upcoming agenda.

References

Coromandel Catchment Committee Agenda and Minutes: <https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/community/whats-happening/council-meetings/agendas-and-minutes-for-council-and-standing-committees-from-28-november-2013/catchment-services/coromandel/>

Integrated Catchment Management Committee Agendas and Minutes: <https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/community/whats-happening/council-meetings/agendas-and-minutes-for-council-and-standing-committees-from-28-november-2013/catchment-services/>

Report to Coromandel Catchment Committee

Date: 16 August 2018

Author: Dean Allen, Coromandel Zone Manager, Hauraki Coromandel Section

Authoriser: Clare Crickett - Director, Integrated Catchment Management

Subject: **Coromandel Zone Status Report to 16 July 2018**

Section: A (Committee has delegated authority to make decision)

Purpose

1. This report outlines the status for Coromandel Zone activities and work programmes, covering the period from 16 April 2018 to 16 July 2018.

Executive Summary

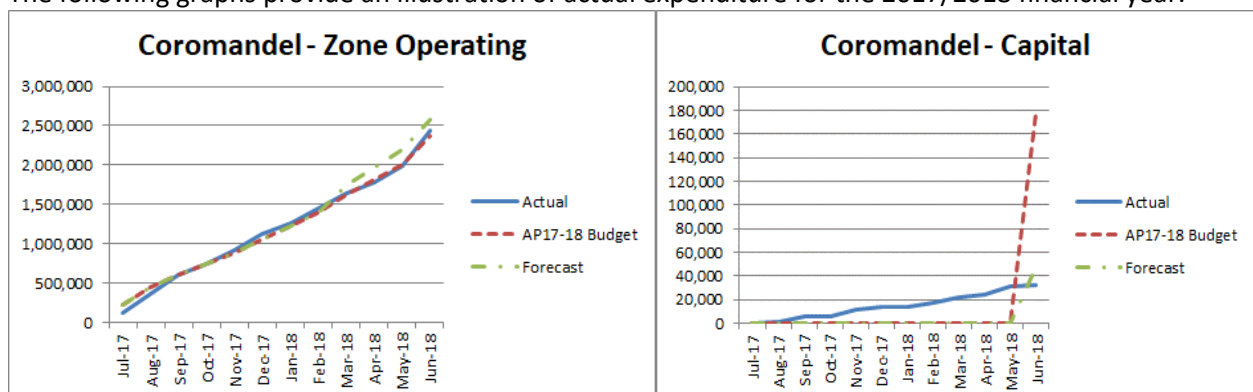
2. Coromandel Zone activities and work programmes remain on track.
3. Key Points to note:
 - We experienced four weather events (28/29 April, 03 June, 11 June and 15 July) over the period.
 - Both the Whitianga/Mercury Bay and Coromandel/Manaia Harbour and Catchment Management Plans (HCMP) are underway and to be progressed in parallel after obtaining further LTP Funding.
 - Planning for the final stages of both the Whangamata and Tairua mangrove removal projects is completed and both operations underway.
 - The Zone finished the 2017/18 financial year at 94% expended against the revised budget with carry-over of CMA works and services budget due to the timing and phasing of both the mangrove projects and the two new HCMP's.

Staff Recommendation:

1. That the report 'Coromandel Zone Status Report to 16 July 2018' (Doc #12439321 dated 16 August 2018) be received.

Financial Summary

4. The following graphs provide an illustration of actual expenditure for the 2017/2018 financial year.



5. The following table is a summary of the zone expenditure for the 2017/2018 financial year as a percentage of the full year expenditure. The % spent reflects the percentage of the YTD Actual to FY Budget (Revised).

Coromandel Catchment

Jun-18 NZD
18-JUL-2018 09:30:46

	YTD Actual	YTD Budget (Revised)	Variance	FY Budget (Revised)	FY Budget Ann Plan	% Spent
MAINTENANCE						
Catchment Oversight	298,598	306,860	8,262	306,860	306,860	97%
Information and Advice	145,772	174,595	28,824	174,595	181,537	83%
Catchment Maintenance	25,170	32,373	7,203	32,373	32,373	78%
Catchment New Works	387,594	387,977	383	387,977	387,977	100%
Animal Pest Control	6,734	11,860	5,126	11,860	11,860	57%
River Improvement	80,363	83,961	3,598	83,961	83,961	96%
River Management	477,756	352,583	(125,173)	352,583	352,583	136%
Flood Protection	299,906	311,715	11,809	311,715	301,715	96%
CMA Works & Services	566,808	763,383	196,574	763,383	554,383	74%
	2,288,701	2,425,308	136,606	2,425,308	2,213,249	94%
Interest on reserve expense	0	0	0	0	0	n/m
TOTAL OPERATING EXP (OPEX)	2,288,701	2,425,308	136,606	2,425,308	2,213,249	94%
CAPITAL						
Expenditure	32,599	47,000	14,401	47,000	0	69%
FUNDED BY						
General Rate	696,139	696,139	0	696,139	696,139	(100)%
Targeted Rates	1,665,464	1,666,512	(1,048)	1,666,512	1,666,512	(100)%
Direct Charges	29,089	0	29,089	0	0	n/m
Interest on reserve	45,070	45,000	70	45,000	45,000	(100)%
Other Income	20,975	0	20,975	0	0	n/m
TOTAL REVENUE	2,456,737	2,407,652	49,086	2,407,652	2,407,652	(102)%
NET SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)	135,437	(64,656)	200,093	(64,656)	194,402	209%

6. The Annual Reserve balances including movements in the 17/18 year are shown below:

Reserve	30/06/17 Balance	17/18 movement	30/06/18 Balance
Coromandel general operating	976,935		894,379
Te Puru Stream	112,766	4,419	117,185
Waiomu Stream	92,630	4,565	97,195
Tapu Stream	97,474	8,045	105,519
Coromandel Harbour	37,016	4,267	41,283
Grahams Creek	4,269	(22,413)	(18,144)
	1,321,090		1,237,417
Capital	372,860		372,860
Combined cash reserve	1,693,950		1,610,277

Financial Commentary

7. The Zone finished the year at 94% expended against the revised budget. Key points to note:

- Carry over of CMA works and services budget due to the timing and phasing of work for the two Harbour and Catchment Management Plans and the Tairua and Whangamata mangrove projects.

- River Management overspend is partly in response to the ongoing high levels of demand, and also works related to Flood Remediation, including a number of lower magnitude events.
- Capital New Works overspend relates to completion of the all-weather access road, safety grate and as-built surveying of Grahams Creek.

Key Projects Update

8. This section provides a high level update on a few of the Zones Key Projects.

Zone Flood Response

9. We have experienced four weather events over the period, which will be the topic of a separate report.
10. Staff continue to monitor weather systems as they arise and contribute to Emergency Management Collaboration Meetings and efforts involving TCDC, DOC, NZTA, Regional CDEM and other agencies.

Grahams Creek

11. Capital works are finished and the scheme completion report is being published.

Flood Scheme Reviews

12. The 10 yearly review of the River Flood Scheme at Coromandel Township is at peer review stage.
13. Surveys in preparation for scheme reviews for Te Puru and Waiomu are scheduled to begin this financial year, with a review of Tapu river management due in 2020/21.
14. Flood scheme community newsletters are due, these will be a priority for early this financial year.

New Harbour and Catchment Management Plans ('HCMP')

15. Key actions for new plan development since last Committee meeting include:
- Recruitment completed with Harbour and Catchment Coordinator starting early August.
 - Successful LTP outcome with an addition of \$200,000 that will be spread over three years (Year 1 \$50,000, Year 2, \$100,000 and Year 3 \$50,000).
16. Key milestones and issues will be reported back to the committee via the Zone Status report, and as required specific reporting.

Coromandel Focus Catchment Projects

17. Key milestones and issues will be reported back to the committee via the Zone Status report, and within an annual update in May each year (site visit proposed in 2019).

HCMP Implementation Plan "Step Changes"

18. The remaining HCMP Implementation Plans have been completed and actions have been reviewed and prioritised. The work plan includes specific direction for scoping and ground truthing a number of identified potential options for "step-change" projects in accordance with the in-principle agreement to the "Coromandel Zone Reserves - Status and Options for Use" paper in May (Doc#10163700). As opportunities are known, reports will be provided at the Catchment Committee meetings, with the first reports now deferred until November 2018 due to competing priorities.

Kauri Dieback

19. This is the topic of a specific report for 16 August 2018.

Fonterra 50 Catchments Project

20. The project is seeking priority catchments with dairy farms and opportunities for improvements and assistance from Fonterra, and Fonterra had selected Tairua for further analysis. We have provided what work plans we have in place or intend to commence in the near future, what the main issues in the

catchment are and what sort of assistance we think Fonterra could provide. The backbone of the case was the Tairua Harbour and Catchment Management Plan which, as well as providing the template for opportunities within the catchment, demonstrates the high level of existing community and organisational support.

21. At the time of writing, a final announcement on the 50 Catchments chosen had not been made. However a summary update to staff received from Fonterra noted that Tairua had been successful. It is therefore likely that the meeting in November or March will include a presentation on this topic and be located around Hikuai.

Tairua Mangroves

22. As at the time of writing, planning for the final stage of works is completed and operations are underway with contracts awarded for July-August 2018.
23. Seedling removal is well supported by Community, led by Community Board reps.

Whangamata Mangroves

24. As at the time of writing, planning for the final stage of works was well underway. ICM had received monitoring reports from the previous Stage 3A which concluded that the environmental monitoring trends and triggers to progress to the last Stage 3B had been met. Operational plans were completed with contracts awarded for August 2018, subject to monitoring results and regulatory approval.
25. However, illegal clearance had recently been reported to have occurred in the Moanuanuanu estuary, in close proximity to the final Stage 3B site. At the time of writing the impacts of this illegal clearance were being considered.
26. Seedling removal remains well supported by Community, led by Whangamata Harbour Care.

Statement of Intent ('SOI') with TCDC

27. The SOI includes a key action item for a 'Plan Change' that will be delivered by way of a review of the policy settings currently in place for mangrove management on the Coromandel. SOI meetings remain ongoing between TCDC and WRC staff to ensure the underlying principles are upheld in the way we work.
28. Recent meetings with elected members and ELT of both councils highlighted the importance of continuing with the SOI and Plan change process which has been placed on hold pending the outcome of the Thames Coromandel District Council and Hauraki District Council Local Bill on Mangrove management. A report by the select committee has been deferred until September.

TCDC Reserves and Streams

29. Following on from discussions centred around the Waikiekie stream, WRC and TCDC staff continue to meet and confirm management arrangements moving forward for areas where both Councils have responsibilities.

Performance Measures

30. The tables below provide the current status in relation to the 2015-2025 LTP and Zone Work Plan. It is noted that from November the 2018/19 financial year targets will be updated as per the adopted 2018-2020 LTP (Refer to Appendix 1).

Key

	Complete
	On plan
	Issues being addressed
	At risk

Performance Report

31. The table below is the status of activities and report against 2015-2025 key performance indicators through to 30 June 2018.

Table 1: 2015-2025 LTP Key Performance Indicators

Group of Activity	Sub activity	Level of service	Performance measure	Target	Commentary	Status
Flood Protection	Flood protection	To provide the standard of flood protection agreed with communities as set out in zone plans and associated documents.	Major flood protection and control works are <u>maintained</u> , <u>repaired</u> and <u>renewed</u> to the key standards defined in relevant planning documents.	80%	Coromandel Zone assets are relatively new and therefore the primary focus at present is on maintenance with limited requirements for repair or renewal. All assets performed well over the last period.	
			Maintained: Percentage of planned maintenance completed. Percentage of stopbanks maintained to above the design flood height.	91.5%	The Coromandel Flood Scheme 10 year review is nearing completion with Te Puru and Waiomu scheduled to begin 2018/19, and Tapu in 2020/21. The Grahams Creek Flood Scheme completion reports is at publication stage.	

Group of Activity	Sub activity	Level of service	Performance measure	Target	Commentary	Status
			<p>Repaired: Flood damage identified prioritised and a repair programme agreed. High priority works undertaken as soon as practicable.</p> <p>Renewed: Total kilometres of embankment renewed each year.</p>	N/A		
	River management	To achieve a balance between maintaining channel capacity, channel stability, and environmental values in the management of priority rivers and streams in each management zone.	Percentage of river instability enquiries responded to within two days, and appropriate actions taken on a prioritisation basis.	100%	<p>All enquiries responded to within required timeframes and work has been scheduled appropriately based on priority and consent allowances.</p> <p>Stream and river condition inspections continue as per timings dictated by Conquest.</p> <p>Works program is on track, although demand for River Management activities remains high.</p>	
			Proactive monitoring (inspections, surveys and scheme reviews) of priority rivers and streams on a cyclical basis as per the agreed work programme.		<p>River Management works remain on schedule. Additional checks were/are made to effected areas follow significant weather events.</p> <p>Thames Coast Area: To Date: Currently 'on track' as per agreed KPI's</p> <p>Coromandel Area: To Date: Currently 'on track' as per agreed KPI's</p> <p>Colville/ North Coro Area: To Date: Currently 'on track' as per agreed KPI's</p> <p>Whangapoua Area: To Date: Currently 'on track' as per agreed KPI's</p>	

Group of Activity	Sub activity	Level of service	Performance measure	Target	Commentary	Status
					<p>Whitianga Area: To Date: Currently 'on track' as per agreed KPI's</p> <p>Tairua Area: To Date: Currently 'on track' as per agreed KPI's</p> <p>Whangamata Area: To Date: Currently 'on track' as per agreed KPI's</p>	
Integrated Catchment Management	Biosecurity	To control plant and animal pests within the Waikato region to maintain and enhance biodiversity and protect agricultural productivity and community health.	To prevent the spread of Sabella within the Waikato region.	Scoping infestation	<p>Council manages Biosecurity regionally and updates are provided to Catchment Committees on completion of each year's Annual Report. The last report was provided November 2017. The next Regional Pest Management Plan Annual Report 17/18 is expected at either the August or November 2018 Coromandel Catchment Committee meeting.</p> <p>The following documents set out councils activities, and progress against those activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP) 2014-2024 • Regional Pest Management Plan Annual Report 2016/17 • Regional Pest Management Plan Operational Plan 2017/18 <p>Those documents are found at: https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/council/policy-and-plans/regional-pest-management-plan/</p>	
			Reducing trend in the number of known sites for each species of eradication pest plant* *plant pests with limited distribution or density.	On plan	Refer to the Regional Pest Management Plan Annual Report 17/18.	

Group of Activity	Sub activity	Level of service	Performance measure	Target	Commentary	Status
			<p>Kauri Dieback Programme.</p> <p>Complete Roles and Responsibilities with programme partners to identify programme gaps in the Waikato with a focus on Coromandel Peninsula kauri.</p> <p>Undertake WRCs role outlined in the Role and Responsibilities document.</p>	On Plan	Refer to the Regional Pest Management Plan Annual Report 17/18.	
	Biodiversity	Work with partners, stakeholders and community to maintain and enhance indigenous biodiversity.	Improving trend in the habitat condition score of sites under active management.	On Plan	<p>Work is continuing on the development of biodiversity management plans for a number of saltmarsh and brackish wetlands on the east coast at Tairua harbour, Wharekawa, Whangamata and Otahu. Likewise, the updating and expansion of the existing management plan for Hikuai Ti Kouka is progressing.</p> <p>Saltwater paspalum is a major problem in many of the estuaries of Coromandel. Plans are underway for undertaking trials in November of a new herbicide to determine its effectiveness at controlling saltwater paspalum at various stages of infestation. Comparisons will be made with Gallant, which has already been shown to require several years of application to establish control and is not effective in every situation. Both herbicides have been scrutinised by the Environmental Protection Authority for use in estuarine environments.</p> <p>Community group Friends of the Otahu Catchment Area working collaboratively with WRC and DOC to build on DOCs recent aerial 1080 control in the area</p>	

Group of Activity	Sub activity	Level of service	Performance measure	Target	Commentary	Status
					<p>and WRCs ground-based work with private landowners in the catchment. Activities currently include monitoring tracking tunnels and trapping on private land with the aim of 'bringing back the birds' to the Otahu/Wentworth area. (RC)</p>	
		<p>To collaborate with other agencies and the people of the Waikato to fund projects that deliver economic, environmental and social outcomes for the region.</p>	<p>Projects funded through the Natural Heritage Partnerships Programme.</p>	100%	<p>The Mahakirau Forest Estate Society Inc and the Moehau Environment Group are both undertaking large-scale, complex projects that have benefited from substantial Natural Heritage Fund grants.</p> <p>An application to the Natural Heritage Fund has been received from the Coromandel Coastal Walkways Society for wilding pine control in the Rings Beach/Matarangi Bluff Reserve. This will be considered at the August 2018 Finance Committee meeting.</p> <p>Eight applications from the Coromandel Zone for Environmental Initiatives Fund grants will also be considered at the August 2018 Finance Committee meeting.</p>	
	<p>Catchment planning and management</p>	<p>Work with partners, stakeholders and community to improve soil conservation and water quality</p>	<p>Identify priority catchments, sub catchments and sites for soil conservation and remediation.</p> <p>Priority Catchments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coromandel • Whangapoua • Manaia • Tairua • Wharekawa • Whangamata 		<p>Work continues to be planned as per our priority catchment and sub catchments and sites for soil conservation and remediation.</p> <p>Focus Catchment projects are underway for Wharekawa River, in the Wharekawa catchment and Waitekuri Stream, in the Whangapoua catchment.</p> <p>As part of the Step-Change projects the remaining HCMP Implementation Plans have been completed and actions are currently being reviewed and</p>	

Group of Activity	Sub activity	Level of service	Performance measure	Target	Commentary	Status
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern Coromandel – West Coast <p>Priority sub-catchments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kaimarama Opitonui Waikawau Kuaotunu 		<p>prioritised. The team are currently scoping and ground truthing options for the November and March Catchment Committee meeting.</p> <p>We are awaiting advice from Fonterra on where to next for the Fonterra 50 Catchments project at Tairua.</p>	

Zone Based Measures

32. The status of activities and report against Coromandel Zone Plan measures are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Zone Based Measures

Focus Area	Actions/Targets	Commentary	Status
<p>Focus area 1:</p> <p>Fund new works with a focus on priority areas</p>	<p>Develop harbour and catchment management plans and implementation plans</p>	<p>The zone already has four HCMPs: Whangamata, Whangapoua, Wharekawa and Tairua.</p> <p>In addition, the council have commenced development of Whitianga/Mercury Bay and Coromandel/Manaia HCMPs. Key actions for new plan development since last Committee meeting include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment completed with Harbour and Catchment Coordinator starting early August. Successful LTP outcome with and addition of \$200,000 that will be spread over three years (Year 1 \$50,000, Year 2, \$100,000 and Year 3 \$50,000). Delay in completing Communications plan due to staffing pressure in communications. Four newsletters for existing HCMP areas completed. Summary document for Whangapoua HCMP in production. Relationship established with local paper <i>The Informer</i> for Whitianga HCMP. HCMP webpage developed for all existing HCMP and to use as information portal for new plans, check out www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/hcmp. Contracts let. 	

Focus Area	Actions/Targets	Commentary	Status
		<p>HCMP newsletters for existing plan areas have been completed – Tairua, Whangamata, Whangapoua and Wharekawa. Scheduling of this newsletter has been reviewed to ensure these are completed annually as these are a key communication action for the zone.</p> <p>A catchment condition survey for Tairua is due this financial year.</p> <p>Implementation plans are now in place for the existing Plans and staff are able to communicate these to stakeholders. So far these have been communicated to WRC departments (SAS, policy & Biosecurity), DOC, and a number of community groups.</p> <p>These plans are now being used in discussions with local territorial authorities, iwi, DOC, interested landowners, community boards, and other key agencies and stakeholders.</p> <p>Focus Catchment Projects are underway.</p> <p>A number of Step-change Implementation projects are being ground truth and scoped.</p> <p>Sub-catchment plan in final draft for Colville.</p>	
	<p>Encourage uptake of new catchment works</p>	<p>A summary of Catchment New Works undertaken in 2017/18 is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost grant claimed by landowners 2017/18 = \$86,491 • \$86,491 as 35% contribution equates to \$247,119 total cost of works (materials & labour) across Zone. • Total number of native plants = 15,308 • Total length of fencing = 12.9km (mainly stream bank fencing) • Total number of poplar and willow poles for soil conservation (mainly hill country) = 1,200 <p>Colville Harbour Care and WRC have the first two landowners engaged with a joint approach and funding assistance to fencing and planting areas in the Colville Bay catchment area.</p>	

<p>Focus area 2:</p> <p>Maintain the integrity of existing flood schemes</p>	<p>Maintenance works</p>	<p>The report “<i>Condition of flood protection and river management assets 2017/2018</i>” found that the assets within the Coromandel zone are in good and stable condition, except for some minor defects that can be addressed during maintenance. No asset has significant deterioration or requires immediate upgrade or repair. The current maintenance and inspection programme is proving effective to minimise surprises and allow work planning and budget forecasting.</p> <p>The following Flood Scheme Works have been undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grahams Creek – gorse spray; native plant trial on bank; infill riparian planting; fence clearing and repairs following April and June events completed. Programmed – erosion protection in new channel and spillway, possible rock mattress installation immediately downstream of spillway • Coromandel Town – Karaka Stream, pest weed control completed • Te Puru – native plant releasing completed • Tapu – vegetation management completed 	
	<p>Reduce the risk of localised flooding</p>	<p>All enquiries responded to within required timeframes and work has been scheduled appropriately based on priority and consent allowances.</p> <p>Stream and river condition inspections continue as per timings dictated by Conquest.</p> <p>Works program is on track, although demand for River Management activities remains high.</p>	
	<p>Consider ecological enhancement and potential effects of climate change</p>	<p>Working with Regional Hazards and TCDC on their Coastal Management Strategy.</p> <p>Attendance at Climate Change forums.</p> <p>Schemes reviews are underway as scheduled and consideration is given to changes to catchment conditions and hydrology.</p> <p>Recently constructed Flood Schemes such as Grahams Creek and our River Works consents require us to have consideration of ecological enhancement and better environmental outcomes when planning new works and projects.</p>	
	<p>Explore opportunities and supporting policy</p>	<p>As required input provided in relation to development and intensification on flood plains, especially on scheme land.</p>	

		Supporting the development of the Regional Asset Management Plan (RAMP) and Regional Infrastructure Strategy.	
Focus area 3: Maintain the integrity of existing catchment and river works	Accurate property information	Asset management databases 'Conquest' and 'Fulcrum' contain up to date records of known assets and defects requiring maintenance. Maintenance inspections completed as per 2017/18 schedule.	
	Catchment and River Management Inspections and maintenance	<p>Catchment Maintenance Of the 30 properties targeted in the Maintenance Inspection Programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Coro 11 properties completed • South Coro 19 properties completed • 95% compliance target achieved • 2 x properties required maintenance claims • Total maintenance cost claimed by landowners = \$1,647 • \$1,647 as 35% contribution equates to \$4,705 total cost of works across Zone • Low cost reflects the general upkeep of assets by landowners <p>River Management and Maintenance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Works Plan completed and ready for review • 500 native plants to assist landowners with remediation of flood damage • 1,600 willow/poplar poles ordered (156 delivered) for 'top down' erosion protection of stream banks • 9 obstruction removals 1 x vegetation control completed • 2 x erosion protection works • 3 x improving channel capacity works • 1 x stream mouth opening • 14 x programmed flood remediation works 2018/19 / 3 x completed under flood response / 1 x possible works to be completed under permitted activity • 5 x step change projects identified (x3 Whangamata/x1 Whitianga) 	
	Renewals	Generated by maintenance programme and managed as required.	
	Support development of new strategies and policies that ensure best practice	Promoting with landowners implementation of best management practices Focus Catchment Projects and Wharekawa and Waitekuri	

<p>Focus area 4:</p> <p>Protecting and enhancing places of value</p>	<p>Protect and enhance the zone's coastal environment</p>	<p>The team haven undertaken the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Harbour scale' coastal restoration plans completed for Tairua, Wharekawa and Whangamata • Designed as a five-year work programme to build on existing restoration works (mainly mangrove removal mitigation requirements) and provide scope to identify new restoration opportunities • Focussed on predator control, weed control, restoration planting and education • Macfarlane Enterprises three-year trapping contract ended 30 June 2018 with over 1,000 predators trapped across four sites: Grahams Creek, Pepe Inlet, Oturu Wetland and Papamaire Island • Two other trap lines located at Hikuai Cabbage Tree Forest and Moanaanuanu estuary continue to be serviced • Looking at options to continue servicing all trap lines to build on excellent results including community involvement at GC and Pepe Inlet • Waikawau Bay – supported restoration work by the community and MEG through WRC's spray programme for invasive estuarine grasses. 	
	<p>Beachcare</p>	<p>Continued support to Beachcare programme and supply of plants and/or technical advice to dune planting programmes.</p> <p>Working with TCDC on the Coastal Management Strategy and participating in their collaboration Framework / Steering Group for the implementation of the TCDC Coastal Management Strategy (CMS), e.g. Shoreline Management Plans (SMP).</p>	
	<p>Biodiversity enhancements</p>	<p>Catchment New Works (CNW) supported Habitat Tuatēawa by supplying coastal plants for a wetland project.</p> <p>CNW supported MEG by supplying plants for Waikawau Bay Children's forest.</p> <p>Joint CNW and Natural Heritage funding saw a fragile coastal marine area fenced off from stock at Whangapoua.</p> <p>Coromandel Ecological Planting Guide is being revised/updated by CMO.</p>	
	<p>Animal and plant pest control</p>	<p>Council manages Biosecurity regionally and updates are provided to Catchment Committees on completion of each year's Annual Report. The last report was provided November 2017. The next Regional Pest Management Plan Annual Report 17/18 is expected at the November 2018</p>	
<p>Focus area 5:</p>	<p>Build enduring relationships with mana whenua</p>	<p>Staff continue to participate in training arranged by our Tai Ranga Whenua unit and as required.</p>	

<p>Partner with iwi to achieve the greatest value</p>		<p>Time has been set aside for Section Manager, Zone Manager and Team Leader positions over the next three years in order to respond to treaty settlement outcomes, including the upcoming Hauraki Collective Treaty Settlement.</p> <p>Deferring of Full Zone Plan review and 10 Year Harbour and Catchment Management Plan reviews until that time.</p> <p>25 July 2018 met with Chairman and Kaitiaki, Ngāti Pukenga ki Waiau to discuss flood inundation.</p>	
<p>Focus area 6:</p> <p>Collaborate with community groups and stakeholders to achieve the greatest value</p>	<p>Forward planning</p>	<p>Communications plan has been developed and actions arising are included as part of the Work Plan.</p> <p>Rotating the Catchment Committee meetings to a wider range of venues to encourage participation.</p> <p>Forestry Trip with Rayonier being planned.</p> <p>Attendance at community meetings as required. Recent meetings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 May 2018 Whangamata HarbourCare • 01 July 2018 Presentation at Whitianga Green Drinks meeting to discuss Water Quality and HCMP • 7 July 2018 Port Charles Community meeting to discuss flood inundation at Parakete and Big Sandy Bay • 25 July 2018 Ngāti Pukenga ki Waiau – river management / maintenance 31 July 2018 Tairua Residents and Ratepayers to discuss HCMP Implementation • Ongoing planting/clean-up days • Weekly MoreFM radio slots on a range of topics. 	
	<p>Leverage existing relationships</p>	<p>Maintain the following inter-agency commitments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing TCDC/DOC/WRC (incl. NZTA) Collaboration meeting. • Ongoing TCDC/WDHB/WRC Water Quality Group meeting. • Ongoing Statement of Intent meetings with TCDC. • Ongoing TCDC/DOC/WRC Collaboration meetings. • Beginning the next stage of TCDC Coastal Management Strategy programme. 	

<p>Focus area 7:</p> <p>Provide an information and facilitation service for the community</p>	<p>Work with landowners and land managers</p>	<p>Refer to Focus area 1 – Encourage landowner uptake of New Works</p> <p>CMOs work with Sustainable Agriculture Advisor on an as required basis regarding fam/property plans</p>	
	<p>Work with prominent industries in the zone</p>	<p>Fonterra 50 Catchments project includes Tairua. Awaiting Fonterra to confirm next steps.</p> <p>Working with Rayonier on a number of potential ‘Step-Change’ opportunities within the Tairua, Wharekawa and Whangamata Catchments.</p> <p>Working with Rayonier and Ernslaw One on the Focus Catchments projects.</p>	
	<p>Communication and education</p>	<p>Coromandel Area School engaged with CMO for stream study with SHMAK kits.</p> <p>Communications plan has been developed and actions arising are included as part of the Work Plan.</p> <p>A number of schools will be involved in the Harbour and Catchment Management Plans.</p> <p>HCMP newsletters for existing plan areas have been completed – Tairua, Whangamata, Whangapoua and Wharekawa. Scheduling of this newsletter has been reviewed to ensure these are completed annually. These are a key communication action for the zone.</p>	
	<p>Ensure community resilience and education of floods</p>	<p>Educating the local community on the level of service provided so that public expectations are correct.</p> <p>Flood Scheme reports and communications do educate on likelihood and consequences of the impacts of a greater than design flood event.</p> <p>Regional Hazards do provide scheme inundation maps (via website) to educate the public on 10 year, 50 year, 100 year flood events and their predicated impacts.</p> <p>A targeted communications plan will occur for Flood Schemes in 2018/19.</p>	
<p>Focus area 8:</p> <p>Preparing for change</p>	<p>Assist community in preparing for regulatory changes to reduce non-point discharges</p>	<p>Awaiting Plan Change for Hauraki-Coromandel area.</p> <p>Presentation of the recent Science and Strategy Water Quality investigations at a number of Community Group settings as required.</p>	

		Presentation of Forestry NES at a number of Community Group Meetings (Policy).	
	Build further awareness of the Hauraki Gulf Marine Spatial Plan (Sea Change – Tai Timu Tai Pari)	We continue to implement actions that support the themes identified in Sea Change – Tai Timu Tai Pari, through the Implementation of our Harbour and Catchment Management Plans. It is noted that there is close alignment in priorities.	
	Adapt and respond to outcomes of the Hauraki Treaty Settlement	Time is set aside for key staff to actively work with Hauraki iwi to achieve an integrated and coordinated approach to the management of the Coromandel, Waihou and Piako catchment waterways. Review of key documents is deferred until this point.	
	Climate change and sea level rise	Implementation of the adopted ICM climate change guidance note is supported. Implementation of future climate change guidance policies is supported. Active partner in TCDC Coastal Management Strategy.	

Other Matters

33. The following matters are outside the scope of Integrated Catchment Management but the appropriate links are included for your information:

Councils Strategic Direction

34. Further information and updates on the Strategic Direction can be found at:

<https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/council/about-us/wrc-strategy/>

Waikato Regional Council 2018-2028 Long Term Plan

35. Details continue to be provided as updates from ICMC. For further information please email your Zone Manager or refer to our website:

<https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/council/policy-and-plans/long-term-council-community-plan-annual-plan-and-annual-report/>

Waikato Regional Council 2017/2018 Annual Plan and 2016/17 Annual Report

36. Please refer to our website for the 2017/18 Annual Plan and 2016/17 Annual Report:

<https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/council/policy-and-plans/long-term-council-community-plan-annual-plan-and-annual-report/>

Waikato Regional Plan and Regional Coastal Plan

37. The coastal plan review is underway with several topics being progressed. The current stage is examining issues and options with the current operative plan provisions. Further information and updates can be found at:

<https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/council/policy-and-plans/rules-and-regulation/waikato-regional-plan-review/>

Forestry NES

38. Staff have done an initial assessment of the scope of the NES and what is required, and starting to look at what the NES might mean for existing rules and what changes to the regional plan(s) may be needed. A report was provided in May 2018.

Healthy Rivers Wai Ora

39. Further information and updates can be found at:

<https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/council/policy-and-plans/plans-under-development/healthy-rivers-plan-for-change/>

Sea Change – Tai Timu Tai Pari Marine Spatial Plan

40. Through Council's LTP processes, discussions continue to support the business case for WRC implementation of Sea Change. Since June 2017 council staff have refined scoping work around the Sea Change actions and identified opportunities to better integrate Sea Change actions into usual business programmes or other LTP components.

41. At the time of writing there is a standalone 'budget line' in the LTP dedicated to Sea Change implementation proposing \$266k in year 1 and \$166k thereafter. The focus on the Sea Change budget line is around improving our understanding of quantity of sediment and nutrients entering the Firth of Thames and Hauraki Gulf and other water quality parameters. Such work will inform and provide baselines much of our future planning (and implementation) including the Regional Coastal Plan review, Coromandel Plan Change, harbour and catchment management plans, as well as informing our aquaculture industry. A review and update of council's sediment management guidelines is also sought in year 1.

42. Sea Change actions also feature in other LTP components relating to biosecurity, sediment management, catchment management planning and improvements to fish passages.

43. Many of the policy and strategy actions in Sea Change can be addressed through our Regional Coastal Plan review (already funded) and we are fortunate in that regard that the timing of our coastal plan review follows on from Sea Change.
44. Partnership discussions continue with Auckland Council and information sharing with central government agencies ensure that Sea Change remains a visible discussion topic. Further information and updates can be found at: <http://seachange.org.nz/>

Coastal Water Quality

45. The Coromandel Stream Investigation 2016-17 which follows up on the report “Snapshot of Coastal Stream Mouth Water Quality in Coromandel Area (January/February 2015)” has been published. A report was provided in May 2018 and further information is available at the below link:
<https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/services/publications/technical-reports/tr/tr201607>

Finfish Farming

46. Details provided at March 2017 Catchment Committee Zone Status Report. Further information and updates can be found at found on our website at:
<https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/Environment/Natural-resources/coast/Coastal-pressures/Marine-farming/Recent-and-future-developments-in-marine-farming/>

Coromandel Tsunami Project – Update from the TCDC/Waikato Regional Council Project.

47. Details provided at March 2017 Catchment Committee Zone Status Report. To find out more about the Community Response Plans and Community Guide to Emergencies Brochures (including tsunami zone map for your area) refer to:
www.tcdc.govt.nz/tsunami

Marae Preparedness Strategy

48. Details provided at March 2017 Catchment Committee Zone Status Report.

Conclusion

49. Coromandel Zone activities and work programmes remain on track.
50. Carry over of budget occurred associated with the timing of the Harbour and Catchment management plan process, and the timing of the mangrove clearances.
51. At the time of writing, the two mangrove consents at Tairua and Whangamata remained underway and were close to completion.

Appendix 1

The below table is the new reporting table that has been adopted as per the 2018-2020 LTP. The measures in this table will be used for reporting from the next Catchment Committee (November 2018).

Integrated Catchment Management

LEVELS OF SERVICE

Activity	Level of service	Performance measures	Baseline result	Targets			
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Years 4-10
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22-2028/29
Biodiversity	To work in partnership with others to maintain and enhance indigenous biodiversity	Percentage of projects funded through Natural Heritage Partnership Programme that achieve milestones as per the funding agreement	2016/17 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Number of on the ground projects in action to protect and restore indigenous biodiversity per zone	New measure	≥2 per zone	≥2 per zone	≥2 per zone	≥2 per zone
Biosecurity	To reduce animal pest populations in identified sites with assessed biodiversity values	Increasing long term trend in the number of tūi in Hamilton	2016/17 Increasing trend	Increasing trend	N/A - no bird count this year	Increasing trend	Increasing trend (in the years when the biennial survey takes place)
		Average rat tracking index (RTI) for all rat control operations	2016/17 0%	≤5%	≤5%	≤5%	≤5%
		Average number of possums* caught for every 100 traps set for possum operations	2016/17 2.52%	<5% residual trap catch (RTC) for ground control	<5% RTC for ground control	<5% RTC for ground control	<5% RTC for ground control
	To control low density, high threat plant pests to minimise impacts on primary industry	Reducing trend in the coverage of eradication pest plants** at known sites	2016/17 Reducing trend	Reducing trend	Reducing trend	Reducing trend	Reducing trend

	and human health						
Catchment planning and management	To maintain existing historic scheme works to ensure gains are preserved	Percentage of sampled catchment works maintained in effective condition to the standards set out in zone plans***	2016/17 87.8% achieved	70%	70%	70%	70%
	To implement agreed plans (catchment new works) with landowners and land managers for reduced erosion, improved water quality and enhanced biodiversity	Percentage of catchment new works undertaken in priority catchments and/or at priority sites across all zones	New measure	70%	80%	80%	80%
Land management advisory services	To work with partners, stakeholders and community to improve soil conservation and water quality	Percentage of people (as surveyed) participating in Waikato Regional Council extension programmes who make a change in agricultural practice within 12 months of attendance	2016/17 66%	66%	66%	66%	66%
		Number of farmers attending farm environment planning workshops**** (Healthy Rivers)	New measure	200	300	400	300

* Possums are targeted as they have a detrimental impact on our native flora and fauna, including devastating native forests and impacting on pasture, horticulture and forestry.

** Eradication pest plants are those with limited distribution or density. Eventual goal is eradication at known sites in the region, although 'zero density' is more practical to achieve. Includes African feather grass, cathedral bells, Chilean flame creeper, evergreen buckthorn, horse nettle, Chinese knotweed, lantana, Manchurian wild rice, mile-a-minute, nassella tussock, fire stemmed needle grass and Chilean needle grass, noogoora bur, purple loose strife, rhododendron ponticum, sagittaria, seaspurge, Senegal tea, spartine, variegated thistle, water poppy and white bryony.

*** A sample of at least 10% of all catchment scheme and non-scheme works (Individual work agreements legally protected on property title outside schemes) are inspected to assess works condition every year. Works include fencing, planting and erosion control structures.

**** A total of 3000 farm environment plans must be delivered over 10 years. The first set of plans for priority 1 sub-catchments must be completed by 1 March 2022 with the second set of plans for priority 2 sub-catchments completed by 1 March 2025. Workshops to aid farmers in this process will begin in 2018/19.

Flood protection and control works

LEVELS OF SERVICE

Activity	Level of service	Performance measures	Baseline result	Targets			
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Years 4-10
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021-2028
Flood protection	To provide the standard of flood protection agreed with communities as set out in zone plans and associated documents	Major flood protection and control works are maintained, repaired and renewed to the key standards defined in relevant planning documents (such as zone management plan, annual works programme or long term plan). Note: The two elements to this measure are described in more detail in parts one and two below.	2016/17 Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved
		Part one: Percentage of planned mandatory maintenance* actions achieved each year	2016/17 84.2%	85%	85%	85%	90%
		Part two: Percentage of stopbanks maintained to above designed flood height, as agreed within each zone	2016/17 Rural: 92% Urban: 93% new measure	Rural: 93% Urban: 93%	Rural: 93% Urban: 95%	Rural: 93% Urban: 98%	Rural: 93% Urban: 98%
		Percentage of flood recovery plans** implemented after all major events	New measure	50% compliant	80% compliant	80% compliant	100% compliant
Land drainage - Not relevant to Coromandel Zone							
River management	To maintain channel capacity and stability of priority rivers and streams in each management zone	Percentage of planned maintenance actions achieved each year	New measure	85%	85%	85%	90%
		Percentage of enquiries acknowledged within two working days	New measure	95%	95%	95%	95%
* Maintenance can mean repair, renew or maintain.							
** The plans set out timeframes under which flood response actions are to be completed.							

Regional hazards and emergency response

LEVELS OF SERVICE

Activity	Level of service	Performance measures	Baseline result	Targets			
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4-10
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021-2028
Resilient development	To provide technical support to the Waikato CDEM Group to enable resilient Waikato communities	Percentage of agreed Waikato CDEM Group requests responded to within specified timeframes	New measure	100%	100%	100%	100%
	To provide hazard information to communities and stakeholders to ensure they are well informed	Provide relevant and up-to-date hazard information to communities and stakeholders via the online hazards portal	New measure	Data updated quarterly	Data updated quarterly	Data updated quarterly	Data updated quarterly
WRC emergency response	To provide the community with timely flood event information and situation reports and to respond effectively to flood events to lessen the adverse effects	Percentage of customers satisfied with the Waikato Regional Council's flood warning service (source: contact database survey)	2016/17 93%	90%	90%	90%	90%
	To reduce the environmental impact of marine oil spills by having a safe, coordinated and effective plan in place and maintain an effective readiness to respond	A marine oil spill plan is in place and two exercises are undertaken per year	2016/17 Plan in place and two exercises undertaken	Plan in place and two exercises undertaken	Plan in place and two exercises undertaken	Plan in place and two exercises undertaken	Plan in place and two exercises undertaken

Report to Coromandel Catchment Committee

Date: 14 June 2018

Author: Dean Allen, Zone Manager - Coromandel, Jack Capiral, Asset Engineer, Asset Management Team

Authoriser: Clare Crickett, Director Integrated Catchment Management

Subject: Condition of Flood Protection and River Management Assets 2017-18

Section: A (Committee has delegated authority to make decision)

Purpose

1. The purpose of this report is to provide an update to the Catchment Committees and to the wider community as to the current condition of Flood Protection and River Management assets within the Coromandel area. The information within the 2017/18 Condition report assists staff in managing the assets and identifying future work requirements.

Staff Recommendation:

1. That, this report 'Condition of Flood Protection and River Management Assets 2017-18' (Doc # 12619531) dated 14 June 2018 be received for information

Background

2. Waikato Regional Council (the Council) has the management responsibility for flood protection schemes in the region, which includes yearly assessment of schemes' assets conditions. Condition analysis supports decision making and is critical to the management of assets.
3. Condition reports provide a summary of the data gathered by Councils Operations staff in the field, survey information, structural audits and other relevant information.
4. The report is a point in time summary of the condition of assets. The objectives of this report are to:
 - Evaluate the physical condition of the assets;
 - Identify future works requirements to ensure that the assets are well managed and standards are maintained;
 - Assist relevant asset managers in managing assets to ensure long term effective and efficient service, and;
 - Provide a basis for reporting to stakeholders including the Coromandel Catchment Committee.

Summary

5. Most of the field information was gathered during the period August 2017 – April 2018. The assets are assessed using the guidelines outlined in the New Zealand Infrastructures Asset Management Manual 2015 and the Waikato Regional Council's Regional Asset Management Plan.
6. The flood protection and river management assets that were inspected this year include:
 - 8 stopbanks (1.2km total)
 - 9 floodwalls & 1 spillway
 - 5 floodgates and 17 components

- 19 other assets (rip-raps, bank revetments, etc.)
 - 31 main channels (254km total)
 - 5 tributary channels (41km total)
7. The physical conditions of the assets within the Coromandel zone have been assessed and assets requiring maintenance have been identified. This provides useful information in developing the overall maintenance works for the zone.
8. Overall, the report found that the assets within the Coromandel zone are in good and stable condition, except for some minor defects that can be addressed during maintenance. No asset has significant deterioration or requires immediate upgrade or repair.

Conclusion

9. The current maintenance and inspection programme is proving effective to minimise surprises and allow work planning and budget forecasting.

Attachments

Doc # 11348667 – Report on Coromandel Condition Report– 2017/18 (Draft)

Report on condition of flood protection and river management assets – 2017/18

Coromandel

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24 May 2018

Document #: 11348667

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Executive Summary

Every year in conjunction between the Land Drainage team and the Business and Technical Services Asset Management team, the assets found within the flood protection schemes have their condition reviewed to help inform future works planning.

This report aims to collate and provide the summary of the findings of the 2017/18 condition assessment.

The flood protection assets that were inspected and assessed this year include:

- 18 embankments (2km total)
- 31 main channels
- 5 tributary channels
- 5 floodgates
- 19 other assets

Current condition of assets

Embankments

Overall the embankments are in good and sound condition, except for minor defects that can be addressed during routine maintenance. No embankment was assessed to have significant damage.

The minor defects identified were on three floodwalls and one stopbank.

River channels

Overall the main channels are in good and stable condition. Of the 31 main channels, 24 were rated to be in good condition and one very good condition. Only six were in fair condition requiring routine maintenance works such as willow and poplar planting, gravel management, and unwanted vegetation clearing.

The tributary channels are in sound and good condition. Four tributary channels were assessed to be in good condition (grade 2), requiring some vegetation and gravel management. Waiharakeke stream was in fair condition (grade 3) and requires erosion protection works in some areas.

Floodgates

Overall the five floodgates are in good condition and functioning to standard. Two floodgates were graded condition 1 and three condition 2, requiring routine maintenance only. No significant component damage has been identified.

The floodgate components overall are in very good condition. Twelve components are in near new condition and 5 in good condition requiring routine maintenance works only. No component was graded poor or very poor condition.

Other assets

Results of the assessment indicated that the nineteen other assets generally are in good and stable condition, except for two rip raps that require willow and pampas spraying. Like last year, no asset requires urgent maintenance or immediate upgrade/renewal.

Conclusion

The current maintenance and inspection programme is proving effective to minimise surprises and allow work planning and budget forecasting.

Recommendation

Complete the project by uploading land drainage scheme results into Conquest database so analysis of performance and identification of any risk areas may be completed.

Continue with current inspection regime. With new staff and Work Supervisors joining the team schedule in training to ensure good quality data continues to be captured.

Maintenance is planned and executed for the defects identified this year.

Next report on whether defects are increasing/decreasing for embankments, floodgates, river channels, and other structures.

1 Introduction

Waikato Regional Council (the Council) has the management responsibility for flood protection schemes in the region, which includes yearly assessment of schemes' assets conditions. Condition analysis supports decision making and is critical to the management of assets.

The condition monitoring activities for all assets include:

- Annual visual inspections of all stopbanks, pumpstations, floodgates and other structures
- 10 yearly structural audits
- Two yearly ultrasonic checks of pumps
- Two yearly electrical compliance inspection.

Pumpstations undergo routine maintenance works based on asset condition, which include:

- Screens replacements
- Switchboards replacements
- 8 to 10 yearly pumps refurbishment, replacement of bearings, zinc blocks and other worn parts.

The objectives of this report are to:

- Evaluate the physical condition of the assets
- Assist relevant Zone Managers and Asset Manager in managing on-going schemes and identifying future work requirements, and
- Provide information to be used for reporting to scheme's stakeholders including the scheme's committee.

2 Asset assessment methodology

This report describes the methods applied in carrying out the condition assessment. Asset condition provides an assessment of the physical condition of every asset relative to design specifications.

The assets are assessed using the guidelines outlined in the New Zealand Infrastructure Asset Management Manual 2015 and the Regional Asset Management Plan. The methodology followed is described in appendix 2: Asset condition assessment.

3 Results

3.1 Condition assessment

The flood protection and river management assets that were inspected this year include:

- 8 stopbanks (1.2km total)
- 9 floodwalls & 1 spillway
- 5 floodgates and 17 components
- 19 other assets (rip-raps, bank revetments, etc.)
- 31 main channels (254km total)
- 5 tributary channels (41km total)

The inspection details and condition grade of individual asset is provided in <https://discover.wairc.govt.nz/otcs/llisapi.dll?func=ll&objaction=overview&objid=1253983>

3.1.1 Embankments

Eighteen embankments comprising 8 stopbanks, 9 floodwalls, and 1 spillway were inspected and grade this year. Table 1 provides the summary result of the embankment assessment.

Table 1 Summary of condition grades - embankments

Coromandel zone	Condition grade					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Embankment (overall km)	0.64	1.95				2.60
% of Total	25	75				100
No. of Stopbank	1	7				8
No. of Floodwall		9				9
No. of Spillway	1					1

Overall the embankments are in good and sound condition, except for minor defects that can be addressed during routine maintenance. No embankment was assessed to have significant damage. The defects identified were:

- Stock damage - Coromandel Retirement Village (Section 1) SB
- Missing washers and nuts - Te Puru Left Floodwall Below State Highway
- Little overgrown area - Karaka Stream Left Floodwall above Kapanga Road (Section 1)
- Minor damage to capping board - Waiomu Right Floodwall Spillway above State Highway

Appendix 4 provides the condition grade of the individual embankment.

3.1.2 Floodgates and components

Five floodgates and seventeen components were inspected and assessed this year. Table 2 shows the summary of condition grade of the floodgates and components.

Results of the assessment indicated that the five floodgates generally are in excellent and stable condition, requiring routine maintenance only. Two floodgates require spraying at the outlet. No floodgate is in poor or very poor condition.

The floodgate components overall are in very good condition. Of the 17 components, 12 are in near new condition and 5 in good condition requiring routine maintenance works only. No component was graded poor or very poor condition. Appendix 5 shows the details of the inspection of the floodgate components.

Table 2 Summary of condition grades - floodgates and floodgate components

Coromandel zone	Condition grade					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Floodgate, FG	2	3				5
FG - components	12	5				17

3.1.3 Main channels

A total of 31 main channels with a combined length of around 254km were inspected and assessed this year. Channel slope stability, signs of erosion or settlement, loss of vegetation and other defects were noted during the inspection. Table 3 provides the summary of the condition inspection.

Table 3 Summary of condition grades - main channels

Coromandel zone	Condition grades					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Total main channel length ,km	1.27	190.7	61.6			254
No. of main channel	1	24	6			31
Percentage by length, %	0.5	75.2	24.3			100

Overall the main channels are in good and stable condition. Of the 31 main channels, 24 were rated to be in good condition and one very good condition. Only six were in fair condition requiring routine maintenance works such as willow and poplar planting, gravel management, and unwanted vegetation clearing.

No channel is in poor or very poor condition. Appendix 6 shows the condition grade and inspection findings of the individual main channel.

Some of the maintenance works carried out last year include:

- 120 poplar/willow planting – lower section of Umangawha Stream
- 3 erosion protection works - Wharekawa River
- flood response works - Waiwawa River

3.1.4 Tributaries channels

Five tributary channels with a combined length of around 41km were inspected and assessed this year. The summary result of the assessment is presented in the following table.

Table 4 Summary of condition of grades - tributary channels

Coromandel zone	Condition grades					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Total tributary channel length		24	17			41
No. of tributary channel		4	1			5
Percentage by length, %		58	42			100

Overall, the tributary channels are in sound and good condition. Four tributary channels were assessed to be in good condition (grade 2), requiring some vegetation and gravel management. Waiharakeke stream was in fair condition (grade 3) and requires erosion protection works in some areas. Appendix 7 provides the details of the condition inspection.

Erosion protection and gravel management works at Weiti stream were completed last year.

3.1.5 Other assets

Nineteen other assets comprising 2 bank revetments, 1 canal, 1 culvert, and 15 rip raps were inspected and assessed this year. Table 5 provides the summary of condition grades. Appendix 8 presents the details of the condition inspection.

Table 5 Summary of condition grades – other assets

Coromandel zone	Condition grades					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Bank revetment		2				2
Canal	1					1
Culvert	1					1
Rip rap	3	11	1			15

Overall, all other assets are in good and stable condition except for one rip rap in fair condition (grade 3). No asset was rated poor or very poor condition. The routine maintenance works identified include:

- Spraying of willows and pampas at Te Puru Left Rip Rap Below State Highway and Te Puru Stream LB Rock Rip Rap Upstream of Bridge

4 Summary and recommendations

The physical conditions of the assets within the Coromandel zone have been assessed and assets requiring maintenance have been identified. This provides useful information in developing the overall maintenance works for the zone.

Overall, the assets within the Coromandel zone are in good and stable condition, except for some minor defects that can be addressed during maintenance. No asset has significant deterioration or requires immediate upgrade or repair.

It is recommended that the following assets with moderate defects (grade 3) be monitored and repairs addressed in the routine maintenance works programme:

- 6 main channels
- 1 tributary channel
- 1 rip rap

In addition, continuous routine maintenance be undertaken to assets with normal weathering/deterioration (grade 2).

Appendix 1: Coromandel Zone

Description of the Coromandel Zone

The Coromandel zone is one of the eight catchment or management zones within the Waikato Region (Figure 1). It has an approximate total area of 193,000ha, and covers most of the Coromandel Peninsula. The zone includes all land within the Thames Coromandel District Council boundary and part of the Hauraki District Council area between Whangamata and Waihi. The zone has an estimated 3,900km of rivers and streams. (*Coromandel Zone Management Plan (Doc# 1897959 – Coromandel Zone Management Plan)*).

As cited in the Plan, the Waikato Regional Council initiated in year 2004 a comprehensive river and catchment management project called the Peninsula Project. This is a collaborative project between Waikato Regional Council, Thames-Coromandel District Council, Department of Conservation and Hauraki Maori Trust board. The purpose of this project is to address erosion and flooding problems within the whole catchment.



River management and flood protection are part of the river management and catchment activities within the zone as stated in the Plan. The Coromandel zone was divided into 12 management areas for purposes of river, harbour, and catchment management.

River management is undertaken on a routine basis to reduce risks of localised flooding in priority catchments such as Te Puru, Waiomu, Coromandel, etc. Routine flood protection maintenance and monitoring are likewise undertaken to ensure the level of service for flood protection assets are maintained.

The river management and flood protection assets being monitored and maintained within the Coromandel zone include:

Asset category	Asset type
Embankments	1.274km stopbank
	1.279km timber floodwalls
Floodgates	5 conventional type
In river structures	1.05km rip rap
Channels	341km main channel
	52km tributary channel

Appendix 3 shows the Coromandel flood protection scheme assets.

Appendix 2: Asset condition assessment

Asset condition general

The information used to assess asset condition is derived from visual inspections undertaken by council staff during the year. Each asset type is inspected, assessed, and graded based on the typical physical condition. The asset condition grading system is shown in Table 6. The assets that are visually inspected include:

- Embankment structures (stopbanks & floodwalls)
- Floodgates
- Other assets (rip raps, bank revetments)
- Channels

Collection of field data and information is done using Fulcrum Mobile app. Fulcrum is a mobile platform that allows to customise apps to capture field data on iPhone, iPad, and Android devices.

Two key sets of information are collected during inspections: Defect information and Condition information.

Table 6 General condition rating model

Condition grade	Condition rating	Description of condition	General expected action
1	Very good	New condition or cosmetic defects that will have no effect on performance	No work required
2	Good	Normal weathering/deterioration that will not reduce overall performance of the asset	Routine maintenance to continue
3	Fair	Minor defects and normal weathering/deterioration that will have minimal effect on the overall performance of the asset	Backlog or non-routine maintenance required
4	Poor	Defects that cause a reduction in the performance of the asset, or could do in the future	Further investigation and/or substantial short term remediation is required
5	Very poor	Defects that significantly reduce the performance of the asset (assets may be described as barely serviceable) or severe defects resulting in complete performance failure. Structural failure is imminent or a significant safety risk exists.	Urgent remedial work or replacement is required immediately.

Stopbanks/floodwalls

Stopbanks/floodwalls condition assessment is done the whole stopbank/floodwall. The inspector walks or drives along the stopbank/floodwall and captures any new defects and re-inspects previously identified defects.

Depending on the amount and degree of the captured defects, the inspector scores the stopbank/floodwall using the scale shown in Table 6.

floodwall

For stopbanks, the overall scoring is based on the following factors:

- Vegetation cover
- Embankment erosion
- Damage (stock, vehicles, etc.)
- Geometry (shape)
- Berm erosion



Te Puru Holiday Park



Te Puru stopbank

Floodgates

Floodgates are visually inspected every year by council's operations staff. In addition, a detailed structural audit is carried every ten years. Field data such as photos, attribute information, and asset location, are collected.

Each component of the floodgate is inspected, assessed, and graded using the criteria described in Table 6. Each floodgate is then given an overall condition grade taking into account the grade of each components.

Channels

The main and tributary channels within Coromandel zone are visually inspected annually by council operations staff, who record information and capture defects along each channel reach. Any signs of bank erosion, sediment build-up, fallen trees and other damages or obstructions to flow are noted. Stock damage in unfenced areas along the main channel is also noted.



Te Puru stream

Every captured defect is assessed and graded using the asset condition grading in Table 6. The overall condition scoring is based on the number and degree of defects and judgment of the inspector.

Other assets

Other assets such as rip raps, culverts, bank revetments (retaining walls) etc. are also visually inspected every year by council operations staff. The inspection and grading procedures are similar to floodgates.



Rip rap along Te Puru stream

Appendix 3: Coromandel Flood Protection Assets

Coromandel



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Te Puru



Created by: JLO
Date: 13/06/2018

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Waiomu



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Grahams Creek



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Appendix 4: Embankments condition grade

Asset ID	Description	Length (km)	Condition score	Current inspection notes
35366	Coromandel Retirement Village (Section 1) SB	0.145	2.	Overall bank in good condition but where is some stock damage in a 11 meter section at the southern end
37031	Coromandel Retirement Village (Section 2) SB	0.182	2.	Some horse on stopbank otherwise good condition
64853	Karaka Stream Left below Kapanga Road Floodwall	0.120	2.	Wall in good condition, 1 nut and washer replaced
64873	Karaka Stream Left above Kapanga Road Section 1 Stopbank	0.043	2.	
64874	Karaka Stream Left above Kapanga Road Section 1 Floodwall	0.159	2.	Overall in good condition a little overgrown at the eastern end
64875	Karaka Stream Left above Kapanga Road Section 2 Stopbank	0.045	2.	
72406	Karaka Stream Left above Kapanga Road Section 2 Floodwall	0.047	2.	
79719	Grahams Creek Weir	0.107	1.	
79710	Grahams Creek Stopbank	0.533	1.	
76074	Te Puru Left Floodwall Below State Highway	0.463	2.	Approximately 80 washer and nuts required that are missing
76075	Te Puru Right Below State Highway Floodwall	0.200	2.	
76076	Te Puru Right Below State Highway Stopbank	0.134	2.	
76084	Te Puru Left Above State Highway Floodwall	0.168	2.	In good condition
76086	Te Puru Right Above State Highway Floodwall Spillway	0.062	2.	In good condition
70999	Waiomu Right Stopbank Spillway Above State Highway	0.035	2.	Some vehicle damage possibly from Council mowers
71003	Waiomu Right Floodwall Spillway above State Highway	0.040	2.	Some very minor damage to capping board on top of wall
76718	Waiomu Right Floodwall Above State Highway	0.020	2.	
76719	Waiomu Right Stopbank Above State Highway	0.090	2.	

Appendix 5: Floodgate components condition grade

Asset ID	Description	Type	Condition grade	Current inspection notes
79685	Grahams Creek FG - Inlet Structure	Inlet Structure	1	
79686	Grahams Creek FG - Pipe	Barrel: Pipe	1	
79687	Grahams Creek FG - Screen	Screen: Bar	1	
79688	Grahams Creek FG - Inlet Service Beam	Service Beam	1	
79689	Grahams Creek FG - Flap	Valve: Flap Rectangular	1	
79690	Grahams Creek FG - Outlet Structure	Outlet Structure	1	
79724	Grahams Creek FG Inlet protection LB	Rip-Rap	1	
79725	Grahams Creek FG Inlet protection RB	Rip-Rap	1	
79726	Grahams Creek FG Outlet protection LB	Rip-Rap	1	
79727	Grahams Creek FG Outlet protection RB	Rip-Rap	1	
79692	Ocean Beach Road FG - Flap	Valve: Flap Round	1	
79693	Ocean Beach Road FG - Pipe	Barrel: Pipe	2	Weed spraying required
79694	Ocean Beach Road FG - Rip Rap	Rip-Rap	1	
76395	Te Puru Right FG 1 (900mm) downstream State Highway - Flapvalve	Valve: Flap Round	2	
76396	Te Puru Right FG 2 (375mm) downstream State Highway - Flapvalve 1	Valve: Flap Round	2	Needs spraying
76397	Te Puru Right FG 2 (375mm) downstream State Highway - Flapvalve 2	Valve: Flap Round	2	Needs spraying
76394	Te Puru Right FG 3 (1200mm) downstream State Highway - Flapvalve	Valve: Flap Round		

Appendix 6: Main channels condition grade

Asset ID	Description	Length (km)	Grade	Current inspection notes
46052	Okahutahi Stream	4.79	2	In good condition, except for a couple of locations where gravel management/extraction could be done
46053	Tangiaro Stream	6.74	2	The stream looks good, the section from the Port Charles road to the CMA some erosion and gravel management required
46057	Waiaro Stream	3.97	2	Stream in good condition, some defect that need looking at
66113	Umangawha Stream	7.61	3	Wards in the lower section of the stream put in 120 Poplar/Willow poles in July/Aug 2017 to fix erosion issues
46058	Waikawau River - (Waikawau)	4.18	2	Overall in good condition. A number of defects that have been identified that will need attending to in the future
44466	Whangarahi Stream	3.5	2	Some vegetation management required
65933	Waiiau River	9.87	2	Bridge to foreshore: Pampas and Wattles need spraying Bridge up stream: some Pampas, Wattles and other unwanted vegetation
65953	Waiwhango River	5.29	2	Some unwanted vegetation by bridge otherwise looks good
46059	Waitete Stream	1.27	1	
46055	Waiwawa River	28.8	2	Flood response works carried out at two locations between March and April 2017.
46056	Kaimarama River	8.5	2	Pole planting planned at a number of properties.
46112	Whangamaroro River	5.78	3	Erosion at Seiling, Harvard, McLeod properties. Steeply incised banks. Willow layering, poplar tying, booth willows required. Programmed for summer 17/18.
45998	Whenuakite River	13.46	3	Possibly clear some vegetation from flood plain adjacent SH25 to mitigate flooding. Minor obstructions to monitor.
45999	Wigmore Stream	1.55	2	Working CMO to get fencing and planting completed with landowners otherwise no stream issues
65993	Purangi River	1.72	2	
66013	Cook Stream	4.28	2	
66033	Taiwawe Stream	4.27	2	
45993	Grahams Creek	6.53	2	Extensive bank slumping upstream of SH25 bridge. Several sites of bank erosion in the middle to upper reaches-landowner not interested in erosion protection works.
45995	Tairua River	39.09	2	Maintenance works at Bridge 210 completed Nov 2017. Look to start clearing large, old poplars and willows from Craig M's up. Continue shrub willow planting at Kate M's.
46000	Pepe Stream	4.57	2	
45994	Wharekawa River	22.7	2	Defects logged in Fulcrum. 3x erosion protection works completed in Feb 2018.
45992	Otahu River	11.86	3	Willow clearance, gravel management, erosion protection required. Defects logged in Fulcrum.
45997	Whiritoa Stream	5.7	2	
45996	Wentworth River	12.01	3	Erosion protection, pair planting required. Defects logged in Fulcrum
44463	Pohue Stream	2.99	2	Apart from the defect already noted the stream is in good condition
47432	Mamaku Stream	1.1	2	Some minor erosion approximately 20m up from the road
66053	Pupurakau Stream	1.87	2	Seems in good condition
44464	Tapu River	10.9	3	Stream is looking good some Willow, Pampas and Wattles need removing
46776	Waikawau River - (Thames Coast)	4.34	2	Apart from the defects already noted the stream is in good condition
44461	Te Puru Stream	9.2	2	Small amount of vegetation management required and some gravel work needed.
44462	Waiomu Stream	5.2	2	

Appendix 7: Tributary channels condition grade

Asset ID	Description	Length, km	Grade	Current inspection notes
59880	Karaka Stream	1.9	2	Some vegetation and gravel management required otherwise in good condition
66073	Weiti Stream	3.62	2	Erosion protection completed May 2017. Gravel management completed Feb 2017.
65973	Parakau Stream	14.13	2	
65913	Woody Stream	4.05	2	
66233	Waiharakeke Stream (off Otahu Stream)	17.58	3	Erosion control works required in multiple areas. AWP will address some of them.

Appendix 8: Other assets condition grade

Asset ID	Description	Type	Condition grade	Current inspection notes
70983	Karaka Stream RB U/S Kapanga Rd Bridge Rock Rip Rap	Rip-Rap	2	In good condition
70985	Karaka Stream LB D/S Kapanaga Rd Bridge Rock Rip Rap	Rip-Rap	2	
70989	Whangarahi Stream LB Upstream of Retirement Village Rock Rip Rap	Rip-Rap	2	
80450	Whangarehi Stream Tributary Culvert	Culvert: Conventional	1	
81172	Grahams Creek Artificial Channel	Canal	1	Cleared May 2017.
79729	Grahams Creek Drain LB Rip Rap	Rip-Rap	1	
79730	Grahams Creek Drain RB Rip Rap	Rip-Rap	1	
79684	Grahams Creek Floodgate	Floodgate: Conventional	1	
79728	Grahams Creek Upstream Artificial Channel LB Rip Rap	Rip-Rap	1	
79731	Grahams Creek Weir Rip Rap	Rip-Rap	2	Next time contractor comes to site need to tidy riprap up and possibly deliver another 1/2-1 load
79691	Ocean Beach Road Floodgate	Floodgate: Conventional	1	
49052	Pohue Stream Rip-Rap	Rip-Rap	2	In good condition
76077	Te Puru Left Rip Rap Below State Highway	Rip-Rap	2	Some spraying required of small willows and pampas
76078	Te Puru Right Below State Highway Rip Rap	Rip-Rap	2	
76079	Te Puru Left Campsite Retaining Wall	Bank Revetment:	2	
76080	Te Puru Right Floodgate 1 (900mm) downstream State Highway	Floodgate: Conventional	2	
76081	Te Puru Right Floodgate 2 (2 x 375mm) downstream State Highway	Floodgate: Conventional	2	Outlet needs spraying
76082	Te Puru Right Floodgate 3 (1200mm) downstream State Highway	Floodgate: Conventional	2	Outlet needs spraying
76085	Te Puru Left Retaining Above State Highway	Bank Revetment:	2	In good condition
70997	Te Puru Stream LB Rock Rip Rap Upstream of Bridge	Rip-Rap	2	Some spraying required of pampas and small willow
70987	Waiomu Stream RB Adjacent to Spillway Rock Rip Rap	Rip-Rap	2	In good condition
70991	Waiomu Stream Right Bank Upstream of Campground Rock Rip Rap	Rip-Rap	3	Unsure of Rip Rap wall at this site will need to check with Kerry

Report to Coromandel Catchment Committee

Date: 24 July 2018

Author: Aniwa Tawa - Team Leader, Hauraki/Coromandel Section; Dean Allen – Zone Manager, Hauraki/Coromandel Section

Authoriser: Clare Cricket - Director, Integrated Catchment Management

Subject: **Disaster Recovery Fund Application - 03 June 2018 event**

Section: B (For recommendation to Council)

Purpose

1. To provide a summary of the four flood events since April 2018 and to seek funding assistance for subsequent works resulting from the 03 June 2018 event from the Waikato Regional Council's Disaster Recovery Reserve Fund.

Staff Recommendation:

1. That the report 'Disaster Recovery Fund Application - 03 June 2018 event' (Doc# 12806857) dated 24 July 2018 be received.
2. THAT Council transfer up to \$18,000 from the Regional Disaster Recovery Fund to the Coromandel Zone Reserve to fund the 03 June 2018 storm damage recovery works in the Coromandel Zone.

Background

2. There has been a number of recent weather events impacting the Coromandel Zone. We have responded to five events in the 2018 Calendar year alone – one in January, one in April, two in June and most recently, one on 15 July 2018 that coincided with a King tide.
3. WRC has a disaster recovery funding strategy which provides a tiered approach based on the level of event/disaster (refer to the table below).

TREATMENT OPTION	FUNDING SOURCE	DESCRIPTION	
Internal financing	Zone Operating Budgets	To meet routine damages up to a 5 (ARI) year event (20% AEP)	
	Zone disaster recovery reserves	To meet damages from a 5 up to a 20 year (5% AEP) event for both insured and non-insured assets	
	Regional disaster recovery reserve		For the cost for insured assets between the 20 year event and events which qualify for insurance cover and / or Government funding
			For the cost of non-insured assets between the 20 year event and events which quality for Government funding
			For the insurance excess in events which qualify for insurance and / or Government funding

4. This paper briefly sets out the 28/29 April, 11 June and 15 July event levels which were recorded as being less than a one in five year, or <5 Annual Return Interval (ARI) events, and therefore will be funded from Zone Operating Budgets
5. It also summarises the 03 June event which was >5 ARI and can be funded from Zone disaster recovery reserves.

03 June event

6. The 03 June 2018 weather event was caused by heavy rain affecting the region over 03 June and prior. On 05 June, Coromandel Zone moved from response phase into remediation and operational inspections commenced with staff inspecting schemes and rivers with reported damage.
7. During the 03 June event, there were a number of rivers reported to be at bank-full or out of banks. In the North-East, Waikawau Bay and Kennedy Bay experienced river flooding with some other locations impacted by road culvert and stormwater matters. Rivers in the South-East of the zone from Pauanui to Whiritoa were particularly impacted with bank-full or out of bank conditions also reported at Onemana, Wharekawa, Waikiekie, Wentworth and Waiharekeke.
8. As noted in May 2017, the Coromandel Zone has a shortfall in telemetry sites across the Zone. This is currently being addressed with the 2018-2028 LTP providing for additional Environmental Monitoring resources to deliver a number of new telemetered river level and rainfall sites across the zone. As part of that process, connections have been made with agencies that are able to share rainfall and river level data.
9. On this occasion, Rayonier Forestry were able to supply rainfall data from their site on Ridge Road within the Tairua Forest. The information obtained from the Rayonier location, has been confirmed to demonstrate a 5 to 10 year event (ARI) over a 1 and 2 hour duration.

Table: Rayonier data from Ridge Road, Tairua Forest

	DURATION				
	10m	60m	2h	6h	12h
Minutes	10	60	120	360	720
Rainfall (mm)	12.6	48.8	73	116.8	138.6
Rtn Pd	2 to 5	5 to 10	5 to 10	2 to 5	2 to 5

10. As the 03 June 2018 event has been recorded at >5 ARI, this confirms that the zone can call on the Zone Disaster Recovery reserve to fund the remediation costs.

28/29 April, 11 June and 15 July event

11. Due to the timing, the 28/29 April event was the subject of a PowerPoint presentation at the 04 May Catchment Committee meeting. During this event, the full extent of flooding and damage was not known until site visits were undertaken on 30 April. Flooding was largely localised in the South-East of the Coromandel between Grahams Stream in Tairua and down to Whiritoa. Multiple locations were affected, with the Otahu River and Waiharakeke Stream catchments particularly impacted.
12. Both the 11 June and 15 July 2018 weather events were again caused by heavy rain affecting the region. In addition, for the 15 July event, Regional Hazards were predicting that the combination of wind, rain and king tides had the potential to affect some low-lying coastal areas, in particular Kaiaua and Miranda, and the east coast of the Coromandel.
13. During the 11 June event, a number of rivers were reported to be out of banks across the region, however there was minimal damage reported by landowners.

14. Similar out of bank conditions were recorded during the 15 July event, however this time more significant reports of damage were received and are currently being assessed. The remediation required seems to be concentrated in pockets around Northern Coromandel, Manaia, Mercury Bay and South Eastern Coromandel, with works required at multiple locations.
15. As the 28/29 April, 11 June and 15 July 2018 events were recorded at <5 ARI, the zone is unable to recover or fund the remediation costs from the Zone Disaster recovery reserves. Instead the Zones operating budgets (River Management) will be utilised.

Flood Schemes

16. The Coromandel Zone flood protection assets are made up of several relatively small scale schemes. The main ones being Tapu, Waiomu, Te Puru, and Coromandel Town on the west coast; and Grahams Creek on the east. Most of these schemes have been designed to a 1% AEP standard for river flow events for direct benefit areas.
17. Overall, it was reported that Coromandel flood schemes performed well during the events, however some damage was caused requiring maintenance to bring the flood schemes back up to readiness as a result.
18. Most notably, the Grahams Creek scheme has been scheduled for non-routine maintenance, with works likely to include, reinstatement of a section of the high flow bench, stock crossing, rip-rap and erosion protection.
19. The Thames Coast schemes at Te Puru, Waiomu and Tapu performed well and little maintenance is required.
20. The Coromandel Town schemes require some minor work in Whangarahi stream around some vegetation groynes, with gravel management in the Karaka/Whangarahi Stream junction and opposite the Police station.
21. It is noted that the level of maintenance required to flood schemes is covered by their targeted rates.

Remediation costs

22. Waikato Regional Council undertakes ground inspections with landowners to gauge the extent of damage, and to form a response and remediation plan where necessary. At the time of writing, the majority of the recovery work has been programmed, although we are continuing to gather information related to the 15 July event.
23. The following table sets out the staff hours required during flood response and remediation and also gives an indication of the River Management Officers estimates for Councils contribution to works. (Landowner contributions are not included). It also notes the funding source available.

Table: Showing the estimated cost of the event and funding source

Event	Est. Staff Hours	Est. Contracted Services	Funding Source	Est. Overall Cost
28/29 April 2018	80	\$20,000	Operational budgets and reserves	\$28,000
03 June 2018	75	\$10,000	Zone disaster recovery reserve	\$18,000
11 June 2018	24	\$0,000	Operational budgets and reserves	\$2,400
15 July 2018	30 (ongoing)	\$30,000 (ongoing)	Operational budgets and reserves	\$34,000

24. The costs for the 03 June 2018 event will be requested from the Zone Disaster Recovery Reserve. Costs for the other events have not been included in the application as they fall below the threshold to recover the costs from the Zone Disaster Recovery Reserve.

Conclusion

25. Weather events on 28/29 April, 03 June, 11 June and 15 July caused heavy rain affecting the region over a number of days.
26. Although there were large quantities of rainfall recorded within the Coromandel Zone it caused no damage that would affect the performance of the Coromandel Zone flood schemes, although additional maintenance is scheduled for some schemes.
27. As a result of river flooding, there is a significant amount of remediation work programmed across a number of catchments in response to these cumulative events.
28. As the 03 June 2018 event was recorded at a >5 ARI, an application of up to \$18,000 will be made to the Local Disaster Recovery Reserve to recover the costs of river maintenance and staff time during the event response and remediation period.
29. No application will be made for the 28/29 April, 11 June and 15 July events. Cost will be covered by the Zone operating budgets.

Report to Coromandel Catchment Committee

Date: 30 June 2018

Author: Aniwa Tawa - Team Leader, Hauraki/Coromandel Section; Dean Allen – Zone Manager, Coromandel

Authoriser: Clare Crickett - Director, Integrated Catchment Management

Subject: **Request for Additional River Management Funding**

Section: A (Committee has delegated authority to make decision)

Purpose

1. To seek the support of the committee for an Annual Plan submission for a budget increase to support the delivery of the Coromandel Zone River Management Programme. Also to outline risks and pressures on this activity.

Executive Summary

2. In 2017 the Coromandel Zone put forward a business case to increase the Zone's river management budget through the Long Term Plan 2018/2028 (LTP). This case was supported by the Coromandel Catchment Committee.
3. The basis of the case was to increase the River Management Budget to keep pace with the demand and increasing costs associated with the river management and river improvement activities (e.g. earthworks, labour costs, health and safety and environmental compliance) over the next 10 years.
4. Although originally raised as a Coromandel Zone specific business case, due to similarities in other zones, the topic ended up being progressed as a Regional business case. Over time, and as discussions around the substantive matters within the Regional case progressed, the topic of increasing costs associated with river management activities dropped away from the Regional case.
5. The outcome of the Regional business case has meant the Coromandel Zone's request for an increase to river management and river improvement under the LTP process was not considered further.
6. Despite this outcome, funding our River Management activity remains a priority in the Coromandel Zone as we continue to experience a high level of landowner demand. In addition, Climate change is also expected to result in more frequent extreme rainfall events, many of which may fall below the threshold for the Disaster Reserves. As a result, the river management budgets have historically been overspent in flood remediation and in order to meet priority river management works across the zone.
7. As this is not a sustainable position in the long term, an increase of \$80,000 of contracted services to the river management budget is sought from the Annual Plan to enable staff to better manage and deliver the work programme.

Staff Recommendation:

1. That the report 'Request for Additional River Management Funding' (Doc # 12433483, dated 30 June 2018) be received.
2. That the Coromandel Catchment Committee request an increase to the Coromandel Zone River Management contracted services budget of \$80,000 and support the associated Annual Plan submission.

Background

6. The Coromandel Zone has an estimated 3900km of rivers and streams, which flow from the hills to the estuaries or open coast. Management of these rivers and the associated land use are vital to minimising catchment erosion and maintain flood protection. The Coromandel also has the highest annual rainfall of any zone in the region, and the short, steep catchments of the rivers and streams result in short duration, yet highly damaging, floods during heavy rain events.
7. Waikato Regional Council (Council) manages the region's rivers and their catchments in partnership with landowners and local communities to help control flooding and erosion and to maintain stable rivers and streams. Council staff provide landowners with information, advice and funding to mitigate flooding, erosion and undertake erosion protection. As well as assisting landowners, this work is also vital for minimising sediment load in watercourses and improving water quality in rivers and harbours.
8. Council increased staffing capacity in the Coromandel Zone in 2016 and has two River Management Officers (RMOs) that share the geographical spread of the zone and manage the increasing demand for river management, river improvement works and respond to flood damage. They also manage our flood schemes and the resource consents that allow for physical works to be undertaken.
9. In 2017, the Coromandel Zone put forward a business case to increase the zone's river management budget through the Long Term Plan 2018/2028 (LTP). This case was supported by the Coromandel Catchment Committee.
10. The basis of the case was to increase the River Management Budget to keep pace with demand, increased rainfall/flood events and the increasing costs associated with the river management and river improvement activities (e.g. earthworks, labour costs, health and safety and environmental compliance) over the next 10 years. At that time, the report "Waikato Regional Council Long Term Plan and Level of Service review" (Doc #10360190 dated 28 April 2017), noted River management costs as a Zone-Specific Issue.
11. However, a similar matter had been raised by other Zones, and by the workshop of August 2017, this topic was being managed as part of the Flood Protection and Control Works – Regional business case, which read:

Region-wide issues identified

Existing costs associated with Flood Protection, River Management and Land Drainage activities are increasing (e.g. earthworks, health and safety, and environmental compliance).

12. As discussions around that regional case progressed through the LTP, they become centred on the substantive issues of the Waikato Regional Council 2018 – 2067 Infrastructure Strategy, Asset renewal planning and only one specific River management activity (in another zone). By November 2017, the increasing costs associated with river management activities (earthworks, labour costs, health and safety and environmental compliance), had dropped away from the Regional case altogether.

13. The outcome of the Regional business case has meant the Coromandel Zone's request for increase to river management under the LTP process was not considered further.

Staff Capacity and Increase in Demand

14. The increase of staffing capacity to two fulltime River Management Officers (RMO) in late 2016 coinciding with a number of completed mangrove removal programmes and the completion of the Grahams Creek flood scheme enabled a more focussed river management programme (Annual Works Programme) to be developed and implemented.
15. It is apparent that with two RMO's and more works completed across the Zone that WRC's presence is being noticed, resulting in more contact with landowners and associated river works. Increase in demand for river works may also be influenced by population in the Coromandel Zone, and weather events as set out below.
16. Since 2012, the Coromandel Zone has recorded a total of 489 river/stream defects through Fulcrum. Of those, 214 defects were completed and closed in the last 6 years. During the 2017/18 financial years, a total of 162 sites were inspected with 68 works completed. With the addition of this year's inspections there are 275 defects yet to be inspected and planned.
17. In summary, due to a high demand for the service, the operational team find themselves in an environment where they are increasingly required to re-prioritise works and to manage landowner's expectations in relation to our availability and funding.

Budget Impacts

18. In the Coromandel Zone, river works are funded via the River Management and River Improvement budgets. The funding policy for these activities requires up to a 50% contribution (including in-kind contributions) from landowners towards the works.
19. Coupled with 'market' increase of operational costs including earthworks, health and safety, and environmental compliance there is also the ongoing increased costs of labour, machinery hire, fuel and contractor availability on the Coromandel that impact the ability to provide support to landowners and communities alike. Indirect costs have also increased.
20. A recent report by BECA looked into this topic and found that operating costs had continued to rise over the last few years by around 6% per annum (Source BECA: *Review of Contract Prices and Summary of Market Influences*, February 2016).
21. When the operational team is faced with competing priorities, works can often be deferred or re-prioritised. However, if identified works are deferred because of budget constraints, the risk with river management is that the operational costs for routine works will escalate as further damage regularly eventuates becoming cost prohibitive.
22. As a result, the river management budgets are often overspent in order to meet the increase in costs of flood remediation works and proactive priority river management works across the Coromandel zone whilst the opportunity exists at a more manageable level. Although these overspends provided staff the opportunity to mitigate flood response works as soon as work was identified, and to meet customer demand by carrying out most of the scheduled proactive river mitigation/management works, overspending year on year is not a sustainable position.

23. The table below set out the Annual Plan budgets and the river management overspends for the last three years:

Table 1: River Management overspend for the last three years against Budget (Revised)

Year	FY Budget Annual Plan	YTD Budget (revised)	YTD Actual	Variance against revised	Percentage Spend
2015/16	\$306,877	\$447,877	\$639,328	(\$191,451)	143%
2016/17	\$341,758	\$587,854	\$725,945	(\$138,091)	123%
2017/18	\$355,539	\$352,583	\$477,756	(\$125,173)	136%

24. The 2018-2028 LTP resulted in increases to River Management Labour (including the associated indirect costs), however there was no resulting increase to Contracted Service (Operational work). The table below sets out the 2018-2028 LTP.

Table 2: River Management as per the 2018-2028 LTP

River Management	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27
Labour	99,908	103,849	106,312	107,543	107,543	107,543	106,558	106,558	107,543	107,543
Direct Costs	179,800	182,280	182,010	181,870	181,420	182,040	180,550	181,300	181,000	180,700
Indirect Costs	150,151	159,874	174,823	176,741	178,732	176,658	175,783	174,550	177,252	175,500
Total	429,860	446,003	463,145	466,154	467,696	466,242	462,892	462,408	465,795	463,743

The Impact of 'smaller' Weather Events

25. The number of weather events impacting the Coromandel Zone has been numerous over the last three years as demonstrated below:

- Two events in 2016;
- Four events during March/April in 2017;
- Five events in 2018 – 4 January, 28/29 April, 3 June, 11 June and most recently, the weather event of 15 July 2018 that coincided with a King tide.

26. WRC has a disaster recovery funding strategy which provides a tiered approach based on the level of event/disaster (refer to the table below).

Table 3: Treatment Options for Disaster Recovery Reserves

TREATMENT OPTION	FUNDING SOURCE	DESCRIPTION	
Internal financing	Zone Operating Budgets	To meet routine damages up to a 5 year event (20% AEP)	
	Zone disaster recovery reserves	To meet damages from a 5 up to a 20 year (5% AEP) event for both insured and non-insured assets	
	Regional disaster recovery reserve		For the cost for insured assets between the 20 year event and events which qualify for insurance cover and / or Government funding
			For the cost of non-insured assets between the 20 year event and events which qualify for Government funding
			For the insurance excess in events which qualify for insurance and / or Government funding

27. Many of the above flood events have fallen below the 5 year event threshold, meaning that assistance is not available from the Disaster Recovery Reserves.
28. To date, river management budgets have also absorbed these additional costs of flood mitigation through a reallocation of zone operating budgets and the use of zone operating reserves, however, this approach is not sustainable, with ongoing cost escalation threatening the performance measures agreed for these activities.
29. As well as threatening performance measures, reprioritising or re-scheduling works can also see opportunities missed because landowners themselves have competing priorities.

Options

30. The following options have been considered to support river management works in the Coromandel zone:
- i. To continue with the current river management regime i.e. undertake flood mitigation works as scheduled for 2018/19 Summer (in-stream season) and proactive river management as funding allows and/or where necessary, justify overspend of budget;
 - ii. To provide a business case to increase the river management contracted services by \$80,000 from the Coromandel Zone Reserve to the Coromandel Zone budgets to implement proactive river management works and to work within set budget.

It is noted that a further \$20,000 will also be re-allocated (transfer) internally from other areas within our existing zone budgets and operationalised as part of this process. This will be in addition to the amount requested.

		Option One – Status Quo	Option Two – Approved budget increase
		Description of option	Description of option
\$80k increase for the River Management budget		No additional funding likely to result in a restricted annual works program and lesser level of service, and/or continued overspend.	Approved budget increase is likely to result in a proactive annual works programme with greater level of service and on budget.
RISKS		Impact assessment	Impact assessment
River Management Service	<p>Flood risk and erosion potential remains the same but likely increases.</p> <p>Areas of erosion continue to erode effecting downstream and ultimately harbours/estuaries.</p> <p>Restricted works plan exacerbates flooding – unable to remove obstructions and clear channels.</p> <p>Lower level of service damages WRC reputation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To date, river management budgets have absorbed additional costs of flood mitigation through a reallocation of zone budgets and the use of zone reserves, however, this approach is not sustainable, with ongoing cost escalation threatening the performance measures agreed for these activities; If identified works are deferred because of budget constraints, operational costs for routine/flood river management works will escalate as further damage eventuates and become cost prohibitive; Deferring works also impacts on the ongoing ability to carry out the remainder of the annual works plan; Conscious overspending of budget is not prudent or sustainable long term. 	<p>Proactive river management enables work to be undertaken while mitigation and/or management of works are relatively cost effective.</p> <p>By approving a budget increase 2018/19 of \$80K for operational purposes, staff will be better able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> plan and execute proactive river management works within priority harbour and catchment areas, while managing reactive flood mitigation when required; provide quality service and timely works using the principles outlined in the zone’s existing harbour and catchment plans throughout the zone; make a positive difference to river management and the greater ecosystem and community environment.

Customer impact	<p>Current budget has a negative impact on WRC's customer promise due to providing a lower level of service.</p> <p>Many landowners are asking and have asked for assistance that a restricted works plan cannot service.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff are impacted in their ability to provide funding support to landowners that require river management works while Landowners and communities are frustrated by the level of service received; • Level of inefficiency perceived by community if staff are unable to assist; • Frustrations and community gossip precedes staff and personal integrity is impacted; • 'Promised' work is not carried out. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff are better able to forecast budgets in priority/focus areas at the start of the financial year, understanding that flood mitigation is likely to impact further; • Level of efficiency is perceived by the community as assistance is well managed; • Level of competency by community groups and personal integrity is maintained; • Promise of works is carried out.
Regional costs and benefits	<p>No additional benefits to the present.</p> <p>There will be a cost to the environment with a restricted works plan due to financial constraints.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited river management increases the likelihood of greater adverse impact on both a waterway and coastal marine area i.e. build-up of sediment, the loss of freshwater biodiversity/habitat, loss of marine biodiversity/habitat; • Rivers and streams may become unswimmable and could affect the wellbeing of the community's environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increase in river management operations budget will enable the management of fresh water more effectively to maximise not only local, but regional benefit; • A healthy environment enables communities to safely swim and take kai from all fresh water.
Financial Implications	<p>None directly however RM overspends affect the Coromandel Zone reserves.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2017/18 river management budget is overspent by 136% and has implications for the Coromandel Zone total budget (underspent) and Zone reserves. While the total zone budget reconciliation has absorbed the above over spend, had re-prioritising and carrying-over of other budgets not occurred, Coromandel Zone budget would have been grossly over spent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increase in river management operations budget will enable staff to remain within budget throughout the annual year and not impact on other budgets.
Community Outcomes	<p>Community outcomes for river management are erosion protection, enhancing environmental values, flood mitigation and reduced sediment input to waterways, harbours, and estuaries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River management and flood protection mitigation works are carried out reactively and as practicable, within current budgets, limiting proactive planned works; • The level of funding does not always match desired community outcomes for catchment, river, coastal and flood works; • Staff partner with other councils, community groups, businesses, landowners, central government, iwi/hāpu and non-governmental organisations to achieve collective outcomes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff continue to partner with other councils, community groups, businesses, landowners, central government, iwi/hāpu and non-governmental organisations to achieve collective outcomes; • Continuation to engage with community sectors to identify opportunities to work together to avoid duplication by sectors. This collaborative approach is a challenge, but assists in focusing resources into priority areas, where the biggest gains can be achieved.

Conclusion

31. River management is a priority in the Coromandel Zone as hill country and the banks of rivers tend to be more susceptible to erosion. Watercourses with high stream bank instability are more prone to erosion and sedimentation, and this is often accelerated during storm events. Accordingly, water quality is often impacted by sedimentation.
32. Coupled with the existing high level of landowner demand for River Management, Climate change is also expected to result in more frequent extreme rainfall events which will likely further exacerbate erosion and erosion potential.

33. For the last three years, the River Management budgets have also absorbed the additional costs through a reallocation of zone operating budgets and the use of zone operating reserves, however this approach is not sustainable in the long term.
34. The outcome of the Regional business case has meant the Coromandel Zone's request for increase to river management under the LTP process was not considered further.
35. An increase of \$80,000 of contracted services through the Annual Plan process will enable staff to better manage and forecast their work programmes to accelerate river works proactively thus, decreasing the effects of flood damage to property, infrastructure and the environment.

Report to Coromandel Catchment Committee.

Date:	29 th July 2018
Author:	Lisa Drysdale – Team Leader, Asset Management
Authoriser:	Clare Crickett, Director – Integrated Catchment Management
Subject:	Regional Asset Management Plan – Recommendation for Adoption
Section	B (For Recommendation to Council)

Purpose

1. The Regional Asset Management plan was presented to the Integrated Catchment Management Committee (ICMC) on 6th June 2018 (Agenda Item 9). The ICMC recommended that the Regional Asset Management Plan (RAMP) be referred to the catchment committees for consideration and input prior to further consideration by the ICMC.
2. To request that the catchment committee recommends to council that the RAMP be adopted by Council.

Executive Summary

3. The report “Regional Asset Management Plan Update” (Doc#12499005) presented a summary to the ICMC on the development of the RAMP that focused on the changes between the current version and those from previous years, the content and key improvements.
4. It was agreed that the information from the update should also be reported to the catchment committees. Allowing the Catchment committees to view the RAMP and discuss where relevant for the infrastructure assets within their area. The ICMC Chair proposed seeking feedback from the catchment committees that they endorse the Regional Asset Management Plan.

Staff Recommendation:

1. THAT the report “Regional Asset Management Plan – Recommendation for Adoption” (Doc #12897692 dated 29 July 2018) be received.
2. THAT the Regional Asset Management Plan (Doc # 10664302) be adopted.

Background

5. Since 2014 council has been on a path to consolidate and improve the maturity of the asset management practises employed across the various zones. Work began at that time by improving data capturing techniques and making visible the methodologies to be used to collect asset defect information, how to measure the condition of assets, and the performance of stopbanks against the agreed Levels of Service.
6. Asset information has previously been available to the committees and the public via the zone plans and a series of asset management plans developed for each catchment area. Following the 2016 Audit of Asset Management Practises within the directorate, there was an agreed action to remove the detailed maintenance and renewals plans from the zone plans and develop a region wide view of the flood protection, river management and land drainage assets.
7. With guidance from AECOM and Worley Parsons, work progressed during late 2016 and early 2017 compiling the information on the processes used to make decisions, to provide the minimum requirements. A review of this work in September 2017 with the new Asset Management Team Leader and zone managers led to an update. In particular, the critical information for making decisions was made more visual within the plan, along with much of the supporting information on how decisions were being made being moved into appendices.

8. Using the framework developed by the National Asset Management Support Council (NAMS) and the International Infrastructure Management Manual 2015 (IIMM), the Regional Asset Management Plan covers the:
- Common Levels of service across all zones required to meet both legislative and community requirements, and measures for use within the council to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of works.
 - Changes in demand factors that will affect how assets need to be managed.
 - Key areas being protected by flood protection, river management, and drainage infrastructure.
 - Current asset health, performance, and the change being seen over time in their condition and performance.
 - Key business processes for the management of the asset maintenance, replacement and business process improvements, including who is accountable, responsible, and will be consulted in their delivery.
 - The Regional Improvement Plan being followed to achieve the agreed changes across the Integrated Catchment Management directorate (ICM).
9. The Regional Asset Management Plan in its current state moves the council from having a compliance based document to meet NZ Audits minimum requirements to one that is providing useful information across the Management, Operations, Technical Services, Engineering, and Asset Management teams and providing clarity when making any asset related decision.
10. It is seen by staff as a live document, that will continue to be updated as new facts, investigations, and decisions are made (e.g. as asset condition and performance surveys are completed leading to a change in asset health). However, there is still a need to take a 'snapshot' of the Regional Asset Management Plan and publish this for reading / use by the public and other stakeholders.
11. It is seen that a snapshot will be taken at a maximum frequency of annually to update committees and public on the changes that are occurring.

Issue

12. Due to the amount of information presented within the Regional Asset Management Plan the ICMC believed the document should be presented to the Catchment Committees to peruse and engage discussion with staff upon the sections of interest within the zone. And for the Catchment committees to comment upon if wanted.

Conclusion

13. The Regional Asset Management Plan is a living document, created to provide insights on asset health and performance, current issues facing the maintenance and operations of those assets, and summarise the guidance currently available for their management. It does not replace the various reports and investigations completed since the schemes were first installed, merely weaves them together in a manner to bring them together to tell the story that is how the Council is and will manage the Flood Protection, River, and Drainage Assets.
14. As new insights are made available, issues identified, and investigations completed they will be included in future versions of the Regional Asset Management Plan.

Attachments

None.

Paper Copies of The Regional Asset Management Plan will be available to committee members attending the Committee Induction Training on the 8th August 2018, or after this date through the Zone Manager.

An Electronic Version of the Regional Asset Management Plan is available on Page 63 of the ICMC June 8th Agenda.

References

- “Integrated Catchment Committee Minutes” (Doc #12547061, dated 6th June 2018)
- Report to Integrated Catchment Management Committee 6 June 2018 “Regional Asset Management Plan Update” (Doc #12499005, dated 16 May 2018)
Agenda and Minutes available here: [catchment-services/](#)
- “Regional Asset Management Plan” (Doc # 10664302) (Hard copy provided at the Induction meeting on 8 August 2018 –Electronic link available here: [Coromandel/](#))

Report to Coromandel Catchment Committee

Date: 01 August 2018

Author: Kim Parker, Biosecurity Officer

Authoriser: Clare Crickett, Director Integrated Catchment Management

Subject: National kauri dieback changes and Tairua update

Section: A (Committee has delegated authority to make decision)

Purpose

1. The purpose of this paper is to update the Coromandel Catchment committee on recent Ministry for Primary Industry (MPI) led changes to the national kauri dieback programme including the proposed development of a National Pest Management Plan for kauri dieback. Additionally to update on the new kauri dieback site in Tairua.

Staff Recommendation:

1. That the report 'National kauri dieback changes and Tairua update' (Doc #12868012 dated 16 August 2018) be received.

Executive Summary

2. Kauri dieback is an unwanted organism under the Biosecurity Act and was discovered in the Waikato region in 2014 (Whangapoua and Hukarahi, Coromandel Peninsula). The Waikato Regional Council (council) has been part of the national kauri dieback programme since its inception in 2009.
3. In the last nine months, the performance of the national programme has been reviewed by MPI to accelerate kauri protection. Key initiatives underway to improve performance include:
 - Refreshing the current national strategy (Kia Toitu He Kauri – Keep Kauri Standing).
 - The development of a National Pest Management Plan for kauri dieback to provide a regulatory framework for the management of the disease.
 - Resolving the future management structure for the ongoing implementation of the programme, including consideration of the establishment of an independent management agency to manage the disease.
4. The proposed National Pest Management Plan will be developed over the next 16 months. Council staff will be directly involved in shaping the detail of the National Pest Management Plan through consultation. The National Pest Management Plan will set out kauri dieback management objectives and detail how these will be achieved through regulation and/or other powers. The National Pest Management Plan will also establish a consistent kauri dieback management framework, across regional and agency boundaries, to deliver kauri protection outcomes for the community and the region.
5. Devastatingly staff had confirmation of a new kauri dieback site in Tairua early June this year. Planning for actions has been completed by Council and the Department of Conservation (DOC) to be implemented when the ground is drier.

Background

6. Kauri dieback is caused by a microscopic organism *Phytophthora agathidicida*. This is an unwanted organism under the Biosecurity Act 1993. Kauri dieback is a significant threat to taonga species kauri in the Waikato region. Due to the impacts of kauri dieback, kauri have been classed as a threatened species and nationally vulnerable by the DOC on 5 June, this year.
7. Council and DOC are partners to the national kauri dieback programme and has been since its inception in 2009. MPI is the programme lead and other partners to the programme include Northland Regional Council, Auckland Council, and Bay of Plenty Regional Council.
8. Specifically, in the Waikato region the main agencies involved in the management of kauri dieback include:
 - MPI - responsible for national leadership and overall programme coordination.
 - DOC - responsible for public conservation land management and managing public access, advocating for embedding pathway management rules in regional and district resource management plans
 - Council – responsible for coordinating operational alignment, working with private landowners and advocating pathway management rules into regional and district resource management plans, and
 - Territorial authorities - responsible for managing disease vectors in territorial parks and reserves management.
9. Kauri dieback is not widespread in the Waikato region and is only known to be present in six sites in Hukarahi, Whangapoua (discovered in 2014), and Tairua (discovered June 2018).

Kauri dieback is spread by three main vectors; livestock, people and pests. Council staff work with private landowners through its catchment management teams to manage the issues associated with these vectors. Key activities include fencing stock from kauri stands, education around people and machinery hygiene and support for community groups to manage soil movement when undertaking pest control.

Issues

10. In the last six months, progress has been made nationally to accelerate and improve the current kauri dieback management programme. This has in part been driven by public and ministerial interests in the performance of the kauri dieback programme.
11. Increased ministerial interest in the programme has resulted in the initiation of an Environment Select Committee Inquiry to understand the current issues and provide recommendations about improving the future management.
12. In parallel with the inquiry, MPI is leading an “Accelerating Kauri Protection project” which is focussed on three key actions to better progress kauri dieback management. These include:
 - a) Refreshing the current national strategy (Kia Toitu He Kauri – Keep Kauri Standing). The initial findings of this review indicate that the strategy is sound in principle and therefore the refresh is unlikely to have any impact for council.
 - b) The development of a National Pest Management Plan for kauri dieback to set the regulatory framework for the management of the disease. The details of the National Pest Management Plan will be developed over the next 12months in conjunction with all the programme stakeholders and there are likely to impacts for council.
 - c) Resolving the future management structure for the ongoing implementation of the programme, including consideration of the establishment of an independent agency to manage the disease. There is limited detailed information on this proposal at present, however it may potentially impact the way council currently manages kauri dieback.

13. The timeframes for the refresh of the Strategy and for the development of the National Pest Management Plan are as follows:

DATE	ITEM
July 2018	Public consultation on the strategy refresh (Public meetings were held in Thames July 5 and 6)
Late August 2018	Public consultation on National Pest Management Plan discussion paper
September 2018	Proposed adjustments to management programme (likely to an independent management agency proposal)
October 2018	Final draft strategy National Pest Management Plan formal proposal Update to Councils' Policy and Strategy Committee
November 2018	Final strategy approvals Submissions on draft National Pest Management Plan Funding negotiations for management agency and implementation
December 2018	Minister reviews submissions on National Pest Management Plan
January 2019 to September 2019	National Pest Management Plan approval process

Impacts

14. The National Pest Management Plan is likely to result in additional regulatory requirements for managing kauri dieback with the region, with potential resourcing and stakeholder management implications for council. The agency structure to deliver the long term implementation remains subject to further negotiation through the plan development process.
15. Council staff will be directly involved in the National Pest Management Plan development process at a governance and operational level and will remain closely engaged to influence outcomes. Council has recently approved an increase to funding (\$50,000/annum) for kauri dieback activities through the Long Term Plan (LTP).
16. Territorial authorities (TAs) are not currently signatories to the national programme, but are engaged with kauri dieback mitigation management via council. The National Pest Management Plan could result in more formal responsibilities for TAs in relation to managing the disease. Council staff will continue to engage with TAs on the key issues through the plan development process.

Conclusion

17. Kauri dieback is a significant threat to kauri in the Waikato region. Acceleration of the national programme including a strategy refresh, development of a National Pest Management Plan, and considerations as to how kauri may be best managed going forward, are likely to affect how Council undertakes initiatives to protect kauri in the future.
18. Waikato Regional Council is supporting the development of a National Pest Management Plan to assist in managing the impacts of kauri dieback within the region.
19. Management planning for the new Tairua site is underway and will be implemented once the ground dries.

Additional reading

Kauri threatened species Department of Conservation

<https://www.doc.govt.nz/news/media-releases/2018/new-plant-status-report-shows-increased-threats/>

Kauri dieback strategy document

<https://www.kauridieback.co.nz/media/1393/kauri-diebackstrategy-2014-final-web.pdf>

Kauri Dieback Report 2017: An investigation into the distribution of kauri dieback, and implication for its future management within the Waitakere Ranges Regional Park

<https://ouraukland.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/media/16649/kauri-dieback-waitakere-ranges-report.pdf>

Written Evidence – Response to Environment Committee regarding Kauri Dieback March 2018

<https://discover.wairc.govt.nz/otcs/llisapi.dll/link/12008721>

Report to Coromandel Catchment Committee

Date: 1 August 2018

Author: Erin Bates – Thames-Coromandel District Council

Authoriser: Clare Crickett, Director Integrated Catchment Management

Subject: TCDC Coastal Management Strategy Update

Section: A (Committee has delegated authority to make decision)

Purpose

1. To provide the Coromandel Catchment Committee with an overview of the TCDC Coastal Management Strategy (CMS) update.

Development of a Coastal Management Strategy

2. Thames-Coromandel District Council adopted its Coastal Management Strategy on 26 June 2018.
3. The development of the CMS informed the Long Term Plan 2018-2028, and how Council advocates to other stakeholders (like Waikato Regional Council and government departments), determines priorities, makes decisions, and funds coastal management practices into the future.
4. This workshop will provide the committee with an overview of the development methodology, the community engagement process, the content of the strategy, and its action plan moving forward. A copy of the CMS is provided as **Attachment A**.

Staff Recommendation:

That the report TCDC Coastal Management Strategy Update (Doc #12484114 dated 1 August 2018) be received.

Thames-Coromandel District Council

Coastal Management Strategy

Introduction

The Thames-Coromandel District is renowned for its iconic and diverse coastline. With over 400 kilometres of coastline, our communities value the recreational and lifestyle opportunities that the coast provides as well as the integrity of the natural environment. It offers a range of economic benefits and attracts industries and businesses reliant on the coastal resource. A large proportion of our communities are absentee landowners who enjoy the quintessential "kiwi bach" as a welcome respite from busy urban life. The Coromandel Peninsula attracts domestic and international visitors keen to experience a slice of paradise.

Our coastlines are dynamic and distinctive. Our eastern seaboard is renowned for its white sandy beaches; while the west coast provides a rugged, rocky contrast - long favoured by hardy fishermen. These distinct environments bring their own unique challenges and this requires Council to understand the characteristics, opportunities, and solutions that are best matched to each area.

Opportunity/Problem Statement

Strategic direction from Council on coastal management is imperative in order to inform the development of the Long Term Plan 2018-2028, other planning and strategic documents, and how Council advocates for (e.g. to Waikato Regional Council and government) and funds coastal management practices into the future.

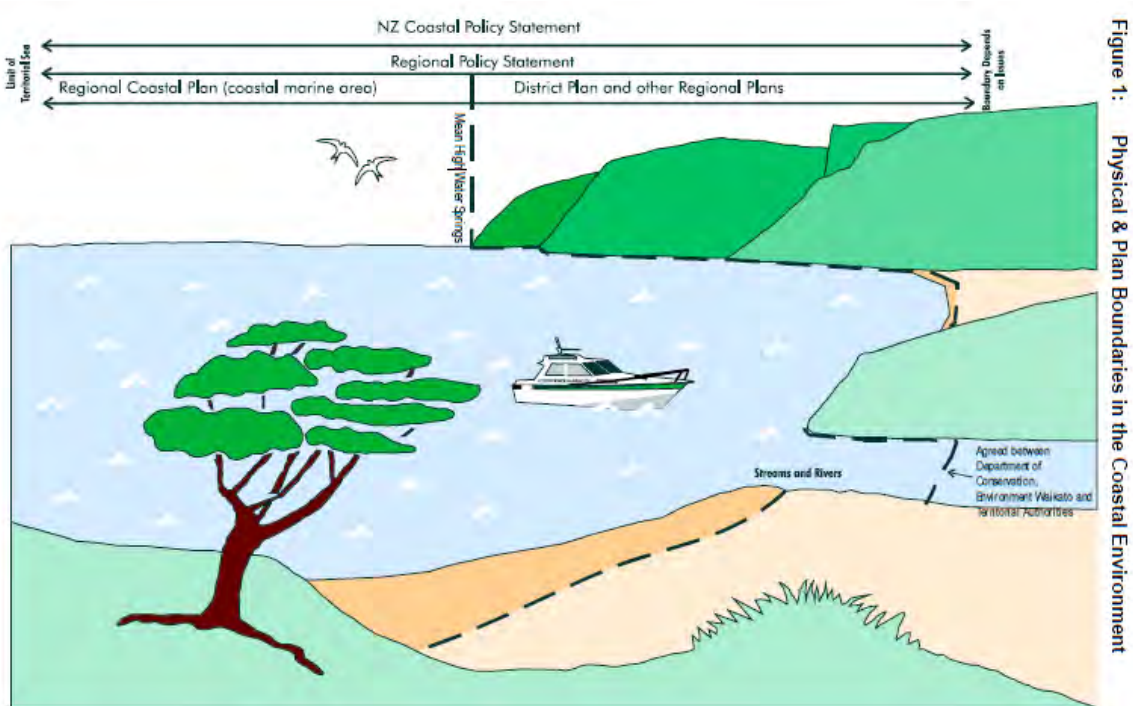
The future projected impacts of climate change and inevitable pressures caused by land use and development need to be carefully considered along with ways in which we, as a Council, and as a community, can ensure sustainable management of our natural and physical coastal resources, now and for future generations.

Council has historically had an "ad hoc" approach to coastal management, comprising a range of documents and approaches. Many of these are dated and require review to ensure they are fit for purpose and meet legislative requirements. There are also a number of "work in progress" projects which would benefit from an overarching strategic direction from Council. Coastal erosion has been explored at a community board level, with plans developed; however momentum on these has been varied; with funding proving to be a sticking point.

A series of major storm events has increased community interest in coastal management, particularly how Council will respond to coastal hazards.

Context

National, Regional and District Context



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Coastal management is underpinned by the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 (NZCPS). It sets out the policies and objectives that will help achieve the purpose of the Resource Management Act (RMA) - "to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources" in relation to the coastal environment. Of note, the surf break generated by the Whangamata bar is one of nineteen identified in Policy 16 of the NZCPS as being of national significance. It ensures that activities in the coastal area don't adversely affect the surf breaks or access to, and use and enjoyment of the surf break. Our entire coastline is also subject to the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000 and Council is a constituent party of the Hauraki Gulf Forum.

The new National Environmental Standard (NES) for Plantation Forestry will come into force on 1 May 2018. It covers eight core plantation forestry activities: afforestation, pruning and thinning of waste, earthworks, river crossings, forestry quarrying, harvesting, mechanical land preparation and replanting. Councils may apply stricter rules in special circumstances where local conditions require a more restrictive approach. This is an important NES given the amount of plantation forestry cover in the district, as forestry has an impact on sedimentation into our waterways and coastal receiving environments.

In December 2017, the Ministry for the Environment released a new *Coastal Hazards and climate change: Guidance for local government* document. Council has ensured its Long Term Plan 2018-28 climate change assumptions reflect the guidance contained in this publication; and are actively investigating how this guidance should be responded to and

¹ <https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/Council/Policy-and-plans/Rules-and-regulation/Regional-Coastal-Plan/Regional-Coastal-Plan/1-Introduction/13-Planning-Framework/>

how it might permeate into the planning and asset management activities across Council. This government guidance is required to be taken into account by Council under the NZCPS.

Determining management and responsibility for the coastal area can be fraught with difficulty and can be further complicated by legislative change. Management of the coastal environment is jointly undertaken by the Minister of Conservation, Waikato Regional Council and District Council. Tangata whenua have both a customary and legislative role as kaitiaki over the marine and coastal environment which is engaged at all levels of governance and management and with all involved decision makers.

While the Coastal Management Strategy is a non-statutory document, it aligns with the intent of national and regional frameworks.

Coastal Adaptation to Climate Change

Adaptation is about undertaking actions to minimise threats or to maximise opportunities resulting from climate change and its effects.

Adapting to climate change along with intensive development pressures on our coasts will be an ongoing challenge into the future. The projected impacts of climate change will lead to changes in our coastal environments. People within our coastal communities will need to become more aware of climate change effects and either accept the changes and live with them, or start adapting their communities so that they become more resilient to climate change.

Quantifying the impact of climate change is not an exact science - even the experts find it difficult to agree. What we do know is that inaction over climate change (to whatever extent it may be) is not an option; and indeed Council is bound by legislation to ensure it utilises the best information available in its planning and decision making on any areas where climate change is a potential factor. Our District Plan has used the best information available to provide a risk assessment model in relation to coastal hazards and meets the requirements of Policy 24 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS) 2010².

We want to provide the best information we can to our communities so they can determine what risk they are willing to accept or tolerate. This will involve discussions around sea level rise, coastal inundation (flooding), how each community might be affected into the future and how these are best addressed in the context of their particular location.

² Policy 24 of the NZCPS: Identification of coastal hazards

- (a) Identify areas in the coastal environment that are potentially affected by coastal hazards (including tsunamis), giving priority to the identification of areas at high risk of being affected. Hazard risks, over at least 100 years, are to be assessed having regard to:
 - (a) physical drivers and processes that cause coastal change including sea level rise;
 - (b) short-term and long-term natural dynamic fluctuations of erosion and accretion;
 - (c) geomorphologic character;
 - (d) the potential for inundation of the coastal environment, taking into account potential sources, inundation pathways and overland extent;
 - (e) cumulative effects of sea level rise, storm surge and wave height under storm conditions;
 - (f) influences that humans have had or are having on the coast;
 - (g) The extent and permanence of built development; and
 - (h) the effects of climate change on:
 - (i) matters in (a) to (g) above;
 - (ii) storm frequency, intensity and surges; and
 - (iii) coastal sediment dynamics;
 taking into account national guidance and the best available information on the likely effects of climate change on the region or district.

What we do now

The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS) and the Waikato Regional Policy Statement (RPS) require our District Plan to identify coastal hazards, and to restrict subdivision, use and development within areas subject to coastal hazards over a 100 year timeframe, including increased hazards from climate change.

Our District Plan (Decisions Version) contains a range of policies and rules relating to the coastal environment and to natural hazards. Of particular note are two indicative mapping lines. The Current Coastal Erosion Line (CCEL) is a green line identifying the current erosion risk. Land seaward of the green line is currently at risk of coastal erosion. At the green line, there is a 1% chance of a coastal erosion event per year. The closer to the ocean you go, the higher the risk. Small structures like garden sheds and garden amenities are still permitted, but landowners need to be aware of the risk level and plan accordingly. Buildings seaward of the green line are not permitted.

The Future Coastal Protection Line is a dotted brown line that defines the area potentially at risk from erosion following projected sea level rise. This is not linked to current risk but where erosion might be seen in the next 100 years if sea level rises as projected. To avoid more cost or risk for future generations, we want to avoid more intense residential use or key community assets in this area. Any resource consent also needs to show how it will deal with the future erosion risk.

The plan also includes rules around where you can build/undertake activities in relation to flooding risk, tsunamis and types of flood risk defences. This can include things like requiring a minimum floor level for buildings in a flood plain, and requiring specialist reports on identified hazards and how these can best be mitigated.

We have information and mapping available on our website and a duty planner available to discuss how these might relate to your particular property. This information is also available on our Land Information Memorandums (LIMS). Waikato Regional Council also provides a range of mapping tools and information portals on their website.

Our planning and consenting processes sit alongside the other work we do in the coastal environment. Things like dune management and maintenance, mangrove management, foreshore maintenance and provision of community, recreational and commercial infrastructure. We work collaboratively with Waikato Regional Council who monitor our coastal environment, work with community groups like Beachcare to restore and replant dunes, manage mangroves, and look after our natural resources. We engage with tangata whenua where subdivision, use or development is likely to impact on identified sites of significance or areas where there is a strong relationship in terms of culture and tradition.

1. Natural, Environmental and Amenity Values

Our coastal environment is a taonga which we need to look after. The coastal environment has interconnecting parts - with each part functioning interdependently with and of each other. These include linkages with rivers and streams, and fresh groundwater (aquifers).

Estuaries and rivers are detrimentally affected through increases in sediments, nutrients and pollutants caused by a range of land uses and developments including agricultural and horticultural practices, forestry, land clearance, coastal settlements, and infrastructure (sewage discharge, infilling/reclamation, road building). These sediments have a flow on effect; for example they create the perfect environment for mangroves to flourish in our harbours³. This requires us to appropriately review our catchment management planning in conjunction with WRC, Māori and our communities.

The health of our rivers and streams has an effect on the health of our coast line. Climate change will impact on existing fresh and salt water balances in coastal margins. This includes sea-level rise causing salt water encroachment further up rivers and creeks, longer dry or drought periods leading to reduced river flows; and higher sea water levels encroaching on estuaries and lower river areas resulting in saline water intrusion into unconfined aquifers⁴. We need to ensure that our streams and rivers are proactively monitored - and understand how historic and future development affects them. We need to look at how we can improve and protect their health through a range of mechanisms including encouraging riparian plantings and adapting to changes in the nature of our rivers.

Twenty one percent of water supply in the Thames-Coromandel District comes from groundwater and is used domestically, for irrigation and industry. Increases in salination to our aquifers would have real consequences for our coastal communities.

Parts of the Coromandel are experiencing deterioration of private wastewater disposal systems which pose a threat to contamination of aquifers, along with nearby rivers and streams. While Hahei has been identified as requiring investigation, we need to understand where this is likely to occur amongst other coastal settlements in future.

Mangroves

Mangrove management is a complex issue. Mangroves provide an ecological function along with a physical function to prevent erosion and minimise inundation; however they can create amenity concerns for some communities and inhibit recreational use of a harbour as well as block discharge points for infrastructure. The key is how to find the right balance and manage mangroves within legislative requirements. Flourishing mangroves are symptomatic of wider sedimentation problems. Council is committed to working with the regional council to identify and proactively addressing the cause of mangrove flourishing, rather than simply dealing with the effect.

³ <http://envirolink.govt.nz/assets/Envirolink-reports/420-NLRC50-Guidelines-for-the-monitoring-and-management-of-sea-water-intrusion-risks-on-groundwater.pdf>

⁴ <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/climate-change/preparing-coastal-change-guide-local-government-new-zealand/part-two>

Goals and Objectives:

Goal 1.1: To ensure the good health of the water bodies⁵ that interact along our coastline

- *Council will work with Waikato Regional Council, Māori and the community to ensure improved water quality as necessary.*
- *Council will minimise discharge potential from wastewater systems into the coastal environment, including rivers and streams in coastal areas*
- *Council will undertake ecologically appropriate plantings along waterways within its reserves*

Goal 1.2: Enable communities to more effectively manage harbour and estuarine mangrove systems

- *Mangrove Management Bill is supported by Council through Parliament*
- *Council will develop area specific mangrove management plans in conjunction with communities, tangata whenua and stakeholders including Waikato Regional Council and the Department of Conservation*

Actions

Develop a mangrove management plan under provisions of local bill OR work with WRC under existing statement of intent and future regional coastal plan provisions to manage mangroves within district estuaries and harbours

Identify risks to healthy streams and coastal environments from council wastewater and stormwater systems and communicate with our ratepayers about this

Develop a plan in response to risks to council, community and private water supplies from coastal inundation

Engage in the Hauraki Gulf Forum

⁵ Water bodies are defined in line with the Resource Management Act 1991 as fresh water or geothermal water in a river, lake, stream, pond, wetland, or aquifer, or any part thereof that is not located within the coastal marine area.

2. Coastal Hazards, Physical Processes and Community Resilience

Our coast is a dynamic environment with processes from both the land and sea playing an important role in shaping it. Our coastline is subject to erosion, accretion, inundation and tsunami hazard. Added to this mix is a need to consider the effects of climate change and how to best manage its effects with a risk based approach.

We need to understand our natural coastal systems (these will vary along our coastline) and make informed choices around whether we allow these to occur unfettered or use alternative methods of adjustment before implementing engineering solutions.

A coastal hazard arises where people, buildings or other assets are vulnerable to harm or damage from the coastal processes.⁶ Communities within identified coastal hazard areas need to make decisions about how the hazard is to be managed. These are not easy decisions.

Both regional and local councils have roles and responsibilities for planning and natural hazard reduction in the coastal environment, guided by the NZCPS. Issues that should be considered include:

- More frequent coastal inundation and storm surges, with effects on coastal infrastructure, roads, rail and communications networks
- Effects on groundwater levels in coastal aquifers, including effects:
 - on three waters (potable, waste and stormwater) services and other buried infrastructure
 - on foundations to roads, levees and other infrastructure
 - increased liquefaction risk
 - potential shifts in the freshwater/saltwater interface
 - increased groundwater discharge to streams
- Effects on estuaries, harbours and intertidal zones on their habitats, fisheries and wildlife
- Effects on the structure and integrity of flood protection schemes for low lying coastal plains
- Natural hazard management and planning for residential developments and other community facilities on the coast or in low-lying areas.
- The relative effectiveness and affordability of "hard" engineered solutions (structure that provide a short term respite from coastal inundation and erosion) and "soft" solutions that work with the natural environment with minimal adverse effects but may offer limited protection; and
- The prerequisite conditions to trigger a retreat (a way to manage hazard situations by shifting assets and activities away from the coastal processes threatening them, thereby removing the hazard) and the manner in which a retreat would progress⁷

There are two ways that we could approach planning for coastal hazards and climate change:

- *Proactive planning* is putting policies and actions in place in advance, to avoid or reduce the potential risks from coastal hazards. It is about involving communities and making strategic decisions for the future. Examples include controlling the location and density of landward coastal subdivision so that natural beach processes (waves, sediment movement and resulting shoreline cut and fill) are not impeded or including design requirements for redevelopment such as location away from the coastal edge or increased minimum floor levels for buildings, or flexible types of building foundations, or more strategic location for infrastructure.

⁶ <https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/assets/PageFiles/5405/tr06-48.pdf> *Managed Retreat from Coastal Hazards: Options for Implementation*

⁷ SOLGM (2015) *Climate Change* http://www.solgm.org.nz/Category?Action=View&Category_id=1186

- *Reactive planning* looks at options that address the effects of a hazard event once it has occurred, and often requires a rapid response to the hazard event, as well as to public and political pressures. This generally results in the consideration of a narrower range of alternatives, with an emphasis on protecting property or infrastructure at immediate risk. Such responses restrict coastal processes by 'holding the (shore) line' with structures such as seawalls, rock protection or beach nourishment.⁸

As there is existing infrastructure, development and use around our coast, there will always be an element of reactive planning. Council also has a delicate role in ensuring equity - how the protection of private property is reconciled with changes (and potential loss) to the wider public amenity.

Council's Coastal Hazard Policy covers emergency coastal protection works (under section 330 of the RMA 1991) and the use of Council foreshore property for coastal protection. It provides guidance to Council, private landowners, and/or third parties, on the approach Council will take in managing coastal hazards.

It should be noted that Policy 27.4 of the NZCPS provides that hard protection structures, where considered necessary to protect private assets, should not be located on public land if there is no significant public or environmental benefit in doing so.

We need to develop and empower resilient communities with the ability and capacity to adapt. This will allow them to protect the things which they value, in the face of future change. This resilience relates not only to changes over a long length of time (e.g. sea level rise) but how we respond to emergency or natural weather events (e.g. increase in number and severity of storms and flooding).

Goals and Objectives

Goal 2.1: Coastal hazards on the District's coastal foreshore land are sustainably managed to ensure risk to life and property is maintained at an acceptable or tolerable level

- *Council will assess risk and make decisions in accordance with the District Plan and the Waikato Regional Policy Statement and implement the Thames-Coromandel District Council Coastal Hazards Policy.*
- *Council will undertake a work programme which categorises hazards and identifies and prioritises risk (including in relation to coastal inundation and sea level rise) according to location and based on best information available. We will consult with communities, tangata whenua and stakeholders on levels and management of these risks.*

Goal 2.2: Landowners and the community are prepared for natural hazards and are aware of appropriate risk reduction measures they can take

- *Council will ensure that information is available and accessible on our website; and will provide linkages to information provided on the WRC website.*
- *Communication Plans will be developed and implemented on key coastal management areas; and as a result of the investigations undertaken as part of the action plan*

⁸ NIWA (2011) *Coastal adaptation to Climate Change - Pathways to Change*

Goal 2.3: Emergency response procedures and infrastructure are well established to protect people

- *Council will support its communities in enabling them to be resilient and able to respond to, and recover from emergencies*
- *Council will collaborate with infrastructure and utility providers to ensure their assets are resilient, able to respond to and recover from emergencies*

Goal 2.4: Coastal defences are in keeping with the coast's natural character and continue to provide for recreational opportunities and public access where practical.

- *Council will follow the overall approach provided for in the Coastal Hazards Policy*

Actions

Investigate current and future coastal erosion status of the peninsula and identify appropriate prioritised erosion measures. This will inform the 20 year work programme below.

Council will develop a 20 year work programme for managing coastal hazards and risks which will include:

- **Identifying and prioritising areas at risk from coastal hazards, based on scientific information, and taking into account effects of climate change; including investigating the impact of coastal inundation on communities and assets**
- **A plan for consultation with tangata whenua, key stakeholders and community members to discuss areas at risk, potential management options and expectations around actions to be taken**
- **A prioritised service delivery plan including costs and allocation of charges**

Work with Civil Defence on emergency management planning

Council will work in conjunction with NZTA, Waikato Regional Council, Department of Conservation, Māori and other relevant parties to develop a consistent approach to coastal erosion and flooding in areas where there is a shared or alternating responsibility for land management and coastal protection

Work with WRC, NZTA and DOC to develop a new RMA s330 (emergency) protocol, which sets out joint operating responsibilities and procedures.

Develop community plans for areas where 'coastal retreat' is identified as a palatable option

Include Coastal Hazard information on LIMs

Dune management programmes are undertaken in areas where they are considered appropriate

3. Māori Values

We recognise the relationship of tangata whenua with the coastal environment and engage on coastal management issues as appropriate.

Goals and Objectives:

Goal 3.1: Tangata whenua role as kaitiaki is recognised along with their enduring relationship over their lands, rohe and resources

- *Council will seek to build and strengthen partnerships between Council and tangata whenua for the purposes of:*
 - *enhancing and protecting the coastal environment*
 - *protection of wāhi tapu and recognition of sites of significance to Māori.*
 - *honouring future Treaty settlement obligations*

Actions

Support the development of Iwi Management Plans⁹ as they relate to the coastal environment

⁹ An Iwi Management Plan is any planning document recognised by an Iwi Authority (the authority that represents an iwi and that is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so). In relation to iwi management plans, regional councils and territorial authorities are required to "Take into account any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority and lodged with council" under sections 61(2A)(a), 66(2A)(a) and 74(2A) of the Resource Management Act (relevant to preparing or changing a Regional Policy Statement, Regional Plan or a District Plan).

4. Recreation, Open Space and Access

Our coastal environment provides the perfect place for the enjoyment of the great outdoors. Our residents enjoy the lifestyle and our visitors enjoy the opportunity to experience recreational activity within our natural environment. Fishing, boating, coastal walks, snorkelling, surfing just to name a few. The popularity of our coastal space can come at a cost. Council needs to be mindful of the need to balance recreational need with the protection of our environment. Equally there is a need to preserve wilderness and tranquil experiences which can be threatened by increased access and development. There can be conflict between high impact recreational activities (e.g. jet skis, mountain biking, horses) and more passive activities (walking, swimming, sunbathing). Unfettered development can detrimentally affect the natural landscape.

Many of our dunes have come under considerable pressure; with adhoc walkways to the beach destroying natural ecological habitats and increasing susceptibility to coastal erosion. The positioning of walkways, ramps and other access routes need to consider impacts on the environment; including the appropriateness of materials used. We also need to cater for differing levels of mobility - our district has an elderly population; and this trend is set to continue. Council has an opportunity to look at the connectivity of its esplanade reserves along its coastline; providing an enhanced and alternative travel (walking route) for our communities and visitors to enjoy.

Upgrading of recreational infrastructure has a consequential impact on the popularity of coastal destinations. This can lead to demand for higher standards of service, and over use of the area to the detriment of the natural environment. Providing recreational opportunities for our communities needs to be balanced with the retention and protection of sensitive coastal habitats.

Council currently holds a number of resource consents which allows the "pushing up" or dredging of sand to dunes to improve protection against coastal erosion and flooding, provide wider beaches for recreational purposes, and allow greater tidal access; for example to marinas. It is acknowledged that dredging and shaping on an ongoing basis is not ideal. Such developments require an ongoing cost and levels of service expectation.

Goals and Objectives:

Goal 4.1: Public access to and along our coastline and rivers will be maintained and enhanced (where appropriate) while balancing the impact on the natural character and habitat.

- *Council will provide clearly signposted and well-maintained access ways to our beaches; with the protection of our dunes a key priority*
- *Council will restrict access to parts of the coastal line to protect vulnerable habitat (e.g. nesting birds) and to restore/maintain landform (e.g. fencing off dune plantings while they establish)*
- *Council may undertake mobility audits to ensure wherever possible our coastline is accessible; and in particular to those who are disabled or elderly.*

Goal 4.2: Improve recreational experience at key destinations

- *Council will develop a Thames-Coromandel District Council Marine and Harbour Facilities Strategy to inform decision making on the prioritisation for development and/or enhancement of recreational assets around the peninsula*
- *Council will actively seek and advocate for central government funding to support infrastructure at key destinations*

Goal 4.3: Events and commercial activities in coastal open spaces will comply with the Events Policy and/or Commercial Trading in Public Places Policy¹⁰

- *Council will provide a licensing system for commercial activities in coastal open spaces which enhances the enjoyment of the community of those spaces in a way which is consistent with reserve management plans*

Actions

Undertake dune planting programmes and regular dune weed control programmes utilising community volunteers and partner (including regional council) resources

Council will assess pest and weed control on its reserves regularly, and following the review of its Reserve Management Plans

¹⁰ These policies align with the Activities in Public Places Bylaw 2017

5. Community assets and infrastructure

Increasing demand for recreational opportunity invariably leads to pressure on existing supporting infrastructure, including toilet facilities and car parks. This can significantly fluctuate between peak and off-peak seasons; providing significant challenge when planning infrastructure. Alongside this is the attraction for the utilisation of our coastal areas for events and trading. While Council can provide exclusive use of an area of our coast for a specific reason, this should never be to the detriment of the wider public enjoyment. Council owns a broad range of assets and infrastructure around our coast.

Essential services include local roads, car parking, wastewater, stormwater and water supply assets. Council also supplies and maintains a range of community assets like wharves, boat moorings and toilet facilities. The positioning, maintenance and renewals of these assets can have a significant role in the use and recreational amenity of our coastal environment.

Our planning and our infrastructure strategies need to take into account the dynamic nature of our coast, and seek to ensure they are of high quality, fit for purpose, and in keeping with the coastal environment. This includes taking into account climate change and coastal hazards. Council needs to proactively seek to undertake infrastructure and asset planning that includes:

- Future proofing existing infrastructure/assets at the time of maintenance or upgrades
- Location and relocation of infrastructure away from high risk areas
- Increase the resilience of infrastructure and services that need to remain within high risk areas
- Promotion of alternative designs or practical options to ensure minimal impacts on the coastal environment

Goals and Objectives:

Goal 5.1: Infrastructure design, development and services will be sympathetic to the natural character and resources of our coast

- *Infrastructure will be located away from the coastline wherever possible (climate change, natural character preservation)*
- *Where wastewater disposal is failing, Council will work with Waikato Regional Council to take action promptly; particularly where it impacts on water quality, natural character, Māori values, public health and safety or biodiversity.*
- *Appropriate wastewater disposal facilities for discharge of waste from boats, motorhomes and caravans may be provided at locations where these are needed.*

Goal 5.2: Council will have a sound understanding of its existing infrastructural asset around its coastline

- *Council will stocktake its current coastal infrastructure and undertake a risk assessment against coastal hazards in line with the District Plan and Coastal Hazards Policy. Asset Management Plans will be regularly updated.*

Actions

Identify appropriate placement of wastewater disposal facilities for boat, motorhome and caravan discharge where additional capacity is required

Report to Coromandel Catchment Committee

Date: 22 May 2018

Author: Dean Allen - Zone Manager – Coromandel

Authoriser: Clare Crickett - Director Integrated Catchment Management

Subject: Integrated Catchment Management Committee Meeting Reports -11th April 2018

Section: A (Committee has delegated authority to make decision)

Purpose

1. The purpose of this report is to provide relevant reports from the recent meeting of the Integrated Catchment Management Committee (ICMC) for the information of Committee members, as attached and titled;
 - a. Velvet Leaf
 - b. Rabbit haemorrhagic virus (RHDV1 k5)
 - c. Legal funding framework: decision making criteria for legal process cost allocation
 - d. Regional disaster recovery provisions

Executive Summary

2. This consolidated report of ICMC meeting reports provides a direct link to the individual catchment and drainage committees, consistency of reporting and efficient management for staff.

Staff Recommendation:

That the report Integrated Catchment Management Committee Meeting Reports - 11th April 2018 (Doc #12498919 dated 22 May 2018) be received.

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Report to Integrated Catchment Management Committee

Date:	22 March 2018
Author:	Darion Embling, Team Leader, Biosecurity (Pest Plants)
Authoriser:	Clare Crickett, Director Integrated Catchment Management
Subject:	2017/18 Velvetleaf Update
Section:	A (Committee has delegated authority to make decision)

Purpose

- To provide an update for the information of the committee regarding Waikato's management of the pest plant velvetleaf.

Executive Summary

- Velvetleaf is a declared pest plant in the Waikato Regional Pest Management Strategy 2014-2014. A velvetleaf long term plan for the Waikato has been developed which is supported by industry. The total infested properties in the region is now 49 with links established between infestations in north Waikato and southern Auckland. The key vectors to its spread remain infested maize silage, maize crops and maize grain, and unclean machinery. Biosecurity plans for infested Waikato farms are underway with landowners.

Staff Recommendation:

That the report "2017/18 Velvetleaf Update" (Doc #11989024 dated 22 March 2018) be received.

Background

- Velvetleaf (*Abutilon theophrasti*) is an annual broad-leaved cropping weed that grows up to 2.5 metres tall. Its flowers are about 3cm across and are present from spring through autumn. The plant has distinctive seedpods, about 2.5cm in diameter. Seeds are spread as a contaminant of crops and by a range of other pathways, including farm machinery and equipment, people, livestock and water. Seeds can remain viable in the soil for 50 years or more, however, reports indicate that approximately 90 per cent of seed is likely to germinate in the first year after sowing. At a minimum velvetleaf is expected to result in 30 per cent less yield for all crop species that have velvetleaf. Velvetleaf is a 'progressive containment' pest in our Waikato Regional Pest Management Plan 2014-2024.

2017/2018 Velvetleaf Management

- Waikato Regional Council are in the second year of implementing a velvetleaf 10 year management plan in collaboration with regional primary industry partners. The programme brings together all the key

organisations with an interest in effective long term management of velvetleaf. This plan also considers how management of velvetleaf in the Waikato region will contribute to a broader national long term management.

7. All properties in the Waikato region with velvetleaf infestations have individual biosecurity plans that are actively managed by landowners with support from council and industry. In spring 2017, 36 infested properties were being actively managed and an additional 100plus high risk properties actively monitored. Each property is visited multiple times a year.
8. A core component of the velvetleaf programme is a regional awareness programme targeting Waikato rural landowners, rural contractors and the agricultural industry. The programme runs each year during the start of the maize season through to harvest. As a result of the awareness programme in January and February 2018 council received reports of several potential new infected properties.
9. Two large commercial maize properties were confirmed to have velvetleaf in northern Waikato (Aka Aka, Mercer). An integral part of managing any new infested properties is tracing to determine if velvetleaf seed has been moved off the property. This meant increasing for a short time Waikato Regional Council's resources to meet the following management plan objectives:
 - Detecting any new infestations early
 - Responding effectively
 - Effectively managing risk at contaminated properties.
10. Through this additional tracing and inspection work the total number of properties with velvetleaf infestations in the Waikato region increased to 49 – up from 36 at this time last year. These properties have variations in infestation levels from only 1-2 plants to heavy.
11. Our tracing also established strong links between infestations in north Waikato and areas of south Auckland which now has 13 confirmed infested properties. The common link is primarily the movement of unclean machinery, as well as the movement of infested maize silage and maize grain as animal feed. These had already been identified in the plan as key pathway vectors in the Waikato.
12. To help manage the threat from the south Auckland region, WRC partnered with MPI and Auckland Council to trace, inspect and delimit properties. Our role was to gather information (via tracing) and share it with MPI to guide site inspections undertaken by their Auckland-based teams. This collaborative approach to managing the interregional threats of this pest has worked well with MPI.

What's happening now?

13. The council has treated these new infestations seriously. One additional restricted place notice has been issued for velvetleaf. There are now five properties in the Waikato with restricted place notices for velvetleaf.
14. We're working with landowners to develop long term biosecurity plans for their properties to prevent the spread and reduce the economic impact of losses this season.
15. Welfare has remained a priority for us. Rural Support Trust has been advised in both Waikato and Auckland, and affected farmers reminded of the availability of this service.

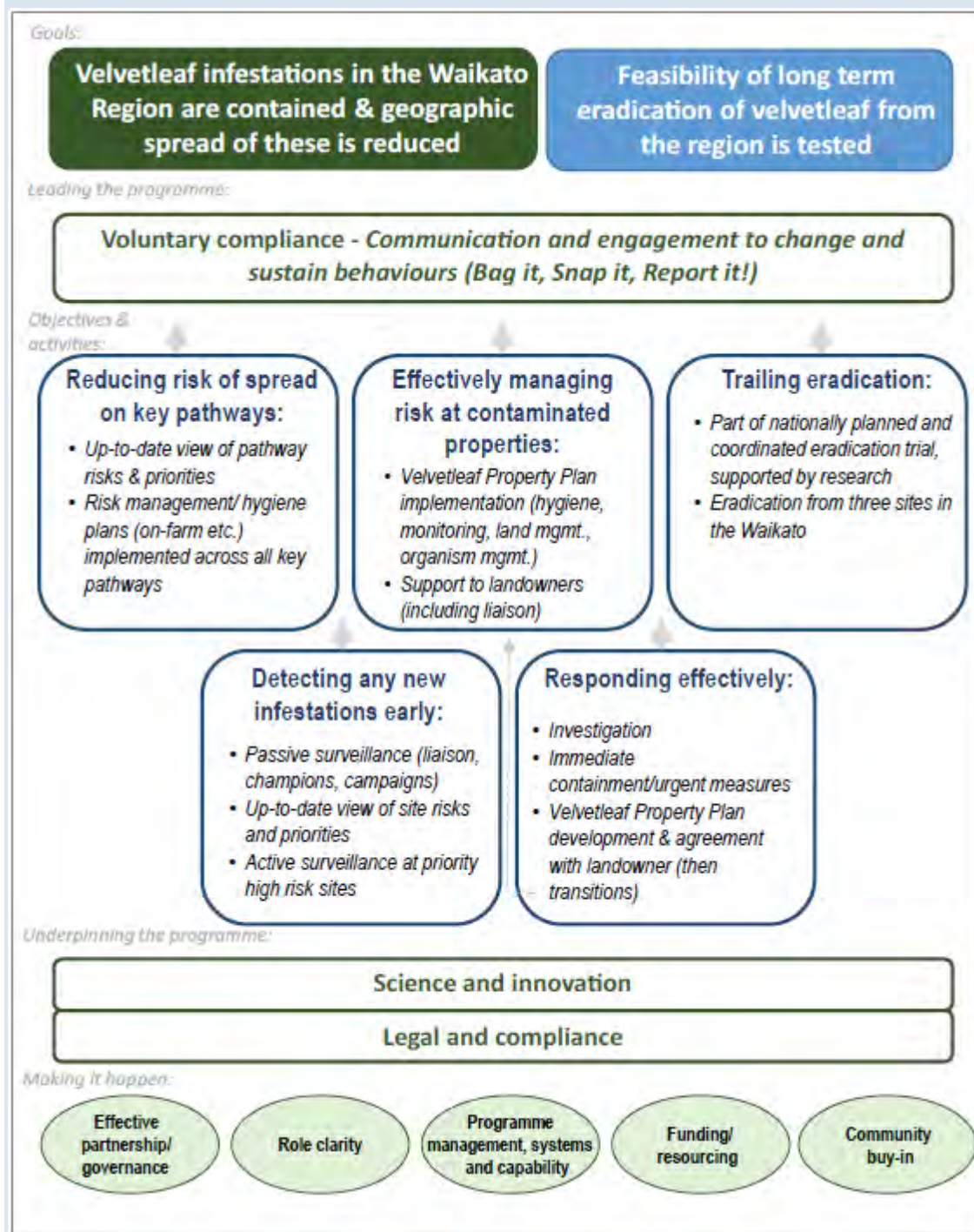
Conclusion

16. Waikato region has a plan for managing velvetleaf in the Waikato which is in principle supported by industry.

- 17. Total infested properties in the region now 49 – up from 36 last year.
- 18. New infestations reported in north Waikato. Links established between infestations in north Waikato and southern Auckland.
- 19. Infested maize silage, maize crops and maize grain, and unclean machinery, remain the key vectors to its spread.
- 20. Biosecurity plans for infested Waikato farms are underway with landowners.

Attachment

Long Term Plan for Velvetleaf in the Waikato Region – Plan on a page



b**Report to Integrated Catchment Management Committee**

Date:	27 March 2018
Author:	Patrick Whaley, Manager Integrated Catchment Services
Authoriser:	Clare Crickett, Director Integrated Catchment Management
Subject:	Rabbit haemorrhagic virus (RHDV1 K5) Waikato Region release update
Section:	A (Committee has delegated authority to make decision)

Purpose

21. To provide the committee with an update on the upcoming regional release of the new variant of rabbit haemorrhagic virus known as RHDV1 K5, for the control European rabbits in New Zealand.

Executive Summary

22. Rabbits pose a significant threat to farming and environmental values in semi-arid, rabbit-prone country in New Zealand and are estimated to cost over \$100 million in lost agricultural production every year.

A new biological control tool for the European rabbit known as RHDV1 K5 was successfully introduced into Australia in March 2016 and has recently been approved for release in New Zealand. RHDV1 K5 is a variant of rabbit haemorrhagic disease virus (RHDV1) which is already present in New Zealand. RHDV1 K5 has been selected for release because it can better overcome the protective effects of the benign calicivirus (RCA-A1). RHDV1 K5, like other RHDV1 variants, only infects the European rabbit and no other species. Releases of RHDV1 K5 are currently underway in the Canterbury and Otago regions.

Staff Recommendation:

That the report "Rabbit haemorrhagic virus (RHDV1 K5) Waikato Region release update" (Doc #12009684 dated 26 March 2018) be received.

Background

23. Since October 2015, Environment Canterbury has been leading a national consortium of pest management agencies to import and release RHDV1 K5 into New Zealand. The consortium that includes regional councils, Federated Farmers, the Department of Conservation (DOC) and Land Information New Zealand will release RHDV1 K5 in March and April 2018.

24. RHDV1 K5 was successfully introduced into Australia in March 2016, and is a variant of rabbit haemorrhagic disease virus (RHDV1) which is already present in New Zealand. RHDV1 K5 has been selected for release because it can better overcome the protective effects of the benign calicivirus (RCA-A1), which occurs naturally in the feral rabbit populations in New Zealand. RHDV1 K5, like other RHDV1 variants, only infects the European rabbit and no other species.

25. An extensive regulatory process has been necessary to register and import RHDV1 K5 into New Zealand. This has involved a rigorous assessment of the costs, benefits and risks of releasing the new strain, including the risks to pet rabbits and native ecosystems. Applications have been required under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act, Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act (ACVM) and Biosecurity Act which includes technical assessment and public consultation.
26. The consortium completed the regulatory process on 22 February 2018, with the registration of RHDV1 K5 under the ACVM Act by Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI) ACVM group.

National release timeframes and progress

27. The nationwide release of RHDV1 K5 is to be undertaken through March and April 2018, as research suggests this is the optimal time to increase the effectiveness of the virus against wild rabbit populations. The controlled release will use a high-quality commercially prepared product at selected sites identified by participating regional councils.
28. The first release of RHDV1 K5 will likely be undertaken by the Otago Regional Council in mid-March and Environment Canterbury is planning to undertake releases in late March. Once released, the further spread of RHDV1 K5 will be dependent on the presence and abundance of insect vectors. The planned release timeframes in the South Island are considered most efficacious to avoid the risk of a cool autumn which would reduce the abundance of these vectors.
29. To guide the release and improve RHDV1 K5 efficacy and meet the conditions imposed through the registration process the national consortium has developed a national release strategy, operational release protocol and standard operating procedures. These documents will guide the operational release of the virus in the Waikato region.

Waikato release timeframes and sites

30. Waikato Regional Council has supported landowners throughout the Waikato manage feral European rabbits for several decades. This mainly occurs in areas of preferred habitat where rabbits build up to relatively high densities, specifically where soil is free draining such as around Taupō, alluvial soils on the banks of the Waikato River and coastal areas on the Coromandel. Staff routinely receive complaints and requests for support from these areas.
31. A rabbit management plan between DOC, Taupō District Council and Waikato Regional Council aims to manage European rabbit populations proactively in support of individual landowners and community groups. Although there are no formal European rabbit management plans in place with other local councils or Department of Conservation offices, staff also routinely provide support and advice to Hamilton City Council and Thames Coromandel District Council to undertake European rabbit control.
32. Sites currently planned for release of RHDV1 K5 are located in Pauanui, Whangamata, Thames, Matarangi, Hamilton, Cambridge, Taupō, Kuratau and Kinloch. Due to the complexity of managing the release, professional pest control contractors have been engaged to undertake the release with costs shared between DOC, Waikato Regional Council and a number of local councils.
33. The presence of RHDV1 in New Zealand already augments toxin use throughout the Waikato Region and acts to reduce the outbreaks that occur most years. It is anticipated that with the release of the new variant RHDV1 K5 that the effectiveness of European rabbit control will be further improved and it is likely to reduce the frequency of toxin use over the short term.

RHDV1 K5 key risks

34. The approval process involved an extensive assessment of the risks of releasing RHDV1 K5. Public submissions highlighted concerns about pet rabbits and impact on wider environment from prey switching through this process.

35. A vaccine (Cylap) is available in New Zealand which has been helping to protect rabbits from the current RHDV1 for many years. Studies undertaken by the Australian government have indicated that this vaccine will also help to protect domestic rabbits against the RHDV1 K5 strain. Pet rabbit owners are advised to discuss this with their veterinarian to ensure their rabbit has the best protection available. Zoetis, the manufacturer of the vaccine has confirmed that additional vaccine supplies are available in New Zealand.
36. Prey switching following the release of RHDV1 K5 is expected to be minor, as rabbit numbers already fluctuate over time due to variations in climate, conventional control and outbreaks of the existing RHDV1 strains. DOC currently undertakes predator control to protect sensitive areas and populations of native species, and must be kept informed about any proposed releases of RHDV1 K5.

Conclusion

37. Rabbits pose a significant threat to farming in semi-arid, rabbit-prone country in New Zealand and are estimated to cost over \$100 million in lost agricultural production every year. RHDV1 K5 has been recently approved for release nationally and is predicted to have significant agricultural and environmental benefits for New Zealand by reducing pest European rabbit populations.
38. In the Waikato context, rabbits are most prevalent on free draining soils, and are a protrude nuisance in small beach and lakeside communities where control is difficult with conventional tools.

C

Report to Integrated Catchment Management Committee

Date:	28 March 2018
Author:	Clare Crickett, Director, Integrated Catchment Management
Authoriser:	Clare Crickett, Director Integrated Catchment Management
Subject:	Legal funding framework: decision making criteria for legal process cost allocation
Section:	A (Committee has delegated authority to make decision)

Purpose

39. To provide the committee with an update on its resolution, 7 December 2017, requesting consideration/ review of its funding policy for large legal process costs where regional benefit or wider policy issues escalate beyond targeted ratepayers ability to pay:

ICM17/100 Recommended:

That Council consider/review the funding policy for large legal process costs where there is a regional benefit and that this be reviewed as part of the Long Term Process.

Executive Summary

40. The Committee has requested council to consider alternatives to the current funding arrangement where targeted rate payers are incurring considerable costs associated with supporting a council asset / activity in a contested resource management context.

41. In response, council, during its Long Term Plan development, agreed a decision making framework against which to assess requests or proposals for such costs to be met by general funds. This will be referred to in documentation as “council’s legal funding framework”, and it will be used in determining when general funds are appropriate to fund legal and other costs associated with regionally or nationally significant infrastructure.

Staff Recommendation:

That the report “Legal funding framework: decision making criteria for legal process cost allocation” (Doc #12027999 dated 28 March 2018) be received.

The proposal

42. From time to time, council has the potential to face significant legal costs associated with protecting its river and catchment management and land drainage assets from third party advocacy and/or litigation within the Resource Management Act context. For example, a resource consent s128 review of conditions associated with sediment impacts from the operation of the Lake Waikare Northern Operating Control Gate (NOCG) was initiated in 2013. Revised consent conditions, proposed by the Integrated Catchment Management Directorate to address concerns, were challenged by various parties which resulted in a hearing and decision by Commissioners which was unacceptable to council thereby resulting in an appeal to the Environment Court.

43. A previous example where council incurred significant legal costs associated with third party action was the acquisition of a resource consent for mangrove removal. In this case, the third parties included a central government agency and a national organisation.
44. The pathway to resolution of appeal points is costly, time consuming, and should mediation not succeed, it is impossible to accurately budget for, or forecast, the costs of litigation.
45. Community feedback to date has advised council that it is unacceptable for costs to be borne by small groups of targeted ratepayers when often the issues at stake are of national or regional significance.
46. Staff proposed the following “framework” to guide decisions where the council may wish to apply some discretion when these infrequent but costly circumstances occur:

Council will consider the allocation of general funds to cover the legal and “relevant other” costs associated with carrying out its business such undertaking new works, or protecting council’s (flood protection) assets. The necessary other costs at council’s discretion could include mediation, court process costs as well as legal. In making its decision, the council will consider:

- *Whether the benefits of undertaking the activity, or asset protection can be attributed to the integrity of the wider scheme (in the case of flood protection), wider community or whether the benefits reside solely within a direct benefit area*
- *Whether the assets protected or business activity have regional or national significance*
- *Whether an adverse outcome from litigation has the potential to undermine council’s levels of service commitments to the community*
- *Whether the allocation of general funds will be sourced from the general rate, borrowing, returns from investments, or any surplus from annual operating budgets.*
- *Whether the quantum of the likely costs to be incurred represents value for money relative to the benefits provided by the assets.*

Council’s decision

47. The committee’s request was considered during Council’s meeting, 30 January 2018, resulting in the following resolution:

THAT Council approve the proposed Legal Funding Framework for determining when general funds are appropriate to fund legal and other costs associated with regionally or nationally significant infrastructure.

The motion was put and carried (WRC18/23)

Cr ST Husband moved/Cr RM Simcock seconded
Cr Hennebry voted against the motion.

48. The following points were noted during questions, answers and related discussion undertaken by the council:
- *Assistance for funding under the proposed criteria would be triggered if the level of the operation revenue of the zones did not match the costs identified. The criteria would be applied on a case by case basis.*
 - *A member noted that the intention was to take the costs away from the zones and that where the funding would come from would be resolved when the problem was presented to council. The concern was that the costs did not only relate to litigation but to legal costs and staff time.*
 - *The CE proposed to name the framework for clarity “Legal Funding Framework”.*

Conclusion

In response to this committee's request for council to intervene and consider alternatives to the current impost on target ratepayers of protected legal processes, council has adopted a criteria based framework to assist decision making, enabling requests to be considered on a case by case basis.

d

Report to Integrated Catchment Management Committee

Date:	16 May 2018
Author:	Janine Becker, Manager Finance
Authoriser:	Clare Crickett, Director Integrated Catchment Management
Subject:	Regional disaster recovery provisions
Section:	A (Committee has delegated authority to make decision)

Purpose

49. This report provides the committee with an overview of the provisions that the council makes and holds with respect to recovery from natural weather and disaster events. The report is prepared in response to questions raised and agreed actions at the committee's last meeting.

Executive Summary

50. The council has a Risk Financing Strategy which sets out how costs incurred in response to natural disaster or adverse weather events are to be met. This Strategy includes a mix of internal financing and risk transference, by way of insurance and central government funding.

51. The reserves have provided funding to respond to a number of events, however this funding requirement has mainly been from the Regional Disaster Recovery Reserve which meets costs associated with events greater than a one in twenty year level.

52. At 30th April 2018, \$7.248 million was held in reserves.

53. Based on the historical funding requirements, a review of the thresholds between the Zone and Regional Disaster Recovery reserves may be appropriate.

Staff Recommendation:

1. That the report "Regional disaster recovery provisions" (Document #12475637 dated 16 May 2018) be received.

Background

54. Due to the nature of the activities that the council undertakes, it is exposed to the impacts on natural disasters and, more typically, adverse weather events. These events result in either damage to assets, or the requirement for clean-up works to be undertaken.

55. In response to this risk, as part of its Financial Strategy, the council has established a Risk Financing Strategy which sets out the sources of funding available to meet costs incurred in response to the types of events noted.

56. The Risk Financing Strategy is summarised in the following table:

Treatment option	Mechanism	Description
Internal financing	Zone funding (operating and zone disaster recovery reserves)	To meet routing damages up to a 20 year (5% AEP) event for both insured and non-insured assets
	Regional disaster recovery reserve	For the risk cost for insured assets between the between the 20 year event and events which qualify for insurance cover and / or Government funding
		For the risk cost of non-insured assets between the 20 year event and events which qualify for Government funding
		For the "insurance excess" in events which qualify for insurance and / or Government funding
Risk transference	Insurance	For 100% of the risk cost for insured assets and damage between the insurance excess and \$10 million
		For 40% of the risk cost for insured assets between the \$10 million primary layer and the Maximum Probable Loss
	Central Government funded (National Recovery Plan)	For 60% of the risk cost for insured assets between the National Recovery Plan excess and the Maximum Probably Loss

57. Through the 2015 – 2025 Long Term Plan, the following limits were set with respect to the internal financing mechanisms, based on updated flood risk assessments and asset values:

- a. Routine event response costs – an annual provision of \$260,000
- b. Zone disaster recovery reserves – balance of up to \$3.12 million
- c. Regional disaster recovery reserve – balance of up to \$6.5 million

58. At 30th April 2018, the balances held in the disaster recovery reserves were:

- a. Zone disaster recovery – \$3.094 million
- b. Regional disaster recovery reserve - \$4.154 million

59. Funding for the disaster recovery reserves is provided by way of an additional rates charge each year. In addition to this, because the reserves hold funds, these funds earn interest which assists with the accumulation of monies available to respond to natural events.

60. For 2017/18, \$467,000 was provided as funding to be transferred to the reserves¹, comprised of \$307,000 interest on reserves and \$160,000 rates revenue.

61. The disaster recovery reserves have provided for the council's response to a number of weather events since their establishment. The Regional Disaster Recovery reserve was established in 2004, with the Zone Disaster Recovery reserve established in 2012. A history of the funding provided from these reserves is shown in the following table:

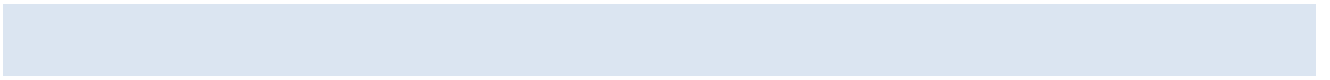
¹ \$418,000 Regional disaster recovery reserve; \$284,000 Zone disaster recovery reserve

Financial year	Zone	Event	Reserve	Funding provided
2017/18	Waihou	Tidal inundation Jan 2018	Regional	\$6,418
2017/18	Coromandel	Flood Response Jan 2018	Regional	\$10,000
2017/18	Piako	Tidal inundation Jan 2018	Regional	\$98,846
2016/17	Coromandel	Flood Response March 2017	Regional	\$202,000
2016/17	Lower Waikato	Flood Response March and April 2017	Regional	\$1,020,000
2016/17	Waihou	Flood Response March and April 2017	Regional	\$264,112
2016/17	Piako	Flood Response March and April 2017	Regional	\$232,354
2015/16	Coromandel	Flood Response April 2016	Zone	\$120,000
2014/15	Waihou	Flood Response April 2014	Zone	\$60,000
2014/15	Waihou	Flood Response April 2014	Regional	\$183,000
2014/15	Coromandel	Flood Response June 2014	Regional	\$130,000
2012/13	Waihou	Flood Response	Zone	\$375,678

62. This analysis highlights that most events requiring funding support are above the zone disaster recovery reserve threshold of a 20 year event. This highlights that there may be the need to reconsider the thresholds between the different reserves, based on updated flood risk modelling. As the Risk Financing Strategy is included in the 2018 – 2028 Long Term Plan’s Financial Strategy, an update to this would need to be treated as an amendment to the Long Term Plan. As reserving levels remain at comfortable levels despite funding the response to a number of events in the current year, staff would recommend reviewing these reserving levels in the lead up to the next Long Term Plan. In the interim, if required, funds could be transferred between the zone and disaster recovery reserves.
63. In addition to the disaster recovery reserves, council also holds Natural Catastrophe insurance cover for its infrastructure assets. This insurance policy is shared with other councils in the region, with sublimits applied to each council based on an assessment of the Maximum Probable Loss. Waikato Regional Council’s sublimit is \$80 million. This limit is set based on modelling of the impact of an earthquake around the main concentration of assets on the Hauraki Plains with an estimated 1 in 1,000 year average recurrence interval.
64. For costs of damage up to \$10 million, the insurance policies provide for 100 per cent recovery of costs over and above the excess (\$500,000). For losses greater than \$10 million, council holds insurance to meet 40 per cent of losses. It is currently assumed that Central Government funding would be made available for the remaining 60 per cent of the costs incurred. Staff note that a proposal to change this Central Government contribution is expected at some time in the future.
65. In addition to the Natural Catastrophe cover, the council also has Material Damage insurance in place for assets that are subject to a broader range of risks such as fire, vandalism etc. For 2017/18, assets with electrical components and buildings have been included in the Material Damage policy rather than the Natural Catastrophe cover in order to address these risks. The insurance excess for this policy is \$10,000.

Conclusion

66. The council makes provision for costs associated with the recovery from natural disaster / weather events by way of a mix of internal financing and insurance.
67. Disaster recovery reserves have proved an effective mechanism to meet the additional costs incurred in response to such events, however staff note that funding requirements are weighted towards the Regional Disaster Recovery reserve rather than zone reserves.
68. A review of the thresholds between these reserves may be a point that the committee wish to review.



Report to Coromandel Catchment Committee

Date: 20 July 2018

Authors: Julie Beaufill (WRC Senior Advisor Special Projects) and Gemma White (DOC Statutory Manager)

Authoriser: Clare Crickett, Director Integrated Catchment Management

Subject: Arthur Hinds Student Scholarship

Section: A (Committee has delegated authority to make decision)

Purpose

1. To provide an overview of the Arthur Hinds Student Scholarship to the Coromandel Catchment Committee.

Executive Summary

2. Arthur Hinds was a former member of the Coromandel Catchment Committee and the Conservation Board. He passed away in late 2017 and in recognition of his contribution to conservation and the environment Waikato Regional Council and the Department of Conservation have established a student scholarship in his name.

Staff Recommendation:

1. That the report Arthur Hinds Student Scholarship (Doc #12762684, dated 20 July 2018) be received.

Background

3. Former Waikato Regional Councillor for the Coromandel constituency and Waikato Conservation Board Chair, Arthur Hinds (June 2, 1946 – September 23, 2017), was a notable conservationist who led one of New Zealand's most successful kiwi protection projects and numerous environmental efforts across the Waikato and Coromandel. Some of the contributions he made were:

- Chairing the Whenuakite Kiwi Care Group
- Serving on and chairing the Waikato Conservation Board
- Serving on and chairing the Coromandel Catchment Committee
- Serving on the Advisory Committee for Regional Environment (ACRE)
- Supporting the Waikato Biodiversity Forum
- Trustee of the Maungatautari Sanctuary Mountain Trust
- Serving on and chairing the Te Whanganui-A-Hei (Cathedral Cove) Marine Reserve Committee.

Arthur leaves behind a legacy in conservation and an indelible impact on the Coromandel and regional community.

A memorial

4. At the time of Arthur's passing last year the possibility of some form of memorial in his name was raised within the local community and between the Waikato Regional Council (WRC) and Department of Conservation (DOC). Following discussions with the Hinds family WRC undertook to set up a memorial scholarship that would reflect Arthur's contribution to environment and community as well as support conservation efforts on the Coromandel.
5. The Department of Conservation have been a welcome partner in establishing the scholarship.

Student scholarship

6. WRC and DOC have agreed to jointly sponsor a scholarship for a summer student. Students will be employed by WRC on a fixed-term, full-time employment agreement, running for a 3 – 3.5 month period over summer. The scholarship will be available annually from July 2018 to June 2023. The student will be based in WRC's Whitianga office and will work with the Coromandel Catchment team and DOC's Coromandel staff. Each party will contribute 50 percent of the estimated \$10-12,000 cost (excl GST) annually towards the scholarship.
7. The Arthur Hinds Student Scholarship will be available for students studying conservation or natural resource management related tertiary programmes who can demonstrate a strong connection to the Coromandel Peninsula. They will be evaluated by a panel comprising representatives of WRC, DOC and the Hinds family.
8. Recruitment for the first recipient of the scholarship will commence in September. Supporting media will highlight this opportunity.

Summary

9. Arthur Hinds was a dedicated member of the Coromandel Catchment Committee and the Conservation Board and passionate about the natural environment, making a lasting contribution to conservation. The student scholarship will provide an opportunity for others to support and build on that legacy.

Report to Coromandel Catchment Committee

Date: 16 August 2018

Author: Dal Minogue, WRC Councillor

Authoriser: Clare Crickett - Director, Integrated Catchment Management

Subject: Members Report from Dal Minogue

Section: A (Committee has delegated authority to make decision)

Purpose

1. Members Report from Coromandel Catchment Committee member Dal Minogue.
2. It is noted that an update on the outcome of Councils 2018-2028 LTP was specifically requested at the May Catchment Committee meeting.

Staff Recommendation:

1. That the report 'Members Report from Dal Minogue' (Doc #12764724 dated 16 August 2018) be received.

2018-2028 LTP

3. The Long Term Plan (LTP) is the council's main strategic planning document. It is produced every three years and sets the direction, priorities and funding for the next 10 years.
4. Development of the 2018-2028 LTP began in December 2016 when council signed off on its strategic direction for 2016-2019 containing the vision, mission, long term outcomes, priorities and drivers for change. In mid-2017 we met with iwi, key stakeholders and ratepayers who shared their insights, ideas and priorities for the organisation. The rest of the year was spent prioritising levels of service to ensure council was able to strike a balance between keeping rates affordable, continuing to deliver our existing work programme and also delivering on additional requests from the community.
5. Formal consultation took place from 16 March to 16 April 2018 and included eight proposals along with targeted consultation on three topics – Tauhei flood protection scheme, changes to water user charges and information gathering fees, and the alteration of a drainage district boundary between the Hautapu and Matangi. The table below shows the number of submissions received for each topic.

Consultation point	Number of submissions received
Use of investment fund returns	124
Funding depreciation of our assets	109
Pest management	150
Catchment rates for new works	145
Community facilities framework	113
Regional theatre	149
Regional services fund	161
Hamilton to Auckland passenger rail service	134
Tauhei flood protection scheme	35
Water user charges and information gathering fees	48
Matangi boundary adjustment	3
Total	356

6. Unlike previous years, the consultation document was not mailed to every household. Instead, we raised awareness through print and digital media channels, as well as radio. A total of 356 formal submissions were received and over 10 million impressions and 25,138 clicks were made to our online advertising platforms. This information can be found on the Council website under Policy and Plans/Long Term and Annual Plan, Annual Report and Community Outcomes/Long Term Plan 2018-2028 or [Click here to read the consultation document and view the submissions we received.](#)
7. Hearings were held the week of 7 May 2018 with over 100 submitters presenting in person. Council deliberated on 28, 29 May and confirmed a budget which will see an average rates rise of 4.1 per cent in 2018/19. If you would like to find out what your rates look like for 2018/19, refer to the following webpage www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/ratescalculator
8. Waikato Regional Council adopted its 2018-2028 LTP on 26 June 2018.
9. The 2018-2028 LTP can be viewed online or if you wish to receive a hardcopy please contact Sarah McKinley. www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/ltp

Report to Coromandel Catchment Committee

Date: 7 August 2018

Author: Dean Allen - Zone Manager , Coromandel

Authoriser: Clare Crickett - Director, Integrated Catchment Management

Subject: Upcoming Agenda Items - August 2018

Section: A (Committee has delegated authority to make decision)

Purpose

1. To provide an opportunity to identify and discuss items for catchment committee meetings scheduled in 2018/19 as well as identify any other items to be reported to or considered by the Committee.

Staff Recommendation:

That the report Upcoming Agenda Items – August 2018 (Doc# 12890136 dated 7 August 2018) be received.

Agenda Items

2. The following tables set out those issues expected to be reported to the Catchment Committee during 2018/19 and beyond. There is also a table provided by staff containing items which are recommended to be of interest. Members may wish to identify additional items to be reported.

Existing items

3. Table 1a is a summary of the existing matters which were raised at previous committee meetings

Date raised	Issue	Comment	Target
Nov 17	HCMP Implementation ‘Step-Changes’ – First Tranche	Operations to present – Doc# (12483119) was going to be August but moved to November	Nov 2018
Nov 17	Regional Pest Management Annual Reports	Annual Report	Nov 2018
Mar 18	Fonterra – 50 Catchments Project	Working with Fonterra in the Tairua Catchment, a paper outlining the project.	Nov 2018
Ongoing	Members reports	Opportunity for Committee member’s to present on a topic of relevance to the Committee.	Ongoing

Upcoming Items for consideration

4. Table 1b below is a summary of upcoming items which could be of interest for future committee meetings.

Date suggested	Issue	Comment	Target
Nov 17	2018-2028 Long Term Plan context paper, Resource Management Policy Programme	A paper outlining the long term policy programme, as informed by the LTP.	Nov 2018
Aug 18	Regional Asset Management Plan – Recommendation for Adoption	A paper outlining the RAMP. Paper was provided too late for the August agenda.	Nov 2018