



Briefing: Stormwater Management

10 April 2024 – 4.00pm

Attendees

Elected Members: Mayor Barry, Cr Barratt, Cr Briggs, Cr Dyer, Cr Edwards, Deputy Mayor Lewis, Cr Mitchell, Cr Morgan, Cr Parkin, Cr Stallinger, S Freeman (Petone Community Board) and K Yung (Petone Community Board (via audio-visual link)).

Staff: A Blackshaw, Director Neighbourhoods and Communities; A Geddes, Director Environment and Sustainability; J Kingsbury, Head of Economy and Development; B Hodgins, Strategic Advisor; C Parish, Head of Mayors Office; K Stannard, Head of Democratic Services and V Gilmour, Democracy Advisor.

Apologies

Cr Shaw; Cr Tupou and M Henderson (Petone Community Board).

Presenters

B Hodgins, Strategic Advisor and Uki Dele, Chief Advisor, Stormwater & Climate Resilience, Wellington Water Limited (WWL).

Introduction and Key Objectives of the Briefing

The purpose of the briefing is to inform Council on matters pertaining to stormwater issues.

Presentation by B Hodgins, Strategic Advisor and Uki Dele, Chief Advisor, Stormwater & Climate Resilience, Wellington Water Limited.

Slide 1 – Stormwater Management (Header)

Slide 2 – Agenda

Slide 3 – Responsibilities – Understanding Stormwater

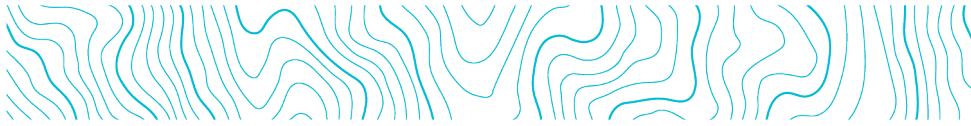
WWL offers stormwater services to five of the six councils within the company. Not all stormwater assets owned by councils are managed by WWL. Most stormwater networks, particularly roading sumps, are managed by the councils' roading teams.

Slide 4 – Responsibilities – Complex and Diverse

WWL oversees the public stormwater network, while the management of private properties, streams, rivers and roadways fall under the responsibility of other entities.

Slide 5 – Responsibilities – Level of Service Requirement Vs Expectation

The stormwater network is designed to manage regular rainfall using infrastructure, eg pipes. During heavy rain, WWL relies on natural overland flow paths, eg depressions and roadways. However, responsibility for these flow paths is often unclear and when the network becomes overwhelmed and the flow paths are blocked, flooding occurs.



Slide 6 – Challenges – Flooding and Infrastructure

Climate change is leading to heavier rainfall, rising sea levels and intensifying flooding risks. Flood hazard modelling and mapping for 10-year and 100-year rain events have been conducted. These findings are informing district plans, land use planning and growth projects.

Slide 7 – Where are we heading | Where should we be

Slide 8 – Challenge – Historical Under Investment

Slide 9 – Challenge – Next LTP Investment

There is a risk of deterioration within the stormwater network without adequate investment.

Slide 10 – Stormwater – Hutt City

Areas affected by sea level rise will need extra measures, for example managed retreat or adaptation planning. These go beyond what WWL can manage with infrastructure solutions alone.

Slide 11 – Stormwater Key Challenges

Slide 12 – Key Learnings – Auckland Flooding and Cyclone Gabrielle

Slide 13 – Bau | Recovery

Slide 14 – Key Learnings – Addressing Challenges

Slide 15 – Stormwater – Summary

Slide 16 – Questions

Questions and discussion points

- WWL has not investigated adaptation solutions for the 21 flooding areas in Hutt City as this requires a project-by-project basis, with many going beyond WWL infrastructure solutions.
- The \$260M estimate for Network Discharge Consent is in response to Greater Wellington Regional Council's (GWRC) Plan Change 1.
- When the stormwater network deteriorates, it increases flood risk, particularly during a storm. If the network is not functioning, it will result in poor water quality and pollution.
- Councils have the option to introduce bylaws to ensure that private properties uphold maintenance standards for their pipes and streams.

Briefing materials

Attachment 1 – Presentation: Stormwater Management

The briefing closed at 4.45pm