



Notice of Meeting

A meeting of the Infrastructure, Climate Change and Emergency Management Committee will be held in the Council Chamber, 26 Gordon Street, Dannevirke on **Wednesday 21 February 2024** commencing at **1:00pm**.

Bryan Nicholson
Chief Executive

Agenda

1. Welcome and Meeting Opening

2. Apologies

3. Public Forum

A period of up to 30 minutes shall be set aside for a public forum. Each speaker during the public forum section of a meeting may speak for up to five minutes.

Standing Orders may be suspended on a vote of three-quarters of those present to extend the period of public participation or the period any speaker is allowed to speak.

With the permission of the Chairperson, members may ask questions of speakers during the period reserved for public forum. If permitted by the Chairperson, questions by members are to be confined to obtaining information or clarification on matters raised by the speaker.

4. Notification of Items Not on the Agenda

Major items not on the agenda may be dealt with at this meeting if so resolved by the Committee and the Chairperson explains at the meeting at a time when it is open to the public the reason why the item was not listed on the agenda and the reason why discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.

Minor matters not on the agenda relating to the general business of the Committee may be discussed if the Chairperson explains at the beginning of the

meeting, at a time when it is open to the public, that the item will be discussed at that meeting, but no resolution, decision or recommendation may be made in respect of that item except to refer it to a subsequent meeting.

5.	Declarations of Conflicts of Interest in Relation to this Meeting's Items of Business	
6.	Confirmation of Minutes	3
	<i>Recommendation</i>	
	<i>That the minutes of the Infrastructure, Climate Change and Emergency Management Committee meeting held on 13 December 2023 (as circulated) be confirmed as a true and accurate record of the meeting.</i>	
7.	Reports	
7.1	Infrastructure Management Report	7
7.2	Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan	23
7.3	Capital Portfolio Report	53
7.4	Cyclone Gabrielle General Recovery Update	67
7.5	Cyclone Gabrielle Roading Recovery Update	69
8.	Items not on the Agenda Accepted in Accordance with the Procedure Outlined as per Agenda Item 4	
9.	Closure	



Minutes of a meeting of the Infrastructure, Climate Change and Emergency Management Committee held in the Council Chamber, 26 Gordon Street, Dannevirke on Wednesday 13 December 2023 commencing at 1:00 pm.

1. Present

Cr K A Sutherland (Chairperson), Her Worship the Mayor - Mrs T H Collis, Crs E L Peeti-Webber (Deputy Mayor) (attending remotely via Teams), N L Chase, A K Franklin, S M Gilmore, P A Johns, M F Long, S A Wallace and S M Wards

In Attendance

Mr B Nicholson	- Chief Executive
Mr H Featonby	- Group Manager - Infrastructure
Mr M Allingham	- Transport Manager – Infrastructure Group
Mr D Watson	- Manager – Special Projects
Mr P Wimsett	- 3-Waters Transition Manager
Mr R Earp	- 3-Waters Manager
Mr A Desmond	- Capital Projects Manager – Infrastructure Group (via Teams)
Ms J Taylor	- Asset Manager – Infrastructure Group
Mr D Erard	- Delivery Manager - Transport
Mr M Dunn	- Manager – Programmes and Projects
Mr D Cameron	- Recovery Manager
Ms G Wingfield-Smith	- Democracy Support Officer
Mrs A Dunn	- Manager – Democracy Services

2. Welcome and Meeting Opening

The Chairperson welcomed everyone to the meeting.

3. Apologies

There were no apologies.

4. Public Forum

There was no public forum.

5. Notification of Items Not on the Agenda

Nil

6. Declarations of Conflicts of Interest in Relation to this Meeting's Items of Business

Nil

7. Confirmation of Minutes

That the minutes of the Infrastructure, Climate Change and Emergency Management Committee meeting held on 15 November 2023 (as circulated) be confirmed as a true and accurate record of the meeting.

Wallace/Chase

Carried

8. Reports

8.1 Infrastructure Management Report

The Infrastructure, Climate Change and Emergency Management Committee considered the report of the Group Manager – Infrastructure dated 5 December 2023 that provided an update on key activities and items of interest over the period 9 November 2023 to 5 December 2023.

With regard to the speed management programme it was asked that this be included on the agenda for the new year.

That the report from the Group Manager - Infrastructure dated 5 December 2023 concerning the Infrastructure Management Report be received.

Collis/Wards

Carried

8.2 Capital Portfolio Report

The Infrastructure, Climate Change and Emergency Management Committee considered the report of the Manager – Programmes and Projects dated 30 November 2023 that provided an update on the capital programme and key project statuses.

It was asked that the Pahiatua Marae be added to the key stakeholders IAF – Pahiatua Hillcrest school.

With regard to the request to the update of Pahiatua pool it was noted that reports for this project were reported to Community, Development and Wellbeing Committee committee and the repairs were underway to prepare for

the summer season.

That the report from the Manager - Programmes & Projects dated 30 November 2023 concerning the Capital Portfolio Report be received.

Johns/Franklin

Carried

8.3 Cyclone Gabrielle Roothing Recovery

The Infrastructure, Climate Change and Emergency Management Committee considered the report of the Transport Manager dated 4 December 2023 that provide an update on the roading recovery and funding implications for the Cyclone Gabrielle roading recovery.

That the report from the Transport Manager dated 04 December 2023 concerning the Cyclone Gabrielle Roothing Recovery be received.

Gilmore/Long

Carried

8.4 Cyclone Gabrielle General Recovery Update

The Infrastructure, Climate Change and Emergency Management Committee considered the report of the Recovery Manager dated 5 December that provided an update on the Cyclone Gabrielle General Recovery programme.

That the report from the Recovery Manager dated 05 December 2023 concerning the Cyclone Gabrielle General Recovery Update be received.

Wards/Johns

Carried

9. Items not on the Agenda

Nil

There being no further business the Chairperson thanked those present for their attendance and contributions, and declared the meeting closed at 2.27pm.

Chairperson



Report

Date : 14 February 2024

To : Chairperson and Committee Members
Infrastructure, Climate Change and Emergency Management Committee

From : Hamish Featonby
Group Manager - Infrastructure

Subject : **Infrastructure Management Report**

Item No : **7.1**

1. Recommendation

- 1.1 ***That the report from the Group Manager - Infrastructure dated 12 February 2024 concerning the Infrastructure Management Report be received.***

Executive Summary

The infrastructure team are making the most of the settled weather to make progress on the delivery of their respective construction seasons. On reflection, following the one year anniversary of Cyclone Gabrielle, we are proud of the way our teams have adapted to the significant challenges the damage and disruption created but also how they have continued to make progress even through multiple staff, priorities and governance changes.

Our 3 Waters team are facing significant challenges which this report highlights. Most of the issues are not new but the team are facing them head on and working hard to determine the most appropriate and prudent approach to ensure they can satisfy expectations of the multiple stakeholders involved.

The Transport team continue their push to restore the Roding network following the damage created by Cyclone Gabrielle 12 months ago and have achieved a significant amount of extra unplanned and un-resourced work during that time while also performing their business as usual work. This ability to scale up and pivot in response is a huge benefit of the alliance delivery model but also credit to the Downer team for their support in mobilising in the face of challenges across their whole North Island East Coast business unit.

Solid Waste continues to improve its delivery of the transfer stations with continued efficiency improvements as well as a focus on a tidier more visually maintained set of sites. All this while the transfer station staff settle into their new roles as Council employees rather than contractors. A near miss at the Dannevirke Transfer Station occurred recently when an incorrectly disposed of battery ended up in the 'pit' as opposed to the battery bin and it caught fire there. Staff noticed in time and managed to diffuse the situation with no additional damage done but to their credit used the situation as an opportunity for a Communications piece to remind the public of the proper battery disposal process and the free drop off locations provided.

2. Reason for the Report

- 2.1 This report is to update the Infrastructure, Climate Change and Emergency Management Committee on key activities and items of interest over the period 6 December 2023 to 9 February 2024.

3. Transport

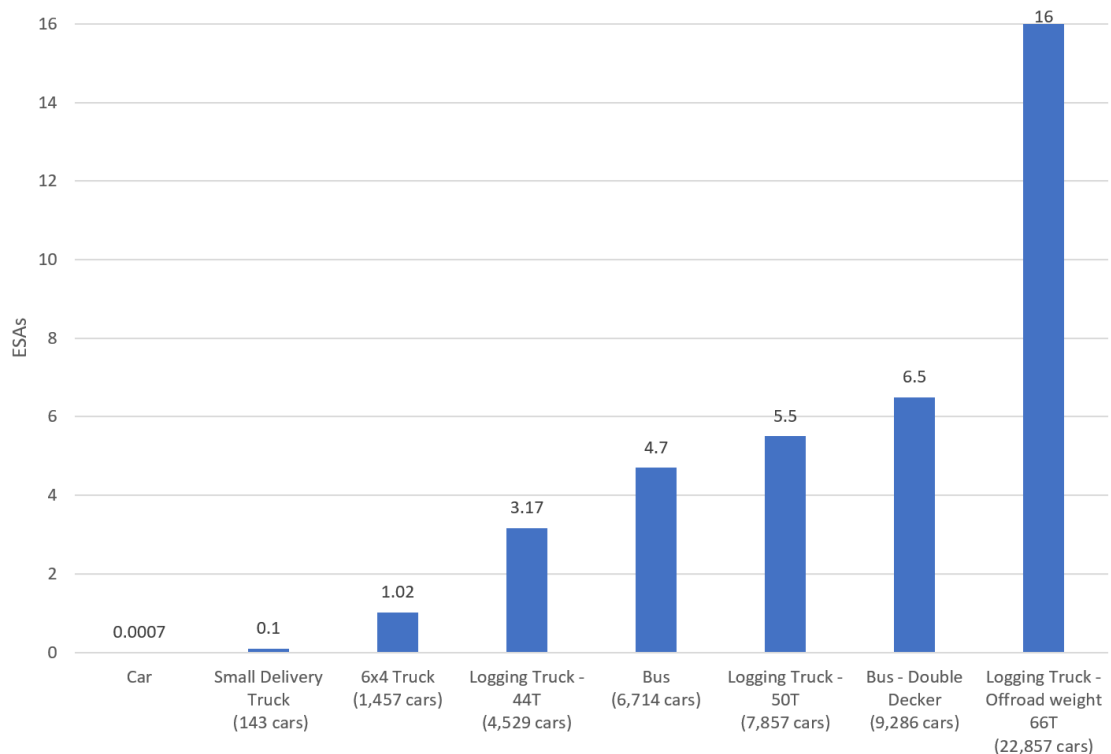
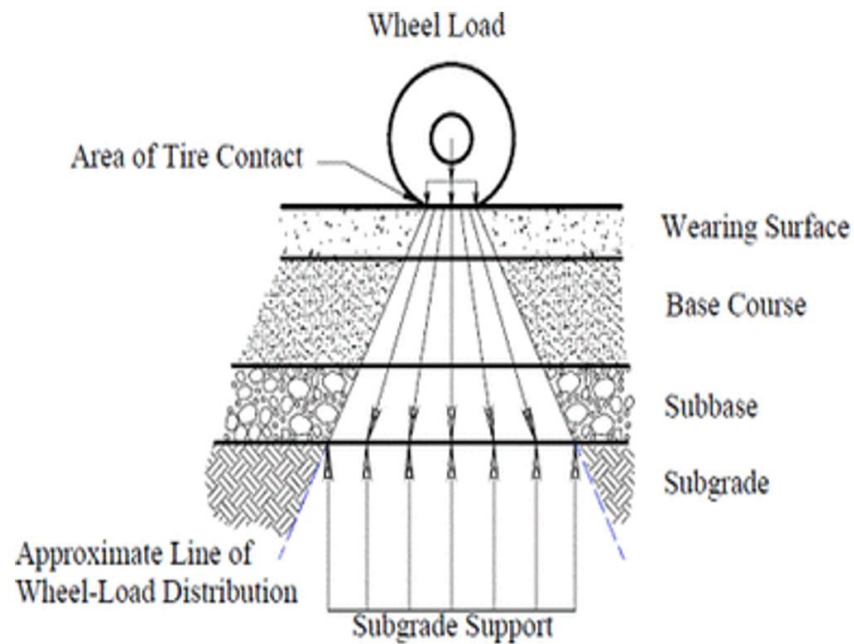
3.1 Management Overview

We have hit the ground running in 2024 with several key projects and activities starting while continuing to progress with others. Key projects we have started are the 2x Dannevirke roundabout safety improvement/rehabilitations, utilising the school holiday period to minimise disruption to the community. The reseal programme is expected to be completed by the end of March. We continue to make great progress on the Route 52 project and the cyclone recovery. Now with the contractor panel in place to provide extra resource, the team are focused on keeping up the momentum to utilise the cyclone funding as much as practically possible. Maintenance activities continue to be carried out such as the pre-reseal repairs which are nearing completion to keep ahead of the reseal team. Now the pavement maintenance team can focus on the high priority pavement maintenance repairs across the network. The heavy vegetation programme is programmed to begin in February.

- 3.1.1 There has been a fatality recorded this month on the network and this is being reviewed for any remedial actions that may be required.
- 3.1.2 The workshop on the Infrastructure Strategy noted the requirement to focus on "Asset Preservation" and the following slide was discussed regarding the consumption of our pavement assets and included in our report as a discussion point on the changes in traffic on our network.
- 3.1.3 Safety and temporary traffic management has been a focus over the month with the safety of staff and road users an important aspect to be reiterated at the beginning of the year to ensure everyone is refreshed aware of its significance.
- 3.1.4 In conversations in previous meetings usage of the road network has been brought up a couple of times. The following explains the theory behind how roads are 'consumed' more by the heavier vehicles than the light ones.

As a vehicle travels over the road the loading of its weight gets transmitted into the different layers that make up the road. If any of the layers are substandard or have defects such as potholes that allow water in, then damage done by vehicles is exacerbated.

Research has defined a standard vehicle axle load and anything over that causes damage (8.2tons = 1 ESA). An ESA over 1 “consumes” the road structure with anything under 1 causing little to no damage.



Category	23-24 Budget \$	YTD Spend \$	Committed Forecast Spend	Unallocated / Unspent	Commentary
Transport - Maintenance	\$ 8,394,390.99	\$ 5,730,670.30	\$ 2,652,475.39	\$ 11,245.30	On target to spend road maintenance budget. We have reduced unsealed road metalling due to the weather and have forecasted for this to increase as we move into winter. However, unsealed road grading will continue. Road patch repairs such as stabilisation and dig out repairs are the priority in sealed pavement maintenance. 13,100m2 of patch repairs is forecasted over the next 3 months. These m2 quantities can be based on the type of repair that is required.
Transport - Renewals	\$ 7,423,484.04	\$ 1,697,196.84	\$ 5,709,074.73	\$ 17,212.47	The Stairs Street roundabout has been completed. The Queen Street roundabout planned to start on the 7th February with a road closure in place for 4 weeks. Closure on the Queen Street roundabout is longer than Stairs Street due to extra pavement repair work required. The reseal programme started after the Christmas break with 25% of the programme completed in January. Reseal programme forecast completion is end of March.
Transport - R52	\$ 5,093,229.20	\$ 1,497,698.57	\$ 3,582,429.11	\$ 13,101.51	The Route 52 project is on track to achieve its 2023/24 objectives. The project has gained another \$2m to progress additional slope stabilisation works and safety improvements, which will be completed in the early months of the 24/25 FY.
Transport - Recovery	\$ 35,448,089.12	\$ 13,260,226.85	\$ 14,928,898.17	\$ 7,258,964.10	Multiple High Complexity Designs are coming online, which will see acceleration of expenditure in the remaining months of 2023/24 FY. We are starting to discuss with NZTA the possibility of extending the 100% FAR for initial response into the 2024/25 FY.

4. 3-Waters

- 4.1 **Water Management.** Weekly meetings have occurred since December 2023 to review the supply and demand of water in each of the Tararua towns. It is very pleasing that Dannevirke has not had any water restrictions imposed this summer to date and Officers would like to thank the Dannevirke community for using water wisely. Increased demand in both Eketāhuna and Pahiatua have resulted in Level 1 restrictions, Woodville is presently at Level 2 due to increased demand and low river levels reducing available abstraction. Akitio remains on Level 5 restrictions and will do so until the end of the summer.
- 4.2 **Electronic Monitoring.** January saw the contract for the support of all Tararua's electronic plant monitoring systems transferring to Crossman Richards, the tender winner for the SCADA upgrade project. The operations team have been impressed by the level of service provided by the new supplier with an increase in data enabling better decisions to be made in a timelier manner.
- 4.3 **Pahiatua Water Treatment Plant Intake.** A major overhaul of the intake for the Pahiatua Water Treatment Plant has commenced with the first of two pumps, Pump#1, having been replaced after it failed. Pump#2 will be inspected in late summer, early autumn once river levels have increased. Work has also commenced on the fabrication of a more fit for purpose stainless steel manifold.
- 4.4 **Dannevirke water supply intake.** Tatana Contracting have completed an extensive condition assessment of the Dannevirke intake gallery structure to the syphon – no collapse or major root intrusions were identified, and the pipe work was found to be in generally good condition. The final report has been passed to Assets Management Team for review and recording in RAMM.
- 4.5 **Norsewood Water Treatment Plant.** The installation of a new plant has been delayed due to contractual changes. Consequently, this project has been listed on GETS Government Electronic Tender Service and closed on the 8 February 2024. It is expected that a contract will be signed in February and the work will be completed this financial year.
- 4.6 **Health and Safety.** Environmental health surveys have been undertaken at both Dannevirke and Pahiatua to identify the possible causes of the corrosion that is evident in both plants.
- 4.7 **Pongaroa Water Treatment Plant.** Preparation is underway to refurbish the Pongaroa intake filtration structure including refurbishment of the inlet diaphragm valve, media and nozzles. TDC is completing this on behalf of the rural society as they are not adequately resourced to undertake this work.

Operations - Wastewater

- 4.8 **Dannevirke WWTP PLC (Program Logic Controller) Replacement.** This project is nearing implementation stage - power will be connected and functional testing completed in early February. This has been a particularly difficult project as no record of control logic mapping exists. Preventative maintenance has never been completed owing to the extremely poor condition of the MCB cabinets. The old PLC is 4th generation technology, is over 25 years old and has not been supported for at least 10 years.
- 4.9 **Pahiatua WWTP.** Coagulant chemical trials are underway in an effort to use a safer, less costly, coagulant and the sludge press polymer pump and wavepress main bearings are being replaced.
- 4.10 **Woodville WWTP.** Due to the absence of a sludge handling capability and a poorly designed treatment plant sludge/solids have not been removed from the effluent stream for many years. The current process is inadequate and with the warmer temperatures the solids loading is now becoming an issue overloading the current system. Until a permanent solution can be developed and implemented Pond#2 has been isolated and is now being utilised solely as a solids holding facility to ensure the solids are not being continuously recycled.
- 4.11 **Project Delivery.** Commissioning of the new Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF) at the Dannevirke Wastewater Treatment Plant is almost complete, and the official opening of the new plant will occur shortly.

Asset Management

- 4.12 The development of a road map to manage inflow and infiltration (I&I) has commenced. A TDC I&I Management – Current Situation Report with recommendations is expected to be delivered this month by AssetLife who have been contracted to support the 3 Waters Team on developing a I&I strategy.

Consents and Compliance

- 4.13 **Eketahuna Wastewater Treatment Site.** The Horizons Regional Council (HRC) Compliance Officer, the Team Leader Consents and Monitoring and local iwi conducted an inspection of the Eketāhuna Wetlands construction site on Tuesday 5th December 2023. This site compliance inspection arose from the Annual Compliance Report (2022 – 2023) which contained several Significant Non-compliances. These were in relation to the earthworks and the construction of the wetlands where a series of consent conditions were not met and HRC was not notified or consulted prior to the commencement of the work which started in January 2023.

A new set of consents was granted on 26 July 2021 for Eketāhuna's wastewater treatment to regulate the upgrade and operation of the wastewater treatment

system – including discharges to air, water, land, and earthworks, utilising a series of conditions:

- That an RFP be prepared, and the treatment plant be upgraded.
- The works be completed within 18 months of the commencement of this consent (being January 2023).
- Vertical and surface flow wetland treatment be completed no later than 1 July 2024.
- That pipework be laid to a new discharge point and a discharge structure built.
- That the treatment process includes disinfection (UV) and measurement of the inlet and outlet flows.

The following areas of non-compliance were identified in the 2022/2023 Eketāhuna report:

The treatment plant upgrade has not been completed within 18 months of the commencement of the consent as specified.

Earthworks for the wetland treatment began on the 9 January 2023 and paused in May in line with consent requirements. However,

- Twenty days prior to the earthworks commencing in January - a copy of the design and specifications of all works prepared by a qualified engineer and including an Erosion and Sediment Control plan should have been submitted to HRC - this was not done. In addition, HRC should have been notified in advance of the commencement of works, but this did not occur.
- The discharge point has not been relocated within the specified timeframe.
- The 'Recreational Use survey, pond leakage rate investigations and the impacts of Infill and Infiltration (due 2022) have not been completed. All investigations are now underway.
- Not all sampling for macroinvertebrates and periphyton between January and April could be conducted due to Cyclone Gabrielle and other flood events which prevented samples from being taken at the specific sites with high river levels. Sampling January to April 2024 is currently underway.
- The wastewater discharge from the Eketāhuna site exceeded Ammoniacal-Nitrogen, total suspended solids, dissolved reactive phosphates (DRP) and E. coli levels. Effluent breaches of this nature could result in prosecution and thus highlights a requirement for treatment prior to wetland discharge. Future treatment at the Eketāhuna site will need to effectively reduce these contaminants.
- UV disinfection is not installed at Eketāhuna, consequently, E.coli counts are not acceptable.
- Failure to continuously monitor dissolved oxygen (DO) in the ponds. The cost of implementing DO monitoring at Eketāhuna which is currently without a treatment process - would thus be reduced with facilities in place.
- Non compliances have not been adequately notified to HRC. This is expected to be more effectively managed by implementation of resource consent and monitoring databases, CS-Vue and Water Outlook.

SCP Report Assessment / Site Visit

- 4.14 A further site visit was conducted on the 30 January 2024 to review the Erosion Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) provided by Tonkin and Taylor and to inspect the remedial works directed by HRC on the 5 December 2023. Further deficiencies were noted during this inspection and as a result HRC in consultation with iwi partners have issued TDC two abatement notices and two infringement notices:

First Abatement Notice, to be served under s322(1)(a) RMA requiring TDC to cease any further unauthorised works Land Disturbance at the Eketāhuna WWTP.

Second Abatement Notice, to be served under s322(1)(b)RMA will require TDC undertake ecological and cultural monitoring of the Makakahi River lead by Ngati Kahungunu Ki Tamaki Nui a Rua and Rangitane O Tamaki Nui-a-Rua; there will be additional conditions to this notice requiring TDC to allow the aforementioned Iwi to undertake cultural and ecological monitoring during the wetland construction and TDC will cover any fair and reasonable costs for this work.

First Infringement Notice, to be served under s9(2) RMA for the illegal use of land.

Second Infringement Notice, to be served under s15(1)(b) RMA for the unauthorised discharge of a contaminant (sediment) where that contaminant may enter water.

HRC advised TDC that any subsequent breach of the abatement notices would constitute further offending under the RMA that would result in further enforcement and potentially an escalation in the level of that enforcement.

Pongaroa Wastewater Treatment Site


- 4.15 HRC conducted an annual compliance assessment for the Pongaroa Wastewater Treatment Plant site. The outcome of this assessment was a Significant Non-Compliance. This relates to the failure to meet requirements and discharge standards specified under conditions 2,4,5,6,13(k) (l) and (m) and 23 for (1 July 2021 to 30 June 2023) of the consent.

The Pongaroa discharge consent expired in April 2019. A renewal consent application was prepared by WSP in 2019 and is on-hold pending a section 92 information request to clarify treatment process for Pongaroa and approval from Iwi to progress the application.

On 9 January 2024 HRC issued TDC a formal warning for contravening Section 15(1)(a) of the Resource Management Act 1991 for not completing the implementation of the proposed additions and modifications to the Pongaroa Sewage Treatment Plant by 30 April 2010.

Condition 4:

Formal Warning



To: Tararua District Council

Address: Tararua District Council
PO Box 115
Dannevirke 4942

Date of Birth: N/A

You are considered to have contravened the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) as follows:

Section of RMA Contravened: 15(1)(a)

Nature of Breach Resulting in Formal Warning:

Resource Consent ATH-2009010468.00 Condition 4 states;

By 30 April 2010 the Permit Holder shall have completed the implementation of the proposed additions and modifications to the Pongaroa Sewage Treatment Plant in accordance with the document entitled "Tararua District Council Pongaroa Sewage Treatment Plant Assessment of Environmental Effects to accompany Resource Consent Application 102885". This includes:

- a. *install AquaMats in the first oxidation pond;*
- b. *include a UV treatment system downstream of the second oxidation pond;*
- c. *install a rock filter at the outlet point of the Pongaroa River.*

Tararua District Council has not installed the required upgrades as prescribed in the above condition sub-parts (a) and (b).

Shortly TDC will meet with Iwi, HRC compliance staff and a wastewater specialist to identify and discuss possible options to address the situation at Pongaroa. This is likely to include either an amended or new consent application should it be agreed that the treatment previously proposed is no longer appropriate for the situation in Pongaroa. TDC has been advised that should any upgrades required by a new consent not be completed that further enforcement action will occur.

Norsewood Wastewater Treatment Site

- 4.16 As reported previously, a new consent application was lodged in 2018 to renew the Norsewood wastewater discharge consent. The current consent is operating under the RMA Section 124 existing use protection rights and like the Pongaroa wastewater consent the application is on hold - pending a Section 92 request. The situation at Norsewood is the same as for Pongaroa. To proceed with the renewal application further information is required to identify the best treatment process to be implemented at the site.

The Annual compliance assessment done by HRC for the 2016/17 compliance year noted that Condition 6: Clarifier and Tephra filter beds were not in use within required timeframes (1 September 2016). In this report the Norsewood Wastewater treatment site received an overall Non-Compliance rating. Regional Council compliance officers inspected the Norsewood site again last year and have noted that there is no clarifier at the site and the tephra filter is not operational and hasn't been commissioned due to there being no infrastructure. The upgrade

at Norsewood was put on hold pending the outcome of the wastewater centralisation review. The 2022/2023 HRC Horizons assessment deems Condition 6 to be a 'Significant Non-Compliance' which will likely result in enforcement action.

The median daily discharge volume at Norsewood was exceeded in the 2022 – 2023 compliance year. Discharge volumes were likely influenced by significant rainfall events including cyclone Gabrielle earlier in 2023. Having an effective treatment process in place at Norsewood will likely help to better manage the discharge volumes from the site.

Ormondville Wastewater Treatment Site

- 4.17 The Ormondville wastewater consent is due for renewal in 2026. The TDC Wastewater Treatment strategy recommends centralising wastewater treatment across the Tararua District and included an option to treat waste from Ormondville at the Norsewood wastewater treatment plant. This would require the installation of a pipeline to transport the wastewater to the Norsewood treatment plant site. The Tararua District Council now have an opportunity to decide if it will install a new treatment plant at the Ormondville site or alternatively whether the water will be piped to Norsewood for treatment.

Akitio Water Shortage

Over the Christmas, New Year period the Akitio Water Treatment Plant was not able to supply enough water to meet the demand of the residents and holiday makers residing at the beach. The first reports of interruption to the water supply were made on the 27 December 2023 and then again on the 30 December 2023. On investigation it appeared an airlock had occurred that had prevented water from filling the lower water tanks fast enough to ensure adequate supply for the residents of Akitio.

In 2023 improvements were made to the intake area in the vicinity of the spring and two additional 30,000 litre tanks were installed at the top of the hill above the settlement to replace the existing concrete tank which was in very poor condition and to increase the volume of stored water for high demand periods such as Christmas and New Year. In anticipation of high demand over the period a Total Outdoor Ban was put in place for Akitio on 1 December.

TDC Response

To ensure that adequate water was available for drinking and essential hygiene a water tanker and bottled water were made available to residents and holiday makers in Akitio on Wednesday 3 January 2024. The remaining unused tanker water was used to top up the treated water tanks. More bottled water was provided to Akitio residents on Friday 5 January and Sunday 7 January.

To identify the cause of the disruption the provision of water to the community was shut down for 10 hours on the evening of the 5 January 2024 to allow the system to replenish overnight. In addition, a minor leak was repaired and four porta loos were located to the village after the Council beach toilets were unable to cope with demand.

In order to keep the Akitio residents informed daily facebook posts were posted and two local residents were regularly contacted to provide first hand information and to convey messages to community.

Causes of the Water Supply Disruption

A number of factors appear to have led to this situation including:

- A power cut on the 22 December 2023 which meant that the Water Treatment Plant (WTP) was not operating whilst there was no power reducing the volume of stored treated water.
- A significant leak in the pipe between the WTP and the top two storage tanks that was not located until after the main holiday period.
- Not all residents having a tank as per the TDC Water Bylaw, or they have a tank but it is only plumbed to the kitchen and toilet/bathroom are off the main supply. The tanks are there to serve as buffers to allow the system to catch up so direct connections reduce the efficacy of the system.
- Inadequate water in the spring meaning that the WTP could not process water quickly enough to supply the increased demand.
- Air locks in the lines, possibly caused by the power outage, meant the water was not flowing smoothly through the series of TDC tanks to top up homeowners' tanks.
- The tanks are not fenced enabling residents to access them and change settings as they deem necessary.

Remediation Actions

To address this situation several tasks have yet to be completed:

- Flow meters installed in the settlement to monitor water consumption.
- Replacement of three concrete tanks.
- A letter from TDC to each Akitio homeowner reminding them of the requirement to have at least a 5000-litre tank as specified by the TDC Water Bylaw. In addition, that all taps in their home must be plumbed into this tank, not just the kitchen.

- An investigation into the status of the lower two tanks (just about the settlement).

Dannevirke Impounded Supply Programme of Work

- 4.18 Given that the Impounded Supply is no longer being repaired under urgency and any work has been delayed until the 2024/25 construction season a programme review has commenced to confirm that the remediation approach chosen remains the most appropriate and cost effective. This review will include reassessing the stability of the Impounded Supply utilising the data that has been collected since repairs were completed in June 2023. Because of the Programme Review the installation of the kliptanks and signing the contract for a Pre-Treatment Plant have been put on hold.

The full results of the geological investigation have yet to be received and Tonkin and Taylor have recently recommended that another borehole needs to be drilled and piezometers installed to increase the confidence level of any advice they end up giving. This is in addition to the two boreholes that have already been completed and associated piezometers installed. Hence, TDC is still not in a position to quantify what the total cost of the remediation works might be as that engineering guidance has not been delivered yet.

Stage 2 Geological Investigation Update

Eastern Dam Embankment. Analysis so far has confirmed that a stabilisation and drainage berm is needed to address slight non-compliances for three considerations – long-term static stability, Operating Basis Earthquake (OBE) stability, and post-earthquake stability.

This assessment could be worsened if the New Zealand National Seismic Hazard Modem (NSHM) 2022 accelerations were considered (albeit considering NSHM 2022 is not recommended by MBIE at this time) or depending on technical assumptions about cyclic softening. Although non-compliant, these issues are much less concerning than the observed ongoing internal erosion mechanism.

Western Reservoir Rim. There is no direct evidence of a softened surface being present, but Tonkin and Taylor have encountered a softened surface in similar materials at other locations on other projects. Based on the above, Tonkin and Taylor consider that there is *unlikely* to be a softened surface present, but the *consequences if present could be substantial* (meaning likely expensive to remediate).

Tonkin and Taylor have taken sensitivity analyses of the current information as far forward as possible based on the current data collected. To be able to eliminate / confirm the risk of a softened surface, Tonkin and Taylor would need complete another borehole and install another set of piezometers.

Internal Erosion - subsoil outlet pipe / eastern dam embankment fill / foundations. Tonkin and Taylor have received the Stage 2 lab data, however, it has yet to be

analysed and interpreted to quantify the actual risks and identify potential mitigation measures.

Fixing the upstream lining and drainage systems will mitigate this risk in most situations. The situations that would be of residual concern are:

- Risk of internal erosion along the pipe / through the eastern dam embankment progressing to a dam break if the lining system is damaged in the Safety Evaluation Earthquake (SEE). The reservoir is expected to be fully dewatered through the subsoil outlet pipe network within three days with only a few metres penetration of water pressures seeping into the dam embankment - so the dam only needs to remain intact for a short time. The SEE is an extreme event (1 in 2,500-year AEP event for a Medium PIC dam), where damage is expected but designed to avoid progressing to a dam break.
- Risk that the eastern dam embankment and subsoil outlet pipe backfill has been significantly undermined due to the current liner, subgrade, and subsoil network deterioration. There is no clear evidence that this has occurred, but it will remain an unavoidable risk until the reservoir is dewatered and geomembrane removed to enable direct inspection.

Staff are liaising with Tonkin and Taylor to confirm when they will be able to deliver the Stage 2 Geological Investigation Analysis and Interpretation report and final Potential Impact Classification Report which are two of the key inputs to estimating the final cost of repairing the Impounded Supply.

Project Manager

A Project Manager from WSP commenced working with TDC on 30 January 2024 to deliver the projects linked to the Impounded Supply remediation works with the priority being the 6 mega litre treated water storage tank.

5. Solid Waste

5.1 Operational Activities

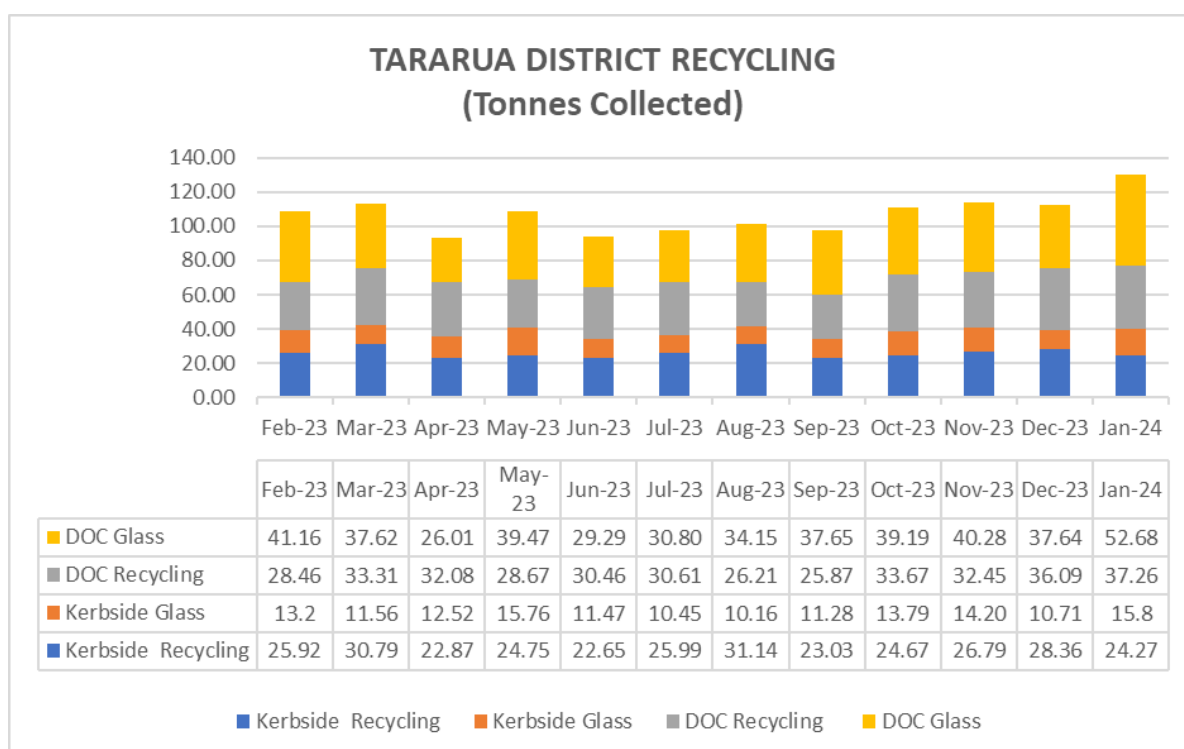
Budget/Activity	
Refuse Transfer Stations (RTS Sites)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Transfer Stations continue to run smoothly, and on our way back to normal from extremely busy Christmas/New Year peak volumes.- Staff actively clearing stockpiles with outgoing loads of Green Waste, E-Waste, Gas Bottles, as well as brush cutting & spraying vegetation at all sites.- Health & Safety – Working with H&S Consultant to write our Traffic Management Plans, Risk Registers and Contractor

Budget/Activity	
	<p>Inductions. This is a work in progress, estimated completion date end of March.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pahiatua RTS has had no further break ins since 23rd December, three separate offenders have now been charged. - Eketāhuna & Woodville RTS sites have had no activity during this period. - <u>DECEMBER:</u> Waste diverted from landfill 3,450kg Volume of contaminated recycling 1,580kg - <u>JANUARY:</u> Waste diverted from landfill 4,500kg Volume of contaminated recycling 2,640kg
Recycle Drop-off Centres (DOC Sites)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Woodville Recycle Centre is proving to be a challenge with illegal rubbish dumping. Staff have cleaned this site many times over December/January. Installation of new cameras should combat this. - All other Recycle centres going well.
Kerbside Recycling Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Services continue with no reported issues or complaints. - Participation rates in kerbside services have increased, but this is typical over peak periods. - Kerbside Glass collection for January was a record 15.80 Tonne.

5.2 Operational Projects

Project	Status	Estimated Cost	Expected Completion	Comments
Waste Management & Minimisation Plan Review			APR 24	Draft WMMP being presented to adopt then ready for public consultation

5.3 Waste Minimisation



Attachments

Nil.



Report

Date : 14 February 2024

To : Chairperson and Committee Members
Infrastructure, Climate Change and Emergency Management Committee

From : Mark Allingham
Transport Manager

Subject : **Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan**

Item No : **7.2**

1. Recommendation

- 1.1 *That the report from the Transport Manager dated 11 February 2024 concerning the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan be received.*
- 1.2 *That the DRAFT Waste Management and Minimisation Plan be received.*
- 1.3 *That the DRAFT Waste Management and Minimisation Plan be consulted on in accordance with the “special consultative procedure” (section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002).*

Executive Summary

A Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) is the plan for the six years as set out in the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. The legislation enables councils to use various tools to influence, promote and implement measures to manage and minimise waste. The WMMP is intended to be the guiding document for council to promote and achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the Tararua District.

WMMPs must be reviewed at least every six years. The Ministry for the Environment keeps track of when all councils' WMMP reviews are completed. Not keeping to the statutory timeframes for a WMMP review may result in a council's waste levy funding payments being withheld under section 33 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA).

Following the WMMP Plan and the Long-term Plan (LTP) process Council has the intention to conduct a review under Section 17A of the Local Government Act (2002). These are required to be conducted under certain circumstances (e.g., where significant changes to service

levels are proposed) and must be done at six-yearly intervals. Council must review the cost-effectiveness of current arrangements for meeting the needs of communities within its district for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions.

Compared to other districts, Tararua doesn't send that much waste to landfill – and a lot of the waste that does go to landfill comes from householders (nearly 70%), due to a high rural population and not many large commercial operations. Therefore, any change in services has a strong effect on urban householders and the consultation will ensure that their desires and ideas are captured into the final document.

The report recommendations enable the continuation of the processes to finalise the WMMP following consultation and revision.

2. Reason for the Report

2.1 As per the WMMP development process the draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan must be received and consulted on in accordance with the “special consultative procedure” (section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002).

2.2 The receiving of the WMMP and going to consultation is the next steps in the process to finalisation and adoption of the WMMP thus allowing council to agree to proceed with the new Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

3. Background

3.1 At the meeting of the Infrastructure, Climate Change and Emergency Management Committee (ICCEM) on 16 August 2023, the committee resolved to note the 31 July 2023 draft Waste Assessment.

3.2 At the November 9th ICCEM Meeting Council received the Waste Assessment Plan and the Medical Officer of Health feedback obtained on 29 August 2023. The council further resolved to agree to proceed with a new Waste Management and Minimisation Plan in accordance with section 50(3) of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.

4. Description

4.1 The WMMP sets out Council's plans to minimise and manage the waste in our district. Council has a key role in collecting, sorting and transferring waste, but we will need to work in partnership with our community, businesses and industry to achieve our goals.

4.2 The plan considers where we are now (with support from the waste assessment), where we want to go, (based on workshops and elected guidance) and how we are going to get there (based in the summary of actions and proposed methods for achieving waste management and minimisation).

4.3 Addressing the future demands and gaps is a key focus of the WMMP with focus areas such as providing the four transfer stations in the district while increasing mana whenua involvement in waste management and minimisation.

4.4 Other areas that are likely to change due to future regulation and policy include:

- The way information about waste is collected and monitored
- The New Zealand Waste Strategy
- Reviews of legislation like the Waste Minimisation Act
- More investment in facilities to manage our waste within New Zealand

5. Significance Assessment & Consultation

5.1 WMMPs are subject to the special consultative procedure requirements set out in section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002, a requirement set out in the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, Part 4, sections 44 and 50(3)

5.2 Consultation will therefore be carried out in conjunction with other consultations underway – timed to ensure the public is not overloaded with multiple consultations at once and to ensure Council staff resource is available.

6. Conclusion

6.1 As the consultation, decision-making and final review is yet to be undertaken there is still ability to further refine the WMMP based on feedback as required during the process and adoption through a “special consultative procedure” (Section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002). The revisions to the draft WMMP arising from consultation will be incorporated into the document before the formal council adoption and finalisation of the plan.

6.2 The recommendations contained within this report enables the continuation of the processes to finalise the WMMP.

Attachments

1. [2023 DRAFT Waste Management and Minimisation Plan](#)

2023

DRAFT Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

Prepared by Tararua District Council and
Eunomia Consulting

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October 2023

Prepared Lisa [Eunomia]

November 2023

**Reviewed Jo Nelson, Mark
Allingham**

February 2014

Council Review

Contents

Introduction	1
A new plan for our community	1
The structure of our plan	1
1.0 Where are we now?	2
1.1 What informs our plan?	2
1.2 A new waste strategy	3
1.3 Taranua’s current waste situation	4
1.4 Future demands and gaps	4
2.0 Where do we want to go?	6
2.1 Our vision for the future	6
3.0 How will we get there?	8
3.1 Council’s intended role	8
3.2 Summary of actions and proposed methods for achieving waste management and minimisation	8
3.3 Monitoring evaluating and reporting progress	19
Supporting information	20
A.1.0 Glossary of Terms	21

Introduction

A new plan for our community

This Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) sets out Council's plans to minimise and manage the waste in our district. Council has a key role in collecting, sorting and transferring waste, but we will need to work in partnership with our community, businesses and industry to achieve our goals.

Managing waste and ensuring good outcomes for the community can be a complex task. We need to look after the environment, take care of people's health, and make sure that this is done at an acceptable cost to the community. To achieve these outcomes will require all parts of the community to work together.

The Council has a statutory role in managing waste – we are required under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within Tararua. One of the keyways we do this is to adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP). We also have obligations under the Health Act 1956 to ensure that our waste management systems protect public health.

This WMMP sets the priorities and strategic framework for managing waste in Tararua. Once the plan is adopted, the actions will be carried forward into our long term and annual plans to ensure we have the resources to deliver the plan's goals and objectives.

In line with the requirement of section 50 of the WMA, our WMMP needs to be reviewed at least every six years after its adoption. Many of the actions from the previous WMMP have been completed, and in particular the areas of waste minimisation education and community engagement.

The structure of our plan

This plan is in three parts.

Where are we now: This part contains the background information that has informed the development of our WMMP. Most of this information is contained in the Waste Assessment, which is included in Part C.

, where we want to go: This contains the core elements of the strategy including vision, goals, objectives, and targets. It essentially sets out what we are aiming to achieve, and the broad framework for working towards the vision.

How are we going to get there: The action plan set out the proposed specific actions to be taken to achieve the goals, objectives, and targets set out in Part A. Part B also sets out how we will monitor and report on our actions and how they will be funded.

1.0 Where are we now?

- The Tararua district sent nearly 6,000 tonnes of waste to landfill last year – 311 kg per person living in Tararua
- Nearly half of this was made up equally of timber and food/garden waste – two materials that shouldn't go to landfill. Most of these materials could instead be used for a range of other useful purposes
- Overall half of the waste we send to landfill could have been recycled, composted, or reused in some way
- Most of the waste comes from households – either rubbish collected at the kerbside, or taken to one of the transfer stations
- Nearly half of the rubbish collected at the kerbside is food or garden waste

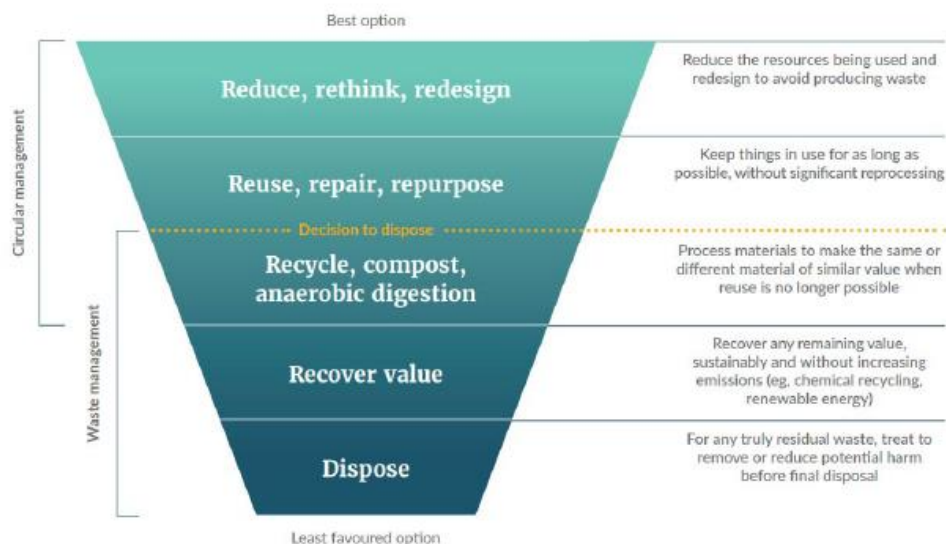
1.1 What informs our plan?

The plan must meet requirements set out in the Waste Minimisation Act, including to:

- Consider the 'Waste Hierarchy' which sets priorities for how we should manage waste (see figure 1)
- Ensure waste does not create a 'nuisance'
- 'Have regard to' Te rautaki para and other key government policies, which emphasise a circular economy for waste
- Consider the outcomes of the 'Tararua District Waste Assessment'
- Follow the Special Consultative Procedure set out in the Local Government Act (2002).

The waste hierarchy

The 'waste hierarchy' refers to the idea that reducing, reusing, recycling and recovering waste is preferable to disposal (which in New Zealand usually means a landfill). The waste hierarchy can be shown like this:



Source: www.mfe.govt.nz

Other relevant strategies and plans

As well as aligning to Council's LTP and Annual Plans, the WMMP must also support or align with other strategies and plans. Most importantly, this includes Te rautaki para (the New Zealand waste strategy).

Te rautaki para has a clear circular economy focus – this means that instead of the more commonplace process of making something, using it, and then either recycling it or sending it to landfill – we manage things in a circular way, as the diagram below shows.



Source: www.mfe.govt.nz

1.2 A new waste strategy

Since Tararua's last WMMP was adopted, in 2018, central government has made progress on a number of waste issues:

- A new national waste strategy has been adopted, in 2023 – Te rautaki para – with a focus on a 'circular economy'
- New Zealand's first emissions reduction plan has been completed, with the second in development – this has implications for waste, as organic waste like food and garden waste going to landfill creates greenhouse gas emissions
- Legislation relating to waste is under review
- The landfill levy has been increased, and applies to a wider range of landfills than previously
- Rules have been introduced for household kerbside collections (Feb, 2024), known as 'kerbside standardisation' – this puts certain requirements on Council relating to provision of household kerbside recycling and food scraps collections (by 2030)
- Standards have also been set relating to how well household kerbside collections perform
- A number of 'product stewardship' programmes are being developed for things like tyres, farm plastics and chemicals, and e-waste (amongst others)
- Many products have been banned completely, such as plastic supermarket bags and produce bags

Many of these changes have significant implications for the way that we manage our waste in Tararua, and are going to mean changes to the way we have done things in the past.

1.3 Tararua's current waste situation

Last year, the Tararua district sent nearly 6,000 tonnes of waste to the landfill near Waipukurau; an average of 311 kilograms per person. A small amount, which is collected by a private waste company, went to a different landfill for disposal. Some materials were diverted from landfill like garden waste, and recycling like glass bottles and jars, paper and cardboard, metal and plastic containers.

Most of the rubbish sent to landfill is either collected from householders at the kerbside, or is taken to a transfer station (like at Dannevirke or Pahiatua) by residents and then goes to landfill from there. About a third of the rubbish comes from other sources, like the businesses in the district or from construction projects.

Nearly half of the rubbish the district sent to landfill shouldn't have gone there – about a quarter of it was garden waste or food scraps that could have been composted, and another quarter could have been recycled through the recycling collection or at transfer stations.

Nearly half of the rubbish that is collected in kerbside collections is garden waste or food scraps – and nearly another quarter could have been recycled.

Organic waste (food scraps, garden waste, cardboard, timber, etc) going to landfill creates greenhouse gases, and much of this could instead be made into a useful product.

There is also a lot of construction waste and concrete/rubble sent to landfill, which could potentially be reused or used as fill.

Audits of the rubbish coming into the transfer stations, and then going to landfill, tells us where these waste materials are coming from. Most of the food scraps and garden waste going to landfill gets there through household kerbside rubbish collections – and most of the rest is delivered directly to a transfer station by a resident. Most of the recycling going to landfill also gets there from households, either through kerbside collections or direct to a transfer station; although some of the recycling is from commercial sources. Most of the rubble/cleanfill, timber, and plasterboard is from the construction sector.

However, a large part of what is going to landfill could be managed in other ways like recycling and composting.

1.4 Future demands and gaps

Like the rest of New Zealand, waste quantities in Tararua district are likely to keep increasing as the population and economy grows. This growth, along with a number of changes in the way waste is managed due to government policies and changes in the types of wastes we create, mean that there are a number of improvements could be made to the way waste is managed, or could be managed in the future, in the Tararua district. The main areas where we could improve our effectiveness and efficiency in managing and minimising waste:

- A lot of organic waste is being sent to landfill (especially from households) where it creates greenhouse gases, and could instead be turned into a useful product
- Central government rules are going to mean changes will need to be made to kerbside recycling collections, and Council will need to introduce a household kerbside food scraps collection (by 2030)
- Central government has also set some targets for the district to achieve in diverting household kerbside waste through recycling and food scraps collections
- The landfill that the district's waste currently goes to is an unlined facility with no gas capture system in place

- Council doesn't have much control over how the private sector handles waste, and doesn't have enough information to know whether this is working well or not – this includes other types of landfills besides the landfill in Waipukurau, and how rural areas are managing waste (both farms, and rural households)
- Council spends a lot of money providing the four transfer stations in the district, and at three of these sites charges are based on volume because there is no weighbridge – which is not an accurate way to measure waste
- There is no facility to reuse, recover or recycle construction/demolition waste, nor many other difficult materials like textiles
- Recycling has to be sent out of the district to be sorted and sold
- In the past, mana whenua have not been involved much in waste management and minimisation
- Medical waste management will become an increasing issue with an ageing population
- Disaster waste management is becoming an increasing issue across the country and there needs to be some plans in place
- Additional waste minimisation education could help address many of the issues above

Addressing these issues is a key focus of the WMMP.

2.0 Where do we want to go?

2.1 Our vision for the future

This section sets out what we want to try and achieve through our plan. It has been developed after listening to the views of people in our community, considering how we can work best together, and taking into account all of our obligations.

2.1.1 Our vision

Tararua's vision for our district is:

"Thriving Together - Ka huri tahi ngatahi Tararua We thrive together. Vibrant, connected communities where our land and waters are nurtured and our people flourish. Mā te whenua, mā te waiora tātou e ora ai hei hapori ngangahau hei hapori honohono hoki"

This vision reflects the aspirations of the Tararua community.

2.1.2 Goals and objectives

Our vision will be realised through achieving a set of supporting goals and objectives set out below. Our goals are *to be a community that*:

Goal 1: is knowledgeable about our journey towards a sustainable, low-waste, low-emissions future

Code	[Council] Objectives (CO)
CO1:	Effective education and communication create a community that is knowledgeable about a low-waste, low-emissions future
CO2:	There are collaborative opportunities for the community to be engaged in managing their waste

Goal 2: actively supports its people and place through waste minimisation and management

Code	[Council] Objectives (CO)
CO3:	Waste and resource recovery services and facilities are accessible, reliable, and sustainable
CO4:	Waste is managed and minimised in a way that protects public health
CO5:	Waste is managed and minimised in a way that protects the environment

Goal 3: values resources, both now and for the future

Code	[Council] Objectives (CO)
CO6:	Iwi, industry, businesses, residents, and council are actively engaged in keeping resources in circulation

Goal 4: is open to new initiatives to reduce, rethink, and redesign waste

Code	[Council] Objectives (CO)
CO7:	Opportunities for innovative waste solutions are explored

Goal 5: is collaborative and connected in how we deliver resource recovery

Code	[Council] Objectives (CO)
CO8:	Central government, councils, private waste sector, businesses, mana whenua, and our community collaborate on resource recovery and waste challenges and solutions

2.1.3 Targets

This plan is expected to guide the next six years of waste management and minimisation in the Tararua District. During this time, we expect the way waste is managed in New Zealand to change. To help facilitate these changes Council has recently (December 2023) taken on the management of its Transfer Stations in house and thus enabling an agile approach to waste management and resource recovery.

Government, industry and councils around the country are already working on issues like:

- Product stewardship for tyres, e-waste, plastic packaging and other difficult items
- Development of a container return scheme
- An increase and expansion of the levy charged at landfills
- Better consistency between kerbside collections in different areas

Other areas that are likely to change include:

- The way information about waste is collected and monitored
- The New Zealand Waste Strategy
- Reviews of legislation like the Waste Minimisation Act
- More investment in facilities to manage our waste within New Zealand

This means that things are going to change in the Tararua District too, and this depends on a lot of factors beyond our control locally thus making it hard to set a target that will cover the next six years.

3.0 How will we get there?

The Action Plan sets out how Tararua could work towards the vision, goals, and objectives, and address the key issues and future demand.

The Action Plan aims to set out clear, practical initiatives that could be implemented, either by Council, the community, or jointly. While the action plan forms part of the WMMP, it is intended to be a useful 'living' document that can be regularly updated to reflect current plans and progress. Under the Act, the plans can be updated without triggering the need for a formal review of the WMMP, as long as the changes are not significant and do not alter the direction and intent of the strategy as set out in Part A.

In some cases, further research might be required to work out the costs and feasibility of some projects. This might change how, when, or if they are implemented. Completing some other actions might depend on changing contractual arrangements with providers, or setting up new contracts. These type of arrangements can be unpredictable and this also might impact the nature, timing or cost of these projects.

3.1 Council's intended role

The Council intends to oversee, facilitate and manage a range of programmes and interventions to achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the district. The Council will do this through our internal structures responsible for waste management. We are responsible for a range of contracts, facilities and programmes to provide waste management and minimisation services to the residents and ratepayers of Tararua district.

3.2 Summary of actions and proposed methods for achieving waste management and minimisation

Action Area	Key Actions	Issues Addressed and What it Will Do
Regulation	Review, extend and fully implement local waste regulation supported by monitoring	This will help council set standards and gather data so we can plan and manage waste better.
Data	Installation of another weighbridge to enable more accurate data collection and charging	Consistent, high quality data will help us track our progress.
Communications	Continue community engagement and education, and initiate more engagement with commercial sectors	Community understanding and correct use of services will improve, and commercial sectors will become more aware of waste issues outside Council's control
Collections	Investigate options to meet central government requirements, including	Government requirements will be met, and services will be used effectively and efficiently

	supporting services such as a possible household rubbish collection	
Infrastructure	Waste infrastructure provision will be reviewed and improved, to ensure each site provides the right range and level of services required by that community	Waste infrastructure will be provided in a cost-effective way while achieving waste diversion and providing comprehensive and accurate data on waste flows
Leadership and Management	Council will support and lobby for continued central government work on national issues such as extended producer responsibility, disaster waste planning and regulatory reform while engaging locally with mana whenua, community and businesses	Tararua-specific issues will be communicated and incorporated into central government work, and Council will work collaboratively within the district to solve waste issues outside its control.

Regulation

Ref	Option	Issues Addressed	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Councils' Role, Funding
R1	Amend the solid waste bylaw to support kerbside services and reflect changes in legislation (if required)	Achievement of performance standards Data gaps	Local regulation can be very effective in supporting and encouraging diversion services. With a new Act in development, this action should be scheduled to take place in 2027/28 once the detail of new legislation is known	Regulator; Rates and levy
R2	Fully implement provisions in the current bylaw and require private collectors to report on quantities of household kerbside waste collected	Enable provisional calculation of kerbside diversion and progress towards performance targets	Assist in planning interventions towards achieving kerbside diversion performance targets	Regulator; Rates and charges
R3	Regularly audit kerbside recycling bins (and food scraps, when started) and implement a contamination enforcement system	Households will be encouraged to use kerbside services correctly with minimal contamination, and awareness of what materials are accepted will increase	Awareness, and correct use, of services will increase which will contribute towards better waste management and minimisation overall and support progress towards kerbside diversion performance targets	Regulator / provider; Rates and levy

Measuring and Monitoring

Ref	Option	Issues Addressed	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Councils' Role, Funding
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11/2023

10

M1	Collect data on participation and set out rates and use audit data mentioned above for kerbside recycling collections (and food scraps, once started), by locality	Better understanding of the community's use of council services and opportunities for education and engagement	Will enable Council to identify localities where there is low participation in services, or high contamination, and target education and engagement accordingly	Provider; Rates and levy
M2	Increase monitoring where necessary to provide more information on non-household waste streams	Better quality data on wider range of waste types and sources, including farm waste	Addresses some current gaps in understanding on certain waste streams. Better data could enable Council to improve and target services more appropriately	Regulator, Provider; Rates and levy
M3	Identify alternative ways to monitor waste going through RTJs with no weighbridges – e.g. seek funding, or use a nearby weighbridge, or install a weighbridge	Waste must be charged by volume at three of the four RTJs, with conversion factors used to report by weight	More accurate charging and measuring of waste quantities at these facilities	Provider Rates and levy

Communications

Ref	Option	Issues Addressed	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council's Role; Funding
EE1	Identify opportunities for consistent, targeted, direct engagement that can be delivered where there is low participation in recycling (and food scraps services, when these are in place), and/or high contamination	Prevent contamination in kerbside recycling through education and engagement Encourage participation in services such as kerbside recycling and (when available) food scraps collections E&E can be targeted in areas where it is needed	Need for education/ engagement (i.e. demand) is proactively identified and addressed	Provider or Funder; Levy (any rates?)

EE2	Regular reminders through various channels of Council's services, and what options are available to divert different materials	Proactive reinforcement of initial service introduction information to ensure a consistent high level of awareness	More diversion of recyclables and other materials is encouraged and reinforced to become routine behaviour	Provider or Funder Levy (and rates?)
EE3	Initiate wider engagement with industry, community, and other agencies through regional waste action groups (e.g. C&D, health, retail, industry)	Improve the management of various materials, moving up the hierarchy, by engaging with the sources – C&D waste, non-household recyclables, agricultural wastes, etc. Working with the community and industry would improve their engagement, understanding, and awareness of waste issues, and enable closer relationships with other agencies such as Te Whatu Ora	Improved understanding of needs in the district and service gaps, and who is best to address them. Increased responsibility taken by various sectors for waste management within the community. Better understanding across the board of non-household waste management and opportunities to move up the hierarchy	Facilitation/Leadership, Funder, Pro Council could initiate groups and facilitate, possibly with low-level fun for project work Council may be able to provide optic that support these other sectors in moving up the hierarchy; Rates and levy

Collections

Ref	Option	Issues Addressed	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council's Role, Funding
CS1	Investigate options for meeting central government's requirement for a household food scraps collection for Dannevirke, Woodville, and Pahiatua and begin implementation to ensure service is available from 1 January 2030	Compliance with kerbside standardisation requirements, and progress towards meeting performance standards	Householders in these areas will have a convenient service to enable diversion of food scraps from landfill Council may wish to extend the collection service to a wider area than that strictly required	Provider; Rates and levy
CS2	Investigate options for introducing a rates-funded (but user-pays) council-	Council would have more ability to influence waste management practices	Reduced household kerbside waste to landfill (and, conversely, increased	Provider - implement preferred collection

11/2023

12

	run or -contracted household kerbside rubbish collection service; consult with community and implement overall best option (based on, for e.g. value for money to community)	of householders, and would be able to ensure that large (240L) wheeled bins are not routinely used for rubbish collections. Services could be funded through a UAC or targeted rate per user package.	diversion through recycling and, when introduced, food scraps collection) would strongly support progress towards meeting performance standards	methodology where possible – e.g. new or amended contracts Rates and levy
CS3	Investigate a user-pays garden waste collection for urban areas where this is not already provided by the private sector, and implement as appropriate/feasible	May encourage further diversion of green waste from landfill and reduce need for recycling centres and transfer stations	Provision of a convenient service may encourage more residents to divert garden waste from landfill rather than putting it in rubbish bins or taking it to transfer stations.	Liaise with contractor/s to facilitate provision of user pays service; Rates
CS4	Investigate virtual trading marketplaces e.g. freecycle pages, Civilshare, FB marketplace	Increase reuse of materials and diversion of target materials e.g. C&D waste	Meets demand for materials, and demand for increased reuse	Facilitate/leadership; Rates and levy
CS5	Introduce regular e-waste collection 'amnesty' days	Improve management of this waste stream	Improved management of this waste stream	Facilitate/leadership, and, provision; Rates and levy
Ref	Option	Issues Addressed	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council's Role, Funding
IN1	Rationalise RTS provision, using a Circular Resource Network approach (focusing on materials and logistics at different scales)	Provision of RTS is efficient, while also ensuring that sites are available at an appropriate scale and size across the district	RTS sites can provide more effectively for capture and diversion of a range of materials	Strategic and/or facilitation/leadership and funder and/or provider Rates, levy, and user char

Infrastructure

IN2	Consider landfill disposal options from the perspective of greenhouse gas implications	Other landfill disposal options may have a better carbon outcome than the current one used	The loss of greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced if rubbish is sent to a lined landfill with gas capture system	Provider; Rates
IN3	Investigate options, particularly collaborative, to ensure that a processing option is available for organic wastes either in the district or nearby by 2030	High quantity of organic waste going to landfill	Meet demand for organic waste diversion	Facilitation/leadership and/or provider Rates and levy
IN4	Investigate options for construction and demolition waste and provision for deconstruction	Increased diversion of C&D waste	Meet demand for C&D waste diversion	Strategic and/or facilitation/leadership and/or provider
IN5	Explore options for recyclables processing in nearby districts	No MRF within the district	Ensuring long term access to a high quality MRF facility in a nearby district will give certainty that recyclables can be processed to a high standard	Strategic and/or facilitation/leadership and/or provider Rates and levy
IN5	Where possible, provide for reuse stores, repair sites, community workshops, demonstrations and courses at key network sites	Improve access to infrastructure, provide for reuse channels, provide space for community	There will be better access to infrastructure across the region, with consistent provision of the various facilities, materials accepted, and education/engagement undertaken	Collaborate and/or facilitate/leadership and/or provider; Rates and levy
IN6	Standardised signs and branding, material acceptance and quality standards, customer service	Supports many other initiatives	Supports actions to meet many key issues	Facilitate/leadership – dir provision Rates and levy
IN7	Provide space for product stewardship schemes collection	Supports and enables diversion of several difficult materials	Enables better management of many difficult materials	Facilitate/leadership – dir provision; Rates and levy

11/2023

14

	points at key network sites (e.g. Dannevirke and Pahiatua) as required	Could support focus on higher levels of waste hierarchy (depending on PS system)	
IN8	Extend services Dannevirke to act as a regional hub where required	Supports wider RR network, enables better material diversion	Addresses a number of issues Facilitate/leadership – dir provision Rates, levy and user charg

Leadership & Management

Ref	Option	Issues Addressed	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Councils' Role, Funding
LM1	Advocate to central government for extended producer responsibility	Implementation of product stewardship addresses problem waste streams at the source	Using the provisions in the WMA will help to ensure that the true cost of waste management of a product is reflected in its price. Product stewardship schemes for difficult waste streams such as e-waste and tyres will help Council provide management options for these waste streams.	Facilitate/leadership - advocate to central government for stronger regulation and extended producer responsibility; Rates and levy Work with other councils agencies to support similar lobbying efforts; Rates and levy
LM2	Work closely with mana whenua, community groups, and the private sector to progress opportunities for increased waste reduction and diversion	Successful implementation will enable waste reduction and increased waste diversion	Encourage the community to be more involved in waste minimisation, and potentially reduce waste and increase waste diversion.	Facilitate/leadership, func coordinate and support initiatives; Rates and levy

LM4	Support regional and national projects improving waste management planning in disaster situations	Proactive planning in place for disaster waste	Proactive planning in place for disaster waste	Facilitate/leadership - pro information as requested, any other input required Rates and levy
LM5	Support national sector organisations in lobbying for better vocational training and to encourage new recruits to the sector	Ensures that Tararua-focused issues are incorporated in national-level work on these issues	Tararua-specific issues are addressed in national-level work	Facilitate/leadership – provide support and information to national se organisations; Rates and levy

Funding the plan

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (s43) (WMA) requires that the Councils include information about how the implementation of this Plan will be funded, as well as information about any grants made and expenditure of waste levy funds.

Funding local actions

There are a range of options available to local councils to fund the activities set out in this plan (as individual and/or collaborative actions). These include:

- Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC) - a charge that is paid by all ratepayers
- User Charges - includes charges for user-pays collections as well as transfer station gate fees¹
- Targeted rates - a charge applied to those properties receiving a particular council service
- Waste levy funding - The Government redistributes funds from the waste levy to local authorities on a per capita basis. By law 50% of the money collected through the levy must be returned to councils. This money must be applied to waste minimisation activities
- Waste Minimisation Fund - Most of the remaining 50% of the levy money collected is redistributed to specific projects approved by the Ministry for the Environment. Anyone can apply to the WMF for funding for projects
- Sale of recovered materials - The sale of recovered materials can be used to help offset the cost of some initiatives
- Private sector funding - The private sector may undertake to fund/supply certain waste minimisation activities, for example in order to look to generate income from the sale of recovered materials etc. Council may look to work with private sector service providers where this will assist in achieving the WMMP goals.

Funding considerations take into account a number of factors including:

- Prioritising harmful wastes;
- Waste minimisation and reduction of residual waste to landfill;
- Full-cost pricing - 'polluter pays';
- Public good vs. private good component of a particular service;
- That the environmental effects of production, distribution, consumption and disposal of goods and services should be consistently costed, and charged as closely as possible to the point they occur to ensure that price incentives cover all costs;
- Protection of public health;
- Affordability; and
- Cost effectiveness.

The potential sources of funding for each of the actions are noted in the WMMP. Budgets to deliver the activities set out in this plan will be carefully developed through our Annual Plan and Long Term Plan processes. The approach taken will be to implement as many of the activities as

¹ Most councils in the region own transfer stations and or landfills and are able to set the fees at these facilities and can derive income from these activities. In accordance with s46 (2) of the Act, the Councils can charge fees for a facility that are higher or lower than required to recover the costs to provide the service, providing the incentives or disincentives will promote waste minimisation.

possible while controlling costs and, where possible, taking advantage of cost savings, efficiencies and focused central government support.

Individual projects are listed within the Councils long term Plan which includes funding source and timings.

3.2.1 TA Waste levy funding

Council receive, based on population, a share of national waste levy funds from the Ministry for the Environment.

The WMA requires that all waste levy funding received by Councils must be “spent on matters to promote waste minimisation and in accordance with their WMMP”.

Waste levy funds can be spent on ongoing waste minimisation services, new services, or an expansion of existing services. The funding can be used on education and communication, services, policy research and reporting, to provide grants, to support contract costs, or as infrastructure capital.

We intend to use our waste levy funds for a range of waste minimisation activities and services as set out in the Action Plan.

In addition, we may make an application for contestable waste levy funds from the Waste Minimisation Fund or other focused funds, either separately, with other Councils, or with another party. This can provide additional funds for waste minimisation activities.

3.2.2 Funding business and community actions

Councils have the ability under the WMA (s47) to provide grants and advances of money to any person, organisation or group for the purposes of promoting or achieving waste management and minimisation, as long as this is authorised by the WMMP.

We intend to continue our grants program where businesses, community groups and other organisations can apply for funding from council for projects which align with and further the objectives of this WMMP.

3.3 Monitoring evaluating and reporting progress

3.3.1 Monitoring and Reporting

Progress on the WMMP action plan will be reported Council annually. A high-level update will be provided on some actions, such as those that involve ongoing monitoring of opportunities or solutions, while others will be reported in more detail. At least annually there will be a detailed update against the entire action plan.

Updates will be reported to MFE as required and currently Annually.

Supporting information

Glossary of terms

Calculation of Targets

Waste Assessment

A.1.0 Glossary of Terms

C&D Waste	Waste generated from the construction or demolition of a building including the preparation and/or clearance of the property or site. This excludes materials such as clay, soil and rock when those materials are associated with infrastructure such as road construction and maintenance, but includes building-related infrastructure.
Cleanfill	A cleanfill (properly referred to as a Class 4 landfill) is any disposal facility that accepts only cleanfill material. This is defined as material that, when buried, will have no adverse environmental effect on people or the environment.
Disposal	final deposit of waste into or onto land, or incineration
Diverted Material	Anything that is no longer required for its original purpose and, but for commercial or other waste minimisation activities, would be disposed of or discarded.
Domestic Waste	Waste from domestic activity in households.
ETS	Emissions Trading Scheme
Food waste	Any food scraps – from preparing meals, leftovers, scraps, tea bags, coffee grounds
Green waste	Waste largely from the garden – hedge clippings, tree/bush prunings, lawn clippings
Hazardous waste	Waste that can cause harm or damage, to people or the environment, like strong chemicals. Shouldn't go in to landfills.
ICI	Industrial, Commercial, Institutional
Landfill	Tip or dump. A disposal facility as defined in S.7 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, excluding incineration. Includes, by definition in the WMA, only those facilities that accept 'household waste'. Properly referred to as a Class 1 landfill
LGA	Local Government Act 2002
LTP	Long Term Plan
Managed Fill	A disposal site requiring a resource consent to accept well-defined types of non-household waste, e.g. low-level contaminated soils or industrial by-products, such as sewage by-products. Properly referred to as a Class 3 landfill.
MfE	Ministry for the Environment
MGB	Mobile garbage bin – wheelie bin.
MRF	Materials Recovery Facility
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
New Zealand Waste Strategy	A document produced by the Ministry for the Environment in 2010. Currently being reviewed.
NZWS	New Zealand Waste Strategy
Putrescible, garden, greenwaste	Plant based material and other bio-degradable material that can be recovered through composting, digestion or other similar processes.
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) extraction of materials or energy from waste or diverted material for further use or processing; and b) includes making waste or diverted material into compost

Recycling	The reprocessing of waste or diverted material to produce new materials
Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) lessening waste generation, including by using products more efficiently or by redesigning products; and b) in relation to a product, lessening waste generation in relation to the product
Reuse	The further use of waste or diverted material in its existing form for the original purpose of the materials or products that constitute the waste or diverted material, or for a similar purpose
RRP	Resource Recovery Park
RTS	Refuse Transfer Station
Rubbish	Waste, that currently has little other management options other than disposal to landfill
Service Delivery Review	As defined by s17A of the LGA 2002. Councils are required to review the cost-effectiveness of current arrangements for meeting the needs of communities within its district or region for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions. A review under subsection (1) must consider options for the governance, funding, and delivery of infrastructure, services, and regulatory functions.
TA	Territorial Authority (a city or district council)
Transfer Station	Where waste can be sorted for recycling or reprocessing, or is dumped and put in to larger trucks for transport to landfill
Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) means subjecting waste to any physical, biological, or chemical process to change its volume or character so that it may be disposed of with no or reduced adverse effect on the environment; but b) does not include dilution of waste
WA	Waste Assessment as defined by s51 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. A Waste Assessment must be completed whenever a WMMP is reviewed
Waste	<p>Means, according to the WMA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Anything disposed of or discarded, and b) Includes a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example, organic waste, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste); and c) To avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed or discarded.
Waste Assessment	A document summarising the current situation of waste management in a locality, with facts and figures, and required under the Waste Minimisation Act.
Waste Hierarchy	A list of waste management options with decreasing priority – usually shown as ‘reduce, reuse, recycle, reprocess, treat, dispose’
WMA	Waste Minimisation Act (2008)
WMMP	A Waste Management and Minimisation Plan as defined by s43 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008
WWTP	Wastewater treatment plant

Zero Waste	A philosophy for waste management, focusing on Council/community partnerships, local economic development, and viewing waste as a resource. Can also be a target (but not in this case).
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Report

Date : 14 February 2024

To : Chairperson and Committee Members
Infrastructure, Climate Change and Emergency Management Committee

From : Mike Dunn
Manager - Programmes & Projects

Subject : **Capital Portfolio Report**

Item No : **7.3**

1. Recommendation



- 1.1 *That the report from the Manager - Programmes & Projects dated 08 February 2024 concerning the Capital Portfolio Report be received.*









2. Reason for the Report

- 2.1 This report is to update the Infrastructure, Climate Change and Emergency Management Committee on the capital programme and key project statuses.







3. Capital Portfolio Report

- 3.1 This report focuses on the infrastructure portfolio minus the facilities portfolio (reported on separately in the Community Development and Wellbeing Committee).

Portfolio Health Status	Forecast	General Comment
 Green		The LTP review is ongoing with projects and programmes forecasting to ensure alignment with our objectives and resources. We have inserted all projects through the prioritisation matrix enabling better oversight, decision making and resource allocation. The portfolio in general is making good progress and is picking up momentum as we address the programmes

Portfolio Health Status		Forecast	General Comment
			and projects interdependencies and relation to the LTP.
Schedule	 Amber		The Dannevirke Impounded Supply projects, Route 52 and Wastewater Treatment plants are taking some corrective action and planning in order to progress. The associated projects financial year (FY) budgets has elevated the health status to Amber. However, it should be noted the remainder of the portfolio is in good health.
Budget	 Amber		The budgets continue to be revisited and is a focus for TDC to better forecast large projects and programmes over FYs. In particular with the LTP being considered.
Risk	 Green		Project risks are being mitigated effectively. We are working to capture these risks within all projects focusing primarily on the High Complexity projects.
Resourcing	 Amber		Resource constraints across the portfolio are being reviewed from a portfolio level and considered against the LTP programmes and projects.

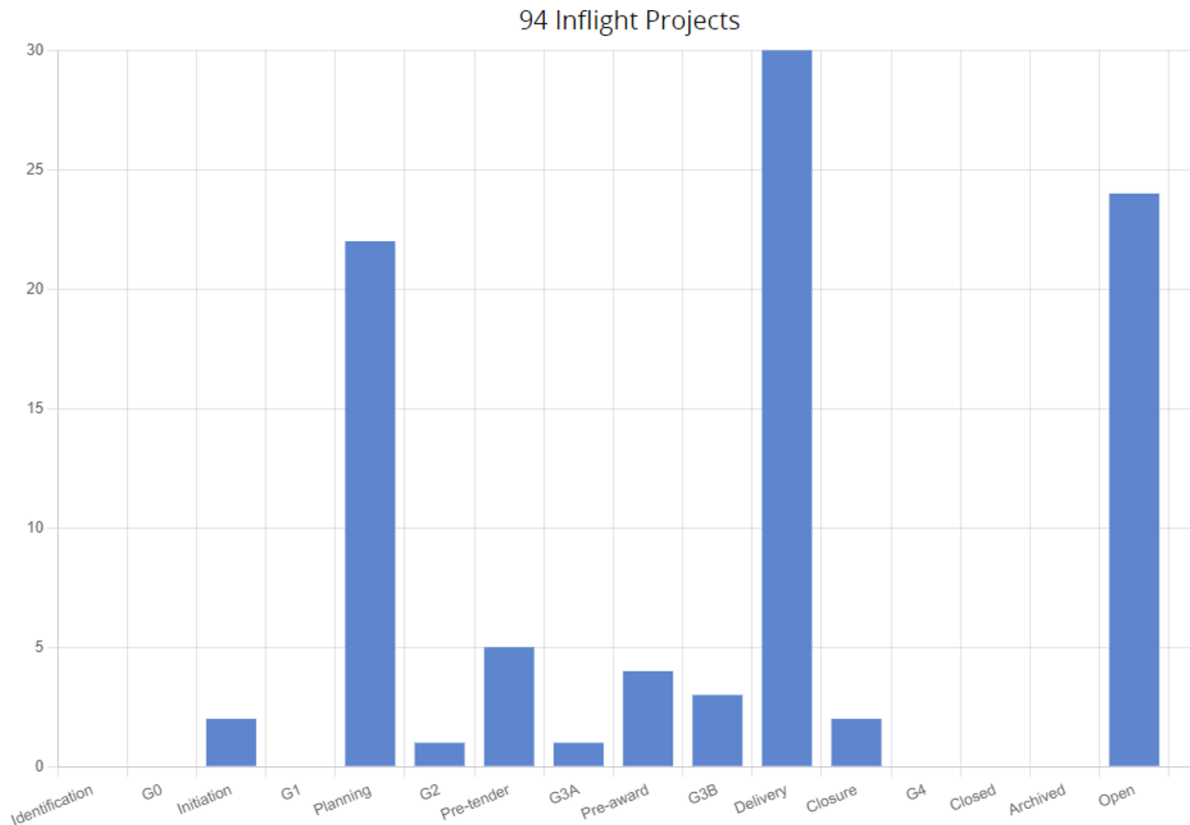
Legend

Status					
On track against baseline plan	 Green	Corrective action required	 Amber	Critical state - needs urgent attention	 Red
Forecast					
Green - the forecast for the next period is that this area will remain in a positive status or will improve from current reported state.					
Red - the forecast for the next period is that this area will remain in a negative status or will deteriorate from current reported state.					
Amber - the forecast for the next period is that the current status may change.					

4. Capital Projects by Status

- 4.1 Our project management framework stipulates Gates for approval processes as depicted by G0, G1 etc. The Open section (on the right) is utilised for renewal projects or 'As Required'.

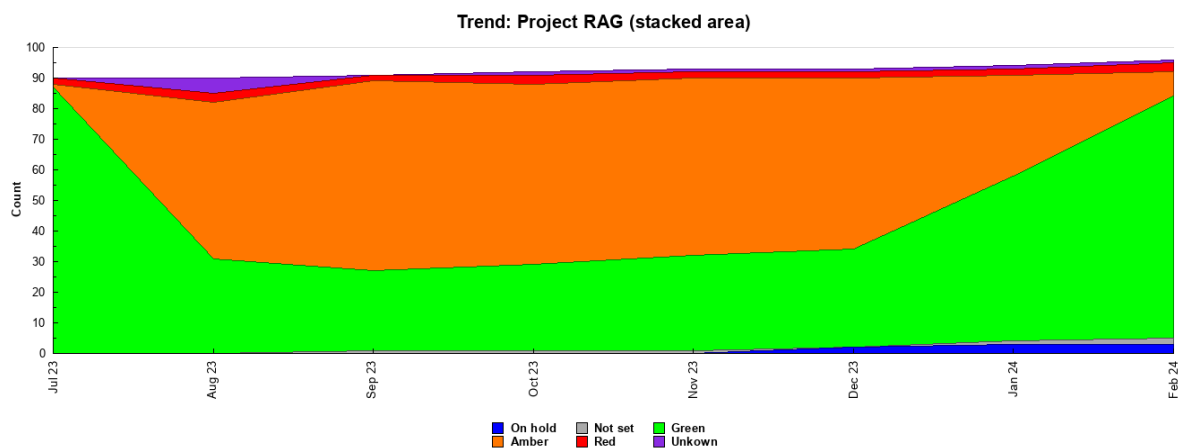
Project count by current state



- 4.2 In order to ensure value for money a significant amount of time should be invested in the planning before these projects then move on to procurement. Time should then be afforded to ensure that our contracts are fit for purpose, agreeable and achievable with the resources we have available. It can be seen in the graph above that we are progressing the portfolio through the relevant stages and are ensuring greater oversight and insight of these works to stakeholders.

5. Capital Project status by overall Red, Amber, and Green

- 5.1 Note the change in projects following the review and carry forward adoption indicates that the portfolio is making positive momentum.



Attachments

- 1 [↓](#). Huarahi Tuhono Weber to Wimbledon Committee Report - January 2024
- 2 [↓](#). Emergency Works - Rakaiatai Bridge
- 3 [↓](#). Lindauer Trail Committee Report - January 2024
- 4 [↓](#). Dannevirke Water Supply Fluoridation Plant Committee Report January 2024
- 5 [↓](#). IAF Committee Report - January 2024
- 6 [↓](#). Norsewood WTP Upgrade
- 7 [↓](#). SCADA Telemetry Upgrade Committee Report - January 2024
- 8 [↓](#). Dannevirke WWTP Upgrade Committee Report - January 2024
- 9 [↓](#). Pahiatua WWTP Upgrade Committee Report January 2024

Project name

Huarahi Tūhono – Weber to Wimbledon (Route 52 Upgrade)

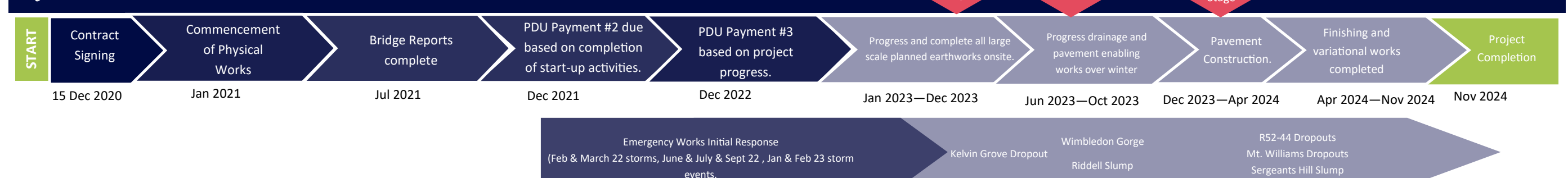
<i>Report date:</i>	<i>Start date:</i>	<i>Approved end date:</i>	<i>Projected end date:</i>
Jan 2024	Dec 2020	Nov 2024	Nov 2024

Purpose:	<p>The PGF funded upgrade of 26km of Route 52 between Weber and the Central Hawkes Bay boundary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To engage talented workers in to support the economies recovery from Covid-19
Project team:	<p>Senior Responsible Officer: Daniel Erard</p> <p>Project Lead: Andrew Desmond</p> <p>Project Manager: Jamie Hughes</p>
Key stakeholders:	Kanoa, Local Community, Iwi, TDC, Tararua Alliance

[illegible]

Status update:			
	PREVIOUS STATUS	CURRENT STATUS	
Overall:			Following the recommencement of the larger scale works in October (following the Consented Winter shut-down period) good progress is being made by contractors onsite. November/December has been continued to focus on addressing the Emergency Works sites adjoining and in conjunction with Planned Project Works. Throughout January resource has been focusing on project works undertaking final stages of bulk earthworks and making strong process on laying pavement.
Scope:			Project scope has been finalized. The current focus is to develop design for the Emergency Works sites between Wimbledon & Weber.
Time:			The project end date been extended to November 2024 (previously June '24) to allow for reseal activities following the 2024 winter period. It is to be expected, that Emergency Works repairs will extend beyond the end of the Project completion date due design requirements and priorities within the wider Emergency Works Programme.
Budget:			Project Budget including the additional variation has been allocated across the project, with the scope confirmed.
Quality:			Ongoing Maintenance of site—With only a portion of the 26km length having full renewals/realignments, we are noticing areas not covered by the original project scope renewal areas deteriorate. As the project winds down further renewals on ongoing maintenance will be required in the coming years, if the currently logging truck volumes continue.
Risks:			Central Hawkes Bay bridges have had their weight restrictions lifted, therefore the adjoining Tararua Roads are subjected to increased loading (increased vehicle weights). Previous the CHB and Bridge A07 on Weber Rd restricted weights in this part of the network. With these restrictions lifted, there is an expectation of increased deterioration of the wider roading network in the Weber/Wimbledon/Herbertville/Waione areas. This is a broader network strategy discussion, with additional funding sort for the 2024/25—2027/28 NTLP period to manage/maintain the network with focus on heavy trafficked routes.
Health & Safety:			Nothing to report
Resources:			Contractors onsite—Alabaster Contracting (Drainage and Minor Works), HES (3x crews—Earthworks and Pavement), BC Contracting (Emergency Works—Wimbledon Gorge) Traffic Safe Nz undertaking traffic management

Project timeline:



Project name

Emergency Works—Rakaiatai Bridge



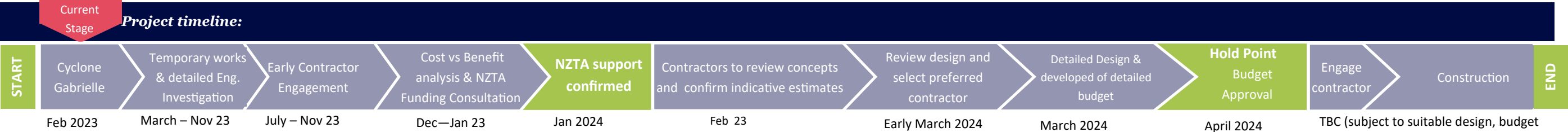
Report date:	Start date:	Approved end date:	Projected end date:
Jan 24	Feb 23	TBC	TBC

Purpose:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">To provide suitable access to the properties affected by the loss of the bridge during Cyclone Gabrielle.
Project team:	<p>Senior Responsible Officer: Dan Erard</p> <p>Project Manager: Andrew Desmond</p>
Key stakeholders:	Waka Kotahi, NZTA, Affected landowners, Iwi, TDC, Tararua Alliance, Hori-

<i>Project budget</i>	Recovery of previous structure, Temporary crossing & Design Investigation		Replace temporary structure with permanent structure (subject to suitable design and procurement)				
<i>Thousands</i>	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	2000
<i>Actual spend to date:</i>							
<i>Planned spend to date:</i>							
<i>Projected project budget:</i>			TBC—Early Contractor engagement suggests at range of \$800k-\$1.5m to replace.				
<i>Approved project budget:</i>							

Status update:			
	PREVIOUS STATUS	CURRENT STATUS	
Overall:			The immediate initial response to establish a temporary crossing for the properties has seen a Foot-bridge constructed, and basic ford (utilising the old deck panels) has been completed. Resource Consent conditions require the Temporary Ford to be removed by the end of April '24. In order to provide ongoing access, this project seeks to replace the bridge with a permanent structure.
Scope:			Investigate and construct a suitable structure to replace the temporary ford.
Time:			Given the consent conditions requiring the ford to be removed, we are targeting to procure a Design/Build contractor asap with the view to start construction prior to the resource consent expiry. If we can commence construction prior to April, we will seek the extend the resource consent period to allow the construction to occur. If efficient procurement is not possible, we are considering replacing the temporary crossing with a Bailey Bridge prior to the end of April.
Budget:			Early Contractor Engagement estimates suggest a replacement bridge will cost between \$800-\$1.5m to construct (based on 4 design options—refer Initial options report)
Quality:			Due to scouring underneath the current ford is no longer fit for purpose.
Risks:			Time Delays in procurement, risk of cost escalation (design TBC), contractor availability, non-compliance with resource consent conditions for the temporary structure.
Opportunities:			The selection of a suitable design and build contractor asap gives us the opportunity to avoid the installation of another temporary structure (Bailey Bridge) - Est. \$300k
Health & Safety:			Access is severely compromised for the land owners placing them at risk.
Resources:			4 contractors are currently going through a Request for Tender process
Comms:			None to report

Next steps:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none">Request Design/Build contractors to update their proposals provided during the Early Contractor Engagement PhaseSelect Suitable Design (subject to Eng. Review and funding confirmation)Develop contract with preferred contractorComplete Design and Commence Construction.	



Project name

Lindauer Walkway



Report date:	Start date:	Approved end date:	Projected end date:
Jan 2024	Aug 2023	Jun 2024	Jun 2024

Purpose:	<p>A 4km long shared path connecting Woodville to the Ferry Reserve on the eastern side of the Manawātū Gorge.</p> <p>The original concepts included interpretive signage celebrating the life of the famous artist Gottfried Lindauer and other aesthetic concepts. This is not included in this section of the project. The core scope is to provide safe access to a Heartland Trail standard connecting Woodville to the Ferry Reserve .</p>
Project team:	<p>Senior Responsible Officer: Mark Allingham</p> <p>Project Manager: TBC (Mark Allingham)</p>
Key stakeholders:	TDC Staff & public, Iwi, trails and cycling groups, local residents/landowners

Project budget											
THOUSANDS	0	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500
Actual spend to date:											
Planned spend to date:											
Projected project budget:											
Approved project budget:											500k

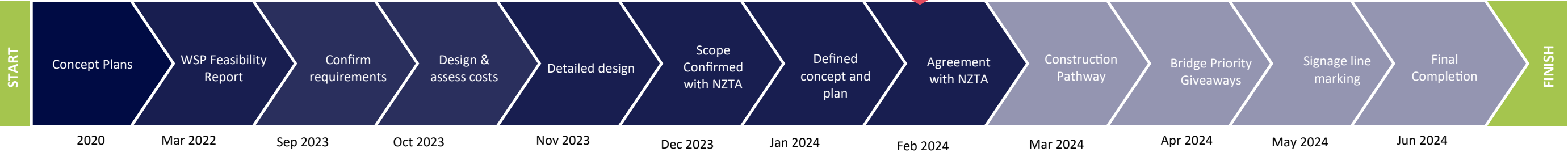
Status update:

	PREVIOUS STATUS	CURRENT STATUS	
Overall:			The project is being incorporated into the Transport Choices project in Woodville. The Contract has been let to Downer and preliminary meetings held on the footpath works. The various concepts have been reviewed for the Lindauer Trail for costing and deliverability dates.
Scope:			The Scope of work is being developed from the concept plans (2020) and the WSP Feasibility Report (March 2022). Bridge issues are still a key issue and Signal Controlled Priority Systems are considered the option to enable early development of the project.
Time:			The project deadline is completion by June 2024
Budget:			Overall costs are yet to be determined. Waka Kotahi could 100% fund the construction in part. The ability to Match funding to a level of \$250k (NZTA)/\$250k(TDC) (total \$500k) could be secured through this process,. LTP funding for Lindauer \$560k
Quality:			The trail provides additional space for cycling on roadside, cut and fill in shoulder widening and signals to control traffic on structures.
Risks:			There are numerous risks in cost quality and time. The current concept is being developed into feasibility and cost concurrently with a final report on the design costs and funding to go to the ICCEM for the November meeting.
Opportunities:			There are opportunities in using the transport choices contract to avoid procurement delays, added funding via NZTA and the ability to speed up works on low risk/low cost areas of the trail if works are delayed. Application to NZTA Highway low-cost low risk walking and cycling programme for 100% funding for Hampson Street to Normanby Street, and a 50/50 recreational path fund application for Ferry Reserve to the new Napier Road roundabout.
Health & Safety:			The December Report to ICCEM will cover off on the risks associated with this project .
Resources:			Use Saddle Alliance OR Current contract resources with Downers are provisionally able to deliver the works depending on
Comms:			No comms plan has been discussed at this stage. Until there is a defined concept and plan, no comms is advisable.

Next steps:

1. Meet with Saddle alliance regarding Trail being done as “revocations” for old State highway
- 1.a Receive costs for Downers (Transport Choices crews) as second option of delivery

Project timeline:



Project name

Dannevirke Water Supply Fluoridation Plant



Report date:	Start date:	Approved end date:	Projected end date:
Jan 2024	Jul 2022	Jun 2024	Aug 2024

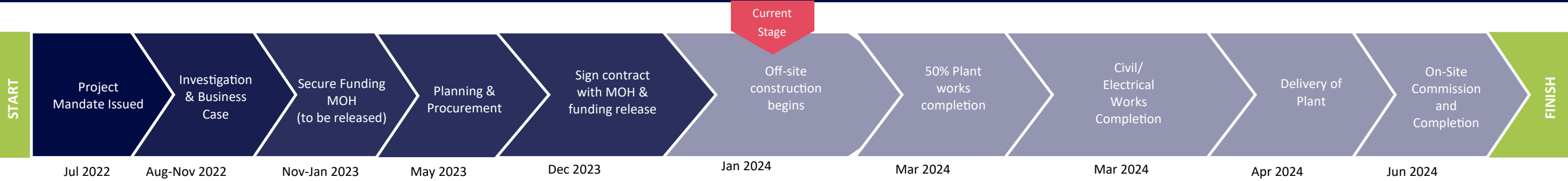
Purpose:	To procure and install a containerised/package fluoridation plant. Fluoridation is required as directed by the Director-General of Health.
Project team:	Senior Responsible Officer: Mike Dunn Project Manager: Eugene Priest
Key stakeholders:	MOH, TDC, Public, & Contractors

Project budget										
THOUSANDS	0	25	50	75	100	200	300	400	500	600
Actual spend to date:		25k								
Planned spend to date:		25k								
Projected project budget:										563k
Approved project budget:										563k

Status update:			
	PREVIOUS STATUS	CURRENT STATUS	
Overall:			All agreements with MOH and supplier are in place with funding released. Equipment is arriving for construction of plant off-site with civil works being arranged for on-site preparation works
Scope:			Scope has been defined by Supplier regarding build of containerised unit and completing site works to receive unit. Changes have been made to scope to allow for bulk delivery and removal of IBC system.
Time:			MOH are happy with the added time due to design delays.
Budget:			MOH have accepted concept plant design and associated costs for the design.
Quality:			Quality laid out in specifications for plant build & commissioning.
Risks:			Land acquisition needs to be in place to allow for truck turning bay to be constructed. Penalties for holding/delaying this project past the end date by contravening section 116I of the Health Act could result in an initial \$200,000 fine and a further \$10,000 per day if offence continues. Further, once past the projected end date, if the project due date is not met the funding is withdrawn becoming a TDC funded requirement.
Opportunities:			No new opportunities have arisen.
Health & Safety:			No new health and safety items to be reported.
Resources:			Appropriate resources are available and workloads are currently sufficient.

- Next steps:
- Delivery phase starts
 - Off-site construction of unit starts
 - Civil works to be carried out in accordance with availability in impound supply schedule

Project timeline:



Project name

IAF—Pahiatua Hillcrest School



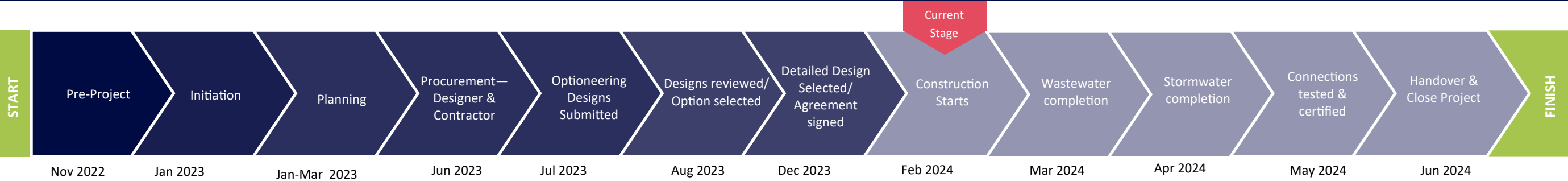
Report date:	Start date:	Approved end date:	Projected end date:
Jan 2024	Jan 2023	Jun 2024	Jun 2024
Purpose:	This project is to deliver the enabling infrastructure to unlock the Housing Development identified in the IAF Housing Outcomes, and as further described in the IAF Funding Agreement. Funding Allocation: Kainga Ora—\$880,000 TDC—\$400,000 Tū Mai Rā—\$100,000		
Project team:	Senior Responsible Officer: Roger Earp Project Manager: Eugene Priest		
Key stakeholders:	TDC, TA, Tu Mai Ra Investments, Kainga Ora, Explore Pahiatua inc.		

Project budget										
THOUSANDS	0	300	450	600	750	900	1.1m	1.2m	1.4m	1.8m
Actual spend to date:	111k									
Planned spend to date:	110k									
Projected project budget:									1.45m	
Approved project budget:										1.83m

Status update:		
	PREVIOUS STATUS	CURRENT STATUS
Overall:		Kainga Ora to release Stage 1, 2 & 3a funding when construction start on 12/2 is confirmed. All agreements are in place with PO issued. A leaflet drop on 29/01 was done to affected residents by Isaacs to inform them of upcoming disruptions and a media release was done by TDC with Tu Mai Ra investments in the Bush Telegraph.
Scope:		Scope decided for design consultant and Early Engagement Contractor.
Time:		Removal of Stormwater Ecoblock suggestion in original concept design allows for a shorter construction period which means completion still slated for June 2024
Budget:		Higher than forecast construction costs due to inflation (concept for high level estimates were 2 years ago) and different concept being accepted. Kainga Ora happy to discuss in the new year as new funding currently on hold.
Quality:		Quality Assurance is outlined in Project Management Plan and will be adhered to throughout project
Risks:		Uncertainty about formalizing funding agreement with Tū Mai Rā to recoup \$100,000 Negative community feedback has been received and has been addressed by joint project update with other Stakeholders in the Bush Telegraph.
Opportunities:		No new opportunities
Health & Safety:		Nothing to note
Resources:		Resources are currently being engaged to proceed. Currently project is serviceable with what is available
Comms:		Communications by leaflet drop and Bush Telegraph done

Next steps:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Construction Starts (12/02)Site establishment completeWastewater component starts

Project timeline:



Project name

Norsewood WTP Upgrade



Report date:	Start date:	Approved end date:	Projected end date:
Jan 2024	Jul 2023	Jun 2024	Jun 2024
Purpose:	To upgrade Norsewood water treatment to meet NZ Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules (DWQAR) and to the reduce the Aesthetic values that are affecting the water colour and smell. Tararua District Council will also be adding redundancy to the system through standby pumps and an extra 30,000l buffer tank.		
Project team:	Senior Responsible Officer: Roger Earp Project Manager: Eugene Priest		
Key stakeholders:	Taumata Arowai, TDC, Norsewood Community, & Contractors		

Project budget										
THOUSANDS	0	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	250
Actual spend to date:	11k									
Planned spend to date:	11k									
Projected project budget:										250k
Approved project budget:										250k

Status update:			
	PREVIOUS STATUS	CURRENT STATUS	
Overall:			Currently waiting for the GETS response period to finish on 8th Feb so that we can evaluate supplier responses. This has gone back to RFP due to TDC dissatisfaction with supplier guarantees for proposed solution.
Scope:			Use available collated data to produce an engineered designed solution (with PFD) that adheres to DWQAR and shows Filtration, Electrical, Plumbing & SCADA/Telemetry components with added standby pump, 30,000l buffer storage tank and water flow meters. Current well head to be serviced and storage tanks to be cleaned. New WTP maintenance plan, opo/ training manuals, HAXOPS forms and commissioning documents to be produced.
Time:			Due for completion in 23/24 financial year
Budget:			Currently estimated at approx. \$250k. This is dependant on selected suppliers solution
Quality:			Will be part of QA in Supplier response & commissioning documentation provided
Risks:			All risks at this stage have been carefully attended to within the Tender documentation. We do have the possibility still that cost and time could over-run depending on the chosen solution. This will be carefully monitored as we go through the process.
Opportunities:			Ability to add redundancy to Norsewood WTP.
Health & Safety:			All health and safety policies for TDC are written into the procurement process as mandatory for potential suppliers
Resources:			Available resources will be known after procurement process
Comms:			Comms team will be conducting a media release next week. Comms plan still to be produced
Next steps:			

- Supplier responses evaluated and supplier selected
- Agreement negotiated and signed
- Delivery of solution starts

Project timeline:



Project name

SCADA/Telemetry Upgrade (Phase I)



Report date:	Start date:	Approved end date:	Projected end date:
Jan 2024	Mar 2023	Jun 2024	Jun 2024

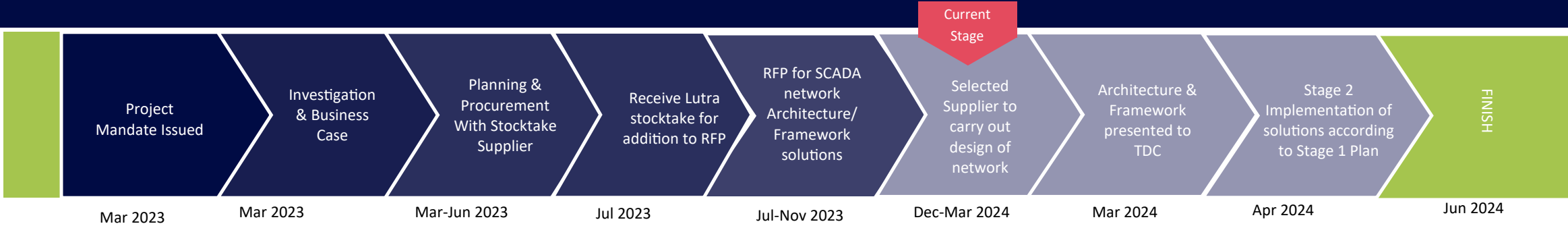
Purpose:	This project has been initiated to align and comply with new requirements for resource consent monitoring for compliance with NZ drinking water standards. This project will pull the different upgrade funding together to develop and rationalise SCADA and Telemetry framework, architecture, software and dashboarding that provides operational visibility across the entire TDC treatment and network systems. Stage 1 is to determine asset and system Stocktake, Framework, Architecture and system implementation to achieve operational visibility across the network.
Project team:	Senior Responsible Officer: Roger Earp Project Manager: Eugene Priest Project Engineer: Tom McAlevey
Key stakeholders:	Horizons, TDC, Public, & Contractors

Project budget											
THOUSANDS	0	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
Actual spend to date:	0										
Planned spend to date:	0										
Projected project budget:											78.5k
Approved project budget:											78.5k

Status update:			
	PREVIOUS STATUS	CURRENT STATUS	
Overall:			Agreement has been signed by both parties and Phase I will be complete in this financial year.
Scope:			Pre-determined scope to be followed in Tender process with detailed solution provided by successful respondent.
Time:			No extra extensions to time since previous month.
Budget:			Projects District Telemetry Wastewater, District Water Telemetry and District Water Telemetry Development have been consolidated into one funding line for this project. (\$429,000)
Quality:			Quality laid out in NZ Standards & specifications.
Risks:			Delays in delivery could allow for risk of repeating system failures.
Opportunities:			No opportunities have arisen.
Health & Safety:			No health and safety items to be reported.
Resources:			Appropriate resources are available and workloads are currently sufficient.
Comms:			Due to interest in project we will be doing external and internal communications.

- Next steps:
- Delivery of Phase 1 to start
 - Site visits to commence to gather applicable data
 - 1st Workshop to be conducted

Project timeline:

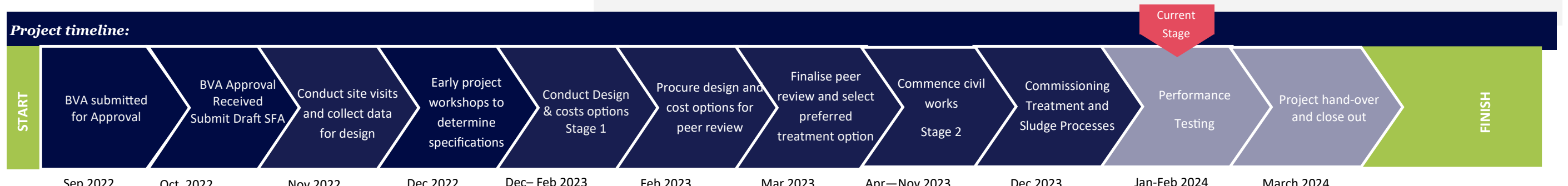


Project name



Dannevirke Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade

Report date:		Start date:		Approved end date:		Projected end date:		Status update:					
Jan 2024		Sep 2022		Oct 2023		Mar 2024		<div>PREVIOUS STATUS</div> <div>CURRENT STATUS</div>					
Purpose:		The Dannevirke Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) requires upgrades to address persistent resource consent condition non-compliance excessive levels of phosphorus in the wastewater discharged from the plant to river.						Overall:		Bulk chemical delivery and DAF start up was completed mid December 2023, pre-commissioning testing commenced early January 2024.			
Project team:		Senior Responsible Officer: Roger Earp Project Manager: Terry Lamb Suppliers: Enviroden NZ Ltd, The Wastewater Specialists						Scope:		Supplier will be engaged for the design, build and commissioning of a Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF) plant and cost estimates to address the resource consent condition non-compliance due to excessive levels of phosphorus in the wastewater discharge from the plant. The work will be done in conjunction with a wastewater process engineer, consultants will be used for any structural and site Geotech support to inform cost estimates.			
Key stakeholders:		TDC Staff, Regional Council,						Time:		This project is expected to be completed March 2024.			
Project budget											Budget:	There are 7 project variations to the project scope, \$187K for urgent PLC replacement has been added to the total cost of this project.	
THOUSANDS		100	200	400	600	800	1.2m	1.4m	1.6m	1.8m	2.1m	Quality:	Quality measures are being tracked by the Project Manager
Actual spend to date:									1.41m			Risks:	Failure to meet resource consent conditions. We are currently noncompliant.
Planned spend to date:												Opportunities:	Ability to increase plant throughput during high stormflows
Projected project budget:										2.0m		Health & Safety:	No incidents to report
Approved project budget:											2.1m	Resources:	The project is adequately resourced.
												Comms:	Monthly project reports are submitted to the comms team
Next steps:													
1) Finial electrical terminations 2) PLC functional testing 3) Performance testing 4) Compile Punch List 5) Handover QA Documentation													



Project name

Pahiatua WWTP Upgrade



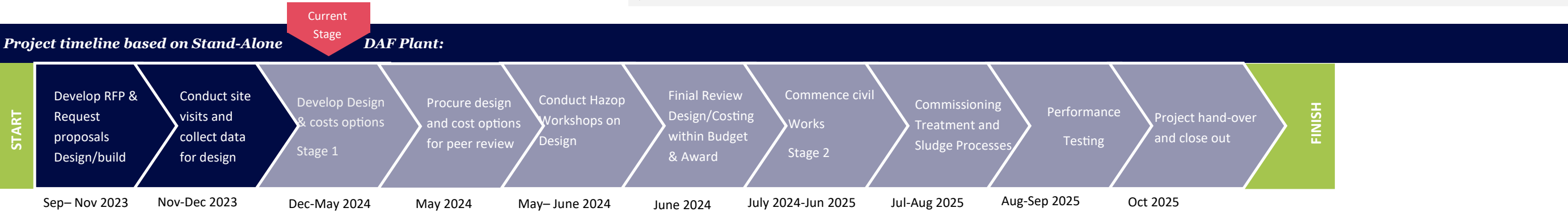
Report date:	Start date:	Approved end date: (Stage 1)	Projected end date: (Stage 2)
Jan 2024	Sep 2023	June 2024	Oct 2025

Purpose:	In order to meet wastewater discharge consent conditions, primarily for the reduction of suspended solids, nitrates and phosphorus levels, the construction of a new wastewater treatment plant and pumping station with rising main to discharge treated effluent from the treatment plant onto the wetland. Note: (The wetlands, pump station and rising main is a separate projects).
Project team:	Senior Responsible Officer: Roger Earp Project Manager (WWTP): Terry Lamb
Key stakeholders:	TDC, Mox, TWWS, Iwi, Horizons and Public

Project budget													Stage 1
THOUSANDS	0	25	50	100	150	200	300	350	400	450	500	550	
Actual spend to date:	0												
Planned spend to date:	20												
Projected project budget:													
Approved project budget:											500		

Status update:			
	PREVIOUS STATUS	CURRENT STATUS	
Overall:			Modular agreement with Enviroden to commence design and costing was sign off December 2023. High level discussions treatment options and plant layout has commenced.
Scope:			The contract is for the design, build and commissioning of a Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF) unit to address persistent re-source consent condition non-compliance within the existing capital budget. This may include upgrade of existing assets such as inlet screen/UV and sludge handling. This upgrade needs to consider potential change to these conditions due 2028. This will be delivered in 2 stages, Stage 1 Develop Design and Cost Options, Stage 2 Construction & Delivery
Time:			The project will not be delivered in time meet existing consent compliance conditions. Final design will determine the construction timeframe.
Budget:			Its proposed to seek Design-Build solution to leverage best value or similar solution to Dannevirke DAF upgrade. Onsite construction is unlikely to commence this financial year, therefore budget has been reduced to 1m, funding for construction phase will be applied in 24/25
Quality:			Design options will be peer reviewed
Risks:			Inability to comply with existing resource consent conditions resulting in non-compliance. Possible more stringent conditions imposed 2028 may result in further treatment upgrades.
Opportunities:			Design-build solution could alleviate some program challenges and potentially add value and lower projected costs. Investigate the option of Enviroden delivering a DAF as a treatment option.
Health & Safety:			None
Resources:			The project is adequately resourced.
Comms:			Internal

Next steps:	
1) Carry out site survey to identify property boundaries pegs and overland flow paths	
2) Carry out site visit to discuss treatment options and layout	
3) Select treatment option and preferred location	





Report

Date : 14 February 2024

To : Chairperson and Committee Members
Infrastructure, Climate Change and Emergency Management Committee

From : Don Cameron
Recovery Manager

Subject : **Cyclone Gabrielle General Recovery Update**

Item No : **7.4**

1. Recommendation

- 1.1 ***That the report from the Recovery Manager dated 12 February 2024 concerning the Cyclone Gabrielle General Recovery Update be received.***

MPI Critical Repairs – Tararua On Track Fund

The full \$1 million has been distributed to 119 farmers for non-insurable repairs on-farm. There has been very positive feedback from farmers accessing the fund. There will still be farms with significant damage that will require ongoing repairs over a number of years.

Events

On the 30th November 150 farmers visited the A&P Showgrounds to receive a free trailer load of posts, wire, staples and strainers. A goodie bag full of treats and useful goods and information was also distributed. This was from a \$200,000 contribution from the Tararua Rural Support Trust Cyclone Recovery Trust. The day also included free coffee and food.

On Sunday, 18th February, coinciding with the 1 year anniversary of the Cyclone, the Council and Tararua Rural Support Trust organised a major family event at the Pongaroa Domain from 2 to 8 pm. The “Fuel Your Stoke” event is to promote well-being for all ages. Includes live music and speakers to ignite the flame of reliance and well-being. The event is BYO with food available along with activities for both kids and adults.

MPI Community Hub Funding

This has been a \$250,000 project that brought communities together to initially discuss their future in the face of further natural events, and to plan to prepare for any event. Sarah

Fountaine, the project lead, and Peter Sinclair (Emergency Management) led this project by visiting all the affected rural communities late last year.

The outcome has been that each Hub to be supplied goods and services required to look after their local community in the event of an emergency. Some stoves and hot water califonts have already been delivered and installed as trades people became available. Training sessions in the safe use of a chainsaw kindly donated by Scott Cammock and the team at Dannevirke Honda, have been provided to each person representing their community. Support was also provided by Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua providing First Aid kits and Tararua REAP for training support.

Further deliveries of goods will be scheduled in the coming weeks.

El Nino

Despite the earlier warnings, the weather to date has been a saviour to many farmers affected by the Cyclone and facing poor sheep prices and rising on-farm costs. We are still concerned at the possibility of a late summer/autumn dry period. This is already being felt in the south-east areas of Tararua.

Akitio Beach Cleanup

This was successfully carried out by locals in preparation for the summer influx of holiday visitors.

River Cleanup

This is an ongoing work program between Horizons and affected landowners. Horizons Land managers are also responding to farmers wishing to plant suitable trees on eroded areas.

Horizons are installing new river monitoring units and upgrading existing units to deliver more timely and accurate information over a wider area within Tararua.

Attachments

Nil.



Report

Date : 14 February 2024

To : Chairperson and Committee Members
Infrastructure, Climate Change and Emergency Management Committee

From : Mark Allingham
Transport Manager

Subject : **Cyclone Gabrielle Roothing Recovery Update**

Item No : **7.5**

1. Recommendation

- 1.1 *That the report from the Transport Manager dated 12 February 2024 concerning the Cyclone Gabrielle Roothing Recovery Update be received.*

Executive Summary

With additional management, supervision and engineering resource added to the Tararua Alliance to manage, plan, and monitor physical works, good progress is being made across the network with the expectation of greater progress over the coming months.

A focus within the team outside of the physical works has been the discussions around funding and delivery. At present there is a clear understanding of the current funding provisions, however this may change in the future. Once the NLTP and Tararua District Council's funding has been determined, and should there be no change or precedents made on the North Island Weather Events (Gabrielle) funding, Council will look at the options of a bespoke funding assistance rate (FAR), affordability and the spend profile. Until this point is reached the focus is fully on delivery of the current programme of works.

2. Reason for the Report

- 2.1 To update Council on the roading recovery, funding audit and funding implications for the Cyclone Gabrielle roading recovery.

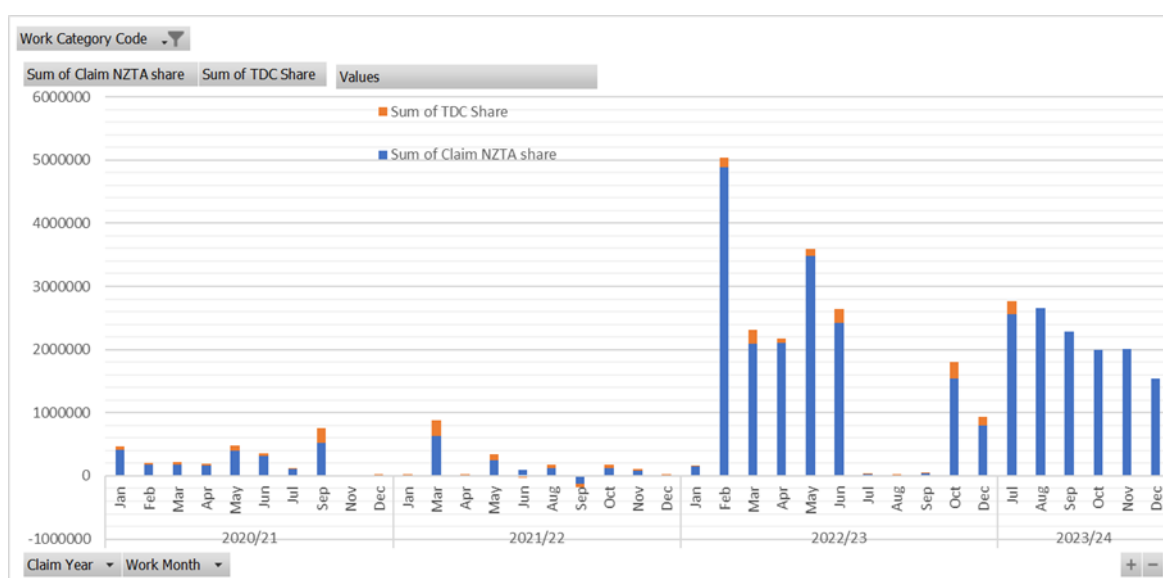
3. Funding

- 3.1 From discussions with NZTA Waka Kotahi there is confidence in what has been done to date and what is proposed to progress the next round of funding. The further application for \$39.7M is under review as probable and will be determined later in the year. Some amendments will be required to the application and options reports to differentiate Initial Response, Recovery and Resilience on individual sites.
- 3.2 The current funding for the North Island Weather Events (Inclusive of Cyclone Gabrielle) is at 100% until June 30. The spend for December is \$1.5M, down \$0.5M from \$2M in November. It is expected that the January claim will be similar with the following months increasing until the weather slows works.

1. Expenditure to December 2023

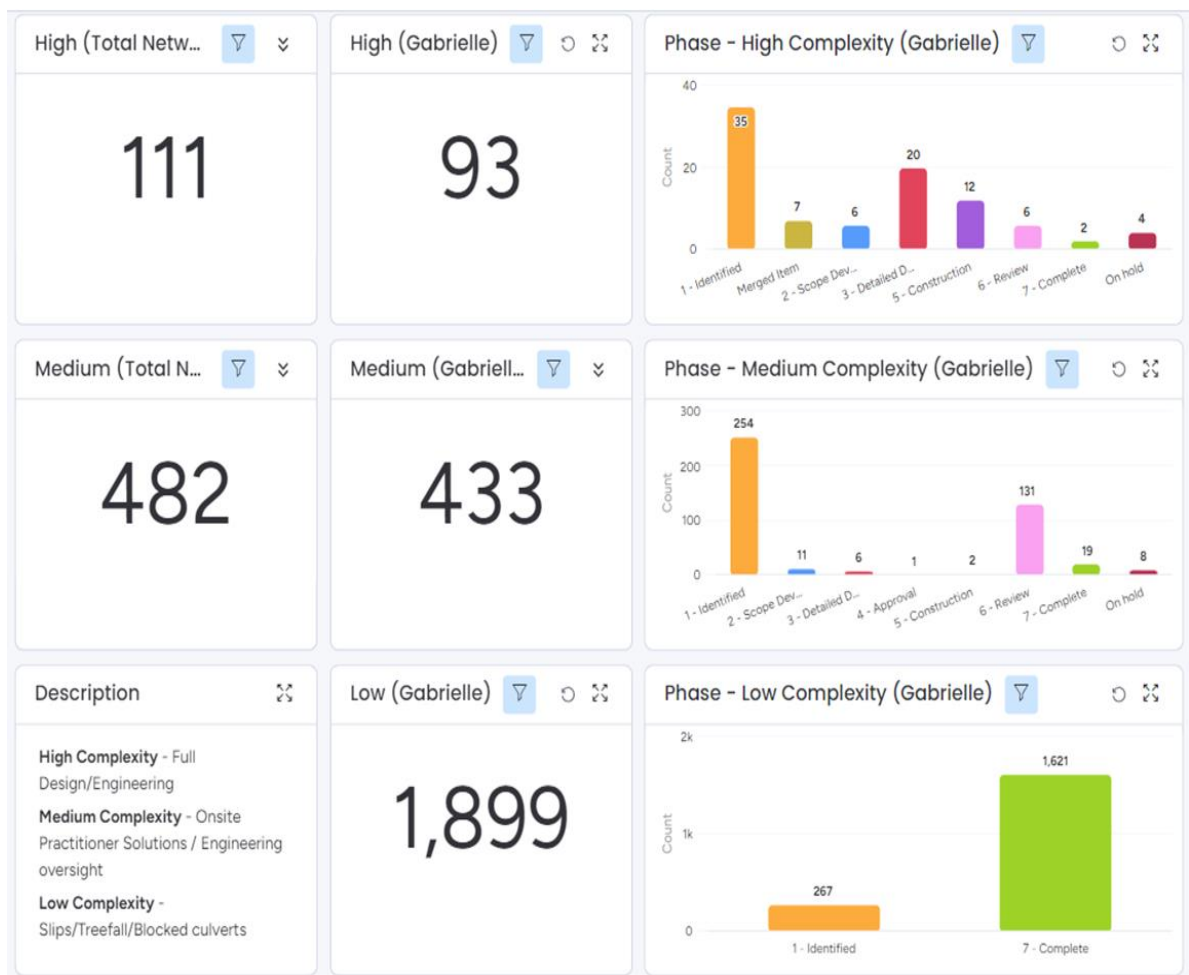
Funding Approved at 100% Funding Assistance Rate	\$44.97M
Spent in 22/23 (Feb'23 – Jun'24)	\$9.53M
23/24 Balance to spend	\$35.44M
Spent already in 23/24 (end of December)	\$12.5M
Spend required for remainder of 23/24	\$22.9M
Current Estimated carry forward	\$6M

2. 3 years spend on Emergency Works



4. Delivery

- 4.1 The current focus in delivery is maximising the delivery over the next five months across all the sites irrespective of their complexity or priority. This is to ensure that anything that can be delivered will be done so prior to June 30.
- 4.2 The process of rapid scoping of the medium complexity sites will ensure that where works can be carried out now, without the requirement for detailed design and engineering, this is done as soon as possible.
- 4.3 The deployment of contractors through the “Contractors Panel” will enable some of the less complex work required on sites to be started sooner where, in some cases, more complex work will be required latter to complete or add resilience to sites. Designs for detailed works will be issued in February, enabling these more involved projects to commence.



5. Site works

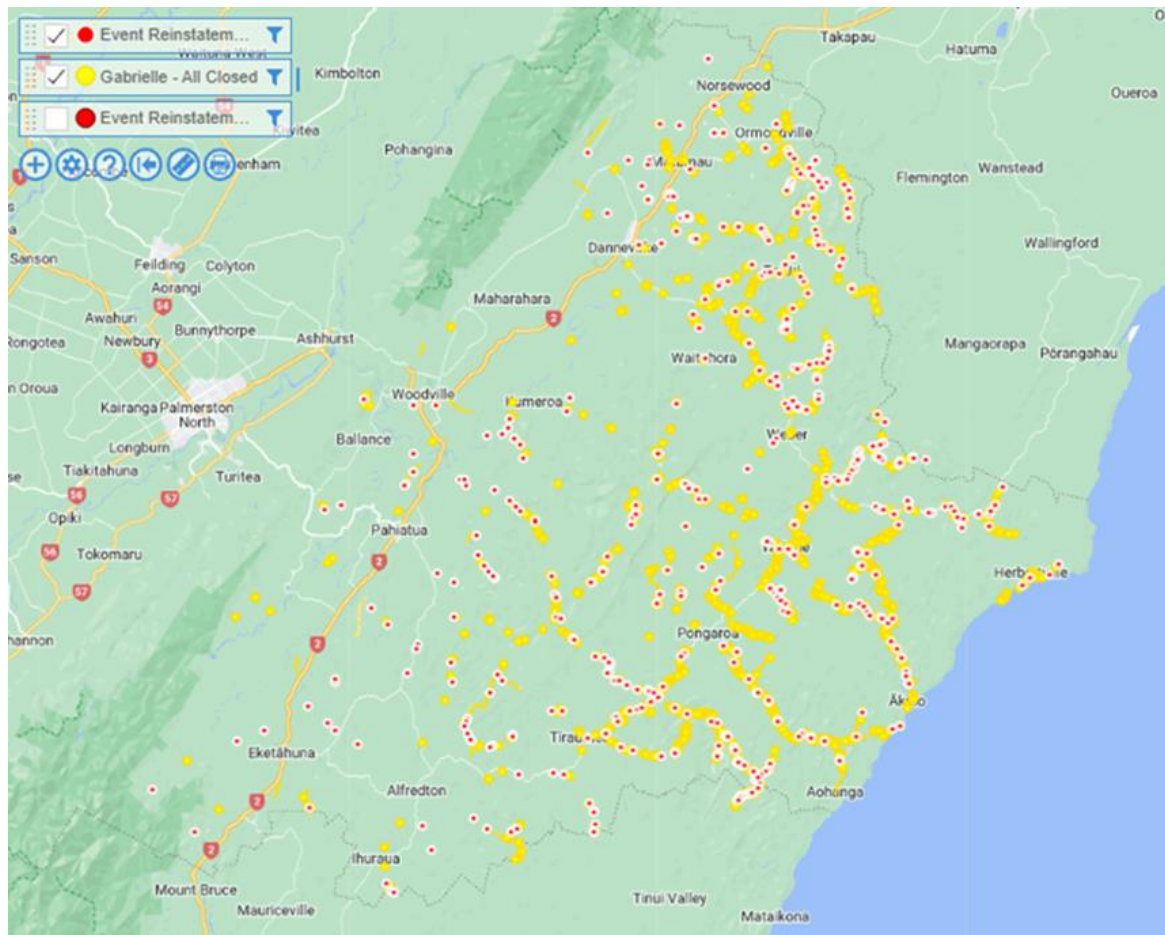
- 5.1 As shown below, some less complex works such as asphalt bunding is done as preventative measures to ensure that sites do not deteriorate further. Also, tasks such as the placement of large rocks at the bottom of sites can protect the toe of slips. As the site progresses in complexity, geotextile and fill is added to the site

and with designs completed the sites are finished to the designed standards. Post pavement completion multiple sites can be addressed with plantings and again, less complex tasks simultaneously.



Route 52-63 (RP 3327) – Mass Retaining wall under construction

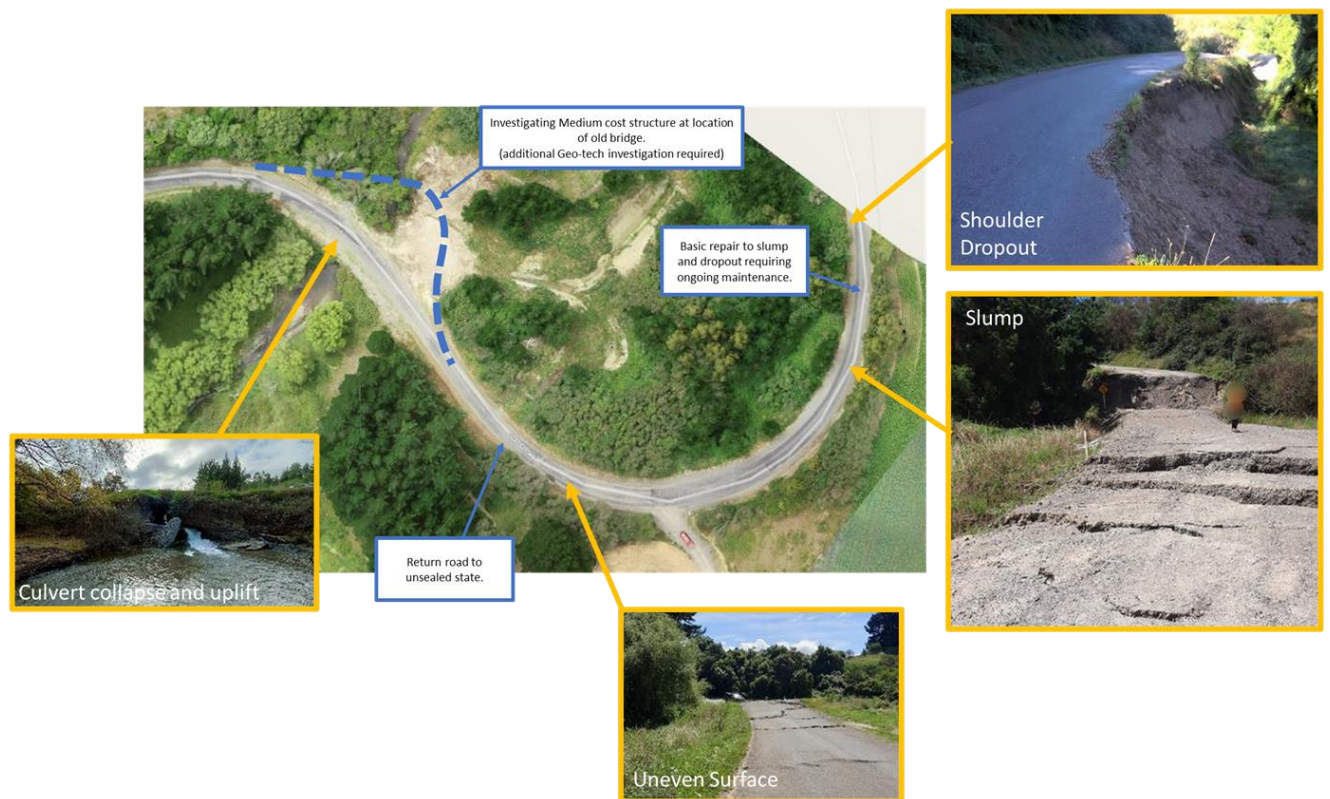
- 5.2 Appropriate allocation of the differing complexity jobs allows contractors on the panel to work to their levels of capability and capacity and with the division of resources by expertise it is expected that the works across multiple sites will progress quickly.



6. Otanga Road Update

- 6.1 Follow further discussions with NZTA further investigation is underway as to the feasibility of placing a medium cost stream crossing in place of the failed culvert structure.

- 6.2 This option would see the Level-of-Service reduced along the route, with the view to provide basic access through the site. There is, and will always be ground movement at the site and as a result would draw increased maintenance and renewals costs into the future.



7. Marainanga Gorge

- 7.1 Following the reopening of the Marainanga Gorge in August, the Tararua Alliance have been working towards developing further resilience works to the new and remaining portions of the road.
- 7.2 The initial works were to solely reinstate access covered under the NZTA Initial Response funding criteria. The works completed to date cannot be considered stable if another major storm event was to occur, the large rock recovered from the riverbed being of varying size and weight, thus making it vulnerable to movement.
- 7.3 With a better understanding of what Recovery funding could be available, we are progressing optioneering for the further resilience works. This work could see the following completed:
- Slope protection of the new road's downslope into the river (must-do to protect initial works)
 - Stabilisation of the downslope between the bridge at the western end and the new road (must do to prevent the loss of formation in future events)

- Widening of the narrowest sections between the bridge and the new road
- Widening of the whole formation between the bridge and the new road
- Rock fall protection on the unstable embankments above the road





Attachments

Nil.