



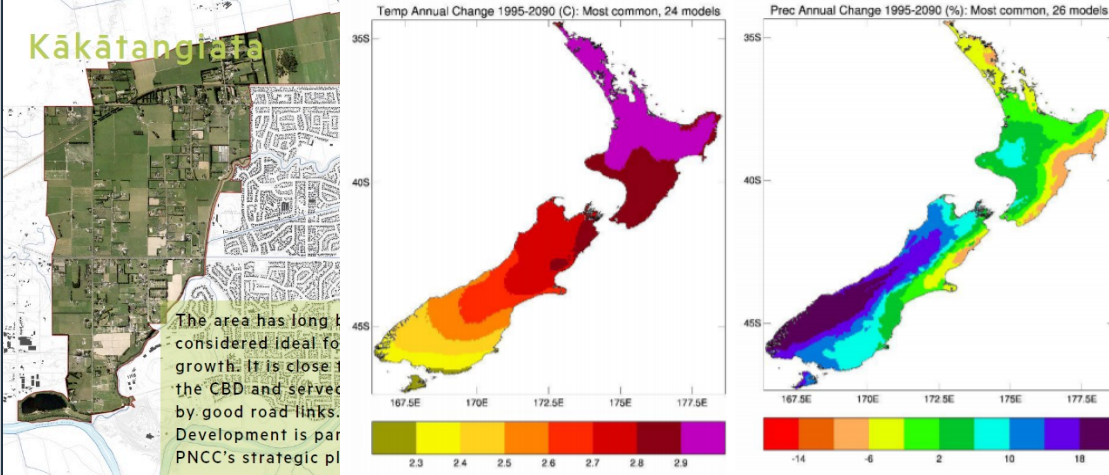
2021 SCHEME MEETINGS

Ashhurst Stream Scheme



\$650M of assets

- 1,270km of river channel
- 1,100km of drain
- 23 pump stations with a total discharge capacity of 43m³/s
- 54 detention dams that can store 4.3M cubic metres of floodwater
- 500km of stopbanks



SIGNIFICANT RIVER MANAGEMENT ISSUES

- Accelerating land use change
- Unsustainable land use
- Climate change
- Asset reliability
- Evolving community expectations





SCHEME UPDATE SUMMARY

Ashhurst Stream Scheme

INTRODUCTION TO ASHHURST STREAM SCHEME

The primary objective of this Scheme is to provide drainage to rural land upstream of Ashhurst to Ulysses Road, and flood protection to Ashhurst township to the 1% AEP (100 year) flood level.

The Scheme is bounded by Pohangina Road and Cambridge Avenue to the east, Ulysses Road to the north, SH3 to the south, and roughly follows the 100 m contour line to the west.

SCHEME BACKGROUND

- Ashhurst Drainage Scheme (1970)
 - Managed by the Catchment Board
 - Primarily to provide drainage
 - Protection from a 5 year flood event (20% AEP)
- PNCC adopted Ashhurst in 1989 and a subsequent survey identified strong support for a higher level of flood protection
- PNCC manage Stormwater however, Flood Protection is a core business for the Regional Council and therefore PNCC passed this on to Horizons

SCHEME BACKGROUND

- Horizons consulted with ratepayers at public meetings during 2007 to provide:
 - 1:100 year (1% AEP) flood protection
 - Rating re-classification to fund the upgrade and management of the Scheme
- Scheme Upgrade adopted by Council December 2007
- Subsequent detailed design, analysis and consultation with affected landowners increased the scope of work

SCHEME BACKGROUND

- The revised scope was approved at a public meeting on 8 December 2010
- Upgrade works completed February 2015
- Scheme renamed as the Ashhurst Stream Scheme to recognise the revised level of service

UPGRADE PROJECT TO 100 YEAR (1% AEP) FLOOD PROTECTION

Construction works to upgrade the flood protection for the residential and industrial areas of Ashhurst township began in April 2011.

- A large portion of the new construction was completed using conventional earth fill stopbanks.
- On some of the residential properties, the limited space available prevented the construction of earth stopbanks. In these situations either a timber floodwall or a concrete floodwall was constructed.
- Two properties required existing access to be raised and reconstructed to go over the new stopbank.

UPGRADE PROJECT TO 100 YEAR (1% AEP) FLOOD PROTECTION

- The gravel formation of Custom Street itself also was raised to form part of the new stopbanking.
- Several reaches (lengths) of the Ashhurst Stream channel were re-graded and/or enlarged to carry the design flood flow.
- Palmerston North City Council upgraded the major road culverts at North and Oxford Streets.
- Most sections of the new stopbanking also required installation of new floodgated culverts to facilitate local storm water run-off.

UPGRADE PROJECT TO 100 YEAR (1% AEP) FLOOD PROTECTION

- Construction works were completed by 2013 at a cost of approximately \$350,000 excluding the costs of the North and Oxford Streets road culverts (PNCC responsibility).
- Mitigation works upstream of North Street was completed 2014/15

SCHEME ASSETS

ASSET VALUE \$494,500 (JULY 1 2020)

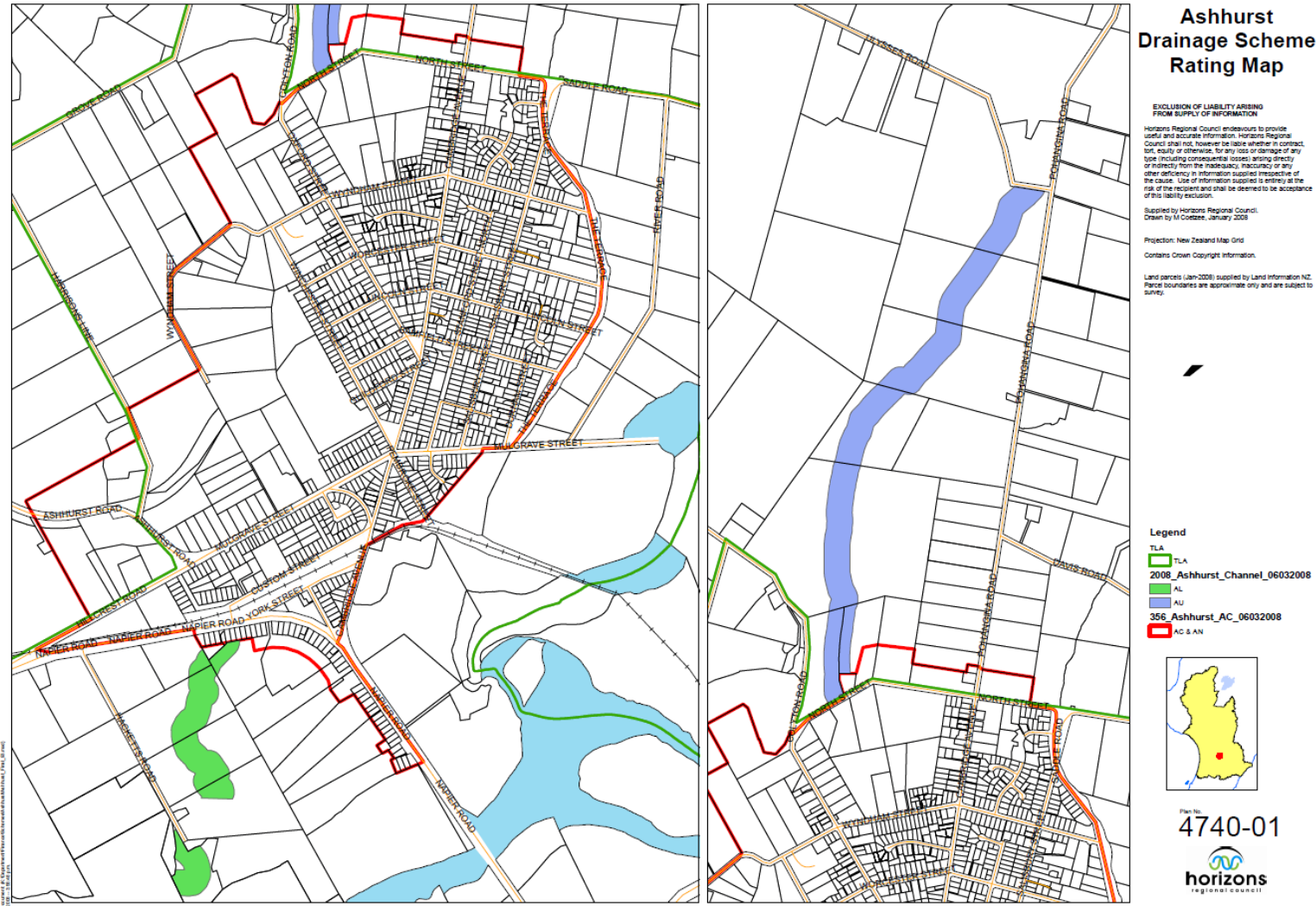
Asset	Quantity	Replacement Value
Concrete Flood Wall	36 m	\$34,807
Drain Reach	5,700 m	\$107,159
Floodgated Culvert (minor)	13	\$13,109
Stopbank	2,654 m	\$230,067
Timber Flood Wall	308 m	\$92,788
Weir	1	\$16,578

SCHEME MAP



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RATE SYSTEM



Rating Category AU & AL - Direct Benefit in a 100m strip of land centred on the Upper and Lower Stream Channel

Rating Category AC & AN - Urban rate based on CV and UAC

Regional Contribution - General Rate income of 20% of the total costs

RATE CALCULATIONS 2021-22

RATE INCREASE 2021-22 11.37%

Rating Category	Description	Rate (GST Included)	Revenue (GST Excluded)
AU	Rural properties North St to Ulysses Rd	\$40.71 HA	\$793
AL	Rural Properties downstream SH 3	\$153.10 HA	\$1,298
AC	Urban properties	\$6.07 (\$100,000 cv)	\$25,363
AN	Urban Properties (1,270 properties)	\$22.95 UAC	\$25,364
Total			\$52,818

Scheme costs attract 20% General Rate funding



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WORKS PROGRAMME 2020-21

Spray drain

main channel 3km

Barnes drain 300m

Channel clear at isolated spots as required

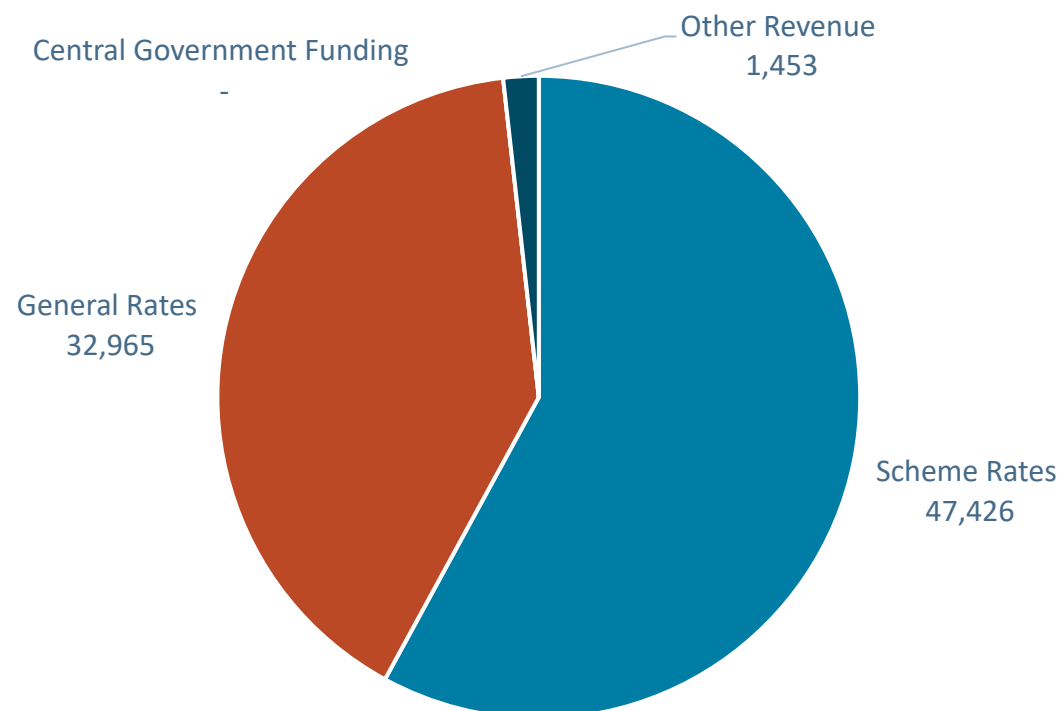
Vegetation removal – Jagger, Lloyds, Fosters, Higgins, Ramsay, Burton and Monteiths

Spray around scheme assets i.e. timber floodwalls, concrete floodwalls

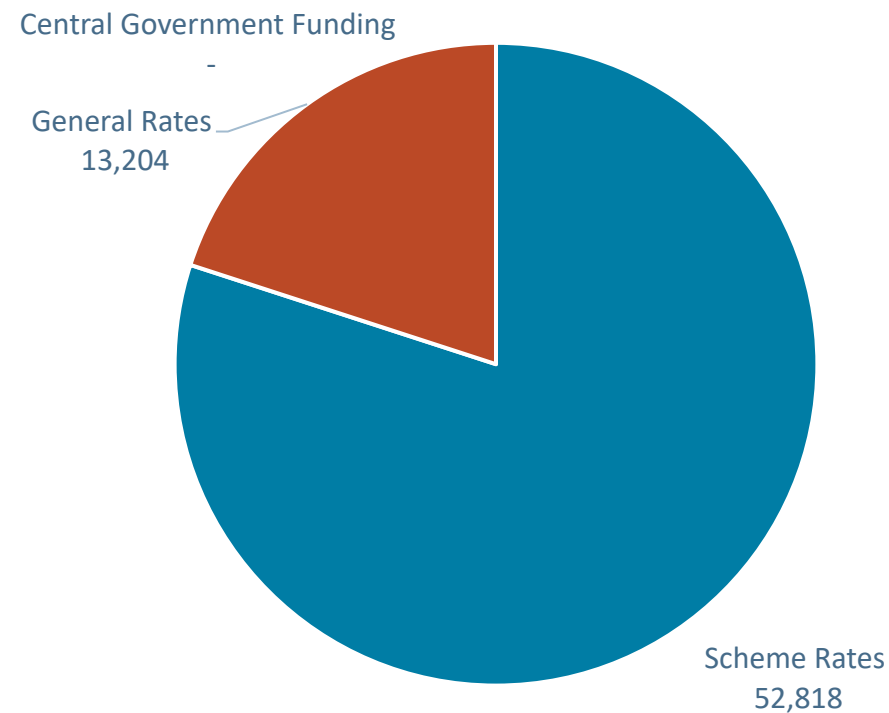
Remove gravel @ North Street culvert and Cayzer property

ASHHURST SCHEME INCOME

Scheme Revenue - Current Year

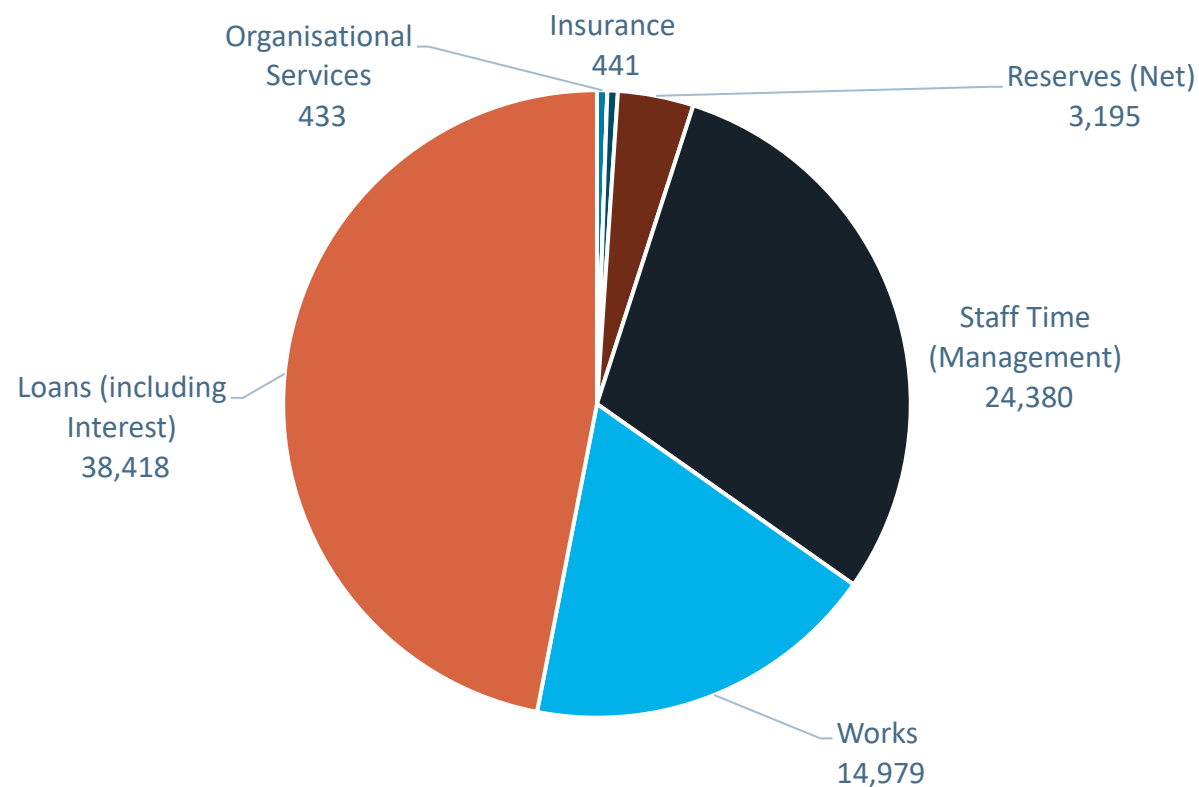


Scheme Revenue - 2021/22

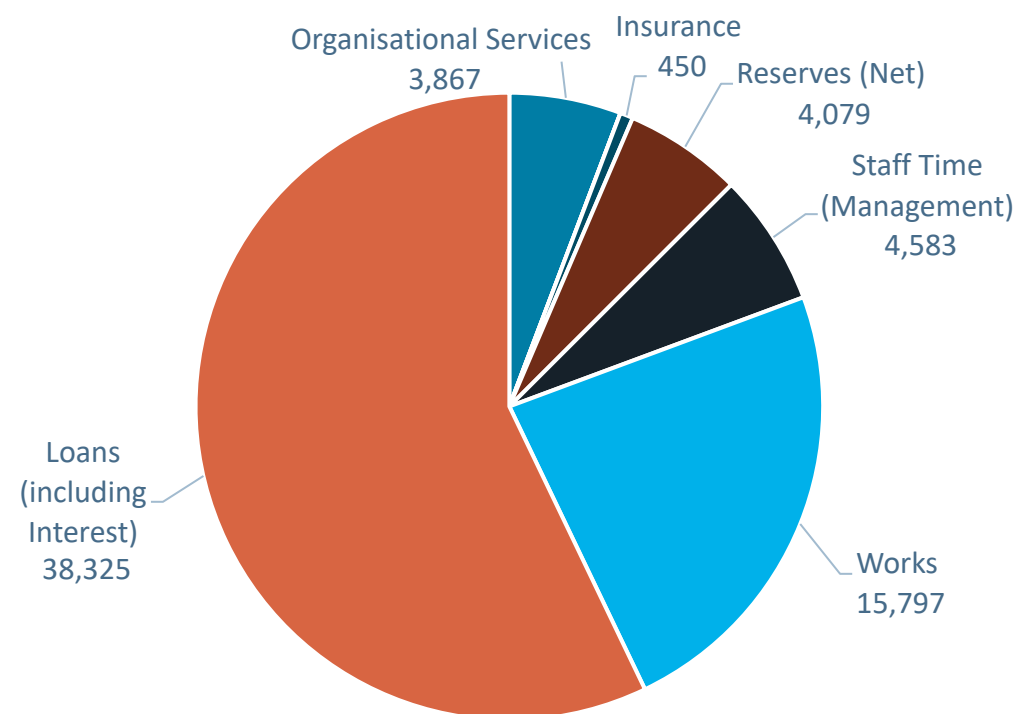


ASHHURST SCHEME EXPENDITURE

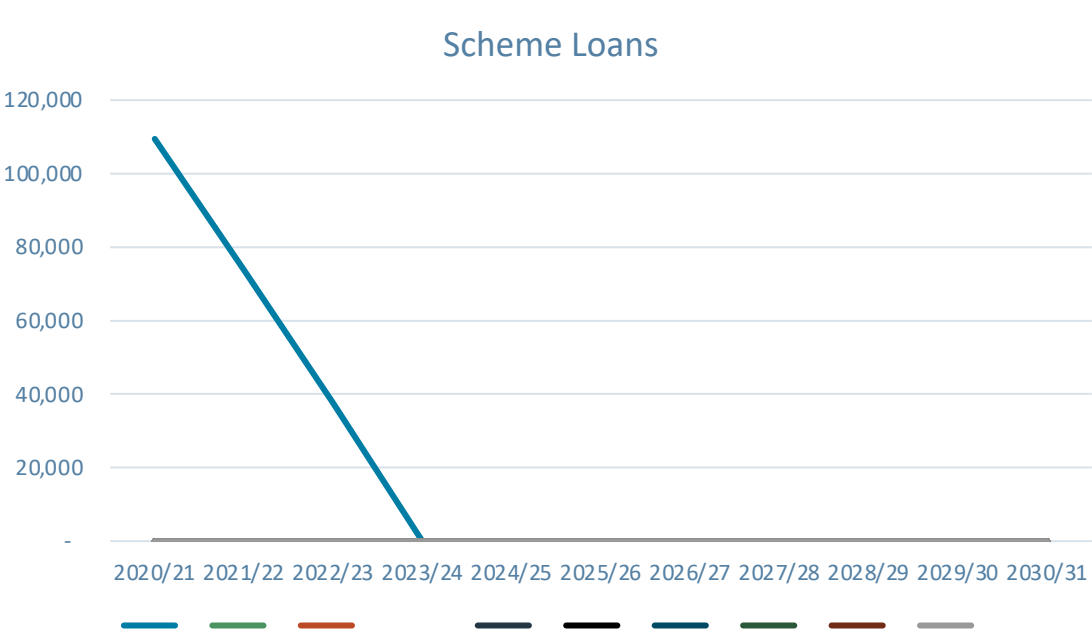
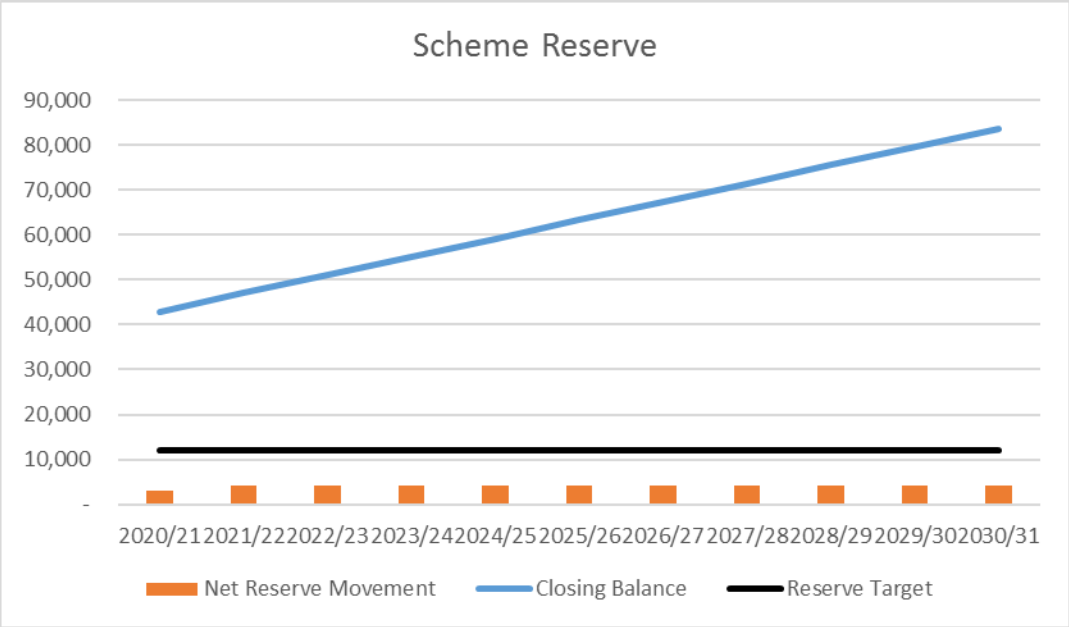
Scheme Expenditure - Current Year



Scheme Expenditure - 2021/22



ASHHURST SCHEME RESERVES AND LOAN



Reserves

Start of year	\$39,789
Interest	(included in contribution)
Contribution	\$3,099
Balance	\$42,888

Contributions
21/22 \$3k

Loan

Year	Balance	Interest & Principal
19/20	119,508	20/21 38,418
20/21	109,457	21/22 38,325
21/22	73,868	
22/23	37,370	
23/24	0	



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CLIMATE RESILIENCE PROJECTS

Overview

CLIMATE RESILIENCE PROJECTS

Invitation from Central Government during lockdown to submit 'shovel ready' infrastructure projects for funding as part of post COVID lockdown economic stimulus.

Five flood protection projects submitted both directly by Horizons as a \$36.9M package and as a \$300M 'sector' package in April 2020. Confirmed for funding in July/ August at a rate of 75%.

Four approved projects:

- Palmerston North Flood Protection Resilience;
- Lower Manawatu Scheme Resilience;
- Foxton Flood Protection;
- Rangitikei Resilience/ Enhancement.

CLIMATE RESILIENCE PROJECTS

Key points:

- The projects put forward were intended (before COVID) for inclusion in the updated LTP, albeit with smaller budgets and longer timeframes. Foxton was already part of the LTP;
- Central Government has stipulated the end of March 2024 as the completion date;
- Funding tagged with a range of requirements including a focus on social procurement;
- Assembling a delivery team of five which is mostly in place;
- Local share is loan funded with repayments met from existing targeted rate classifications/ regional rate contribution.



FOXTON FLOOD PROTECTION

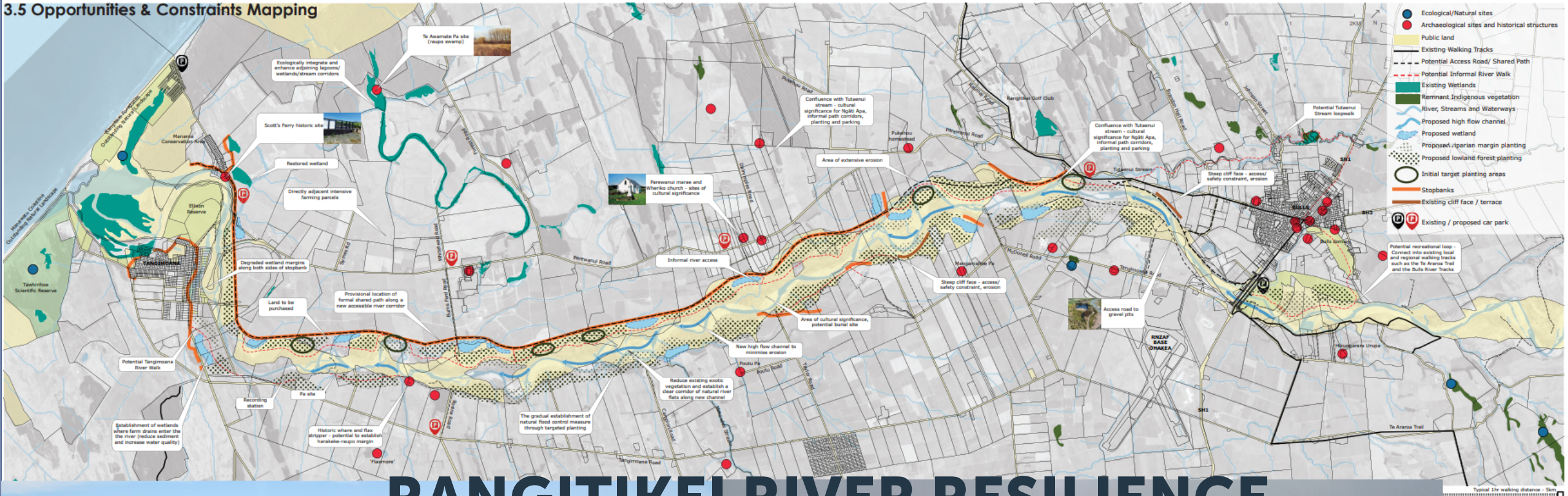
‘Shovel ready’ project that will substantially reduce the towns exposure to flooding.

- Looks to upgrade the drain that runs south along the eastern edge of the town and direct water south into the Whirokino drainage area;
- Includes a new pump station and constructed wetlands to improve the quality of the discharge to the environmentally sensitive Foxton Loop.



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3.5 Opportunities & Constraints Mapping



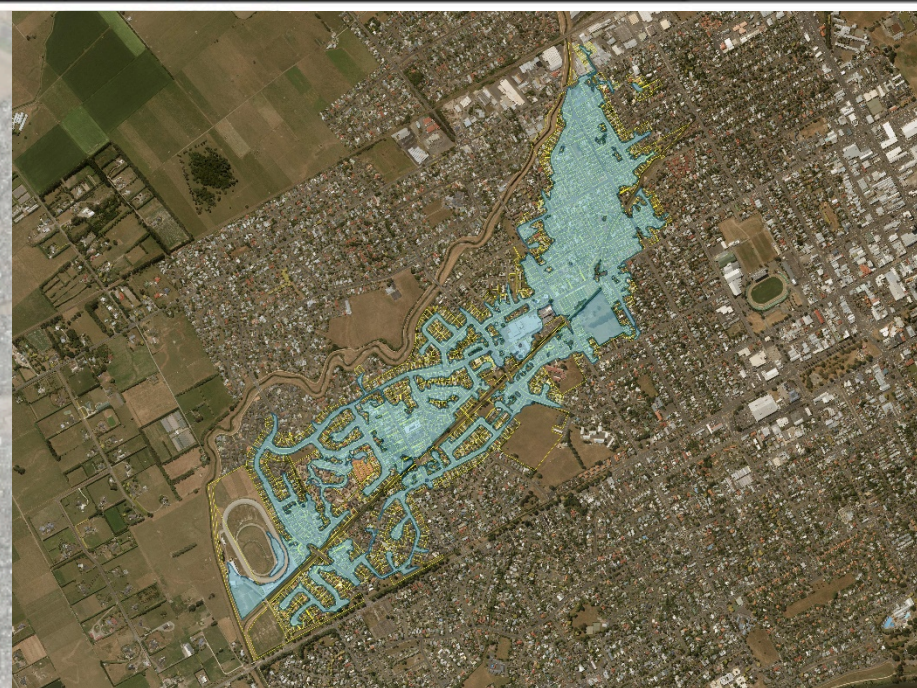
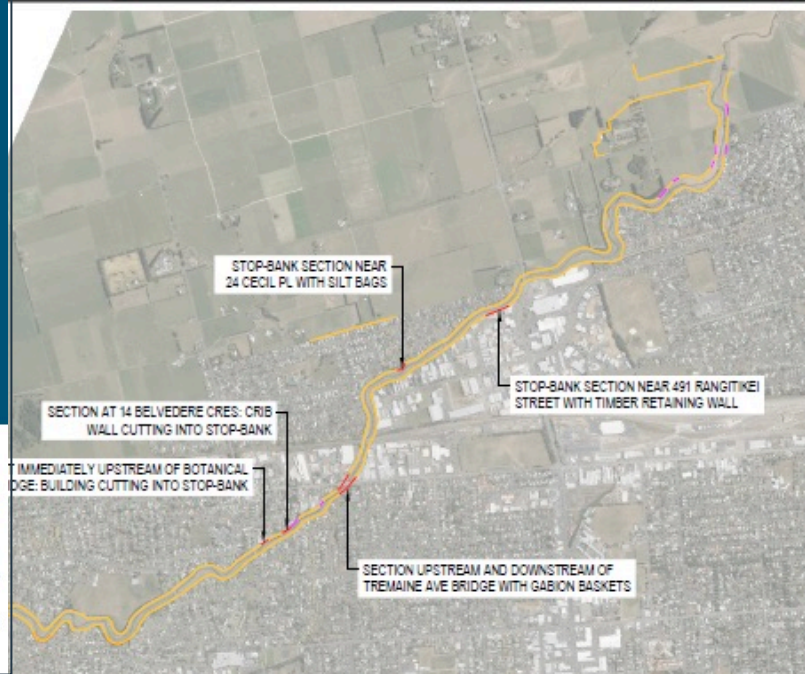
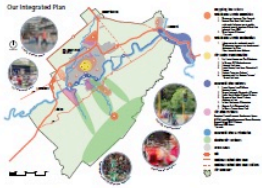
RANGITIKEI RIVER RESILIENCE



Kākātanglata

Kākātanglata will benefit from future infrastructure plans. These include a western ring road that necessitates a new bridge over the Manawatū River. This bridge could access the southern end of Kākātanglata.

The area has long been considered ideal for growth. It is close to the CBD and served by good road links. Development is part of PNCC's strategic plan.



Recommendation ID	Recommendation	Recommendation classification	Priority
GENERAL-REC10	Carry out research into and consider undertaking non intrusive testing to assess consistency of the stopbank and identify potential cracking / holes / other open defects in the stopbank embankment (e.g. electromagnetic testing)	Investigations & studies	Low
GENERAL-REC11	Review the current understanding of the earthquake hazard around Palmerston North, in conjunction with Palmerston North City Council. If the level of understanding is inadequate, consider doing a seismic hazard assessment	Investigations & studies	Low
GENERAL-REC12	Establish a periodic safety review for the stopbank in accordance with the Maintenance and Surveillance Regime to review the risk rating associated with the Manawatū and Mangaone stopbanks protecting Palmerston North, in light of new information and additional investigations and analyses	Investigations & studies	Medium
GENERAL-REC13	Carry out stopbank breach assessment to better understand the consequences associated with stopbank failure at specific locations	Investigations & studies	High
GENERAL-REC14	Carry out CPT testing into the stopbank and the foundation along the Manawatū and Mangaone stopbanks protecting Palmerston North to better understand the geotechnical characteristics of the stopbank and underlying foundation. Consider reviewing the liquefaction vulnerability of the stopbank foundation in light of additional data	Investigations & studies	High
GENERAL-REC15	After completing initial survey and additional geotechnical investigation, run the seepage and stability models and reassess the likelihood of failure at the following locations: the timber retaining wall on the Mangaone Stream downstream of Rangitikei Line bridge; the Mangaone stopbank slope steepened with silt bags; the Mangaone stopbank upstream and downstream of Tremaine Ave bridge with gabion baskets	Investigations & studies	Medium
GENERAL-REC16	Identify measures that will help reduce the risk of failure associated with the stopbanks, particularly at locations being highlighted as having high risk then estimate the cost to implement the measure. Implement the measure if it is considered more cost effective compared to undertaking additional investigations and studies to justify the risk	Investigations & studies	High
GENERAL-REC17	Monitor flood levels along the Mangaone Stream and Manawatū River to record and maintain a database of historical flood levels at critical locations throughout the city, and consider if monitoring of these levels could be improved	Monitoring & surveillance	Low
FM01-REC01	Review historical records and map all protrusions through the stopbank as far as practical, check ownership of assets and carry out initial condition assessment	Monitoring & surveillance	High



Palmerston North FP

	Consequences				
	No damage	Minimal	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
Likelihood	1	2	3	4	5
Almost certain	M ⁶	S ¹⁴	H ²⁰	H ²²	H ²⁵
Likely	M ⁷	M ¹⁰	S ¹⁵	H ²¹	H ²⁴
Possible	L ³	M ⁹	M ¹²	S ¹⁷	H ²³
Unlikely	L ²	L ⁵	M ¹¹	S ¹⁶	S ¹⁹
Extremely unlikely	L ¹	L ⁴	L ⁶	M ¹³	S ¹⁸



LOWER MANAWATU FLOOD PROTECTION RESILIENCE

- Improving stopbank integrity;
- Improving the integrity of existing structures;
- Addressing known pressure points;
- Tackling sedimentation;
- Environmental enhancements.



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ORANGA WAI - OUR FRESHWATER FUTURE

Implementing Government's 'Essential Freshwater' package

OVERVIEW

Government has introduced new requirements for managing the health of freshwater in New Zealand, including:

- Changes to the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)
- An updated National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM)
- New National Environmental Standards for Freshwater (NES-FW)
- Additional new regulations under s360 of the RMA for:
 - Measuring and Reporting of Water Takes; and
 - Stock exclusion

Some of these changes come into effect immediately (from gazettal 3 August 2020), while others are phased in over time.



NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS FOR FRESHWATER & REGULATIONS



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THE TASK AHEAD

Regional councils are required to:

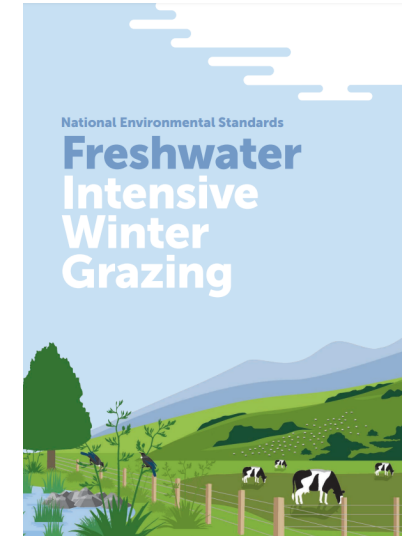
- Issue and monitor consents relating to intensification of land use (until the end of 2024), intensive winter grazing*, stock holding areas and feedlots – all come into effect from mid-2021, and activities that have more than a minor impact on wetlands and streams (effective from 3 Sep 2020).

*Land owners seeking consent for intensive winter grazing need to work directly with iwi/hapū.

- Collect data and monitor levels of synthetic nitrogen fertiliser use
- Stock exclusion (dairy and beef cattle, pigs and deer) from wetlands, streams and their margins (>1m wide); requirements for bridges and culverts, phased in over time
- Real time monitoring and reporting of water takes >5 l/s

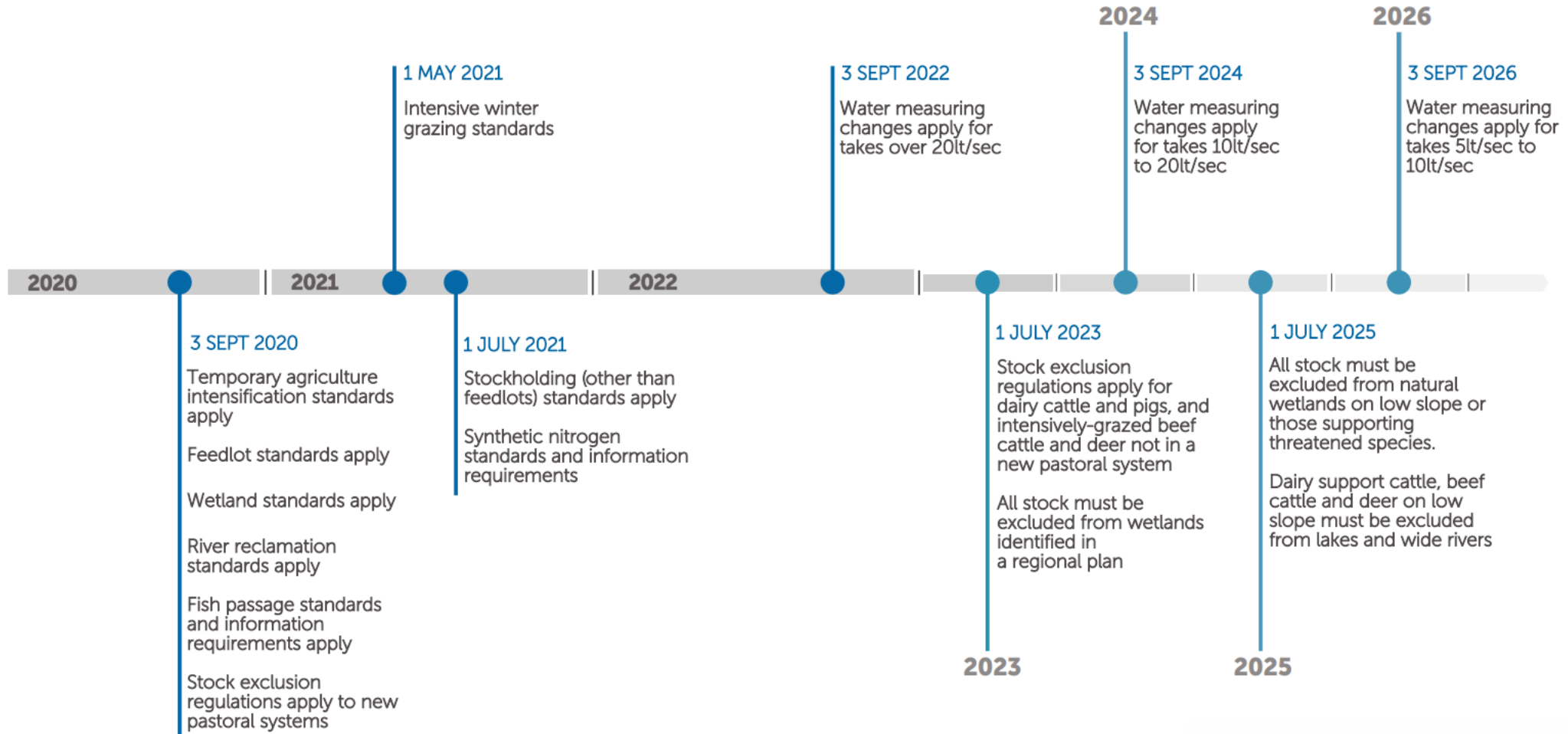
Also coming:

- Mandatory freshwater modules in farm plans (currently in draft)



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New National Freshwater Rules



NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR FRESHWATER MANAGEMENT (NPS-FM)



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NATIONAL POLICY DIRECTION

Aim is to halt waterway degradation within 5 years and improve water quality within a generation

NPS-FM introduces new (or updated) requirements including:

- Managing freshwater in a way that 'gives effect' to Te Mana o te Wai.
- Improving degraded water bodies, and maintaining or improving all others applying 'national bottom lines'.
- Compulsory values: ecosystem health, human contact, threatened species and mahinga kai, plus other values we must consider
- We must use the best information available including, where practicable, complete and scientifically robust data, but not refrain from decision making on the basis of uncertainty.
- Monitor and report annually on freshwater (including the data used); publish a synthesis report every five years containing a single ecosystem health score and respond to any deterioration.

What is a National Policy Statement?

In essence, national policy statements prescribe objectives and policies for local authorities for matters of national significance.

In some cases they provide direction as to how local authorities give effect to those policies and objectives.

This includes the NPS-FW and will likely include the NPS for Indigenous Biodiversity to be released in 2021.

TE MANA O TE WAI

6 principals:

- Mana whakahaere
- Kaitiakitanga
- Manaakitanga
- Governance
- Stewardship
- Care and respect

Hierarchy of obligations:

1. The health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems
2. The health needs of people (such as drinking water)
3. The ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being, now and in the future

Read MfE's [Te Mana o te Wai factsheet](#) or watch their [brief explainer videos](#)



Figure 1: How regional councils must give effect to Te Mana o te Wai

THE TASK AHEAD

Regional councils are required to:

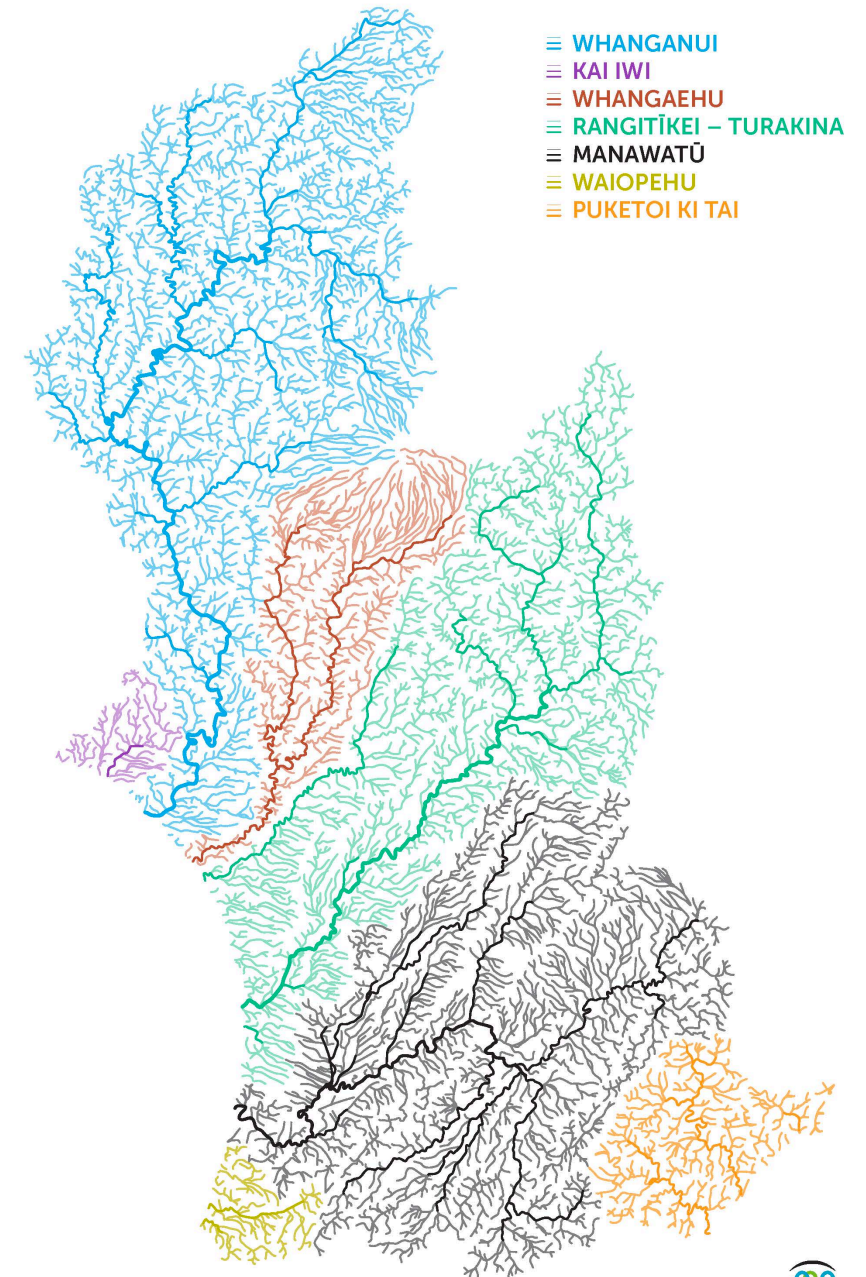
- engage with communities and tangata whenua to:
 - set our long-term vision (30 years and beyond);
 - implement the National Objectives Framework (NOF); and
 - report on progress towards this vision.
- map existing wetlands and encourage their restoration; address in-stream fish barriers

For each Freshwater Management Unit (FMU) we must identify:

- our values and vision for freshwater
- environmental outcomes (for each value), attributes (and their baseline and target states); and
- set limits and/or prepare action plans to achieve environmental outcomes.

We must use the best information available including, where practicable complete and scientifically robust data, but not refrain from decision making on the basis of uncertainty.

Monitor and report annually on freshwater (including the data used); pull a synthesis report every five years containing a single ecosystem health score and respond to any deterioration.



NATIONAL OBJECTIVES FRAMEWORK (NOF)

Table 5 – Ammonia (toxicity)

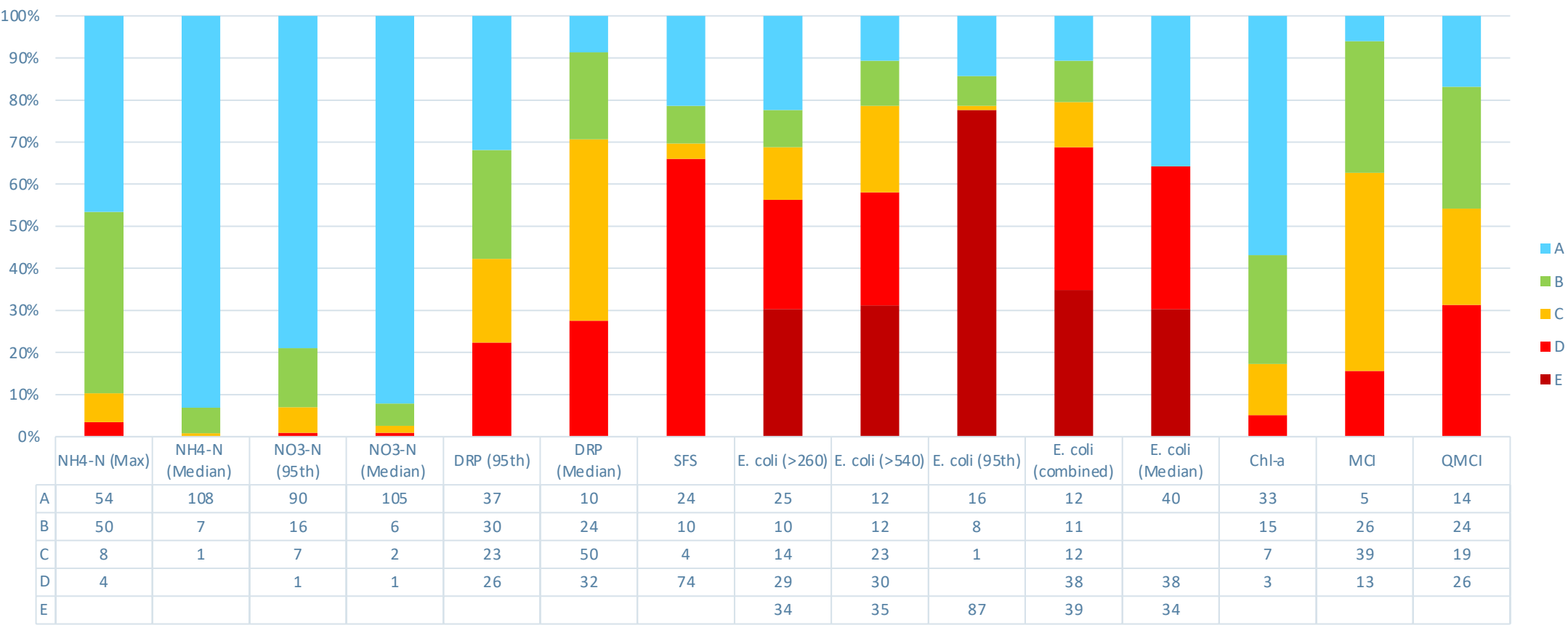
Value (and component)	Ecosystem health (Water quality)	
Freshwater body type	Rivers and lakes	
Attribute unit	mg NH ₄ -N/L (milligrams ammoniacal-nitrogen per litre)	
Attribute band and description	Numeric attribute state	
	Annual median	Annual maximum
A 99% species protection level: No observed effect on any species tested.	≤0.03	≤0.05
B 95% species protection level: Starts impacting occasionally on the 5% most sensitive species.	>0.03 and ≤0.24	>0.05 and ≤0.40
National bottom line	0.24	0.40
C 80% species protection level: Starts impacting regularly on the 20% most sensitive species (reduced survival of most sensitive species).	>0.24 and ≤1.30	>0.40 and ≤2.20
D Starts approaching acute impact level (that is, risk of death) for sensitive species.	>1.30	>2.20

Numeric attribute state is based on pH 8 and temperature of 20°C. Compliance with the numeric attribute states should be undertaken after pH adjustment.

- 22 attributes that provide for identified values (compulsory and non-compulsory)
- Some require limits to be set, others require action plans to address issues.
- Most have a 'national bottom line' set above the 'C' or 'D' band.

CURRENT STATE – SOE SITES

State of Environment Sites - NOF Assessment



LOTS OF WORK TO DO...

- Lots of new regulations
- More consultation and collaboration with tangata whenua, communities and industry
- Greater demand on iwi, Horizons, primary sector and industry, to provide guidance, and much more consent and compliance work
- New and expanded monitoring and reporting requirements (particularly for DO, fish, deposited sediment etc,)
- More data and information collection and sharing
- Establish limits and/or action plans to address water quality issues
- Ready ourselves to notify a plan change by Dec 2024
- Lots of work to do yet to meet with central and local government, iwi/hapū, primary sector reps, stakeholders to work through the details and interpretations, and communicate these with the wider community and write them into policy
- Further changes to come – NPS for indigenous biodiversity, implementing National Planning Standards, RM reform...

HORIZONS HELP AND GUIDANCE

Events and information:

Hui-a-iwi (twice a year) + three-weekly freshwater hui from late Feb 2021

[e-newsletters](#), guidance documents and brochures, social media,

Events: Manawatu River Improvement Festival – Sat 27 February, Rural Games – Fri 12-Sun 14 March, Central Districts Field Days – Thu 18-Sat 20 March, Community and scheme meetings

Check out our website: <https://www.horizons.govt.nz/managing-natural-resources/our-freshwater-future>

Please direct enquiries to info@ourfreshwaterfuture.nz



Oranga Wai | **OUR Freshwater FUTURE**



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