

Date: Tuesday 17 March 2026
Time: 3.00pm
Meeting Room: Motueka Library
Venue: 32 Wallace Street, Motueka

Motueka Community Board

MINUTES ATTACHMENTS

ITEM	PAGE
RMCB26-03-1 Ian Williamson - Emergency Readiness Information & New initiatives	
Attachment 1 Ian Williamson - Tabled Documents	2
RMCB26-03-2 Leigh Manson Pouwhakahaere of Kōtuitui Community Development Agency	
Attachment 1 Motueka READY Community Board Briefing Paper	16
RMCB26-03-3 Ray Hellyer Erosion of Bank of New Zealand Company Ditch	
Attachment 1 Ray Hellyer - Tabled Documents	19
0.0 Jude Ritchie Newslite notification	
Attachment 1 Motueka Cadet Unit Support Group - Card.....	21
RMCB26-02-4 Rivers Activity Update	
Attachment 1 Motueka Community Board - Rivers Activity Overview Presentation	24

PUBLIC FORUM: Council provides the opportunity for public forum input at its ordinary meetings. The views and opinions expressed in public forum do not necessarily reflect the position of the Tasman District Council, Council officers or elected members

Motueka Community Board Meeting 17.03.26

To Lady Chair and members of the Community Board
From: Ian Williamson

1 Initially I would like to commence with an article in the Press of 31.01.2025 pg 16 titled: "Time to face up to our disaster risk" commencing with the statement "Is this disaster potential being treated as a major sovereign risk and given systematic, coordinated, top level attention? Unfortunately not." This neglect was made very clear in February 2022 when Cyclone Gabrielle left a trail of devastation, resulting from decades of poor land-use management, particularly forest slash left on hill slopes. The response and recovery effort cost the Government \$2 billion and the insurance industry \$3.8 billion in claims. Add to these a multitude of uninsured, uncompensated losses for thousands of individuals and businesses and the expression well known to the Scouts "Be Prepared" comes to my mind. So I did some research.

2(a) On my email information an article came up from the Harry McPhail First 72 company detailing how they had Equipped the New Zealand Defence Force with a dependable, mobile emergency kit. I have provided a copy of this email to our Community Board Members for their interest.

(b) Also I have an email copy of the "West Coast Emergency Management Group strengthening their disaster resilience" with new EPods which are designed to ensure coordination can continue during a disaster even if primary facilities are compromised. Funding for these projects is also mentioned by the group

Please be in touch if I can assist further.

3 Finally the importance of marae and the role they play in an emergency is discussed in an article from The Press of 9th March 2026 pg 19. is available mentioning the need of sustained financial backing.

'Time to face up to our disaster risk

Reid Basher

New Zealand's disaster business is a sizeable part of the economy. Think many billions of dollars, a significant fraction of the country's GDP.

But is this disaster potential treated as a major sovereign risk, and given systematic, coordinated, top-level attention? Unfortunately not.

This neglect was made very clear in February 2022, when Cyclone Gabrielle left a trail of devastation across Tairāwhiti and Hawke's Bay, in large part due to built-in risk from decades of poor land-use management, particularly forest slash left on steep hill slopes. It followed hard on the heels of that January's flooding in Auckland where houses built over the years in flood courses with poor drainage stood no chance. Unwittingly, we had let risk emerge and grow until finally revealed by a severe weather event.

The response and recovery effort for the two disasters cost the Government \$2.5 billion, and the insurance industry paid out \$3.8b in claims. Add to these a multitude of uninsured, uncompensated losses for thousands of individuals and businesses. Maybe \$10b in all?

The 2010-2011 Christchurch earthquake sequence demonstrated similar after-the-event wisdom. Costing about \$40b, more than the national public debt at the time, it led to the abandonment of hundreds of hectares of established suburban real estate, long known to be liquefaction-prone, and to significant revisions of seismic and building codes.

It also exposed serious failings of insurance provision, exhausting EQC's \$6b Natural Disaster Fund and requiring nearly \$1.5b of public funds to rescue the otherwise-insolvent insurance company AMI.

Now pivot to the leaky homes fiasco, a truly national disaster. Faulty building

systems introduced over the period 1988 to 2004 caused thousands of newly built houses to slowly leak and rot, with home write-offs and remediation costs estimated at \$47b.

Disaster risk comes from the triple combination of a hazard, what's exposed to the hazard, and the vulnerability of what's exposed.

Here the hazard was modest – just normal weather – but many houses were exposed and the vulnerability of each was very high. The disaster risk was huge and human-created, an astonishing failure of insight, foresight and oversight.

The Covid-19 epidemic is well up the disaster ranks, as indicated by the \$58b spent by the Government's Covid-19 Response and Recovery Fund to support businesses, workers and the public. Our national debt doubled largely as a result.

Were we sufficiently prepared? Luckily, we had competent experts and the Government listened. New Zealand achieved a remarkably low death rate, but could we have done better, with lower economic impact?

The billions of dollars signed off by governments and insurers to rebuild and recover may look like freebies. But ultimately we all pay, as the current hikes in insurance premiums and residential property rates painfully show. Moreover, big government disaster spending stokes inflation and increases public debt, inevitably leading to reduced public services or higher taxes.

The country does invest to reduce its risks, through hazards research, building codes, hazard warning systems, river management, land-use planning, resilience promotion, disaster preparedness, and also biosecurity and public health protection. All good, but the scale of recent losses, totalling more than \$100b, shows something is missing.

Too often, public action is only reactive, dealing with one hazard or industry, narrowly targeting the most recent event and aiming for prevention at any cost, rather than being part of a proactive, long-term investment approach.

For example, legislation following the Christchurch and Kaikōura earthquakes is forcing some Wellington apartment owners to each pay substantial sums, sometimes more than their apartment equity, to strengthen their buildings, despite only a tiny estimated public benefit over the next 75 years. Meanwhile, elsewhere, houses are being built on flood plains and low-lying coastal areas.

The key problem is the lack of focus by central government on risk governance, on the systematic identification and reduction of risks and potential losses. There is no ministry dedicated to the task, and there is no annual state-of-the-nation report to Parliament on the country's risk profile and efforts on risk reduction.

Is there a stakeholder group, of say, local government, insurers, infrastructure entities and other key bodies, to provide independent risk advice and co-ordination?

And where is the national risk-monitoring programme, and the public database on risks and past disasters? Without these things, how on earth can local authorities, developers, businesses and the general public make sensible decisions that lead to lower, rather than higher risks?

The requirements set out above are not novel or unrealistic. They were proposed years ago and are based on the experience of numerous countries worldwide and on United Nations recommendations. Japan, which is no stranger to disasters, has had many of them in place for decades.

New Zealand needs to get a better grip on its disaster risk problem. We have a Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management that provides the ambulances at the bottom of the cliff; let's also have a properly resourced Ministry of Risk and Loss Reduction to fix the fences at the top.

Reid Basher is a retired senior adviser with the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.

READ ONLINE AT [THEPRESS.CO.NZ](https://www.thepress.co.nz)

Place of marae in keeping communities safe

Tureiti Moxon

In our rohe recently in Otorohanga, as rain battered the Waikato and floodwaters surged through homes and roads, something familiar happened in the face of crisis: people turned to their local marae.

Around 80 residents were evacuated from houses, camping grounds and marae after torrential rain triggered widespread flooding and a local state of emergency was declared. One of the key safe places sheltering whānau was Te Kotahitanga Marae, supporting evacuees with manaakitanga and kaitiakitanga as the community grappled with immediate danger and disruption.

This pattern of marae stepping into the breach when conventional systems are overwhelmed has been repeated again and again over the past six years.

Marae have consistently operated as crisis support hubs during major emergency events (floods, cyclones, landslips, severe storms) since the pandemic period.

From the early days of Covid-19 where marae were a "much needed safety net"; through the catastrophic Cyclone Gabrielle in 2023 involving 95 marae across Ikaroa-Rāwhiti, Waikato-Waiariki (Coromandel), Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki-Makaurau; 24 marae in Te Wai Pounamu preparing "emergency pods" ahead of an Alpine Fault rupture; to the severe weather events of the recent January floods in Te Tai Tokerau, our marae are now the de facto emergency hubs.

In the latest January flooding alone, at least 20 marae across five regions opened their doors to stranded whānau, travellers and isolated residents, offering food, shelter, electricity and connection when official infrastructure lagged.

These are not random acts of kindness in extreme moments. They are predictable, effective and deeply embedded responses grounded in centuries of tikanga. Marae provide calm leadership, rapid coordination and trusted spaces for those in distress; vital attributes that matter most when power is out, roads are impassable and formal emergency services are stretched.

Yet despite this repeated performance, marae are still not treated as core civic



Politicians are a common sight on marae during major gatherings; Tureiti Moxon would like to see them fronting up with greater recognition of the role the motu's marae play during emergencies. **CHRISTEL YARDLEY/WAIKATO TIMES**

infrastructure. Too often, they are acknowledged only after a disaster hits, with modest reimbursement funds or temporary emergency grants to help recoup costs.

The recent \$1 million Marae Emergency Response Fund, while welcome is precisely that - short-term reimbursement rather than sustained, strategic investment in capability and resilience year-round that is Māori-led.

This reflects a deeper policy gap. If marae are routinely relied upon to keep whānau safe, why are they not fully embedded in national emergency planning with the same status and resourcing as civil defence centres, evacuation facilities, or regional emergency operations bases? Why is marae capability still treated as "extra" rather than essential?

And here lies a further tension. Under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002, once a state of emergency is declared, authorities have the legal power to enter, direct and even requisition private property, including

marae, if deemed necessary for emergency response.

In other words, the Crown can legally require the use of marae infrastructure in a crisis.

Yet those same marae are not funded, strengthened or recognised in advance as essential infrastructure within the very emergency systems that rely on them. That contradiction speaks volumes.

Good emergency planning means building on what already works. When marae become the first-place people turn to, whether it's Otorohanga, Te Araroa, Northland's flood-hit communities or anywhere else, that's not an anomaly, it is evidence.

Marae are trusted, effective and highly capable to support all through their worst days.

And yet, for all their effectiveness, marae leaders regularly take on this responsibility while also navigating chronic under-resourcing in other areas of life like housing insecurity, healthcare pressures and systemic inequities that do not stop when the storm clouds gather.

Marae are often the stabilising force in communities facing multiple, overlapping cascading crises from weather emergencies to long-term social and economic stress.

Nationwide, marae have proven their worth in practical terms. They feed, they shelter whānau, they coordinate information and support in ways that mainstream services sometimes cannot. They act quickly because their people are there already, rooted in place and connected to those they serve.

If Aotearoa New Zealand wants emergency systems that are effective, equitable and genuinely prepared, policy and funding must reflect this reality. Marae should not only be activated in response to disasters. They should be partners in preparedness, planning and resourcing, recognised as essential infrastructure in national and regional emergency frameworks.

That means committing to long-term funding for facilities, for building communications systems, for training and for partnerships with councils and emergency management well before the next climate event strikes.

It also means ensuring marae investment is explicitly built into Budget 2026 and into the country's overall advance preparedness strategy.

Unlike Civil Defence personnel who are paid for their roles, marae are operated by volunteers who step forward out of obligation, aroha and tikanga, not salary. As climate change drives more frequent and severe weather events, this voluntary model cannot continue to absorb escalating demand without sustained financial backing.

If the Crown can legally requisition marae during a state of emergency, then it must also invest in strengthening them before that emergency arrives.

Funding marae is not a cultural add-on, it is an investment in the very fabric of our civil defence response and in the resilience infrastructure that communities already trust. Because when crisis hits, marae don't just help, they hold communities together. It's time our systems caught up to that truth.

Lady Tureiti Moxon is managing director of Te Kōhau Health in Hamilton and chair of the National Urban Māori Authority. She has been a Te Pāti Māori election candidate.



Claise Hutt.

Ian Williamson Section 7(2)(a) - Protection of Privacy

FIRST72 Equips the New Zealand Defence Force

1 message

Harry McPhail | FIRST72 <team@first72.org.nz>
Reply-To: Harry McPhail | FIRST72 <team@first72.org.nz>
To: Section 7(2)(a) - Protection of Privacy

16 July 2025 at 09:33

FIRST72

FIRST72 equips NZDF

[View this email in your browser](#)



When the New Zealand Defence Force needed a dependable, mobile emergency kit - they turned to FIRST72.

We recently worked with the **New Zealand Defence Force** to design and deliver customised 10-Person Emergency Kits for use at their North Island bases.

The NZDF needed a solution that was practical, reliable, mobile, and customised to their real-world emergency needs.

We worked closely with their team to create fully equipped emergency kits, including stretchers and supplies to support 72+ hours of self-sufficiency.

Here's what they had to say:

"The team at FIRST72 were fantastic to work with. We approached them with a challenge, and they came back with an excellent solution. Their advice was expert, the communication was prompt and clear, and they even offered thoughtful suggestions beyond what we expected.

The final package was well put together, presented professionally, and well received at our end. Thanks again for the outstanding support!"

— SGT Matt Keen, Royal New Zealand Air Force

Each kit was tactically packed into a 240-litre Mobile Wheelie Bin, ready to roll out and respond.

The Contents of each Kit included:

- Over 100+ Individual Radix Freeze-Dried Instant Meals
- Radios, Batteries and Emergency Lighting
- 23L Water Container with Tap and Supply of Water Purification Tablets
- 31L Commercial Stock Pot
- Matches and Candles
- 10 x Emergency Sleeping Bags (and Stretchers - Supplied Separately)
- Portable Gas Cooker + Butane Gas Supply
- Portable Chemical Toilet
- Portable Pressure Shower
- FIRST72 Advanced Grab Bag
- Hand Sanitizer and More

And yes, we all managed to fit it inside one 240L Wheelie Bin!

Need a Customised Emergency Kit?

If you're after a comprehensive emergency kit, whether for yourself, your team, your workplace, or your local community, please do get in touch.

For customised solutions, we can send you our FIRST72 Emergency Kit Builder to help you plan what you need.

 View the 10-person Emergency Kit here:

Copyright 2019 FIRST2, All rights reserved.

Our mailing address is:

FIRST2 64 Mirvira, Great Napier, South Napier, Hawke's Bay 4110 New Zealand

Want to change how you receive these emails?

You can update your preferences or unsubscribe.

Compose

Inbox 83

Sent

More

Labels

BANK STATEMENTS

Farmers

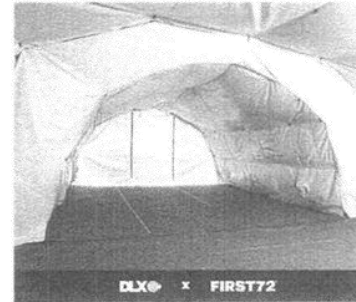
meetings

phone accounts

power account

UBT

① Upgrade →



3/3/20, 4:32 PM

West Coast Emergency Management Group Strengthens Disaster Resilience Section 7(2)(a) - Protection of Privacy

Gmail

Search mail



Compose



50 of 208

Inbox 118

West Coast Emergency Management Group Strengthens Disaster Resilience

Inbox x



Sent



Harry McPhail | FIRST72 <team@first72.org.nz> Unsubscribe
to me

1 May 2025, 10:08



Purchases 6

More

FIRST72

West Coast Strengthens Resilience with New EPODs funded by NEMA

[View this email in your browser](#)



Labels

BANK STATEMENTS

Farmers

meetings

phone accounts

power account

UBT

Upgrade →

Reply

Forward



west coast Emergency management Group Subgrants Disaster Response - **Section 7(2)(a) - Protection of Privacy**

Gmail Search mail

Compose

Inbox 118

Sent

Purchases 6

More

Labels

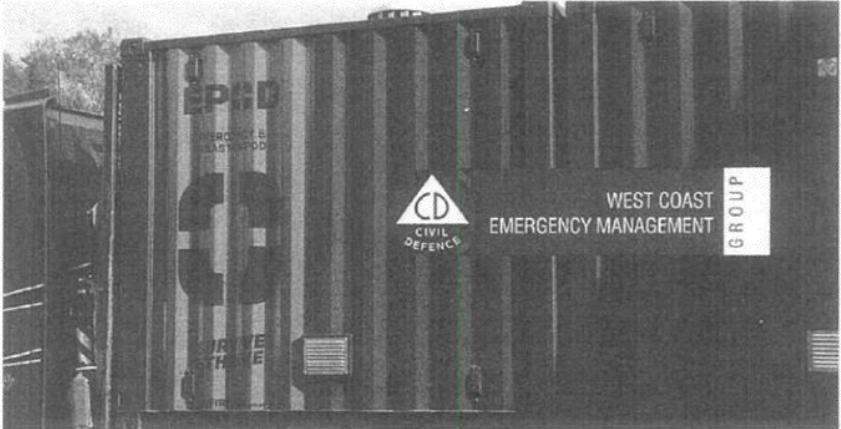
- BANK STATEMENTS
- Farmers
- meetings
- phone accounts
- power account
- UBT

Upgrade →

Reply Forward

50 of 208

[View this email in your browser](#)



3/3/25, 9:54 PM

West Coast Emergency Management Group Strengthens Disaster Resilience - Section 7(2)(a) - Protection of Privacy

Gmail

Search mail



50 of 208

Compose



Inbox 118

Sent

Purchases 6

More

Labels

BANK STATEMENTS

Farmers

meetings

phone accounts

power account

UBT

Upgrade →

Reply

Forward



West Coast Emergency Management Group (WCEM) is strengthening their resilience with three new EPOD emergency containers, scheduled for deployment by the end of May 2025.

In partnership with FIRST72 and EPOD, this project focuses on providing alternate Emergency Coordination Centres (ECCs) and Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs) for high-risk areas across the region. These pods are designed to ensure coordination can continue during a disaster, even if primary facilities are compromised.

Funded through the NEMA 2024/25 CDEM Resilience Fund, this project is the first time our EPODs have received direct funding from NEMA at a national level.

The three new EPODs will be deployed in:

- Buller District (x2)
- Westland District (x1)

09:20, Thu 11/11/2021

West Coast Emergency Management Group | Emergency Services | Emergency Management | Email

Gmail Search mail

50 of 208

Compose

Inbox 118

Sent

Purchases 6

More

Labels

- BANK STATEMENTS
- Farmers
- meetings
- phone accounts
- power account
- UBT

Upgrade →

Reply Forward

This project builds on the three existing EPODs deployed to the West Coast last year through [Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu](#), bringing the total to six EPODs deployed across the West Coast within just 12 months.

[Read the full story here](#)

If you're interested in learning about how EPODs could support your region or community, contact us today.

[Contact Us](#)





Motueka Community Board

Briefing Paper

Motueka READY: What we're building, how it complements the Board's preparedness interests, and where TDC investment could make the difference

Prepared by Kōtuitui Community Development Agency on behalf of the working group of the Motueka READY project | 17 March 2026

Purpose of this paper

We understand The Motueka Community Board has expressed interest in a community emergency preparedness initiative modelled on the Māpua and Districts Community Association's approach.

Our working group asked Kōtuitui Community Development Agency to share the Motueka READY project and how it links to and complements that kind of community-led preparedness planning approach.

We hope to explain what Motueka READY is, how it relates to the mapua kind of neighbourhood-level planning, and why TDC investment — alongside existing Lotteries funding — would significantly strengthen emergency preparedness outcomes for the whole Motueka community.

What is Motueka READY?

Motueka READY is a coordinated, iwi-anchored initiative to strengthen the emergency preparedness of Motueka's for-purpose sector (FPOs) — the community organisations that were, during recent flood events, often the first point of contact for residents in distress.

During those events, many organisations found themselves acting as de facto first responders — supporting traumatised residents, managing spontaneous volunteers, fielding competing information — without the systems, training, or clear connections they needed. Motueka READY is the community sector's structured response to that experience.

Motueka READY is a partnership between:

- The local for-purpose sector
- Iwi: Te Āwhina Marae, Ngāti Rārua, and Te Āti Awa
- Nelson Tasman Emergency Management (NTEM)
- Tasman District Council
- Department of Internal Affairs (DIA)

It is governed by a working group that includes community, iwi, and government voices.

A part-time Emergency Preparedness Coordinator (up to 15 hours/week, contracted to December 2026) will be appointed shortly, hosted by Kōtuitui Community Development Agency. The role is currently funded through Lotteries Emergency Relief funds.

What the Coordinator will focus on

There are three core objectives:

Objective	What this means in practice
Build a capable, connected FPO sector	FPOs understand the emergency management landscape, know their roles, have clearer connections with each other and with iwi and NTEM, and have begun identifying and addressing their training needs.
Connect FPOs to existing neighbourhood preparedness frameworks	FPOs know about existing neighbourhood preparedness plans and community champions — and know how to work alongside them, rather than duplicating or working around them.
Lay the groundwork for Years 2–3	A running record of progress, gaps, and priorities gives the governance group what they need to make the case for continued resourcing beyond the initial funded period.

The Coordinator does not develop neighbourhood preparedness plans directly — that work sits with Neighbourhood Support and NTEM. The Coordinator is the connective tissue that ensures FPOs are aligned with, and actively supporting, those frameworks.

How Motueka READY and a Māpua-style Motueka plan complement each other

These two things operate at different levels — and that's what makes them mutually reinforcing rather than competing.

Motueka READY (FPO coordination layer)	Māpua-style neighbourhood plan (community layer)
Works with community organisations, iwi, and NTEM	Works with residents, households, and neighbourhoods
Builds capability and clarity across the FPO sector	Builds preparedness and self-sufficiency at the street/valley level
Helps FPOs know what neighbourhood frameworks exist and how to connect with them	Gives neighbourhoods a structure for acting without waiting for formal systems
Reduces duplication and confusion between FPOs during emergencies	Reduces reliance on emergency services in the immediate aftermath of events
Provides NTEM and iwi with a better-prepared, better-connected FPO sector to work with	Provides the community with trusted local champions and clear meeting points

The funding picture — and the case for TDC investment

Motueka READY is currently funded through DIA's Lotteries Emergency Relief Fund. This is enough to get the initiative started — appointing the Coordinator and completing the foundational work through to December 2026.

But the work does not end in December 2026. The Coordinator's role explicitly includes building the evidence base and momentum needed for Years 2–3. What happens after December depends on whether additional resourcing can be secured.

Where TDC investment would make a difference:

1. Extending the coordinator role beyond December 2026 — allowing the relationship-building and sector development work to reach its potential
2. Enabling a Māpua-style Community Emergency Preparedness Plan for Motueka communities — the neighbourhood-level layer that complements the FPO coordination work
3. Supporting the operational costs of the initiative — engagement, travel, hui facilitation, and communications across a geographically dispersed district
4. Signalling sustained council commitment — which strengthens the initiative's credibility with iwi partners, NTEM, and the community sector

TDC is already a named partner in Motueka READY. An investment of funding — even modest — would shift the initiative from a time-limited project into the early phase of an enduring community preparedness system.

What we're asking the Board to consider

We are not seeking a formal funding decision today. We are asking the Board to:

- Note the Motueka READY initiative and its alignment with the Board's interest in community emergency preparedness
- Recognise the complementary relationship between READY's FPO coordination work and neighbourhood-level planning models like the Māpua's
- Consider whether TDC funding — through this Board or through council's wider budgeting process — could support extending and deepening this work beyond December 2026
- Indicate any preferences or priorities the Board would like to see reflected as the initiative develops

Questions to:

Leigh Manson

Pouwhakahaere - Kōtuitui Community Development Agency

021 928 581

Lead@tetaihucommunity.org

Speech to Motueka Community Board 17th March 2026

For the last 3 ½ years we've been in a dispute with the Council over the status of Drivers Road in Lower Moutere.

The Council states Drivers Road is a "private access," we contend it is a public road and should be maintained by the Council under Section 319 1 (a) and (i) of the Local Government Act. Yet we are having to maintain this road at our expense.

LINZ states that Drivers Road is in their records as a public road.

The LIM report we paid for prior to purchasing the property does not include any details at all on the status of Drivers Road yet it should

We have asked the Council if it's a private access, then who owns it, their response was "we do."

Following the recent floods, there was serious erosion of the banks of the New Zealand Company Ditch. This erosion seriously threatens Drivers Road .

My wife wrote to rivercare@tasman.govt.nz about these erosions and, predictably, in contravention to the sentiments of Customers Service Charter, she received no response.

Should another flood wash out the road, we would have no access to our property.

Recently, the Council was asked to repair the erosion but the Council refused. Their reason being that Drivers Road was a private access.

Let us be clear here, these on-going erosions are caused by the incompetence of a previous imported riverworks engineer who cut down the willows so carefully maintained by the old Catchment Board.

So to summarise, Drivers Road is, according to the Council, a private access, yet is owned by the Council, and because Drivers Road is adjacent to the New Zealand Company Ditch, the Council's refusal to maintain the bank is somehow related to the road status.

Ask for diagram to be shown

We believe that Drivers Road should be maintained through our general rates, and the erosion of the bank of the New Zealand Company Ditch be repaired through our riverworks rates.

On behalf of the users of Drivers Road I am asking the Board to investigate this erosion issue and make a request to the Council that the erosions of the bank of the New Zealand Company Ditch be repaired.

Thank you.



Patsy, Jude, Peg, Paula &
Gaile : Motueka Cadet
Unit Support Group.

JB
A
[Signature]
Dini
[Signature]

Thank you Motueka
Community Board, for your
grant donation of \$700.00.

This has been used in
the Motueka Army Cadets
Unit having up-to-date
medical supplies for both
the unit and for out in
the field.

This is very much
appreciated. Tēnā koutou.



Motueka Cadet Unit Support Committee



PC-4

Print



9 4210

www.govt.nz

TASMAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL

WITH THANKS

FOR YOUR KIND DONATION

30 Old Wharf Road, Motueka, 7120 Tasman

Receipt available from

motcusc.treasurer@gmail.com





TDC Rivers Activity

Motueka Community Board – 17 March 2026



tasman
district council



te Kaitiaki o
te tai o Aorere

Overview of Tasman's Rivers Activity

What/Why/How TDC management of rivers

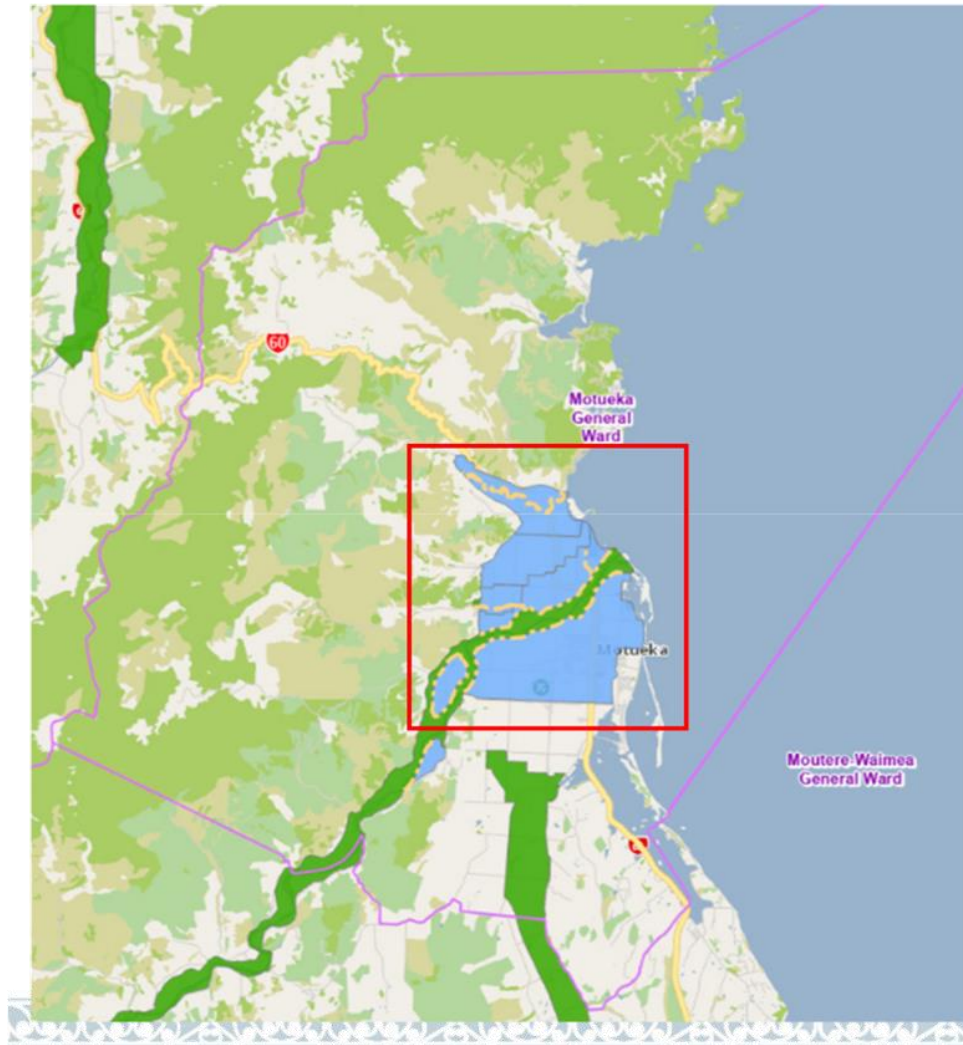
- The Tasman District Council is the legal successor of the Nelson Catchment Board and has the statutory function under the Soil Conservation and River Control Act 1941 to “minimise and prevent damage within its district by floods and erosion.”
- This work helps protect the people who live and work alongside these rivers and the extensive residential, commercial, and agricultural lands that occupy the river floodplains.



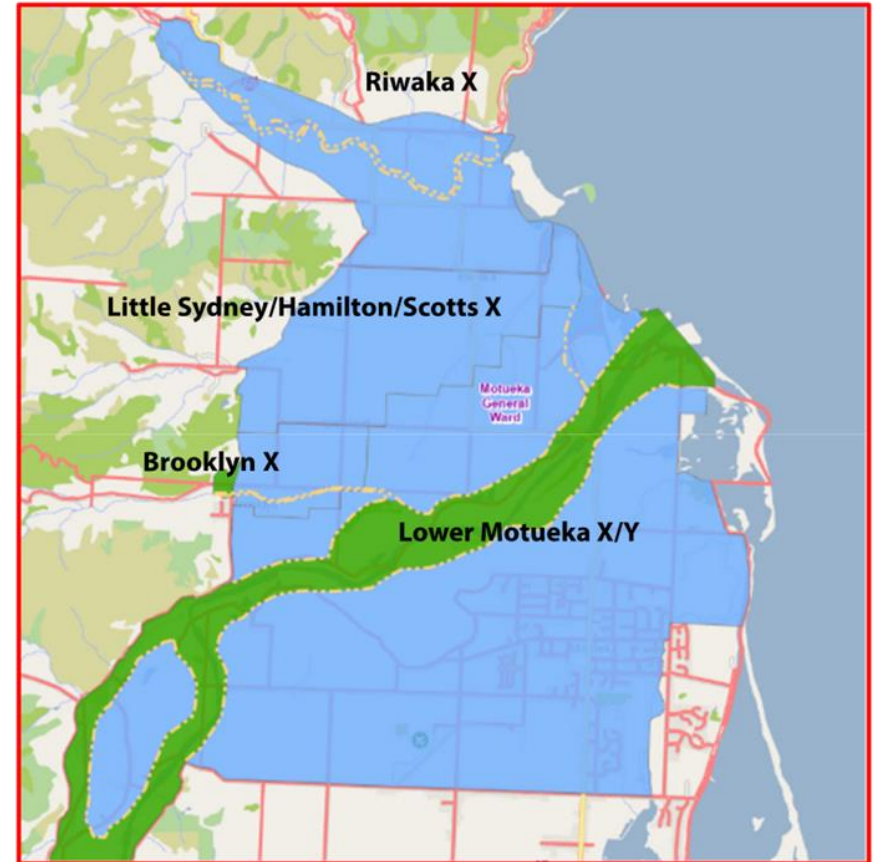
What/Why/How TDC management of rivers

- TDC maintains 285 kilometres of major rivers throughout the District, known as Rivers X (stopbank scheme) and Rivers Y (erosion protection).
- Smaller rivers outside of the X and Y rating areas are not managed by Council...these make up the "River Z" areas.
- Our management in River X areas is focused on the maintenance and protection of the stopbank structures and maintaining flood capacity.
- Our management in River Y areas is to manage erosion damage, and we do this by planting and maintaining the riparian corridor, installing rock protection where needed, and managing river gravels where appropriate.





Motueka/Riwaka River Rating Areas

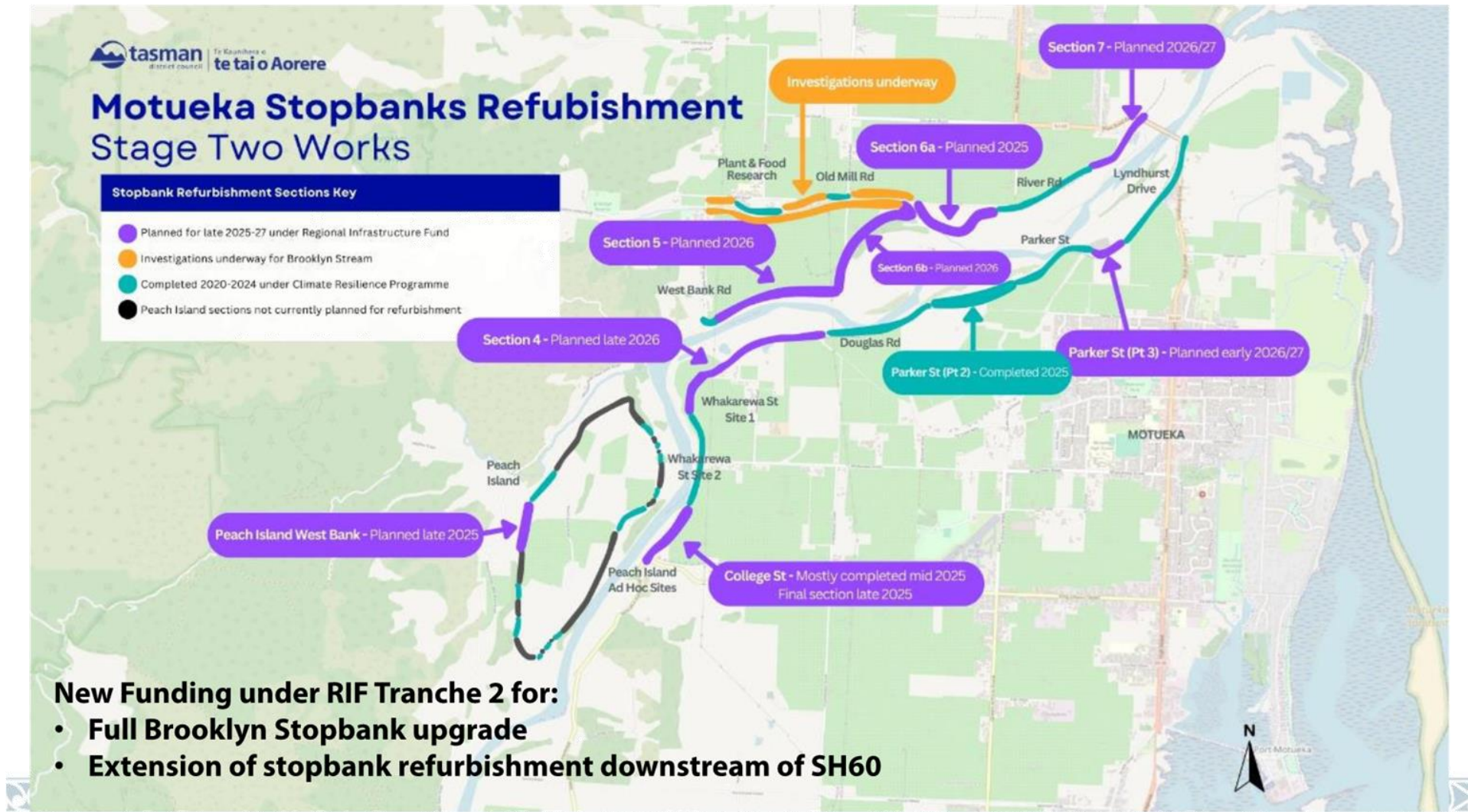


What/Why/How TDC management of rivers

- River work in River X and River Y areas is mostly funded by a differential river rating system based on the capital value (C.V.) of properties within the rating area.
- All properties in Tasman District that are not located in a River X or River Y area contribute to the River Z levy, based on the property land value (L.V.).
- The total targeted rate amount is calculated with 50% of the total amount allocated to River X and Y properties, and the remaining 50% allocated to the River Z rating area (i.e., $X + Y = Z$).

Rating Area Group	Total LV	Total CV	Number of Properties	River X Revenue	River Y Revenue	River Z Revenue
Collingwood	\$85,134,000	\$121,451,400	134	-	\$24,309	-
Tākaka	\$372,913,350	\$659,046,450	742	-	\$146,710	-
Dove	\$65,322,000	\$94,272,600	83	-	\$13,026	-
Lower Motueka & Riuwaka	\$1,509,321,350	\$2,782,879,350	3345	\$757,277	\$22,294	-
Moutere	\$199,839,000	\$338,640,000	201	-	\$79,499	-
Upper Motueka	\$356,358,750	\$535,361,250	293	-	\$77,709	-
Waimea + Wai-iti	\$1,213,691,950	\$2,116,852,450	1551	\$151,994	\$357,614	-
ALL RIVER X & RIVER Y	\$3,802,580,400	\$6,648,503,500	6349	\$946,983	\$731,554	-
ALL OF DISTRICT	\$16,519,488,075	\$29,483,550,400	27104	-	-	\$1,674,109
					TOTAL	\$3,352,647

Thriving resilient 



Global Resource Consents

- TDC holds global resource consents for River Works, Gravel Extraction, and Fairway Spraying.
- Works done under the global consents are governed by an Environmental Management Plan, which includes:
 - direction on work planning and operating procedures,
 - monitoring requirements,
 - recording and reporting requirements, and
 - SOPs.
- EMP is required to be reviewed every two years.



Environmental Management Plan for River Management Activities in the Tasman District



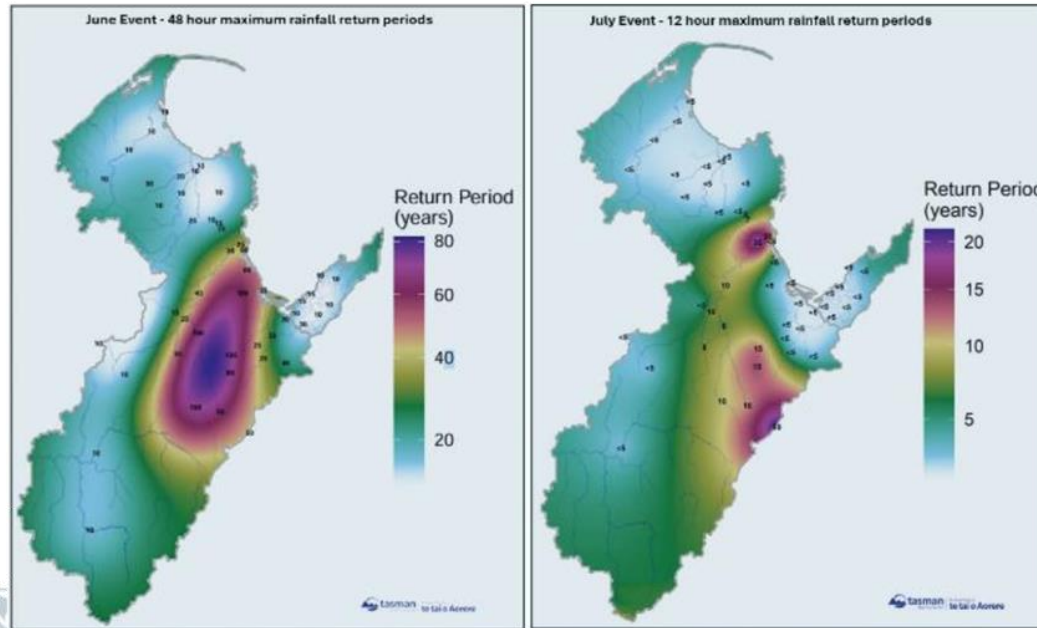
Severe Weather Events of June-July 2025

Thriving resilient 



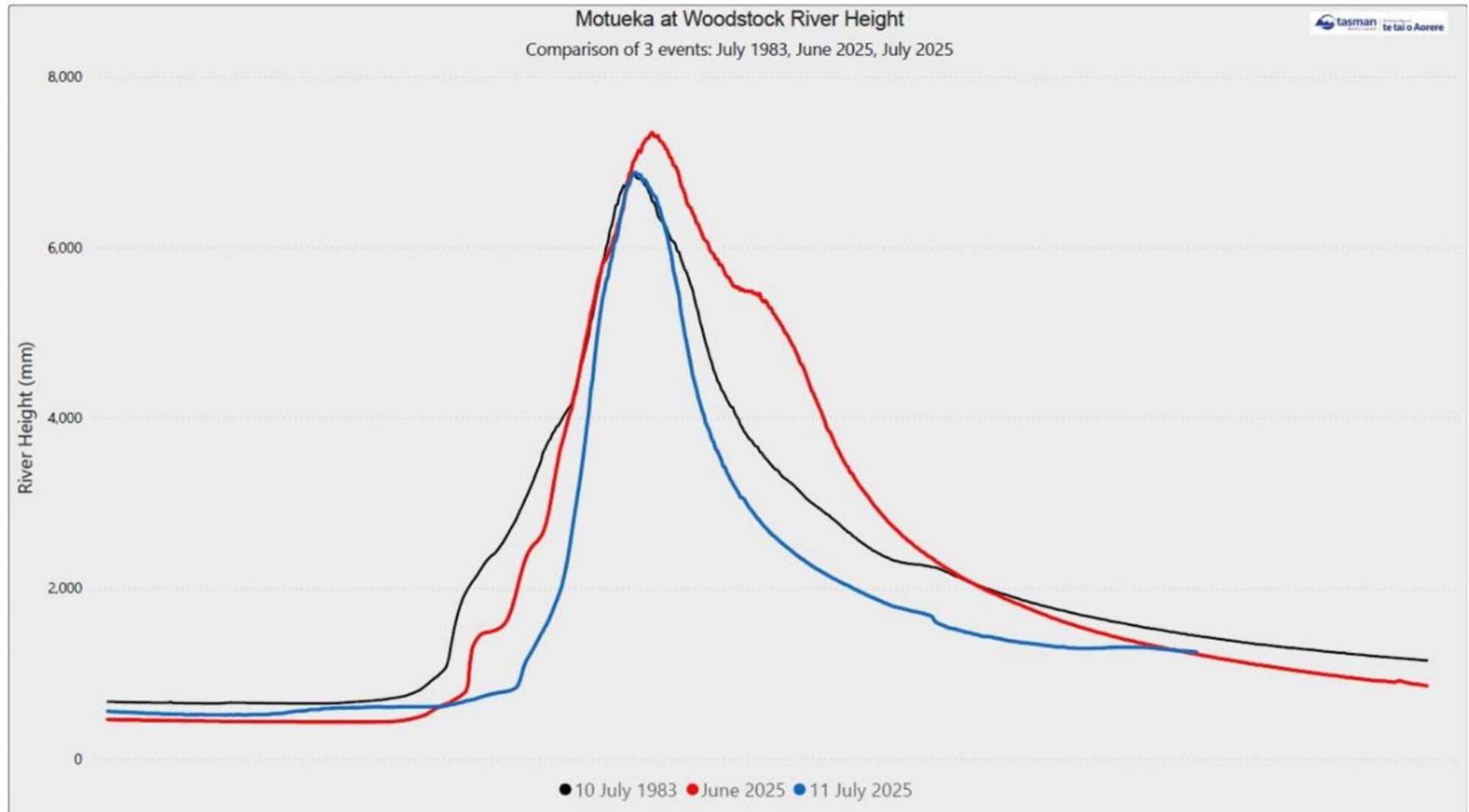
June-July 2025 Floods

- 2-3 week period of consistent rain and saturated conditions
- Widespread major erosion damage, significant damage to river protection assets, property, and productive land

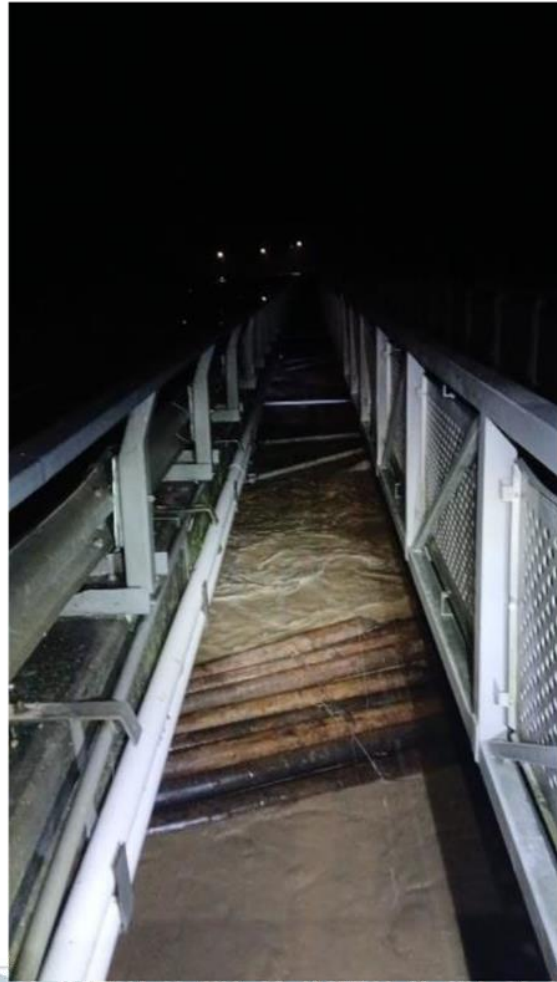


River Gauge	27 June Return Period	11 July Return Period
Golden Bay Area		
Aorere at Devils Boots	< Annual Flood	Annual Flood
Tākaka at Kotinga	5-10 Year	10-Year
Waingarō at Hanging Rock	< Annual Flood	> 20-Year
Lower-Middle Motueka River Area		
Riuwaka at Hickmotts	> 10-Year	> 10-Year
Motueka at Woodmans	100-Year*	> 50-Year
Motueka at Woodstock	100-Year*	> 50-Year
Upper Motueka River Area		
Tadmor at Mudstone	50-Year*	> 100-Year*
Motupiko at Christies	> 50-Year	> 50-Year*
Motueka at Gorge	5-Year	5-10 Year
Wangapeka at Walter Peak	> Annual Flood	10-Year
Waimea and Wai-iti River Areas		
Wai-iti at Belgrove	50-Year	> 50-Year*
Wai-iti at Livingston Road	> 20-Year*	20-Year
Wairoa at Irvines	10-Year	Annual Flood
Waimea at TDC Nursery	> 20-Year	> 20-Year
Buller River Area		
Buller at Longford	> 20-Year	10-Year

* indicates largest or near-largest flow on record (largest since 1983 flood, etc.)







Stopbank System	Level of Service	27 June Flood Performance	11 July Flood Performance
Riuwaka River	Less than 10-year flow	Exceeded 10-year flow, overtopping of stopbanks occurred	Exceeded 10-year flow, overtopping of stopbanks occurred
Lower Motueka River	50-year flow	100-year flow No overtopping or failure, water within 200-300mm of overtopping near SH60 bridge	50-year flow No overtopping or failure
Peach Island (Lower Motueka River system)	50-year flow (lower freeboard)	100-year flow Overtopping in several areas along west bank causing scour damage	50-year flow Overtopping in several areas along west bank causing scour damage
Brooklyn Stream	No defined LOS	Significant flow (no gauge), minor overtopping of south bank	Significant flow (no gauge), more extensive overtopping of south bank causing scour damage
Waimea River	50-year flow	Less than 50-year flow Minor overtopping of west bank near Pearl Creek, section of stopbank identified for improvement	Less than 50-year flow 150m section of stopbank near Livingston Road on the Wai-iti River was destroyed by lateral riverbank erosion

Transition to Recovery

- TDC declared a State of Emergency on 27 June 2025, which was briefly exited a few days before declaring another State of Emergency on 10 July 2025.
- The 28-day Local Transition Period was notified on 17 July 2025, and has since been extended seven times. Tasman expects to continue to extend until the end of June 2026 to support recovery work.
- Recovery work carried out during a State of Emergency or Local Transition Period employs s330B resource consenting rules under the RMA.



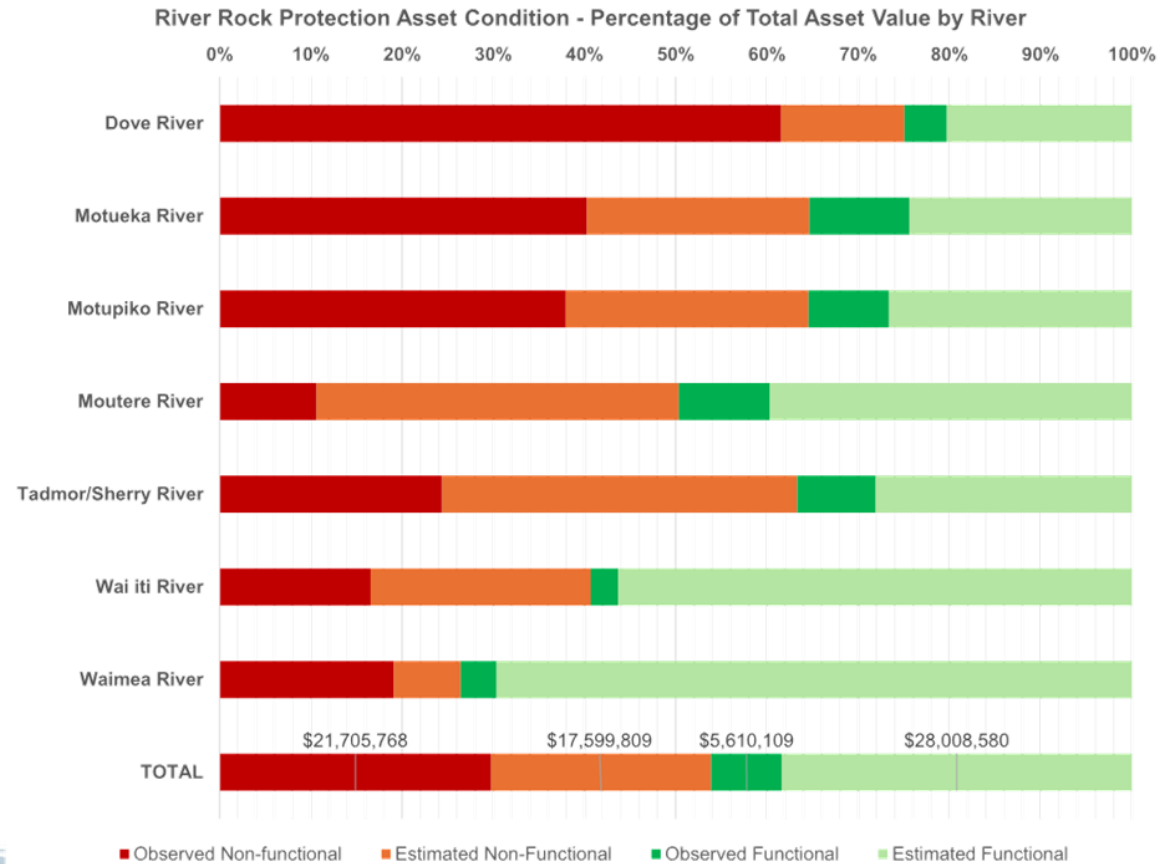
Flood Damage and Tasman's River Recovery Philosophy (so far)

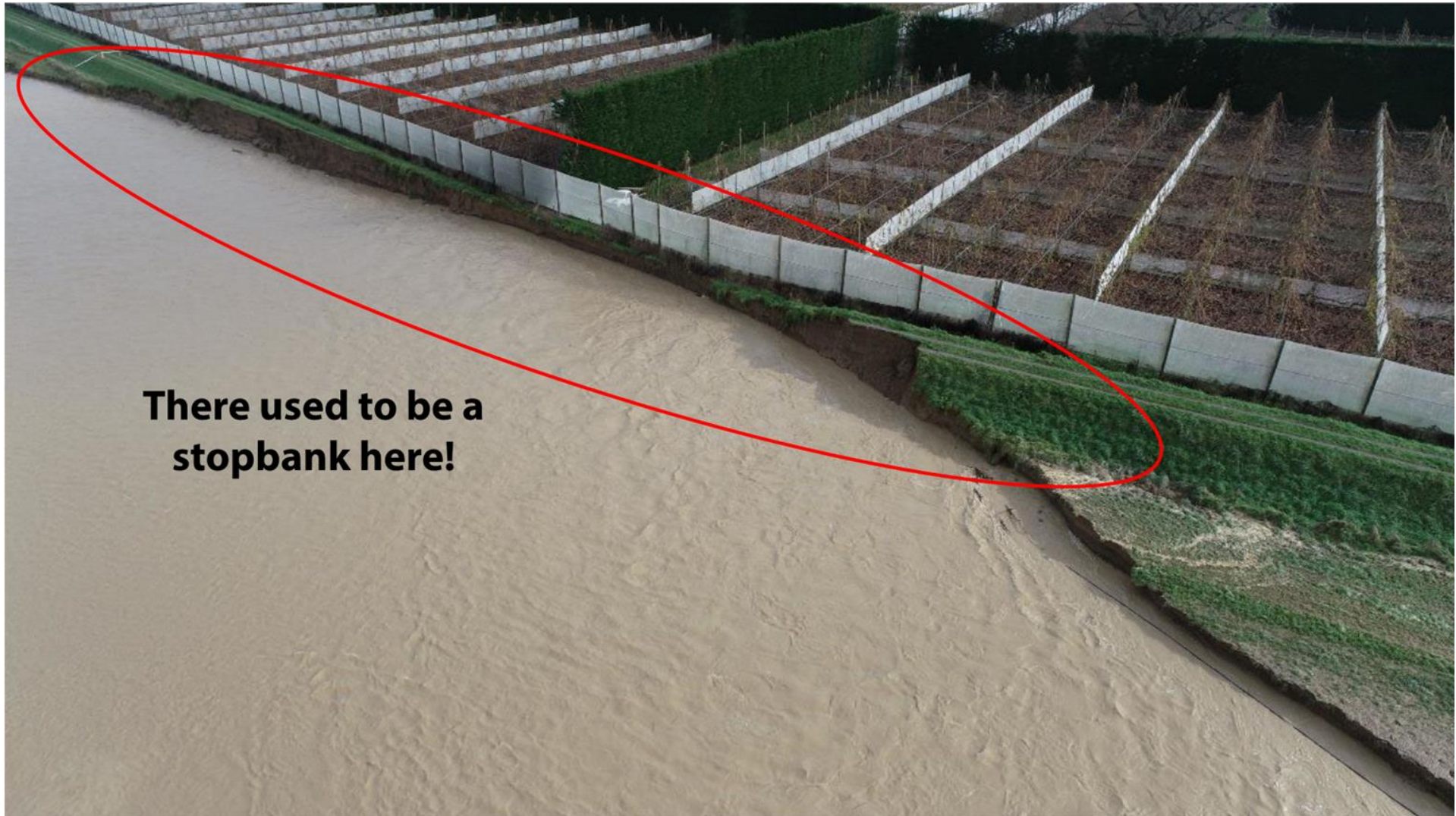
Thriving resilient 



River Asset Damage

- Across the managed river network, Tasman maintains about \$150 million of rock protection assets and \$125 million of stopbank assets
- These assets are insured against flood damage
- Repair and reinstatement costs are funded through a combination of the insurer and the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) – *as long as we only put back what was there before*
- We need robust information on the condition of the assets both before and after the floods – this is a huge task





**There used to be a
stopbank here!**

The Challenge

- As we move forward with recovery work, we will face some difficult decisions on our relationship with our rivers, the kind of work we do to mitigate flood and erosion risk, and what a more resilient future looks like for our region.
- We need to build back our river systems in a way that is:
 - resilient to future large floods,
 - cost-effective in the short- and long-term, and
 - restores a level of confidence and normality to affected residents and business owners.
- This needs to be done in a way that also enables us to achieve good environmental outcomes in the medium- to long-term.



The Philosophy

Tenet #1:

- Restore channel avulsions into pre-flood river channels, and
- Implement measures to prevent such avulsions from recurring where it is cost-effective and practical, and where there is sufficient river fairway width to reasonably accommodate future floods.





~ 11.5ha of land scoured

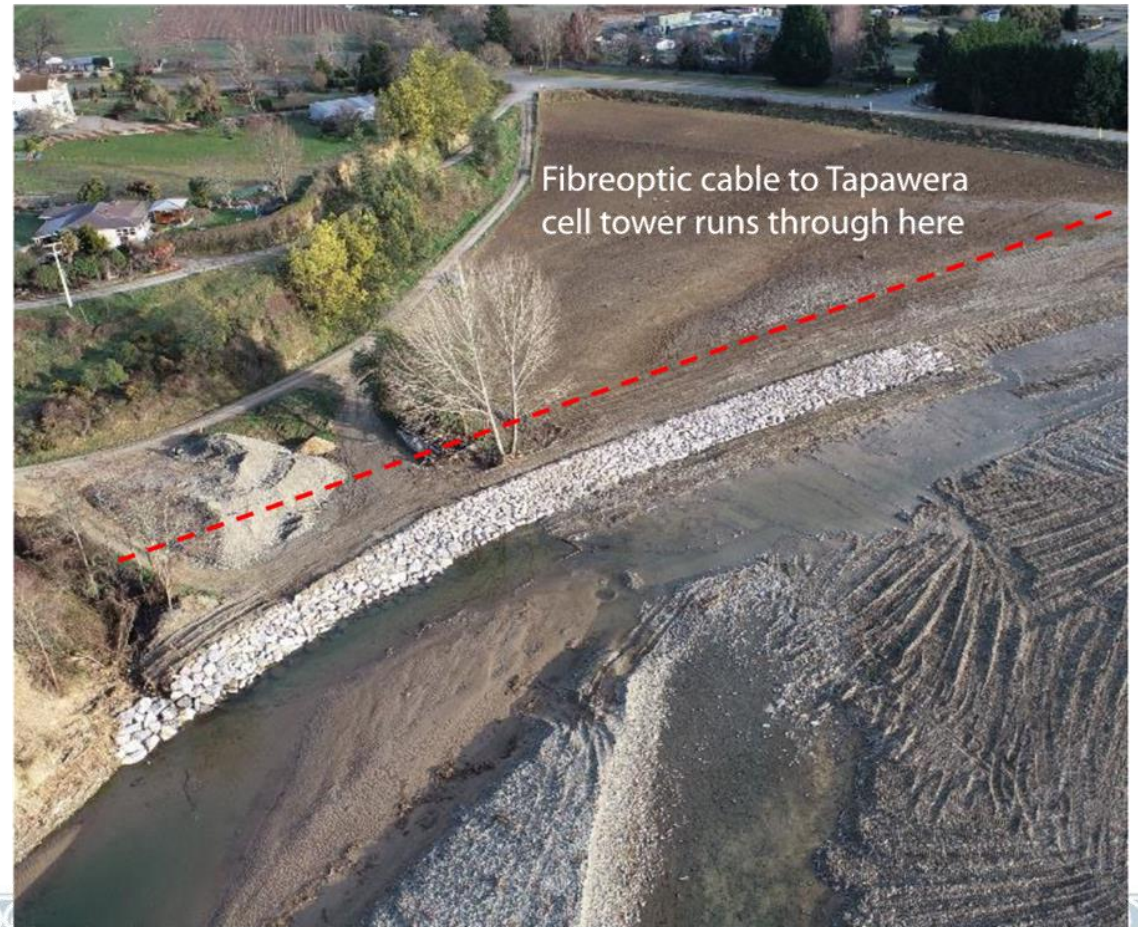




The Philosophy

Tenet #2:

- Employ robust rock protection work where there are substantial risks to people and infrastructure, and where doing so will not cause greater issues nearby.



The Philosophy

Tenet #3

- Preserve and stabilise wider river fairways to increase the resilience of the river system and adjacent properties against future floods, supported through aggressive planting of wider willow riparian buffers along scoured riverbanks.
- This is the “long-game” and will take many years to complete.



Discussion around questions from MCB members

Thriving resilient 



Thank you!

Thriving resilient 

