

AGENDA

Meeting of the **Buller District Council**

**Commencing at 3:30pm
Wednesday 29 March 2023**

To be held at the
Clocktower Chambers
Palmerston Street
Westport

Council

Chairperson: Mayor

Membership: The Mayor and all Councillors

Meeting Frequency: Monthly – or as required

Quorum: A majority of members (including vacancies)

Purpose

The Council is responsible for:

1. Providing leadership to, and advocacy on behalf of, the people of Buller district.
2. Ensuring that all functions and powers required of a local authority under legislation, and all decisions required by legislation to be made by local authority resolution, are carried out effectively and efficiently, either by the Council or through delegation.

Terms of Reference

1. To exercise those powers and responsibilities which cannot legally be delegated by Council:
 - a) The power to set district rates.
 - b) The power to create, adopt and implement a bylaw.
 - c) The power to borrow money, or purchase or dispose of assets, other than in accordance with the Long Term Plan.
 - d) The power to adopt a Long Term Plan or Annual Plan, or Annual Report.
 - e) The power to appoint a Chief Executive Officer.
 - f) The power to adopt policies required to be adopted and consulted on under the Local Government Act 2002 in association with the Long Term Plan, or developed for the purpose of the Council's governance statement, including the Infrastructure Strategy.
 - g) The power to adopt a remuneration and employment policy for Chief Executive Officer.
 - h) The power to approve or change the District Plan, or any part of that Plan, in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991.
 - i) The power to approve or amend the Council's Standing Orders.
 - j) The power to approve or amend the Code of Conduct for Elected Members.
 - k) The power to appoint and discharge members of committees.
 - l) The power to establish a joint committee with another local authority or other public body.
 - m) The power to make the final decision on a recommendation from the Parliamentary Ombudsman, where it is proposed that Council not accept the recommendation.
 - n) Health & Safety obligations and legislative requirements are met.

2. To exercise the following powers and responsibilities of Council, which the Council chooses to retain:
 - a) Resolutions required to be made by a local authority under the Local Electoral Act 2001, including the appointment of an electoral officer and reviewing representation arrangements.
 - b) Approval of any changes to Council's vision, and oversight of that vision by providing direction on strategic priorities and receiving regular reports on its overall achievement.
 - c) Adoption of governance level strategies, plans and policies which advance Council's vision and strategic goals.
 - d) Approval of the Triennial Agreement.
 - e) Approval of the local governance statement required under the Local Government Act 2002.
 - f) Approval of a proposal to the Remuneration Authority for the remuneration of Members.
 - g) Approval of any changes to the nature and delegations of the Committees.

Common Delegations

The following delegations from Council are common to the Risk and Audit Committee, the Community, Environment and Services Committee and the Regulatory, Hearings and Planning Committee within their respective areas of responsibility.

General Principal

1. The work of these Committees will be in accordance with the priorities and work programme agreed by the Council.
2. These Committees have the powers necessary to perform the Committee's responsibilities, in accordance with the approved Long Term Plan and Annual Plan budgets. Subject to confirmation of compliance with the financial strategy.

These Committees will:

Strategy, plans and policy

1. Develop and agree to strategies, plans and policies for the purposes of consultation and/or engagement with community.
2. Recommend to Council for adoption.
3. Monitor and review as and when required.

Bylaws

1. Develop and agree to the statement of proposal for new or amended bylaws for consultation.
2. Recommend to Council new or amended bylaws for adoption.

Consultation and engagement

1. Ensure appropriate, effective and transparent engagement with the community, tangata whenua and other stakeholders.
2. Conduct any public engagement required on issues before the Committee, in accordance with Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.
3. Conduct hearings, where appropriate, to consider submissions from members of the public and external organisations, making determinations on such matters unless they are reserved for Council to decide.

Submissions and legislation

1. Approve submissions to external bodies/organisations on legislation and proposals, related to the Committee's areas of responsibility, that impact governance policy or matters.
2. Monitor and oversee strategic projects and programmes.
3. Monitor Council's Asset Management Plans/Strategic Infrastructure Plan.

Contracts

1. Approve and monitor contracts and other legally binding arrangements provided that such contracts/arrangements:
 - a) Do not require the approval of the whole of Council; and
 - b) Fall within the budget approved under the Long Term Plan or Annual Plan and have a value exceeding the Chief Executive's financial delegation.

Other

1. Consider and make decisions which are within the Chief Executive Officer's delegations, and which the Chief Executive Officer has referred to the Committee for recommendation to Council.
2. Consider and make decisions on operational matters that fall within a Committee's area of responsibility that are outside of delegations to the Chief Executive Officer or other Council officers.
3. Commission new Committee reports and work required to respond to significant or compliance issues, or to complete the agreed programme of Council.
4. Monitor Audit recommendations and ensure completion.

Buller District Council

Venue: Clocktower Chambers, Westport. Livestreamed on BDC YouTube Channel



29 March 2023 03:30 PM

Agenda Topic	Page
1. Apologies	8
2. Members Interests	9
3. Confirmation of Previous Minutes	10
3.1 230222 Council Minutes Unconfirmed	11
4. Action Points Report	26
4.1 230329 - Council Action Points	27
5. Reefton Historic Landfill Rockwall repair NEMA	28
5.1 Attachment 1 - WSP Reefton Landfill Recovery - Concept Design Options	36
5.2 Attachment 2 - WSP Reefton Landfill Repair Work Detailed Design	97
6. 2023-2024 Annual Plan Report March 2023	105
6.1 2023-2024 Annual Plan Summary	112
7. Property Rationalization Report	121
7.1 Appendix 1 - Property Rationalisation March 2023 Proposed Group 3	129
8. Acting Chief Executive Officer Resignation	132
8.1 Attachment 1 - Letter of Resignation Acting Chief Executive Officer	134
9. Reserve and Hall Subcommittee Appointments	135
10. Council Remuneration - Proposed Change to Include Remuneration Chairperson ICB	138
11. Buller Wellbeing Survey	141
11.1 Attachment 1 - Buller Wellbeing Survey Executive Summary 12.2.23	145

11.2	Attachment 2 - Buller Wellbeing Survey Summary of Key Findings 12.2.23	149
11.3	Buller Wellbeing Survey 2022 Report 12.2.23	162
12.	Buller Flood Recovery Exit Strategy	374
12.1	Attachment 1 - Buller Flood Recovery Exit Strategy March 2023	377
13.	Buller Resilience Trust - 30 June 2022 Annual Report & Exemption from CCO	396
13.1	Buller Resilience Trust 2022 Performance Reports	399
14.	CEO Report	411
14.1	Attachment 1 - Central Government Reforms Impact on Local Government 21.02.23	414
14.2	Attachment 2 - Productivity Commission - Supply Chain Resilience	415
14.3	Attachment 3 - Quarterly Economic Monitor Buller District Dec-22	451
15.	Mayor's Report March 2023	463
15.1	Attachment 1 - TTPP Project Managers Report	473
15.2	Attachment 2 - Mayor's Correspondence	476
16.	Committee Chairs Verbal Updates	505
17.	Public Excluded Report	506
18.	PE - Cape Foulwind Intersection Improvement - Legal Road Rationalisation	507
18.1	Attachment 1 - Memorandum of Understanding	512
18.2	Attachment 2 - Staig and Smith Report	516
19.	PE - Request to Transfer Land	518
19.1	Attachment 1 - Sale of Purchased Land to Nominee Report Jun-22	522
19.2	Attachment 2 - Extract from minutes of 29.06.2022 Council meeting	586
19.3	Attachment 3 - Request to transfer Hamiltons Blocks 1 2 March 2023	588
20.	PE - Legal Proceedings	593
20.1	Attachment 1 - Restraining Order Application	597

BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL

29 MARCH 2023

AGENDA ITEM 1

Prepared by Rachel Townrow
Acting Chief Executive

APOLOGIES

1. REPORT SUMMARY

That Buller District Council receive any apologies or requests for leave of absence from elected members.

2. DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

That there are no apologies to be received and no requests for leave of absence.

OR

That Buller District Council receives apologies from (insert councillor name) and accepts councillor (insert name) request for leave of absence.

BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL

29 MARCH 2023

AGENDA ITEM 2

Prepared by Rachel Townrow
Acting Chief Executive

MEMBERS INTEREST

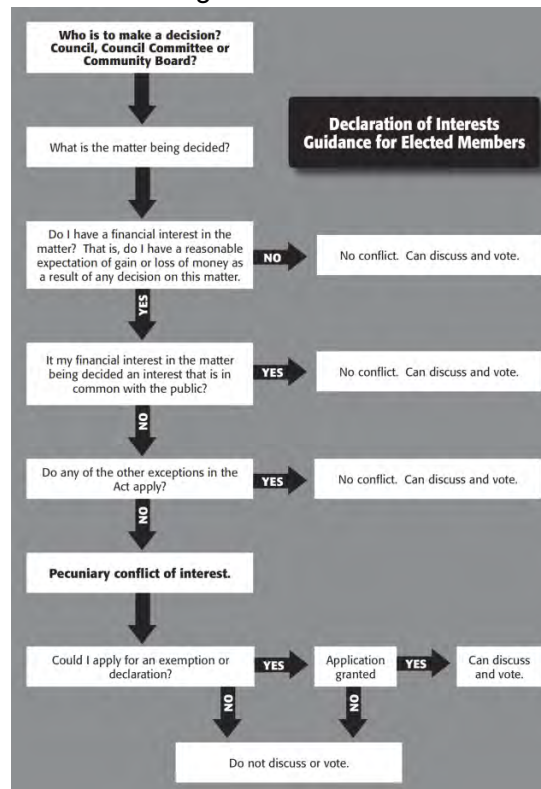
Members are encouraged to consider the items on the agenda and disclose whether they believe they have a financial or non-financial interest in any of the items in terms of Council's Code of Conduct.

Councillors are encouraged to advise the Governance Assistant, of any changes required to their declared Members Interest Register.

The attached flowchart may assist members in making that determination (Appendix A from Code of Conduct).

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION:

That Members disclose any financial or non-financial interest in any of the agenda items.



BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL

29 MARCH 2023

AGENDA ITEM 3

Prepared by Rachel Townrow
Acting Chief Executive

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

1. DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive and confirm minutes from the meetings of 22 February 2023.



THE BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL, HELD AT 3.30PM ON WEDNESDAY 22 FEBRUARY 2023 AT CLOCKTOWER CHAMBERS, PALMERSTON STREET, WESTPORT.

PRESENT: Mayor J Cleine, DM A Basher, Councillors P Grafton, J Howard, G Neylon, T O'Keefe, A Pfahlert, C Reidy, R Sampson, L Webb (via Zoom), G Weston, N Tauwhare (Iwi Representative)

IN ATTENDANCE: R Townrow (Acting Chief Executive), D Marshall (Chief Financial Officer), M Williams (Group Manager Infrastructure Services), K Trigg (Group Manager Community Services), G Barrell (Governance Secretary)

MEDIA: Ellen Curnow (Westport News)

MEETING DECLARED OPEN AT: 3.30PM

Mayor J Cleine declared the meeting open and acknowledged those up north in the aftermath of the flooding and Cyclone Gabrielle. Buller being all too aware of the impact on the residents. He acknowledged the civil defence and emergency services that are working up north and the various staff members from BDC and local civil defence team that have gone up north to offer support and assistance. A minute silence was taken to reflect on this time.

PUBLIC FORUM:

1. Graeme Howard

Mr Howard spoke to his desire to have a designated parking spot for tour busses. After speaking with a tour bus driver as to why they don't come to Westport, he learned that it is too cumbersome for them to park here and there is not accommodation in one place for the passengers.

He suggested the area between the corner of Palmerston Street and Lyndhurst Streets, by the Brewery. He explained the route the drivers could come which would showcase a number of local places. He had spoken previously to Mayor Cleine about this, who suggested the NBS theatre carpark, however this would not be adequate for a 40-seater bus to turn in and turn out.

Regarding the lack of accommodation, he encouraged someone takeover of a local hotel which is for sale and recommended that maybe council could assist in half rating or some incentive for them and for bus companies to have their passengers at this hotel.

Cr C Reidy felt the NBS theatre would be appropriate.

Cr G Weston explained where the Kiwi Experience bus parks and noted there is the Caltex area as well which used to be where the Intercity bus picked up and dropped off.

Mr Howard felt it would be easier for a park to be more central for those who may not want to, or be able to walk from the Caltex area, downtown.

Mr Howard was thanked for his time.

2. Shayne Barry, Richard Niederer and Stuart Henley from Kawatiri Coastal Trails (KCT)

R Niederer opened the presentation with a slideshow outlining the KCT and the work and funding which has already gone into the building of this, as well as the community's use of the track. Already almost 80,000 people have been through this track since December 2020.

S Henley explained the feedback from the public is very positive. There is 18km left to complete the trail out to Charleston and outlined where the remaining construction lay.

He explained the spending and funding of the trail so far.

S Barry explained the concerns around the maintenance of the trail as the funding received was specifically for the building of the trail; not the maintenance. The maintenance will require support from the council and other stakeholder partners. They are looking to in time, achieve "Great Ride" status. If they achieve this, there will be considerable funding available from MBIE and NZ Cycle Trails.

NZTA have stated the benefits of having cycle trails in a region. Ms Barry listed these.

KCT are asking BDC to recognise the benefits of financially supporting the trails and will be seeking funding through the Annual Plan (AP) and, more importantly Long-Term Plan (LTP). They are also working with the Old Ghost Road to set up a hub where both trails can be sighted.

KCT is not expecting a handout. They are raising the profile of the district and a lot of people already use it. Hoping BDC will partner with the Trust to ensure this is a continued success.

This opens the door for future government funding - if this is done well.

J Cleine thanked them for the great job in keeping the community updated. He asked if the anticipated \$200k annual maintenance fee is co-funded? Ms Barry answered that if they got Great Ride status, they would get \$40k. If council funded \$50k and there was \$50k sponsorship, they would have great leverage to get more funding to cover the annual maintenance costs.

Cr P Grafton asked if it was realistic to be able to stay within the expected budget? Mr Henley replied they are confident they can get to Charleston. MBIE had been supporting the project and are aware of increased costs due to covid etc. Section 9 is the sacrifice to make to get to Charleston which is the goal.

Mr Niederer spoke that the people that saw the success of the first part of the trail, noting the work undertaken to get landowner agreements, resource consents and approval required, has meant that the sections past Carters Beach have been able to move forward quite quickly. We are mindful of the issues, but we are confident that we will be able to gain funding to complete what we promised the Charleston locals.

Mr Grafton asked if there would be a camping area or anywhere to overnight? Ms Barry explained accommodation would mostly come from Air BNBs, local motor camps and other accommodation along the way. This is about creating opportunities around this and shuttles, bike hire etc. and potentially a camping area is something someone may pick up on.

DM A Basher mentioned 42km is a great distance for an event and can help to promote the district while working with other local businesses. The Trust is looking already at how they could create an event that could be different to the marathon while co-promoting with other businesses.

Cr J Howard noted the lack of public toilets along the trail currently. Mr Niederer replied that they are aware of this possible issue and are currently looking to address this.

Mayor J Cleine asked regarding council obligations around parking and roading etc with reference to the LTP. Mr Henley felt there could be a few improvements that could be made.

KCT were thanked for their presentation.

3. Mark Davies (Director Operations DOC), Suvi van Smit (DOC) and Hinemoa Connor (Chairperson Ngati Apa ki te Rā To).

Noting apologies from Francois Tumahai (Chairperson Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae).

Mr Davies spoke in support of the paper and recommendation due to be addressed by council as item five on the agenda. He acknowledged N Tauwhare for his work with DOC and Council to realise this opportunity. This is about restoring Ngati Apa ki te Rā To, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and Poutini Ngāi Tahu's mana whenua. This is a site of national cultural significance.

Ms Connor spoke acknowledging N Tauwhare and councillors. She noted the iwi is in support of this agenda item. Central government asked to show three significant ventures that Ngati Apa ki te Rā To and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae could cooperate on, then they would support this. She spoke of these and advised that both iwi gave to this taki (piece of work). Government and DOC have also worked to make this happen.

Councillors are often asked 'why should Māori have this?' This is significant piece of land to both iwi and have worked alongside the University of Otago at the dig site. This is the conclusion of many years of everyone trying to bring a conclusion to this.

Cr A Pfahlert asked regarding the reclassification of one piece of land on the site map and not the other. What is the significance of one and not the other. R Townrow advised that part of the land had reserve status and part did not and that council is only dealing with the one with reserve status.

1. **APOLOGIES (Page 8)**

Discussion:

Nil

RESOLVED that there are no apologies to be received and no requests for leave of absence.

Mayor J Cleine/Cr A Pfahlert

11/11

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

2. **MEMBERS INTEREST (Page 9)**

Discussion:

Nil

RESOLVED that members disclose any financial or non-financial interest in any of the agenda items.

Mayor J Cleine/DM A Basher

11/11

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

3. **CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES (Page 22)**

Discussion:

Mayor J Cleine noted to remove the name Douglas Marshall in Page 16 in Diligent. *Noted and amended.*

Cr C Reidy noted the absence of the report and discussion associated with Public Excluded. *Noted and amended.*

It was decided that these minutes will come to the next Council meeting for approval.

RESOLVED that Council receive and confirm minutes from the meetings of 14 December 2022

MOVED

QTY

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Cr A Pfahlert noted the number of people voting should have been 10 as Cr G Weston was noted as an apology. *Noted and amended.*

RESOLVED that Council receive and confirm minutes from the meetings of 25 January 2023 noting the above amendment.

Mayor J Cleine/Cr A Pfahlert
11/11
CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Mayor J Cleine reminded councillors that if at any time they would like resolutions which have multiple points, broken down into separate resolutions, they can ask for this to be done.

4. ACTION POINTS REPORT (Page 199)

Discussion:

Nil

RESOLVED that Council receive the Action Point list for information.

Mayor J Cleine/Cr A Pfahlert
11/11
CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

5. MĀORI ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE - RESERVE STATUS (Page 24)

Discussion:

N Tauwhare spoke to the report explaining the conception of this issue with the then Mayor Gary Howard, noting this was great foresight to protect a very special area to Buller. It was initially bought to stop the ploughing of the area.

He suggested giving to Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and Ngati Apa ki te Rā To. A discussion took place with interested parties. The importance of the site is that the archaeological students from Otago University came up here often. They asked what iwi would like to do with the artifacts they had found. They were advised to keep them down to the University, then when the time was right to have a facility to store them in the Buller, we would need to come back.

The whare on the cycle trail is, importantly on the other side of the fence of the archaeological site. There has been conversation around how we can marry this whare in with the cycle trail. An option was discussed to make it a live, active site during Matariki.

We would need a small group of people to manage this place, from both iwi and two representatives from the community in Buller.

Mr Tauwhare thanked Mr Davies for his support, noting this has been a long journey.

Mr Tauwhare advised that initially it was going to be the area that the artifacts were found, but they were encouraged to take a larger part as there definitely

would be more artifacts in a greater area. This area can be expanded if necessary.

Councillors acknowledged the work done as well as the work by former Mayor, Martin Sawyers for his initial recognition of the value of the land and the purchase of the land.

Ms Connor advised how the recognition came about that this area was of significance. The University noted it was a migration area for fishing, being a riverbank. They therefore anticipate there will be a lot of other areas more than the initial site area.

RESOLVED that Council:

1. Notes the decision of Council (29 September 2021) 'to sell the land shown in orange in Appendix 1 (land) to the Department of Conservation for \$200,000 (plus GST if any)';
2. Notes that the draft agreement between the Council and Department of Conservation states that the western parcel of the land (in record of title 258215) which is currently classified as Local Purpose (Harbour Purposes) Reserve must be changed to Historic Reserve prior to the sale and transfer of the land to the Department;
3. Resolves, pursuant to section 24(1)(b) of the Reserves Act 1977, that upon the Council and the Department of Conservation entering into an agreement for sale and purchase of the land and such agreement becoming unconditional, the classification of reserve Lot 1 DP 363544 (record of title 258215) be changed from Local Purpose (Harbour Purposes) to Historic in order to better recognise and provide for the heritage values present on the reserve;
4. Resolves to authorise the Acting Chief Executive to undertake all statutory steps required to give effect to the change of reserve classification; and
5. Resolves that subject to the Council and the Department of Conservation entering into an agreement for sale and purchase of the land and such agreement becoming unconditional, the Council agrees that the reserve described in record of title 258215 can cease to be vested in and administered by the Council and instead can vest in the Crown (Department of Conservation) as historic reserve to be administered in accordance with that classification.

Cr J Howard/Cr G Neylon

11/11

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Mayor J Cleine thanked all involved.

N Tauwhare thanked councillors and spoke that this has brought a long journey, which started at least 15 years ago, to a conclusion.

6. WATER SERVICES LEGISLATION BILL – BDC SUBMISSION AND

WATER SERVICES ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY AND CONSUMER PROTECTION BILL – BDC SUBMISSION (Page 31)

Discussion:

M Williams spoke to the report seeking council endorsement for the BDC submission prepared for the Water Services Legislation Bill and the Water Services Economic Efficiency and Consumer Protection Bill currently before parliament.

He noted it is a very complicated Bill with the key issue for BDC, being the proposed transfer of council-controlled organisations (CCOs) to the Three Waters entities. There are other issues.

The price quality requirements are checked by each entity along with their CE. Buller, as a community and shareholder have been left out of a lot of what is happening with this aspect and BDC has made this quite clear.

It was clarified that just the water unit of WestReef Services (WSL) would be moving, not the entire CCO.

M Williams advised that originally, any assets that were associated with Three Waters, owned by council, would be moved over to the National Transition Unit (NTU). This included any key staff but excluded senior managers.

BDC questioned what would happen to the contractors who are currently CCOs. BDC was advised that CCOs that have water related work for council, would go over to the NTU; only the portion of WSL that does Three Waters. The rest would remain with BDC.

BDC have advised the NTU that in doing this, it will have a detrimental effect to Buller ratepayers because the dividend back from WSL will be severely reduced, leading to rates increases.

Now talking about both Council (Brougham Street) and CCO water staff.

A reminder was given from a councillor of the importance of having all staff available in the case of an emergency situation, as Buller has found out many times recently.

It was clarified that there could be a loss of revenue to BHL, as they currently undertake a number of the Three Waters capital project works as the incumbent Three Waters contractor and this would be at risk with the transfer of the Three Waters portion of the CCO. This revenue would be at risk to our CCO. There is around 2-3 more years of capital work available for WSL for outside contracts.

Mayor Cleine noted the impending hindrance that would come from not having a waters team anymore. Resilience work etc margin would sit with the entity.

A total of six councils including Westland, Selwyn, Hurunui, Ashburton Councils are all talking and submitting also.

Only wholly owned CCOs are being affected.

Current bill doesn't allow for separation of CCO after 14 December.

Until NTU take over on 1 July 2024, Mr Williams advised current contract with WSL is valid but on that same date, at this stage, the CCO Three Waters division will transfer over and will continue this.

Concern was raised that there is potential that this may become privatised and BDC is highlighting that they do not want this.

Mayor Cleine noted these are very complex but also very good submissions.

RESOLVED that Council

1. Notes the content of this report and attachments.
2. Endorses the BDC Submission for the Water Services Legislation Bill and Water Services Economic Efficiency and Consumer Protection Bill

Cr G Weston/DM A Basher

11/11

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

7. PROPOSED SUBMISSION ON FUTURE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW (Page 55)

Discussion:

R Townrow spoke to the report presenting a draft submission, for Council's review and consideration, on the draft report presented by the panel conducting the review into the future for local government.

The panel's report is not the final set of recommendations. There is still a lot of process to go.

A thorough review was given by LGNZ.

Very pertinent to Buller ratepayers. How do we make sure all rural areas are captured.

LGNZ suggested Conservation estate management move to local government. There are possibly some reservations without further detail. 87% of Buller on conservation estate. What would council look like if we lose water management etc and take on management of the land.

It was made clear that it is uncertain whether this would go any further either with the current or future government.

Ms Townrow estimates that on a land-based rating system, a large block would generate some income but possibly not enough if they were to become a ratepayer. Would also depend on the differential applied to it.

A suggestion was made that reference to resilience and the urgency for some form of action, be included in the submission.

RESOLVED that Council approves the Buller District Council Submission to He mata whāriki, he matawhanui, attached as Appendix One, either;

- a) without amendments; or
- b) ~~with the following amendments [inserted as required].~~

Mayor J Cleine/Cr C Reidy

11/11

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

8. LOCAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2022-2025 AND WEST COAST TRIENNIAL AGREEMENT 2022-2025 (Page 91)

Discussion:

R Townrow spoke to the report advising Council of the need to adopt a Local Governance Statement for the current triennium and make it publicly available within six months of a local government election as required under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA).

She noted that Regional Council has already adopted the triennial agreement.

Our values can be reviewed at any time. Draft Resolution three indicates the ability for staff to do any procedural amendments without having to come back to council.

Ms Townrow advised that Mayors, Chairs and Iwi negotiate the three-year agreement and then put to councils for consideration.

RESOLVED that Council:

1. Approves the 2022–2025 Local Governance Statement attached as Appendix One, either;
 - a) ~~without amendments; or~~
 - b) with the minor amendments to the Bylaw schedule and the district Ward Boundary Map.

Cr C Reidy/Cr A Pfahlert

11/11

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

2. Instructs the Chief Executive to make the 2022-2025 Local Governance Statement publicly available before 12 April 2023 in accordance with section 40 (2) of the Local Government Act 2002;

Mayor J Cleine/Cr C Reidy
11/11
CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

- 3.** Confirms the Chief Executive be granted the delegated authority to update and amend the Local Governance Statement in response to changes to the organisation, legislative authority and obligations, or resolutions of Council as necessary; and

DM A Basher/Cr P Grafton
11/11
CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

- 4.** Agrees to enter into the 2022-2025 West Coast Triennial Agreement,
a) without amendments
b) ~~with the following amendments [inserted as required].~~

Mayor J Cleine/Cr G Weston
11/11
CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

**9. BULLER HOLDINGS LIMITED – HALF YEAR FINANCIAL REPORT TO
31 DECEMBER 2022 (Page 139)**
Discussion:

Douglas Marshall spoke to the report presenting the quarterly (unaudited) financial results for the six- month period ended 31 December 2022 including the budget for this period.

The reason this is at Council and not RAC was to do with strict timings around reporting requirements.

Mr Marshall explained that the split between WSL and the PERC Recreational Centre will come with the full year report. It is combined for the half year report.

RESOLVED that Council receives the Financial Report for the six months ending December 2022.

Cr C Reidy/Cr T O'Keefe
11/11
CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

**10. WESTPORT AIRPORT AUTHORITY HALF YEARLY REPORT TO
31 DECEMBER 2022 (Page 156)**

Discussion:

This report falls in accordance with section 66 of the Local Government Act 2002. Council Controlled Organisations must deliver a half yearly report to shareholders.

RESOLVED that the half yearly report for the Westport Airport Authority to 31 December 2022 be received by Council for information.

Mayor J Cleine/Cr C Reidy

11/11

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

11. ACTING CHIEF EXECUTIVE REPORT (Page 165)

Discussion:

R Townrow spoke to the report which provides an overview and update on strategic aspects that are happening in the Buller District, and a 'horizon-scan' of upcoming strategic focus areas and opportunities.

KPIs tracking towards completion.

She acknowledged the state of events up north and the members of our team assisting them; actively aiding where we are able to.

Mayor J Cleine noted an amendment to Recommendation 2. It should be read as *"present to the Governance and Administration Committee"*.

D Marshall noted that the information system management targeted completion date, being June 2023, will have a sizeable amount completed by this time however, this may flow into another six to nine months of 2024FY. It will come down to budget.

The second recommendation was amended:

FROM *"Endorses Mayor Cleine, the Group Manager Regulatory Services and Acting Chief Executive to present to the Justice Committee."*

TO: *"Endorses Mayor Cleine, the Group Manager Regulatory Services and Acting Chief Executive to present to the Governance and Administration Committee."*

RESOLVED that Council:

1. Receives this report for information;
2. Endorses Mayor Cleine, the Group Manager Regulatory Services and Acting Chief Executive to present to the Governance and Administration Committee
3. Council's submission on the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act Amendment Bill.
4. Endorses Councillor Neylon, the Group Manager Regulatory Services and Acting Chief Executive to present to the Justice Committee on Council's submission on the Sale and Supply of Alcohol (Community Participation) Amendment Bill.

Cr G Weston/Cr A Pfahlert

11/11

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

12. MAYOR'S REPORT (Page 186)

Discussion:

Mayor J Cleine spoke to his report which provides commentary of significant events and meetings attended by the Mayor. The report also provides information on advocacy or political matters currently before Council.

Mayoral Relief Fund (MRF) numbers have changed slightly; July 2021 is now \$2,200 and Feb 2022 is now \$12,600. Any February fund not expended by February will be returned to NEMA. The July 2021 fund is exclusively community donated money which will carry over for distribution at Mayor's discretion.

Responses sought to feedback to letters from Mr Jeffries and C Brunning.

Mayor J Cleine took on board some suggestions for responses.

RESOLVED

1. That Council receive the report for discussion and information.
2. That Council receive and note incoming and outgoing correspondence and Councillors provide direction for any responses or additions.

Cr C Reidy/DM A Basher

11/11

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

13. VERBAL UPDATES FROM COMMITTEE CHAIRS (Page 232)

Discussion:

1. Inangahua Community Board – Cr L Webb

- Cr L Webb spoke to the ICB meeting from 7 Feb 2023.

2. Ngati Waewae Representative – N Tauwhare

- N Tauwhare spoke that he is currently working on a project and hopes to have this available to bring to public in March/April.

3. Regulatory & Hearings Committee – Cr G Neylon

- Cr G Neylon spoke that the Committee will be continuing with hearing for Keeping of Animals Bylaw. Some of the suggestions for changes have been put to the legal team to see if these are doable without requiring further public consultation.

4. Community, Environment & Services Committee – Cr J Howard

- Cr J Howard spoke that this has been a very busy committee attending a number of events as well as having various workshops and meetings scheduled.

She noted there is a working group meeting before the meeting in March.

It is noted that the working group for Senior Housing would consist of Crs Neylon, Howard and Sampson.

5. Te Tai o Poutini Plan – Mayor J Cleine and Cr G Neylon

- R Townrow spoke that two candidates for Chair of TTPP have been interviewed. The TTPP meetings are open to public.

6. Joint Committee Westport Rating District – Mayor J Cleine, Cr J Howard and Cr C Reidy

- Nothing to add as this Joint Committee has not yet met.

7. WC Health Localities Project - Cr G Neylon

- Three district councils confirmed that they have their own representation in governance group. Community consultation throughout the coast to begin in March to discuss all factors of wellbeing.

8. Regional Transport Committee - Cr T O'Keefe

- Cr T O'Keefe spoke that there is a meeting coming up on 29 March with a number of issues to be addressed.

There is a West Coast Traffic Safety committee meeting coming up for Cr G Weston. The state of the Karamea bluff and a number of other issues will be reported back next time.

RESOLVED that Council receive verbal updates from the following Chairs and Council Representatives, for information:

1. Inangahua Community Board – Cr L Webb
2. Ngati Waewae Representative – N Tauwhare
3. Regulatory & Hearings Committee – Cr G Neylon
4. Community, Environment & Services Committee – Cr J Howard
5. Te Tai o Poutini Plan – Mayor J Cleine and Cr G Neylon
6. Joint Committee Westport Rating District – Mayor J Cleine, Cr J Howard and Cr C Reidy
7. WC Health Localities Project - Cr G Neylon
8. Regional Transport Committee - Cr T O’Keefe

Mayor J Cleine/Cr Reidy

11/11

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

PUBLIC FORUM RESPONSE:

G Howard

Infrastructure Services are aware of the issue and can look at soft improvements. Most are happy to park at NBS. Open to the consideration of investors to do one stop bus and accommodation.

KCT

Invite them to submit to Annual Plan for consideration and thanks for information. Huge asset for district.

DOC

Thank you. The agenda resolution was welcomed by council, and we look forward to further developments.

-
- There being no further business the meeting concluded at 6.13pm
 - **Next meeting:** 3.30pm Wednesday 22 February 2023, Clocktower Chambers, Palmerston Street, Westport.
-

Confirmed: **Date:**

BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL

29 MARCH 2023

AGENDA ITEM 4

Prepared by Rachel Townrow
Acting Chief Executive

COUNCIL ACTION POINT LIST

1. REPORT SUMMARY

A summary of council resolutions requiring actions.

2. DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive the Action Point list for information.

a) Council Action Points - CURRENT

No	Meeting Date / Action Point	Responsible	Update	Date Required By
1	22 February 2023 Minutes from the December 2022 Council meeting to be brought back to Council for approval, including the public excluded section	CEO	These minutes will be brought back to Council at the April 2023 meeting	26 April 2023

BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL

29 MARCH 2023

AGENDA ITEM 5

Prepared by - Brendon Russ
- Project Manager – NEMA Rebuild

Reviewed by - Penny Bicknell
- Programme Director – NEMA Rebuild

- Eric de Boer
- Acting Group Manager - Infrastructure Services

Attachments 1. WSP Reefton Landfill Recovery – Concept Design Options
2. WSP Reefton Landfill Repair Work Detailed Design

REEFTON HISTORIC LANDFILL – ROCKWALL REINSTATEMENT

1. REPORT SUMMARY

In the February 2022 Weather event, record high flows in the Inangahua River damaged the rock protection wall along the historic old Reefton Landfill. This led to landfill material being eroded out and deposited along a stretch of both the Inangahua River and Buller River.

Cabinet has approved a total of \$1,074,000 ex GST via the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) funded repair work.

Council has procured a set of repair designs and methodology. NEMA will only fund the portion directly affected by the flood via a like-for-like repair.

To ensure an enduring, lasting and fit-for-future solution at the site, the length of wall not directly funded by NEMA will require Council contribution of costs.

The ideal time to undertake all the works as one homogenous solution is while the contractors repair machinery is mobilised to site. WSP have designed a recommended engineered design that is of a minimum required to provide site resilience.

Council's contribution is an additional \$250,000 ex GST.

2. DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

That Council **resolves** to **approve**:

- The construction WSP Recommended Minimum Design – Option One – which requires the additional Council funding of \$250,000 ex GST to supplement the \$1,074,000 ex GST received from the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)

3. ISSUES & DISCUSSION

BACKGROUND

The February 2022 floods damaged the rock protection in front of the Historic Reefton Landfill. Sections of the wall failed and allowed erosion of a significant amount of the landfill material, scattering this downstream. (Attachment 1)

DISCUSSION ON OPTIONS

NEMA have approved funding for this project under “Work Package 9 – Inangahua River Projects” to a total of \$1,074,000+GST. This is for a like for like design that includes no betterment or level of service increase. Any betterment or an increase in the level of service would be required to be funded by Council.

WSP Consulting Engineers were engaged to carry out concept designs and detailed designs for an appropriate remedial work scope and design for the site to ensure fit-for-future resilience.

WSP Concept Designs and Detailed Designs reports are attachments 1 & 2.

WSP undertook a full review of the site, and surveyed the materials contained within the historic landfill. They recommend concept design options 2 and 3 as the most suitable repair designs for the damaged rock wall when all multi-criteria analysis, but not costs, were taken into account. However, from the point of view of attaining a minimum level of service that delivers fit for future resilience they state that option one is the minimum recommended design.

It is noteworthy that all three options require additional funding from Council on top of the approved NEMA funding.

Option	Description	Costs
Option One	Design to an estimated 1 in 50-year flood event (same height as existing rock wall)	\$250,000 ex GST
Option Two	Design to 0.5m above a predicted 1 in 1,000-year flood event	\$880,000 ex GST
Option Three	Design to 0.5m above a designed 1 in 1,000-year flood event. This option includes an additional length of rock wall and groyne in the lead-in to the site	\$975,000 ex GST

STAFF RECOMMENDATION OF OPTIONS

Option One

Option one will provide a fit-for-future and appropriate response to resilience improvement over the remaining section of rock protection wall. This option will see the design team strengthen and improve the existing wall with a large rock toe improvement and an additional layer of suitably sized rock over the remainder of the existing wall.

While this option rock wall height remains at a 1 in 50-year flood event, it greatly improves the assets resilience to withstand such an event without failure. This provides the most suitable of options and is the minimum recommended option.

Option Two

Option two takes into the account the effects of climate change in the catchment and increases the toe size to another 1m of depth, improving its performance for higher peak flow flood intensities. This construction of the toe size is best done at its first construction, in other words, it is difficult to retrospectively go back and upgrade this element if needed. This option also sees the rock wall heightened to provide an additional 0.5m of height and this extends the flood recurrence profile from 1 to 50 years to 1 in 1,000 years.

Option Three

This option takes all the elements of the previous option and increases the length of rock wall upstream and adds a rock groyne at downstream end of the rock wall to aid the direction of the river as it leaves the rock wall protection area.

COUNCIL DEBT AND IMPACT TO RATEPAYERS

Council debt

Approval of Option One increases net debt by \$250,000. Due to the timing of this paper the \$250,000 is not included in the 2023-2024 Draft Annual Plan. The paper was not able to be put to Council sooner as it was awaiting information to be supplied regarding the additional scope and cost of the project.

The debt threshold set in the 2021-2031 Long Term Plan is \$25m net debt, and the draft 2023-2024 Annual Plan expects net debt to peak at \$27.2m prior to accounting for this additional \$250,000 of debt. Adding the \$250,000 would bring forecast net debt to \$27.45m exceeding the limit by \$2.45m. The exceedance is a budget estimate and depends upon the delivery of the projects included in the draft 2023-2024 Annual Plan and the completion of projects budgeted for in prior Annual Plans which is still underway and not yet complete – if the work scope or timing of delivery changes, so too will the level of debt at year end 30 June 2024. Currently Council has \$19.1m of net debt compared to a forecast of \$26m as at 30 June 2023.

Council general rates impact

Approval of Option One increases the total general rates collected by \$15,268 per annum, which equates to \$2.32 including GST per ratepayer. Based on average rates this can be expressed as an 0.1% increase per ratepayer.

Assumptions applied:

- The increase to rates calculation is based upon Council drawing down a 30 year loan (while a suitably constructed and designed rock wall work is expected to withstand a 1 in 50-year event, a 30 year loan is more appropriate).
- Interest on the loan has been included at 6.6% interest cost in Year 1.
- The additional annual charge for the rock wall project assumes that the only cost will be ratepayer funded loan of \$250,000 being repaid over a 30 year term.
- Regarding maintenance, rock wall work is usually high cost to construct, but low cost to maintain, so no maintenance budget has been included.
- Depreciation on the rock wall is not charged. This assumption is made upon the basis that should the asset be damaged as it was in the prior flood event, external funding would cover the cost of reinstatement, therefore funding Depreciation is not required.

DEFAULT FALLBACK POSITION

If Council chooses not to contribute to the additional works to that makes the NEMA funded \$1.074M portion into a whole of site resilient response; then the default fallback position is to proceed with just the NEMA funded portion of the works.

This will see Council procure the detailed design to an estimated 1 in 50-year flood event (in effect the same height as existing rock wall that was there to begin with). This will only be for the portion of the rock wall that was directly damaged in the February 2022 flood event. The rest of the existing 120m of rock wall that was not significantly damaged in the floods will stay as is. This is constructed to a lower design standard with a smaller rock toe and overall lower thickness of rock. WSP have assessed the existing remaining rock wall and do not consider the existing rock wall meets minimum design nor protection requirements.

Proceeding with this option is not without risk. The rock wall portion that would be left remaining will have a lower level of protection than the section that will be NEMA replaced, providing a further and future scour risk when compared to its neighbouring wall section.

The effects of climate change and continued significant storm events have the potential of impacting the Inangahua catchment. This needs careful consideration. Leaving a below standard section of wall will exacerbate the risk to the wider site. Damage to this section of remaining wall is likely to outstrip and outflank the new section of wall, putting at risk any investment to date.

Another flood event at this site without adequate full site coverage of resilience protection wall will also have a repeat of an environmental damage cost with old landfill material being stripped out and deposited downstream.

PROCUREMENT AND DELIVERY

The works will be procured and delivered via the Buller District Council flood protection Contractor Panel that has been set up to deliver NEMA return to service works. Council engaged the market in December 2022 creating a contractor panel for this purpose.

The supply of suitably acceptable engineered rock in the area is limited. The panel has one supplier for this work and that is Rosco's Ltd (Reefton).

This supplier has satisfied all of the first stage panel procurement non-price attributes and is deemed a suitably qualified contractor for this type of rock wall repair work.

Rosco's Ltd have priced the work and the tendered prices have informed the options presented to council. The tendered prices remain valid until after the 29 March 2023 Council decision and resolution on which option to take.

Once a resolution has been received from Council, the technical delivery team will further review the price and the tenderers submitted methodology and work plan.

The works can commence after the resource consent from West Coast Regional Council has been granted.

4. CONSIDERATIONS

4.1 Strategic Impact

Council has after-care responsibilities for its legacy landfills. Protection of natural values and values of water and Te Mana o te Wai are paramount elements of Councils strategic work priorities.

4.2 Significance Assessment

A repeated environmental breach of the Old Reefton Landfill will have significant environmental impact.

4.3 Risk Management Implications

Refer to clause 4.2 Residual Risk in Attachment 2. "WSP Reefton Landfill Repair Work Detailed Design".

The rock wall is an extremely important structure that protects the landfill from erosion. If the rock wall fails again a large amount of landfill material could be eroded and scattered downstream causing a serious environmental hazard.

4.4 Values

This work directly aligns with The Buller District Values of being Future Focussed on its strategic asset investments.

4.5 Policy / Legal Considerations

There are environmental legal implications in not taking all reasonable practical steps on protecting against a repeat of the landfill breach.

4.6 Financial Considerations

Council has adopted a Revenue and Financing Policy which is ancillary to the 2021-2031 Long Term Plan. This policy sets out how to fund activities of Council. The rock wall is a solid waste, closed landfill rehabilitation activity, and the policy confirms the funding mechanism is to be 100% funded from General Rates. If Council wished to depart from the policy and

establish a targeted rate for all ratepayers; or target rate a set of ratepayers in special rating district, this would require significant engagement and would be a special piece of work either on it's own or as part of the next Long Term Plan.

The Revenue and Financing Policy gives direction to how Council is required to consider the following factors in making its funding decisions.

- **Council outcomes** – what are the Council outcomes the activity primarily contributes toward
- **User/beneficiary pays principle** – how the benefits of the activity are spread – across the community or to identifiable groups, individuals and communities (referred to as 'Who benefits?') „
- **Intergenerational equity principle** – who will benefit from the activity in the future and how should the costs be shared between present and future generations (referred to as 'period of benefit') „
- **Exacerbator pays principle** – are there particular parties (individuals or groups) whose actions or inactions contribute to the need for activities (referred to as 'General/Private Benefits') „
- **Costs and benefits** of funding activities distinctly from other activities – are the funding sources for each activity efficient, transparent and accountable.

4.7 Tangata Whenua Considerations

Wai is a sacred value to Iwi. Protection of Wai values is paramount consideration in environmental protection. Iwi have been engaged and will be consulted as part of the resource consent application phase.

4.8 Views of Those Affected

Downstream community and stakeholders were directly affected by the landfill breach, it came at an environmental and direct operating cost to remediate this and pick up this debris. Affected parties support the remediation of the rock wall asset to ensure long term protection.

4.9 Costs

Council have priced this project via the Return to Service Panel Contractor which is Rosco's Ltd. A current shortfall of \$250,000 ex GST is required in addition to the NEMA budget to construct the repair to the minimum recommended design.

There is no current budget in the draft 2023-2024 Annual Plan, or the 2021-2031 Long-Term Plan that allows for this cost.

4.9 Benefits

A more resilient rock wall asset keeping the Reefton historic legacy landfill from breaching.

4.10 Media / Publicity

Publicity is expected with repair work to this landfill. The impacts of the breaching and depositing of rubbish downstream were well reported immediately after the event. There is the opportunity for 'good news' stories, especially regarding the resilience improvements at this location.

Project Number: 6-WBUL0.64

Reefton Landfill Recovery

Concept Design Options

27 January 2023



Contact Details

Emily Wilson

WSP
23 High Street
Greymouth 7805
+64 3 769 9330
+64 27 447 1467
emily.wilson@wsp.com

Document Details:

Date: 27 / 01 / 2023
Reference: 6-WBULO.64
Status: Released to client

Prepared by



Emily Wilson

Reviewed by

Approved for release by



Mark Smith



Document History and Status

Revision	Date	Author	Reviewed by	Approved by	Status
1	Jan 2022	Emily Wilson	Neil Hosking Mark Smith	Mark Smith	Released to client

Revision Details

Revision	Details
1	Released to client for acceptance



Contents

Disclaimers and Limitations	1
1 Introduction	2
1.1 Site Location.....	2
1.2 Current Site Overview.....	2
1.3 Key Site Issues.....	4
1.4 Remediation Work Objectives	4
2 Summary.....	4
3 Hydrology and Hydraulics.....	5
3.1 Design Velocities	8
3.2 Design Scour Depths	9
4 Design - Resealing Landfill	9
5 Design - Rock Wall Options	10
5.1 Overview of Concept Plans.....	11
5.2 Rock Wall Cross-sections for Each Option	11
5.3 Rock Wall Features for each Design	14
5.4 Analysis of Risk of Exceedance.....	15
5.5 Cost Estimates.....	15
5.6 Analysis of Objectives.....	16
6 Recommendations.....	16
6.1 Selection of Option 1 Recommendations	16
6.2 Selection of Option 2 Recommendations	17
6.3 Selection of Option 3 Recommendations	17
6.4 Other Considerations.....	17
6.5 Value Engineering opportunities.....	17
 List of Appendices	
Appendix A Hydrology Analysis Memo	18
Appendix B Hydraulic Model Memo	19
Appendix C Concept Design Plans	20
Appendix D Rock Size Selection Summary.....	21
Appendix E Concept Design Cost Estimates.....	22

Disclaimers and Limitations

This report ('**Report**') has been prepared by WSP exclusively for Buller District Council ('**Client**') in relation to Reefton Landfill Remediation Works ('**Purpose**') and in accordance with our Offer of Service with the Client dated 23 August 2022. The findings in this Report are based on and are subject to the assumptions specified in the Report, our Offer of Service dated 23 August 2022, and our Design Philosophy Statement dated 2 December 2022. WSP accepts no liability whatsoever for any reliance on or use of this Report, in whole or in part, for any use or purpose other than the Purpose or any use or reliance on the Report by any third party.

1 Introduction

WSP has been engaged by the Buller District Council (BDC) to complete the concept design of three options for recovery of the Reefton Landfill following damage from the February 2022 flood event. Following the February 2022 flooding, emergency works consisted of the construction of a river training bund adjacent to the landfill to direct the river flow away from the exposed landfill, preventing ongoing erosion. This report details the concept design of the three options for BDC's consideration. Our Design Philosophy Statement (DPS) dated 2 December 2022 details the parameters for the project works design.

1.1 Site Location

The landfill is located on the southern side (true left) and adjacent to the Inangahua River, around 800m west of the State Highway 7 bridge into Reefton township. Most of the land is hydro parcel and road reserve managed by the Buller District Council. Figure 1 below shows the overview of the site location.

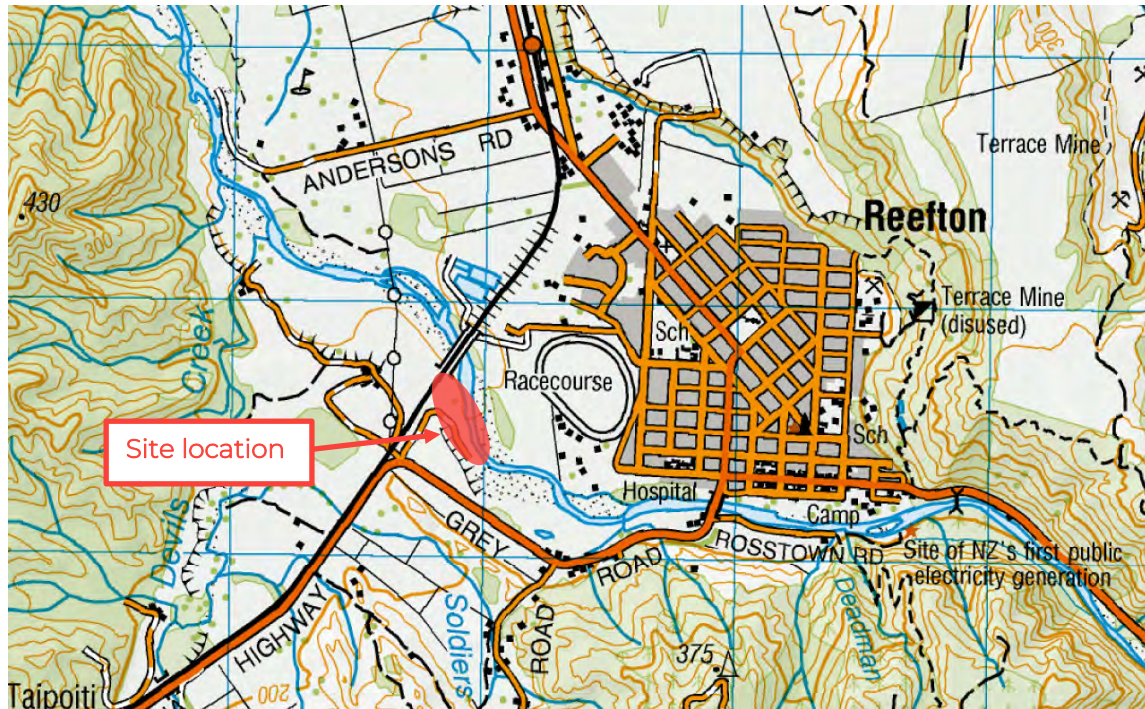


Figure 1. Map of site location

1.2 Current Site Overview

Figure 2 shows an aerial image taken following the Feb. 2022 flood event and the emergency river training works undertaken in response. The location of the existing rock wall is indicated and from site visits appears to have an average rock size of around 900 mm diameter and a 2H:1V slope. During the Feb 2022 event the rock wall failed and started to erode downstream, exposing the landfill material. The failure mechanism is considered to be a combination of poor rock quality, leading to failure of integrity of the wall and undermining and scouring of the toe, as seen in Figure 3. Image of the landfill showing failed rock wall protection.

Upstream of the existing rock wall there is a historic rock wall which historically protected the landfill from the Inangahua flow when it had a different alignment, and the flow was against this section. There is no resource consent documentation, however from reviewing historic aerial photographs, we consider the existing rock wall was constructed sometime between 2010 and 2013.

Downstream of the landfill is a KiwiRail rock groyne which has been observed to have failed.

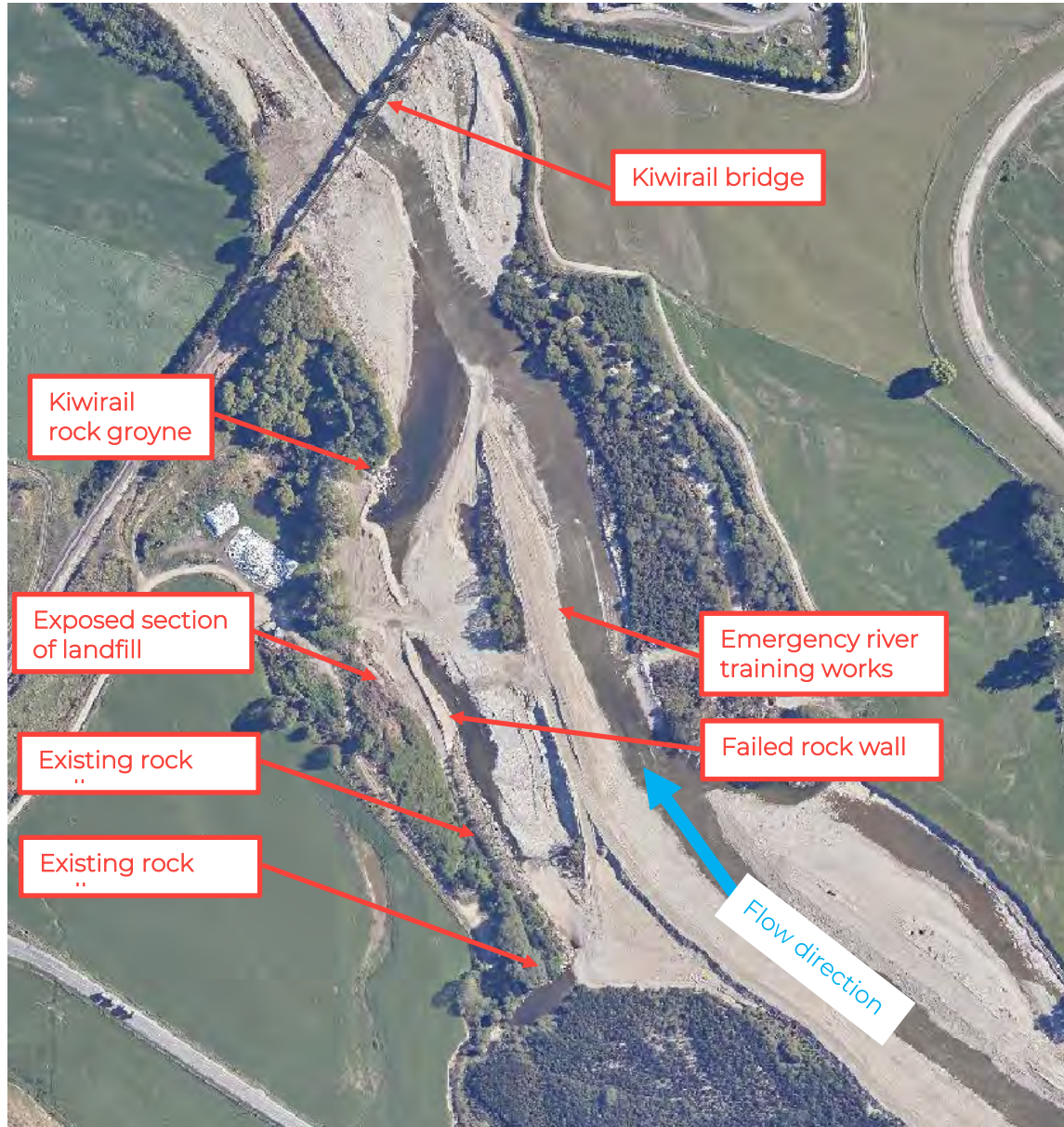


Figure 2. Aerial overview of site



Figure 3. Image of the landfill showing failed rock wall protection

1.3 Key Site Issues

Key issues of the site as detailed in Design Philosophy Statement:

- a. **Exposed landfill** – at high risk of further environmental contamination
- b. **Breached rock wall** – undermined and toe scoured
- c. **Rock wall substandard materials** – poor quality mudstone failing due to weathering
- d. **Limited toe scour protection** – high risk of ongoing breach issues
- e. **Increased frequency and intensity of rainfall events** – due to projected climate change

1.4 Remediation Work Objectives

The key objectives for the project works are:

- a. **Reinstatement of existing rock wall** – rock wall designed to at least modern standards
- b. **Minimal disturbance of landfill soils and incorporate existing rock material**
- c. **Stop landfill material entering river and air** – protect the landfill against erosion (and leachate)
- d. **Not cause negative third party affects** – the project works shouldn't create a flooding or scour risk to other structures or affect other stakeholders
- e. **Risk of failure vs cost** – the project should have an acceptable balance between construction cost, life cycle cost, and residual risk of failure

2 Summary

The following options were designed and considered for the construction works.

- Option 1 – Reinstatement of existing. This option involves the resealing of the exposed landfill as well as reinstating the adjacent rock wall to the current height. This option is designed to be the minimum standard we consider to be appropriate to the site, which inherently

involves a level of improvement as we do not consider the existing rock wall meet minimum requirements.

- Option 2 – Improve existing. This option involves the resealing of the exposed landfill and the upgrade of the adjacent rock wall (higher, longer, and larger scour toe), with the inclusion of facing stone on the bench adjacent to, and 1 m up, the landfill resealing work.
- Option 3 – Long term resilience. This involves the adjacent rock wall being upgraded (higher, longer, and larger scour toe), with the inclusion of facing stone on the bench adjacent to, and 1 m up. Additionally, a spur installed at the downstream end of the rock wall and the provision for investigation and improving the rock wall upstream.

A summary of each option can be seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Summary of concept options

	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Design level	Estimated as 2% AEP (1/50 year event).	1.0% AEP + CC (1/100 year + climate change)	0.1% AEP + CC (1/1000 year + climate change)
Rock wall height	Reinstated to the existing wall (approximately the 1/100 yr flood level)	500mm above 0.1% AEP + CC flood level	500mm above 0.1% AEP + CC flood level
Rock wall scour design depth	3m	5m	5m
Cost estimate*	\$1.275mil	\$2.322mil	\$2.452mil

*cost estimates include the estimated cost for resealing the landfill.

3 Hydrology and Hydraulics

A hydrology analysis was undertaken as described in the report found in Appendix A. Magnitudes and frequencies of a range of design events were approximated from the hydrology analysis and used, in conjunction with other inputs, to build a hydraulic model as described in the report (Appendix B). Table 2 below shows the design flood event for each option as designated in the DPS, which were used in the hydraulic model to determine flow levels and velocities.

Table 2. Design events for each option

	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Design Flood Event (AEP%)	n/a (Build to existing rock wall height)	1/100 year event + climate change (1.0% AEP + CC)	1/1000 year event + climate change (0.1% AEP + CC)

An overview of the 1.0% AEP + CC event can be seen in Figure 4 below, which shows the flood surface produced by the model over the Reefton area. Figure 5 shows the area of the landfill with the flood flow from the model. The pink line in Figure 5 indicates the cross-section used for analysis of velocities and scour calculations. This cross-section was chosen as it has the narrowest main flow channel adjacent to the rock wall location and therefore likely to demonstrate the highest velocities the wall will be subject to, as illustrated in the velocity plot seen in Figure 6.

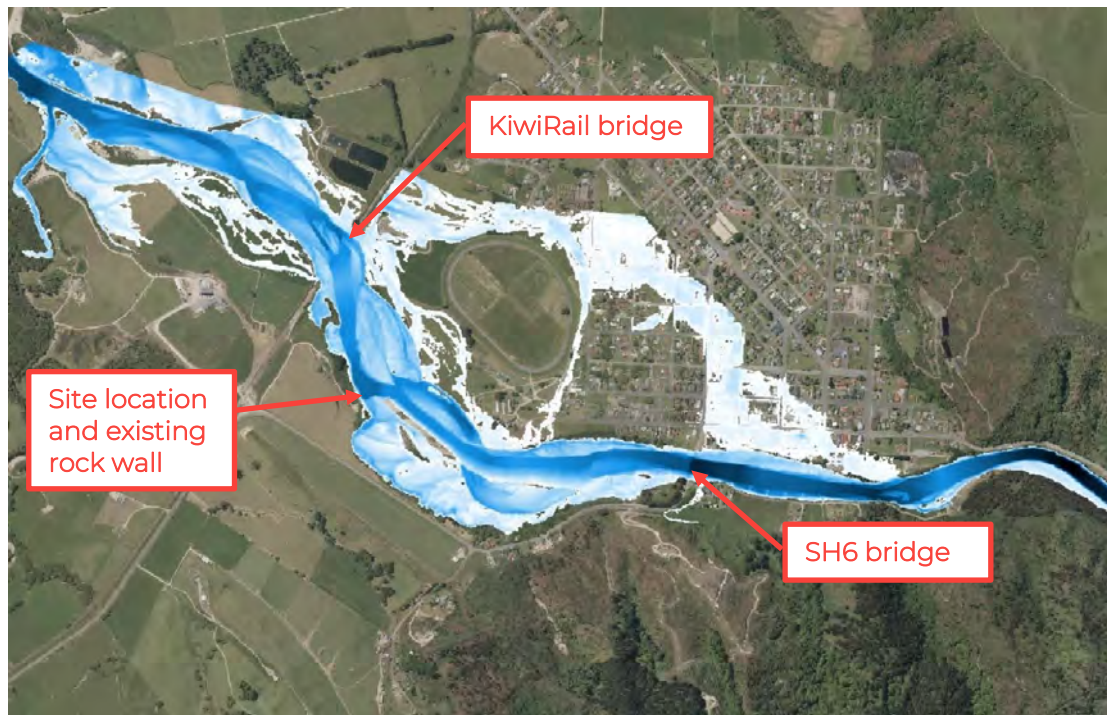


Figure 4. Image of the 0.1% AEP + CC event flow from the model

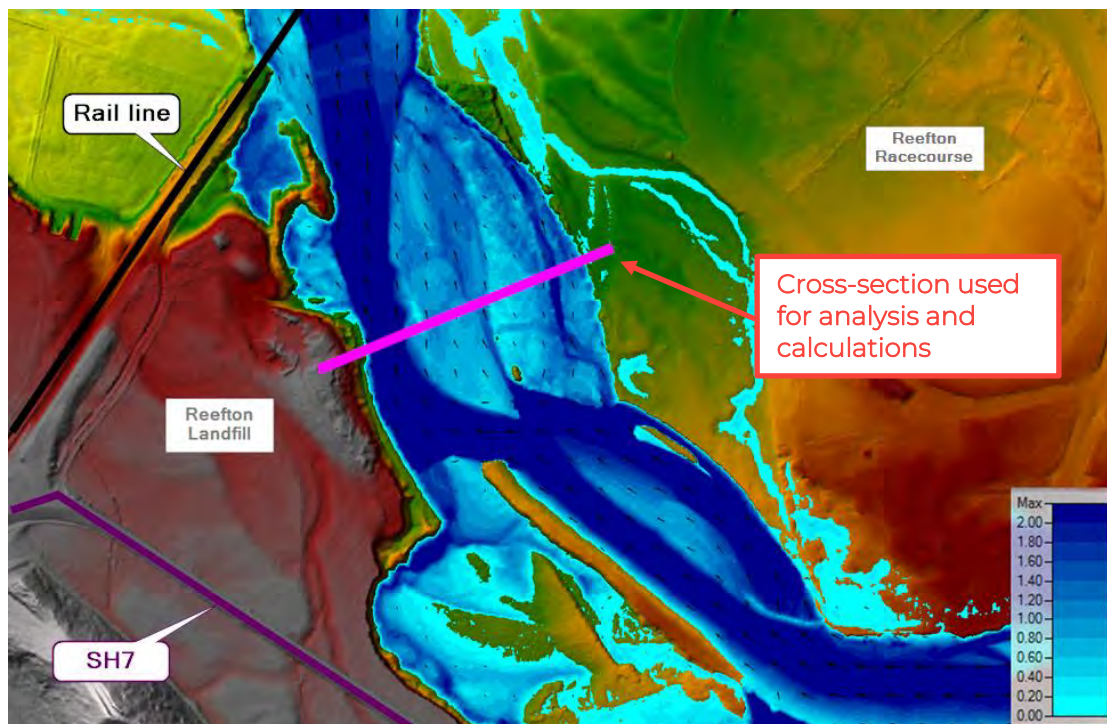


Figure 5. Flow image of the 0.1% AEP + CC event from the hydraulic model with the cross-section used for analysis and scour calculations indicated

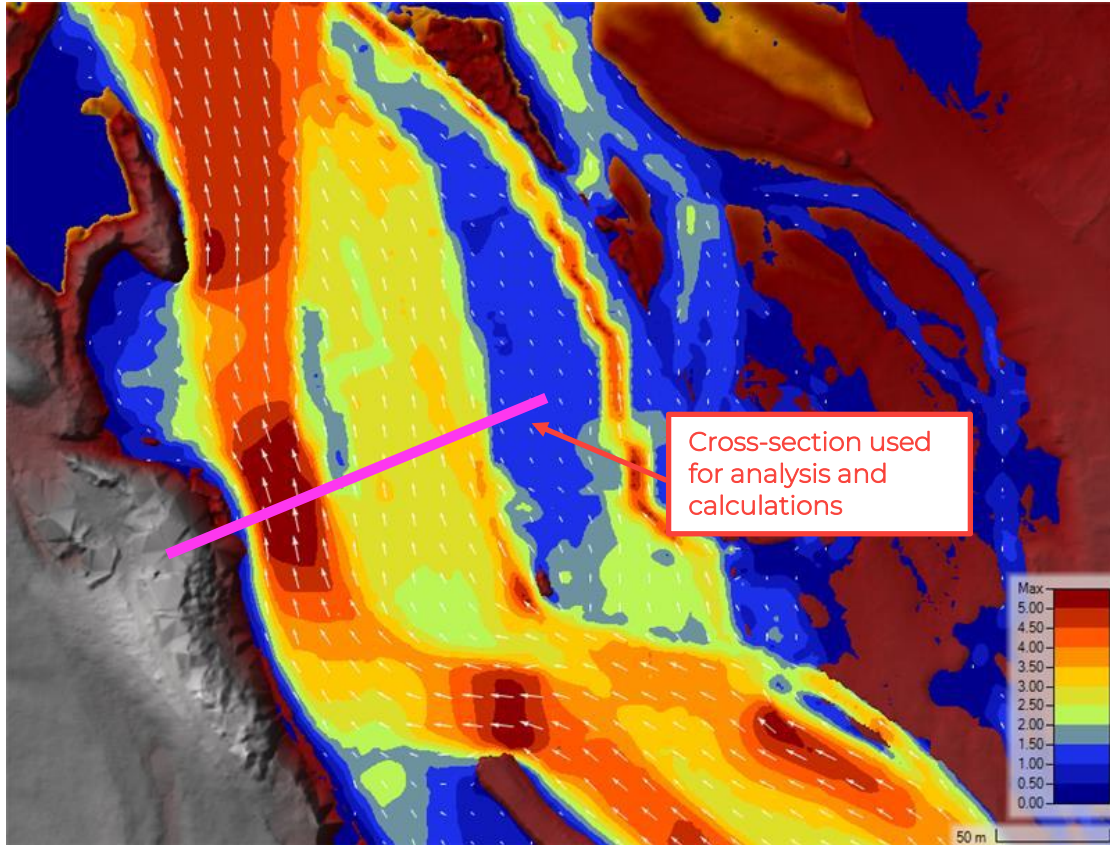


Figure 6. Velocity plot from the hydraulic model of the 0.1% AEP + CC event

The 1.0% AEP + CC and 0.1% AEP + CC flood events were modelled to determine approximate flood levels and flow velocities. Figure 7 below shows the cross-section of the river, showing the terrain level provided from LiDAR, and the flow levels for the two design flood events. The red lines shown in the figure are the bounding lines in the model which represent the bank edges of the riverbed.

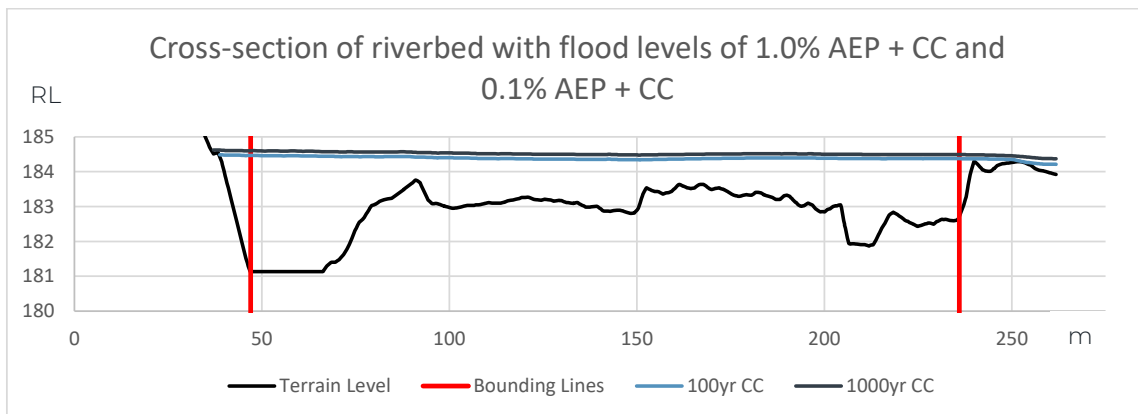


Figure 7. Cross-section of the river looking downstream showing flood levels from the model.

Analysing the LiDAR data against the model output we estimate the existing rock wall to be at the approximate level as the 1.0% AEP flood event level. From our hydrology analysis, we approximate a return period of 1/50 years (2.0% AEP) for the February 2022 flood. The failure mechanism of the existing rock wall is considered to be undermining and scouring of the toe. We consider the model to have a high accuracy of producing flood levels and do not consider the 2.0% AEP Feb 2022 event resulted in a flood level above the 1.0% AEP + CC flood level produced from the model. If the wall

was inundated during the event, this may have occurred from localised wave action overtopping the wall.

3.1 Design Velocities

As shown in Figure 7, there is less than minor difference in flood levels between the two design events: around 100mm between them. For the purposes of the design, we consider it reasonable to incorporate a standard 'design flood level' as being the 0.1% AEP + CC level for both options. Doing this might lead to conservative values for the 1.0% AEP + CC event. From the model, the difference in flood level between the two events is around 0.1 m, and the difference in velocity is around 0.1 m/s (5.6 m/s and 5.7 m/s respectively). Therefore, we consider there will likely be none to minimal difference in design parameters between the two.

A sensitivity analysis of manning's roughness coefficients was undertaken to identify the variability in velocities using estimated values for the parameter. Figure 8 illustrates the cross-sectional velocity plot, as shown, the maximum velocity is around 6.4 m/s.

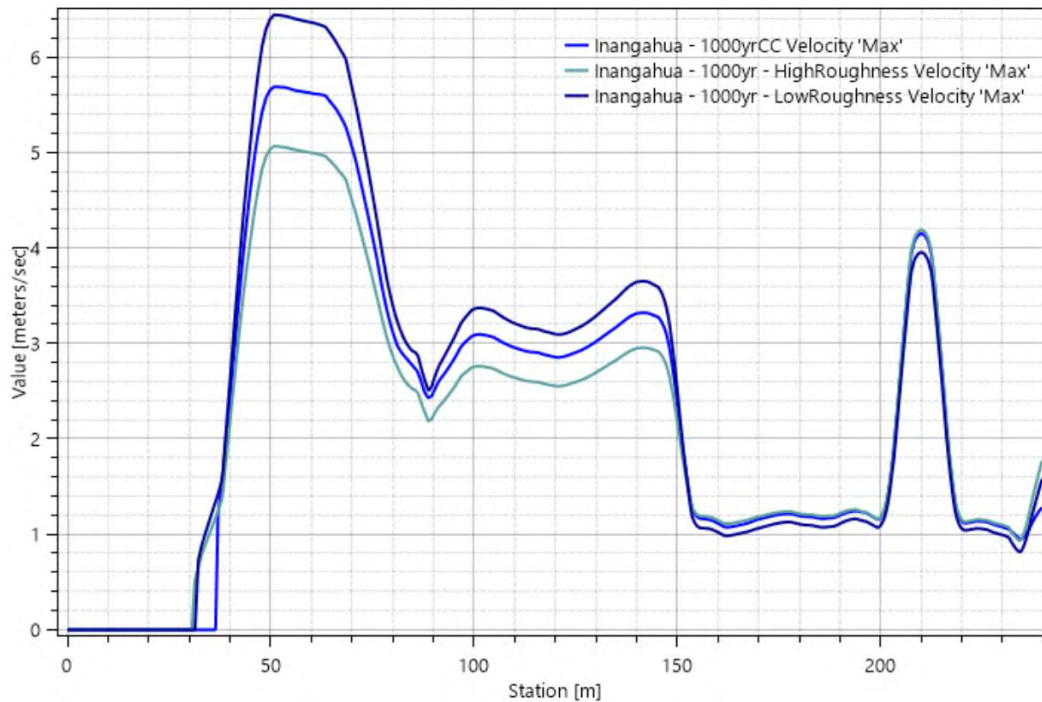


Figure 8. Cross-sectional velocity plot for the 1/1000yr + CC event for different manning's 'roughness' coefficients

As we are unable to confirm the most appropriate manning's coefficient to represent the Inangahua River in the location of the landfill, in order not to underestimate the velocities which the rock wall could be subject to, we recommend the maximum velocity of 6.4 m/s is used for design purposes, as shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Design velocities for each option

Cross-sectional Velocity (m/s)	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Design Velocity	6.4*	6.4**	6.4

*Recommend implementation of 1.0% AEP + CC year event design value for Option 1

**Recommend design velocity value to be the same as the 0.1% AEP + CC

3.2 Design Scour Depths

The general scour and thalweg scour were calculated for both the 1.0% AEP + CC and 0.1% AEP + CC events using the Holmes and Blench methods. The Maza & Echavaria method was not used as it is used for sandy or silty bottom rivers which is not applicable to the Inangahua River which has a gravel bed.

As shown in

Table 4 below, different scour theories predict ranges from 3.8 – 10.9 m. This reflects the uncertainty and difficulty in calculating a specified value for scour risk. From our previous observations of the Inangahua River, we consider the depth of 10.9 m to be unrealistic for the geometry of the river channel, even in relation to a worst-case scenario of 6.4 m/s. Based on site observations, we have assumed more practical design scour depths which we consider will protect the rock wall effectively from toe failure. We have assumed a minimum and maximum scour of 4.8 m and 6.8 m, respectively, below the average bed level. The design scour depths are also shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Calculated and design scour depths for each option

		Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Thalweg scour depth below average bed level 182.8 m (m)	Holmes method	n/a	10.7	10.9
	Blench method	n/a	3.6	3.8
Design Scour below average bed level ~182.8 m (m)		4.8m*	6.8m	6.8m
Design Scour below current thalweg ~180 m (m)		3.0m	5.0m	5.0m

*Nominally 2 m below existing bed level (same as pre-existing design)

As there is a large uncertainty with the scour calculations, additional work to better understand expect scour depth is required with the selection of option 2 or option 3. The likely implication of a greater scour depth would be additional rock in the toe of the rock wall.

4 Design - Resealing Landfill

Landfill resealing will be incorporated as part of each concept option. The contamination risk has been identified as low, with leachate not requiring specific management as described in the Design Philosophy Statement. To reduce any residual risk that may be present, it is recommended that pit metal with a high clay content is compacted against the exposed landfill. The pit metal will create a tightly bound layer, reducing the ability for potential environmental contaminants to escape via water or air voids. Bulk river fill can be used against the pit metal to create an appropriate battered slope of 2H:1V. The design methodology for resealing the exposed landfill is described below.

- Pit metal with a high clay content will be placed in layers and compacted against the exposed landfill at a slope of 1H:1V.
- Bulk river gravels will be placed and compacted against the pit metal, resulting in a slope of 2H:1V.
- The river gravels will be extended to the top of the landfill and tie into the remnants of the existing gravel cap, which will need to be confirmed onsite.

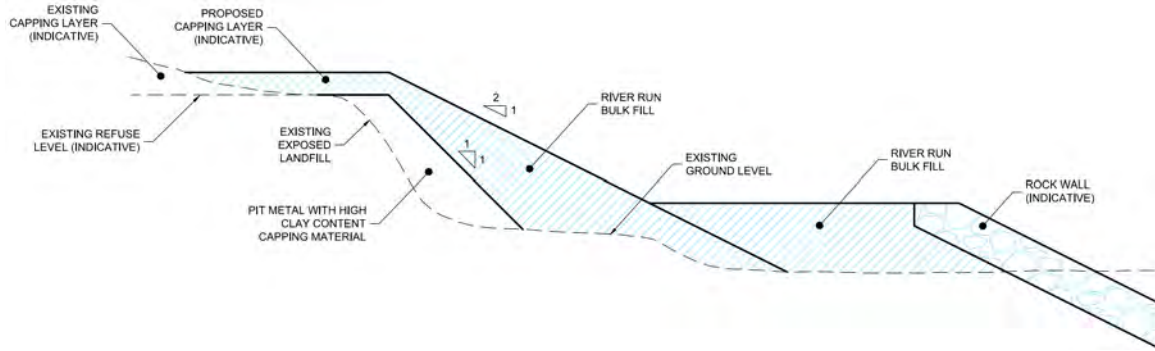


Figure 9. Typical cross-section of landfill resealing

Table 5. Estimated volume and cost for resealing exposed landfill

	Estimated Volume (m ³)	Estimated Cost for material, placement, and compaction (\$/m ³)	Estimated Cost (\$)
Imported pit metal	850	55	46,750
River gravel bulk fill	2300	6.5	14,950
Topsoil and grassing final landform			12,000 (lump sum)
Total			73,700

5 Design - Rock Wall Options

The following summarises three concept options, in line with requirements defined in the DPS.

- Option 1 – Reinstatement of existing. This option involves the resealing of the exposed landfill as well as reinstating the adjacent rock wall to the current height. This option is designed to be the minimum standard we consider to be appropriate to the site, which inherently involves a level of improvement as we do not consider the existing rock wall meet minimum requirements.
- Option 2 – Improve existing. This option involves the resealing of the exposed landfill and the upgrade of the adjacent rock wall (higher, longer, and larger scour toe), with the inclusion of facing stone on the bench adjacent to, and 1 m up, the landfill resealing work.
- Option 3 – Long term resilience. This involves the adjacent rock wall being upgraded (higher, longer, and larger scour toe), with the inclusion of facing stone on the bench adjacent to, and 1 m up. Additionally, a spur installed at the downstream end of the rock wall and the provision for investigation and improving the rock wall upstream.

5.1 Overview of Concept Plans

The following figures illustrate the extent of work of the three concept options. The full concept design drawings for each option can be found in Appendix C.



Figure 10. Overview of Option 1: reinstatement of existing rock wall



Figure 11. Overview of Option 2: improve existing rock wall



Figure 12. Overview of Option 3: long term resilient rock wall solution

5.2 Rock Wall Cross-sections for Each Option

The rock wall dimensions for the three options are tabulated in Table 6 below, and cross-sections are shown in Figure 13. All options incorporate a self-launching toe design to achieve protection to the design depth, with an allowance of 33% material redundancy. The cross-sections for option 2 and 3 are the same as there is less than minor difference in design flood level and design velocity. From site observations, we estimate the depth of siting water adjacent to the rock wall is 1 m. The cross-sections were designed with the assumption the bed level was 1 m below the LiDAR level.

Table 6. Rock wall dimensions for each option

	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Rock size D _n 50 (m)	1.0	1.0	1.0
Toe depth (m)	2*	3	3
Toe base length (m)	4	4.5	4.5
Rock wall height level	Reinstated to the existing wall – approximately the 1/100 yr flood level.	500mm freeboard above design flood level (1/1000yr + CC modelled)	500mm freeboard above design flood level (1/1000yr + CC modelled)

*Same as pre-existing design

A rock size of D_n50 of 1.0m has been selected for the rock wall for each of the three options based on a conservative maximum velocity of 6.4 m/s. We do not consider a factor of safety to be applied to rock sizing to be necessary as the design velocity represents the maximum value and is therefore conservative. A summary of the rock size selection can be seen in Appendix D.

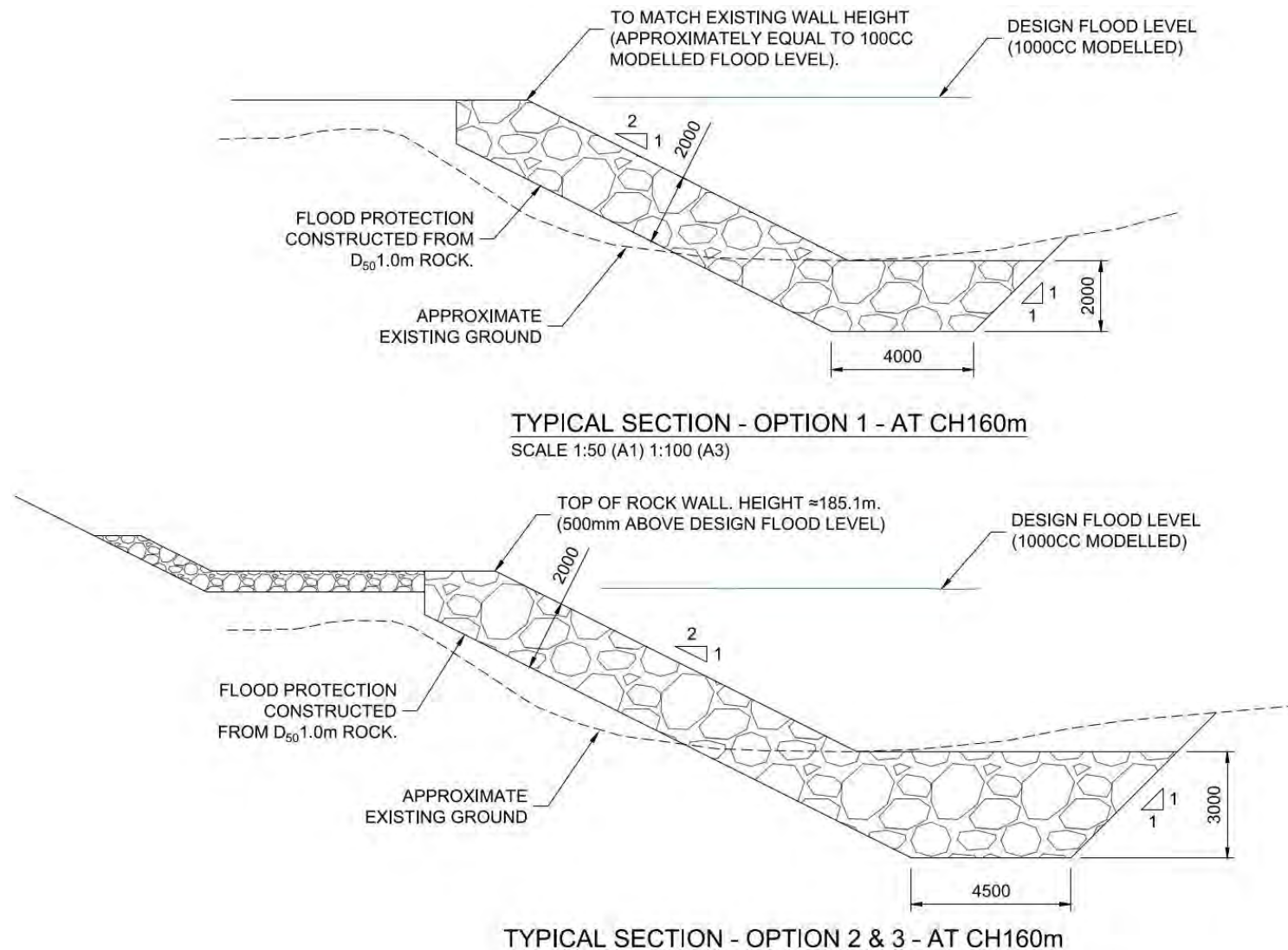


Figure 13. Rock wall cross-sections for the three concept options

5.3 Rock Wall Features for each Design

The rock wall for each option is detailed in Table 7 below, with estimated volumes required shown in Table 8.

Table 7. Design features for the three concept options

Design feature	Option 1: Reinstate existing rock wall	Option 2: Improve existing rock wall	Option 3: Long term resilience rock wall solution
Design event	Estimated as 2% AEP 1/50 year event (build to existing rock wall height).	1% AEP + climate change 1/100 year event + CC.	0.1% AEP + climate change 1/1000 year event + CC.
Rock wall length	Build to pre-existing rock wall length with no extension. Rock wall to tie into existing rock upstream and gravel downstream.	Rock wall extended 60 m downstream of existing rock wall.	Rock wall extended 60 m downstream of existing rock wall. A 25 m spur included at the downstream. \$50k provision for upstream rock wall investigation and required improvement as determined onsite with an engineer.
Alignment of rock wall	Will largely remain the same as existing rock wall.	Rock wall curve to be smoothed to have similar alignment with design channel.	Rock wall curve to be smoothed to have similar alignment with design channel.
Additional Resilience Features	Minimum standard requirements for reinstatement: Use of suitable hard rock Standard minimum thickness. Toe scour protection to prevent failure.	Increased toe scour depth, rock wall height, thickness, and length to provide greater erosion protection to landfill and reduce downstream affects to stakeholders. 2 layers of 300mm facing stone on bench adjacent to and 1m up landfill resealing.	Increased toe scour depth, rock wall height, thickness, and length to provide greater erosion protection to landfill and reduce downstream affects to stakeholders. 25m spur at downstream end of rock wall end to reduce risk of erosion behind the rock wall. Provision for upstream rock wall improvements. 2 layers of 300mm facing stone on bench adjacent to and 1m up landfill resealing.

Table 8. Estimated volumes of rock for each rock wall design option

Estimated Volumes* (m ³)	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Rock wall	6,325	11,600	12,000
Cut to waste/fill	5,685	12,250	12,880
River gravel Fill	200	3,310	2,950

*volume estimates excludes landfill resealing works

5.4 Analysis of Risk of Exceedance

The probabilities shown in Table 9 represent the likelihood a flood event which exceeds the design flood event has of occurring within the corresponding years from construction.

Table 9. Probability the design flood event will be exceeded

Years from construction	Option 1*	Option 2	Option 3
1	2%	1%	<1%
2	4%	2%	<1%
5	10%	5%	<1%
10	18%	10%	1%
20	33%	18%	2%
50	64%	39%	5%
100	86%	63%	10%

* The design flood level for the existing rock wall is unknown. We consider it was likely constructed between 2010-2013. As it failed during the Feb 2022 flooding (approximately 1/50 year return period event), we estimate this to be the design flood event.

5.5 Cost Estimates

From our concept design modelling and estimated schedule of prices, the following cost estimates shown in Table 10 have been calculated and can be found in Appendix E.

Table 10. Cost estimates for the three concept options

	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Cost estimate*	\$1.275mil	\$2.322mil	\$2.452mil

*cost estimates include the estimated cost for resealing the landfill.

5.6 Analysis of Objectives

Table 11. Summary showing how well each option meets the project objectives

Objective	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Reinstatement of existing rock wall			
Minimal disturbance of landfill soils and incorporate existing rock material			
Stop landfill material entering environment			
Not cause negative third party affects	High risk of a flood event exceeding the design flood, the rock wall is at risk of scour and erosion.	Initial analysis indicates less than minor affects adjacent to and downstream of the landfill from the proposed rock wall.	Further modelling is required to confirm the proposed spur will not cause negative downstream affects.
Risk of Failure	Low resilience to overtopping and toe scour in a 1/100 year event or above.	As the design parameters are the 0.1% AEP + CC event there is high level of resilience against the design level flood.	High level of resilience and low risk of failure as 10% risk of flood event exceedance in 100 years from construction.
Cost			

6 Recommendations

The following sections provide our comments and recommendation for the selection of the three options.

6.1 Selection of Option 1 Recommendations

Option 1 has been designed as the minimum standard we consider appropriate for the site. It therefore inherently incorporates a level of improvement as we do not consider the existing wall design meets minimum standards. If selected, we provide the following comments and recommendations.

- The volume and cost of imported rock required could be reduced by relying on the remainder of the existing rock wall as the underlying layer of the rock wall.
- We recommend the incorporation of the \$50k provision for the investigation and improvement of the rock wall upstream. This is to provide additional resilience if the river alignment is to change and cut back as it was in 2010 and prevent outflanking. If this occurs,

and the wall is not up to standard, then there is a high risk the landfill will be exposed and washed out.

6.2 Selection of Option 2 Recommendations

- We recommend the incorporation of the \$50k provision for the investigation and improvement of the rock wall upstream. This is to provide additional resilience if the river alignment is to change and cut back as it was in 2010 and prevent outflanking. If this occurs, and the wall is not up to standard, then there is a high risk the landfill will be exposed and washed out.
- With the selection of option 2, we recommend that additional analysis is undertaken to confirm or determine an appropriate scour design depth for the design flood event.
- The construction of the spur downstream could be constructed subsequently to the implementation of option 2.

6.3 Selection of Option 3 Recommendations

- We recommend that additional analysis is undertaken to confirm or determine an appropriate scour design depth for the design flood event.
- Further modelling is required during detailed design to confirm the proposed spur will not cause negative downstream affects.

6.4 Other Considerations

- The amount of existing rock wall rock which can be reused within the project will need to be determined on site during construction. For our cost estimates we have approximated 60% of the existing rock is able to be reused, and 20% needing to be removed and dumped.
- The existing rock wall cross-section has not been investigated onsite and is assumed to have the cross section shown in the 2013 'ex consent' drawing from BDC. Variation to this could affect the amount of existing rock that is able to be reused which could be incorporated into value engineering during detailed design.
- Feedback from engagement with key stakeholders during preparation of the resource consent will be considered during the detailed design phase.
- Ecological values will be determined following an ecological assessment as part of a separate resource consenting process. Initial indications show there are nesting birds (banded dotterels) on site. Ecological assessment will determine if there are other species of significance and will include mitigation measures.
- Inangahua River is significant for recreational fishing. Public access to Inangahua River may be temporarily restricted during construction of the works, however access will be reinstated. There are other existing access locations in the area.

6.5 Value Engineering opportunities

The following opportunities could be further investigated to reduce trading off against increased risk.

- Reduce volume of toe rock.
- Allow for reduced thickness of rock wall by taking existing materials into account.

Appendix A Hydrology Analysis Memo



Memorandum

To	Liam Collins, Emily Wilson
Copy	Lizzie Fox
From	Aimee Calkin
Office	Christchurch
Date	30 November 2022
File/Ref	6-WBULO.64
Subject	Reefton Landfill Hydrology

1 Introduction

WSP have been commissioned by Buller District Council to assist with the Reefton Landfill Recovery and develop landfill recovery works. Following the February 2022 flood emergency event, work is required to reseal the landfill and associated river protection works. To assist with the hydraulic analysis and design, a range of design flows and their mean velocities are required. These can be derived by analysing the available hydrometric flow records from the Inangahua River near the landfill site i.e. the Inangahua River at Blacks Point flow recorder.

2 Hydrometric data

The available hydrometric data in the vicinity of the Reefton Landfill site are shown in Figure 1 and summarised in Table 1. Data was provided by West Coast Regional Council (WCRC) from 1965 to present (November 2022). The resolution of the data varies from 3-hourly to 5-minute over the time period.

Table 1: Summary details of the Inangahua River at Blacks Point flow site.

Site	Start	End	Record length	No. of gaps	Gaps as % of record
Inangahua River at Blacks Point	May-1965	Nov-2022	~57	1789	9%

The summary flow statistics for Inangahua River at Blacks Point are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary statistics of the Inangahua River at Blacks Point flow site (1965-2022). Flows are in m^3/s .

Site	Min.	Mean	Median	Max.	U.Q.	L.Q.	Std Dev
Inangahua River at Blacks Point	1.2	16.2	7.7	988.4	16.2	4.2	27.6

2.1 Gap and quality analysis

No detailed independent quality assurance of the data has been undertaken. However, since the data have been collected and quality assured by WCRC, they are assumed accurate. As the gauge is located only ~3km upstream of the landfill, it is assumed the flows will likely reflect the flow regime at the location of interest for this study.

A brief gap analysis, and comparison of the gauging data with the rated flows, were undertaken to ensure that the flow data were robust and suitable for analysis.

Over the ~57-year flow record, there is 9% of missing record (Table 1). A ~4-year gap between 2013 to 2017 comprised much of the missing data (Figure 1).

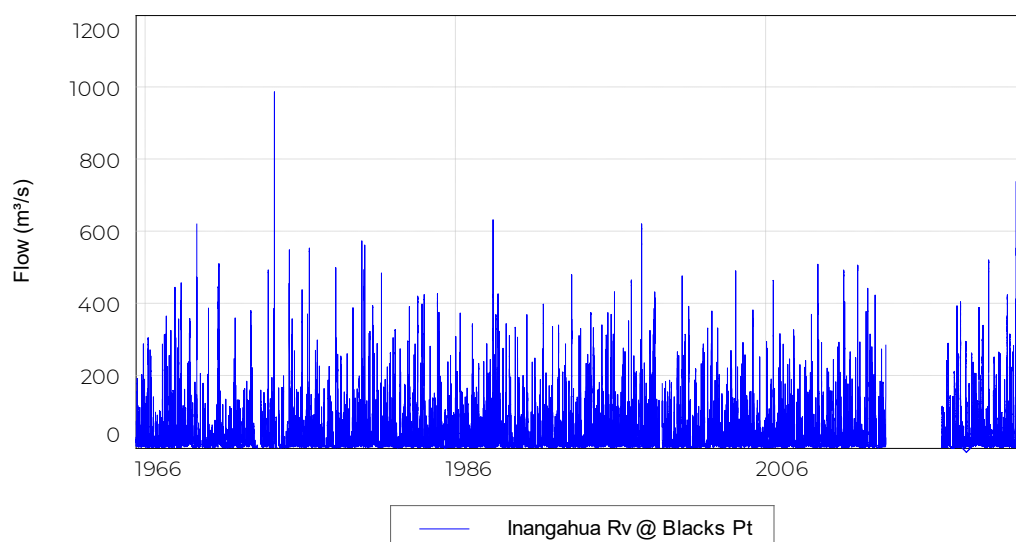


Figure 1: Inangahua River at Blacks Point flow record (1965-2022). Large gap from 2013 to 2017, and subsequent gaps of up to 2 months.

442 gaugings have been conducted of the Inangahua River at Blacks Point flow site to generate multiple stage-discharge relationships i.e. rating curves (Figure 2). Four percent of the gaugings have been carried out at flows greater than $200\text{m}^3/\text{s}$; flows at or greater than this represents the highest 1% of discharges measured at the site. These gaugings define the 'top end' of the rating relationship between flow and water level (stage). These high flow gaugings reduce the uncertainty inherent in discharge estimation during large flood events; those critical when defining the expected magnitudes of larger design events.

Communications with WCRC over October 2022 stated that the most recent rating from July 2021 has increased uncertainty after January 2022, mainly due to the large February 2022 event changing the stage-discharge relationship at the hydrometric site. Gaugings have been completed after the February 2022 event which are currently being used to refine a new rating, which is not active at present. Therefore, the flows at the low-to-mid range of the rating may

likely change and it should be noted that there is a greater uncertainty of recent flow values, and the data should be treated with caution. However, the rating is unlikely to change the measured velocities, which are an important consideration for rock protection design, which are used in this analysis.

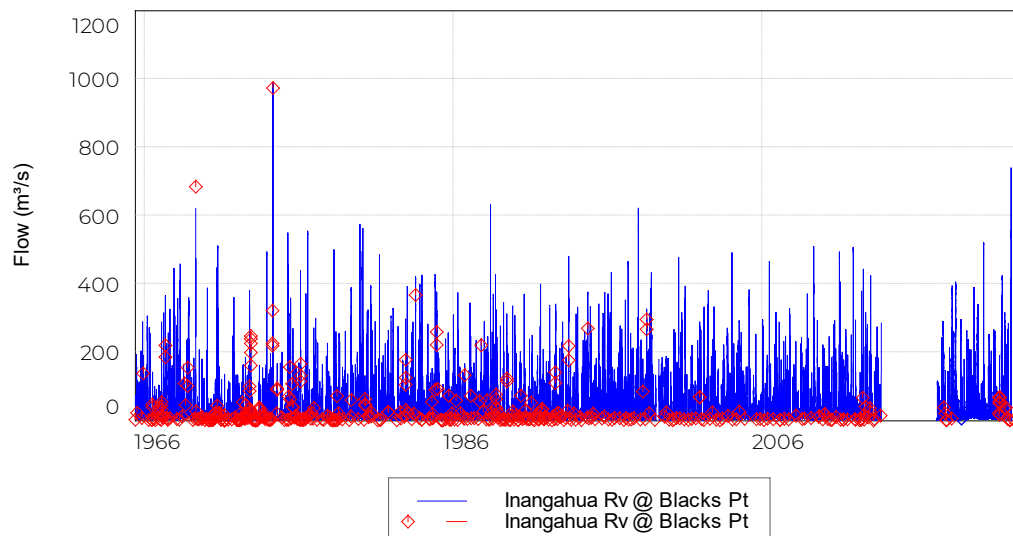


Figure 2: Flow gaugings measured at Inangahua River at Blacks Point compared with rated flow series.

The largest gauged flow was on the 14 April 1974; $974\text{m}^3/\text{s}$. This gauging was in good agreement with the rated flow at the time i.e. a difference of only 1.5%, although it visually ‘appears’ to plot quite high (Figure 2). The highest rated flow was derived as $974\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ at this time. As per NEMS, the rated flow should be within $\pm 8\%$ of the gauged flow; therefore, the difference for this event is well within the acceptable uncertainty range. The gauging data therefore suggests the ratings applied to the site are reliable and are suitable for defining the magnitudes of large design flood events.

It should be noted that high flow events have historically been assessed at mid to top end ratings and there is a lack of ratings to represent recent high flow events i.e. 2000-2022. However, the location of the gauge, within a confined gorge, would suggest it is unlikely for the ‘top-end’ rating to change, as there has not been significant channel change at or over bankfull (per comms WCRC, 2022).

3 Design Flood Flows

In the absence of measured or rated flow data on the fluvial flow regime of a river, in-situ methods have been created. Each has their own strengths and weaknesses which need to be considered and assessed when determining the approach taken when there is no empirical data available. The three most common methodologies, Rational Method, Regional flood estimation and flow scaling, are described below.

The Rational method is used universally and appeals because of its simplicity of application. It is only applicable to small catchments, because of its inability to account for the effects of catchment storage in attenuating the flood hydrograph. The recommended maximum size of the catchment to which the method should be applied is 25km^2 in urban catchments, and between 3 and 10km^2 for rural catchments.

The resulting estimate of the peak discharge is a function of the catchment area, rainfall intensity, and the runoff coefficient. The only largely ‘definitive’ variable in the calculation is

catchment area. Establishing realistic values for the other two variables requires a high degree of experience and professional judgement, and the values are largely 'subjective'.

It is generally accepted that the Rational Method tends to produce design flood estimates which are conservative i.e. higher than actually experienced. The reason for this is likely to result from the estimate of an average runoff coefficient and rainfall. Both of these tend to reduce as the catchment size and variability increase.

In contrast, the Regional Flood Estimation and flow scaling procedures are developed using recorded flood data from a particular region. The regional flood estimation method used in New Zealand is based on work carried out by McKerchar & Pearson (1989) and was subsequently updated by NIWA in 2016 with an open-source database free to access from 2018 (NIWA 2016 & 2018). The method is based on long term flow records from throughout the country which are related in terms of their catchment area, and the relationship between catchment area and the mean annual flood. It is this relationship which is used to delineate hydrologically homogeneous areas. Growth factors are then derived which relate the magnitude of the mean annual flood to the magnitude of the 1% AEP (i.e. 1-in-100 year ARI) event; or any other design event.

This method is suitable for all rural catchments except those in which there is snow-melt, glaciers, lake storage, or significant ponding. This is because these features are known to affect the characteristics of a flood, including its magnitude. The RFE procedure should be used for rural catchments greater than about 10km².

It should be noted that the regional flood estimation procedure derives the magnitudes of design floods from the available long-term flow records from catchments with a similar rainfall-runoff relationship. It does not rely on any assumed relationship between rainfall, catchment parameters, and runoff. In this manner, the RFE method is less prone to individual errors relating to a number of variables, and the cumulative effect of these errors on the estimated peak discharge.

A simple flow scaling method differs from the REC method as it uses data from only one flow site; in close proximity, and which has similar catchment characteristics and assumed rainfall-runoff behaviour. The site selected as a proxy for flow scaling needs to have similar topographic, rainfall, and catchment characteristics as the ungauged catchment for which design flows are required. This is because the flow record from the nearby site is scaled solely as a function of catchment area. This can only be done when catchments share the same rainfall-runoff characteristics. Ideally, the proxy site will have an annual flood maxima series of sufficient length to allow the robust estimation of the magnitudes of the required design floods. It is generally accepted that design flood estimates can only be extrapolated with confidence out to twice the length of record i.e. estimating the design flood magnitude for a 1% AEP event requires an annual flood maxima series of approximately 50 years.

This approach generally results in greater reliability of the estimates of design flows as it uses a flow record of a longer duration, and closer proximity, than the RFE method. However, it is prone to the 'vagaries' of a single flow record, which tend to be smoothed by the RFE method.

The purpose of this project is to derive design flows and velocities used in a hydraulic model to assess suitable bank protection works. Therefore, of the above methodologies, the flow scaling approach was taken, albeit without the scaling i.e. a nearby upstream gauge was used to derive peak design flows from associated with the on-site velocities. This was deemed appropriate because there are no significant tributaries between the hydrometric station and the area of interest. Secondly, using the empirical upstream data would produce the most reliable results with the least amount of assumptions, in contrast to the Rational and RFE approaches. And

finally, it means a hydrograph can be derived for modelling purposes which the other two approaches do not do, and thus provide a better representation of peak floods in this river.

3.1 Frequency analysis

To derive design flows, frequency analyses were undertaken on the annual flow maxima derived using the available hourly flow record from Inangahua River at Blacks Point (1965-2022).

No detailed quality assurance was undertaken on the flow data prior to the frequency analysis other than the gap analysis shown in Table 1. It is assumed that the data has been collected to best practice, and no obvious erroneous data was observed.

Three types of statistical distribution were assessed for how well they modelled the actual annual flow maxima series (i.e. Gumbel, Pearson 3 (PE3) and GEV). The distribution which provided the best fit to the annual maxima series was then used to estimate the annual exceedance probabilities (i.e. AEPs), or average recurrence intervals (i.e. ARIs), of each design flow event. The criteria adopted in this study were:

- The distribution that provided the best-fit through all the data points;
- The distribution with the most realistic shape; and
- The distribution that provides the closest approximation to the extreme values.

While this process may appear subjective, in most cases the choice of a specific statistical distribution for the annual maxima series results in relatively minor differences in the estimated design-frequency table, at least for the relatively more frequent events.

The annual flow maxima tended to approximate a Gumbel distribution, although there is not much difference between this and the GEV (Figure 3). The Gumbel distribution 1% AEP is 812m³/s, whereas the GEV distribution 1% AEP is 799m³/s, a difference of 1.6%. The former will provide slightly more conservative large magnitude events while still fitting the data well.

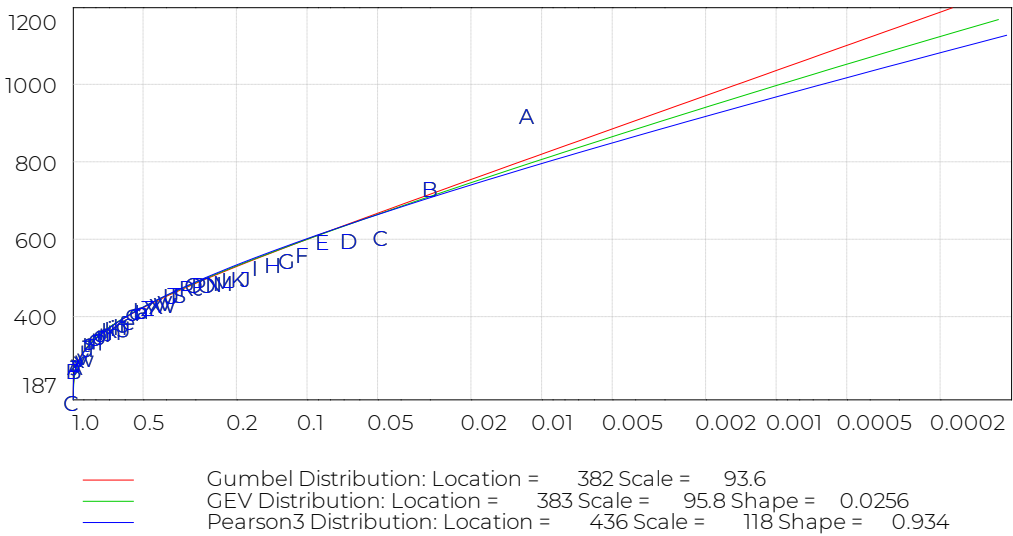


Figure 3: Frequency distribution of annual maxima series of Inangahua River at Blacks Point (1965-2022).

The magnitudes and frequencies of a range of design flood events are listed in Table 3.

Table 3: Annual exceedance probabilities (AEPs) for Inangahua River at Blacks Point (1965-2022) assuming a Gumbel distribution. Design flows are rounded to the nearest whole number.

ARI (YEARS)	AEP (%)	FLOW (m ³ /s)
2.33	43	436
5	20	522
10	10	592
20	5	660
50	2	747
100	1	812
200	0.5	877
500	0.2	963
1000	0.1	1028

The Inangahua River at Blacks Point flow series provides ~57 years of data for analysis. The reliability of estimates of the magnitudes of design floods is a function of the length of flow record used, and the appropriateness of the flow record for a particular location. As a general rule of thumb, AEPs should not be extrapolated beyond twice the length of the record (Davie, 2008). NIWA, however, use a general rule of thumb of five times the length of record.

Using either assumption, the uncertainty of flow estimates increases rapidly with more extreme events. Therefore, there is greater uncertainty inherent in the estimates of the magnitudes of flood events greater than 1% AEP. It should therefore be noted in particular that the extreme 1-in-1000 year event has a high degree of uncertainty and should be treated with caution. The adoption of a Gumbel statistical distribution for the annual flood maxima series, however, ensures conservative design flows.

4 Velocity derivation

To assist with hydraulic design, an estimate of the flow velocity during design floods is required.

Using the available gauging information from the Inangahua River at Blacks Point flow recorder, a relationship was derived between flow and mean velocity. This relationship can be extrapolated to determine the mean velocity at any given flow, including the design events described in Table 3.

While it is likely that the maximum velocity is the critical design parameter, these data are not available. However, there is likely to be a relationship between the mean and maximum velocities, and so the analysis of mean velocities should be indicative of flow behaviour during larger flood events.

The relationship between the gauged flow and mean velocity is displayed in Figure 4, along with the fitted trendline.

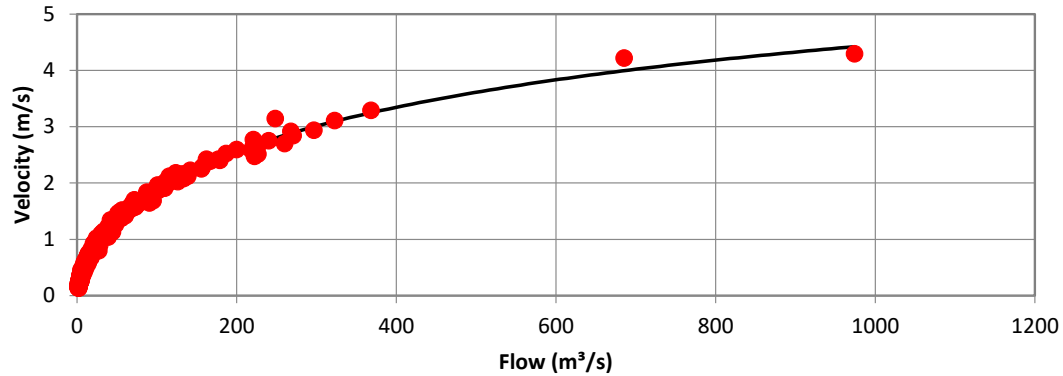


Figure 4: Relationship between mean flow and velocity during gaugings carried out between 1965 to 2022 (excluding 2013-2017 due to lack of data). $R^2=0.99$

There is a strong relationship between the mean velocity and flow, with an R^2 of 0.99 (Figure 4). This relationship was extrapolated to determine the mean velocity for various design flows (Figure 5 & Table 4). The extrapolation equation used is shown below:

$$Y = 8.036722 + (-0.04098063 - 8.036722)/(1 + (x/686.848)^{0.6027164})$$

Where Y is the velocity (m/s) and x is the flow (m³/s).

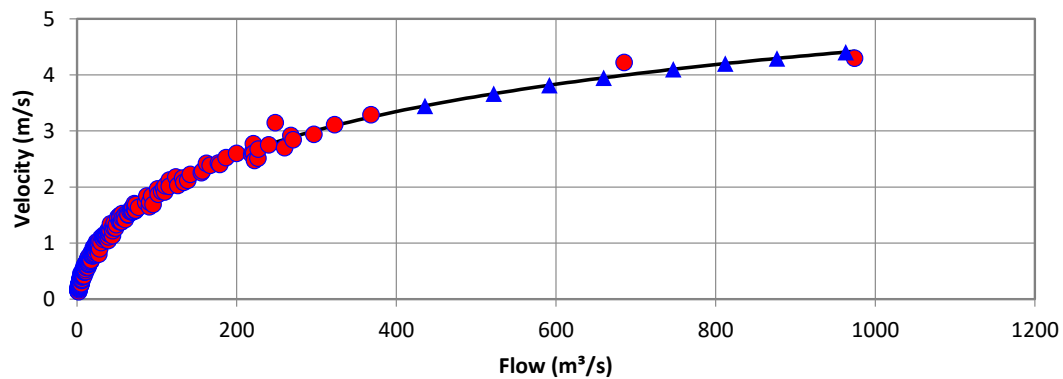


Figure 5: Extrapolated mean velocities of various design flows using the derived relationship between gauged flow and mean velocity.

Table 4: Peak discharge and mean velocities during a range of design events.

ARI (YEARS)	AEP (%)	FLOW (m³/s)	VELOCITY (m/s)
2.33	43	436	3.45
5	20	522	3.66
10	10	592	3.82
20	5	660	3.95
50	2	747	4.10
100	1	812	4.20
200	0.5	877	4.29
500	0.2	963	4.41
1000	0.1	1028	4.49

5 Flood hydrograph

To model water levels at the area of interest, along with the design flows a hydrograph is required.

A unit hydrograph can be derived for the catchment by analysing the shape of various floods in the flow records. This provides an overall 'average' unit hydrograph to be used for the catchment and smooths out any irregularities or variability caused by a range of factors which affect the hydrograph shape. The resulting hydrograph can then be scaled to various design flows.

The available Inangahua at Blacks Point flow record is suitable in length to derive a hydrograph representative of the site; there were four suitable 'peaks' to use for a unit hydrograph derivation that was used for modelling (Figure 6).

The final unit hydrograph used in the modelling is shown in Figure 7.

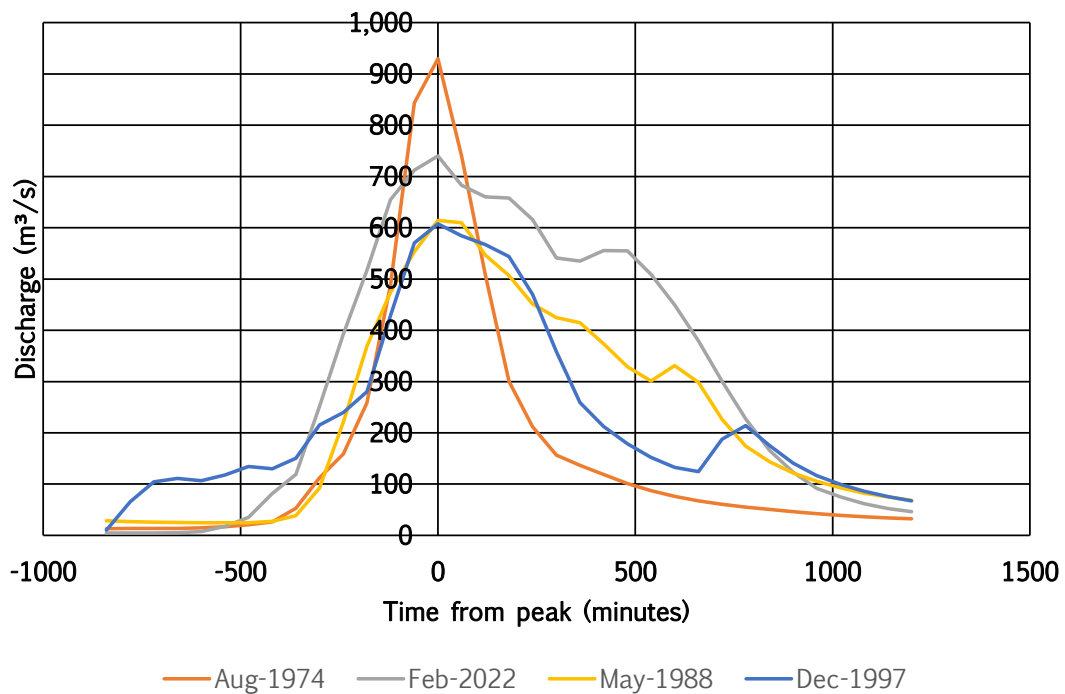


Figure 6: Hydrographs used from Inangahua at Blacks Point flow record.

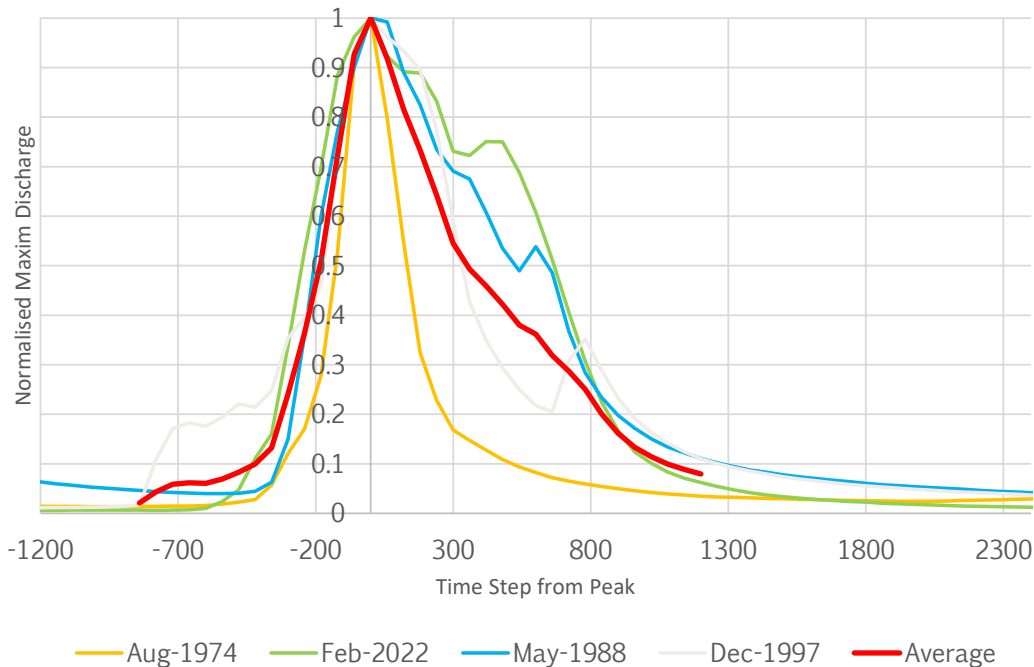


Figure 7: Normalised hydrograph based on four significant historical events.

6 Climate Change

In considering the effects of future climate change to 2120, a simple factoring approach was adopted for the base estimates of flood magnitude. This factoring approach assumes that the projected increases in flood magnitude roughly approximate the projected increases in rainfall i.e. the percentage increase in rainfall per degree of warming can be applied to increase the peak flow under the various design events.

In 2018, MfE released new climate change guidance (MfE, 2018). This revision incorporates the results relating to very extreme rainfall; the “HIRDS” report (NIWA, 2018) and the use of a set of four forcing scenarios, known as representative concentration pathways (RCPs). These pathways are identified by their approximate total (accumulated) radiative forcing by 2120, relative to 1750.

These RCPs include one mitigation pathway (RCP2.6) which requires removal of some of the CO₂ presently in the atmosphere, two stabilisation pathways (RCP4.5 and RCP6.0), and one pathway (essentially ‘business as usual’ and the ‘worse-case’ scenario) with very high greenhouse gas concentrations by 2100 and beyond (RCP8.5). The HIRDS study adopted six of the Global Climate Models (GCMs) used for the IPCC future predictions of the four RCPs, for further downscaling to higher resolution Regional Climate Models (RCMs) for New Zealand. Results from these RCMs were used to determine the rainfall augmentation factors (Table 5) and future New Zealand temperatures increases (

Table 6) for 24-hour storm durations. It is important that the two tables are used together to determine the percentage increase in rainfall for each degree increase in temperature. These tables are effectively an update of Table 5.2 of MfE (2008).

Table 5: Percentage increase in rainfall per degree increase in temperature. Most likely change shown on top line with the range provided in brackets. Values based on RCM results across New Zealand (from Table 13 of MfE, 2018).

Duration	1-hour	2-hour	6-hour	12-hour	24-hour
1% AEP	13.6 (10.7-19.4)	13.1 (10.1 – 19.6)	11.5 (8.5 - 17.4)	10.11 (7.3-15.4)	8.6 (5.2-12.8)

Table 6: Projected increases in mean annual temperature for New Zealand (from Table 14 of MfE, 2018).

Scenario	2080-2100 i.e. 2090 (°C)	2101-2120 i.e. 2110 (°C)
RCP2.6	0.59	0.59
RCP4.5	1.21	1.44
RCP6.0	1.63	2.31
RCP8.5	2.58	3.13

The RCP 8.5 scenario is considered the 'worse-case' prediction of climate change, and therefore will provide a level of conservatism for the peak flows and resulting peak velocities and water level for modelling.

Table 7: Percentage increase in flow per degree increase in temperature. Uses the same numbers as percentage increase in rainfall as it is assumed the relationship is similar. Table adapted from MfE (2018).

ARI (years)	AEP (%)	% increase per °C of warming (2101-2120)	% Increase for 3.13°C (2101-2120)
+2	50	7.2	22.5
5	20	7.8	24.4
10	10	8.1	25.4
20	5	8.2	25.7
50	2	8.4	26.3
100	1	8.6	26.9
200	0.5	8.9	27.8
500	0.2	9.2	28.7
1000	0.1	9.4	29.4

For the site Inangahua River at Blacks Point, the 24-hour percentage increases per degree of warming were assumed, based on a 24-hour storm duration. The percentage increase in flow, per degree increase in temperature, was assumed to be the same as rainfall. The climate change adjusted design flow values are displayed in Table 8.

Table 8: Climate change (CC) adjusted design flows for Inangahua River at Blacks Point.

ARI (years)	AEP (%)	Inangahua Flow (m ³ /s)	CC adjusted Scaled at Inangahua Flow (m ³ /s)
2.33	43	436	534
5	20	522	649
10	10	592	742
20	5	660	829
50	2	747	943
100	1	812	1031
200	0.5	877	1121
500	0.2	963	1239
1000	0.1	1028	1330

7 Summary

This hydrological assessment for the Reefton Landfill Recovery can be summarised as follows:

- There is a flow recorder on the Inangahua River within close proximity to the Reefton Landfill Recovery site (~3km upstream). Because of its proximity, flows measured in the Inangahua River at Blacks Point can be used to derive the magnitudes and frequencies of a range of design events likely to affect the Reefton Landfill Recovery site over other in-situ methods such as the Rational Method and RFE;
- A gap analysis and high level quality assurance indicates that the Inangahua River at Blacks Point flow record provides ~57 years of reliable hourly-resolution data. There is 9% of missing record over the past 57-years;
- 442 flow gaugings have been carried out at the site, with four percent of these flows within the top 1-percentile. The 'top end' of the rating curve is therefore well-defined. This allows confidence in the estimated magnitudes of large flood events;
- The annual maxima series approximates a Gumbel statistical distribution. Using this distribution, the magnitudes and frequencies of a range of design events, from 43% through 0.1% AEP (1000-year ARI), were estimated. It should be noted that extrapolating beyond 2 times the length of record significantly increases the uncertainty of design flow estimates;
- The available gauging data were used to define a relationship between flow and mean velocity. This relationship was then used to estimate the mean velocity during a range of design events. The 0.1% AEP (i.e. 1000-year ARI event) is estimated to have a peak discharge of 1028 m³/s and a mean velocity of 4.49m/s;
- The unit hydrograph derived from the Inangahua at Blacks Point record is recommended for use for modelling; The Flow scaled and RFE values were adjusted for climate change using the RCP8.5 pathway, which assumes a 3.13°C of warming to 2120.

8 References

- Davie, T. (2008). *Fundamentals of hydrology* (2nd ed.). New Zealand: Taylor and Francis.
- McKerchar and Pearson (1989). Flood frequency in New Zealand. Publication of the Hydrology Centre, NO. 20:87
- Ministry for the Environment. (2008). *Climate change effects and impacts assessment. A guidance manual for local government in New Zealand*
<https://docs.niwa.co.nz/library/public/ME872.pdf>
- Ministry for the Environment. (2018). Climate change projections for New Zealand: Atmospheric projections based on simulations undertaken for the IPC fifth assessment; 2nd Edition
 NIWA (2016). Regional Flood Estimation Tool for New Zealand. Prepared for EnviroLink Tools (MBIE). August 2016
- NIWA (2018). New Zealand River Flood Statistics. Retrieved from <https://niwa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=933e8f24fe9140f99dfb57173087f27d> on 6 November 2019.

Appendix B Hydraulic Model Memo



Memorandum

To	Liam Collins
Copy	Anton Ralph, Emily Wilson, Franciscus Maas, Lizzie Fox
From	Bryce Warner
Office	Christchurch
Date	15 December 2022
File/Ref	6-WBULO.64
Subject	Reefton Landfill - Inangahua River Hydraulic Modelling Methodology and Results

1 Introduction

WSP have been engaged by Buller District Council to assist with the Reefton Landfill Recovery and develop landfill recovery works. Following the February 2022 flood emergency event, work is required to defend the landfill and associated river protection works from future events. To assist with the landfill scour protection design, a hydraulic model of the Inangahua River has been built.

2 Model Inputs

Model inputs have been sourced from multiple locations, including the West Coast Regional Council, Buller District Council, Land Information New Zealand (LINZ), and aerial imagery.

2.1 DEM

A digital elevation model (DEM) has been sourced from Buller District Council.

LiDAR for the Reefton area was captured on 8 February and 2 March 2022 by Aerial Surveys, and supplied to WSP through Buller District Council as a DEM. The DEM has been supplied in New Zealand Transverse Mercator 2000 projection and in New Zealand Vertical Datum 2016 vertical datum and has a resolution of 1 m.

Note that LiDAR does not penetrate water, and any water in the channel on the day the LiDAR was flown will appear as ground level. These areas typically appear as flat in cross-sections and DEM visualisation (Figure 2-1). As a result, the hydraulic model results may overpredict flood water levels.

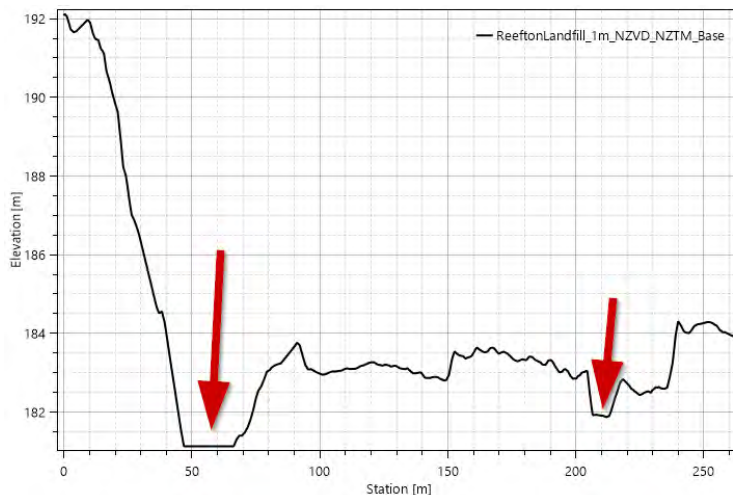


Figure 2-1. Example cross-section where LiDAR has reflected off water surface (red arrows).

2.2 Hydrology

A flow gauge is located on the Inangahua River approximately 3 km upstream of the model area. Data for this gauge was sourced from West Coast Regional Council. The methodology for hydrological analysis is included as a separate memorandum, *Reefton Landfill Hydrology* (WSP, 2022).

2.3 Bridges

Two bridges are near the Reefton Landfill:

- The State Highway 7 Bridge is approximately 0.9 km upstream
- The KiwiRail Stillwater - Ngakawau Line Bridge 65 is approximately 0.3 km downstream

Data for these bridges was approximated from aerial imagery, the DEM, Google StreetView, and modeller experience with similar bridges.

3 Hydraulic Model

A 2-Dimensional (2D) hydraulic model was created in Hydraulic Engineering Corps – River Analysis Software (HEC-RAS) version 6.2. The model domain spanned from approximately 2.4 km upstream to 1.4 km downstream of the area of interest (Figure 3-1). As parts of Reefton are in the river floodplain, the model domain has been extended to cover the southern half of the township.

The Reefton-Inangahua model has been built using New Zealand Transverse Mercator (NZTM) 2000 projection and New Zealand Vertical Datum (NZVD) 2016 vertical datum.

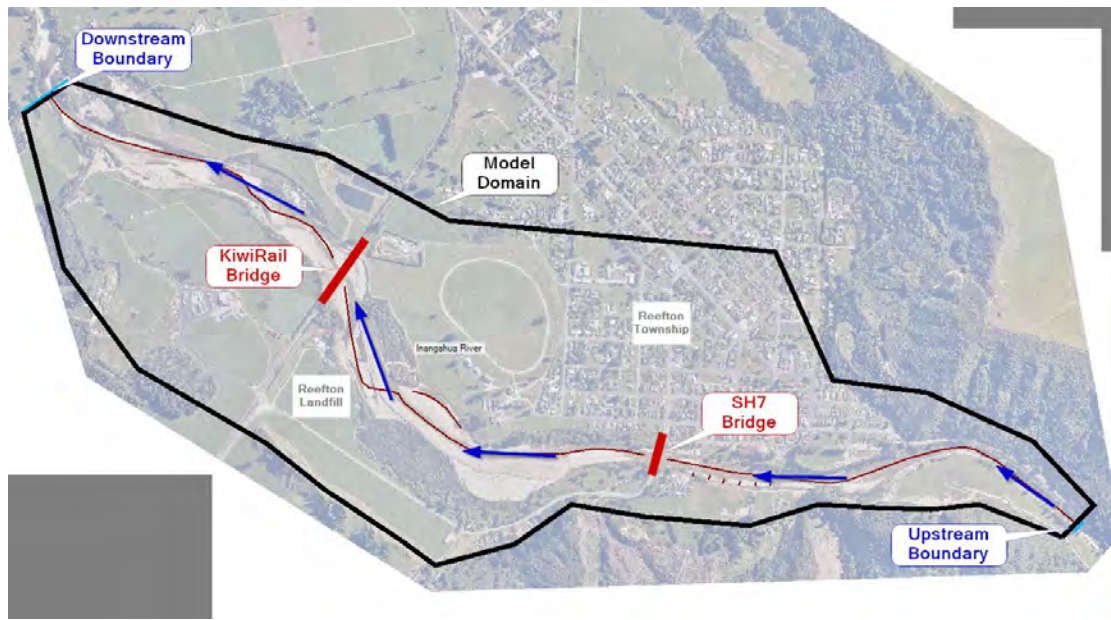


Figure 3-1. Reefton - Inangahua River hydraulic model domain and points of interest.

3.1 Bridges

A combination of aerial imagery, DEM, modeller experience, and local photography was used to determine approximate deck, soffit, and pier dimensions for each bridge (Table 3-1). Graphical representations of the bridges, as incorporated in the Reefton-Inangahua River hydraulic model are shown in Figure 3-2.

Table 3-1. Bridge dimensions as approximated for the Inangahua hydraulic model.

Parameter	Unit	KiwiRail B65 Bridge	SH7 Bridge
Deck Width (m)	(m)	2.5	8.5
Length	(m)	210	93
Deck Level	(m RL)	188.39	195.15
Soffit Level	(m RL)	186.89	193.65
Spacing Between Piers	(m)	12.4	30.9
No of Piers	(ea)	16	2
Pier Shape	-	Round	Elongated
Pier Width	(m)	0.75	0.75

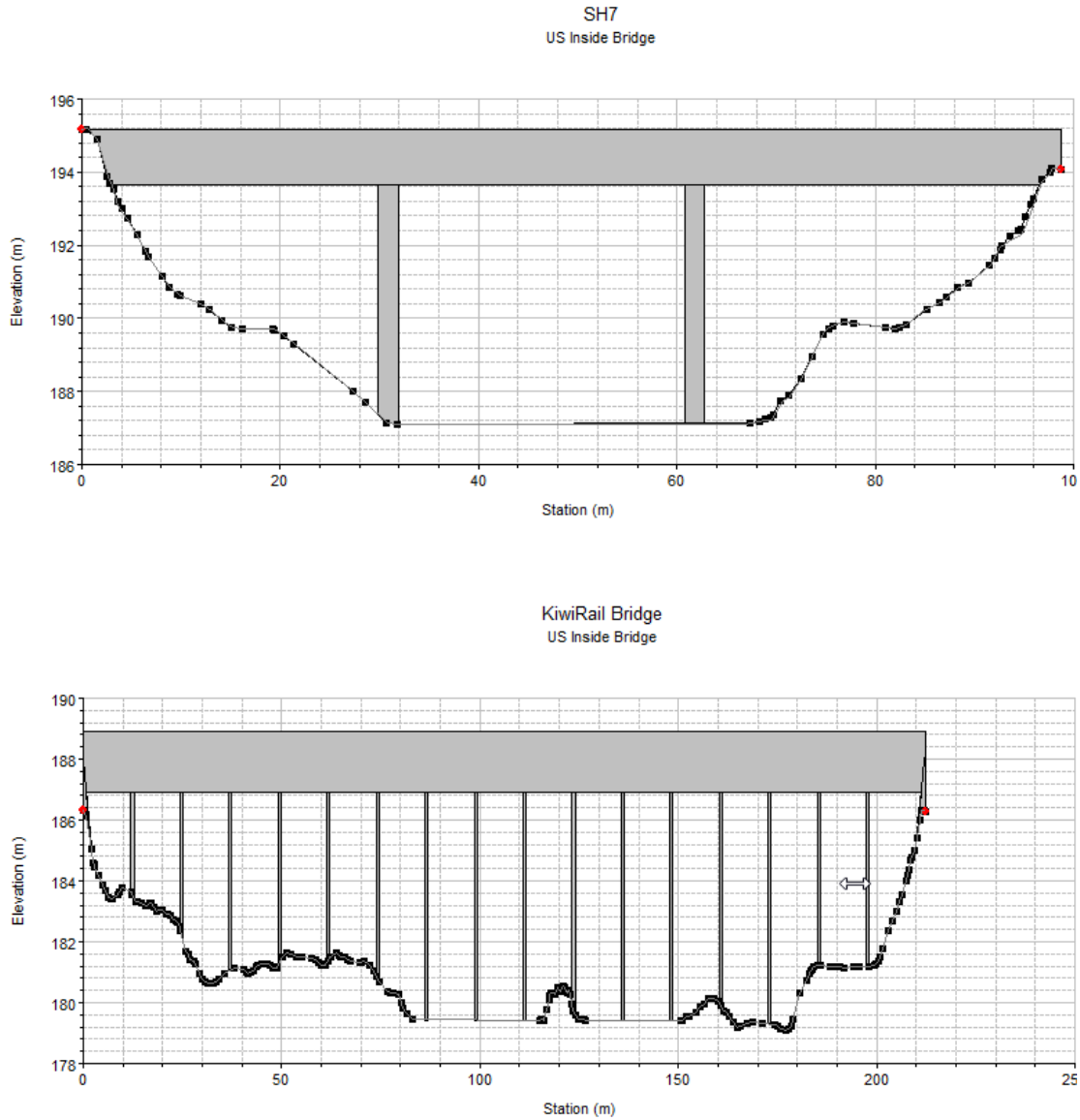


Figure 3-2. SH7 and KiwiRail Bridges as incorporated into the Reefton-Inangahua River hydraulic model.

3.2 2D Setup

The Reefton-Inangahua model domain was generated with a 5 m square mesh size with breakline refinements along the channel centreline, groynes, and bridges. An example section of the 2D domain is shown in Figure 3-3.

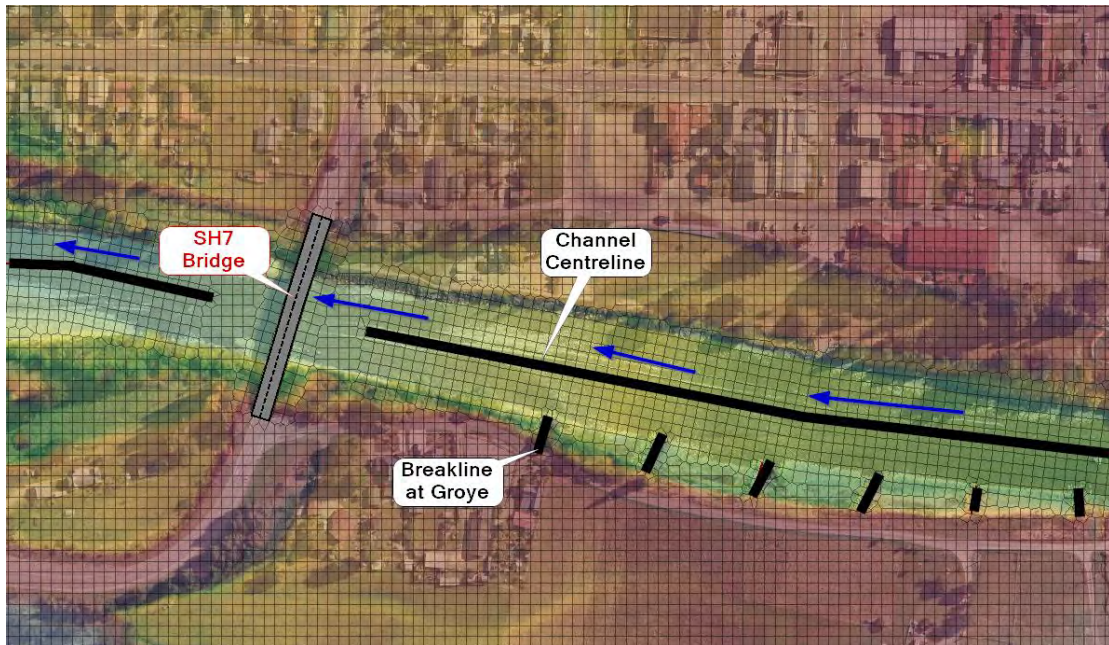


Figure 3-3. Hydraulic Model 2D Setup showing mesh grid spacing and refinements.

3.3 Roughness, Calibration, and Sensitivity to Roughness

Channel and floodplain roughness has been applied to the 2D model as Manning's n values. Road and building polygons were sourced from Land Information New Zealand datasets. The remainder of the model was digitised from aerial photography. Manning's values were based on Chow (1959) with channel roughness sourced from Hick & Mason (1998). As no historical flooding photography was readily available, the model was tested for sensitivity to channel roughness.

3.3.1 Channel Roughness Sensitivity

Figure 3-4 shows a cross-sectional comparison at the area of interest with a low, medium, and high roughness value within the river corridor. A 0.005 change in Manning's n values had an effect of ± 0.1 m. A value of 0.035 (the medium value) was used for the baseline hydraulic model, based on site inspection of the bed material, numerous on-site photos, and guidance from Hicks & Mason (1998).

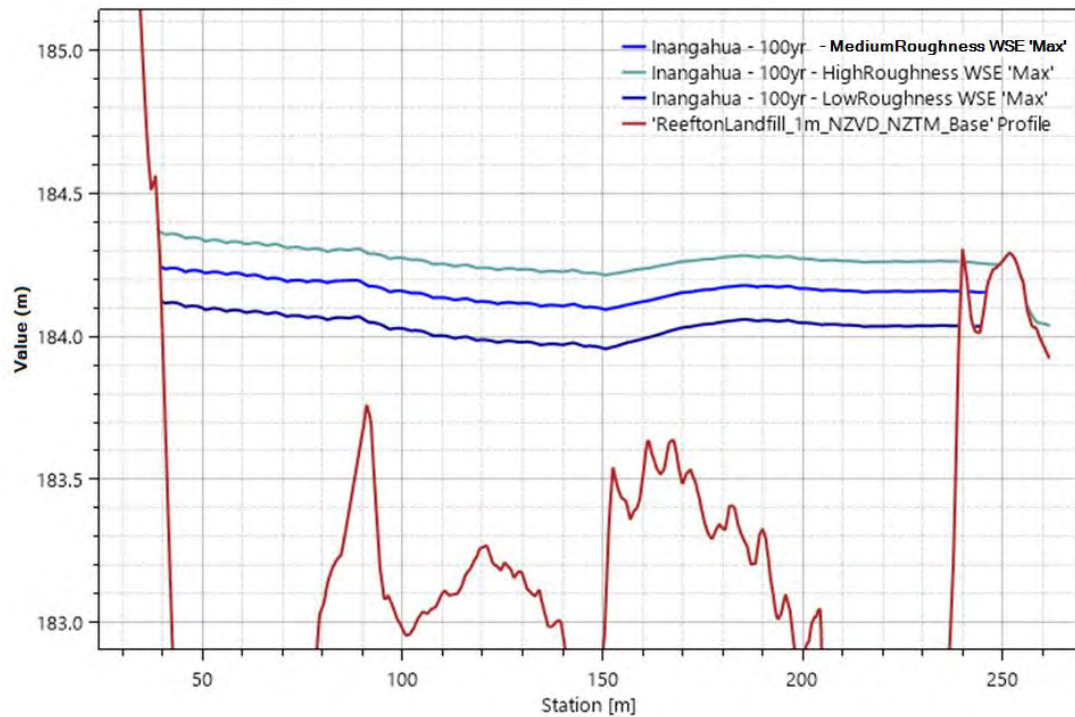


Figure 3-4. Water level comparison for the 1% AEP scenario with low (0.030), medium (0.035), and high (0.04) channel roughness values.

3.3.2 Model Roughness Values

Table 3-2 and Figure 3-5 show the hydraulic model roughness values used.

Table 3-2. Manning's *n* roughness values used in the Reefton-Inangahua hydraulic model.

Description	Manning's Roughness (n)
Asphalt	0.015
Brush - Dense	0.075
Brush - Light	0.04
Brush - Medium	0.06
Building	10
Channel	0.035
Grass	0.025
Gravel	0.023
Junkyard	0.05
Pasture - High Grass	0.035
Pasture - Low Grass	0.03
Riprap	0.036

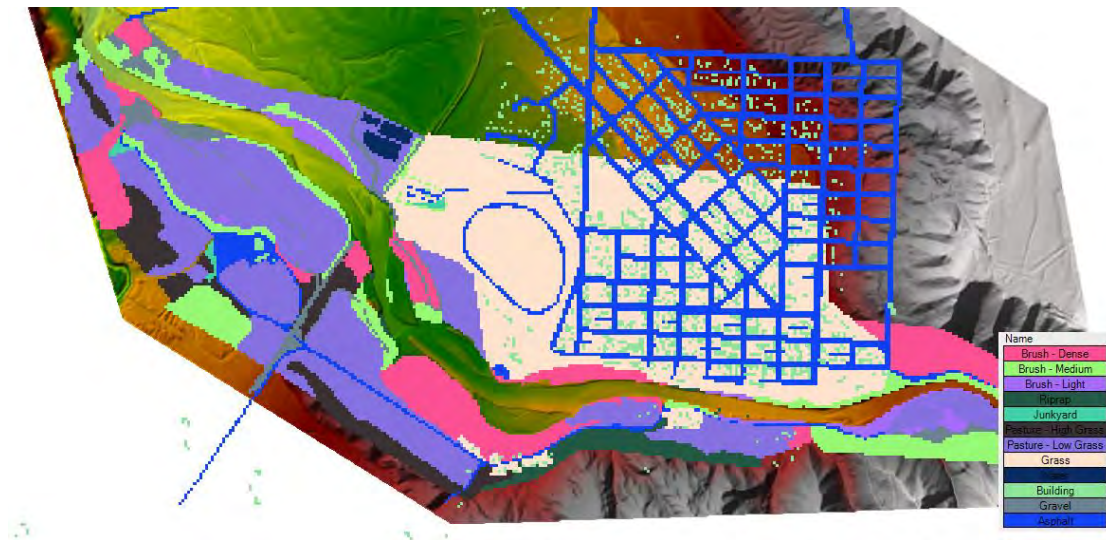


Figure 3-5. Spatial view of roughness parameters.

3.4 Boundary Conditions

Two boundary conditions were applied to the Reefton-Inangahua River model: upstream and downstream. No rainfall was applied to the model domain.

3.4.1 Upstream Boundary Conditions

Flows were applied to the upstream boundary on the Inangahua River as shown in Figure 3-1. Values were applied as a normalised unit hydrograph based on historic events (Figure 3-6). Maximum flows for each scenario are shown in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3. Maximum discharge for the modelled scenarios.

AEP (%)	ARI (years)	Maximum Discharge (m ³ /s)	
		Existing Climate	With Climate Change (RCP8.5 - 2110)
1.0%	1-in-100	812	1031
0.5%	1-in-200	877	1121
0.2%	1-in-500	963	1239
0.1%	1-in-1000	1028	1330

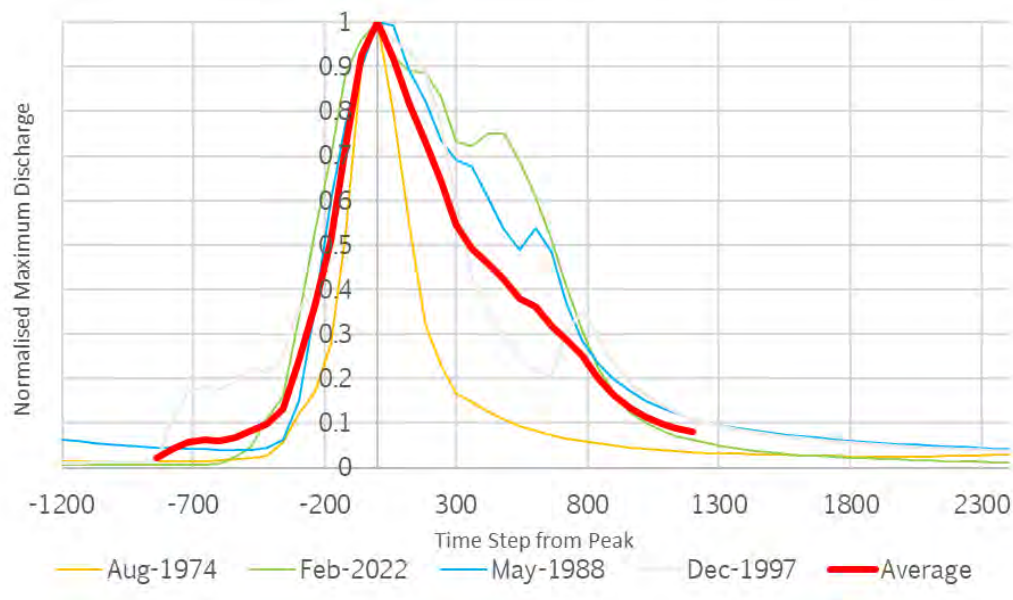


Figure 3-6. Normalised hydrograph based on four significant historical events.

Scenarios were normalised around a 24-hour event based on the catchment time-of-concentration as determined in *Reefton Landfill Hydrology* (WSP, 2022). An example inflow hydrograph is shown in Figure 3-7.

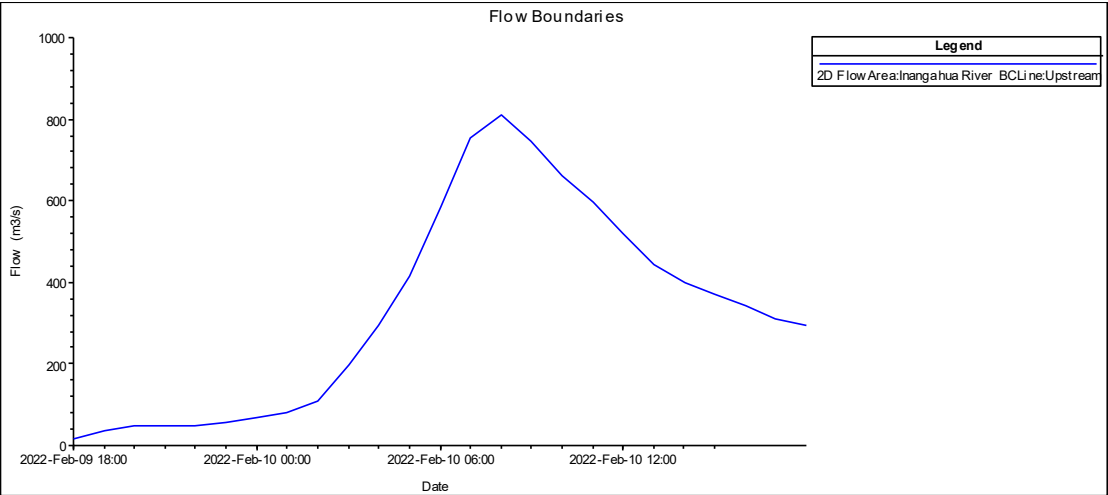


Figure 3-7. 1% AEP inflow hydrograph.

The upstream boundary was attributed with an energy grade slope of 0.003.

3.4.2 Downstream Boundary Condition

The downstream boundary was attributed with a free outflow calculated with and an energy grade slope of 0.004.

3.5 Other Parameters

Other HEC-RAS parameters used in the modelling are shown in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4. Miscellaneous model parameters.

Parameter	Value	Comment
Time Step	Based on courant condition >6	Courant condition based on experimentation Minimum time step 0.25s Maximum time step 16s
2D Flow Options	As default	
Outputs	Mapping Output Interval 5-minute	

4 Model Results

A representative cross-section was drawn near the area of interest and has been used for scour analysis (Figure 4-1). Cross-sectioned average bed levels, depths, and velocities are shown in Table 4-1, Figure 4-2, and Figure 4-3.

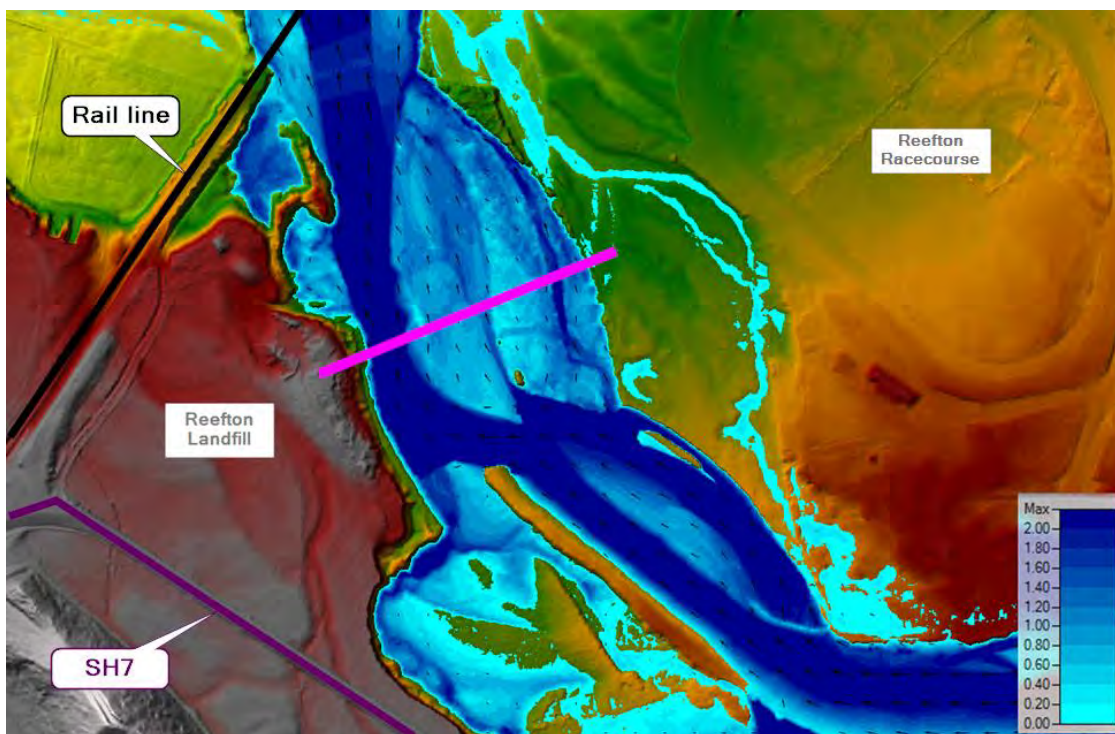


Figure 4-1. Water depth at the Area of Interest and the cross-section (pink line) used for analysis.

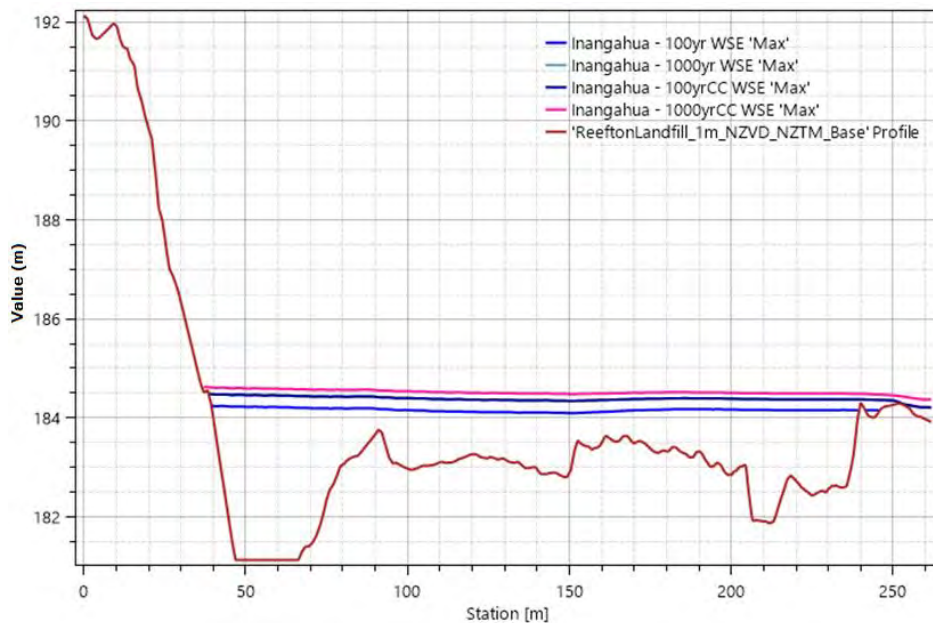


Figure 4-2. Water level results at Area of Interest cross-section for 1% and 0.1% AEP with and without climate change (RCP8.5 2110) plotted over terrain.

Table 4-1. Cross-sectional averaged results for 1% and 0.1% AEP with and without climate change (RCP8.5 2110).

Scenario (Year)	Maximum Flow (m ³ /s)	Average Cross-Sectional			
		Area (m ²)	Velocity (m/s)	Depth (m)	Water Level (m)
1% AEP (2022)	812	265.8	3.0	1.4	184.2
1% AEP (2110)	1031	310.9	3.2	1.6	184.4
0.1% AEP (2022)	1028	310.5	3.2	1.6	1824.4
0.1% AEP (2110)	1330	336.0	3.3	1.7	184.5

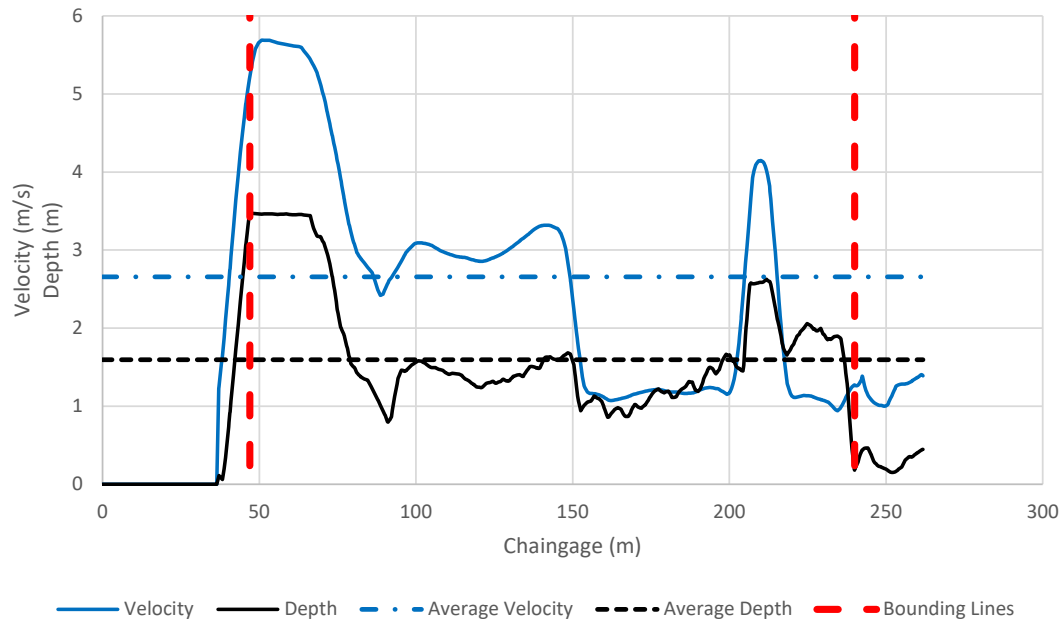


Figure 4-3. Velocity and depth at area of interest cross-section with cross-section averaged velocity and depth for 0.1% AEP + CC (RCP8.5 2110) scenario. Bounding lines are used to determine the primary channel and for calculating the cross-sectional averages.

5 Model Limitations

The model limitations to the Reefton – Inangahua River model and results are as follows:

- As aerial LiDAR does not penetrate water in the Inangahua model, any water in the channel during LiDAR capture will appear as land. This means that the model may overpredict flood levels.
- The Inangahua flow gauge has a variable capture resolution and may have missed peak flows during large events. Consequently, the flows modelled could be underrepresented.
- The Reefton township and SH7/KiwiRail bridges have not been detailed in the model. Results outside the area of interest (Reefton Landfill) are not intended to be used for assessment outside the scope of this project.

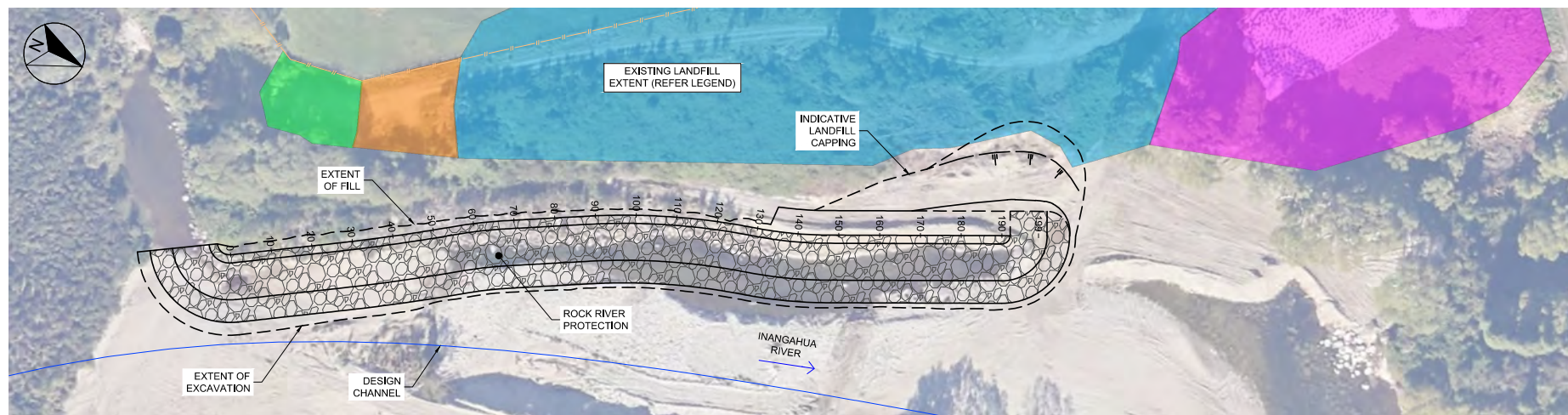
6 Conclusion

Following significant scour at the Reefton Landfill in early 2022, WSP has built a model of the Inangahua River at Reefton Landfill from 2022 LiDAR. The model was run for eight events, including four with RCP 8.5 climate change to year 2110. The results from the 1% and 0.1% AEP (with and without climate) change have been included in this memorandum (Table 4-1) and are intended to aid in design of scour protection of the landfill during future events.

7 References

- Aerial Surveys. (2022). *Inangahua River, Reefton - 2022 LiDAR Survey*. Auckland, New Zealand: Aerial Surveys.
- Chow, V. T. (1959). *Open Channel Hydraulics*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Hicks, D., & Mason, P. (1998). *Roughness Characteristics of New Zealand Rivers 2nd edition*. Christchurch, New Zealand: Water Resources Publications.
- LINZ. (2022, September 07). *Basemaps/ Land Information New Zealand*. Retrieved from Toitu Te Whenua. Land Information New Zealand: <https://basemaps.linz.govt.nz>
- LINZ. (2022, October). *LINZ Data Service*. Retrieved from LINZ Data Service: <https://data.linz.govt.nz>
- WSP. (2022). *Reefton Landfill Hydrology*. Christchurch: WSP.

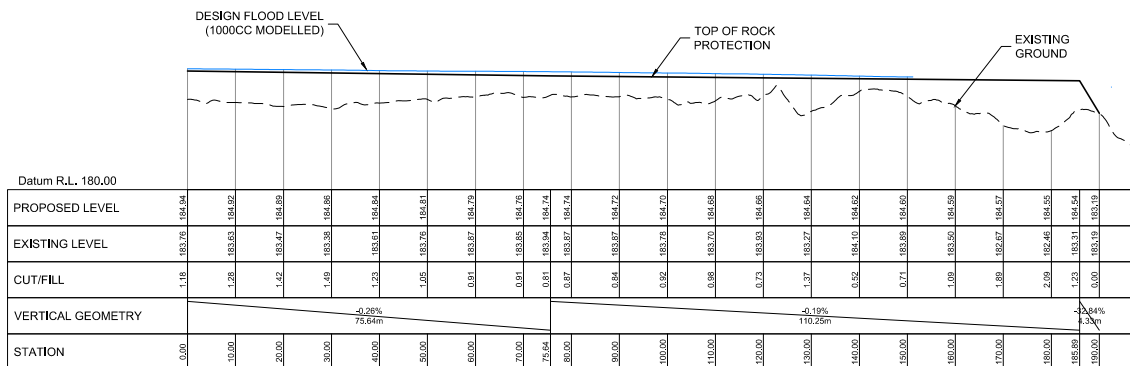
Appendix C Concept Design Plans



OPTION 1 - LAYOUT PLAN
SCALE 1:500 (A1) 1:1,000 (A3)

NOTES

1. LEVELS IN TERMS OF NZVD2016
2. CO-ORDINATES IN TERMS OF GREY 2000
3. AERIAL PHOTO AND SURFACE FROM REGIONAL LIDAR FLOWN 25.03.2022



LANDFILL MATERIAL LEGEND

- COAL FINES
- GENERAL WASTE
- CONSTRUCTION WASTE
- CLEAN FILL

OPTION 1 - LONGSECTION
SCALE 1:500h 1:100v (A1) 1:1,000h 1:200v (A3)

1:500@ A1 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 m
1:1000@ A3

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

REVISION	AMENDMENT	APPROVED	DATE
A	PRELIMINARY		
B	FOR INFORMATION	M SMITH	27.01.2023



Greyouth Office
+64 3 789 9330

PO Box 365
Greyouth 7840
New Zealand

CIVIL

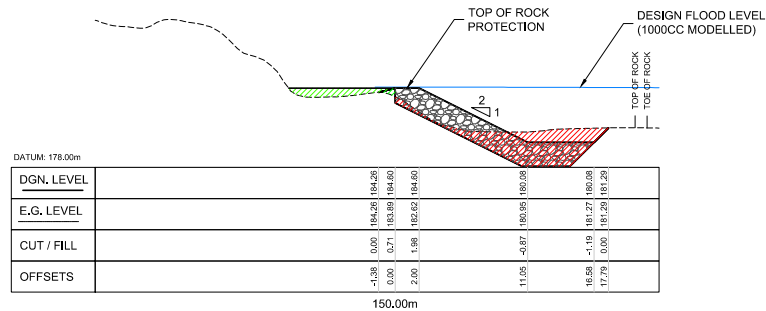
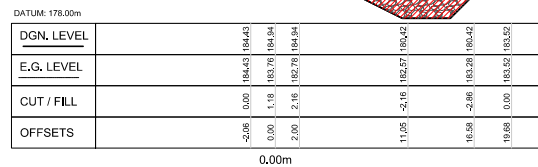
SCALES	AS SHOWN	ORIGINAL SIZE
DRAWN	DESIGNED	APPROVED
A RALPH	E WILSON	M SMITH
DRAWING VERIFIED	DESIGN VERIFIED	APPROVED DATE
E WILSON	N HOSKING	27.01.2023

FOR INFORMATION

PROJECT
BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL
REEFTON LANDFILL
RIVER PROTECTION
TITLE
OPTION 1 - PLAN AND LONGSECTION

WSP PROJECT NO. (SUB-PROJECT)
6-WBUL0,64

SHEET NO.
C11
REVISION
B

[illegible]

Greymouth Office
+64 3 769 9330

PO Box 365
Greymouth 7840
New Zealand

CIVIL

SCALES
1:200 (A1) 1:400 (A3)

DRAWN A RALPH	DESIGNED E WILSON	APPROVED M SMITH
DRAWING VERIFIED E WILSON	DESIGN VERIFIED N HOSKING	APPROVED 27.01.202

FOR INFORMATION

ORIGINAL SIZE
A1

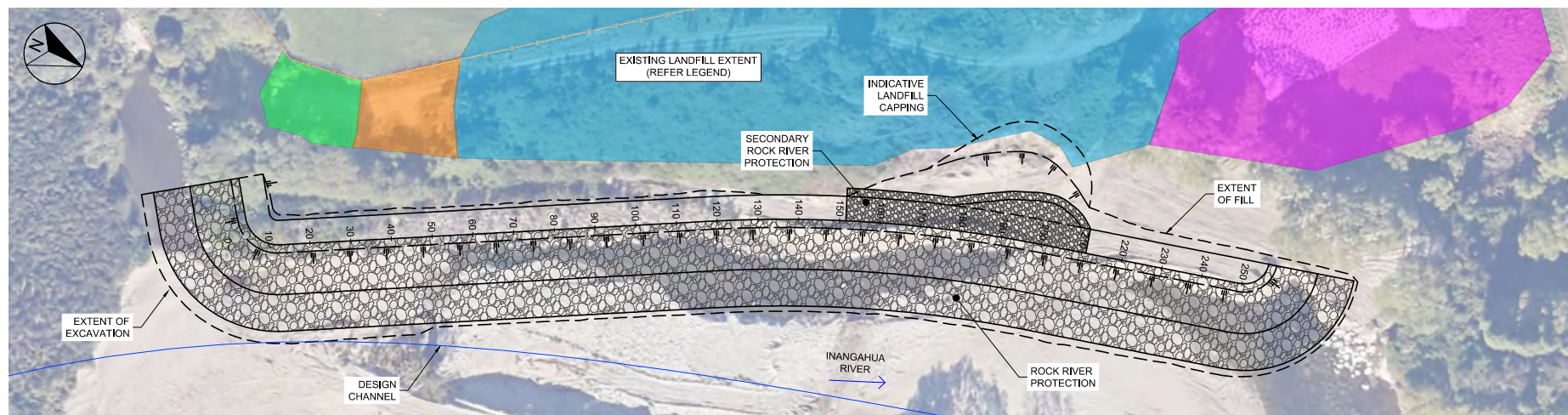
PROJECT
BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL
REEFTON LANDFILL
RIVER PROTECTION
TITLE
OPTION 1 - CROSS SECTIONS

WSP PROJECT NO. (SUB-PROJECT)
6-WBUL0.64

SHEET NO.	REVISION
C12	B

Original sheet size A1 (841x594) Plot Date 2023-01-26 at 2:28:28 pm

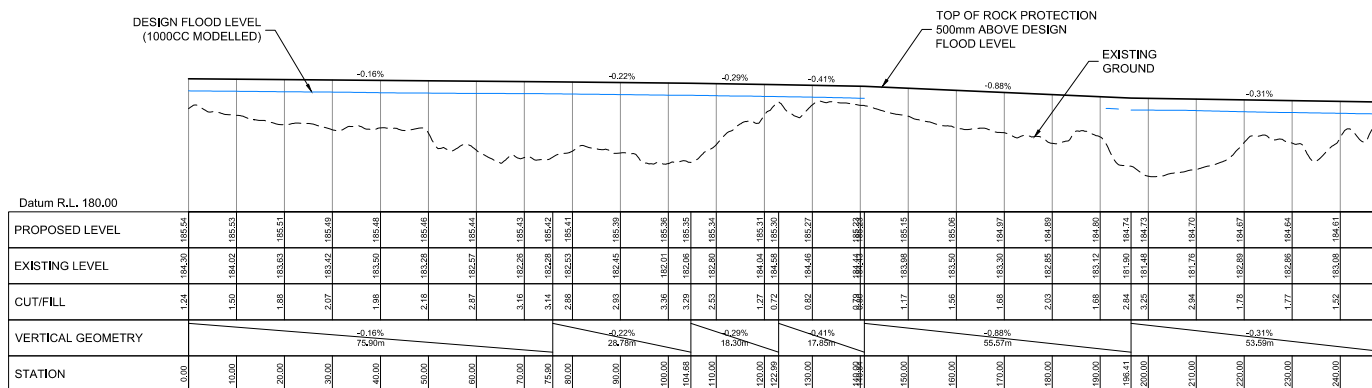
U:\Projects\NZ16w16-WBUL0.64 Reefton Landfill Recovery\Home\04_CADD\Drawings\1(C) Civil+Civil3D\16-WBUL0.64 C11-C12 - Option 1.dwg C12



OPTION 2 - LAYOUT PLAN
SCALE 1:500 (A1) 1:1,000 (A3)

NOTES

1. LEVELS IN TERMS OF NZVD2016
2. CO-ORDINATES IN TERMS OF GREY 2000
3. AERIAL PHOTO AND SURFACE FROM REGIONAL LIDAR FLOWN 25.03.2022



OPTION 2 - LONGSECTION
SCALE 1:500h 1:100v (A1) 1:1,000h 1:200v (A3)

LANDFILL MATERIAL LEGEND

- COAL FINES
- GENERAL WASTE
- CONSTRUCTION WASTE
- CLEAN FILL

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

REVISION	AMENDMENT	APPROVED	DATE
A	PRELIMINARY		13.12.2022
B	FOR INFORMATION	M SMITH	27.01.2023



Greyhound Office
+64 3 789 9330

PO Box 365
Greyhound 7840
New Zealand

CIVIL

SCALES	AS SHOWN	ORIGINAL SIZE
DRAWN	DESIGNED	APPROVED
A RALPH	E WILSON	M SMITH
DRAWING VERIFIED	DESIGN VERIFIED	APPROVED DATE
E WILSON	N HOSKING	27.01.2023

FOR INFORMATION

PROJECT
BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL
REEFTON LANDFILL
RIVER PROTECTION
TITLE
OPTION 2 - PLAN AND LONGSECTION

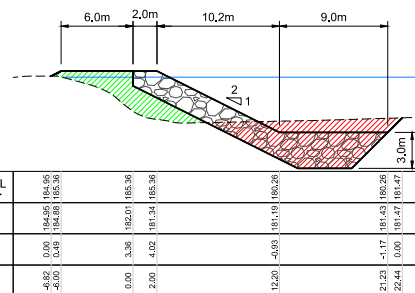
WSP PROJECT NO. (SUB-PROJECT)
6-WBUL0,64

SHEET NO.
C21

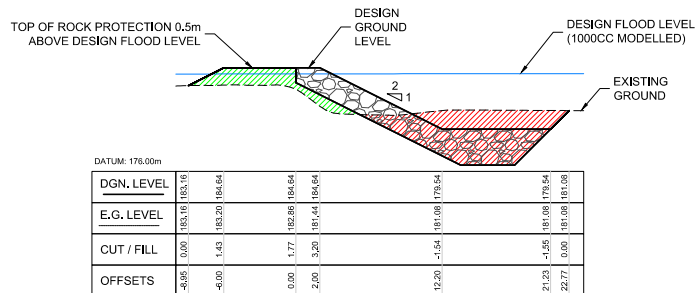
REVISION
B

NOTES

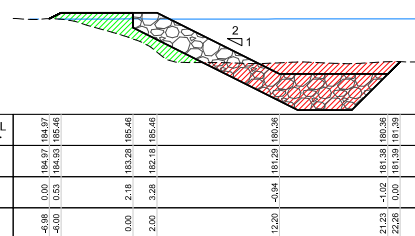
1. LEVELS IN TERMS OF NZVD2016

300 mm
200
100
50
0 10 mm

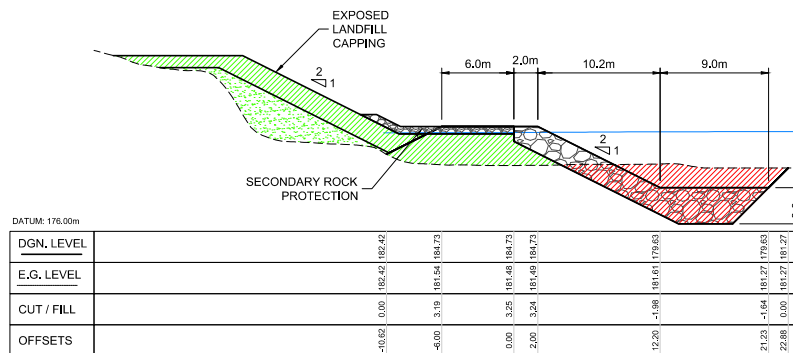
100.00m



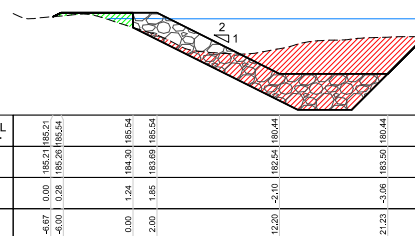
230.00m



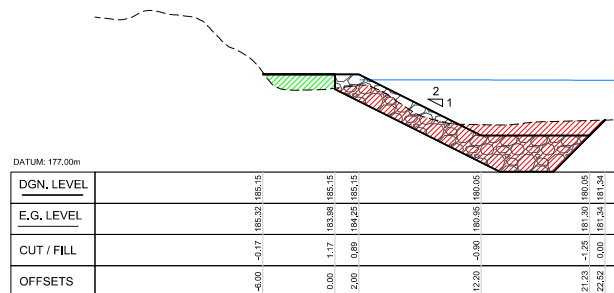
50.00m



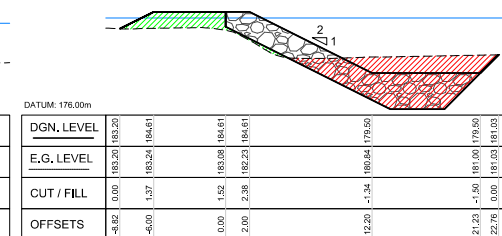
200.00m



0.00m



150.00m



240.00m

1:200 @ A1
1:400 @ A3

REVISION	AMENDMENT	APPROVED	DATE
A	PRELIMINARY		13.12.2022
B	FOR INFORMATION	M SMITH	27.01.2023



Greytown Office
+64 3 759 9330

PO Box 365
Greytown 7840
New Zealand

CIVIL

DRAWN	DESIGNED	APPROVED
A RALPH	E WILSON	M SMITH
DRAWING VERIFIED	DESIGN VERIFIED	APPROVED DATE
E WILSON	N HOSKING	27.01.2023

FOR INFORMATION

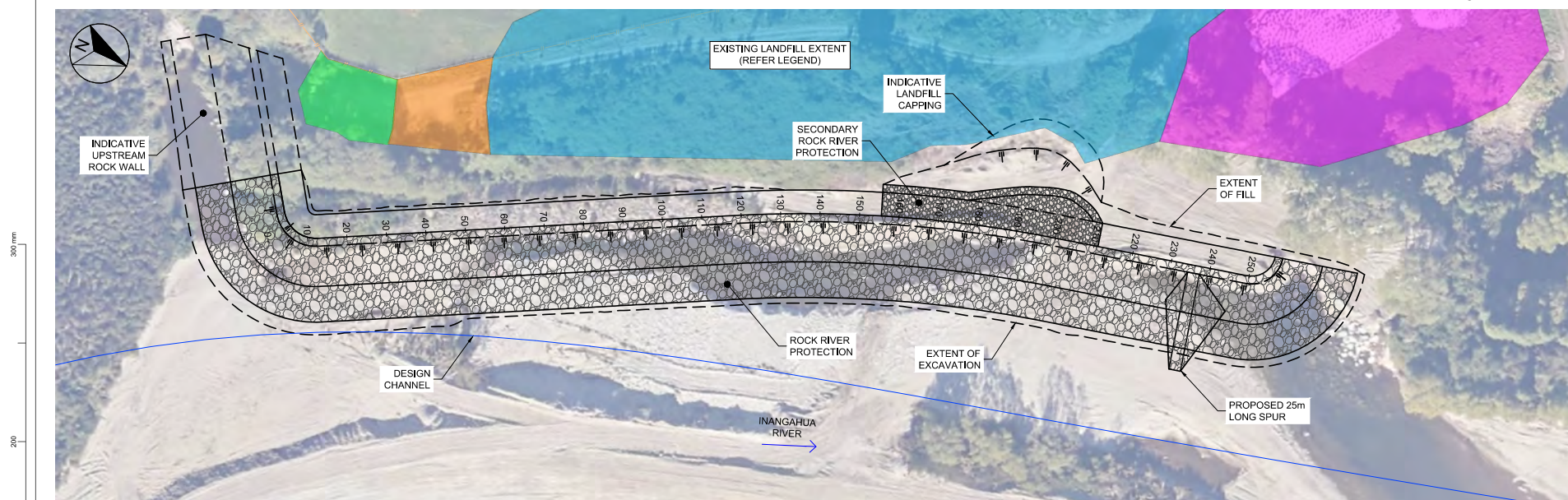
ORIGINAL SIZE
A1

PROJECT
BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL
REEFTON LANDFILL
RIVER PROTECTION
TITLE
OPTION 2 - CROSS SECTIONS

WSP PROJECT NO. (SUB-PROJECT)
6-WBUL0.64

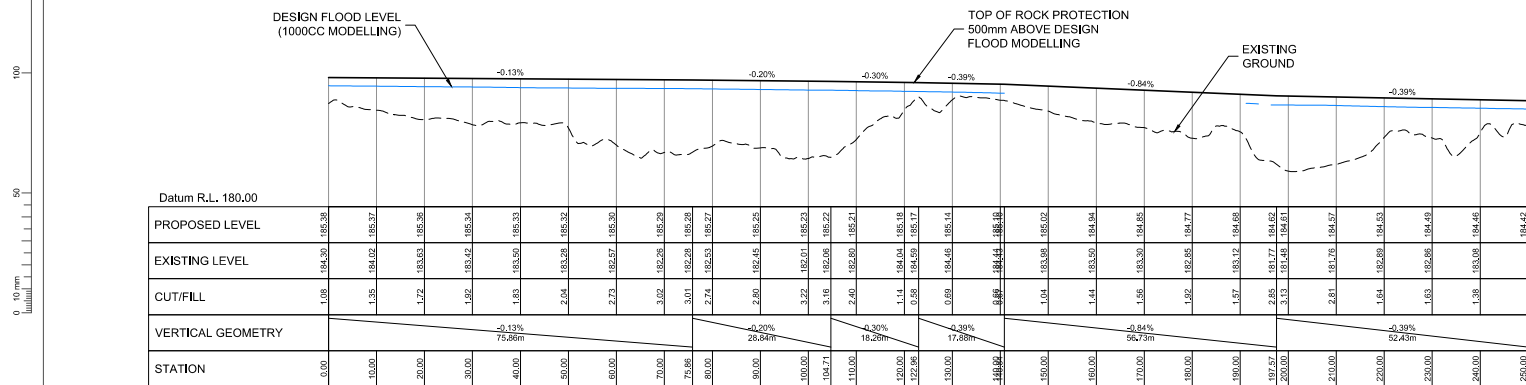
SHEET NO.
C22
REVISION
B

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



OPTION 3 - LAYOUT PLAN

SCALE 1:500 (A1) 1:1,000 (A3)



OPTION 3 - LONGSECTION

SCALE 1:500h 1:100v (A1) 1:1,000h 1:200v (A3)

NOTES

1. LEVELS IN TERMS OF NZVD2016
2. CO-ORDINATES IN TERMS OF GREY 2000
3. AERIAL PHOTO AND SURFACE FROM REGIONAL LIDAR FLOWN 25.03.2022

LANDFILL MATERIAL LEGEND

- COAL FINES
- GENERAL WASTE
- CONSTRUCTION WASTE
- CLEAN FILL

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

REVISION	AMENDMENT	APPROVED	DATE
A	PRELIMINARY	M SMITH	13.12.2022
B	FOR INFORMATION		



wsp
Greymouth Office
+64 3 789 9330

CIVIL

PO Box 365
Greymouth 7840
New Zealand

SCALES	AS SHOWN	ORIGINAL SIZE
DRAWN	DESIGNED	APPROVED
A RALPH	E WILSON	M SMITH
DRAWING VERIFIED	DESIGN VERIFIED	APPROVED DATE
E WILSON	N HOSKING	27.01.2023

FOR INFORMATION

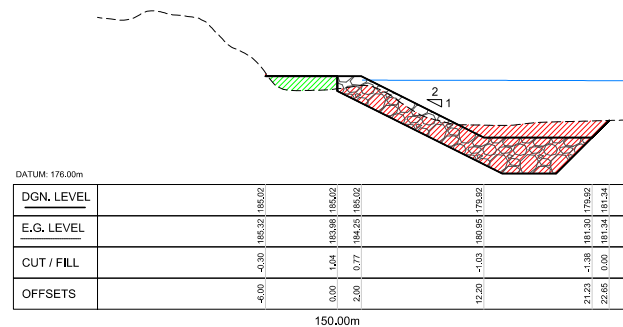
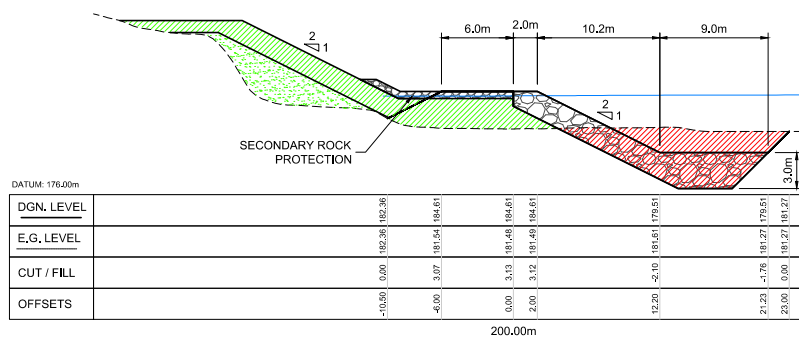
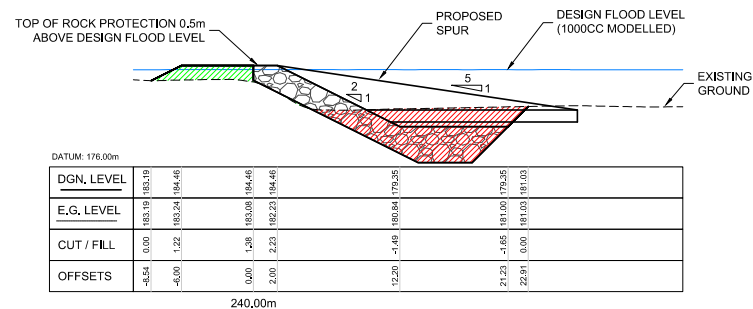
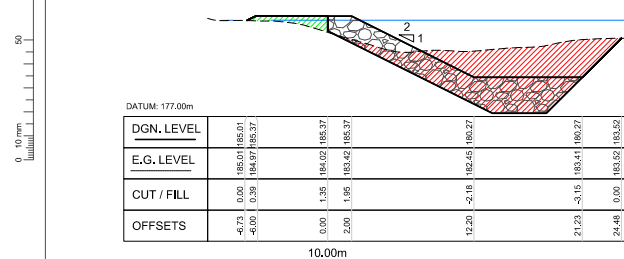
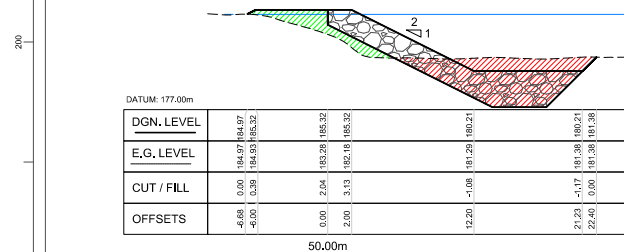
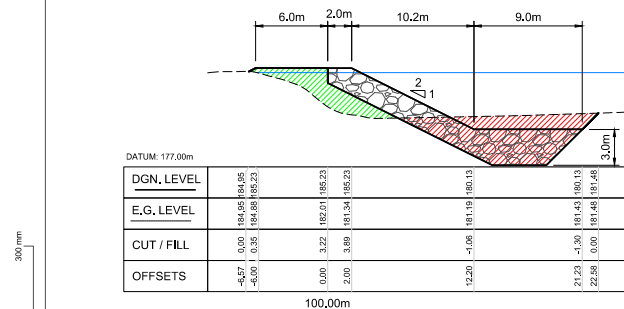
PROJECT
BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL
REEFTON LANDFILL
RIVER PROTECTION
TITLE
OPTION 3 - PLAN AND LONGSECTION

WSP PROJECT NO. (SUB-PROJECT)
6-WBUL0.64

SHEET NO.
C31
REVISION
B

NOTES

1. LEVELS IN TERMS OF NZVD2016



NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

[illegible]

Greymouth Office
+64 3 769 9330

PO Box 365
Greymouth 7840
New Zealand

CIVIL

SCALES 1:200 (A1) 1:400 (A3)		ORIGINAL SIZE A1
DRAWN A RALPH	DESIGNED E WILSON	APPROVED M SMITH
DRAWING VERIFIED E WILSON	DESIGN VERIFIED N HOSKING	APPROVED DATE 27.01.2023

FOR INFORMATION

ORIGINAL SIZE
A1

PROJECT
BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL
REEFTON LANDFILL
RIVER PROTECTION
TITLE
OPTION 3 - CROSS SECTIONS

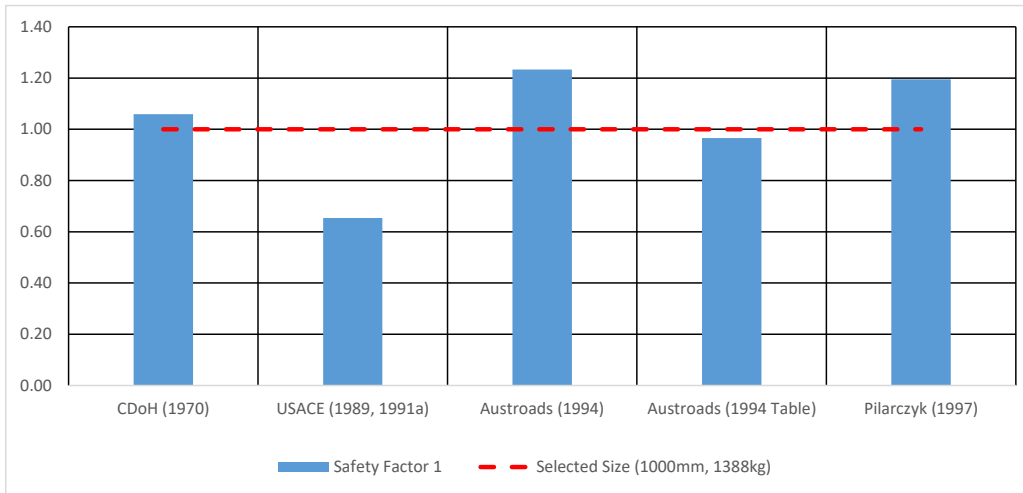
WSP PROJECT NO. (SUB-PROJECT)
6-WBUL0.64

SHEET NO.	REVISION
C32	B

Appendix D Rock Size Selection Summary

Project: Reefton - Inangahua Landfill
 Task No: 6-WBUL0.64
 Calculations: E. Wilson
 Date: 26/01/2023

Safety Factor	Diameter - D ₅₀ (m)						
	CDoH (1970)	USACE (1989, 1991a)	Austrroads (1994)	Austrroads (1994 Table)	Pilarczyk (1997)	Average Dn50	
1	1.06	0.65	1.23	0.97	1.20	1.02	
1.2	1.13	0.78	1.31	0.97	1.27	1.09	
1.5	1.21	0.98	1.41	0.97	1.37	1.19	



Appendix E Concept Design Cost Estimates

Reefton Landfill Recovery - Option 1 Works Estimate**Estimated Cost**

Prepared by: Emily Wilson Jan 2023

Reviewed by: Mark Smith 27 Jan 2023

Item	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Subtotal	Total	Scope
1	Construction					1,274,166	
1.1	Preliminary and General	1	LS	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000		Establishment, traffic control, set-out, H&S, and QA documentation
1.2	Quality Assurance	1	LS	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000		Supervision, inspections, reporting and rock testing
1.3	Stream Training	4000	m ³	\$ 4.00	\$ 16,000		River channel relocation and site preparation over 200m
2	Resealing Landfill						
2.1	Reinstate landfill cap	850	m ³	\$ 55.00	\$ 46,750		AP65 material and compaction
2.2	Reinstate landfill protective gravel face	2300	m ³	\$ 6.50	\$ 14,950		Bulk river gravel batter compaction
2.3	Topsoil and grassing final landform	1	LS	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 12,000		Import or site won topsoil, grassing
3	Rockwall						
3.1	Imported Rock Revetment	11893	tonne	\$ 92.00	\$ 1,094,156		Allowing \$82/tonne material and cart, \$10/tonne place. Est
3.2	Remove existing rock to reuse or dump	2021	tonne	\$ 12.00	\$ 24,252		Rosco cost for remove, load, haul, dump, rebuild armour wall \$12/tonne
3.3	River gravel cut and fill volume	4932	m3	\$ 6.50	\$ 32,058		
4	Miscellaneous works						
1.10	Contingency for flood reinstatement during construction works	1	PS	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000		To manage risk during and following work
1.11	Access and Reinstatement	1	LS	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000		Establish site accesses and make-good site at completion
	Subtotal					1,274,166	
	Rounding					1,275,000	
	Rounded Total					1,275,000	

Reefton Landfill Recovery - Option 2 Works Estimate**Estimated Cost**

Prepared by: Emily Wilson Jan 2023

Reviewed by: Mark Smith 27 Jan 2023

Item	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Subtotal	Total	Scope
1	Construction					2,321,274	
1.1	Preliminary and General	1	LS	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000		Establishment, traffic control, set-out, H&S, and QA documentation
1.2	Quality Assurance	1	LS	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000		Supervision, inspections, reporting and rock testing
1.3	Stream Training	4000	m ³	\$ 4.00	\$ 16,000		River channel relocation and site preparation over 200m
2	Resealing Landfill						
2.1	Reinstate landfill cap	850	m ³	\$ 55.00	\$ 46,750		AP65 material and compaction
2.2	Reinstate landfill protective gravel face	2300	m ³	\$ 6.50	\$ 14,950		Bulk river gravel batter compaction
2.3	Topsoil and grassing final landform	1	LS	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 12,000		Import or site won topsoil, grassing
2.4	Secondary rock river protection	410	m ³	\$ 10.00	\$ 4,100		two layers 300mm river gravels
3	Rockwall						
3.1	Imported Rock Revetment	22318	tonne	\$ 92.00	\$ 2,053,256		Allowing \$82/tonne material and cart, \$10/tonne place. Est
3.2	Remove existing rock to reuse or dump	3031	tonne	\$ 12.00	\$ 36,372		Rosco cost for remove, load, haul, dump, rebuild armour wall \$12/tonne
3.3	River gravel cut and fill volume	14130	m3	\$ 6.50	\$ 91,846		
4	Miscellaneous works						
1.10	Contingency for flood reinstatement during construction works	1	PS	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000		To manage risk during and following work
1.11	Access and Reinstatement	1	LS	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000		Establish site accesses and make-good site at completion
	Subtotal					2,321,274	
	Rounding					2,322,000	
	Rounded Total					2,322,000	

Reefton Landfill Recovery - Option 3 Works Estimate**Estimated Cost**

Prepared by: Emily Wilson Jan 2023

Reviewed by: Mark Smith 27 Jan 2023

Item	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Subtotal	Total	Scope
1	Construction					2,451,044	
1.1	Preliminary and General	1	LS	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000		Establishment, traffic control, set-out, H&S, and QA documentation
1.2	Quality Assurance	1	LS	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000		Supervision, inspections, reporting and rock testing
1.3	Stream Training	4000	m ³	\$ 4.00	\$ 16,000		River channel relocation and site preparation over 200m
2	Resealing Landfill						
2.1	Reinstate landfill cap	850	m ³	\$ 55.00	\$ 46,750		AP65 material and compaction
2.2	Reinstate landfill protective gravel face	2300	m ³	\$ 6.50	\$ 14,950		Bulk river gravel batter compaction
2.3	Topsoil and grassing final landform	1	LS	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 12,000		Import or site won topsoil, grassing
2.4	Secondary rock river protection	410	m ³	\$ 10.00	\$ 4,100		two layers 300mm river gravels
3	Rockwall						
3.1	Imported Rock Revetment	23166	tonne	\$ 92.00	\$ 2,131,272		Allowing \$82/tonne material and cart, \$10/tonne place. Est
3.2	Remove existing rock to reuse or dump	3031	tonne	\$ 12.00	\$ 36,372		Rosco cost for remove, load, haul, dump, rebuild armour wall \$12/tonne
3.3	River gravel cut and fill volume	14400	m3	\$ 6.50	\$ 93,600		
4	Miscellaneous works						
4.10	Contingency for flood reinstatement during construction works	1	PS	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000		To manage risk during and following work
4.2	Access and Reinstatement	1	LS	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000		Establish site accesses and make-good site at completion
4.30	Upstream rock wall investigation and rock work	1	PS	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000		
	Subtotal					2,451,044	
	Rounding					2,452,000	
	Rounded Total					2,452,000	



wsp.com/nz



Memorandum

To	Brendon Russ
Copy	Liam Collins, Mark Smith
From	Emily Wilson
Office	Greymouth
Date	17 February 2023
File/Ref	6-WBULO.64
Subject	Reefton Landfill Repair Work Detailed Design

1 Purpose

This memo has been prepared as part of the detailed design deliverables for the Reefton Landfill remediation works. It describes the 'repair works' design prepared for construction; a scaled back adaption of our Option 1 concept design. It follows from the 27 January 2023 "*Reefton Landfill Recovery - Concept Design Options*" (Concept Report) and the 2 December 2023 "*Reefton Landfill Recovery – Design Philosophy Statement*" (DPS), reports by WSP.

Option 1, as shown in the Concept Report, presented the minimum standard of rock wall and landfill resealing we considered appropriate for the site. As directed by the Client, a value engineering approach was undertaken to reduce the extent of work of Option 1, reducing the standard of design to meet budget constraints. The resulting design provides a repair and reinstatement solution only, with residual risks as described in the subsequent sections.

2 Background

There are two work areas covered by this design: the resealing of the exposed landfill and the reinstatement of the adjacent river protection rock wall.

The Concept Report presented three options with increasing design parameters, as described in the DPS, ranging from Option 1 being the reinstatement of existing structures to Option 3 being a long-term resilience solution.

As requested by the Client, WSP and the Client have undertaken a value engineering approach to identify areas for cost savings. The outcome is a scaled back version of Option 1, which carries increased risk and should be carried out as minimum repair works. The proposed repair works are conceived as a temporary holding measure to manage short-term risk whilst the future strategy for the Reefton Landfill works is confirmed, and the required budget is available. The repair works are limited to getting the most value from existing rock available on-site.

3 Standards, Guidelines, and Site Data

Safety in Design principles were applied to design of the repair works in general accordance with Waha Kotahi's *Health and Safety in Design Minimum Standard*, Version 2, October 2016.

The concept designs, which the repair work design has been adapted from, were undertaken with reference to previous site surveys, site photographs, LiDAR, and flow data from the West Coast Regional Council, as described in the Concept Report.

4 Design Overview

4.1 Design level of service

The repair works design incorporates:

- minimal toe volume and hence scour protection,
- rock wall height to the pre-existing level (we estimate to be a 1-in-50-year flood event, or a 2% Annual Exceedance Probability height), and;
- the reinstatement of the rock wall to a reduced length (compared to the Option 1 design which we consider to be the minimum appropriate solution).

The design involves the reinstatement of the rock wall to pre-existing alignment downstream from where it has been washed away and incorporates the existing adjacent rock that has peeled away and settled. The existing rock wall upstream will remain as is as deferred maintenance undertaken when budget allows. Deferred maintenance involves reinstating the existing rock wall upstream of the works where required; investigating the toe and upgrading as allowed; removing failed rock and placing new rock.

AP65 has been selected as the landfill capping material as it is cheaper than pit metal with high clay content whilst still providing a less permeable seal than gravel bulk fill. The landfill material will have some protection from potential leaching.

4.2 Residual Risk

The reduced standard of design for the repair works carries a reasonable residual risk which is difficult to quantify. The works are expected to suffer damage and rock loss under high flows. Toe loss through gravity failure by bed scour is the most likely scenario, as it was the most likely failure mechanism for the existing work. Overtopping of the rock wall at the existing height is also possible in the 2% AEP event, as was observed during the February flood event.

The existing rock wall at the upstream end of the works carries the greatest risk of failure as it is substandard rock and observed to be weathered and settled. If repair work is undertaken on this section, it will slightly improve the performance of this wall, however, until the wall is thoroughly investigated and reinstated to a level in line with Option 1 design it will remain at higher risk of failure.

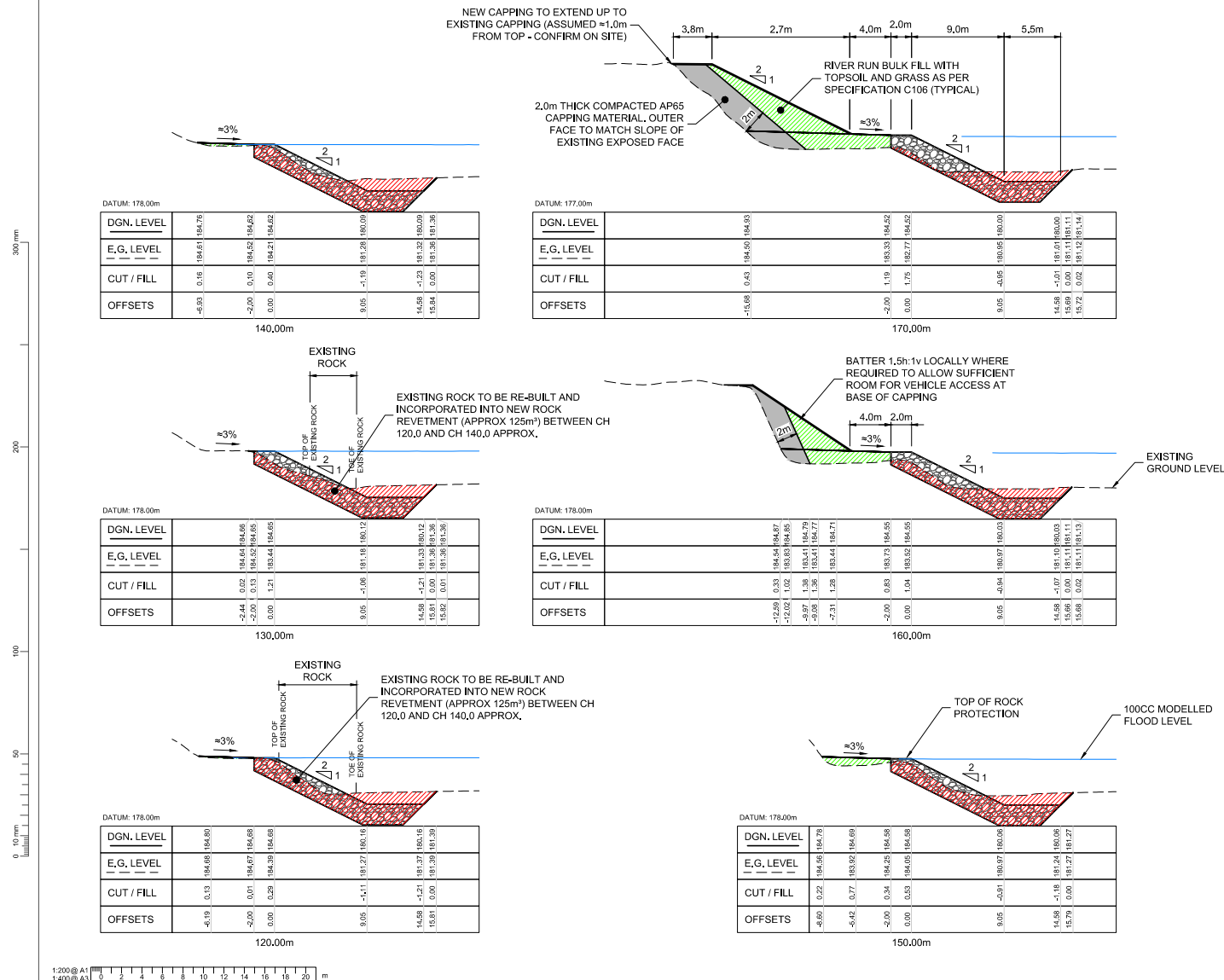
5 Recommendations

We recommend the following.

- Undertaking these repair works as soon as possible,
- Use rock which meets the design specification,
- Install rock protection at the upstream end of reinstated rock wall, if possible,
- Regularly monitor and maintain the rock wall following flood events. and
- Upgrading the rock wall to the standard of at least Option 1 design, as provided in our Concept Report, as soon as practical.

NOTES

1. THIS DESIGN IS ONLY FOR REPAIR (PROVISIONAL) AND REINSTATEMENT WORK.
2. PROVISIONAL REPAIR WORK IS FROM CHAINAGE 0 – 120.
3. REINSTATEMENT WORK IS FROM CHAINAGE 120 – 225.
4. THESE DRAWINGS MUST BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE "REEFTON LANDFILL DETAILED DESIGN REPORT" DATED 17 FEBRUARY 2023 WHICH DESCRIBES RESIDUAL RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THIS DESIGN.
5. LEVELS IN TERMS OF NZVD2016
6. DESIGN LEVELS IN CROSS SECTIONS EXCLUDE CAPPING WHICH WILL BE SUBJECT TO ONSITE ADJUSTMENT
7. 100CC = 100 YEAR / 1% AEP FLOOD EVENT WITH ALLOWANCE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE
8. NO FREEBOARD ALLOWED FOR IN DESIGN ABOVE MODELLED 100CC.



REVISION	AMENDMENT	APPROVED	DATE
A	PRELIMINARY		
1	FOR CONSTRUCTION	M SMITH	10.02.2023



wsp
Greymouth Office
+64 3 789 9330

PO Box 365
Greymouth 7840
New Zealand

CIVIL

DESIGNED	APPROVED
A RALPH	M SMITH
DRAWING VERIFIED	DESIGN VERIFIED
E WILSON	M SMITH
	APPROVED DATE
	10.02.2023

FOR CONSTRUCTION

ORIGINAL SIZE
A1

PROJECT
BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL
REEFTON LANDFILL
RIVER PROTECTION REPAIR WORK

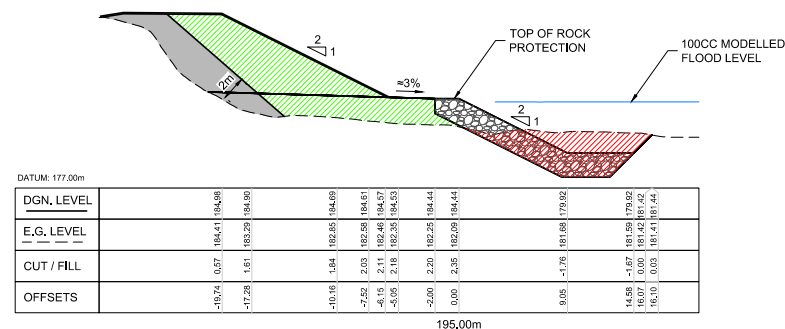
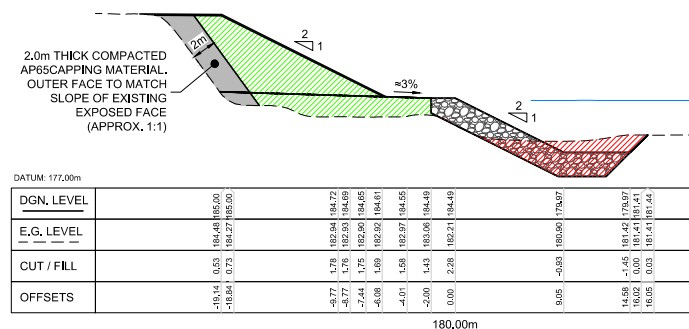
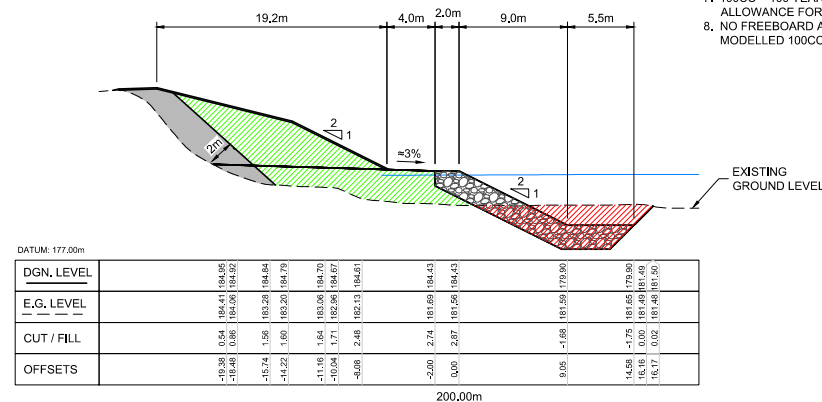
TITLE
DETAILED DESIGN
CROSS SECTIONS

WSP PROJECT NO. (SUB-PROJECT)
6-WBUL0.64

SHEET NO.
C102

REVISION
1

1. THIS DESIGN IS ONLY FOR REPAIR (PROVISIONAL) AND REINSTATEMENT WORK,
2. PROVISIONAL REPAIR WORK IS FROM CHAINAGE 0 – 120.
3. REINSTATEMENT WORK IS FROM CHAINAGE 120 – 225.
4. THESE DRAWINGS MUST BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE "REFTON LANDFILL DETAILED DESIGN REPORT" DATED 17 FEBRUARY 2023 WHICH DESCRIBES RESIDUAL RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THIS DESIGN.
5. LEVELS IN TERMS OF NZVD2016
6. DESIGN LEVELS IN CROSS SECTIONS EXCLUDE CAPPING WHICH WILL BE SUBJECT TO ON SITE ADJUSTMENT
7. 100CC = 100 YEAR / 1% AEP FLOOD EVENT WITH ALLOWANCE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE
8. NO FREEBOARD ALLOWED FOR IN DESIGN ABOVE MODELLED 100CC.

[illegible]

WSP
Greymouth Office
+64 3 769 9330

PO Box 365
Greymouth 7840
New Zealand

CIVIL

SCALES
1:200 (A1) 1:400 (A3)

ORIGINAL SIZE
A1

DRAWN	DESIGNED	APPROVED
A RALPH	E WILSON	M SMITH
DRAWING VERIFIED	DESIGN VERIFIED	APPROVED DATE
E WILSON	M SMITH	10.02.2023

FOR CONSTRUCTION

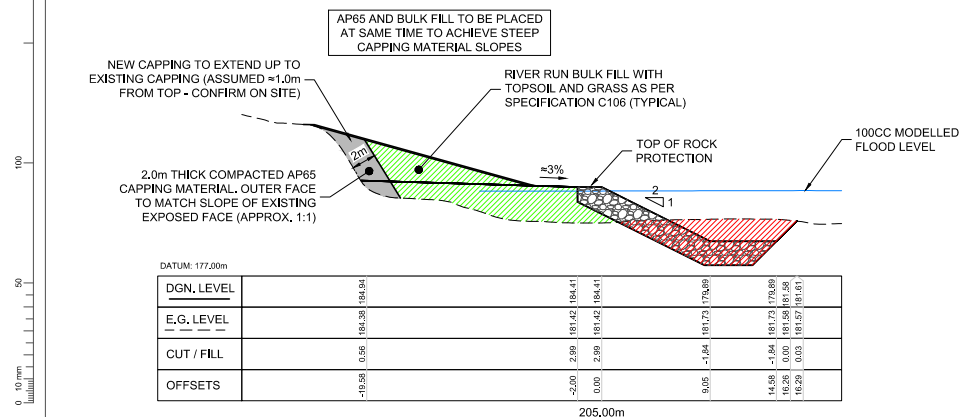
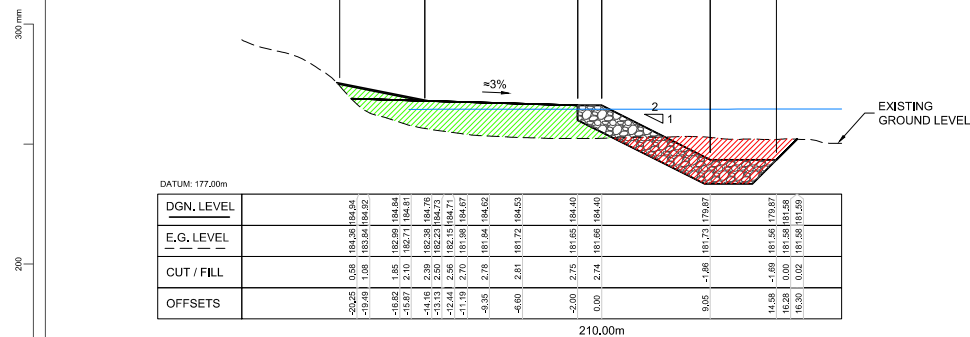
PROJECT
BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL
REEFTON LANDFILL
RIVER PROTECTION REPAIR WORK

TITLE
DETAILED DESIGN
CROSS SECTIONS

WSP PROJECT NO. (SUB-PROJECT)
6-WBUL0.64

SHEET NO.	REVISION
C103	1

1. THIS DESIGN IS ONLY FOR REPAIR (PROVISIONAL) AND REINSTATEMENT WORK.
2. PROVISIONAL REPAIR WORK IS FROM CHAINAGE 0 – 120.
3. REINSTATEMENT WORK IS FROM CHAINAGE 120 – 225.
4. THESE DRAWINGS MUST BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE "REFEED LANDFILL DETAILED DESIGN REPORT" DATED 17 FEBRUARY 2023 WHICH DESCRIBES RESIDUAL RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THIS DESIGN.
5. LEVELS IN TERMS OF NZVD2016
6. DESIGN LEVELS IN CROSS SECTIONS EXCLUDE CAPPING WITH BLANK SPACE TO INDICATE ADJUSTMENT
7. 100CC = 100 YEAR / 1% AEP FLOOD EVENT WITH ALLOWANCE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE
8. NO FREEBOARD ALLOWED FOR IN DESIGN ABOVE MODELLED 100CC.

[illegible]

PO Box 365
Greymouth 7840
New Zealand

CIVIL

SCALES 1:200 (A1) 1:400 (A3)		ORIGINAL SIZE A1
DRAWN A RALPH	DESIGNED E WILSON	APPROVED M SMITH
DRAWING VERIFIED E WILSON	DESIGN VERIFIED M SMITH	APPROVED DATE 10.02.2023

FOR CONSTRUCTION

ORIGINAL SIZE
A1

PROJECT
BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL
REEFTON LANDFILL
RIVER PROTECTION REPAIR WORK

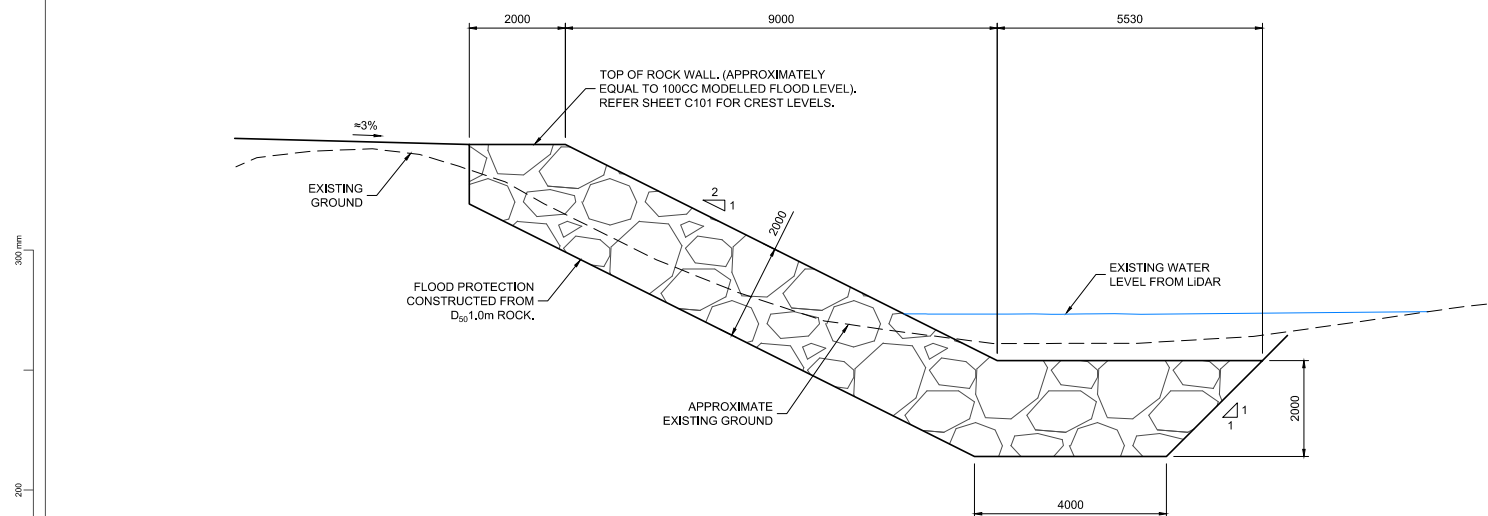
TITLE
DETAILED DESIGN
CROSS SECTIONS

WSP PROJECT NO. (SUB-PROJECT)
6-WBUL0.64

SHEET NO.	REVISION
C104	1

NOTES

1. LEVELS IN TERMS OF NZVD2016
2. CO-ORDINATES IN TERMS OF GREY 2000



TYPICAL SECTION
SCALE 1:50 (A1) 1:100 (A3)

1:50 @ A1 [] 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 mm
1:100 @ A3 []

REVISION	AMENDMENT	APPROVED	DATE
A	PRELIMINARY		17.01.2023
1	FOR CONSTRUCTION	M SMITH	10.02.2023



Greymouth Office
+64 3 789 9330

PO Box 365
Greymouth 7840
New Zealand

CIVIL

SCALES			ORIGINAL SIZE	
AS SHOWN			A1	
DRAWN	DESIGNED	APPROVED		
A RALPH	E WILSON	M SMITH		
DRAWING VERIFIED	DESIGN VERIFIED	APPROVED DATE		
E WILSON	M SMITH	10.02.2023		

FOR CONSTRUCTION

PROJECT
BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL
REEFTON LANDFILL
RIVER PROTECTION REPAIR WORK
TITLE
TYPICAL SECTIONS

WSP PROJECT NO. (SUB-PROJECT)
6-WBUL0,64

SHEET NO.
C105

REVISION
1

1. GENERAL

1.1 SCOPE OF WORKS

THE WORKS DETAILED IN THIS SPECIFICATION ARE TO CONSTRUCT THE ROCK REVETMENT FOR SCOUR PROTECTION AND CAPPING OF EXPOSED LANDFILL AS SHOWN IN THE DRAWINGS.

1.2 LOCATION OF WORK

INANGAHUA RIVER DOWNSTREAM OF SH7 BRIDGE, ADJACENT TO EXPOSED EDGE OF HISTORIC REEFTON LANDFILL (LOCATED 1504917.59mE, 5336505.09mN NZTM)

1.3 RESOURCE CONSENT

THE PRINCIPAL IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE NECESSARY RESOURCE CONSENT FOR THE WORKS. THE CONTRACTOR MUST ENSURE THAT THE REQUIREMENTS OUTLINED IN THE RESOURCE CONSENT AND THESE CONSTRUCTION NOTES ARE MET AT ALL TIMES.

2. MATERIALS

2.1 GENERAL

THIS SECTION OF THE SPECIFICATION INCLUDES THE MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE WORKS AND RELATED QUALITY ASSURANCE MEASURES.

D_N MEANS NOMINAL SIZE OF AN INDIVIDUAL ROCK IN METRES. ROCK SIZE SHALL BE DETERMINED BY THE INTERMEDIATE DIMENSION (PERPENDICULAR TO THE LONGEST AND SHORTEST DIMENSION).

D₅₀ MEANS 50 PERCENT OF THE ROCKS, BY MASS, SHALL HAVE A NOMINAL SIZE LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THIS DIAMETER.

2.2 GENERAL FILL MATERIAL

GRANULAR FILL MATERIAL SHALL BE STRAIGHT HAUL RIVER RUN MATERIAL FROM THE INANGAHUA RIVER SITE. UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER IT SHALL BE HARD, DURABLE, WELL GRADED, FREE DRAINING MATERIAL, FREE OF ORGANIC FINES AND VEGETATIVE MATTER.

2.3 LANDFILL CAPPING MATERIAL

CAPPING MATERIAL SHALL BE AP65 IN ACCORDANCE WITH TNZ M/3 SECTIONS 2 AND 5. MATERIAL SHALL BE CRUSHED, BLASTED OR RIPPED (NOT RIVER GRAVELS). CONFIRM GRADING CURVE WITH ENGINEER PRIOR TO SUPPLYING MATERIAL.

2.4 ROCK RIPRAP SUPPLY

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUPPLY THE ENGINEER WITH DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED ROCK SOURCE, INCLUDING AN INDICATION OF THE ROCK QUANTITY, FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO ROCK WORK PROCEEDING.

ROCK HARDNESS SHALL BE TESTED USING A 'SCHMIDT' HAMMER USING THE FOLLOWING TEST PROCEDURE, "SUGGESTED METHOD FOR DETERMINATION OF THE SCHMIDT REBOUND HARDNESS - ROCK CHARACTERIZATION TESTING AND MONITORING, I.S.R.M. 1981". ALL ARMOURSTONE AND UNDERLAYER ROCK SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE SCHMIDT HARDNESS OF 50. ALTERNATIVELY, A COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF 80 MPA OR GREATER WILL BE SUITABLE.

ROCK SHAPE SHALL BE ANGULAR AND AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO CUBICAL; THIN SLAB SHAPES ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE. THE MAXIMUM DIAMETRIC DIMENSIONS NOT GREATER THAN 3.0 TIMES THE MINIMUM DIAMETRIC DIMENSION. IF ROUNDED OR PARTIALLY ROUNDED ROCK IS PROPOSED (NON-COMPLYING), AN INCREASED ROCK SIZE AND ROCK VOLUME (AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER) WILL BE REQUIRED.

THE ROCK MATERIAL SHALL COMPRISE CLEAN, SOUND, DURABLE ROCK, FREE OF LAMINATIONS, WEAK CLEAVAGES OR CRACKS, RESISTANT TO ABRASION AND MEETING THE SPECIFIED SHAPE, DENSITY AND GRADING REQUIREMENTS. THE ROCK SHALL BE FREE OF ANY DEFECTS THAT WOULD TEND TO INCREASE THE LIKELIHOOD OF DESTRUCTION OF INDIVIDUAL ROCKS BY NORMAL HANDLING OR WEATHERING. THE ROCK SUPPLIED SHALL HAVE A SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF NOT LESS THAN 2.5.

THE ROCK IS TO HAVE MINIMAL WEATHERING, BEING ROCK WITHIN GRADES I AND II OF THE WEATHERING TERM FOR THE FIELD DESCRIPTION OF ROCK, GIVEN IN THE 2005 "GUIDELINES FOR THE FIELD CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF SOIL AND ROCK FOR ENGINEERING PURPOSES" OF THE NEW ZEALAND GEOTECHNICAL SOCIETY.

GRADING OF THE ROCK RIP-RAP SHOULD FIT INTO THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERISTICS:

D ₅₀ 1.0m RIP RAP REVETMENT GRADING		
% PASSING	LOWER SIZE LIMIT (mm)	UPPER SIZE LIMIT (mm)
100	1400	1800
85	1300	1700
50	1000	1300
15	700	1100
0	500	900

IF MORE THAN A MINOR QUANTITY OF ROCK MATERIAL DOES NOT MEET THE SPECIFICATION, ADVISE THE ENGINEER. CHANGES TO THE DESIGN, AND/OR APPROVED USE OF NON-COMPLIANT MATERIAL MAY BE REQUIRED AND SHALL BE ADVISED BY THE ENGINEER.

2.5 INSITU UNDERLYING GRAVELS

WHERE THE INSITU MATERIAL IS FINER THAN THE UNDERLAYER GRADING SHOWN BELOW, ADVISE THE ENGINEER. CHANGES TO THE DESIGN AND/OR USE OF NON-COMPLIANT MATERIAL AND/OR USE OF IMPORTED/SITE WON UNDERLAYER MATERIAL MAY BE REQUIRED.

D ₅₀ 0.15m UNDERLAYER GRADING		
% PASSING	LOWER SIZE LIMIT (mm)	UPPER SIZE LIMIT (mm)
95	240	300
85	210	270
50	150	210
15	75	135
5	45	90

2.6 ROCK RIPRAP TESTS

IF REQUESTED BY THE ENGINEER, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUPPLY RIPRAP TEST RESULTS DEMONSTRATING COMPLIANCE WITH THIS SPECIFICATION. IN THE ABSENCE OF TEST RESULTS, EVIDENCE IS REQUIRED OF PRIOR SUCCESSFUL USE OF THE SAME MATERIAL INDICATING WHY THE PROPOSED ROCK IS SUITABLE FOR THE INTENDED USE.

3. EARTHWORKS

3.1 GENERAL

THE EARTHWORKS ASPECT OF THE CONTRACT SHALL BE CARRIED OUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH NZTA F/1: 1997 EARTHWORKS CONSTRUCTION AND THE FOLLOWING SPECIFICATIONS.

3.2 SITE CLEARANCE

GENERAL SITE CLEARANCE SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH NZTA F/1: 1997 EARTHWORKS CONSTRUCTION. ANY TOPSOIL OR VEGETATION SHALL BE STRIPPED AND DISPOSED OF IN A LOCATION APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER.

3.3 EXCAVATION

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE CARE NOT TO DAMAGE ANY EXISTING ROCK PROTECTION WHEN UNDERTAKING THE WORKS AND SHALL REINSTATE ALL AREAS DISTURBED TO AN EQUIVALENT CONDITION AS EXISTED PRIOR TO THE WORKS. THIS SHALL BE TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE ENGINEER.

ANY SECTION OF THE RIVERBANK, EXCAVATED TO ALLOW FOR THE PLACEMENT OF ROCK RIP-RAP, SHALL BE FULLY REINSTATED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE PROTECTION WORKS IS COMPLETED TO ENSURE THE INTEGRITY OF THE BANKS.

3.4 ROCK RIPRAP PLACEMENT

ALL ROCK RIP RAP SHALL BE PLACED TO THE EXTENT SHOWN ON THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SUPPLYING ALL ROCK TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS SPECIFICATION.

ALL ROCK SHALL BE PLACED BY AN EXCAVATOR. END DUMPING IS NOT PERMITTED. THE ROCK MATERIAL SHALL BE PLACED AND SPREAD AS NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE A CLOSELY PACKED ROCK MASS, WITH A UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION OF ROCK PARTICLES, TO THE MINIMUM DIMENSIONS DETAILED ON THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS. WHEN PLACING THE ROCK RIP-RAP, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DO ANY HANDWORK NECESSARY TO OBTAIN A SATISFACTORY NESTING WITH EACH ROCK HAVING A THREE-POINT BEARING AND EVEN THICKNESS OF ROCKS.

THE FINISHED RIPRAP SURFACE SHALL PRESENT UNIFORM TOE AND TOP OF SLOPE LINES WHERE APPLICABLE AND THE FINISHED SLOPE PROFILE SHALL NOT VARY FROM THE DESIGN PROFILE BY MORE THAN 300 MM.

3.5 UNSUITABLE MATERIAL

ANY AREAS OF THE EXCAVATION DEEMED BY THE ENGINEER TO BE UNSUITABLE MATERIAL AFTER TESTING SHALL BE EXCAVATED TO THE LEVELS INDICATED BY THE ENGINEER AND REPLACED WITH ROCK RIPRAP. UNSUITABLE MATERIAL EXCAVATED SHALL BE DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE BY THE CONTRACTOR.

3.6 TOPSOIL AND GRASSING

TOPSOIL AND GRASS EXPOSED LANDFILL CAPPING BATTER GENERALLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION H OF NZTA P39 STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR HIGHWAY LANDSCAPE TREATMENTS EXCEPT USE 50mm MIN TOPSOIL INSTEAD OF 100mm.

4. DEWATERING

THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO DIVERT ANY FLOW AWAY FROM THE WORK AREA AND ENSURE THE SITE REMAINS CLEAR OF RUNNING WATER FOR THE DURATION OF THE WORKS. THE EXTENT AND DETAILS OF THE STREAM DIVERSIONS SHALL BE AGREED WITH THE ENGINEER ON SITE.

5. ACCESS

THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGING ACCESS TO THE SITE. ON COMPLETION OF THE WORKS THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REINSTATE ALL AREAS AFFECTED BY THE WORKS TO A CONDITION AT LEAST EQUAL TO THAT AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WORKS.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL OBLIGATIONS

BIOSECURITY NZ DIDYMO DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES SHALL BE FOLLOWED PRIOR TO ENTERING ANY WATERCOURSE.

NO POLLUTING MATERIAL SHALL BE ALLOWED TO DISCHARGE TO GROUND OR WATERWAYS DURING ANY OPERATION.

NO REFUELING OF MACHINERY SHALL OCCUR IN THE BED OF ANY WATERWAY.

NO ACTIVITY SHALL BE UNDERTAKEN WHICH RESULTS IN OR CONTRIBUTES TO

- THE IMPEDANCE OF FISH PASSAGE;
- EROSION OR SCOURING OF ANY RIVERBED; OR
- A REDUCTION OF CHANNEL CAPACITY TO CARRY FLOOD FLOWS.

ALL PRACTICABLE MEASURES SHALL BE TAKEN TO MINIMISE ANY ACTIVITY IN FLOWING WATER.

ALL REFUSE, RUBBISH, DEBRIS, AND SURPLUS MATERIALS GENERATED BY THE WORKS IS TO BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF AT A SUITABLY APPROVED SITE UPON COMPLETION OF THE WORKS.

IF NO RESOURCE CONSENT APPLIES (SEE SECTION 1.3) THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ENSURE THAT ANY SEDIMENT DISCHARGE FROM THEIR WORKS IS MINIMISED AS FAR AS PRACTICABLE.

REVISION	AMENDMENT	APPROVED	DATE
A	PRELIMINARY		17.01.2023
1	FOR CONSTRUCTION	M SMITH	10.02.2023



Scales AS SHOWN ORIGINAL SIZE A1		
DRAWN	DESIGNED	APPROVED
A RALPH	E WILSON	M SMITH
DRAWING VERIFIED	DESIGN VERIFIED	APPROVED DATE
E WILSON	M SMITH	10.02.2023

PROJECT
BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL
REEFTON LANDFILL
RIVER PROTECTION REPAIR WORK
TITLE
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

WSP PROJECT NO. (SUB-PROJECT)
6-WBUL0.64

SHEET NO.
C106
REVISION
1

CIVIL

FOR CONSTRUCTION

BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL

29 MARCH 2023

AGENDA ITEM 6

Prepared by Douglas Marshall
Chief Financial Officer

Reviewed by Rachel Townrow
Acting Chief Executive Officer

Attachment 1 2023-2024 Annual Plan Summary

2023-2024 ANNUAL PLAN

1. REPORT SUMMARY

1.1. The purpose of this report is to consider the 2023-2024 Annual Plan.

2. RECOMMENDATION/ DRAFT RESOLUTION

That the council:

- a) directs staff to prepare information for the community in relation to the 2023/2024 Annual Plan, including information on major projects and changes to rates;**
- b) resolves that it will not consult on the 2023/2024 Annual Plan on the basis that the proposed Annual Plan does not include significant or material differences from the content of the Long Term Plan for the 2023/2024 financial year.**
- c) notes that there was a 12.1% increase in the various 3 water targeted rates last year, and given the current economic conditions facing the council and ratepayers that the Council wants to reduce the impact of**

the water activity cost increases on ratepayers in 2023-2024 and that the council will therefore hold rates at the same level as set in 2022-2023 financial year for each drinking water supply and wastewater service.

3. ISSUES & DISCUSSION

- 3.1 Section 95 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) outlines the process by which a council must prepare and adopt an annual plan.
- 3.2 Some councils undertake a consultative procedure each year to adopt their annual plan because that is seen to be what their community expect. This expectation has arisen in part because until 2014 the LGA required councils to consult on annual plans. As outlined below, this is no longer the case.
- 3.3 Section 95 (2A) of the LGA allows a council to adopt an annual plan but do so without following a consultative process. To not follow a consultative process, a council needs to consider if the proposed plan is significantly or materially different from the content of the Long Term Plan for the year being proposed.
- 3.4 Section 95 is noted below:

95 Annual plan

- (1) A local authority must prepare and adopt an annual plan for each financial year.
- (2) Subject to subsection (2A), a local authority must consult in a manner that gives effect to the requirements of [section 82](#) before adopting an annual plan under this section.
- (2A) Subsection (2) does not apply if the proposed annual plan does not include significant or material differences from the content of the long-term plan for the financial year to which the proposed annual plan relates.
- (3) An annual plan must be adopted before the commencement of the year to which it relates.
- (4) Despite subsection (1), for the first year to which a long-term plan under [section 93](#) relates, the financial statement and funding impact statement included in that long-term plan in relation to that year must be regarded as the annual plan adopted by the local authority for that year.
- (5) The purpose of an annual plan is to—
 - (a) contain the proposed annual budget and funding impact statement for the year to which the annual plan relates; and
 - (b) identify any variation from the financial statements and funding impact statement included in the local authority's long-term plan in respect of the year; and
 - (c) provide integrated decision making and co-ordination of the resources of the local authority; and
 - (d) contribute to the accountability of the local authority to the community.
 - (e) *[Repealed]*
- (6) Each annual plan adopted under this section must—
 - (a) be prepared in accordance with the principles and procedures that apply to the preparation of the financial statements and funding impact statement included in the long-term plan; and
 - (b) contain appropriate references to the long-term plan in which the local authority's activities for the financial year covered by the annual plan are set out; and
 - (c) include the information required by [Part 2](#) of Schedule 10.
- (6A) Except where subsection (5) requires otherwise, the local authority must comply with subsection (6)(b) and (c) by means of reference to, rather than duplication of, the long-term plan.
- (7) A local authority must, within 1 month after the adoption of its annual plan, make the plan publicly available.

Why do councils have long term plans and annual plans:

3.5 Annual Plans outline in general terms:

- services that a council will undertake, e.g water supply, processing of building consents, libraries
- projects such as new water pump stations, the preparation of a District Plan
- the cost of those services, be they funded by fees and charges or rates levied.

Annual plans are produced by a council in the 2nd and 3rd year of each 3 year review cycle.

The 1st year of that 3 year cycle is the first year of the Long Term Plan. Long Term Plans are reviewed and updated every 3 years to reflect a community's direction with its council.

- 3.6 Long Term Plans take a significant amount of time and council/community resource to prepare, consult on and adopt. Community time in making submissions, elected member time in presenting, listening to and then deciding on the right course of action all takes time. Council staff are employed to prepare plans but like any business, effective and efficient processes need to be continually reviewed and considered.
- 3.7 Not having to undertake activities if they will not add significant value to the council/community should always be considered.
- 3.8 Section 95 (2A) was introduced in 2014 to allow councils to adopt annual plans without a consultative process being followed if the annual plan does not have significant or material differences from that outlined for the year in the Long Term Plan.
- 3.9 Some might say that not following a consultative process is not giving the community adequate opportunity to be consulted on the annual plan.

Criticising a council for utilising section 95(2A) and not reconsulting on their annual plan is easy.

Equally councils can be easily criticised for not using their resources in the best interests of ratepayers/residents.

The challenge for the council in whether to apply section 95 (2A) is to decide if:

- The change in the proposed annual plan is not material or significant to that proposed for the applicable year of the Long Term Plan
- Any changes being proposed if not material or significant add value to the community that had not been considered when the Long Term Plan was adopted

Are there Significant or material variances in year three of the Long Term Plan compared to the proposed Annual Plan?

3.10 The activities planned for the proposed 2023/2024 Annual Plan are consistent with that planned for year 3 of the Long Term Plan.

There are no changes deemed by staff to be significant or materially different from the content in the proposed annual plan compared to the Long Term Plan.

3.11 The total rates movement proposed for 2023/2024 in the annual plan is 6.8%. The 2023/2024 financial year in the Long Term Plan was 5.4%. The 6.8% total rates movement is lower than the December 2022 inflation movement of 7.2%..

3.12 As with any changes in \$ value's between documents, there are a number of changes but the following points of interest have been included in the annual plan but were not included in the Long Term Plan, or are at a higher \$ value.

- One of the key action items in the Waka Kotahi Road to Zero strategy is a move to set safe speed limits around all schools by the end of 2027, with an interim target of 40% of schools achieved by June 2024. Setting safe speed limits around all schools improves actual and perceived safety that encourages and enables more active travel to and from school for students. This is important for healthy communities.

There are several ways to achieve safe speeds around schools. Some schools may get permanent speed limits and others may use variable speed limits. The approach considers the surrounding area of a school, to look after tamariki travelling further than the streets right

outside the school's front gate and considers how they get to and from school.

The \$245,000 proposed for this project is supported by 72% funding assistance from Waka Kotahi. This means that for the \$245,000 investment, Buller ratepayers contribution is \$68,600. This would allow Buller District to make an advanced start on its safe speeds around schools programme and exceed the 40% interim target.

It is anticipated that there would be few in the community who would not see this as a sensible rates movement to obtain additional funding.

- Council has incurred approx. \$1.75 million of costs not funded by government and others as a result of the July 2021 and February 2022 flood events.

This cost of \$1.75 million could be rated for to recover the shortfall. An alternate is to use Council's cash deposits to fund this shortfall. Such a decision does have a financial impact in the form of lower interest revenue not able to be earned on cash deposits.

- Budgets for insurance costs are higher than anticipated, and \$105,000 more than the 2022/2023 Annual Plan budget.

3 Waters Targeted Rates

- 3.13 Council is facing rising costs for water and wastewater services as a result of increases in inflation and interest rates, and higher contract costs. If Council rated for these services at 100% of cost this would result in a much higher total rates increase of around 13.3%.

There was a significant increase in these targeted rates last year, and given the current economic conditions Council wants to reduce the impact of these cost increases on ratepayers in 2023-2024. The council will therefore hold rates at the same level as set in 2022-2023 for each drinking water supply and wastewater service.

Options for recovering the costs that will not be funded by rates in the 2023/2024 financial year will need to be considered in future years.

Community Information

- 3.14 If Council agrees that the proposed annual plan does not include significant or material differences from the content of year 3 of the Long Term Plan 2021-2031, the legislative requirement to consult before adopting the annual plan does not apply.

Information will still be made available to the community under this approach,

A process of information sharing is being finalised but the following should be noted:

- Attached is a summary of the annual plan which will be made widely available.
 - Webinars and online question/answer sessions will be used
 - All of the information sharing processes will be used to gather information for a number of processes that must be consulted on in the next 12 months including the rate review and the 2024/2034 Long Term Plan
- 3.15 Feedback from the community will be collected by the council during April and May, with any proposed changes being considered, and included as appropriate when the annual plan is adopted by the council in June 2023.

[P.1]

[MASTHEAD]

2023-2024 Annual Plan Summary

An overview of the 2023-2024 Annual Plan

Introduction

This Annual Plan Summary is an overview of Council's key activities in the coming year, 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024.

This plan is the third year of our 2021-2031 Long-Term Plan (LTP), which was adopted in 2021, and is largely consistent with what was signalled in the LTP. As the changes to projects and services are not significant or materially different to what was proposed, Council will not undertake a formal consultation process on the Annual Plan this year.

We still want to keep you informed about what's proposed, and how it will affect you, and we welcome your feedback.

Council's role

The Long-Term Plan and Annual Plans are key documents that set the budget and priorities for the services Council provides in the community – many of which are required by law, including:

- Key infrastructure: roads, footpaths, water, sewerage, stormwater, solid waste and drainage.
- Regulatory responsibilities: Resource Management Act, animal control, policies, monitoring and consents, building consents, food and liquor.
- Community services and support: community grants, libraries, theatres, cinemas and swimming pools. Emergency management.
- Community facilities: parks, reserves, housing for seniors and Council-owned properties.

For more information: See the full Annual Plan online at www.xxx

To give your feedback:

- Feedback can also be sent by email to ****
- Complete the online survey at www.xxx
- Complete the single back at the end of this document to drop off at one of Council offices / info centres etc

Feedback closes at **time / date**

Welcome from the Mayor – a year of delivery

Thank you for your interest in Council's Annual Plan. I am pleased to outline our programme for what will be a year of delivery – with a significant programme of investment in essential infrastructure.

A year ago we were in the early stages of recovery from the weather events that had a huge impact on our district and people. Our partners in central government have provided much-needed support for our recovery and rebuild work. Much remains to be done this year, and our focus also turns to future-proofing our infrastructure, and continuing discussions on the impacts of climate change.

As signalled last year, there are some remaining flood recovery costs to be met by Council this year. We are proposing to fund this balance from cash reserves, rather than through additional rates or levies.

Like other sectors of the community, Council is facing ongoing financial pressure from inflation and rising costs. We have worked hard to limit the impacts of these factors and keep rates rises within the current level of inflation.

It has been encouraging to see how quickly our new Council has settled into its work following local elections late last year. We have several new faces around the Council table, bringing fresh ideas and energy to our discussions, and we have streamlined our committee structure to provide stronger focus on core issues.

With a busy year ahead, Council has identified several priorities in the programme, alongside ongoing flood recovery work. These include starting work on our next LTP, which sets our direction for the next 10 years, and is due to be completed in 2024.

We will complete our review into rating systems and how rates are calculated. This has been a long-term project and we remain committed to finding an appropriate rating system.

We are continuing to work with central government and other partners to ensure we are prepared for three waters reforms in 2024, while progressing our critical local capital projects for drinking water, wastewater and stormwater.

We've also proposed a contribution to the safe speeds around schools programme – a Waka Kotahi initiative under the Road to Zero strategy.

The Proposed Te Tai o Poutini Plan, the new combined district plan covering the entire West Coast, is proceeding through the statutory hearings and submission process, and is on track to become operative in 2024-2025.

I look forward to working closely with key partners over the coming year. Council will continue to foster the strong relationship with Ngāti Waewae and Ngāti Apa, and we remain committed to develop our cultural understanding and partnerships.

Jamie Cleine
Mayor, Buller District

[P.2]

Changes and New Projects

Changes and new projects in the 2023-2024 Annual Plan

The Annual Plan is largely in line with what was proposed in the 2021-2031 Long-Term Plan. There are just a few new or changed projects that differ from the LTP.

1. Funding impact of flood events

The flood events of 2021 and 2022 had a huge impact on our district. We have received around \$50 million from central government agencies, which has contributed to response and recovery activities including roading and water infrastructure repair works, temporary accommodation, waste disposal, welfare support, Community Hub and Navigators programmes, and others.

The Council is now liable for some costs that are not covered by this funding, including the cost of the Emergency Operations Centre, and the thresholds for NEMA and Waka Kotahi funding.

What's proposed?

We're proposing to use cash reserves to cover this shortfall, rather than setting a targeted rate to recover this cost over time, or set a special levy.

What's the cost?

The Annual Plan makes a provisional estimate to be covered by Council of \$1.75 million. Funding this from reserves results in a corresponding increase in Council's forecast net debt. It has a lesser impact on rates, but would reduce Council's interest revenue by \$78,000, resulting in an impact on total rates of a 0.4% increase. The alternative to this proposal would be to levy a rate on each ratepayer of \$302.50 including GST as a one off or \$60.50 including GST every year for five years.

2. Three waters reform and targeted rates

The outcome of the national three waters reforms currently remains uncertain. Council is planning on the assumption that the reforms will proceed and assets will transfer to the new entity in future.

Council is facing rising costs for water and wastewater services as a result of increases in inflation and interest rates, and higher contract costs. If Council rated for these services at 100% of cost this would result in a much higher rates increase of around 13.3%. There was a significant increase in these targeted rates last year, and given the current economic conditions Council wants to reduce the impact of these cost increases on ratepayers in 2023-2024. We will therefore hold rates at the same level as set in 2022-2023 for each drinking water supply and wastewater service.

Council is also increasing capital investment in three waters services by \$6.7m compared to the LTP forecast. This includes \$4.8m in externally funded projects, and \$1.9m from Council's regular work programme.

What's proposed?

We propose to hold water and wastewater targeted rates at the same level as in 2022-2023, while we wait for further clarity on three waters reform.

What's the cost?

Holding these rates at the 2022-2023 level would result in a \$1.2 million shortfall, which Council will fund initially from cash reserves, but recover through increased rates in future years. This would result in a corresponding increase in Council's forecast net debt result, and future interest revenue from cash deposits will be reduced by \$53,000, with a net effect on average total rates of 0.1% for 2023-2024.

3. Road to Zero funding

Road to Zero is Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency's road safety strategy, which aims to significantly reduce deaths and injuries on New Zealand roads.

A key item in the strategy is to set safe speed limits around all schools by the end of 2027, with an interim target of 40% of schools by June 2024. Setting safe speed limits around schools improves actual and perceived safety, and supports more active travel to and from school.

There are several ways to achieve safe speeds around schools. Some schools may get permanent speed limits and others may use variable speed limits. The approach considers the wider area around a school, and how children get to and from school, to improve safety for tamariki when travelling beyond the streets directly outside the school's front gate.

What's proposed?

We'll start working with schools and communities to develop safe speed limits in the coming year, with a view to exceeding the 40% interim target by 2024.

What's the cost?

The project cost in 2023-2024 is \$245,000 with 72% funding (\$176,400) from Waka Kotahi. Ratepayers' contribution is \$68,600 funded from general rates.

Other initiatives in the coming year

The following items were all planned for in the 2021-2031 LTP. There are no other new initiatives other than those noted above, or changes in the level of service for the activities Council already provides planned in the 2023-2024 Annual Plan.

- Community grants funding totalling \$422,000 across tourism, museum and community grants
- Completing our rates review – to consider different rating system options and a preferred method for rates calculation
- Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 – engaging with the community to set our direction for the next 10 years
- Continuing our property rationalisation project, to realise financial opportunities through the sale of surplus land and buildings which are underutilised
- Further investment of \$325,000 in the Council-led urban revitalisation project, which aims to provide reliable, affordable services and infrastructure to create attractive, liveable towns and places
- Progress on upgrading Council's information management systems
- Engaging with the community and stakeholders on the next stages of our Climate Change Adaptation Plan

[P.3]

Financial Summary

Key highlights of this Annual Plan

Annual Plan 2023-2024

This Annual Plan is the third year of the 2021-2031 Long-Term Plan and Council continues to follow the direction set out in that document. The 2023-2024 plan is consistent with the programme previously consulted on with the community, with only minor variations arising from matters which have emerged since the Long-Term Plan was adopted.

Overall, Council is proposing a 6.8% increase in total rates compared to 5.4% as forecast in the LTP. This reflects a number of changes in economic conditions over the past 12 months, including:

- Higher interest rates: At the time the LTP was prepared the official cash rate (OCR) was at 0.25%, but it is now at 4.75% and forecast to peak at 5.25% in December 2023.
- Higher inflation: In 2020 when the LTP was prepared the long run Local Government Cost Index (based on costs typically faced by councils) was 2.2%, but this was updated to 4.5% late last year.

The rates increase remains below the current level of general inflation (7.2% Consumer Price Index as at the December 2022 quarter).

Financial performance and measures

Financial performance	2022/2023 Annual Plan \$000	2023/2024 Long Term Plan \$000	2023/2024 Annual Plan \$000
Operating revenue	\$32,935	\$33,612	\$52,762
Operating expenses	\$32,123	\$31,401	\$36,090
Operating surplus/(deficit)	\$812	\$2,211	\$16,672

Operating Result

Council is budgeting a surplus of \$16.7 million in the 2023-2024 Annual Plan, compared to a surplus of \$2.2m proposed for the same year in the 2021-2031 Long-Term Plan, an increase of \$14.5m.

The \$14.5m increase in forecast surplus is made up of a \$16.5m increase in grants and subsidies mainly for capital expenditure, combined with a \$785,000 increase in rate revenue and \$1.9m increase in other operating revenue, offset by a \$4.7m increase in operating expenditure.

[SEPARATE TABLE]

The year ahead – capital programme

In 2023-2024 we're forecasting a total capital spend of \$28.9 million – a significant increase over the past two years. Most of this investment (\$21 million) is funded from external sources, including the government's Infrastructure Acceleration Fund, flood recovery funding, Better Off funding and the commercial and demolition waste funding, in addition to Waka Kotahi funding for roading projects.

Here are some of some of the larger capital projects scheduled in 2023-2024.

Roading network reinstatement after February 2022 flood (95% to 100% Waka Kotahi subsidy)	\$9.8m
Three waters and transport upgrades from SH67 to Alma Rd/McPaddens Rd (100% external grant funding)	\$7m
Westport – three waters infrastructure, water supply and network improvements (100% external grant funding)	\$0.5m
Westport and surrounds three waters upgrades (100 % Better Off funding)	\$0.3m
Local road renewals (72% Waka Kotahi subsidy)	\$2.1m
Karamea Highway renewals (100% Waka Kotahi subsidy)	\$1m
Westport water supply renewals	\$1.2m
Westport sewer renewals	\$1.2m
Reefton sewer renewals	\$0.5m
Stormwater upgrades and replacements	\$1.3m
Commercial and demolition waste project (95% external grant funded)	\$0.9m
Reefton pool resurfacing and upgrades	\$0.4m
NBS Theatre upgrades	\$0.4m
Clocktower Chambers upgrades	\$0.3m

More details on the proposed capital programme are available in full Annual Plan.

[SIDEBAR NOTE]

Westport water

Following the weather events of July 2021 and February 2022 Council has identified the need for critical infrastructure investment in the Westport and Punakaiki water supplies, to ensure the future quality, security and resilience of these supplies. These include:

- Water loss reduction
- Trunk main upgrades
- Pressure reduction
- Treatment upgrades

In late 2022 Council presented a proposal to central government for funding of \$17.5 million, as an advance on Three Waters Reform capital, to achieve drinking water resilience and sustainability. This would be alongside a Council contribution of \$192,750. Work would be undertaken in a phased approach over four years as resourcing, procurement and construction timelines allow.

The 2023-24 Annual Plan does not include a provision for this \$17.5 million proposal because Council is continuing to work with government to secure funding for this programme.

More detailed financial information is available in the full Annual Plan, available online at www.xxx

[P.4]

Rates

Changes in district rates

Overall, rates are proposed to rise by an average of 6.8% from 1 July 2023. This is higher than the 5.4% forecast in the Long-Term Plan, reflecting changes in economic conditions over the past 12 months.

Examples of rate changes

This sample of properties shows how the Annual Plan changes will affect rates in these areas.

2022-2023 rates show the current rates, with the rates for 2023-2024 showing the proposed rates in the 2022-2023 Annual Plan. These rates are indicative only, and are likely to be affected by the new property revaluations for Buller District, which will be finalised in the first half of 2023.

Location	Land Value	Rates		Variation %
		2023-2024	2022-2023	
Res 101 Karamea	\$50,000	\$920.07	\$865.58	6.30%
Res 103 Little Wanganui	\$63,000	\$2,231.52	\$2,163.85	3.13%
Res 103 Mokihinui	\$57,000	\$1,378.52	\$1,331.10	3.56%
Res 103 Seddonville	\$37,000	\$893.85	\$860.61	3.86%
Res 104 Hector	\$48,000	\$1,332.51	\$1,289.35	3.35%
Res 104 Waimangaroa	\$40,000	\$2,018.93	\$1,981.79	1.87%
Res 106 Westport (Brougham)	\$75,000	\$4,070.42	\$3,918.97	3.86%
Res 106 Westport (Russell)	\$59,000	\$3,816.89	\$3,696.26	3.26%
Res 108 Carters Beach	\$85,000	\$3,768.46	\$3,653.71	3.14%
Res 113 Charleston	\$80,000	\$1,230.12	\$1,156.01	6.41%
Res 114 Punakaiki	\$170,000	\$3,266.14	\$3,089.56	5.72%
Res 101 Ikamatua	\$33,000	\$848.99	\$821.20	3.38%
Res 115 Reefton	\$36,000	\$2,959.75	\$2,907.56	1.79%
Res 101 Springs Junction	\$38,000	\$998.89	\$974.96	2.45%
Com 131 Karamea	\$95,000	\$3,328.39	\$2,981.17	11.65%
Com 134 Westport	\$180,000	\$14,067.00	\$12,700.47	10.76%
Com 140 Reefton	\$78,000	\$4,734.40	\$4,466.50	6.00%
Rur 141 Karamea	\$690,000	\$3,531.46	\$3,159.55	11.77%
Rur 143 Cape Foulwind	\$1,070,000	\$4,233.95	\$3,809.36	11.15%
Rur 141 Grey Valley	\$1,500,000	\$6,918.12	\$6,152.64	12.44%
RR 151 Karamea	\$125,000	\$1,422.89	\$1,307.28	8.84%
RR 152 Granity	\$90,000	\$1,190.78	\$1,121.45	6.18%
RR 151 Fairdown	\$155,000	\$1,622.74	\$1,500.91	8.12%
RR 152 Alma Road	\$190,000	\$1,582.54	\$1,450.96	9.07%

Rate movements

	2022-2023 Annual Plan \$000	2023-2024 Long-Term Plan \$000	2023-2024 Annual Plan \$000
Total rates	\$17,568	\$17,995	\$18,743
Rateable properties	7,525	7,525	7,566
Average rates	\$2,335	\$2,386	\$2,477
Rates movements	+9.5%	+5.4%	+6.8%

Note: The annual average rates are the sum of the general and targeted rates, divided by the number of ratepayers and is excluding GST. Actual rates changes for individual ratepayers may be smaller or greater depending on their location and services received.

Understanding your rates

Rate Assessments

Rates assessments are made up of two types of rates: General Rates and Target Rates. Everybody pays a general rate which is based initially on the land value of their property. General rates are also affected by the use category defined for each property. Some categories pay at higher or lower rates.

Target rates are payable by properties in a certain location, or those that receive, or are able to receive, a particular benefit. Target rates can be calculated on a value basis or a uniform basis. All of Council's present target rates are calculated on a uniform or flat basis, which means all ratepayers pay the same amount, irrespective of the value of their property.

Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)

The Uniform Annual General Charge is the only target rate that applies to all properties. The Uniform Annual General Charge for 2023-2024 is **\$500.00** (GST inclusive).

Other factors affecting your rates

Each year Council bases its rates charges on how much in total rates it needs to collect from ratepayers to fund community infrastructure and services. There are two factors that may affect what an individual ratepayer might pay in rates from year to year. The first is the Quotable Value NZ property valuation which occurs every three years. The next revaluation is due in the first half of 2023, and will apply to property values for the rates that are struck on 1 July 2023 for this Annual Plan. The other factor is a change in use of the land.

Seeking your feedback

Council is not undertaking formal consultation on the Annual Plan this year, as any changes to projects or services are not considered significant or materially different from what was signalled in the Long-Term Plan.

We still want to hear your views on Council's plans for the year.

To contribute your feedback, please complete an online survey at www.xxx

For more information contact Council on 0800 807 239 or visit our website www.bullerdc.govt.nz.

Enquiries can also be sent by email to submissions@bdc.govt.nz

Feedback on the Annual Plan is open until 4.30pm on [Xxx May 2023](#).

DRAFT

BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL

29 MARCH 2023

AGENDA ITEM 7

Prepared by Bronwyn Little
Policy Advisor

Reviewed by Krissy Trigg
Acting Group Manager Community Services

Appendix 1: Property Rationalisation March 2023 Proposed Group 3

PROPERTY RATIONALISATION PROJECT

1. REPORT SUMMARY

This report updates council with the latest information on the property rationalisation project. It includes a summary of the third group of properties proposed to be sold as part of the Property Rationalisation Project (2021-2031 Long Term Plan). It seeks council's approval to proceed with the disposal process subject to the appropriate legal checks.

2. RECOMMENDATION

That the Council:

- 1. Instructs the Chief Executive Officer to proceed with the process of disposal of the following council owned properties, as set out in Appendix 1, subject to legal advice:**
 - a) Boswell Street Denniston - Lot 2 DP 1987, Record of Title NL68/279;**
 - b) Gillies St (north) Denniston - Part Section 90 TN Of Denniston, Record of Title NL20/89;**
 - c) Corner Gillies and Boswell Streets – Denniston Part Section 67 TN OF Denniston, Record of Title NL33/90;**
 - d) Gillies Street (south) Denniston - Lot 1 DP 542 Record of Title NL39/95; and**
 - e) 7 Aiken Street, Waimangaroa - Lot 70 DP 21 Blk II Kawatiri SD, Record of Title NL12A/96; AND**
- 2. Notes the progress made on the disposal of properties which have already been approved by Council for disposal.**

3. ISSUES AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Background

Following the direction set in the Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 the Council Property Rationalisation Project has identified a number of council owned properties which are recommended for sale. The first two groups

of properties were outlined in the reports to the 30 March 2022 and 27 April 2022 Council meetings.

The following table is an update on progress:

1	157 Queen Street (Lot 2 DP 3772) House and Section SOLD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject to Westport Municipal Reserve Act 1875 – see 3.4 below • Letters to Minister of Lands and Minister in Charge of Treaty Settlements • Both Ministers responded with no objection to sale • Marketing undertaken SOLD
2 R	84 Domett Street (Lot 1 DP 399643) and Bentham Street (Part Lot 78 DP 47) Ministerial responses Further action regarding contamination under consideration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjoining land on HAIL register and known to have been used for storage by former lessee • Further Preliminary Site Investigation for contamination completed and action under consideration. • Subject to Westport Municipal Reserve Act 1875 – see 3.4 below • Letters to Minister of Lands and Minister in Charge of Treaty Settlements
3 G	Lighthouse Road , between Numbers 32 and 34 (Section 2 SO 14947)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal advice – offer to adjoining land owners first (required for land which is closed road) • Valuation undertaken as required • Adjoining land owners contacted and agreed process • Sale and Purchase Agreement prepared and process underway
4	7 Webb Street (Lot 4 DP 3829) SOLD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject to Westport Municipal Reserve Act 1875 – see 3.4 below • Minister of Lands and Minister in Charge of Treaty Settlements have no objection • Marketing undertaken SOLD

5 Y	<p>William/Bridge/Don Streets, former depot Reefton (Sections 845 - 854 Town of Reefton SO 9594 and Section 1357 TOR Reefton SO 9879)</p> <p>Section 40 Public Works Act notification to Minister of Lands – awaiting response</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of property on HAIL register: <i>Verified HAIL site: risk not quantified</i> Preliminary Site Investigation report completed 2022 Waiting for legal advice regarding obligations and responsibility of sale of contaminated sites Legal advice sought to separate out one lot from adjoining Senior Housing property - Section 40 Public Works Act obligations Once response received as approved from Minister, will be put on the market
6	<p>153A Queen Street (Part Lot 1 DP 47)</p> <p>Marketing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subject to Westport Municipal Reserve Act 1875 – see 3.4 below Minister of Lands and Minister in Charge of Treaty Settlements have no objection Change to Register of Title regarding former lease surrender now completed Marketing underway
7 G	<p>18 Mill Street (Lot 3 DP 3929)</p> <p>Marketing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formerly part of old gas works/depot property On HAIL register as: <i>Verified HAIL site: suitable for residential land use – remediated</i> Reports: Remediation (2005), Validation Sampling 2014 Marketing underway
8 G	<p>99 Russell Street (Lot 4 DP 14050)</p> <p>Marketing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchased for purposes of elderly housing (adjoins Queen St. units) so required Section 40 offer back to original owners before sale Former owner contacted as required and has advised no interest in buying the land Marketing underway
9 Y	<p>13 Plaskett Street, Reefton (Lot 3 DP 16814)</p> <p>Legal advice re. adjoining reserve</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 40 Public Works Act advice received – no obligations Seeking legal advice regarding status in relation to adjoining reserve
10 R	<p>71 Domett Street/Percy's Bush (Sections 7 & 8 SQ 141)</p> <p>Further work required</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of reserve under Reserves Act 1977 will be pursued subject to staff resources being available Viability of option to subdivide small part of property still underway - in particular the financial costs.

3.2 Potential Group 3 properties:

Since the last report to Council consultants and officers have identified and evaluated further Council owned properties with potential for disposal. These properties were spread across the District. Out of those evaluated the following are considered to have potential for disposal:

a) Denniston:

Four individual properties have been identified in Denniston. They range in size from 169m² to 506m² and are all located around the Gillies Street/Boswell Street intersection. Due to location and configuration they may be best marketed as two sites rather than four individual properties (1&2 and 3&4) however this detail would be worked through with the real estate agent. The land is zoned Rural in the Operative District Plan and General Rural Zone in the proposed Te Tai o Poutini Plan. The properties may also be within the Denniston Historic Area and further advice will be sought on the implications of this for development.



Figure 1: Council owned properties in Denniston

Details on each of the properties are included in Appendix 1. If approved for disposal, Council officers will undertake further work to determine the acquisition history and legal advice will be sought regarding any requirements under the Public Works Act or other legislation.

b) 7 Aiken Street, Waimangaroa

This property is 809m² in area and zoned Rural in the Operative

District Plan and General Rural Zone in the proposed Te Tai o Poutini Plan. Appendix 1 outlines the basic characteristics of the property. If approved for disposal officers will undertake further work on the history of the site and development potential.

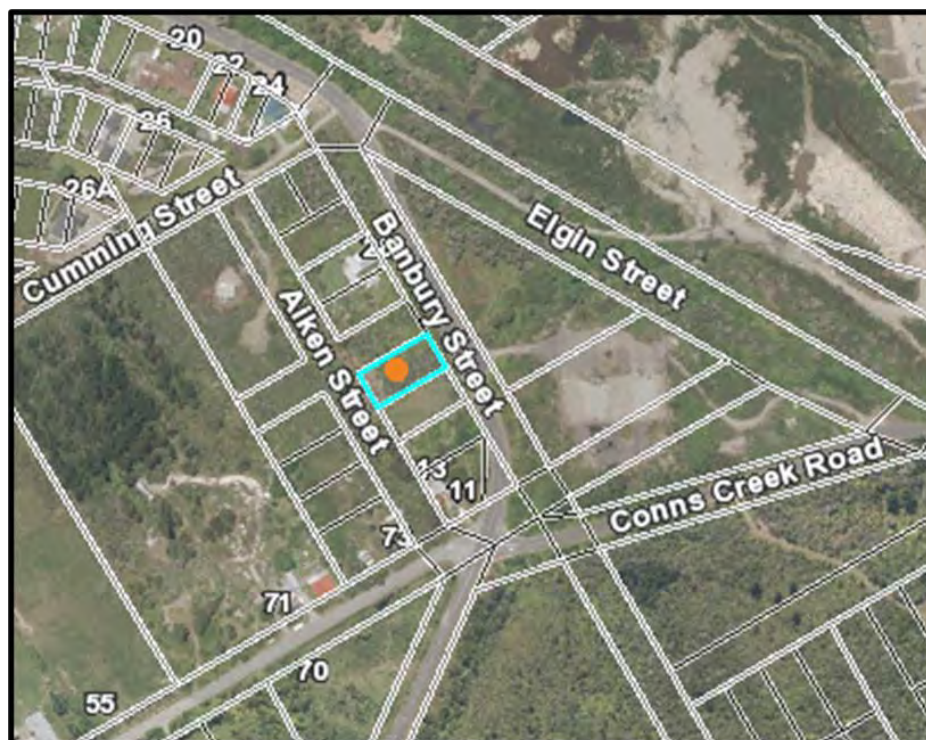


Figure 2: No. 7 Aiken Street, Waimangaroa

c) Other Properties

Six other properties within the Infrastructure Group portfolio were identified and discussed with the Infrastructure team. All the properties identified were part of future planning and future proofing for existing infrastructure and therefore not available for disposal.

3.3 Disposal Process

In previous reports Council has been advised of the disposal process proposed by officers for the approved properties. As noted in the 30 March 2022 report to Council a real estate agent has been engaged to handle the sale of these properties on the open market.

The real estate agent has undertaken appraisals on most of the sites and agency agreements are ready to be signed once any pre-sales legal obligations are completed for each property.

3.4 Legal Requirements

Legal advice has been sought and received for all the properties referred to in this report. All properties must be subject to legal advice to ensure Council is following the correct procedures in relation to the purposes for which council first obtained each property.

Public Work:

If the property was obtained for a public work, e.g. elderly housing, for which it is no longer required then the provisions of Section 40 of the Public Works Act 1981 apply. These provisions require that, prior to any sale to a third party, the local authority offers back the land to the person from whom it was acquired, or the successor of that person at current market value (or less if it is considered reasonable). This applied to 99 Russell Street, Westport and also applies to part of the land which was used as a depot in Reefton.

Endowment – Westport Municipal Reserve Act 1875:

One of the most important legal matters identified is related to the process of selling properties which came into council ownership as a result of the Westport Municipal Reserve Act 1875. These properties were 'endowed' to the Westport Borough Council by the government of the time to provide a rental income to the Borough. The area granted amounted to 97ha.

In accordance with the Local Government Act Section 140 (c) letters were written to the Ministers for three of the identified properties in Group 1 with both Ministers have responding to advise that they do not object to the sales. The implications of Section 140 (a), i.e. where any proceeds can be applied to, will be dealt with in a further legal opinion which has been sought.

Letters to the same Ministers have been written regarding the 84 Domett Street/Bentham Street properties.

4. CONSIDERATIONS

4.1 Strategic Impact

The rationalisation of council property to ensure it is managed and utilised responsibly and for the benefit of the community is aligned to the Council's policy and direction.

In the 2021-2031 Long Term Plan one of the key assumptions is as follows:

'Opportunities to rationalise Council's building and property portfolio with sales of some surplus land and buildings will be realised during the life of this plan.'

And one of the Activity Contributions for the 'Property' Activity is:

'Ensuring land and property owned, vested and managed by the Council is rationalised and utilised responsibly, and for the benefit of the Buller community.'

4.2 Significance Assessment

The decisions in this report are not considered to meet the threshold to be considered significant decisions under the Policy.

4.3 Risk Analysis

- Public perception – It is important that Council is responsibly managing the property portfolio and ensuring that a clear process is being followed to either dispose of or retain property and buildings.
- Strategic – The property rationalisation project is intended to implement the Long Term Plan 2021-2031 direction to take the opportunity to rationalise Council's building and property portfolio.

4.4 Values

The Buller District Values are: Community Driven, One Team, Future Focussed, Integrity and We Care. This project aligns with these values.

4.5 Policy / Legal Considerations

The following are relevant:

- Local Government Act 2002
- Reserves Act 1977
- Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975
- Westport Municipal Reserve Act 1875

4.6 Tangata Whenua Considerations

Council works in partnership with Ngāti Waewae to provide governance. To the best of our knowledge the decision to dispose of the particular properties outlined in this report does not hold significance in relation to ancestral land or a body of water or other elements of intrinsic value, and does not specifically impact Tangata Whenua, their culture and traditions.

4.7 Views of Those Affected

At this point there is no need to consult with the public. As noted above the rationalisation of Council's building and property portfolio was highlighted in the Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 which was subject to public consultation.

4.8 Costs



In order to undertake the project within an acceptable timeframe, a consultant has been engaged to work alongside Council staff. Staff input is managed from within existing budgets and staff workloads. The consultant fees are also managed from within existing budgets.

4.9 Benefits


- Delivery of Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 outcomes
- Income from the sale of surplus property
- Decrease in maintenance costs of buildings and property
- On-going rates income from properties sold

4.10 Media / Publicity

There may be media interest in the disposal of Council owned property which will be managed appropriately by the Communications Team.

Parcel #	Street Address	Legal Description	Valuation #	CT	Zoning	Area m ²	
3619778	Boswell Street DENNISTON	Lot 2 DP 1987	1883014500 (part)	NL68/279	rural	169	
3653894	Gillies St (north) DENNISTON	Part Section 90 TN OF Denniston	1883014500 (part)	NL20/89	rural	506	

Parcel #	Street Address	Legal Description	Valuation #	CT	Zoning	Area m ²	
3608984	Corner Gillies and Boswell Streets DENNISTON	Part Section 67 TN OF Denniston	1883014500	NL33/90	rural	354	
3637974	Gillies Street (south) DENNISTON	Lot 1 DP 542	1883014500	NL39/95	rural	433	

Parcel #	Street Address	Legal Description	Valuation #	CT	Zoning	Area m ²	
3632013	Banbury St WAIMANGAROA	Lot 70 DP 21 Blk II Kawatiri SD	1883043700	NL12A/96	rural	809	

BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL

29 MARCH 2023

AGENDA ITEM 8

Prepared by Jamie Cleine
Mayor

Reviewed by Andrew Basher
Deputy Mayor

Attachment 1 Letter of Resignation

ACTING CHIEF EXECUTIVE RESIGNATION

1. REPORT SUMMARY

Council has received a letter of resignation from Acting Chief Executive Rachel Townrow, which is attached to this report for information.

2. RECOMMENDATION

That Council resolves that it:

- 1. Accepts the resignation of Rachel Townrow from her role at Buller District Council, effective from 9 June 2023.**
- 2. Notes that Ms Townrow's resignation is being considered by Council because she was in the Acting Chief Executive role at the time the letter of resignation was received.**

3. BACKGROUND

On 9 March 2023 Council received a letter from Rachel Townrow tendering her resignation from Buller District Council. The letter was sent to Council and is being brought to this meeting as Ms Townrow was in the Acting Chief Executive Officer role at the time and in that role Council is her employer.

The Acting Chief Executive position agreement was noted as being "until a permanent Chief Executive Officer is in place" and at the end of that term Ms Townrow returns to her substantive role as Deputy Chief Executive. The other terms of Ms Townrow's employment were unchanged.

Ms Townrow's Individual Employment Agreement stipulates that she is required to give a 12-week notice period, which she has given.

4. DISCUSSION

The recruitment process for a new permanent Chief Executive is progressing and it is anticipated that someone will have begun in this role prior to Ms Townrow's departure.

If this is not the case, a report will be brought to a future meeting asking Council to appoint an Acting Chief Executive to cover the period between Ms Townrow's departure and the commencement of a permanent Chief Executive.

Mayor Jamie Cleine and Councillors
Buller District Council
PO Box 21
Westport 7866

Transmitted via email: jamie.cleine@bdc.govt.nz

9 March 2023

Tēnā koutou

Resignation – Acting Chief Executive Officer

I am writing to tender my resignation from my role at Buller District Council.

After 15 years working at Council I have decided that it is time for me to broaden my professional horizons and seek a new challenge. An exciting opportunity has arisen through the offer of a role at a central government agency, which I will be taking up.

With three months' notice my final day of employment will be 9 June 2023. I currently have 11 days long-service leave owing which I would like to take, making my last day in the office 24 May 2023.

I am happy to remain in the Acting Chief Executive role until a new permanent Chief Executive is in place or my final day of employment, whichever occurs first. If the new permanent Chief Executive is in place before my departure I will work with them to ensure a smooth handover, then return to my substantive role for the remainder of my employment, reserving the right to seek to negotiate an earlier end date. If the new permanent Chief Executive is not in place before my employment ends, I am happy to work with Council to ensure an Acting Chief Executive is in place and has received a handover before I leave.

I would like to thank you for the many wonderful opportunities I have had during my time with Council. It has been a great place to start and grow my career, and the depth and breadth of experiences I have gained has set me up well for taking this next step to further my professional development.

I would also like to thank and acknowledge the many Council staff and elected members I have had the privilege of working with over the years. Their dedication, commitment and hard work to serve and support our community is inspiring and it has been a pleasure to serve alongside them.

All the very best.

Ngā mihi nui



Rachel Townrow

BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL

29 MARCH 2023

AGENDA ITEM 9

Prepared by - Krissy Trigg
- Group Manager Community Services

Reviewed by - Rachel Townrow
- Acting Chief Executive

RESERVE AND HALL SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT

1. REPORT SUMMARY

11 Reserve and Hall subcommittees were established at the Community Environment Services Committee in November 2022. This report gives an update and asks Council to appoint additional members to two of the subcommittees and readvertise for appointment to one.

2. DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That Council makes the following appointments:

- **Waimangaroa RHS:**
 - **Andrew Wiseman**
- **Mokihinui RHS:**
 - **Faye Spillane**
 - **Silas Coleman**
 - **Kim Cameron**
 - **Hayley Brunner**

2. Appoints Graeme Neylon as the elected member to the Springs Junction Reserve/Maruia Hall Subcommittee in place of Linda Webb.

3. Instructs the Chief Executive to advertise for applicants to be considered for appointment as members of the Springs Junction Reserve/Maruia Hall Subcommittee

3. BACKGROUND

A full background into the Reserve and Halls subcommittees was outlined in the last Community Environment and Services Committee report in November, along with a report for the Creative Communities Subcommittee.

Council have committed to improving the communication and relationships with the subcommittees. The first formal meetings have taken place for several groups with the others being completed within the coming months. Subcommittees are being supported by having more access to staff, better information and explanations as to what a formal governance structure is. Video's will be sent to all groups to give some guidance on effective running of governance meetings. This will help them better understand their roles and responsibilities as delegated from this committee.

3.1 Spring Junction Reserve and Maruia Hall Subcommittee

During the advertisement of the subcommittees and the calling for expressions of interest, previous subcommittee members for this subcommittee were mistakenly missed out of an email encouraging them to apply.

Though the expressions of interest were publicly advertised, the community members feel they did not have sufficient knowledge of this process and have asked that this process be restarted for this one subcommittee.

A meeting has been held with the current appointed subcommittee members for this group and all members were in agreement that this would be the fairest way forward.

Should this committee agree to readvertise for expressions of interest for the Springs Junction Reserve/ Maruia Hall Subcommittee, an advertisement will go in their local paper and school newsletter opening the process for two weeks to allow for community members to put their names forward.

The process of recommending the individuals will go through the same process as before by all applications being reviewed by a panel, comprising of the Deputy Chair of Community Environment and Services Committee, the elected Councillor for the subcommittee and GM Community Services.

Recommendations will be made to Council to formally appoint the members.

3.2 Moving Forward

The first formal meetings for the subcommittees have begun.

Workshops have been encouraged for operational matters and also reviews of the Terms of Reference, so subcommittees are able to bring through their proposals.

The Subcommittee Liaison Officer has started meeting the groups and will be their main point of contact moving forward as a dedicated resource to improve relationships and communication.

Reserve Management Plans have also been a topic of discussion within these first meetings.

4. CONSIDERATIONS

4.1. Strategic Impact

Subcommittees allow decisions to be made at a more localised level.

4.2 Significance Assessment

“Reserves” are listed as a strategic asset in Council’s Significance and Engagement Policy. Appointing reserve and / or hall subcommittees is not considered to be transferring control of these assets as they are subcommittees of Council itself, and the ultimate responsibility, liability and control sits with Council.

The decisions in this report are not considered to meet the threshold to be considered significant decisions under the Policy.

4.3 Risk Management Implications

Strategic – the appointment process and Terms of Reference is in line with the Council’s overall Governance Structure.

4.4. Values

The Buller District Values are: Community Driven, One Team, Future Focussed, Integrity and We Care. The resolutions are aligned with these values.

4.5 Policy / Legal Considerations

The following are relevant:

- Buller District Council Governance Structure
- Local Government Act 2002
- Reserves Act 1977

4.6 Tangata Whenua Considerations

No specific considerations have been identified relating to this issue.

4.7 Views of Those Affected

The written nominations process for these subcommittees enables those with an interest in being part of these subcommittees, to put their name forward for consideration.

4.8 Costs

Council staff time and resources will continue to be managed under existing workloads and budgets.

4.9 Benefits

- Provides an opportunity for the council and community to work together to ensure that public assets are used in the best way for the local community
- The responsibilities and expectations on both Council and the subcommittees are clearly outlined and understood through clear Terms of Reference

BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL

29 MARCH 2023

AGENDA ITEM 10

Prepared by Douglas Marshall
Chief Financial Officer

**COUNCIL REMUNERATION – PROPOSED CHANGE TO INCLUDE
REMUNERATION FOR CHAIRPERSON OF THE INANGAHUA COMMUNITY
BOARD WITHIN THE COUNCILLOR REMUNERATION POOL**

1 REPORT SUMMARY

This Report sets out an adjustment to the remuneration for Councillors to accommodate the remuneration to be paid to Councillor Linda Webb who holds the Chairperson role of the Inangahua Community Board.

Council needs to adopt a resolution to approve the \$ change that is proposed.

2 DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

That Council resolve the following changes to their remuneration as a result of Councillor Linda Webb being appointed to the role of Chairperson of the Inangahua Community Board with the new remuneration levels being changed from the date advised by the remuneration Authority;

1. That Andrew Basher receive remuneration of \$44,489 per year for the role of Deputy Mayor.
2. That Graeme Neylon receive remuneration of \$39,546 per year for the role of Chairperson Regulatory, Hearings and Planning Committee. The role includes organising the relevant Committee and additional liaison with Council staff.
3. That Joanne Howard receive remuneration of \$39,546 per year for the role of Chairperson Community Environment & Services Committee. The role includes organising the relevant Committee and additional liaison with Council staff.

4. That Rosalie Sampson receive remuneration of \$34,603 per year for the role of Deputy Chairperson Community Environment & Services Committee. The role includes organising the relevant Committee and additional liaison with Council staff.
5. That Linda Webb receive remuneration of \$30,756 per year for the role of Chairperson of the Inangahua Community Board and Councillor. The role includes appointees to reserve subcommittees as well as representation on other community bodies or organisations on behalf of Council as required.
6. That Phil Grafton, Toni O'Keefe, Annalise Pfahlert, Colin Reidy, Grant Weston receive remuneration of \$27,073 per year for the role of Councillor. The role includes appointees to reserve subcommittees as well as representation on other community bodies or organisations on behalf of Council as required.

3 ISSUES & DISCUSSION

Remuneration Authority Process

The council established the remuneration levels for councillors at its meeting on 29 October. Those \$ levels were confirmed by the remuneration authority and have been paid.

At that time, it was expected that the Inangahua Community Board would appoint a chairperson who was not a councillor but that has not occurred. Councillor Webb was appointed by the community board members.

Councillor Webb has enquired of staff and the remuneration authority as to whether additional remuneration can be paid for the additional duty of being Chairperson of the Community Board.

Council staff also sought clarification on the process.

An important point to note is the Councillor Webb is an appointed member to the board and not an elected member. The remuneration of community boards' chairpersons and members are set by the Remuneration Authority and apply to the elected members of the community boards and not appointed members.

The Chairperson remuneration is \$7,367 while an elected member is paid \$3,684. The \$ value that can be paid to Councillor Webb as the Chairperson is the difference of \$3,683 as that is the additional remuneration that would be paid if a board member was elected to the chairperson role.

Clause 7(3) of the Local Government Members (2022/23) Determination 2022 (the principal determination) is the statutory reference.

This value of \$3,683, if paid as additional remuneration to Councillor Webb has to be deducted from the councillors elected remuneration pool of \$324,306.

The simplest way to adjust for this additional value is to adjust every remuneration allocation by the same % which would be 1.14% being (\$3,693/\$324,306). Accordingly the table below does the following:

- Add the new role for Councillor Webb of being a councillor and the Chairperson of the community board
- Reducing every roles remuneration by 1.14%
- Add \$3,693 to the adjusted councillor remuneration for Councillor Webb.

The Mayor's remuneration is not impacted by this change as it is a pool of remuneration separate from that allocated to Councillors.

If the council decide to make this change, the remuneration authority must receive the Council's proposal by Friday 31 March 2023, if the changes are to be applied before 30 June 2023. If they receive your proposal after 31 March, it will be included in the next principal determination which will be effective from 1 July 2023. If this is the case, the changes will apply from 1 July.

Title of proposed position	Total number of members per position	Position remuneration - October 2022	Total remuneration - October 2022	Position remuneration after adjustment for Inangahua Chairperson - March 2023	Total remuneration after adjustment for Inangahua Chairperson - March 2023
Mayor	1	\$115,736	\$115,736	\$115,736	\$115,736
Deputy Mayor	1	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$44,489	\$44,489
Chairperson Regulatory & Hearings Committee	1	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$39,546	\$39,546
Chairperson Community, Environment & Services Committee	1	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$39,546	\$39,546
Deputy Chairperson Community, Environment & Services Committee	1	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$34,603	\$34,603
Councillor who is Chairperson of the Inangahua Community Board	1	\$27,384	\$27,384	\$30,756	\$30,756
Councillor	5	\$27,384	\$136,922	\$27,073	\$135,367
	10		\$324,306		\$324,306

BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL

29 March 2023

AGENDA ITEM 11

Prepared by Penny Bicknell
Programme Manager, Recovery

Reviewed by Rachel Townrow
Acting Chief Executive Officer

Attachments: 1 Buller Wellbeing Executive Summary
2 Buller Wellbeing Survey Summary of Key Findings
3 Buller Wellbeing Survey 2022 Report

BULLER DISTRICT WELLBEING SURVEY

1. REPORT PURPOSE

For Council to receive the Wellbeing Survey Report and Findings

2. REPORT SUMMARY

The Buller District experienced multiple serious weather events over a period of 7 months, in July 2021 and February 2022.

Between July and November 2022, Opinions Market Research conducted a Wellbeing Survey in Buller District among three groups of people:

- a. People aged 15 and over living in the Buller District
- b. People aged 15 and over living in Westport
- c. People aged 15 and over living in red or yellow placarded properties.

The aim of the research was to provide insight into and measure residents' wellbeing, the rebuild and recovery, and challenges faced by the Buller community following the severe weather events of July 2021 and February 2022. The report gives a snapshot of the needs in the Community to pass on to external agencies to assist in developing future solutions.

Attached are the Executive Summary, Summary of Key Findings and Full Report which contains the detailed results.

This was a final piece of work commissioned by the Buller Flood Recovery team, carried out by Opinions Market Research and funded by DIA Lotteries fund.

3. RECOMMENDATION

That the Council:

- 1. Receive the Buller District Wellbeing Survey Report**

4. BACKGROUND

In 2022, we asked our community to “tell us how they're going” through a Buller-wide wellbeing survey...and they did.

The Buller Flood Recovery team partnered with Opinions Market Research to deliver the wellbeing survey, funded by Department of Internal Affairs Lotteries. The research was conducted among three key groups of people, aged 15 and over, living in the Buller District, Westport, and those living in red or yellow stickered properties. The survey was conducted between July and November of 2022.

The aim of the research was to provide insight into and measure residents' wellbeing, the rebuild and recovery, and challenges faced by the Buller community following the severe weather events of July 2021 and February 2022.

The survey results reflected the feeling that life has not returned to normal for many of those affected by the floods, and people are experiencing a lower quality of life and higher levels of stress, anxiety and isolation.

The key findings from the survey show that the extreme weather events impacted most people living in the Buller district, not only those in flooded homes. The July 2021 event had the most severe impact.

Within the district, the two events had most impact on those in Westport and, in particular, those in red or yellow stickered properties. 97% of respondents who were red or yellow stickered considered themselves to have been impacted in the July 2021 event. This compares with 71% of Buller residents and 83% in Westport. For the February 2022 event, that's 83%, 64% and 66% respectively.

The survey highlighted a need for conversations around insurance, with only 38% of renters in flooded homes having sufficient contents insurance, and the need for better evacuation planning with 36% of Buller residents signalling difficulties in evacuating.

Increases in mental and physical health issues are reducing people's ability to cope, and this is rippling outwards affecting spouses/partners, children, extended whanau/friends and workplaces.

Buller residents indicated their reduced quality of life and ability to cope is also resulting in behaviour changes, especially around:

- reduced levels of physical activity (29 – 42%),
- putting on weight (25 – 27%),
- drinking more alcohol (6 – 14%),
- smoking more (6 – 7%),
- increased drug use (2%)
- increased gambling (1 – 3%).

For some, there is a sense of loneliness and isolation, with almost half of respondents saying they see fewer people than before the floods. This may also, at least in part, be due to Covid.

Those most likely to be languishing were living in stickered properties, but the survey also identified demographically that women, Māori, those in one adult households, those renting and those living with more extended whanau/friends than usual were among the most likely to be struggling.

Participants' children's levels of anxiety when it rains are highest among those in homes that were red or yellow stickered (44%) but this is also a common issue among children in Westport (36%) and in Buller District as a whole (30%).

Access to health services, in particular mental health is an issue. This includes the knowledge as to how to access mental health services, their availability and being able to afford to pay.

Among stickered homeowners who have not had repairs completed, which was around half, most (75%) plan to complete the repairs but only 59% have the financial means to do so.

Methodology:

An initial exploratory qualitative key informant stage was conducted with the findings informing the quantitative research questions. The quantitative research methodology consisted of a mix of face to face, phone and online interviewing. The survey was available to complete 13 July to 6 November 2022.

- Buller District residents: sample size 488 (includes those in Westport and stickered properties)
- Westport (Westport, Snodgrass and Carters Beach) residents: sample size 336 (includes those who were living in Westport who were stickered)

- Stickered residents: those who were living in properties that were red or yellow stickered at the time of the July 2021 and/or February 2022 flooding events in the district: sample size 188

Note, some respondents will overlap between groups. The overall number of respondents was 488.

5. CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Strategic Alignment

Conducting this research is aligned with our community outcomes, Council's values, and our role with the four well-beings.

5.2 Significance Assessment

The resolution to receive and endorse the Wellbeing Report is not considered to meet the significance threshold under Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

5.3 Tangata Whenua Considerations

Council works in partnership with Ngāti Waewae to provide governance. Poutini Waiora and Te Puni Kokiri were involved in the setting up of the survey questions.

5.4 Risk Management Implications

The key risks associated to the Wellbeing Report relate findings not being actioned by Health agencies.

5.5 Policy Framework Implications

Council must comply with the relevant policy and legal requirements including the Resource Management Act 1991, Local Government Act 2002, Health Act 1956, and Council's own Procurement Policy.

5.6 Legal Implications

Council must apply the law when implementing the findings from the Wellbeing Survey.

5.7 Financial / Budget Implications

There are no financial or budgetary implications as this survey was funded by DIA Lotteries funding.

5.8 Media/Publicity

It is anticipated that there will be strong community interest in the findings in this survey and that it will attract media interest.

5.9 Consultation Considerations

Consultation has occurred with all agencies and NGOs that have had an interest in the Wellbeing Survey and/or worked closely with the Flood Recovery team.



12th February 2023

Buller Wellbeing Survey Executive Summary

Introduction

Opinions Market Research partnered with the Buller Flood Recovery Office to conduct this research to provide insight into and measure residents current level of wellbeing, the rebuild, recovery and challenges faced by the Buller District community following a series of floods and weather events in the district.

This research was conducted among three key groups of people, aged 15 and over, living in the Buller District and the findings have been analysed and reported for each:

- **Buller District residents:** sample size 488 (includes those in the Westport and stickered)
- **Westport (Westport, Snodgrass and Carters Beach) residents:** sample size 336 (includes those who were living in Westport who were stickered)
- **Stickered residents:** those who were living in properties that were red or yellow stickered at the time of the July 2021 and/or February 2022 flooding events in the district: sample size 188

An initial exploratory qualitative key informant stage was conducted with the findings informing the quantitative research questions. The quantitative research methodology consisted of a mix of face to face, phone and online interviewing. The survey was available to complete 13 July to 6 November 2022.

The findings in this executive summary are drawn from the initial exploratory qualitative key informant interviews as well as the quantitative research findings.

Key Findings

Impact of the Events on People

Both the July 2021 and February 2022 extreme weather events impacted most people living in the Buller District. The July 2021 had the most severe impact.

Within the district, the two events had most impact on those in Westport and, in particular, those in red or yellow stickered properties; 71% of Buller residents, 83% in Westport and 97% of those stickered consider themselves to have been impacted in the July 2021 event and 64%, 66% and 83% respectively, in the February 2022 event.

Life has not returned to normal for many of those affected and, accompanying this, people are experiencing a lower quality of life and higher levels of stress and anxiety. For example, participants children's levels of anxiety when it rains are highest among those stickered (44%) but this is also a common issue among children in Westport (36%) and in Buller District as a whole (30%).

There is also an increase in mental and physical health issues. These issues are reducing people's ability to cope, and they are also rippling outwards and affecting spouses/partners, children, extended whanau/friends and those in workplaces.

For some, their reduced quality of life and ability to cope is also resulting in a shift in behaviour, especially around reduced levels of physical activity (29 – 42%), putting on weight (25 – 27%), drinking more alcohol (6 – 14%), smoking more (6 – 7%), increased drug use (2%) and gambling (1 – 3%).

For some, there is a sense of loneliness and isolation. Among those in stickered properties, 48% said they see fewer people than they used to and this level is similar in Buller District as a whole (47%) and in Westport (45%). This may also, at least in part, be due to Covid.

Approximately a fifth of Buller District (20%) and Westport (19%) residents have a long-term health condition or disability that stops them from doing everyday things others can do. This proportion rises to 24% among those who were in stickered properties. These issues are more prevalent among those aged 70 and over.

Those most likely to be languishing were living in stickered properties (especially those still dealing with repairs/rebuild or without the financial means for repairs). It was also identified demographically that women (although males are more reluctant to admit to struggling and may in fact be struggling as much), Māori, those in one adult households, those renting and those living with more extended whanau/ friends than they used to were among the most likely to be struggling.

There was considerable evidence that some children are struggling; they are anxious and/or behaving poorly.

Access to health services, in particular mental health services and support, is an issue. This includes the knowledge as to how to access mental health services, their availability and being able to afford to pay.

Support services were most likely to have been accessed by those who were stickered, especially financial support (59%), housing support (26%), social services (22%) and health services (21%). Of these accessed services, areas least likely to have met peoples needs were financial support (24%) and housing support (17%). These percentages relate to people who accessed this support but did not have their needs met.

The Flood Recovery Community Hub and RAS along with other support agencies and services delivered significant help and support to the community.

In terms of support services, there is a sizable minority (most prevalent among those who were stickered) whose needs are still to be met, in particular, support with finance, housing and physical and mental health. 43% of those people stickered have financial worries, 31% have physical and 24% mental health problems, 12% have problems accessing health services and 4% have problems accessing mental health services.

Typically, especially among those stickered, mental health support (21%), help with managing house repairs/ insurance claims (19%), physical health support (17%), financial support (17%), feeling listened to and heard (17%), having someone to talk to about worries (13%) and finding somewhere suitable to live (10%) are the areas where people feel they still most need support.

Impact of Events on People's Homes

At the time of the extreme weather events, over three quarters of participants owned their home.

90% of stickered homeowners had to move out of their home in either the July 2021 or February 2022 events. 88% of stickered homeowners lost irreplaceable personal belongings.

Among stickered homeowners who had to move out, 66% are living back in their homes but not all of these people have repairs completed as only 50% of stickered homeowners who had to move out have had repairs completed.

Among stickered homeowners who have not had repairs completed, 75% plan to complete the repairs but only 59% have the financial means to repair their home and 23% don't know.

At the time of the events, 94% of homeowners who were stickered had house insurance and 72% had sufficient contents insurance.

Among those renting at the time of the events, 96% of stickered renters had to move out of their home in either the July 2021 or February 2022 events. 86% of stickered renters lost irreplaceable personal belongings.

Among those who were stickered and had moved out of their rented home, over two fifths (44%) are living back in their home, a third are waiting to move back (32%) and a quarter (24%) moved permanently to another home.

Among those renting who were stickered 38% had sufficient contents insurance at the time.

Peoples Experience of Rebuild or Repair to Homes

Few stickered homeowners who had to move for repairs or a rebuild described the experience as 'very easy' (7%). More than half (55%) described it as 'not at all' (24%) or 'not very easy' (31%). The reasons revolved primarily around dealing with the insurance company and the length of the process/delays as well as repair and rebuild timeframe issues and access to/ a lack of tradespeople and materials and some workmanship issues.

Community Services Requested

People across the District would like more community events (40%), a centre for youth (37%), more community activities (35%) and more places to meet other people (26%), as well as a Marae (19%).

There is a high level of support for the development of a Cultural and Community Hub, with over four fifths of Buller District (82%) and Westport residents (80%) supporting the plan and 77% of those who were stickered. The Hub was described as a place for people to gather that offers support with wellbeing and education as well as access to social services and serves as an evacuation centre with showers, cooking facilities, toilets and will be a place for people to gather in emergencies.

Responsibility for Protecting the Community from Future Events

There are concerns about future events and the perceived lack of action by District, Regional and Central Government agencies to address their potential impact. Across the Buller District, 81% consider it to be the District Council's responsibility to protect the community from future events, 79% the Regional Council's and 69% Central Government's and 45% the community's responsibility.

People are looking for guidance and leadership from the District, Regional and Central Government around what can be done to resolve current flooding issues in the district. Nearly all homeowners agreed that it would be good to have answers as to what is happening with flood protection measures.

There is a clear need for definitive answers from government agencies about actions that will be taken around community flood protection, people can then make informed decisions about their properties.

Responsibility for Protecting People's Property from Future Events

In terms of people's property, responsibility for protecting homes, among homeowners, is seen to be a shared responsibility primarily between the District and Regional Councils, Central Government and property owners. Across the Buller District, 68% consider it to be the District Council's responsibility to protect people properties from future events, 67% the Regional Council's and 51% Central Government's. It is considered the homeowners responsibility by 67% of homeowners districtwide but this falls to 40% among those stickered, furthermore, those stickered also consider there to be higher

levels of government agency responsibility. This is at least in part because many currently do not know what they can do to protect their property.

In relation to people's homes and future events, across the District, 48% of homeowners consider there may be a risk to their home and a further 15% don't know. This rises to 57% in Westport with a further 18% who don't know and among those stickered it is as high as 86% with a further 11% don't know.

Among those who consider the home they owned to be at risk of future events 40% district wide, 28% in Westport and 23% of those stickered, feel their home can be adapted to create resilience for future events. And, 48% districtwide, 36% in Westport and 26% of those stickered consider it their responsibility to adapt their property. However, those who feel powerless to protect their home from future events consist of 54% of homeowners districtwide, 66% in Westport and 76% of those stickered. Furthermore, reflecting the need for guidance and leadership from the government agencies, 76% of homeowners districtwide, 78% of Westport residents and 76% of those stickered, think it would be good to have guidance on what to do to adapt their property.

Preparing the Community for Future Events

The findings relating to future risk indicate that there is more work to be done to prepare the community for future emergency events in terms of emergency planning, including evacuation plans, and having resources to guide and support those in the community.

Across the District, 70% consider they will be supported well in a future emergency. Approximately three fifths have a plan as to where to go if they have to evacuate and have a grab bag; this drops to 49% among those who were stickered. For approximately one third of Buller District and Westport residents (34% and 36% respectively) and over two fifths (42%) of those stickered, evacuating to an evacuation centre is not considered easy, especially for those with a long-term health condition or a disability.



12th February 2023

Buller Wellbeing Survey Summary of Key Findings

Introduction

Opinions Market Research partnered with the Buller Flood Recovery Office to conduct this research to provide insight into and measure residents current level of wellbeing, the rebuild, recovery and challenges faced by the Buller District community following a series of floods and weather events in the district.

This research was conducted among three key groups of people, aged 15 and over, living in the Buller District and the findings have been analysed and reported for each:

- **Buller District residents:** sample size 488 (includes those in the Westport and stickered)
- **Westport (Westport, Snodgrass and Carters Beach) residents:** sample size 336 (includes those who were living in Westport who were stickered)
- **Stickered residents:** those who were living in properties that were red or yellow stickered at the time of the July 2021 and/or February 2022 flooding events in the district: sample size 188

An initial exploratory qualitative key informant stage was conducted with the findings informing the quantitative research questions. The quantitative research methodology consisted of a mix of face to face, phone and online interviewing. The survey was available to complete 13 July to 6 November 2022.

The findings in this summary are drawn from the initial exploratory qualitative key informant interviews as well as the quantitative research findings.

There is also an executive summary and a full report of research findings available.

Key Findings

Impact of Extreme Weather Events

Both the July 2021 and February 2022 extreme weather events impacted most people living in the Buller District. The July 2021 had the most severe impact.

Within the district, the two events had most impact on those in Westport and, in particular, those in red or yellow stickered properties.

71% of Buller residents, 83% in Westport and 97% of those stickered consider themselves to have been impacted in the July 2021 event and 64%, 66% and 83% respectively, in the February 2022 event.

On this basis, most people in the Buller District, Westport and stickered properties consider themselves to have been impacted by both the July 2021 and February 2022 events but the extent people were affected varied between the two events.

Whilst 33% of Buller District residents, 45% of Westport and 90% of those stickered considered themselves to have been impacted 'a lot' by the July 2021 event, in February 2022, the proportion impacted 'a lot' reduced to 19% of Buller District residents, 18% of Westport and 27% of those stickered.

Those with a lower quality of life, experiencing stress and/or anxiety or feeling lonely and/or isolated, with physical and mental health issues and financial worries are more likely to have been impacted by the events.

In the exploratory qualitative research people impacted by the events described how they found their lives and work going from being organised and proactive to now being reactive and only managing to deal with day to day issues.

Quality of life/hauora

The research findings clearly indicate the extreme weather events continue to significantly impact people's quality of life, especially those who were living in stickered properties and, within this, homeowners struggling with home repairs or a rebuild.

The continued impact is increasing peoples level of stress and anxiety, and for some their sense of isolation and loneliness and this appears, in some instances, to be leading to changes in behaviour such as reduced physical exercise and putting on weight, increased alcohol, smoking and recreational drug use as well as gambling among other behavioural changes.

Quality of life/hauora is rated as at least good or higher by four fifths (82%) of Buller District residents.

However, when this picture is narrowed to just Westport residents we start to see a greater impact of the extreme weather events (77% rate their quality of life as at least good) and again, even more so, when we look at those who were in properties that were red or yellow stickered (61% rate it as at least good), with 19% rate their quality of life as poor or extremely poor.

Ability to Cope

People who were in stickered properties are the least likely to be coping. A third of them state they are not coping and this level may be higher. This extended out also to those around them; their partners, children aged under 18, extended family/whanau and work colleagues.

Excluding those who responded not applicable or did not state an opinion, a third (33%) of those in stickered properties said their current state is to be coping 'not very' or 'not at all well'. And, approximately two fifths (39%) said the same of their spouse or partner, approximately a fifth (19%) said their children under 18 are coping 'not very' or 'not at all well' and this broadened to 28% of extended family/ whanau and 21% of workplace colleagues.

In general, approximately one seventh of those in the Buller District, and in Westport, said they are not coping very or at all well indicating these are, to some extent, district wide issues.

Those rating theirs and others ability to cope lower are demographically more likely to be female, Māori and those in one adult households. They also often have a lower quality of life and are experiencing higher levels of stress, anxiety, loneliness and isolation. Those experiencing stress and anxiety most or all of the time are also less likely to do physical exercise, likely to have put on weight, to drink more alcohol and smoke more tobacco.

In the exploratory qualitative research it was identified that at least some children are struggling (as are their parents and caregivers).

Some children are not able to articulate their problems, as a result this is translating into physical aggression as a way to deal with the stress of the situation. Some children are also exhibiting more anxiety based behaviours, although some of these are related to Covid too, this has led to, for example, some children becoming withdrawn or anxious and some not going to school.

Feelings of Stress/Anxiety and Loneliness/Isolation

These feelings, especially stress and anxiety, are all higher among those in stickered properties compared with those in Westport in general.

However, they are also higher in Westport compared to the wider Buller District.

Health Conditions & GP and Mental Health Service Accessibility

Approximately a fifth of Buller District (20%) and Westport (19%) residents have a long term health condition or disability that stops them from doing everyday things others can do.

This proportion rises to 24% among those who were in stickered properties.

These issues are more prevalent among those aged 70 and over.

Wait times to see GPs vary significantly between people.

It was identified in the exploratory qualitative research that there are significant issues with access to mental health services, including access to counsellors, psychologists and psychiatrists.

This issue is threefold, firstly knowing how to access mental health services, secondly having practitioners available on the Coast and, thirdly, being able to afford these services. As a result there are a number of people who have a need for mental health service support who are not receiving it. Some of these people have ongoing issues and others have issues brought about by their circumstances resulting from the extreme weather events.

Attitudes and Behaviours Relating to Events:

Sense of Community

Most feel there is a good sense of community where they live.

Of note, this is lower in Westport (82%) than in Buller District (85%) and lower again among those stickered (77%).

Connection to Culture and Spirituality

Among those responding, few feel a stronger connection to their culture or spirituality since the events.

However, Māori and other non-European ethnicities are among those most likely to feel more connected to their culture since the events.

Supporting Others to Recover

Most claim to have helped others in the community to recover.

Supporting others is most prevalent among those living in Westport (79%) and is lower among those in Buller District (72%) and those in stickered homes (65%).

Adapting to a New Way of Living

Some have adapted to a new way of living but there are still those who have not adapted for a range of reasons.

Among those who were living in stickered properties, 57% said they have adapted to a new way of living and 28% said they hadn't yet adapted.

Home Not Feeling the Same as It Used To

It is common for people to say their home feels different from how it used to feel.

It is most common among those who were stickered (61%) to say their home feels different but it is also evident among those in Westport (38%) and in the Buller District (28%). Please note, those who were stickered are included in the Westport and Buller samples too which, at least in part, explains this finding.

Family Life Back to Normal Routine

There is evidence of considerable disruption to normal routines continuing across the district, and especially for stickered home people.

Some 20% in the Buller District as a whole, 26% in Westport and 46% of those stickered feel their family's normal routine had not been re-established.

Red or Orange Weather Warning

Many across the district worry if there is a red or orange weather warning.

This level of worry is highest among those in stickered homes (82%) but is also common among those in Westport (69%) and in Buller District as a whole (59%).

Being Isolated or Cut off in a Major Event

Being isolated or cut off in a major event is a common worry across the district.

It is of most concern to those who were stickered (67%) as well as to Westport residents (57%) but also common among the wider Buller District population (47%).

Children are Anxious When it Rains

Many children are anxious when it rains.

This level of anxiety is highest among children in stickered homes (44%) but is also common among children in Westport (36%) and in Buller District as a whole (30%).

Children Struggling

There is evidence that people feel their children are struggling.

Evidence of children struggling applies across the district (14%) but most of all in Westport (19%) and especially among those stickered (32%).

The fact that a number of children are struggling was identified as an issue in the exploratory qualitative research. It was identified to primarily relate to the children's experience during the events and afterwards with the disruption to their normal routines and to schooling and, importantly also, due to the impact and ongoing impact of the events on themselves and their parents/caregivers and other important adults in these children's lives.

See Fewer People than I Used To

In all locations across the district, almost half see fewer people than they used to, most likely due to Covid.

Among those in stickered properties, 48% said they see fewer people than they used to and this level is similar in Buller District as a whole (47%) and in Westport (45%).

It appears Covid may have had the biggest impact in this respect given this reduction is evident across all geographical areas in the district.

WHO-5 Analysis

A WHO-5 score below 13 indicates poor wellbeing, of concern 47% of stickered people, 33% of Westport and 27% district wide rate themselves as having a score of below 13.

These people are more likely to be female (although males who are struggling are more reluctant to say), living in an urban area and in Westport Ward and to have been impacted a lot by the extreme weather events, particularly the July 2021 event. They are also likely to be homeowners without the financial means to repair their home.

Aligned with a lower WHO-5 score, these people typically also have a lower overall quality of life, are experiencing stress, anxiety, loneliness, isolation, worry about their financial situation and have physical and mental health issues, worry about Covid and have problems accessing physical and mental health services.

Since the events, they typically do less physical exercise, have put on weight, and some also smoke more. They are more likely to live with more extended whanau/ friends.

Type & Level of Issues Experienced

Financial and health related worries are common across the district and are greatest among those stickered.

43% of those people stickered have financial worries, 31% have physical and 24% mental health problems, 12% have problems accessing health services and 4% have problems accessing mental health services.

Those who have problems accessing health or mental health services are also more likely to have a lower quality of life and to feel lonely or isolated, be experiencing stress that has a negative impact or be feeling anxious. Those who worry about Covid are more likely to have a lower WHO-5 score and to be stressed or feeling anxious.

Those who were stickered are a little less likely than others in the district to worry about Covid, possibly because they have other more pressing issues they are dealing with.

Behaviours since the Events

Some people are doing less physical exercise (29 – 42%), putting on weight (25 – 27%) and drinking more alcohol (6 – 14%), smoking more (6 – 7%), taking more recreational drugs (2%) and gambling more (1 – 3%). Living with extended whānau/friends are more prevalent since the events.

These behaviours are more evident among those in stickered homes and also among some Māori and those renting their home at the time of the events.

Affordability of Living

Approximately 5 – 10% don't usually have enough money for each of the following: go to the doctor, buy clothes to keep warm, pay for electricity, buy the kind of food they like to eat, live in a house with only the people they want to live with, keep the house warm when it is cold, pay house and contents insurance, and pay rates.

Approximately 15 – 17% don't usually have enough money to see a counsellor or a psychologist.

Māori and those renting are often among those struggling the most to afford many of these services/items.

Rising prices were identified to be a very real issue in the exploratory qualitative research, especially for those already struggling financially to afford necessities.

Items people most often go without are the kind of food they like to eat, clothing, seeing a counsellor or psychologist or a doctor and keeping the house warm when it's cold.

The people most frequently going without are more likely to have been impacted 'a lot' by the events, Māori and those renting.

Those who do not usually have enough money to afford living expenses are more likely to have a lower overall quality of life, lower WHO-5 scores, and to experience stress or feel anxious and feel lonely or isolated.

Support Networks

Supporting themselves (88% in Buller District, 84% in Westport and 81% among those in stickered properties) is the most common form of support people feel they received.

This is followed by support from a spouse/partner (69% in Buller District, 67% in Westport and 57% among those in stickered properties) and whānau/extended family (67% in Buller District and in Westport and 60% among those in stickered properties).

At a slightly lower level is support from the community (59% in Buller District, 57% in Westport and 56% among those in stickered properties) and workplaces (50% in Buller District, 55% in Westport and 39% among those in stickered properties).

Support agencies were found to provide support to 15 and 18% of Buller District and Westport residents, respectively, and to 28% of those who had been stickered.

Support from children under 18 was provided to approximately a fifth of people (22% in Buller District, 20% in Westport and 17% among those in stickered properties)

Just under a fifth received support through cultural (18% in Buller District and in Westport and 12% among those in stickered properties) and spiritual connections (17% in Buller District, 18% in Westport and 16% among those in stickered properties).

Areas Where Support Accessed

Those who had been stickered are significantly more likely to have accessed financial (59%) and housing support (26%), health (21%) and social services (22%) as well as to have used The Flood Recovery Community Hub and they are also more likely to have received support around insurance/from RAS.

In the exploratory qualitative research, people spoke highly of a number of support agencies and services and they clearly delivered significant help and support to the community for example, The Flood Recovery Community Hub and Navigators as well as RAS. It was the knowledge, skills and support that The Flood Recovery Community Hub and RAS and other support agencies and services offered that was so valuable for people.

Homeowners struggled to be project managers themselves and RAS provided good practical support and were helpful to people dealing with insurance issues. Having a connection to RAS meant that insurance companies typically moved faster to resolve issues.

It was identified in the exploratory qualitative research that there were a number of smaller community organisations and services which may not have been accessed broadly across the community but they were certainly of significant value to most of those who connected to them and used their services.

In terms of the support services meeting needs, it was found that there is a sizable minority who accessed services but whose needs were not met, in particular, financial (24 – 27%) and housing support (17 – 23%) and health services (9 – 20%) needs.

Those utilising support services typically have a lower quality of life and WHO-5 score and are also more likely to be experiencing stress, anxiety, loneliness and isolation.

Areas Where Support Still Needed

There is a sizable minority (most prevalent among those who were stickered) whose needs are still to be met, in particular, support with finance, housing and physical and mental health. 43% of those people stickered have financial worries, 31% have physical and 24% mental health problems, 12% have problems accessing health services and 4% have problems accessing mental health services.

Typically, especially among those stickered, mental health support (21%), help with managing house repairs/ insurance claims (19%), physical health support (17%), financial support (17%), feeling listened to and heard (17%), having someone to talk to about worries (13%) and finding somewhere suitable to live (10%) are the areas where people feel they still most need support.

Homelessness was identified in the exploratory qualitative research to be a very real concern for some across the district, either because they can't afford anywhere to live or because there isn't anywhere available to live.

Availability of Community Services

People across the District would like to have more community events (40%), a centre for youth (37%) and more community activities (35%) as well as more places to meet other people (26%), and also a Marae (19%).

Attitudes Towards Cultural and Community Hub Development Plan

The Cultural and Community Hub was described as a place for people to gather that offers support with wellbeing and education as well as access to social services and serves as an evacuation centre with showers, cooking facilities, toilets and will be a place for people to gather in emergencies.

There is a high level of support for the development of a Cultural and Community Hub with over four fifths of Buller District (82%) and Westport residents (80%) supporting the plan and 77% of those who were stickered.

10% of Buller District residents as a whole do not support the idea, this proportion is higher among those who were stickered at 14%. Some people 7 – 9% want more information to state an opinion.

Those who are unsupportive often claim the money could better be spent on flood protection, fixing problems and infrastructure, are concerned about the cost of the Cultural and Community Hub or don't consider it to be needed.

Attitudes Towards Communication and Engagement

The findings from among all Buller District residents as to the performance of district, regional and central government agencies' communication and engagement identify a shortfall in these agencies meeting requirements for many.

People are looking for guidance and leadership from these agencies around what can be done to resolve current issues and for future flood protection and what people can do to help themselves.

There is a strong need for definitive answers from the agencies about what is going to happen around flood protection so that people can make informed decisions.

The exploratory qualitative research identified that there is a significant opportunity for district, regional and central government agencies to improve their communication and to engage with residents.

Residents requested to be better informed and have greater insight and understanding of the issues and challenges around protecting their homes and the community against the impact of future extreme weather events.

In addition, there is a need to communicate the actions agencies will be taking to address these future risks.

Desired means of communication are wide ranging demonstrating that different types of media fulfil differing demographic needs. Preferred media use was also found in the qualitative research to vary according to the type of communication and engagement required.

Desired means of communication commonly included newspapers and online news, social media, especially Facebook, local radio stations, agency websites, community meetings and the Buller Flood Recovery Hub.

Quality of Home

Most are satisfied with the quality of their home, although those who were stickered expressed the least satisfaction.

12% of those who were stickered expressed dissatisfaction with the quality of their home.

The reasons for dissatisfaction related to warmth, moisture levels, weathertightness, heating and insulation issues.

Some who had to move out of their homes due to the flooding events, are also still living in a caravan, sleepout or backpackers.

Among those who were stickered, there is also dissatisfaction around the fact that their home they were living in hasn't yet been repaired.

Those dissatisfied with the quality of their home are more likely to have a lower overall quality of life, lower WHO-5 score and to experience stress or to feel anxious and to feel lonely or isolated.

Access to Transport

Most are satisfied with their access to transport to daily activities.

The most common reasons for dissatisfaction are the lack of access to public transport and the cost of transport.

Home Ownership at the Time of the Extreme Weather Events

At the time of the extreme weather events, over three quarters of participants owned their home.

Homeowners' Experience of Events

The July 2021 event, more so than the February 2022 event, had the greatest impact on homeowners in terms of their home being stickered, having to move out and losing irreplaceable personal belongings.

90% of stickered homeowners had to move out of their home in either the July 2021 or February 2022 events.

88% of stickered homeowners lost irreplaceable personal belongings.

Among stickered homeowners who had to move out, 66% are living back in their homes but not all have repairs completed as only 50% of stickered homeowners who had to move out have had repairs completed.

Among stickered homeowners who have not had repairs completed, 75% plan to complete the repairs but only 59% have the financial means to repair their home and 23% don't know.

At the time of the events, 94% of homeowners who were stickered had house insurance and 72% had sufficient contents insurance.

Experience of Rebuild or Repair for Homeowners

Few stickered homeowners who had to move for repairs or a rebuild described the experience as 'very easy' (7%). More than half (55%) described it as 'not at all' (24%) or 'not very easy' (31%). The reasons revolved primarily around dealing with the insurance company and the length of the process/delays as well as repair and rebuild timeframe issues and access to/ a lack of tradespeople and materials and some workmanship issues.

Finding somewhere else to live was hard for 42% of stickered homeowners who moved out of their home with a lack of options or suitable options and having pets being the primary issues.

Among homeowners who were stickered and had moved out of their home, being able to afford somewhere else to live was an issue for 29%.

Among those living in TAS accommodation this was not always easy with issues primarily revolving around quality and suitability. Some people have received bills that they were not expecting and did not have the funds to pay and this created a lot of anxiety.

House and Contents Insurance

Over 90% of homeowners have house insurance and over two thirds have sufficient contents insurance.

House insurance premiums have increased for almost two thirds of homeowners in the last year; 60% in Buller District, 63% in Westport and 64% of those stickered have experienced an increase.

The claim excess has increased for 28% in Buller District, 33% in Westport and 38% of those in stickered properties.

Of note, a sizable portion don't know if insurance premiums or claim excesses have increased or not.

Renters' Experience of Events

Over 60% of those people renting had a private landlord at the time of the events and approximately 10% a local council, housing trust, Housing NZ or other social housing provider home. Over one fifth don't know or state the nature of the provider.

As with homeowners it was the first, July 2021, event that impacted renters the most in terms of their home being stickered, having to move out and losing irreplaceable personal belongings.

96% of stickered renters had to move out of their home in either the July 2021 or February 2022 events.

86% of stickered renters lost irreplaceable personal belongings.

Among those who were stickered and had moved out of their rented home, over two fifths (44%) are living back in their home. A third are waiting to move back (32%) and a quarter (24%) moved permanently to another home.

Among those who were stickered and renting and who have moved back or are waiting to move back into their home, 67% have had the repairs completed and 29% haven't but there are plans to repair their home.

Among those renting who had to move home, finding a rental property was typically difficult primarily due to nothing or nothing suitable being available.

Knowing when they could move back was also difficult for most.

Living in TAS accommodation was difficult for many living in this type of accommodation primarily due to the lack or type of facilities available.

Among those renting who were stickered 38% had sufficient contents insurance at the time.

Across in Buller District, it was identified that 27% of renters have sufficient contents insurance.

Responsibility for Protecting the Community from Future Events

There are concerns about future events and the perceived lack of action by District, Regional and Central Government agencies to address their potential impact. Across the Buller District, 81% consider it to be the District Council's responsibility to protect the community from future events, 79% the Regional Council's and 69% Central Government's and 45% the community's responsibility although among those who were stickered, displaying their sense of powerlessness and the need for the Councils/ Government to address the issues, this dropped to 19%.

People are looking for guidance and leadership from the District, Regional and Central Government around what can be done to resolve current flooding issues in the district. Nearly all homeowners who feel their home maybe at risk of future events (88% - 95%) agreed that it would be good to have answers as to what is happening with flood protection measures.

In the exploratory qualitative research, many pinned the solution to the future problem on the Council building a flood wall and/or dredging the river. With this not happening they viewed the Council as not fulfilling their duties and putting the community at risk unnecessarily. Many people consider the Council to have the ability and want the Council to fix the flood risk problem.

There is a strong need for definitive answers from government agencies about what action will be taken around flood protection for the community, this will also enable people to make informed decisions about their properties.

Responsibility for Protecting People's Property from Future Events

In relation to people's homes and future events, across the District, 48% of homeowners consider there may be a risk to their home and a further 15% don't know. This rises to 57% in Westport with a further 18% who don't know and among those stickered it is as high as 86% with a further 11% don't know.

Homeowners of stickered properties are more likely than renters to consider there to be future risk to their home.

Peoples stress and anxiety about the future primarily related to their home being flooded or impacted so that they lose personal belongings, not being able to live in their home nor find or afford somewhere else to live.

Also of concern to homeowners is the impact of the situation on their ability to sell their home and its value. Some, especially those who are paying large mortgages (exacerbated by the reduced value of their property, higher interest rates, increased insurance premiums and claim excesses). A quarter question whether they would be best to walk away from their home but to where? These findings indicate there are significant issues that exist at many levels.

With repairs and rebuilds where there has been no increase in floor height, some people wish they had known before the repair/rebuild to raise their floor level. Although, having the funds available to do so is also an issue.

Responsibility for protecting homes, among homeowners, is seen to be a shared responsibility primarily between the District and Regional Councils, Central Government and property owners. Across the Buller District, 68% consider it to be the District Council's responsibility to protect people properties from future events, 67% the Regional Council's and 51% Central Government's. It is considered the homeowners responsibility by 67% of homeowners districtwide but this falls to 40% among those stickered, furthermore, those stickered also consider there to be higher levels of government agency responsibility. This is at least in part because many currently do not know what they can do to protect their property.

Some of those with stickered properties often feel powerless to take any useful action that will protect their property or don't have the resources to act. Others consider it more of a joint responsibility between the agencies and homeowners.

Among those who consider the home they owned to be at risk of future events 40% district wide, 28% in Westport and 23% of those stickered, feel their home can be adapted to create resilience for future events. And, 48% districtwide, 36% in Westport and 26% of those stickered consider it their responsibility to adapt their property.

However, those who feel powerless to protect their home from future events consist of 54% of homeowners districtwide, 66% in Westport and 76% of those stickered.

And furthermore, reflecting the need for guidance and leadership from the government agencies, 76% of homeowners districtwide, 78% of Westport residents and 76% of those stickered think it would be good to have guidance on what to do to adapt their property.

Resilience in Future Events

Nearly all have access to a mobile phone.

Access to a computer is also high but lower among those who were stickered (75%).

Approximately three fifths have a plan as to where to go if they have to evacuate and have a grab bag. Having somewhere to go is lower for those who were stickered (49%).

Approximately 70% of residents in the district have any pets, this is lower among those who were stickered (59%), and of these with pets, approximately 70% have a plan for what they will do with pets if they have to evacuate.

It was identified in the exploratory qualitative research that some people are fearful of a significant earthquake whilst others don't have the current mental capacity to think about preparing for a significant earthquake.

Ease of Evacuating to an Evacuation Centre

Just over half consider it to be easy to evacuate to an evacuation centre but for approximately a third of Buller District and Westport residents (34% and 36%) and over two fifths (42%) of those stickered evacuating to an evacuation centre is not considered easy, particularly by those who have a long term health condition or disability and those with a lower quality of life rating.

Other reasons given for it not being easy primarily related to blocked roads, having pets/animals, being with others/crowds and having children.

Expected Level of Support in Future Emergency

Across the district 70% consider they will be supported well in a future emergency but this reduces to 65% among those stickered.

Just over a fifth thought they won't be well supported (21%) and this increases to over a quarter (26%) among those stickered with a further just under 10% not knowing.

The support needed spans across a number of areas including knowing what to do, where to go, how to get information and there being an evacuation plan as well as needing help with evacuating, having somewhere suitable to evacuate to and to stay, financial support, psychological/mental health support and topical for many, the need for flood prevention work.



Buller Wellbeing Survey 2022

Report

12th February 2023



147 Papanui Road | Merivale | Christchurch | 8014
Tel 03 374 9794 | info@opinions.co.nz
www.opinions.co.nz | www.chchviewingstudio.co.nz



Table of Contents

	Page
Introduction	4
Research Objectives	5
Research Methodology	9
Exploratory Qualitative Research Key Informants	10
Quantitative Research Methodology	11
Quantitative Research Sample Structure	12
Quantitative Research Sample Profile	15
Executive Summary	19
Summary of Key Findings	29
Main Findings	53
Impact of Extreme Weather Events	54
Overall Quality of Life	58
How Well People are Coping	61
Health Conditions & GP Accessibility	69
Attitudes and Behaviours Relating to Events	74
WHO-5 Analysis	79



Table of Contents continued

	Page
Type & Level of Issues Experiencing	88
Living Affordability	94
Quality of Home	103
Access to Transport	108
Support Networks & Needs	112
Community Service Requirements	130
Communication & Engagement	136
Homeownership at Time of Events	143
Homeowners Experience of Events	145
Renters Experience of Events	163
Awareness of Risk from Future Events	175
Property Adaptation for Resilience	180
Responsibility for Protecting Community from Future Events	194
Resilience in Future Events	200

Disclaimer: The Company's liability in relation to any error caused by the negligence or otherwise of the Company in any reports or tabulations supplied to the Client is limited solely to the Company using its best endeavours to correct the error at its own expense. The Company will not be liable for the consequences of the error beyond the provision of the corrected reports and tabulations.



Introduction



Research Objectives

Opinions Market Research partnered with the Buller Flood Recovery Office to conduct this research to provide insight into and measure residents current level of wellbeing, the rebuild, recovery and challenges of the Buller District community following a series of floods and weather events in the district.

The objectives of this research are grouped into three themes.



Research Objectives

Theme 1: Wellbeing related:

- To provide a measure of people's level of wellbeing at this point in time, including their:
 - Quality of life
 - Health
 - State of mind
 - WHO-5
 - Sense of community
 - Connectedness to others.
- To identify and understand key themes around people's wellbeing, in relation to their experience of the flooding events and recovery so far.
- To identify what would assist most with improving people's wellbeing, the barriers to recovery and gaps in people's current need for support.
- To identify people's perceptions of the future and to explore people's sense of hope and optimism, their readiness for future flooding events, affordability of housing including rental and access to insurance.
- To evaluate awareness of and the effectiveness of different types of help and agency support, including financial and housing support and health, psychosocial and wellbeing related support.



Theme 2: Rebuild related:

- To understand the rebuild issues people are facing and how these are perceived to be impacting people including the:
 - state of the dwelling they usually live in
 - current status of insurance claims.
- To identify what is unique about each person's challenges, including in their geographical area.
- To explore people's understanding around the rebuild including specific aspects such as house insurance, building back better e.g. height of houses and how to ensure people are informed and supported in their rebuild decisions and needs.
- To measure perceptions of how long it will take for their community to recover from the floods.
- To measure people's awareness of possible future floods, their level of preparedness and ability to cope.



Research Objectives

Theme 3: Flood pilot scheme:

- At this stage, to garner people's attitudes and behaviours towards the idea of initiatives and adaptations for future flood protection.
- To identify what people would like to see in terms of betterment in their community.
- In approximately 12 months time, once the Flood Pilot Scheme which is part of the National Climatic Plan has been launched, to provide insight and understanding of residents' attitudes and behaviours in relation to initiatives and adaptations proposed through the Scheme.

Monitoring progress:

- Progress is to be monitored via action plans developed from the key issues.



A multi-stage approach was utilised consisting of:

- **Initial workshop session** to inform the research process.
- **Exploratory qualitative research key informants** to provide insight and an understanding of residents' current level of wellbeing, the rebuild recovery and challenges. The findings from the nine interviews are reported separately.
- **Robust quantitative research** that can be repeated in a year's time with residents to measure people's level of wellbeing, rebuild recovery and future resilience.



Exploratory Qualitative Research Key Informants

Once the **initial workshop session** to inform the research process was complete a series of **nine exploratory key informant interviews with a range of people in the Westport community** who had been directly dealing with people adversely affected by the extreme weather events were conducted to provide insight and an understanding of residents' current level of wellbeing, the rebuild recovery and challenges. The findings from the nine interviews were utilised to inform the question content for the quantitative research.



Quantitative Research Methodology

- A quantitative methodology was utilised to provide a robust measurement of people's level of wellbeing and progress with the rebuild process and also to provide the potential to be repeated at a future date.
- The research was designed to use the latest available online methodology complemented with paper based interviewing and telephone interviewing for those that were not able to take part online for each of the three samples: Buller District residents, Westport residents and those who were living in properties that were red or yellow stickered.
- The questionnaire was designed by Opinions in partnership with the Buller Flood Recovery Office and other relevant stakeholders. Once designed, it was piloted to ensure the questions function as designed and fully addressed the objectives of this research. The questionnaire consisted primarily of pre-coded questions and took approximately 20 - 30 minutes to complete.
- Buller Flood Recovery Office advertised and communicated the survey to each sample group to make people aware and to encourage participation and to ensure a representative sample of people was achieved in terms of age and gender.
- The survey was available for completion from 13 July – 6 November 2022.



Quantitative Research Sample Structure

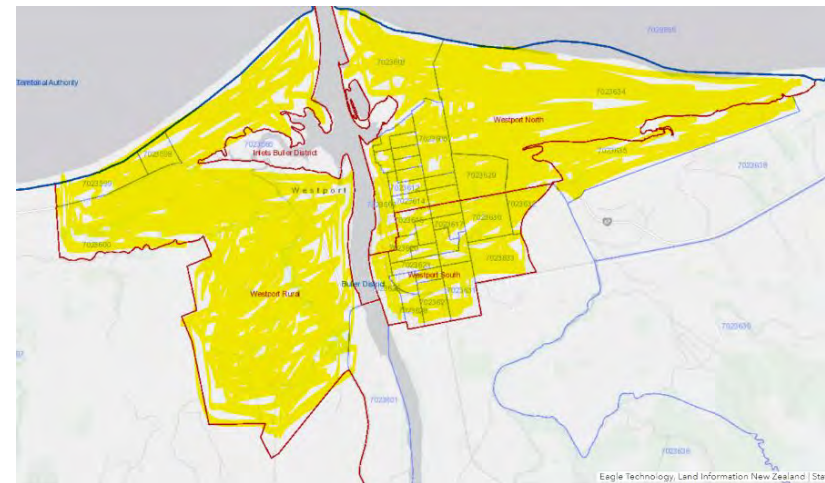
Three groups of people, aged 15 and over, living in the Buller District are of interest and the findings have been analysed and reported for each:

- **Buller District residents**
- **Westport (Westport, Snodgrass and Carters Beach) residents**
- **Those who were living in properties that were red or yellow stickered at the time of the July 2021 and February 2022 flooding events in the district.**



Quantitative Research Sample Structure

- Findings are reported for three groups, aged 15 and over, living in Buller District:
- **Buller District residents**
- **Westport residents** (please note, this is inclusive of Snodgrass and Carters Beach as per the shaded yellow on the map below)
- **Those who were living in properties that were red or yellow stickered** at the time of the July 2021 and February 2022 flooding events in the district. In the July 2021 event, in Westport, 459 homes were flooded (71 Red, 388 Yellow stickered). The February 2022 events flooded approximately 70 farms and 27 homes (6 Red and 21 Yellow stickered). Some of these stickered homes in this event were "refloods" from Westport in July 2021.
- Please note, ethnic groups are represented in proportion to the population, but due to the small sample size, no specific provision was made to explore their views, including Māori.
- For reporting, the data has been weighted to ensure it is representative relative to population in the Census 2018.
- The data has also been weighted to ensure the proportion of people in red and yellow stickered properties at the time of the extreme weather events relative to non-stickered is representative (11% in Buller District and 20% in the Westport area).



Quantitative Research Sample Structure

- A total of 488 participants took part in this research. The statistical margins of error at a 95% confidence level for the three samples are as follows. Please note, a larger sample size would have reduced the statistical margin of error, and as a result there would have been more significant differences identified between Buller District, Westport Area and Stickered Property residents as well as between different demographic sub-groups.

	n	Statistical margin of error
Buller District residents	488	±5.3
Westport residents	336	±6.4
Living in properties red/yellow stickered	188	±7.8

- Statistically significant differences between samples or between sub-groups are indicated as follows:

- ↑ Proportion significantly higher than for Buller District residents
- ↑ Proportion significantly higher than Westport residents
- ↑ Proportion significantly higher than for Stickered Property residents
- ↑ Proportion significantly higher than for other sub-groups combined
- ↓ Proportion significantly lower than for other sub-groups combined

Important: When reviewing the findings in this report, it is important to be aware that those who were living in stickered properties at the time of the events are also included in the wider Westport and Buller District findings too.



Quantitative Research Sample Profile

		Buller District Residents				Westport Residents				Red/Yellow Stickered Property Residents		
		2018 Census	Unweighted		Weighted	2018 Census	Unweighted		Weighted	Unweighted		Weighted
			n	%	%		n	%	%	n	%	%
Total			488				336			188		
Gender	Male	51%	225	46%	51%	50%	151	45%	50%	68	36%	50%
	Female	49%	259	53%	49%	50%	182	54%	50%	118	63%	49%
	Prefer not to say	-	4	1%	1%	-	3	1%	1%	2	1%	1%
Age	15-29	15%	54	11%	15%	17%	38	11%	17%	16	9%	17%
	30-59	47%	223	46%	47%	44%	159	47%	44%	93	49%	44%
	60+	38%	211	43%	38%	39%	139	41%	39%	79	42%	39%
Ethnicity	European	92%	444	91%	91%	92%	304	90%	90%	170	90%	90%
	Māori	9%	44	9%	10%	9%	35	10%	11%	17	9%	9%
	Pacific Peoples	1%	4	1%	<0.5%	1%	3	1%	<0.5%	4	2%	3%
	Asian	2%	12	2%	2%	3%	11	3%	3%	6	3%	3%
	Other	2%	16	3%	3%	2%	6	2%	1%	5	3%	2%
Ward	Westport Ward	64%	367	75%	64%	-	-	-	-	181	96%	95%
	Seddon Ward	17%	78	16%	17%	-	-	-	-	4	2%	2%
	Inangahua Ward	19%	43	9%	19%	-	-	-	-	3	2%	3%
Property red/ yellow stickered	Yes	-	188	39%	11%	-	179	53%	20%	-	-	-
	No	-	300	61%	89%	-	157	47%	80%	-	-	-

Quantitative Research Sample Profile

		Buller District Residents			Westport Residents			Red/Yellow Stickered Property Residents		
		Unweighted		Weighted	Unweighted		Weighted	Unweighted		Weighted
		n	%	%	n	%	%	n	%	%
Total		488			336			188		
Urban/Rural	Urban	307	63%	56%	273	81%	79%	156	83%	83%
	Rural	180	37%	44%	62	18%	21%	31	16%	17%
	Not stated	1	<0.5%	<0.5%	1	<0.5%	<0.5%	1	1%	1%
No. adults aged 18+ in household	1	110	23%	18%	78	23%	19%	53	28%	26%
	2	224	46%	50%	145	43%	46%	69	37%	35%
	3	109	22%	23%	74	22%	22%	44	23%	26%
	4+	42	9%	8%	36	11%	11%	22	12%	12%
	Not stated	3	1%	1%	3	1%	2%	0	-	-
No. children under 18 in household	None	342	70%	66%	230	68%	66%	133	71%	69%
	1	56	11%	13%	42	13%	14%	19	10%	10%
	2	51	10%	12%	38	11%	11%	22	12%	14%
	3	28	6%	6%	20	6%	6%	12	6%	6%
	4+	8	2%	2%	3	1%	1%	2	1%	2%
	Not stated	3	1%	1%	3	1%	2%	0	-	-

Quantitative Research Sample Profile

		Buller District Residents			Westport Residents			Red/Yellow Stickered Property Residents		
		Unweighted		Weighted	Unweighted		Weighted	Unweighted		Weighted
		n	%	%	n	%	%	n	%	%
Total		488			336			188		
Working status	In full-time paid employment	199	41%	43%	152	45%	48%	75	40%	42%
	In part-time paid employment	63	13%	14%	37	11%	10%	25	13%	10%
	Not in paid employment/ seeking /beneficiary	23	5%	6%	13	4%	4%	7	4%	4%
	Retired	150	31%	25%	104	31%	28%	61	32%	30%
	Home maker	11	2%	3%	4	1%	1%	3	2%	1%
	School student	15	3%	4%	6	2%	3%	5	3%	6%
	Tertiary student	2	<0.5%	<0.5%	2	1%	<0.5%	2	1%	2%
	Other	16	3%	3%	9	3%	3%	6	3%	3%
	Not stated	9	2%	2%	9	3%	3%	4	2%	1%
Type of paid employment	Total in paid employment	262			189			99		
	In paid empl. – permanently	198	76%	72%	150	79%	77%	81	82%	83%
	In paid empl. – on fixed contract	20	8%	10%	14	7%	10%	4	4%	3%
	In paid empl. – on casual contract	12	5%	5%	7	4%	3%	5	5%	5%
	Self employed	28	11%	12%	14	7%	8%	6	6%	6%
	Other	3	1%	1%	3	2%	1%	2	2%	2%
	Not stated	1	<0.5%	<0.5%	1	1%	<0.5%	1	1%	1%

Quantitative Research Sample Profile

		Buller District Residents			Westport Residents			Red/Yellow Stickered Property Residents		
		Unweighted		Weighted	Unweighted		Weighted	Unweighted		Weighted
		n	%	%	n	%	%	n	%	%
Total in paid employment		262			189			99		
Industry sector	Education	26	5%	6%	17	5%	5%	10	5%	4%
	Health services	25	5%	4%	20	6%	5%	14	7%	6%
	Government Sector	24	5%	5%	21	6%	7%	10	5%	4%
	Mining	23	5%	5%	17	5%	5%	8	4%	6%
	Construction	22	5%	5%	18	5%	7%	7	4%	4%
	Fishing	22	5%	4%	20	6%	6%	12	6%	8%
	Agriculture including farming	20	4%	6%	5	1%	2%	2	1%	1%
	Professional services	20	4%	4%	15	4%	4%	11	6%	5%
	Retail	18	4%	4%	16	5%	6%	6	3%	3%
	Social services	15	3%	4%	11	3%	5%	2	1%	1%
	Hospitality	9	2%	2%	6	2%	2%	3	2%	2%
	Transport	6	1%	1%	2	1%	1%	1	1%	1%
	Engineering	4	1%	1%	2	1%	1%	1	1%	1%
	Tourism	3	1%	<0.5%	3	1%	<0.5%	3	2%	1%
	Other	40	8%	8%	26	8%	8%	14	7%	8%
	Not stated	2	<0.5%	<0.5%	2	1%	1%	1	1%	<0.5%

Executive Summary



Executive Summary

- [Introduction](#)
- Opinions Market Research partnered with the Buller Flood Recovery Office to conduct this research to provide insight into and measure residents current level of wellbeing, the rebuild, recovery and challenges faced by the Buller District community following a series of floods and weather events in the district.
- This research was conducted among three key groups of people, aged 15 and over, living in the Buller District and the findings have been analysed and reported for each:
- **Buller District residents:** sample size 488 (includes those in the Westport and stickered)
- **Westport (Westport, Snodgrass and Carters Beach) residents:** sample size 336 (includes those who were living in Westport who were stickered)
- **Stickered residents:** those who were living in properties that were red or yellow stickered at the time of the July 2021 and/or February 2022 flooding events in the district: sample size 188
- An initial exploratory qualitative key informant stage was conducted with the findings informing the quantitative research questions. The quantitative research methodology consisted of a mix of face to face, phone and online interviewing. The survey was available to complete 13 July to 6 November 2022.
- The findings in this executive summary are drawn from the initial exploratory qualitative key informant interviews as well as the quantitative research findings.



Executive Summary

- Key Findings
- **Impact of the Events on People**
- Both the July 2021 and February 2022 extreme weather events impacted most people living in the Buller District. The July 2021 had the most severe impact.
- Within the district, the two events had most impact on those in Westport and, in particular, those in red or yellow stickered properties; 71% of Buller residents, 83% in Westport and 97% of those stickered consider themselves to have been impacted in the July 2021 event and 64%, 66% and 83% respectively, in the February 2022 event.
- Life has not returned to normal for many of those affected and, accompanying this, people are experiencing a lower quality of life and higher levels of stress and anxiety. For example, participants children's levels of anxiety when it rains are highest among those stickered (44%) but this is also a common issue among children in Westport (36%) and in Buller District as a whole (30%).
- There is also an increase in mental and physical health issues. These issues are reducing people's ability to cope, and they are also rippling outwards and affecting spouses/partners, children, extended whanau/friends and those in workplaces.
- For some, their reduced quality of life and ability to cope is also resulting in a shift in behaviour, especially around reduced levels of physical activity (29 – 42%), putting on weight (25 – 27%), drinking more alcohol (6 – 14%), smoking more (6 – 7%), increased drug use (2%) and gambling (1 – 3%).



Executive Summary

- For some, there is a sense of loneliness and isolation. Among those in stickered properties, 48% said they see fewer people than they used to and this level is similar in Buller District as a whole (47%) and in Westport (45%). This may also, at least in part, be due to Covid.
- Approximately a fifth of Buller District (20%) and Westport (19%) residents have a long-term health condition or disability that stops them from doing everyday things others can do. This proportion rises to 24% among those who were in stickered properties. These issues are more prevalent among those aged 70 and over.
- Those most likely to be languishing were living in stickered properties (especially those still dealing with repairs/rebuild or without the financial means for repairs). It was also identified demographically that women (although males are more reluctant to admit to struggling and may in fact be struggling as much), Māori, those in one adult households, those renting and those living with more extended whanau/ friends than they used to were among the most likely to be struggling.
- There was considerable evidence that some children are struggling; they are anxious and/or behaving poorly.
- Access to health services, in particular mental health services and support, is an issue. This includes the knowledge as to how to access mental health services, their availability and being able to afford to pay.
- Support services were most likely to have been accessed by those who were stickered, especially financial support (59%), housing support (26%), social services (22%) and health services (21%). Of these accessed services, areas least likely to have met peoples needs were financial support (24%) and housing support (17%). These percentages relate to people who accessed this support but did not have their needs met.



Executive Summary

- The Flood Recovery Community Hub and RAS along with other support agencies and services delivered significant help and support to the community.
- In terms of support services, there is a sizable minority (most prevalent among those who were stickered) whose needs are still to be met, in particular, support with finance, housing and physical and mental health. 43% of those people stickered have financial worries, 31% have physical and 24% mental health problems, 12% have problems accessing health services and 4% have problems accessing mental health services.
- Typically, especially among those stickered, mental health support (21%), help with managing house repairs/ insurance claims (19%), physical health support (17%), financial support (17%), feeling listened to and heard (17%), having someone to talk to about worries (13%) and finding somewhere suitable to live (10%) are the areas where people feel they still most need support.



Executive Summary

Impact of Events on People's Homes

- At the time of the extreme weather events, over three quarters of participants owned their home.
- 90% of stickered homeowners had to move out of their home in either the July 2021 or February 2022 events. 88% of stickered homeowners lost irreplaceable personal belongings.
- Among stickered homeowners who had to move out, 66% are living back in their homes but not all of these people have repairs completed as only 50% of stickered homeowners who had to move out have had repairs completed.
- Among stickered homeowners who have not had repairs completed, 75% plan to complete the repairs but only 59% have the financial means to repair their home and 23% don't know.
- At the time of the events, 94% of homeowners who were stickered had house insurance and 72% had sufficient contents insurance.
- Among those renting at the time of the events, 96% of stickered renters had to move out of their home in either the July 2021 or February 2022 events. 86% of stickered renters lost irreplaceable personal belongings.
- Among those who were stickered and had moved out of their rented home, over two fifths (44%) are living back in their home, a third are waiting to move back (32%) and a quarter (24%) moved permanently to another home.
- Among those renting who were stickered 38% had sufficient contents insurance at the time.



Executive Summary

Peoples Experience of Rebuild or Repair to Homes

- Few stickered homeowners who had to move for repairs or a rebuild described the experience as ‘very easy’ (7%). More than half (55%) described it as ‘not at all’ (24%) or ‘not very easy’ (31%). The reasons revolved primarily around dealing with the insurance company and the length of the process/delays as well as repair and rebuild timeframe issues and access to/ a lack of tradespeople and materials and some workmanship issues.

Community Services Requested

- People across the District would like more community events (40%), a centre for youth (37%), more community activities (35%) and more places to meet other people (26%), as well as a Marae (19%).
- There is a high level of support for the development of a Cultural and Community Hub, with over four fifths of Buller District (82%) and Westport residents (80%) supporting the plan and 77% of those who were stickered. The Hub was described as a place for people to gather that offers support with wellbeing and education as well as access to social services and serves as an evacuation centre with showers, cooking facilities, toilets and will be a place for people to gather in emergencies.



Responsibility for Protecting the Community from Future Events

- There are concerns about future events and the perceived lack of action by District, Regional and Central Government agencies to address their potential impact. Across the Buller District, 81% consider it to be the District Council's responsibility to protect the community from future events, 79% the Regional Council's and 69% Central Government's and 45% the community's responsibility.
- People are looking for guidance and leadership from the District, Regional and Central Government around what can be done to resolve current flooding issues in the district. Nearly all homeowners agreed that it would be good to have answers as to what is happening with flood protection measures.
- There is a clear need for definitive answers from government agencies about actions that will be taken around community flood protection, people can then make informed decisions about their properties.



Executive Summary

Responsibility for Protecting People's Property from Future Events

- In terms of people's property, responsibility for protecting homes, among homeowners, is seen to be a shared responsibility primarily between the District and Regional Councils, Central Government and property owners. Across the Buller District, 68% consider it to be the District Council's responsibility to protect people properties from future events, 67% the Regional Council's and 51% Central Government's. It is considered the homeowners responsibility by 67% of homeowners districtwide but this falls to 40% among those stickered, furthermore, those stickered also consider there to be higher
- levels of government agency responsibility. This is at least in part because many currently do not know what they can do to protect their property.
- In relation to people's homes and future events, across the District, 48% of homeowners consider there may be a risk to their home and a further 15% don't know. This rises to 57% in Westport with a further 18% who don't know and among those stickered it is as high as 86% with a further 11% don't know.
- Among those who consider the home they owned to be at risk of future events 40% district wide, 28% in Westport and 23% of those stickered, feel their home can be adapted to create resilience for future events. And, 48% districtwide, 36% in Westport and 26% of those stickered consider it their responsibility to adapt their property. However, those who feel powerless to protect their home from future events consist of 54% of homeowners districtwide, 66% in Westport and 76% of those stickered. Furthermore, reflecting the need for guidance and leadership from the government agencies, 76% of homeowners districtwide, 78% of Westport residents and 76% of those stickered, think it would be good to have guidance on what to do to adapt their property.



Executive Summary

Preparing the Community for Future Events

- The findings relating to future risk indicate that there is more work to be done to prepare the community for future emergency events in terms of emergency planning, including evacuation plans, and having resources to guide and support those in the community.
- Across the District, 70% consider they will be supported well in a future emergency. Approximately three fifths have a plan as to where to go if they have to evacuate and have a grab bag; this drops to 49% among those who were stickered. For approximately one third of Buller District and Westport residents (34% and 36% respectively) and over two fifths (42%) of those stickered, evacuating to an evacuation centre is not considered easy, especially for those with a long-term health condition or a disability.



Summary of Key Findings



Summary of Key Findings

Impact of Extreme Weather Events

Both the July 2021 and February 2022 extreme weather events impacted most people living in the Buller District. The July 2021 had the most severe impact.

Within the district, the two events had most impact on those in Westport and, in particular, those in red or yellow stickered properties.

71% of Buller residents, 83% in Westport and 97% of those stickered consider themselves to have been impacted in the July 2021 event and 64%, 66% and 83% respectively, in the February 2022 event.

On this basis, most people in the Buller District, Westport and stickered properties consider themselves to have been impacted by both the July 2021 and February 2022 events but the extent people were affected varied between the two events.

Whilst 33% of Buller District residents, 45% of Westport and 90% of those stickered considered themselves to have been impacted 'a lot' by the July 2021 event, in February 2022, the proportion impacted 'a lot' reduced to 19% of Buller District residents, 18% of Westport and 27% of those stickered.

Those with a lower quality of life, experiencing stress and/or anxiety or feeling lonely and/or isolated, with physical and mental health issues and financial worries are more likely to have been impacted by the events.

In the exploratory qualitative research people impacted by the events described how they found their lives and work going from being organised and proactive to now being reactive and only managing to deal with day to day issues.



Summary of Key Findings

Quality of life/hauora

The research findings clearly indicate the extreme weather events continue to significantly impact people's quality of life, especially those who were living in stickered properties and, within this, homeowners struggling with home repairs or a rebuild.

The continued impact is increasing peoples level of stress and anxiety, and for some their sense of isolation and loneliness and this appears, in some instances, to be leading to changes in behaviour such as reduced physical exercise and putting on weight, increased alcohol, smoking and recreational drug use as well as gambling among other behavioural changes.

Quality of life/hauora is rated as at least good or higher by four fifths (82%) of Buller District residents.

However, when this picture is narrowed to just Westport residents we start to see a greater impact of the extreme weather events (77% rate their quality of life as at least good) and again, even more so, when we look at those who were in properties that were red or yellow stickered (61% rate it as at least good), with 19% rate their quality of life as poor or extremely poor.



Summary of Key Findings

How People are Coping

People who were in stickered properties are the least likely to be coping. A third of them state they are not coping and this level may be higher. This extended out also to those around them; their partners, children aged under 18, extended family/whanau and work colleagues.

Excluding those who responded not applicable or did not state an opinion, a third (33%) of those in stickered properties said their current state is to be coping 'not very' or 'not at all well'. And, approximately two fifths (39%) said the same of their spouse or partner, approximately a fifth (19%) said their children under 18 are coping 'not very' or 'not at all well' and this broadened to 28% of extended family/ whanau and 21% of workplace colleagues.

In general, approximately one seventh of those in the Buller District, and in Westport, said they are not coping very or at all well indicating these are, to some extent, district wide issues.

Those rating theirs and others ability to cope lower are demographically more likely to be female, Māori and those in one adult households. They also often have a lower quality of life and are experiencing higher levels of stress, anxiety, loneliness and isolation. Those experiencing stress and anxiety most or all of the time are also less likely to do physical exercise, likely to have put on weight, to drink more alcohol and smoke more tobacco.

In the exploratory qualitative research it was identified that at least some children are struggling (as are their parents and caregivers).

Some children are not able to articulate their problems, as a result this is translating into physical aggression as a way to deal with the stress of the situation. Some children are also exhibiting more anxiety based behaviours, although some of these are related to Covid too, this has led to, for example, some children becoming withdrawn or anxious and some not going to school.



Summary of Key Findings

Feelings of Stress/Anxiety and Loneliness/Isolation

These feelings, especially stress and anxiety, are all higher among those in stickered properties compared with those in Westport in general.

However, they are also higher in Westport compared to the wider Buller District.

Health Conditions & GP and Mental Health Service Accessibility

Approximately a fifth of Buller District (20%) and Westport (19%) residents have a long term health condition or disability that stops them from doing everyday things others can do.

This proportion rises to 24% among those who were in stickered properties.

These issues are more prevalent among those aged 70 and over.

Wait times to see GPs vary significantly between people.

It was identified in the exploratory qualitative research that there are significant issues with access to mental health services, including access to counsellors, psychologists and psychiatrists.

This issue is threefold, firstly knowing how to access mental health services, secondly having practitioners available on the Coast and, thirdly, being able to afford these services. As a result there are a number of people who have a need for mental health service support who are not receiving it. Some of these people have ongoing issues and others have issues brought about by their circumstances resulting from the extreme weather events.



Summary of Key Findings

Attitudes and Behaviours Relating to Events:

Sense of Community

Most feel there is a good sense of community where they live.

Of note, this is lower in Westport (82%) than in Buller District (85%) and lower again among those stickered (77%).

Connection to Culture and Spirituality

Among those responding, few feel a stronger connection to their culture or spirituality since the events.

However, Māori and other non-European ethnicities are among those most likely to feel more connected to their culture since the events.

Supporting Others to Recover

Most claim to have helped others in the community to recover.

Supporting others is most prevalent among those living in Westport (79%) and is lower among those in Buller District (72%) and those in stickered homes (65%).

Adapting to a New Way of Living

Some have adapted to a new way of living but there are still those who have not adapted for a range of reasons.

Among those who were living in stickered properties, 57% said they have adapted to a new way of living and 28% said they hadn't yet adapted.



Summary of Key Findings

Attitudes and Behaviours Relating to Events *continued*

Home Not Feeling the Same as It Used To

It is common for people to say their home feels different from how it used to feel.

It is most common among those who were stickered (61%) to say their home feels different but it is also evident among those in Westport (38%) and in the Buller District (28%). Please note, those who were stickered are included in the Westport and Buller samples too which, at least in part, explains this finding.

Family Life Back to Normal Routine

There is evidence of considerable disruption to normal routines continuing across the district, and especially for stickered home people.

Some 20% in the Buller District as a whole, 26% in Westport and 46% of those stickered feel their family's normal routine had not been re-established.

Red or Orange Weather Warning

Many across the district worry if there is a red or orange weather warning.

This level of worry is highest among those in stickered homes (82%) but is also common among those in Westport (69%) and in Buller District as a whole (59%).

Being Isolated or Cut off in a Major Event

Being isolated or cut off in a major event is a common worry across the district.

It is of most concern to those who were stickered (67%) as well as to Westport residents (57%) but also common among the wider Buller District population (47%).



Summary of Key Findings

Attitudes and Behaviours Relating to Events *continued*

Children are Anxious When it Rains

Many children are anxious when it rains.

This level of anxiety is highest among children in stickered homes (44%) but is also common among children in Westport (36%) and in Buller District as a whole (30%).

Children Struggling

There is evidence that people feel their children are struggling.

Evidence of children struggling applies across the district (14%) but most of all in Westport (19%) and especially among those stickered (32%).

The fact that a number of children are struggling was identified as an issue in the exploratory qualitative research. It was identified to primarily relate to the children's experience during the events and afterwards with the disruption to their normal routines and to schooling and, importantly also, due to the impact and ongoing impact of the events on themselves and their parents/caregivers and other important adults in these children's lives.

See Fewer People than I Used To

In all locations across the district, almost half see fewer people than they used to, most likely due to Covid.

Among those in stickered properties, 48% said they see fewer people than they used to and this level is similar in Buller District as a whole (47%) and in Westport (45%).

It appears Covid may have had the biggest impact in this respect given this reduction is evident across all geographical areas in the district.



Summary of Key Findings

WHO-5 Analysis

A WHO-5 score below 13 indicates poor wellbeing, of concern 47% of stickered people, 33% of Westport and 27% district wide rate themselves as having a score of below 13.

These people are more likely to be female (although males who are struggling are more reluctant to say), living in an urban area and in Westport Ward and to have been impacted a lot by the extreme weather events, particularly the July 2021 event. They are also likely to be homeowners without the financial means to repair their home.

Aligned with a lower WHO-5 score, these people typically also have a lower overall quality of life, are experiencing stress, anxiety, loneliness, isolation, worry about their financial situation and have physical and mental health issues, worry about Covid and have problems accessing physical and mental health services.

Since the events, they typically do less physical exercise, have put on weight, and some also smoke more. They are more likely to live with more extended whanau/ friends.

Type & Level of Issues Experienced

Financial and health related worries are common across the district and are greatest among those stickered.

43% of those people stickered have financial worries, 31% have physical and 24% mental health problems, 12% have problems accessing health services and 4% have problems accessing mental health services.

Those who have problems accessing health or mental health services are also more likely to have a lower quality of life and to feel lonely or isolated, be experiencing stress that has a negative impact or be feeling anxious. Those who worry about Covid are more likely to have a lower WHO-5 score and to be stressed or feeling anxious.

Those who were stickered are a little less likely than others in the district to worry about Covid, possibly because they have other more pressing issues they are dealing with.



Summary of Key Findings

Behaviours since the Events

Some people are doing less physical exercise (29 – 42%), putting on weight (25 – 27%) and drinking more alcohol (6 – 14%), smoking more (6 – 7%), taking more recreational drugs (2%) and gambling more (1 – 3%). Living with extended whanau/friends are more prevalent since the events.

These behaviours are more evident among those in stickered homes and also among some Māori and those renting their home at the time of the events.

Affordability of Living

Approximately 5 – 10% don't usually have enough money for each of the following: go to the doctor, buy clothes to keep warm, pay for electricity, buy the kind of food they like to eat, live in a house with only the people they want to live with, keep the house warm when it is cold, pay house and contents insurance, and pay rates.

Approximately 15 – 17% don't usually have enough money to see a counsellor or a psychologist.

Māori and those renting are often among those struggling the most to afford many of these services/ items.

Rising prices were identified to be a very real issue in the exploratory qualitative research, especially for those already struggling financially to afford necessities.

Items people most often go without are the kind of food they like to eat, clothing, seeing a counsellor or psychologist or a doctor and keeping the house warm when it's cold.

The people most frequently going without are more likely to have been impacted 'a lot' by the events, Māori and those renting.

Those who do not usually have enough money to afford living expenses are more likely to have a lower overall quality of life, lower WHO-5 scores, and to experience stress or feel anxious and feel lonely or isolated.



Summary of Key Findings

Support Networks

Supporting themselves (88% in Buller District, 84% in Westport and 81% among those in stickered properties) is the most common form of support people feel they received.

This is followed by support from a spouse/partner (69% in Buller District, 67% in Westport and 57% among those in stickered properties) and whānau/extended family (67% in Buller District and in Westport and 60% among those in stickered properties).

At a slightly lower level is support from the community (59% in Buller District, 57% in Westport and 56% among those in stickered properties) and workplaces (50% in Buller District, 55% in Westport and 39% among those in stickered properties).

Support agencies were found to provide support to 15 and 18% of Buller District and Westport residents, respectively, and to 28% of those who had been stickered.

Support from children under 18 was provided to approximately a fifth of people (22% in Buller District, 20% in Westport and 17% among those in stickered properties)

Just under a fifth received support through cultural (18% in Buller District and in Westport and 12% among those in stickered properties) and spiritual connections (17% in Buller District, 18% in Westport and 16% among those in stickered properties).



Summary of Key Findings

Areas Where Support Accessed

Those who had been stickered are significantly more likely to have accessed financial (59%) and housing support (26%), health (21%) and social services (22%) as well as to have used The Flood Recovery Community Hub and they are also more likely to have received support around insurance/from RAS.

In the exploratory qualitative research, people spoke highly of a number of support agencies and services and they clearly delivered significant help and support to the community for example, The Flood Recovery Community Hub and Navigators as well as RAS. It was the knowledge, skills and support that The Flood Recovery Community Hub and RAS and other support agencies and services offered that was so valuable for people.

Homeowners struggled to be project managers themselves and RAS provided good practical support and were helpful to people dealing with insurance issues. Having a connection to RAS meant that insurance companies typically moved faster to resolve issues.

It was identified in the exploratory qualitative research that there were a number of smaller community organisations and services which may not have been accessed broadly across the community but they were certainly of significant value to most of those who connected to them and used their services.

In terms of the support services meeting needs, it was found that there is a sizable minority who accessed services but whose needs were not met, in particular, financial (24 – 27%) and housing support (17 – 23%) and health services (9 – 20%) needs.

Those utilising support services typically have a lower quality of life and WHO-5 score and are also more likely to be experiencing stress, anxiety, loneliness and isolation.



Summary of Key Findings

Areas Where Support Still Needed

There is a sizable minority (most prevalent among those who were stickered) whose needs are still to be met, in particular, support with finance, housing and physical and mental health. 43% of those people stickered have financial worries, 31% have physical and 24% mental health problems, 12% have problems accessing health services and 4% have problems accessing mental health services.

Typically, especially among those stickered, mental health support (21%), help with managing house repairs/ insurance claims (19%), physical health support (17%), financial support (17%), feeling listened to and heard (17%), having someone to talk to about worries (13%) and finding somewhere suitable to live (10%) are the areas where people feel they still most need support.

Homelessness was identified in the exploratory qualitative research to be a very real concern for some across the district, either because they can't afford anywhere to live or because there isn't anywhere available to live.



Summary of Key Findings

Availability of Community Services

People across the District would like to have more community events (40%), a centre for youth (37%) and more community activities (35%) as well as more places to meet other people (26%), and also a Marae (19%).

Attitudes Towards Cultural and Community Hub Development Plan

The Cultural and Community Hub was described as a place for people to gather that offers support with wellbeing and education as well as access to social services and serves as an evacuation centre with showers, cooking facilities, toilets and will be a place for people to gather in emergencies.

There is a high level of support for the development of a Cultural and Community Hub with over four fifths of Buller District (82%) and Westport residents (80%) supporting the plan and 77% of those who were stickered.

10% of Buller District residents as a whole do not support the idea, this proportion is higher among those who were stickered at 14%. Some people 7 – 9% want more information to state an opinion.

Those who are unsupportive often claim the money could better be spent on flood protection, fixing problems and infrastructure, are concerned about the cost of the Cultural and Community Hub or don't consider it to be needed.



Summary of Key Findings

Attitudes Towards Communication and Engagement

The findings from among all Buller District residents as to the performance of district, regional and central government agencies' communication and engagement identify a shortfall in these agencies meeting requirements for many.

People are looking for guidance and leadership from these agencies around what can be done to resolve current issues and for future flood protection and what people can do to help themselves.

There is a strong need for definitive answers from the agencies about what is going to happen around flood protection so that people can make informed decisions.

The exploratory qualitative research identified that there is a significant opportunity for district, regional and central government agencies to improve their communication and to engage with residents.

Residents requested to be better informed and have greater insight and understanding of the issues and challenges around protecting their homes and the community against the impact of future extreme weather events.

In addition, there is a need to communicate the actions agencies will be taking to address these future risks.

Desired means of communication are wide ranging demonstrating that different types of media fulfil differing demographic needs. Preferred media use was also found in the qualitative research to vary according to the type of communication and engagement required.

Desired means of communication commonly included newspapers and online news, social media, especially Facebook, local radio stations, agency websites, community meetings and the Buller Flood Recovery Hub.



Summary of Key Findings

Quality of Home

Most are satisfied with the quality of their home, although those who were stickered expressed the least satisfaction.

12% of those who were stickered expressed dissatisfaction with the quality of their home.

The reasons for dissatisfaction related to warmth, moisture levels, weathertightness, heating and insulation issues.

Some who had to move out of their homes due to the flooding events, are also still living in a caravan, sleepout or backpackers.

Among those who were stickered, there is also dissatisfaction around the fact that their home they were living in hasn't yet been repaired.

Those dissatisfied with the quality of their home are more likely to have a lower overall quality of life, lower WHO-5 score and to experience stress or to feel anxious and to feel lonely or isolated.

Access to Transport

Most are satisfied with their access to transport to daily activities.

The most common reasons for dissatisfaction are the lack of access to public transport and the cost of transport.



Summary of Key Findings

Home Ownership at the Time of the Extreme Weather Events

At the time of the extreme weather events, over three quarters of participants owned their home.

Homeowners' Experience of Events

The July 2021 event, more so than the February 2022 event, had the greatest impact on homeowners in terms of their home being stickered, having to move out and losing irreplaceable personal belongings.

90% of stickered homeowners had to move out of their home in either the July 2021 or February 2022 events.

88% of stickered homeowners lost irreplaceable personal belongings.

Among stickered homeowners who had to move out, 66% are living back in their homes but not all have repairs completed as only 50% of stickered homeowners who had to move out have had repairs completed.

Among stickered homeowners who have not had repairs completed, 75% plan to complete the repairs but only 59% have the financial means to repair their home and 23% don't know.

At the time of the events, 94% of homeowners who were stickered had house insurance and 72% had sufficient contents insurance.

Experience of Rebuild or Repair for Homeowners

Few stickered homeowners who had to move for repairs or a rebuild described the experience as 'very easy' (7%). More than half (55%) described it as 'not at all' (24%) or 'not very easy' (31%). The reasons revolved primarily around dealing with the insurance company and the length of the process/delays as well as repair and rebuild timeframe issues and access to/ a lack of tradespeople and materials and some workmanship issues.



Summary of Key Findings

Finding somewhere else to live was hard for 42% of stickered homeowners who moved out of their home with a lack of options or suitable options and having pets being the primary issues.

Among homeowners who were stickered and had moved out of their home, being able to afford somewhere else to live was an issue for 29%.

Among those living in TAS accommodation this was not always easy with issues primarily revolving around quality and suitability. Some people have received bills that they were not expecting and did not have the funds to pay and this created a lot of anxiety.

House and Contents Insurance

Over 90% of homeowners have house insurance and over two thirds have sufficient contents insurance.

House insurance premiums have increased for almost two thirds of homeowners in the last year; 60% in Buller District, 63% in Westport and 64% of those stickered have experienced an increase.

The claim excess has increased for 28% in Buller District, 33% in Westport and 38% of those in stickered properties.

Of note, a sizable portion don't know if insurance premiums or claim excesses have increased or not.



Summary of Key Findings

Renters' Experience of Events

Over 60% of those people renting had a private landlord at the time of the events and approximately 10% a local council, housing trust, Housing NZ or other social housing provider home. Over one fifth don't know or state the nature of the provider.

As with homeowners it was the first, July 2021, event that impacted renters the most in terms of their home being stickered, having to move out and losing irreplaceable personal belongings.

96% of stickered renters had to move out of their home in either the July 2021 or February 2022 events.

86% of stickered renters lost irreplaceable personal belongings.

Among those who were stickered and had moved out of their rented home, over two fifths (44%) are living back in their home. A third are waiting to move back (32%) and a quarter (24%) moved permanently to another home.

Among those who were stickered and renting and who have moved back or are waiting to move back into their home, 67% have had the repairs completed and 29% haven't but there are plans to repair their home.

Among those renting who had to move home, finding a rental property was typically difficult primarily due to nothing or nothing suitable being available.

Knowing when they could move back was also difficult for most.

Living in TAS accommodation was difficult for many living in this type of accommodation primarily due to the lack or type of facilities available.

Among those renting who were stickered 38% had sufficient contents insurance at the time.

Across in Buller District, it was identified that 27% of renters have sufficient contents insurance.



Summary of Key Findings

Responsibility for Protecting the Community from Future Events

There are concerns about future events and the perceived lack of action by District, Regional and Central Government agencies to address their potential impact. Across the Buller District, 81% consider it to be the District Council's responsibility to protect the community from future events, 79% the Regional Council's and 69% Central Government's and 45% the community's responsibility although among those who were stickered, displaying their sense of powerlessness and the need for the Councils/ Government to address the issues, this dropped to 19%.

People are looking for guidance and leadership from the District, Regional and Central Government around what can be done to resolve current flooding issues in the district. Nearly all homeowners who feel their home maybe at risk of future events (88% - 95%) agreed that it would be good to have answers as to what is happening with flood protection measures.

In the exploratory qualitative research, many pinned the solution to the future problem on the Council building a flood wall and/or dredging the river. With this not happening they viewed the Council as not fulfilling their duties and putting the community at risk unnecessarily. Many people consider the Council to have the ability and want the Council to fix the flood risk problem.

There is a strong need for definitive answers from government agencies about what action will be taken around flood protection for the community, this will also enable people to make informed decisions about their properties.



Summary of Key Findings

Responsibility for Protecting People's Property from Future Events

In relation to people's homes and future events, across the District, 48% of homeowners consider there may be a risk to their home and a further 15% don't know. This rises to 57% in Westport with a further 18% who don't know and among those stickered it is as high as 86% with a further 11% don't know.

Homeowners of stickered properties are more likely than renters to consider there to be future risk to their home.

Peoples stress and anxiety about the future primarily related to their home being flooded or impacted so that they lose personal belongings, not being able to live in their home nor find or afford somewhere else to live.

Also of concern to homeowners is the impact of the situation on their ability to sell their home and its value. Some, especially those who are paying large mortgages (exacerbated by the reduced value of their property, higher interest rates, increased insurance premiums and claim excesses). A quarter question whether they would be best to walk away from their home but to where? These findings indicate there are significant issues that exist at many levels.

With repairs and rebuilds where there has been no increase in floor height, some people wish they had known before the repair/rebuild to raise their floor level. Although, having the funds available to do so is also an issue.



Summary of Key Findings

Responsibility for protecting homes, among homeowners, is seen to be a shared responsibility primarily between the District and Regional Councils, Central Government and property owners. Across the Buller District, 68% consider it to be the District Council's responsibility to protect people properties from future events, 67% the Regional Council's and 51% Central Government's. It is considered the homeowners responsibility by 67% of homeowners districtwide but this falls to 40% among those stickered, furthermore, those stickered also consider there to be higher levels of government agency responsibility. This is at least in part because many currently do not know what they can do to protect their property.

Some of those with stickered properties often feel powerless to take any useful action that will protect their property or don't have the resources to act. Others consider it more of a joint responsibility between the agencies and homeowners.

Among those who consider the home they owned to be at risk of future events 40% district wide, 28% in Westport and 23% of those stickered, feel their home can be adapted to create resilience for future events. And, 48% districtwide, 36% in Westport and 26% of those stickered consider it their responsibility to adapt their property.

However, those who feel powerless to protect their home from future events consist of 54% of homeowners districtwide, 66% in Westport and 76% of those stickered.

And furthermore, reflecting the need for guidance and leadership from the government agencies, 76% of homeowners districtwide, 78% of Westport residents and 76% of those stickered think it would be good to have guidance on what to do to adapt their property.



Summary of Key Findings

Resilience in Future Events

Nearly all have access to a mobile phone.

Access to a computer is also high but lower among those who were stickered (75%).

Approximately three fifths have a plan as to where to go if they have to evacuate and have a grab bag. Having somewhere to go is lower for those who were stickered (49%).

Approximately 70% of residents in the district have any pets, this is lower among those who were stickered (59%), and of these with pets, approximately 70% have a plan for what they will do with pets if they have to evacuate.

It was identified in the exploratory qualitative research that some people are fearful of a significant earthquake whilst others don't have the current mental capacity to think about preparing for a significant earthquake.

Ease of Evacuating to an Evacuation Centre

Just over half consider it to be easy to evacuate to an evacuation centre but for approximately a third of Buller District and Westport residents (34% and 36%) and over two fifths (42%) of those stickered evacuating to an evacuation centre is not considered easy, particularly by those who have a long term health condition or disability and those with a lower quality of life rating.

Other reasons given for it not being easy primarily related to blocked roads, having pets/animals, being with others/crowds and having children.



Summary of Key Findings

Expected Level of Support in Future Emergency

Across the district 70% consider they will be supported well in a future emergency but this reduces to 65% among those stickered.

Just over a fifth thought they won't be well supported (21%) and this increases to over a quarter (26%) among those stickered with a further just under 10% not knowing.

The support needed spans across a number of areas including knowing what to do, where to go, how to get information and there being an evacuation plan as well as needing help with evacuating, having somewhere suitable to evacuate to and to stay, financial support, psychological/mental health support and topical for many, the need for flood prevention work.



Main Findings



Impact of Extreme Weather Events

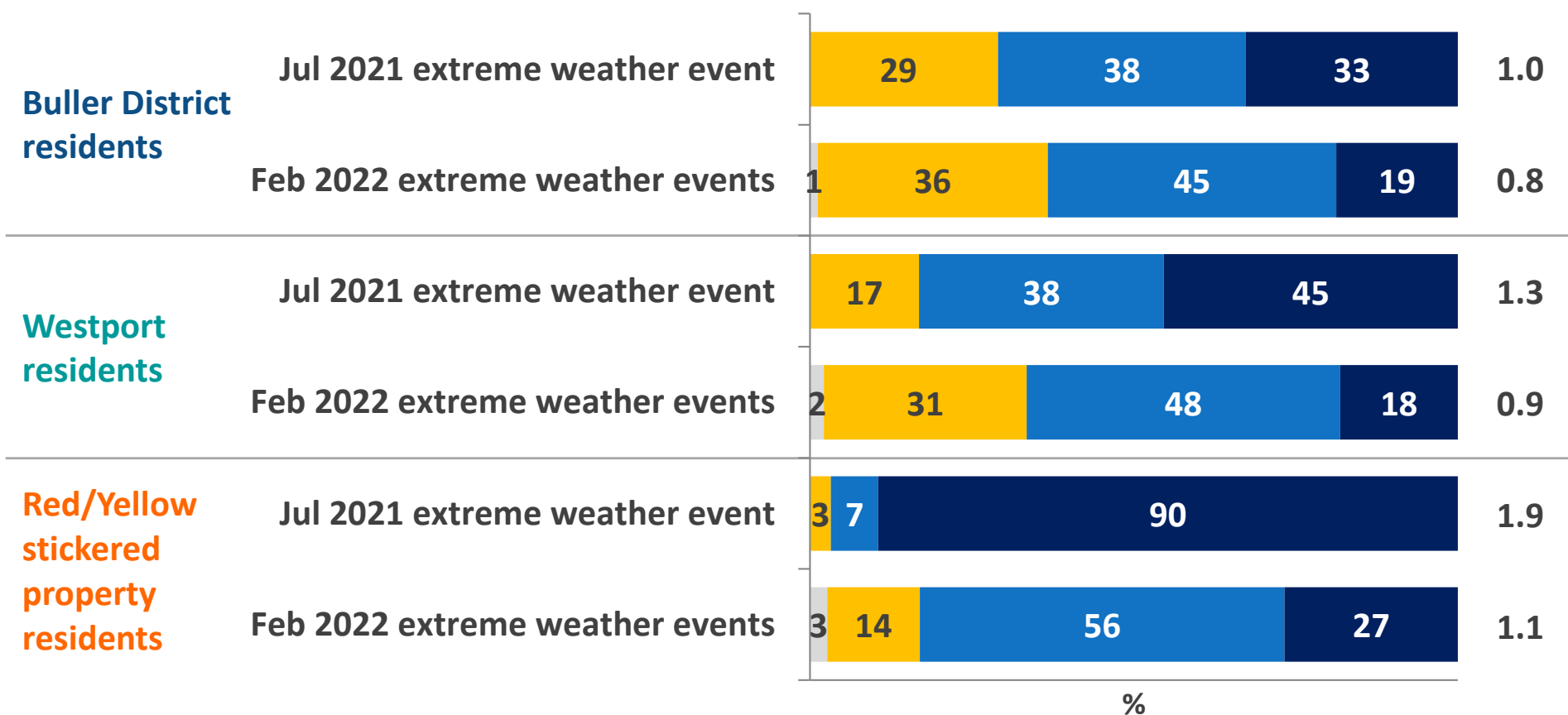


Impact of Extreme Weather Events

Q: To what extent did each of these events impact you personally?

■ Not stated ■ Didn't impact me (0) ■ Impacted me a little (1) ■ Impacted me a lot (2)

Mean



Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

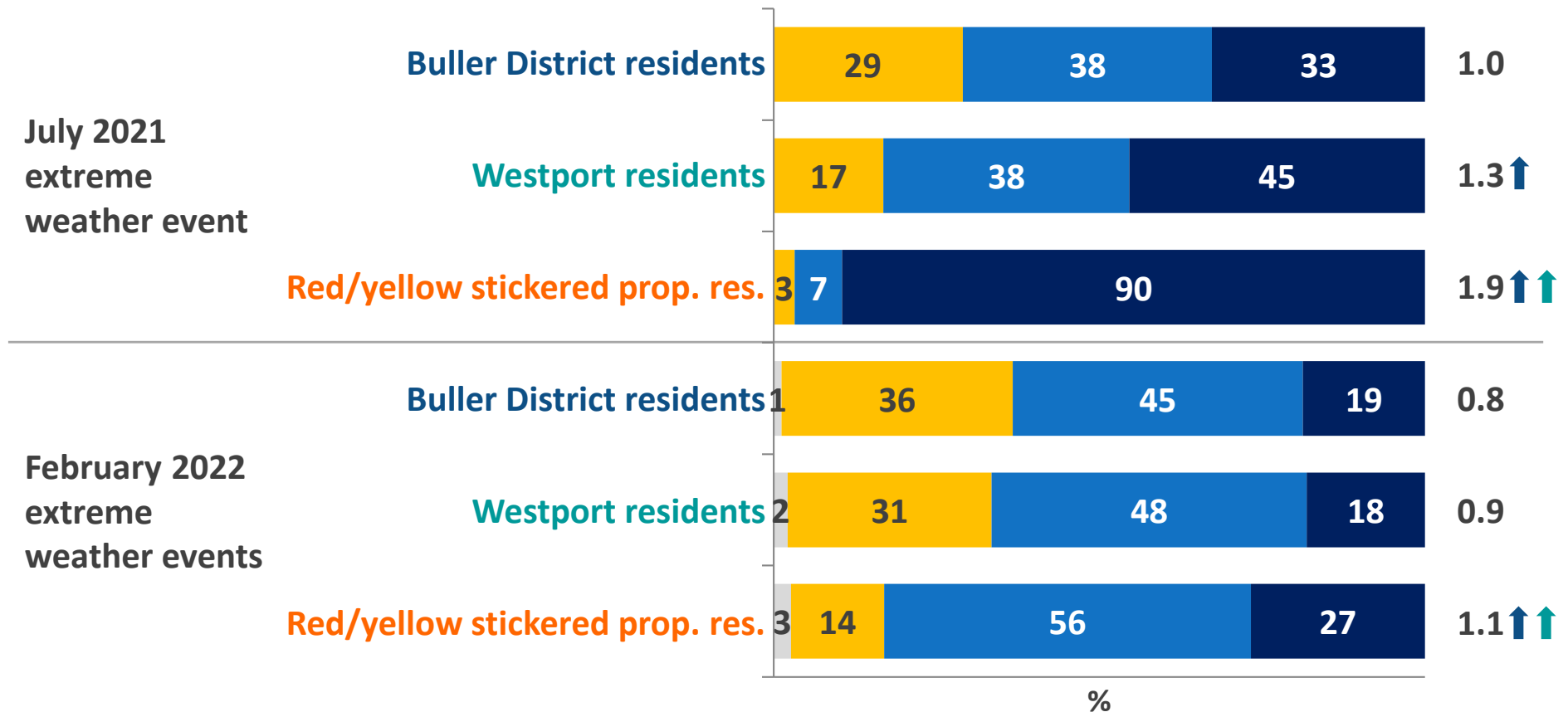


Impact of Each Extreme Weather Event by Location

Q: To what extent did each of these events impact you personally?

■ Not stated ■ Didn't impact me (0) ■ Impacted me a little (1) ■ Impacted me a lot (2)

Mean



Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
↑ Significantly higher than Westport
↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



Impact of the Events: Sub-Group Differences

Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties who rated the impact of both the July 2021 and the February 2022 extreme weather events higher were:

- Buller District: aged 30 – 49 years; Westport residents: aged 50 – 69
- More likely to have lower overall quality of life ratings
- More likely to have experienced stress that had a negative impact or felt anxious and felt lonely or isolated over the last 12 months

Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties who rated the impact of the July 2021 extreme weather event higher were:

- In an urban area
- In Westport Ward
- Buller District residents and Westport residents: more likely to have lower WHO-5 scores

Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties impacted a lot by the July 2021 extreme event were more likely to:

- Worry about their financial situation
- Have problems with their physical health
- Buller District and Westport residents: Have problems with their mental health
- Westport residents: Do less physical exercise

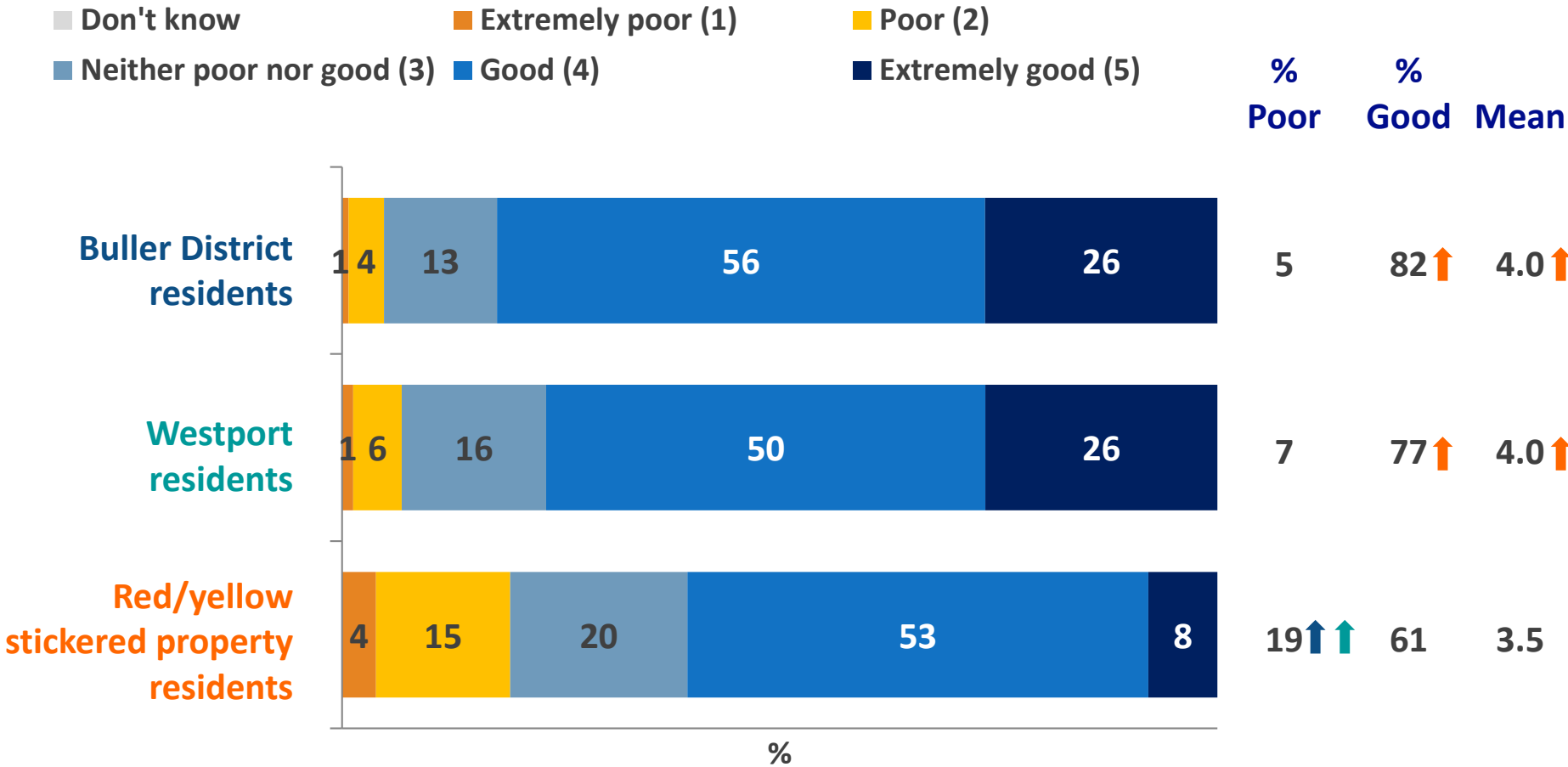


Overall Quality of Life



Overall Quality of Life

Q: Would you say, at present, your overall quality of life/hauora is?



Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
 ↑ Significantly higher than Westport
 ↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



Overall Quality of Life: Sub-Group Differences

Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties who rated their quality of life/hauora lower were:

- In Westport Ward rather than in Seddon or Inangahua Wards
- Impacted a lot by the extreme weather events
- Homeowners who rate their experience with the repair or rebuild of their home not at all easy
- In one adult households
- More likely to have experienced stress that had a negative impact or felt anxious and felt lonely or isolated over the last 12 months
- More likely to have lower WHO-5 ratings
- More likely to do less physical exercise and smoke more tobacco

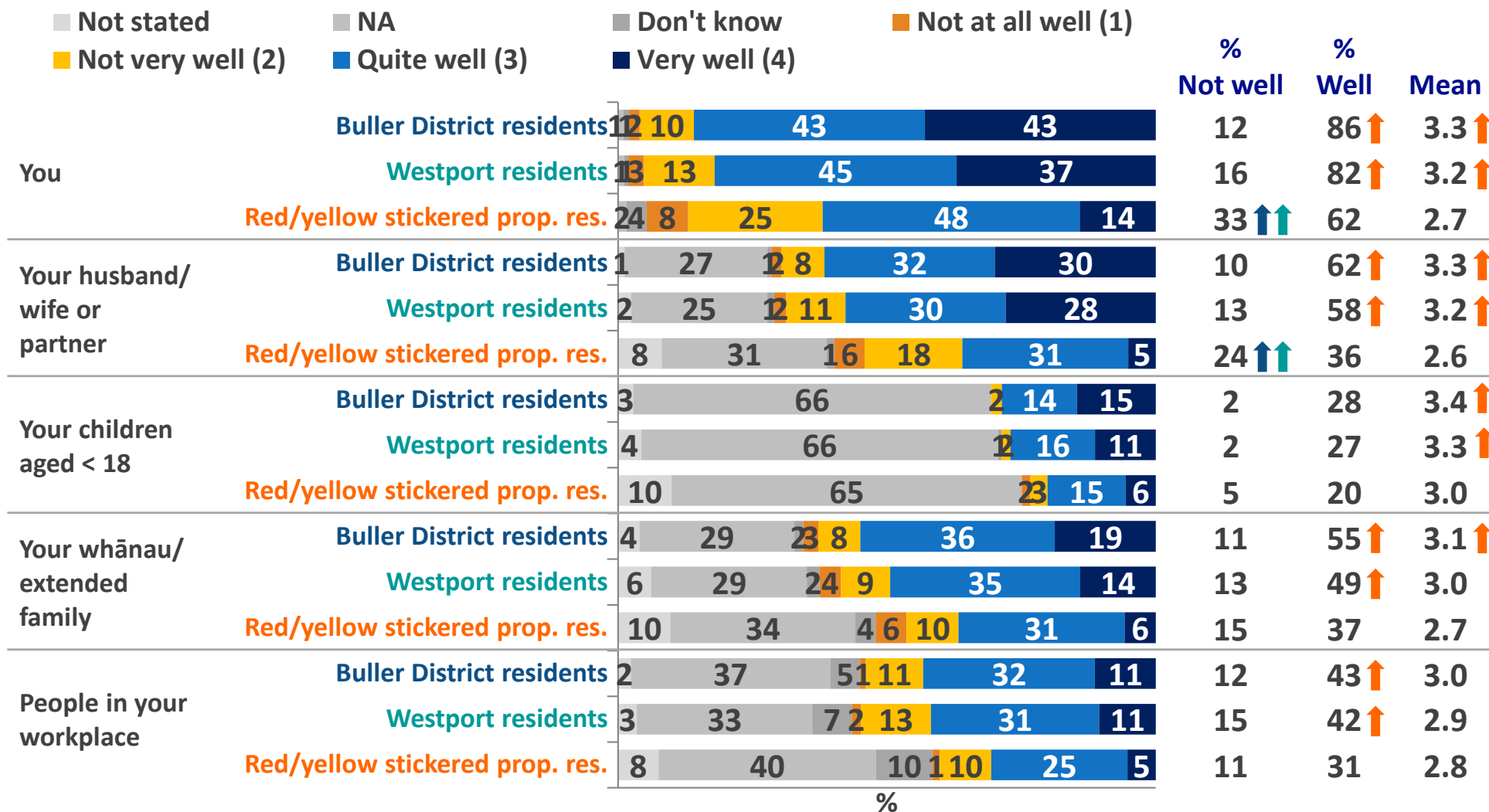


How Well People are Coping



How Well People are Coping

Q: At present, how well would you say each of the following people are coping?



Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) /
Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

62

223

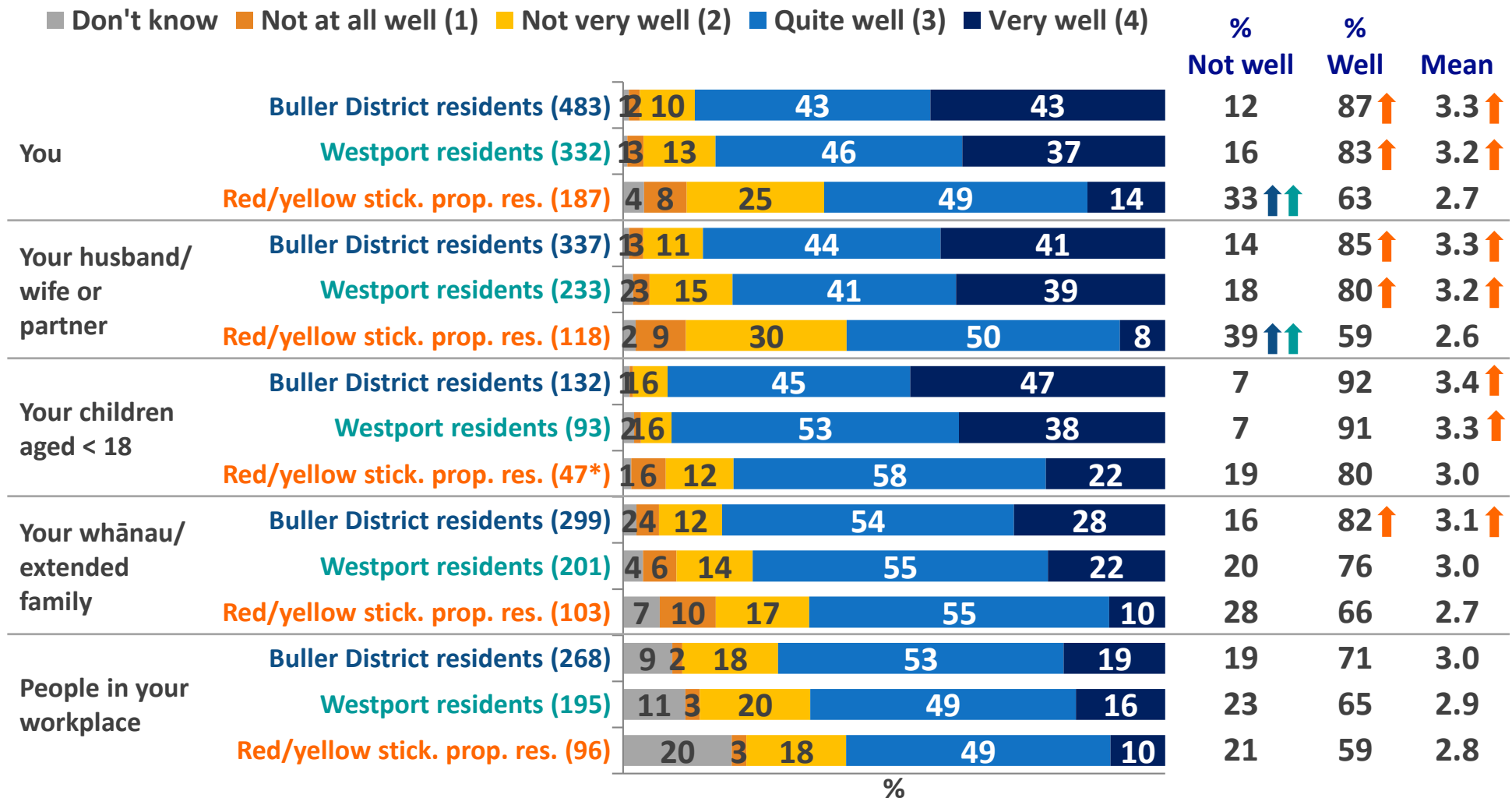
↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
↑ Significantly higher than Westport
↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



How Well People are Coping

But excluding those responding not applicable or not stating

Q: At present, how well would you say each of the following people are coping?



Total sample: Buller District residents / Westport residents / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered, excl. NA/not stated – refer to ()

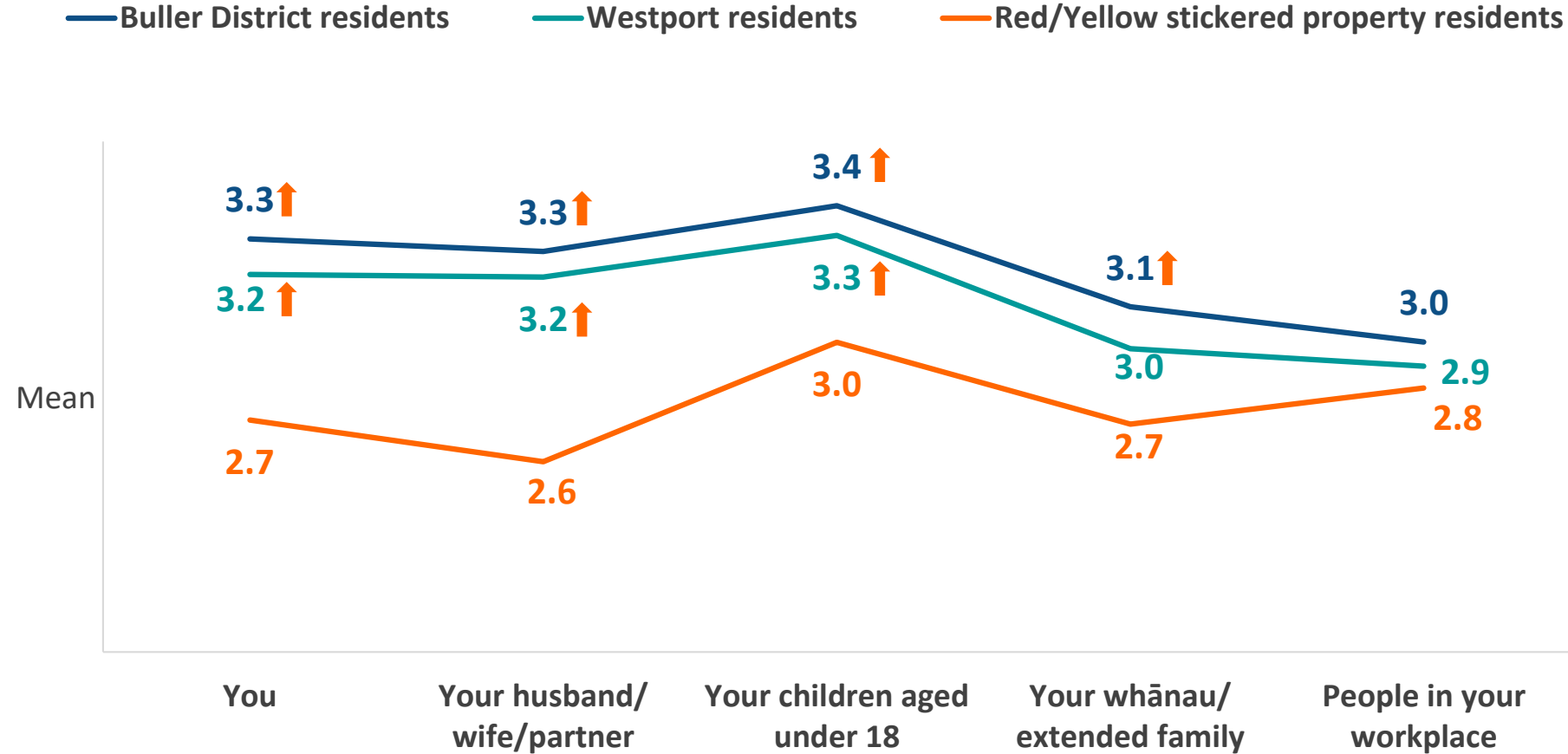
*Small sample size – results indicative only

↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
↑ Significantly higher than Westport
↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



How Well People are Coping – Mean Score

Q: At present, how well would you say each of the following people are coping?



Scale: Not at all well = 1, Not very well = 2, Quite well = 3, Very well = 4

Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) /
Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
↑ Significantly higher than Westport
↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



How Well People are Coping: Sub-Group Differences

Among those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties:

Those who rated their own level of coping lower were:

- Female
- Impacted a lot by both the July 2021 and February 2022 extreme weather events
- In one adult households

Those who rated their husband/wife/partner's level of coping lower were:

- Impacted a lot by both the July 2021 and February 2022 extreme weather events

Those who rated their children aged under 18's level of coping lower were:

- Female
- Buller District residents and Westport residents: impacted a lot by one of the extreme events

Those who rated their whānau/extended family's level of coping lower were:

- In Westport ward
- Impacted a lot by the July 2021 extreme weather event

Those who rated people in their workplace's level of coping lower were:

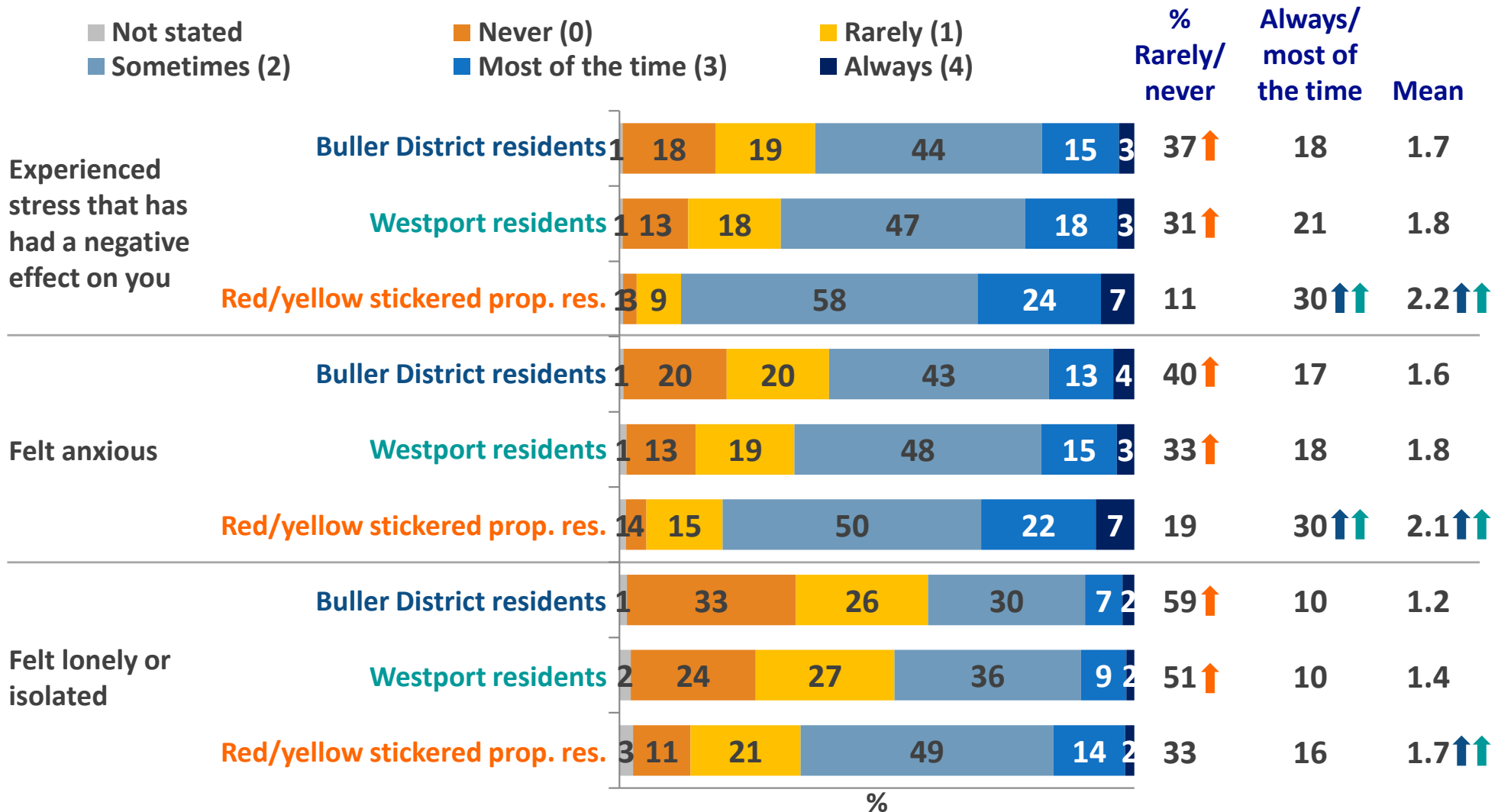
- In an urban area
- Buller District residents and Westport residents: impacted a lot by the July 2021 extreme event

Those who rated their own or others' level of coping lower were more likely to have lower overall quality of life ratings, lower WHO-5 scores and were more likely to have experienced stress that had a negative impact or felt anxious and felt lonely or isolated over the last 12 months



Feelings of Stress/Anxiety & Loneliness/Isolation

Q: Over the past 12 months how often, if ever, have you...?



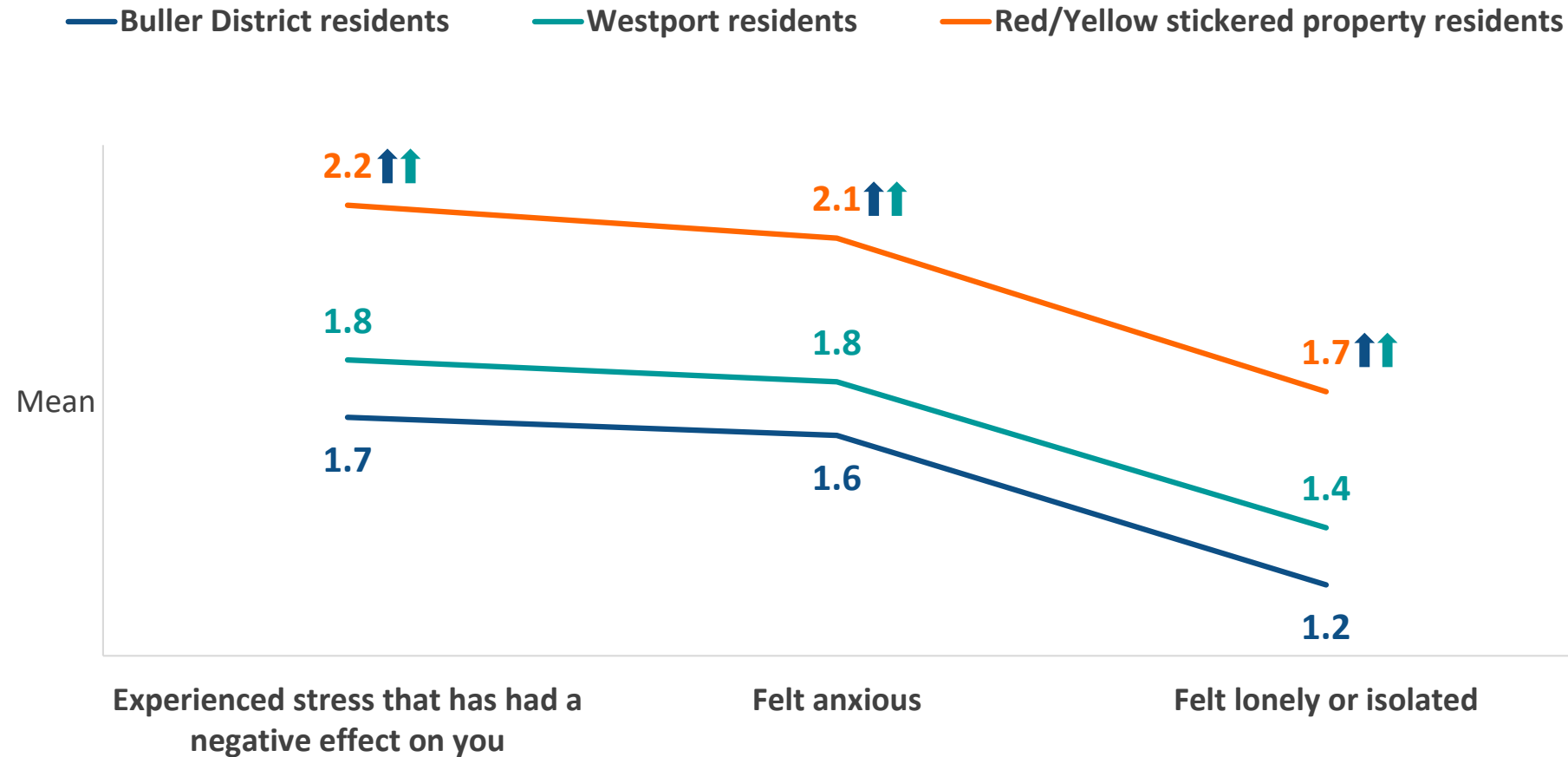
Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
↑ Significantly higher than Westport
↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



Feelings of Stress/Anxiety & Loneliness/Isolation

Q: Over the past 12 months how often, if ever, have you...?



Scale: Never = 0, Rarely = 1, Sometimes = 2, Most of the time = 3, Always = 4

Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
↑ Significantly higher than Westport
↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



Feelings of Stress/Anxiety & Loneliness/Isolation: Sub-Group Differences

Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties more likely to have experienced stress that had a negative impact or felt anxious and felt lonely or isolated over the last 12 months were:

- Female
- Buller District residents: aged 15 – 49; Westport residents: aged 30 – 49
- Buller District residents and Westport residents: Māori
- Buller District residents: renting at the time of the events
- In an urban area
- In Westport Ward
- Impacted a lot by the extreme weather events
- Westport residents: only one adult in the household
- More likely to have lower overall quality of life ratings and WHO-5 scores

Westport people in one adult households were more likely to have felt lonely or isolated in the last 12 months, as were stickered property residents with no children under 18 in the household.

Buller District and Westport residents who experienced stress that had a negative impact or felt anxious always or most of the time in the last 12 months were more likely since the events to:

- Do less physical exercise
- Have put on weight
- Drink more alcohol
- Smoke more tobacco

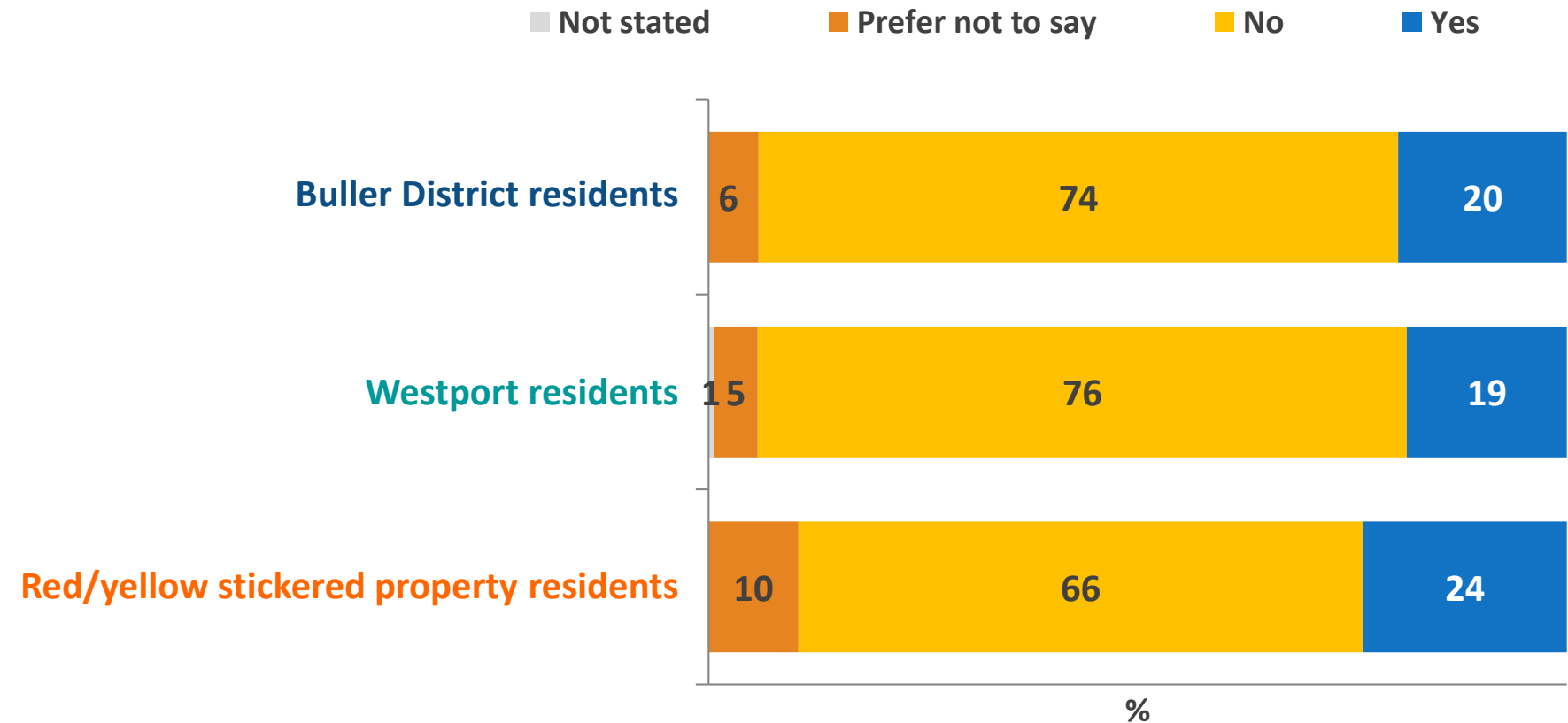


Health Conditions & GP Accessibility



Long Term Health Condition/Disability

Q: Do you have a long term health condition or disability (lasting 6 months or more) that stops you from doing everyday things other people can do?



Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)



Long Term Health Condition/Disability: Sub-Group Differences

Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties more likely to have a long term health condition or disability were:

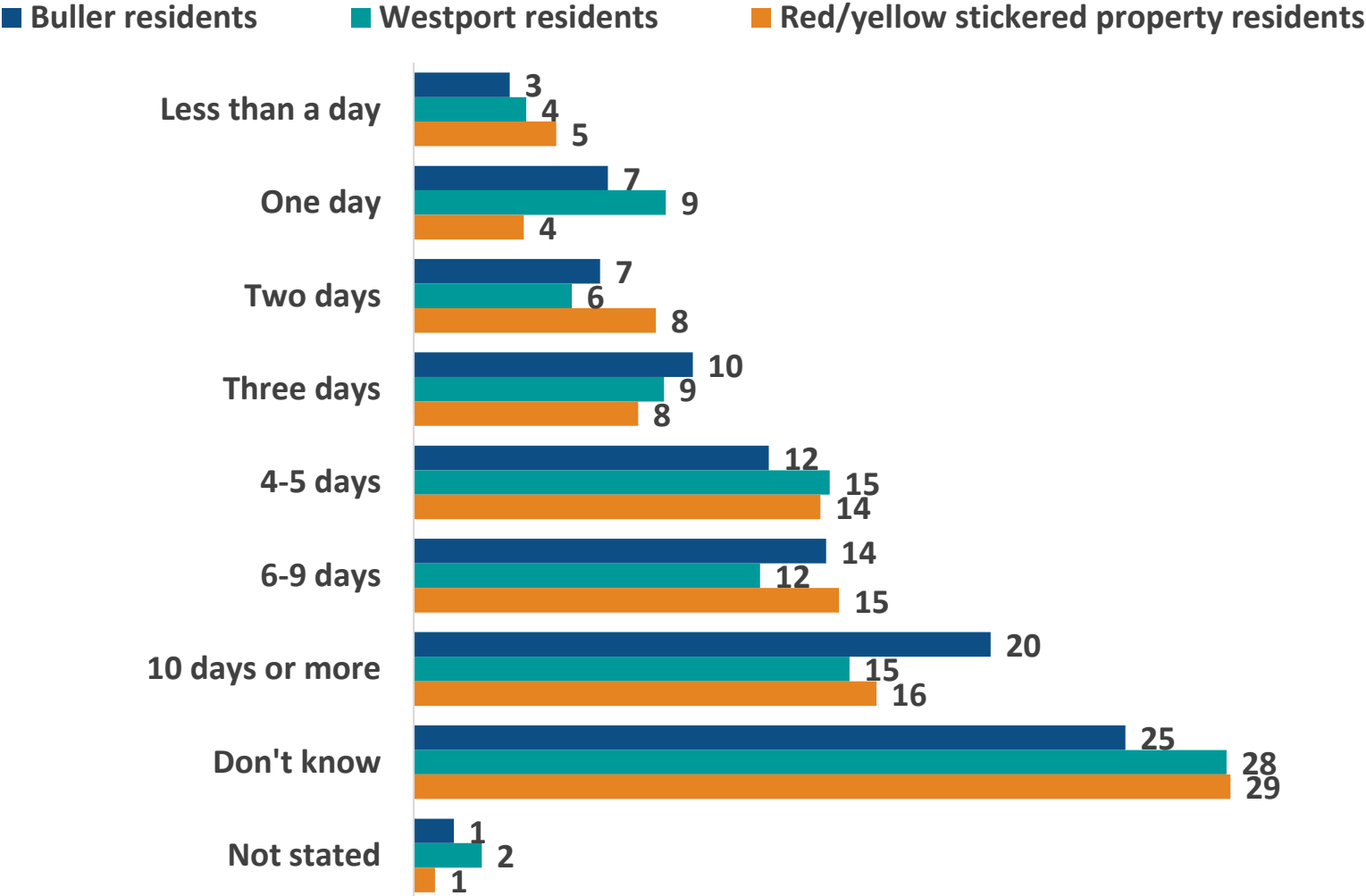
- Aged 70+
- Retired
- Not in paid employment/seeking employment/beneficiary
- Have only one adult in the household
- Have no children under 18 in the household
- More likely to have lower overall quality of life ratings and WHO-5 scores.

Stickered property residents with a long term health condition or disability were more likely to have felt lonely or isolated always or most of the time in the last 12 months.



Wait Time to See GP

Q: How long do you currently wait to see your GP for a non-urgent appointment?



Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)



Wait Time to See GP: Sub-Group Differences

Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties more likely to wait 10 days or more to see their GP for a non-urgent appointment:

- Buller District residents and Westport residents: aged 50 – 69

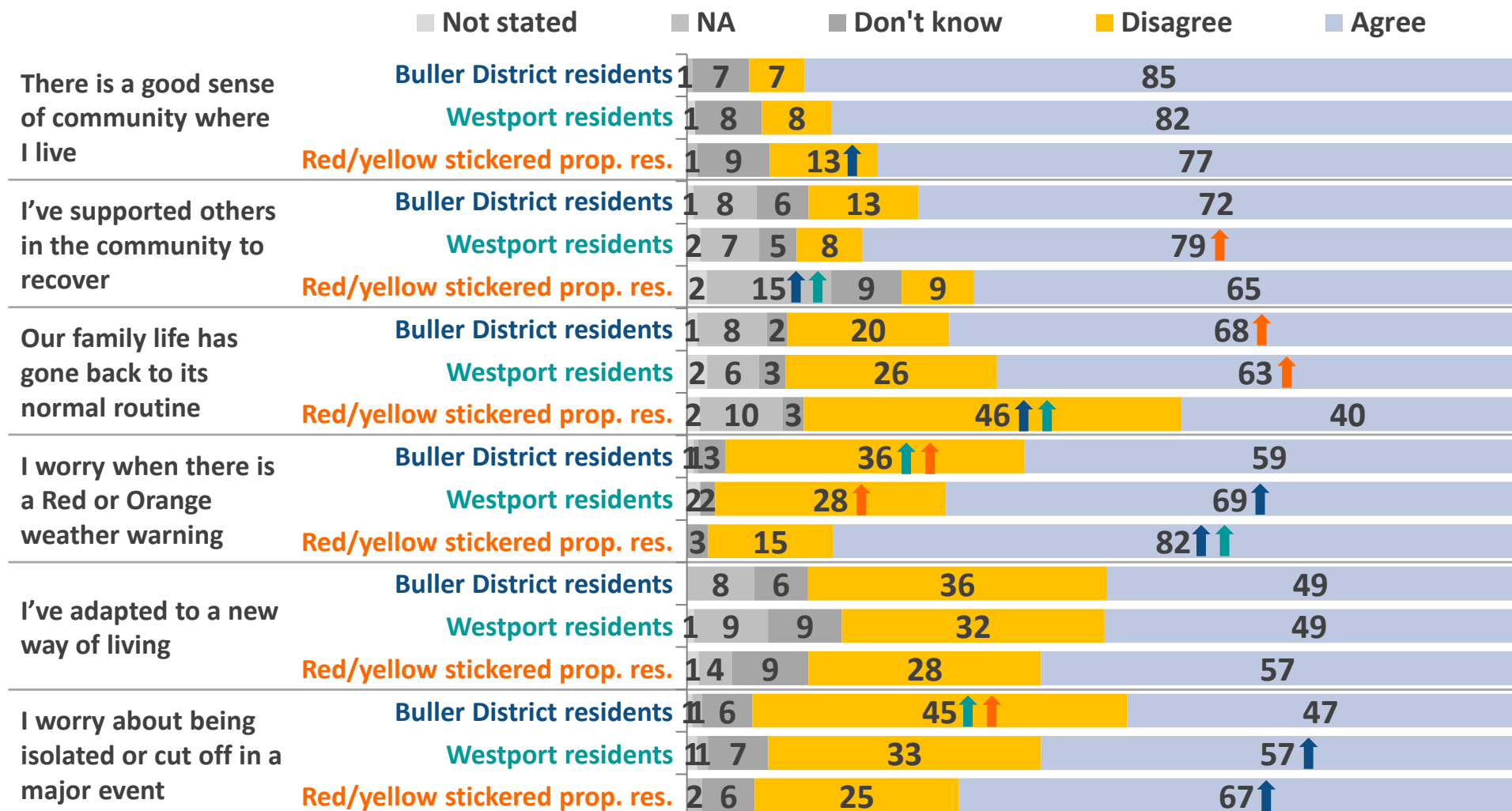


Attitudes and Behaviours Relating to Events



Attitudes & Behaviours Relating to Events

Q: Since the events, which of the following do you agree or disagree with?



%

Continued on next slide

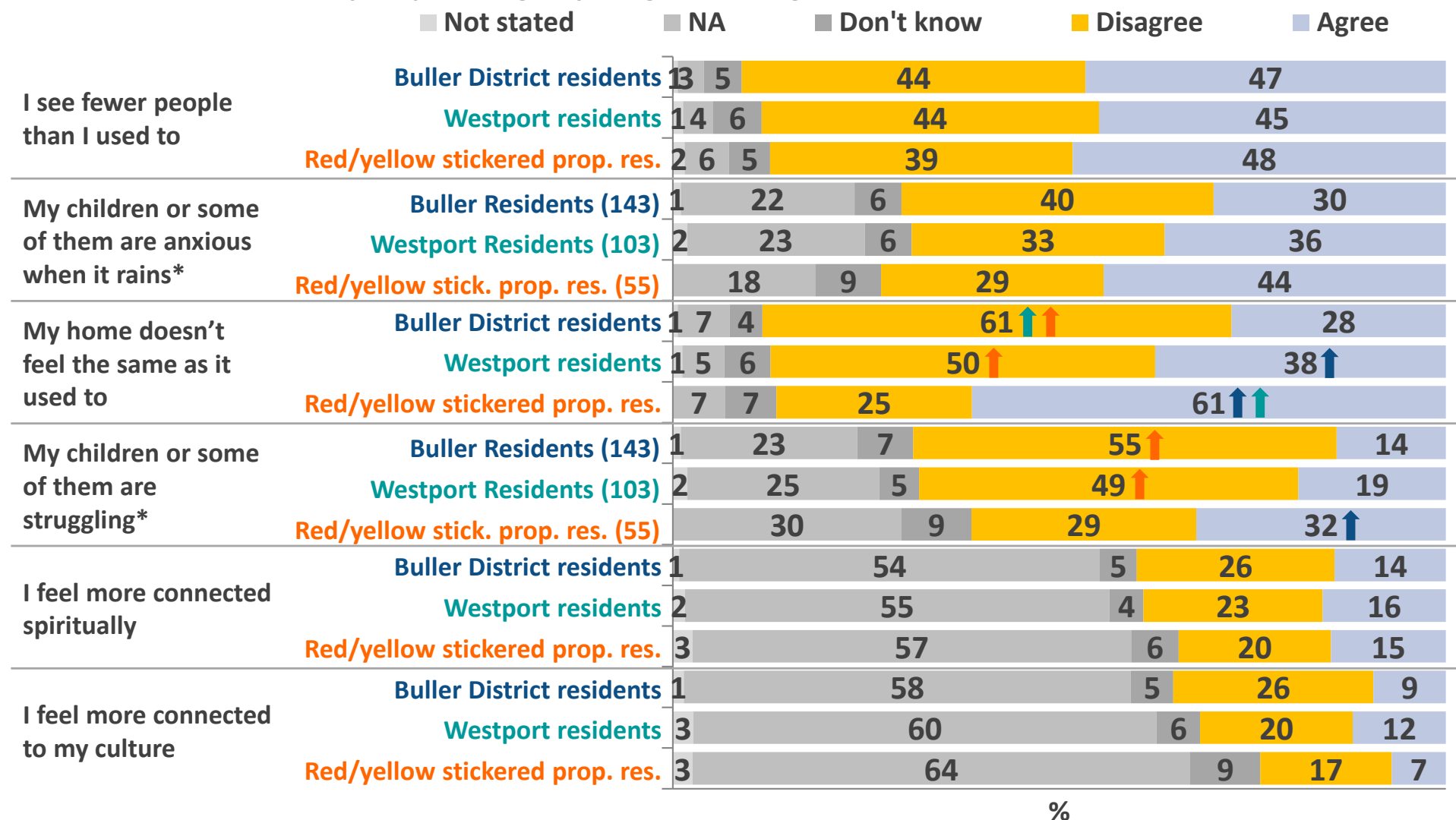
Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
↑ Significantly higher than Westport
↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



Attitudes & Behaviours Relating to Events cont.

Q: Since the events, which of the following do you agree or disagree with?



Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

* Those with children under 18 in the household – refer to ()

76

237

↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
 ↑ Significantly higher than Westport
 ↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



Attitudes & Behaviours Relating to the Events: Sub-Group Differences

Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties more likely to agree:

I worry when there is a red or orange weather warning:

- Female
- In Westport Ward
- Impacted a lot by the extreme weather events

I worry about being isolated or cut off in a major event:

- Female
- Buller District residents and Westport residents: in an urban area
- In Westport Ward
- Impacted a lot by the extreme weather events

My home doesn't feel the same as it used to:

- In an urban area
- In Westport Ward
- Impacted a lot by the extreme weather events

Continued on next slide



Attitudes & Behaviours Relating to the Events: Sub-Group Differences continued

I've supported others in the community to recover:

- In Westport Ward

I feel more connected to my culture:

- Māori and other non-European ethnicities

Our family life has gone back to its normal routine:

- Buller District residents: those with two adults in the household

Those who agree *I worry about being isolated or cut off in a major event, I see fewer people than I used to, My home doesn't feel the same as it used to, My children or some of them are anxious when it rains and My children or some of them are struggling* or disagree *There is a good sense of community where I live and Our family life has gone back to its normal routine* are more likely to have lower overall quality of life ratings and WHO-5 scores.

Buller District residents who disagree *I feel more connected spiritually*, and Westport and stickered property residents who disagree *I feel more connected to my culture and I feel more connected spiritually* are more likely to have lower overall quality of life ratings.

Buller District residents and Westport residents who agree *I worry when there is a red or orange weather warning, I worry about being isolated or cut off in a major event, I've adapted to a new way of living, I see fewer people than I used to and My home doesn't feel the same as it used to* or disagree *Our family life has gone back to its normal routine* are also more likely to have experienced stress that had a negative impact or felt anxious and felt lonely or isolated in the last 12 months.

Continued on next slide



WHO-5 Analysis



Interpretation of the WHO-5

- **Rating**
 - Each of five items making up the WHO-5 score is rated on a 6-point Likert scale from 0 (= not present) to 5 (= constantly present).
- **Interpretation**
 - The raw score is obtained by adding the figures in the boxes. The score range is from 0 to 25.
 - A score below 13 indicates poor wellbeing and is an indication for testing for depression under ICD-10.
- **Monitoring change**
 - In order to monitor possible changes in wellbeing, the percentage score is used. The percentage value is obtained by multiplying the score by 4.
 - A 10% difference indicates a significant change.

Note: the model is usually applied to an individual rather than to a population but it has also been used for population based studies such as this evaluation.



WHO-5 Score: Feelings Over the Last Two Weeks

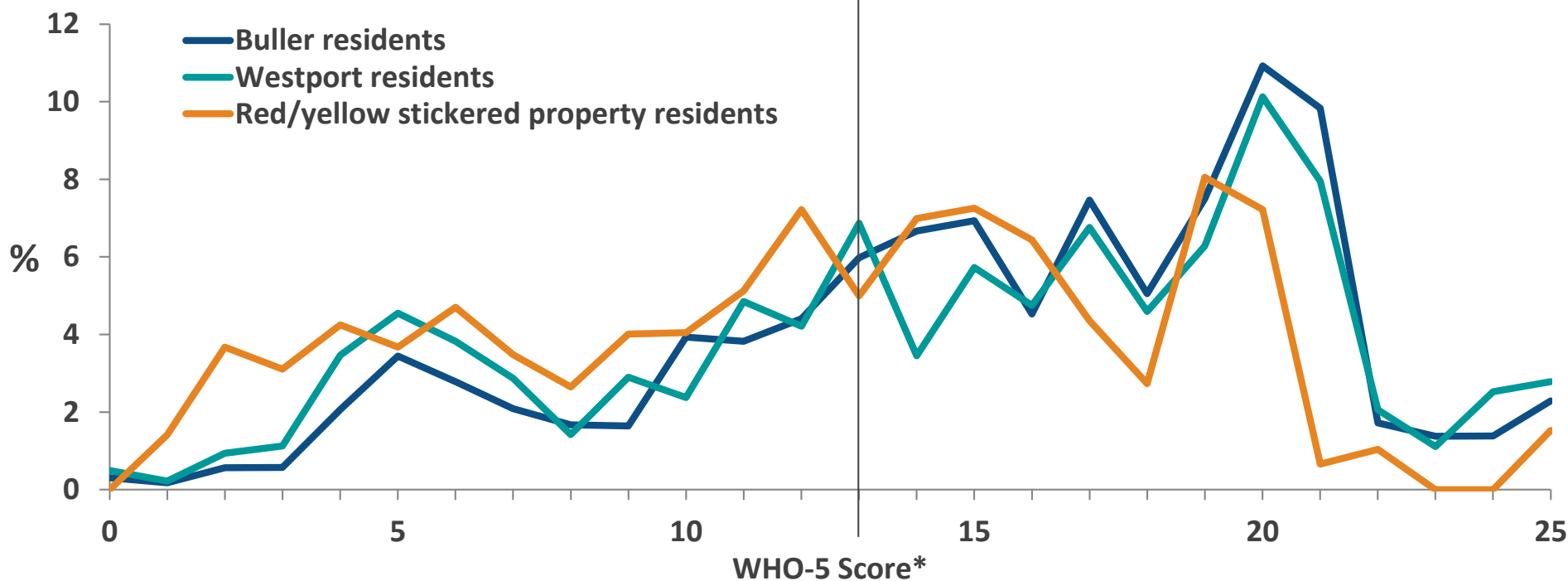
Q: Please indicate for each of the five statements which is closest to how you have been feeling over the last two weeks?

WHO-5 Score below 13

Buller District residents	27%
Westport residents	33%
Red/Yellow stickered property residents	47% ↑↑

WHO-5 Score 13 or above

Buller District residents	72% ↑
Westport residents	65% ↑
Red/Yellow stickered property residents	51%



Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

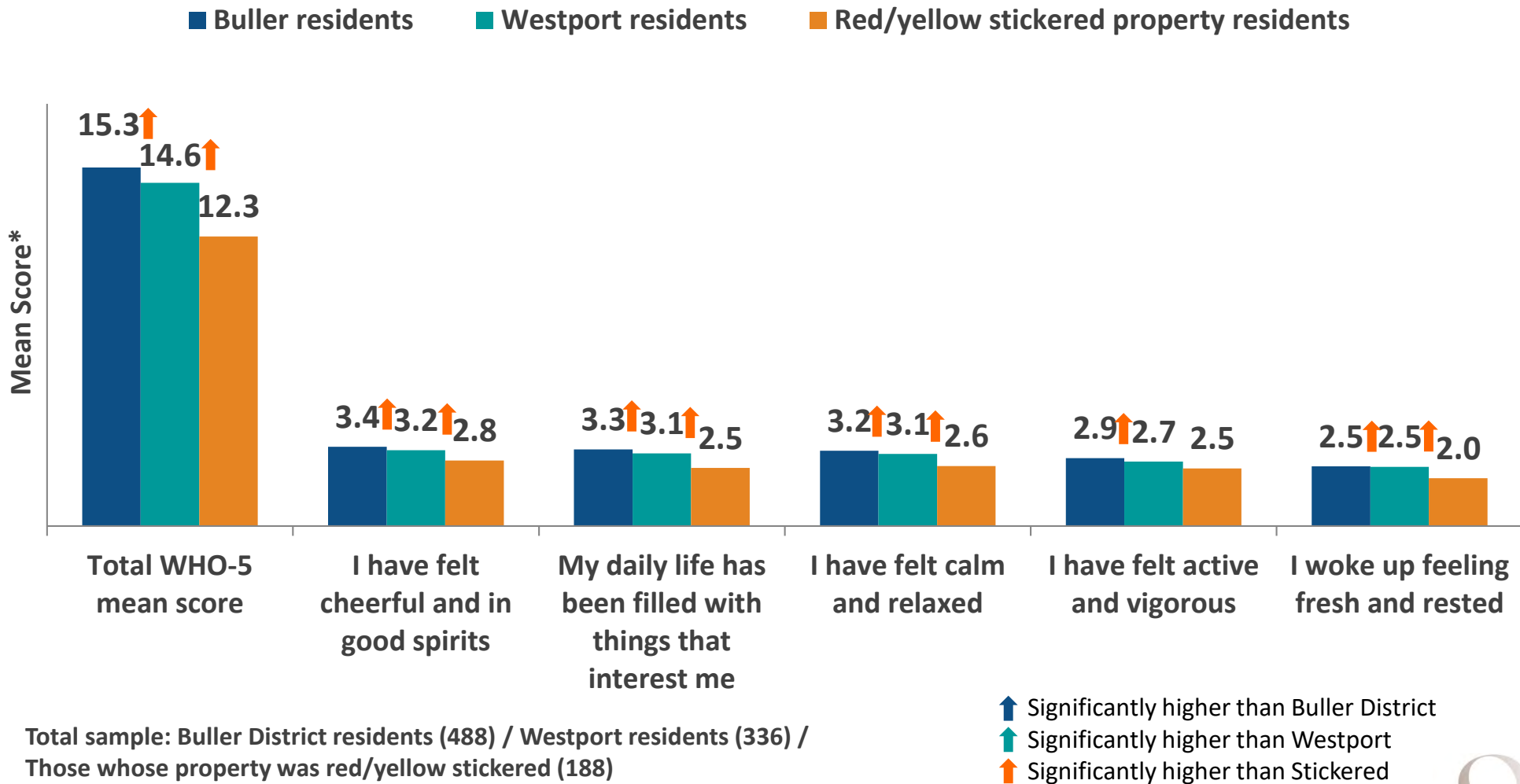
* Note scale: 6-point Likert scale from 0 (= not present) to 5 (= constantly present)

- ↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
- ↑ Significantly higher than Westport
- ↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



WHO-5 Score: Feelings Over the Last Two Weeks

Q: Please indicate for each of the five statements which is closest to how you have been feeling over the last two weeks?



Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

* Note scale: 6-point Likert scale from 0 (= not present) to 5 (= constantly present)



WHO-5 Score: Feelings Over the Last Two Weeks – Median & Mode

Q: Please indicate for each of the five statements which is closest to how you have been feeling over the last two weeks?

	Median			Mode		
	Buller District residents	Westport residents	Red/Yellow stickered property residents	Buller District residents	Westport residents	Red/Yellow stickered property residents
I have felt cheerful and in good spirits	4	4	3	4	4	3
My daily life has been filled with things that interest me	4	3	3	4	4	3
I have felt calm and relaxed	4	3	3	4	4	4
I have felt active and vigorous	3	3	2	4	4	2
I woke up feeling fresh and rested	3	3	2	4	4	1

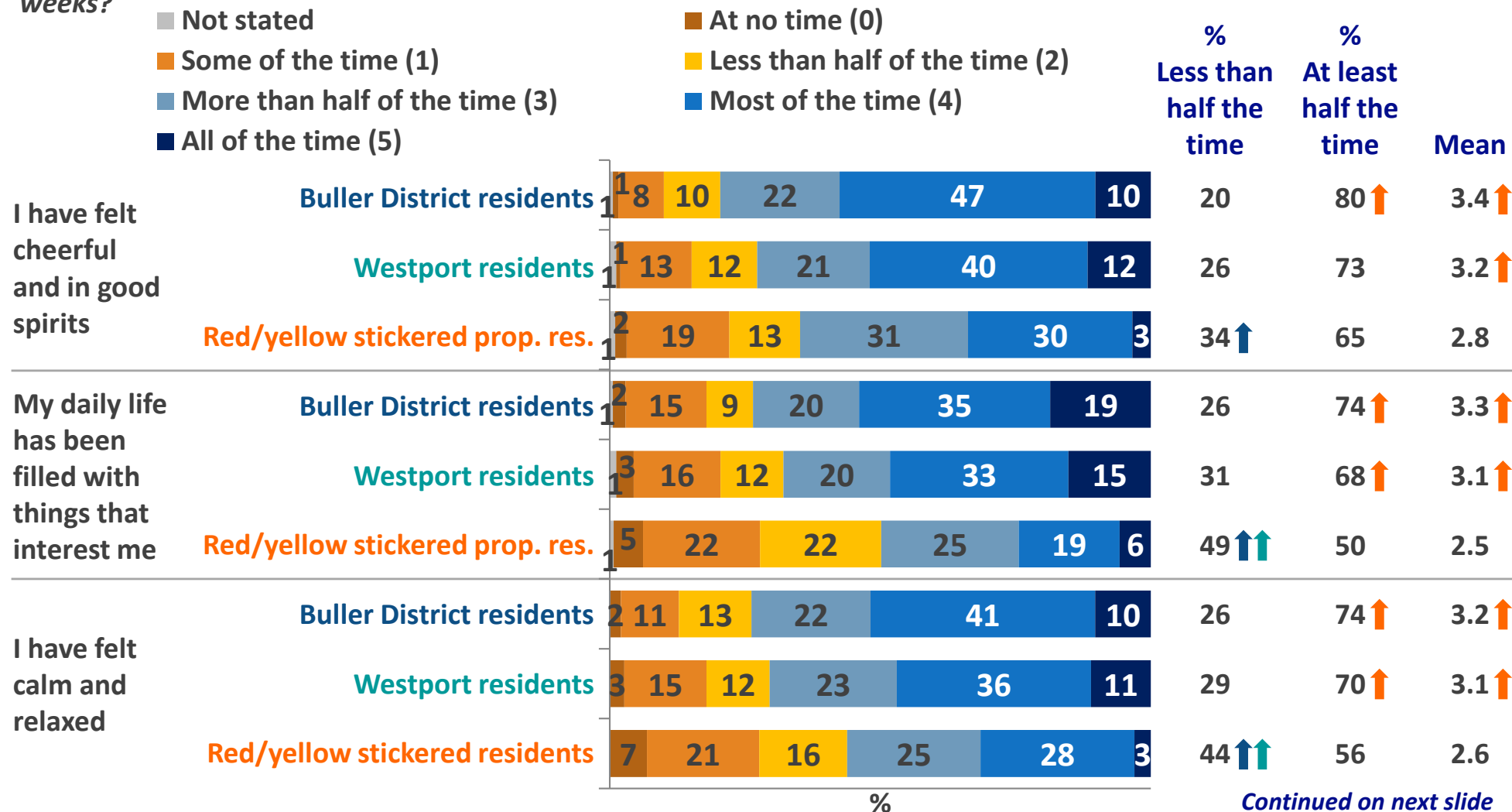
Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

* Note scale: 6-point Likert scale from 0 (= not present) to 5 (= constantly present)



WHO-5: Feelings Over the Last Two Weeks

Q: Please indicate for each of the five statements which is closest to how you have been feeling over the last two weeks?



Continued on next slide

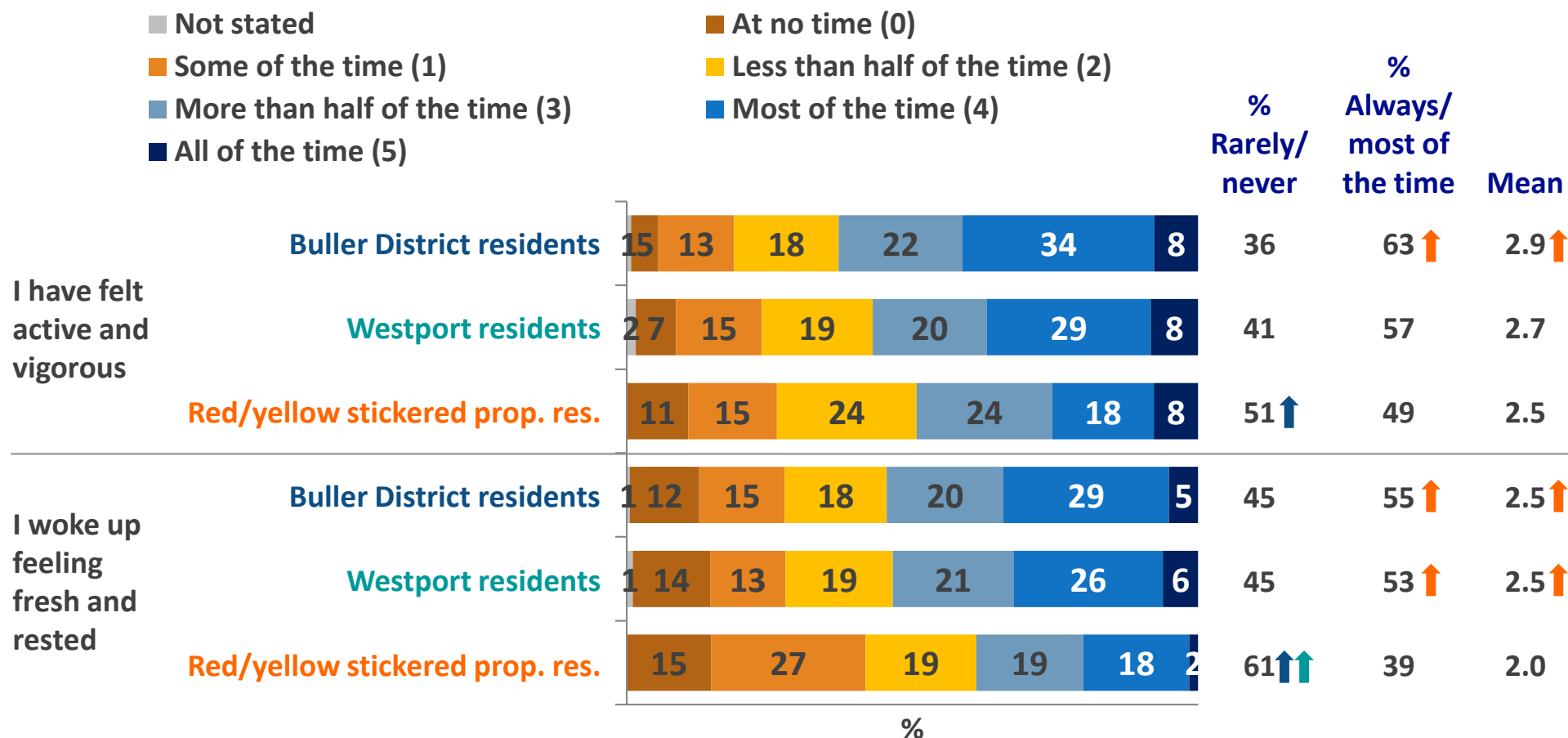
Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
↑ Significantly higher than Westport
↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



WHO-5: Feelings Over the Last Two Weeks

Q: Please indicate for each of the five statements which is closest to how you have been feeling over the last two weeks?

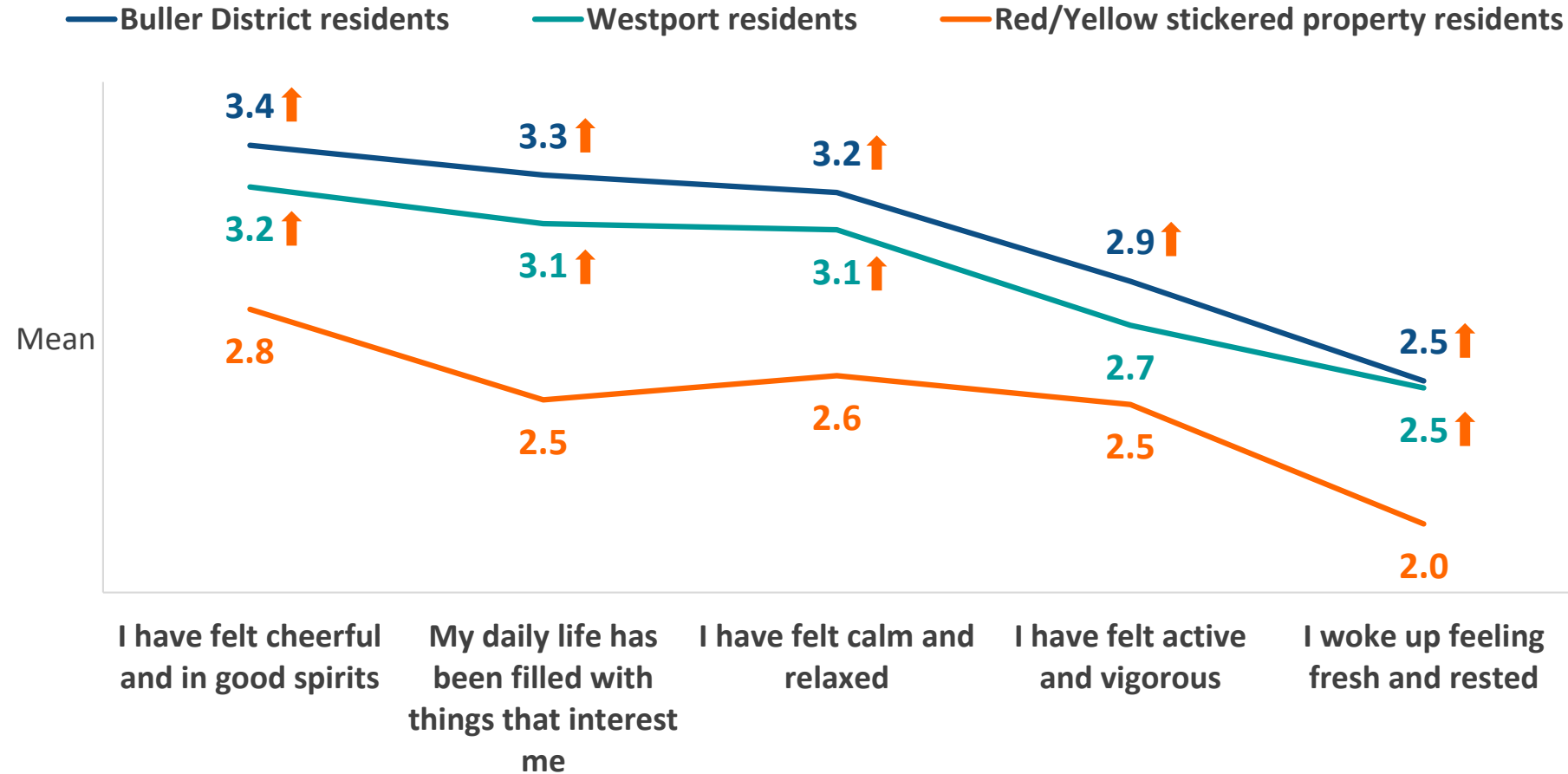


Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)



WHO-5: Feelings Over the Last Two Weeks

Q: Please indicate for each of the five statements which is closest to how you have been feeling over the last two weeks?



Scale: At no time = 0, Some of the time = 1, Less than half the time = 2, More than half the time = 3, Most of the time = 4, All of the time = 5

Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
↑ Significantly higher than Westport
↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



WHO-5: Feelings Over the Last Two Weeks: Sub-Group Differences

Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties more likely to have lower WHO-5 scores were:

- Female
- In an urban area
- In Westport Ward
- Impacted a lot by the extreme weather events, particularly the July 2021 event
- Homeowners at the time of the events without the financial means to repair their home

Those with lower WHO-5 scores were more likely to:

- Have lower overall quality of life ratings
- Have experienced stress that had a negative impact or felt anxious and felt lonely or isolated in the last 12 months
- Worry about their financial situation and have problems with their physical and mental health
- Westport residents and stickered property residents: worry about covid and have problems accessing health services
- Do less physical exercise, have put on weight and live with more extended whānau/friends since the events
- Buller District residents and Westport residents: smoke more tobacco

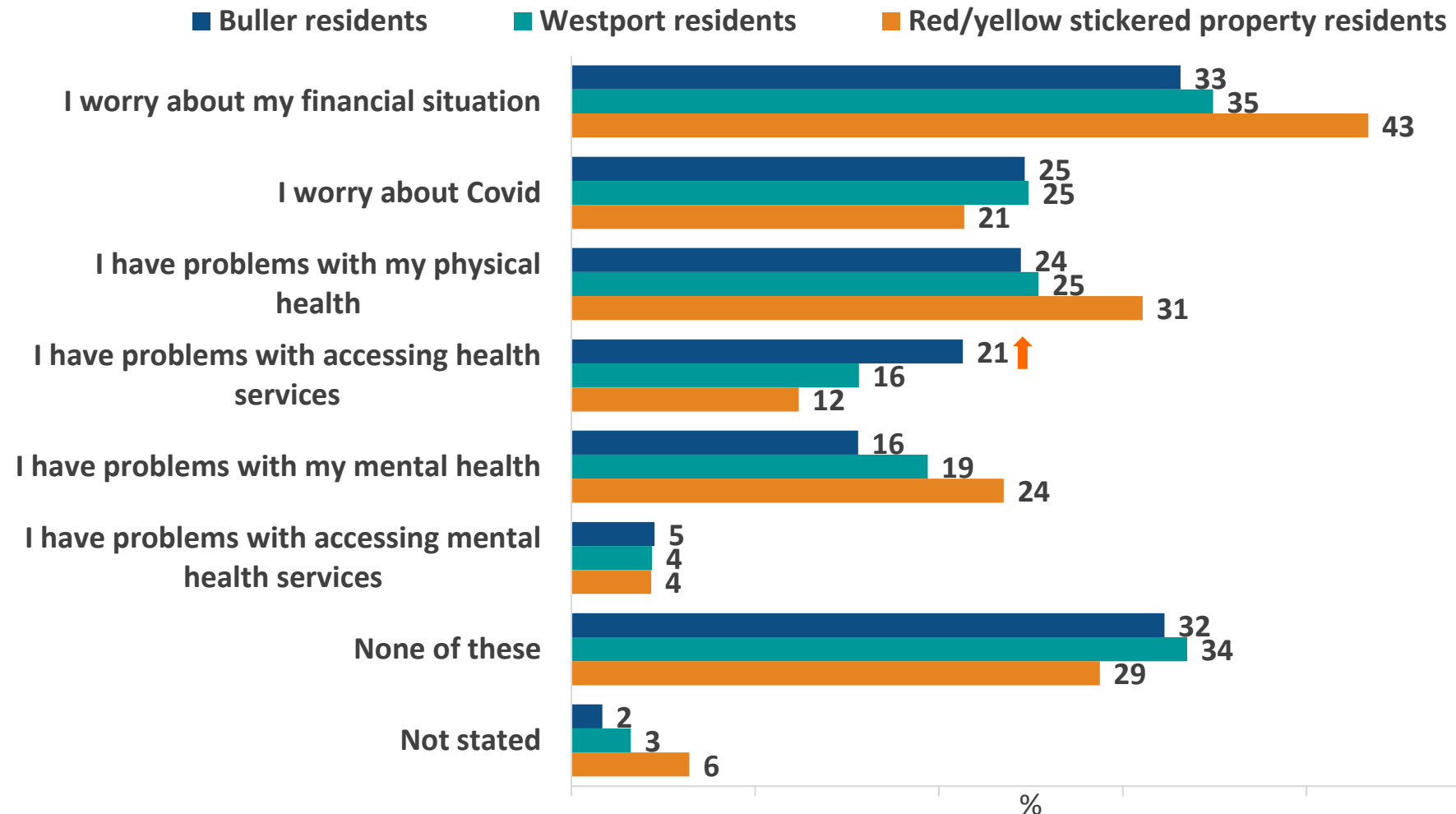


Type of Issues Experiencing & Behaviours



Type of Issues Experiencing

Q: At present, which of the following apply to you?



Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
↑ Significantly higher than Westport
↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



Type of Issues Experiencing: Sub-Group Differences

Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties more likely to:

Worry about their financial situation:

- Buller District residents and Westport residents: impacted a lot by the July 2021 extreme weather event
- Renting at the time of the extreme weather events

Worry about Covid:

- Female
- Stickered property residents: have no children under 18 in the household

Have problems with their physical health:

- Buller District residents and Westport residents: aged 70+; stickered property residents: aged 50+
- Retired
- Not in paid employment/seeking employment/beneficiary
- Buller District residents and Westport residents: impacted a lot by the July 2021 extreme weather event
- Stickered property residents: have no children under 18 in the household

Have problems with their mental health:

- Female
- Buller District residents and Westport residents: impacted a lot by the July 2021 extreme weather event

Continued on next slide



Type of Issues Experiencing: Sub-Group Differences continued

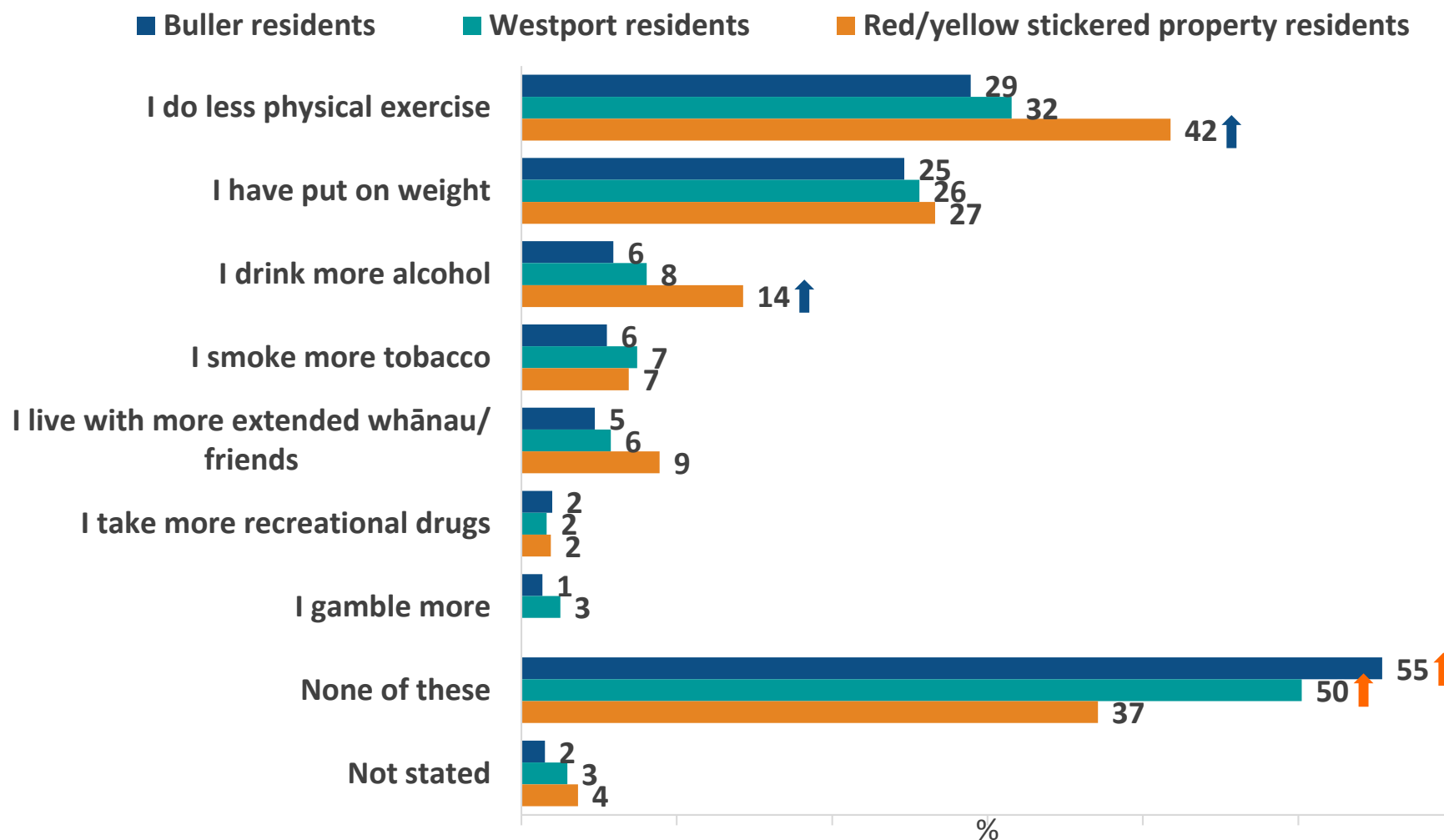
Those who worry about their financial situation or have problems with their physical or mental health were more likely to have lower overall quality of life ratings, lower WHO-5 scores and to have experienced stress that had a negative impact or felt anxious and felt lonely or isolated in the last 12 months.

Those who have had problems accessing health or mental health services were also more likely to have lower quality of life ratings and to have experienced stress that had a negative impact or felt anxious and felt lonely or isolated in the last 12 months, while those who worry about Covid were more likely to have lower WHO-5 scores and to have experienced stress that had a negative impact or felt anxious. Westport residents and stickered property residents who have had problems accessing health services were also more likely to have lower WHO-5 scores.



Behaviours Since the Events

Q: Since the events, which of the following apply to you?



Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
 ↑ Significantly higher than Westport
 ↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



Behaviours Since the Events: Sub-Group Differences

In the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties, Māori were more likely than other ethnicities to, since the events:

- Drink more alcohol
- Smoke more tobacco
- Buller District residents and Westport residents: live with more extended whānau/friends
- Buller District residents: take more recreational drugs

Those who were renting at the time of the events were more likely than homeowners to, since the events:

- Smoke more tobacco
- Live with more extended whānau/friends
- Take more recreational drugs
- Buller District residents and Westport residents: gamble more

Buller District residents and Westport residents aged 15 – 29 were more likely to gamble more, and Westport residents and stickered property residents aged 50 – 69 and Westport residents impacted a lot by the July 2021 extreme weather event were more likely to do less physical exercise.

Those who do less physical exercise and smoke more tobacco since the events were more likely to have lower overall quality of life scores. Those who do less physical exercise were also more likely to have experienced stress that had a negative impact or felt anxious and felt lonely or isolated, in the last 12 months.

Buller District and Westport residents who have put on weight, drink more alcohol or smoke more tobacco since the events were more likely to have experienced stress that had a negative impact or felt anxious in the last 12 months.

Buller District, Westport and stickered property residents who do less physical exercise, have put on weight or live with more extended whānau/friends since the events were more likely to have lower WHO-5 scores, as were Buller District and Westport residents who smoke more tobacco.

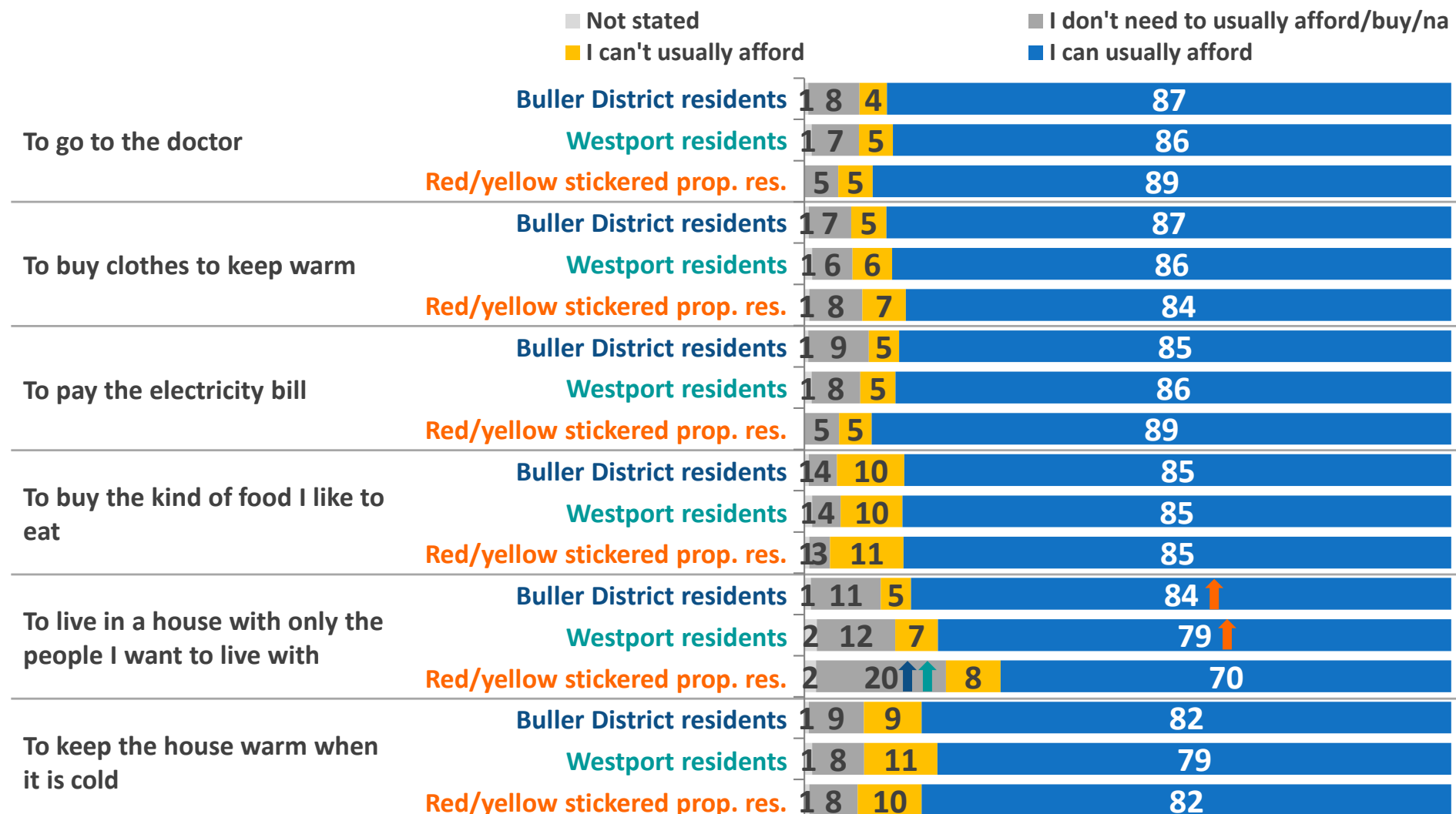


Living Affordability



Affordability of Living Expenses

Q: Which of the following do you usually have enough money to afford?



Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

95

256

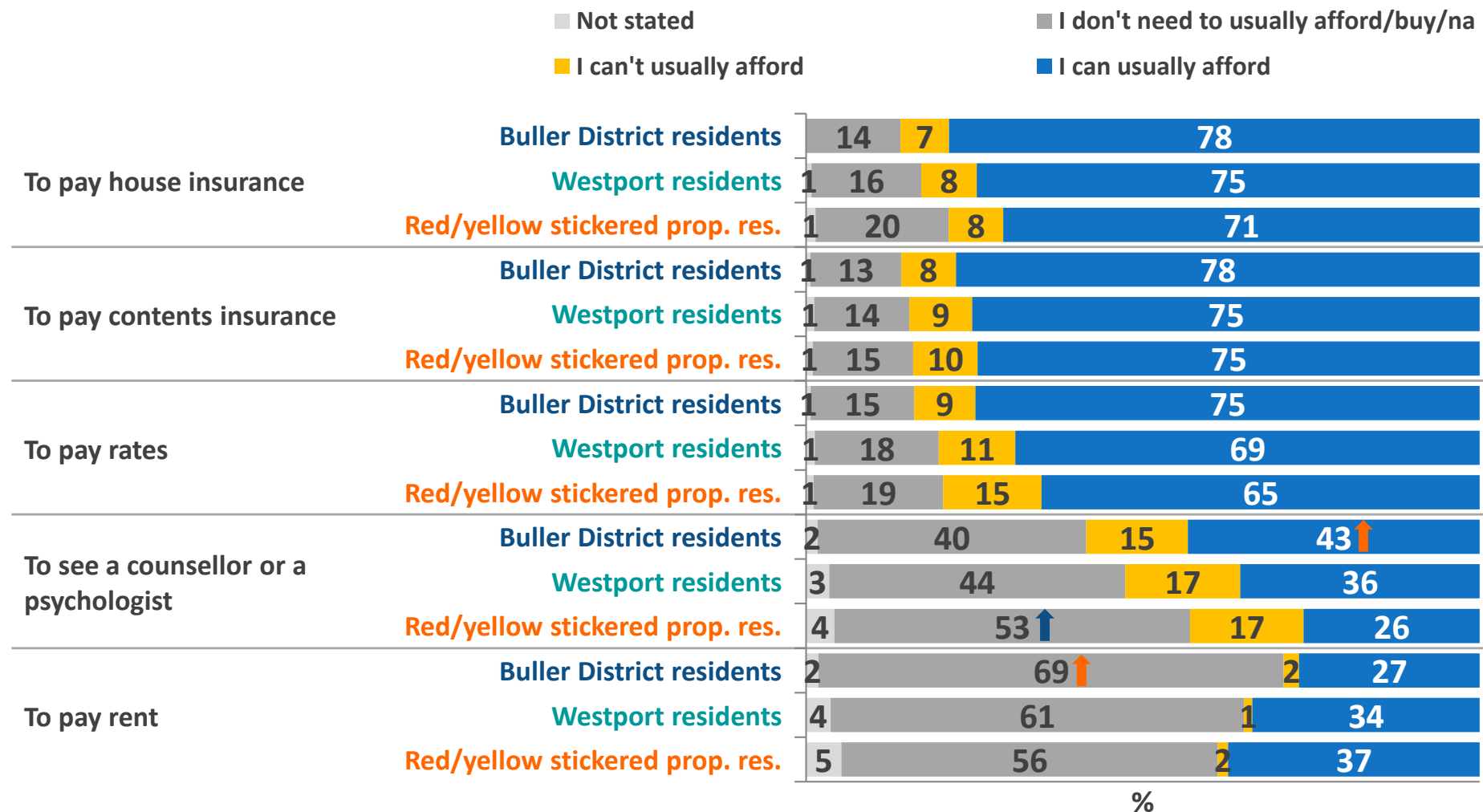
↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
↑ Significantly higher than Westport
↑ Significantly higher than Stickered

%

Continued on next slide

Affordability of Living Expenses cont.

Q: Which of the following do you usually have enough money to afford?



Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
 ↑ Significantly higher than Westport
 ↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



Affordability of Living Expenses: Sub-Group Differences

Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties more likely to not usually have enough money to afford:

To live in a house with only the people I want to live with:

- Buller District residents and Westport residents: aged 15 – 29
- Stickered property residents: aged 15 – 49

To see a counsellor or a psychologist:

- Female
- Stickered property residents: Māori

To keep the house warm when it's cold, To buy clothes to keep warm, To go to the doctor:

- Māori

To pay rent:

- Those with 3+ adults in the household

To pay house insurance:

- Westport residents and stickered property residents: Māori

To pay contents insurance:

- Stickered property residents: Māori

Continued on next slide



Affordability of Living Expenses: Sub-Group Differences continued

To buy the kind of food I like to eat:

- Māori
- Westport residents: not in paid employment/seeking employment/beneficiary

To buy clothes to keep warm:

- Westport residents and stickered property residents: not in paid employment/seeking employment/beneficiary

To pay the electricity bill:

- Westport residents: Māori
- Stickered property residents: not in paid employment/seeking employment/beneficiary

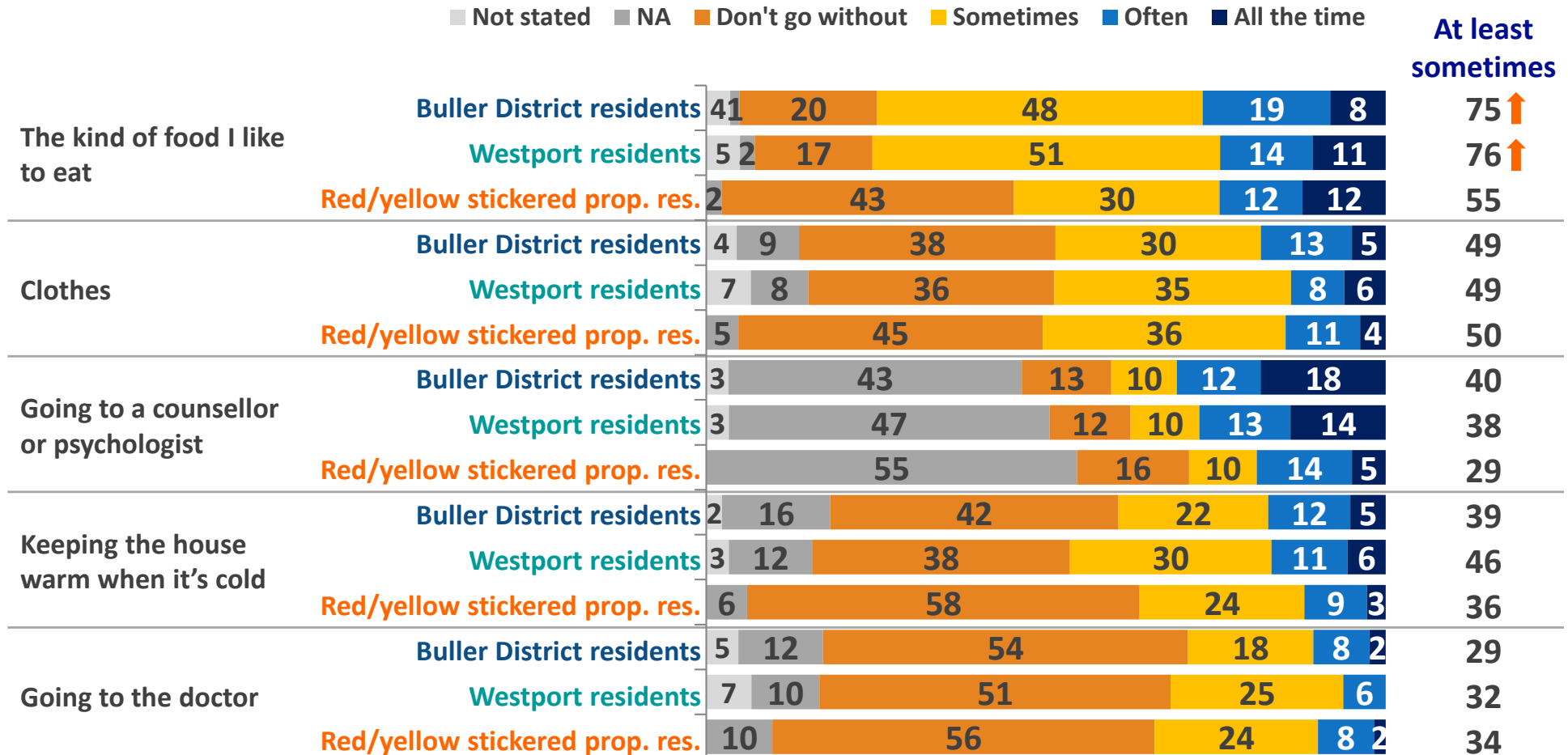
Those who were renting at the time of the events were more likely than homeowners to not usually have enough money to afford living expenses, particularly, for Buller District residents and Westport residents, *to keep the house warm when it is cold, to pay house insurance and to pay contents insurance* and, for stickered property residents, *to live in a house with only the people I want to live with, to see a counsellor or a psychologist and to pay contents insurance*

Those who do not usually have enough money to afford living expenses were more likely to have lower overall quality of life ratings, lower WHO-5 scores, and to have experienced stress that had a negative impact or felt anxious and felt lonely or isolated over the last 12 months



Frequency of Having to Go Without

Q: And, at present, which of these do you have to go without because you can't afford them?



Sample: Those who can't usually afford at least one expense:
Buller District residents (137) / Westport residents (105) /
Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (65)

%

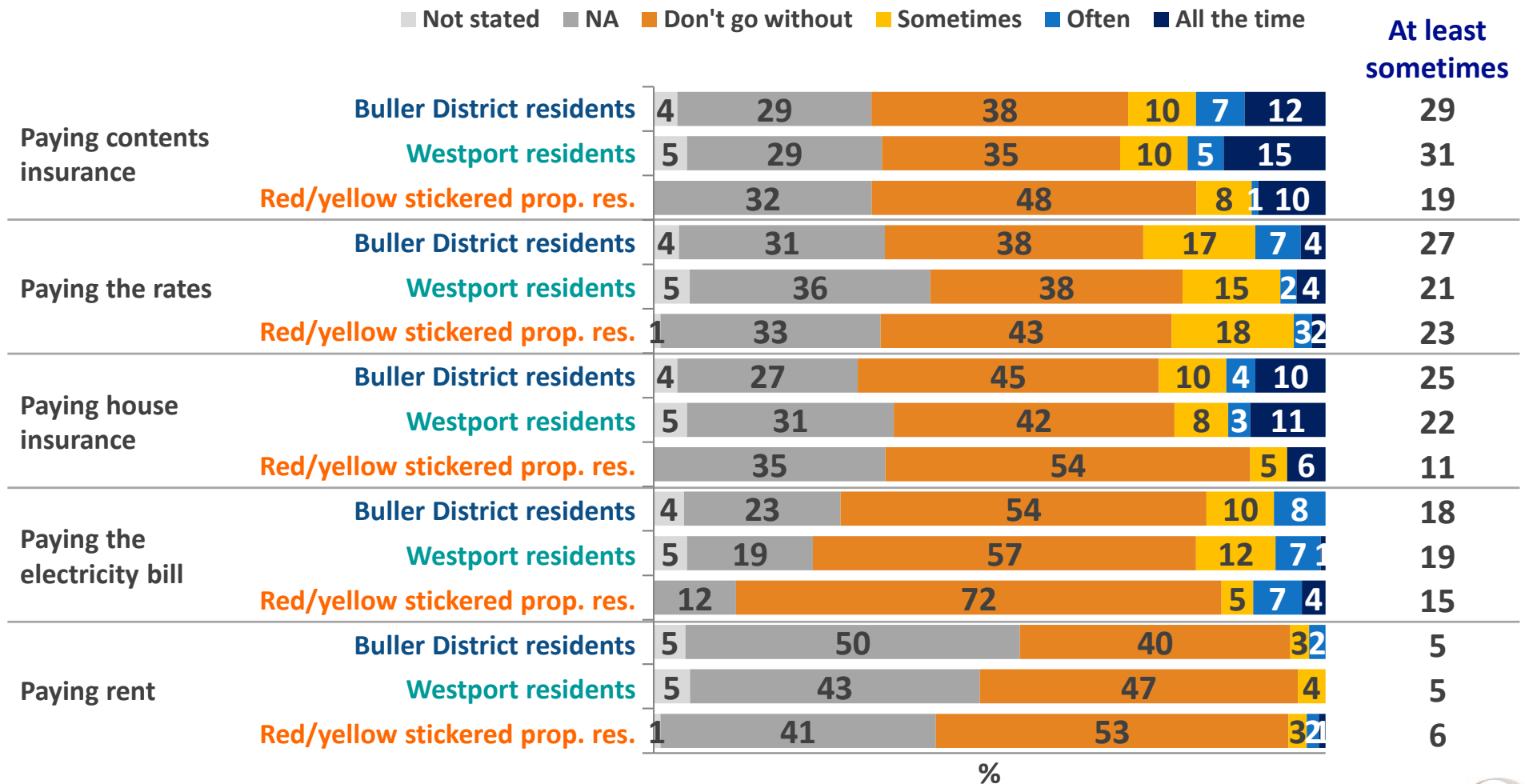
Continued on next slide

- ↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
- ↑ Significantly higher than Westport
- ↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



Frequency of Having to Go Without cont.

Q: And, at present, which of these do you have to go without because you can't afford them?



Sample: Those who can't usually afford at least one expense: Buller District residents (137) / Westport residents (105) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (65)



Frequency of Having to Go Without: Sub-Group Differences

Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties more likely to go without all the time because they can't afford them:

The kind of food I like to eat:

- Impacted a lot by both the July 2021 and February 2022 extreme weather events
- Westport residents: aged 50 – 69
- Stickered property residents: not in paid employment/seeking employment/beneficiary

Clothes:

- Impacted a lot by both the July 2021 and February 2022 extreme weather events

Keeping the house warm when it is cold:

- Māori
- Impacted a lot by the February 2022 extreme weather events
- Not in paid employment/seeking employment/beneficiary
- Westport residents: aged 50 – 69

Going to the doctor:

- Buller District residents: have children under 18 in the household
- Buller District residents: renting at the time of the events
- Westport residents and stickered property residents: other (non-European/non-Māori) ethnicities

Continued on next slide



Frequency of Having to Go Without: Sub-Group Differences continued

Paying the rates:

- Westport residents and stickered property residents: Māori

Paying contents insurance:

- Westport residents: renting at the time of the events
- Stickered property residents: not in paid employment/seeking employment/beneficiary

Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties more likely to go without at least sometimes because they can't afford it:

Keeping the house warm when it is cold:

- Renting at the time of the events
- Stickered property residents: Māori

Going to the doctor:

- Renting at the time of the events

Paying house insurance:

- Westport residents: Māori

Paying rent:

- Renting at the time of the events
- Westport residents: aged 30 – 49

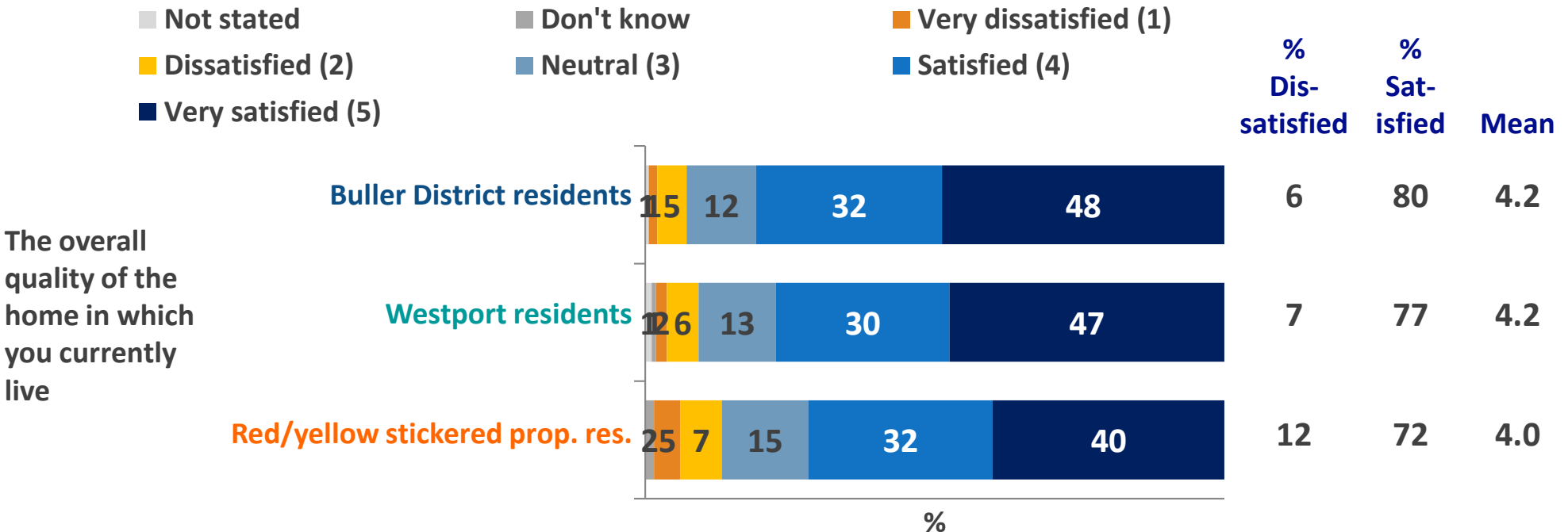


Quality of Home



Satisfaction with Quality of Home

Q: Please indicate your satisfaction with each of the following?



Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)



Satisfaction with Quality of Home: Sub-Group Differences

Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties with lower levels of satisfaction with the quality of their home:

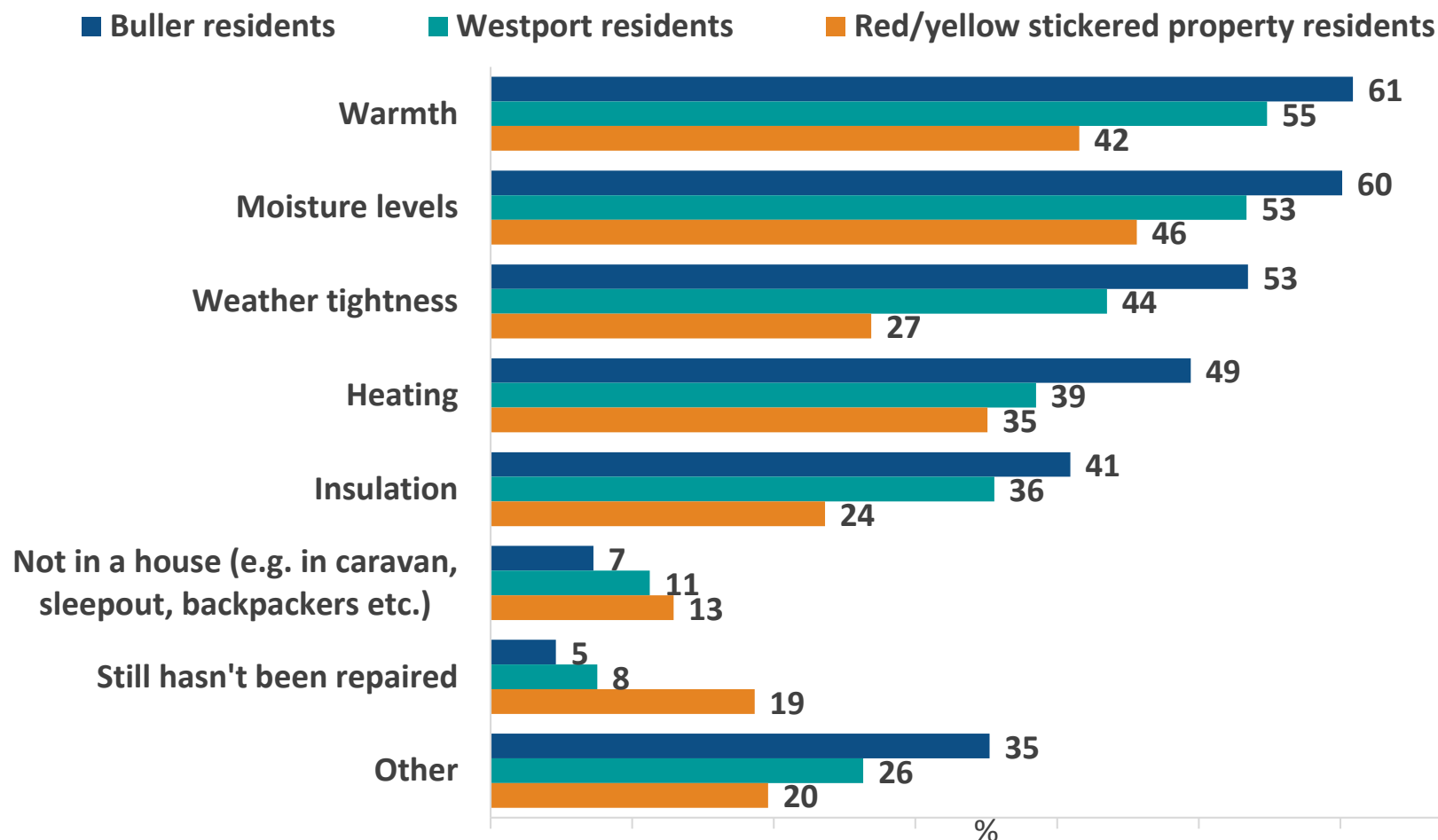
- Buller District residents: aged 15 – 29
- Renting at the time of the events
- Buller District residents and Westport residents: impacted a lot by the July 2021 extreme weather event

Those dissatisfied with the quality of their home were more likely to have lower overall quality of life ratings, lower WHO-5 scores and to have experienced stress that had a negative impact or felt anxious and felt lonely or isolated in the last 12 months



Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Overall Quality of Home

Q: In what ways are you dissatisfied with the overall quality of the home in which you currently live?



Sample: Those dissatisfied with overall quality of home in which currently living: Buller District residents (39*) / Westport residents (31*) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (22*)

*Small sample size – results indicative only



Other Reasons Dissatisfied with Home Quality

Q: In what ways are you dissatisfied with the overall quality of the home in which you currently live?

- Having to share it for such a long time with my mother in law.
- I do not feel it is my home as I will have to move and I can't afford to go anywhere. I cannot unpack as there is no point.
- Some walls unlined, bathroom not fully connected.
- No plumbing, limited electricity.
- Workmanship.
- We need a new roof and to have the piles done.
- Lots of maintenance on house and on land.
- It's an old house and we are doing it up bit by bit updating.
- It gets damp and outside is still flooding because the drains haven't been done.
- It is someone else's home and I feel as though I have out stayed my welcome.
- Black mould, not insulated, no extractor in the bathroom.

Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

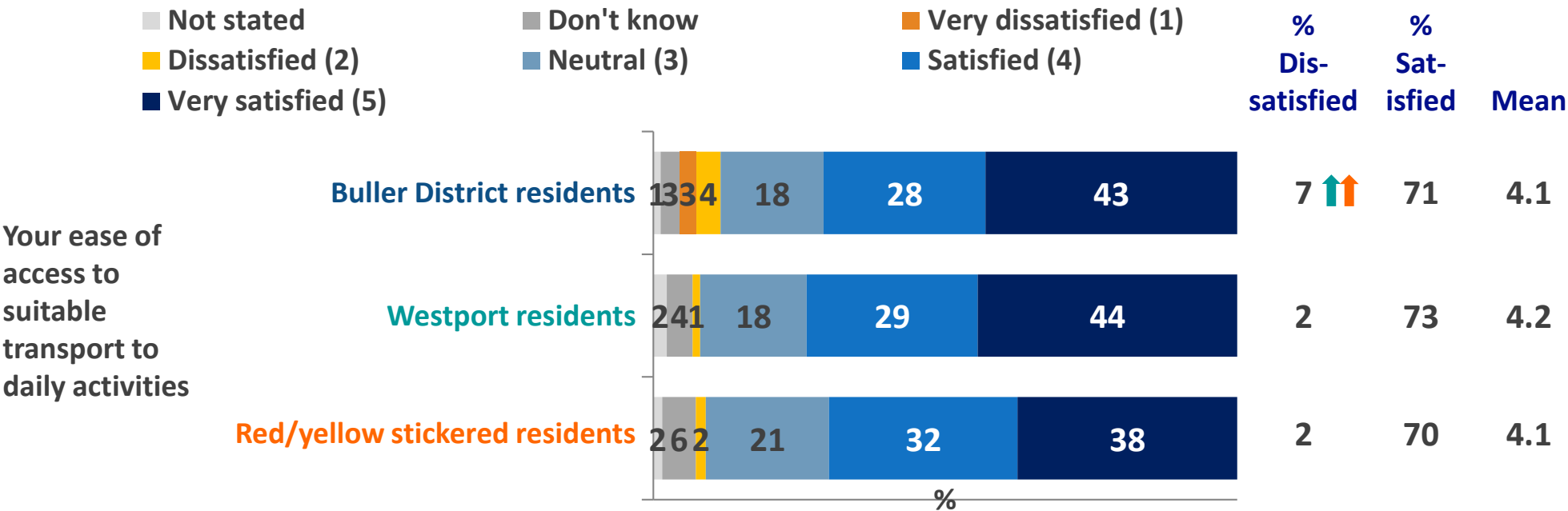


Access to Transport



Satisfaction with Access to Transport

Q: Please indicate your satisfaction with each of the following?



Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
 ↑ Significantly higher than Westport
 ↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



Satisfaction with Access to Transport: Sub-Group Differences

Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties with lower levels of satisfaction with ease of access to public transport to daily activities were:

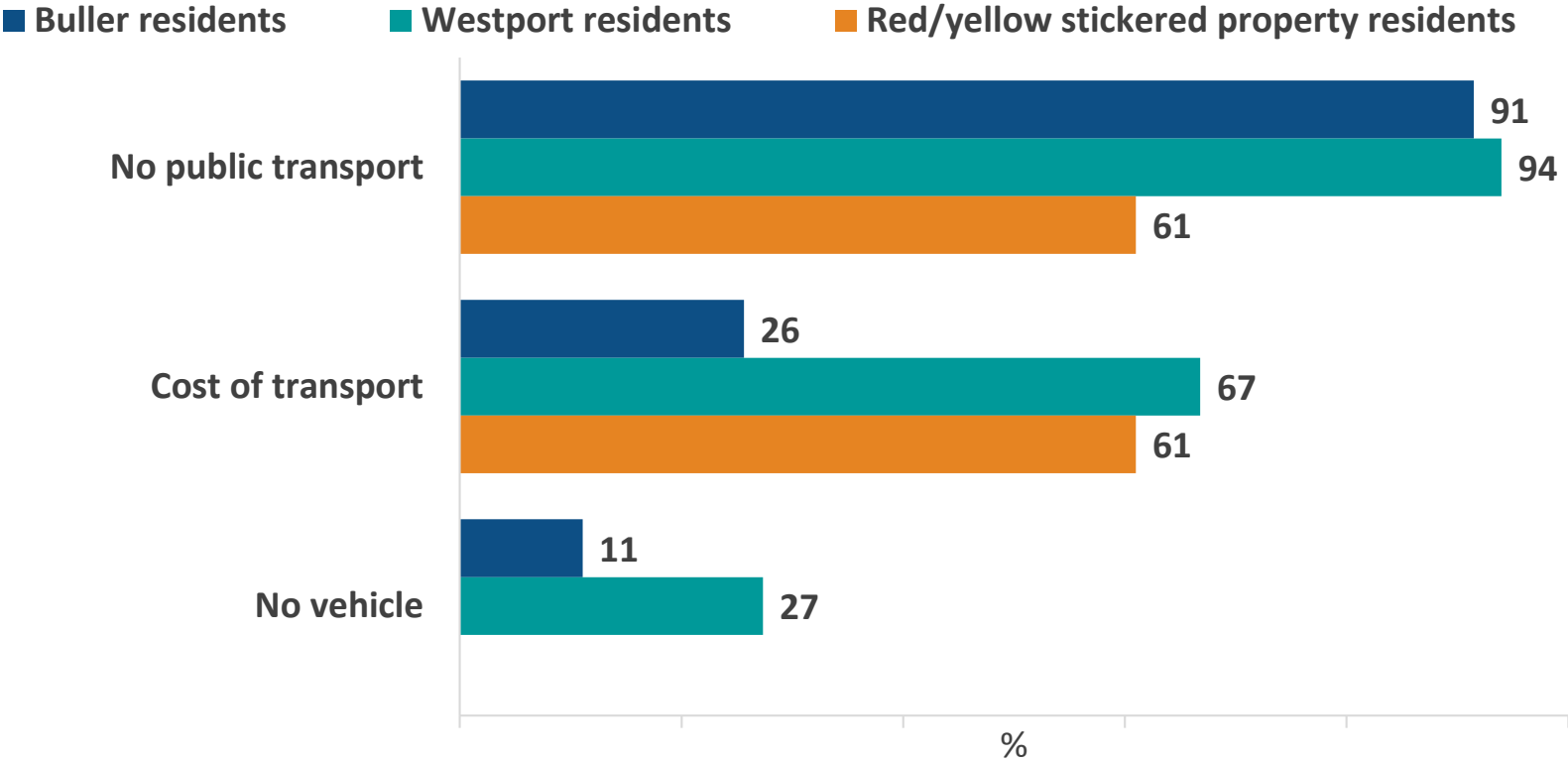
- Buller District residents: In Inangahua Ward
- Westport residents: not in paid employment/seeking employment/beneficiary

Westport residents dissatisfied with their ease of access to suitable transport to daily activities were more likely to have lower overall quality of life ratings



Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Access to Transport

Q: In what ways are you dissatisfied with your ease of access to suitable transport to daily activities?



Sample: Those dissatisfied with ease of access to suitable transport to daily activities: Buller District residents (23*) / Westport residents (6*) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (3*)

*Small sample size – results indicative only



Support Networks & Needs



Support Networks

Q: At present, who provides you with support?

	Buller District Residents	Westport Residents	Red/Yellow Stickered
No. of types received at present: Mean	4.1	4.1	3.7
Myself	88%	84%	81%
My husband/wife or partner	69% ↑	67%	57%
My whānau/extended family	67%	67%	60%
My community	59%	57%	56%
My workplace	50% ↑	55% ↑	39%
My children aged under 18	22%	20%	17%
My cultural connections	18%	18%	12%
My religious or spiritual connections	17%	18%	16%
Support agencies	15%	18%	28% ↑↑
None of these	3%	2%	4%

Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

113

274

↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
↑ Significantly higher than Westport
↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



Support Networks: Sub-Group Differences

Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties more likely to receive support from:

Themselves:

- Male

Their husband/wife or partner:

- Aged 30 – 49
- Have two adults in the household
- In full-time paid employment
- Homeowners at the time of the events

Their whānau/extended family:

- Aged 15 – 29
- Westport residents: have children under 18 in the household
- Stickered property residents: have 3+ adults in the household

Their community:

- Westport residents: have children under 18 in the household

Continued on next slide



Support Networks:

Sub-Group Differences continued

Their workplace:

- Buller District residents and stickered property residents: aged 30 – 49
- Westport residents: aged 15 – 49
- Have 3+ adults in the household
- Have children under 18 in the household
- In full-time paid employment
- Westport residents: impacted a little by the July 2021 extreme weather event

Their children aged under 18:

- Aged 30 – 49
- Have children under 18 in the household
- Buller District residents and Westport residents: in full-time paid employment

Their cultural connections:

- Māori

Their religious or spiritual connections:

- Māori

Those with fewer than three types of support were more likely to have lower overall quality of life ratings and WHO-5 scores and more likely to have felt lonely or isolated in the last 12 months



Areas Where Support Needed

Q: At present, do you need support in any of the following areas?

	Buller District Residents	Westport Residents	Red/Yellow Stickered
No. of types needed at present: Mean	0.8	0.9	1.3
Financial	13%	13%	17%
Your physical health	13%	15%	17%
Your mental health	12%	13%	21%↑
To feel listened to and heard	12%	13%	17%
Someone to talk with about your worries	10%	12%	13%
Managing your house repair caused by the events	6%	8%	19%↑↑
Finding somewhere suitable to live	3%	5%	10%↑
Your elderly whānau	2%	2%	0%
Your children aged under 18	2%	2%	1%
Accessing house insurance	1%	2%	4%
A house insurance claim	1%	1%	4%↑↑
A contents insurance claim	1%	1%	3%
Other	3%	3%	3%
None of these	62%↑	58%↑	43%
Not stated	1%	1%	2%

Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
↑ Significantly higher than Westport
↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



Areas Where Support Needed: Sub-Group Differences

Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties more likely to need support with:

Finding somewhere suitable to live:

- Aged 15 – 29
- Māori
- Renting at the time of the events
- Impacted a lot by the July 2021 extreme weather event

Children aged under 18:

- Aged 30 – 49

Managing their house repair caused by the events:

- Buller District residents and Westport residents: impacted a lot by both extreme weather events

Accessing house insurance:

- Impacted a lot by both extreme weather events

A house insurance claim:

- Buller District residents: impacted a lot by both extreme weather events

Financial:

- Renting at the time of the events
- Westport residents: not in paid employment/seeking employment/beneficiary

Physical health:

- Westport residents: not in paid employment/seeking employment/beneficiary

Continued on next slide



Areas Where Support Needed: Sub-Group Differences continued

Those needing support in one or more areas were more likely to have lower overall quality of life ratings, particularly those needing support with a house or contents insurance claim.

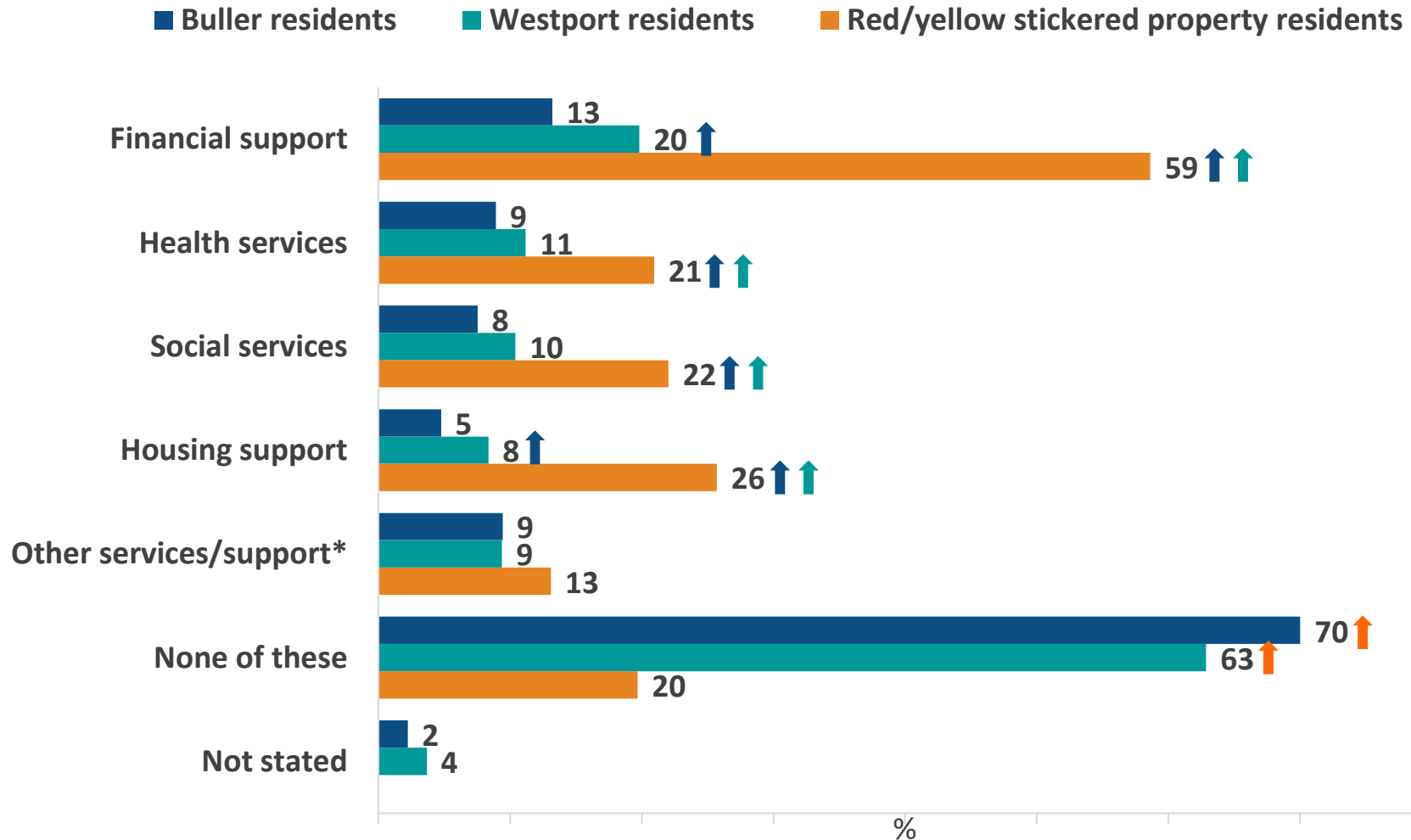
Those needing support in one or more areas were also more likely to have:

- Felt lonely or isolated in the last 12 months, particularly those needing support with mental health, someone to talk with about their worries or feeling listened to and heard, and also, for Westport residents and stickered property residents, those needing support with a house insurance claim, and for stickered property residents, those needing financial support or support with finding somewhere suitable to live
- Experienced stress that had a negative impact or felt anxious in the last 12 months, particularly those needing support with a contents insurance claim, accessing house insurance, their mental health, someone to talk with, feeling listened to and heard or managing their house repair, and also for Westport residents and stickered property residents, those needing support with a house insurance claim, and for stickered property residents, those financial needing support
- Lower WHO-5 scores, particularly those needing support with accessing house insurance, their mental health, someone to talk with or feeling listened to and heard, and also for Westport residents and stickered property residents, those needing support with their physical health, managing their house repair or a house insurance claim, and for stickered property residents, those needing financial support



Use of Support Services

Q: Since the events, have you received services or support in any of the following areas?



Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) /
Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

*See next slide for details of other services/support

119

280

↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
↑ Significantly higher than Westport
↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



Other Services/ Support Received

– Other Comments Include

- The Flood Recovery Community Hub/ Navigators
- RAS
- Food/ medical supplies/ clothes/ goods
- Rural Support
- Mayoral Relief Fund
- Insurance/ Help with insurance claim
- Buller Flood Recovery Fund
- TAS
- Te Ha o Kawatiri
- Ngai Tahu
- Veterans affairs
- Salvation Army
- Counselling through work - EAPS
- Local council re: support for stop banks and river defences
- Sickness benefit



Use of Support Services: Sub-Group Differences

Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties more likely to have received in the last 12 months:

Financial support:

- In Westport Ward
- Impacted a lot by the extreme weather events

Health services support:

- Māori
- In one adult households
- Retired
- Westport residents: not in paid employment/seeking employment/beneficiary

Social services support:

- Impacted a lot by the extreme weather events
- Westport residents: in an urban area

Housing support:

- Impacted a lot by the extreme weather events
- Renting at the time of the events

Continued on next slide



Use of Support Services: Sub-Group Differences continued

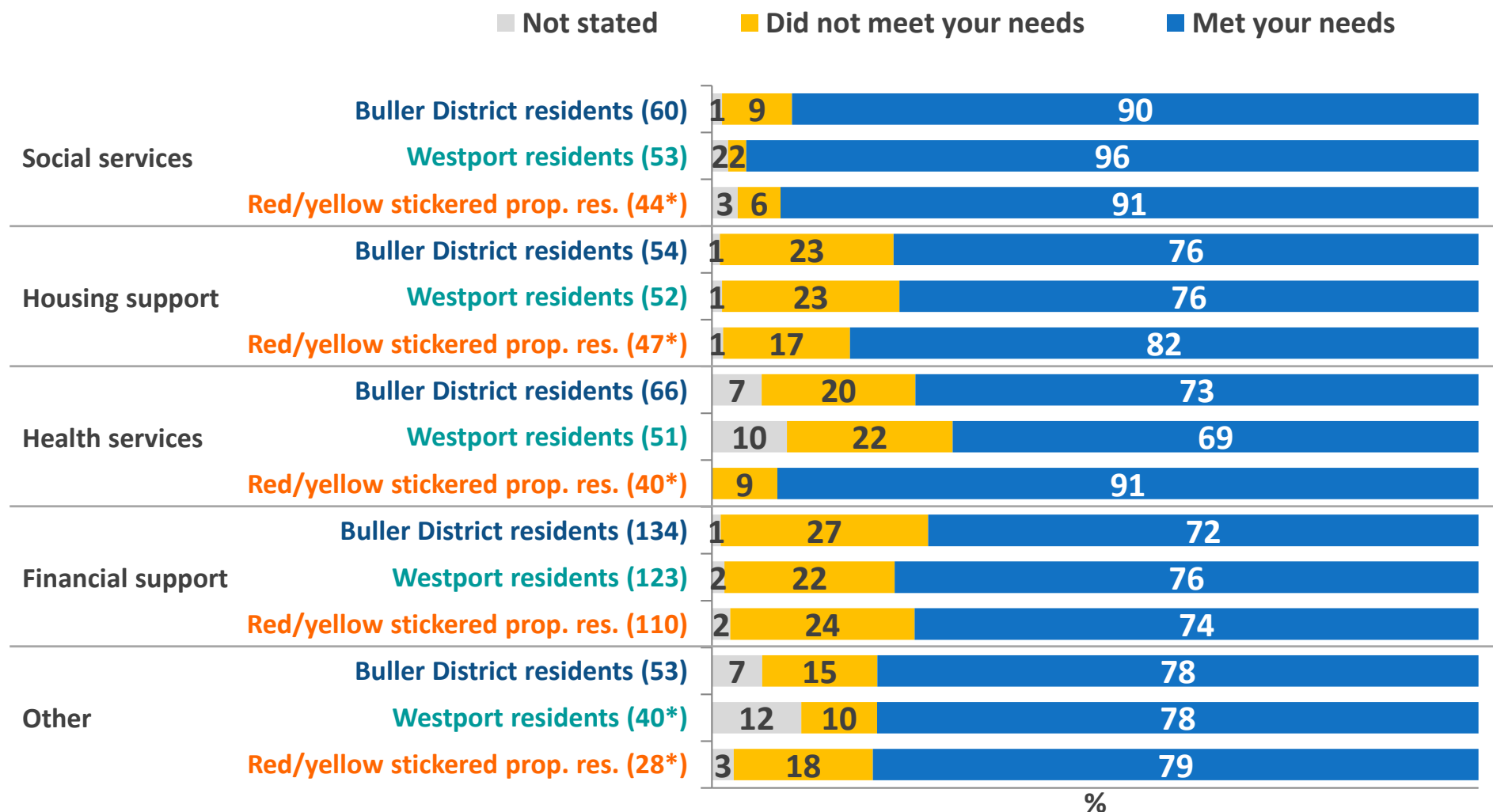
Those who received services or support in the last 12 months were more likely to have lower overall quality of life ratings, particularly those receiving housing support, and to have lower WHO-5 scores.

Buller District residents and Westport residents who received services or support were also more likely to have experienced stress that had a negative impact or felt anxious and felt lonely or isolated in the last 12 months, while stickered property residents who received services or support were more likely to have felt lonely or isolated in the last 12 months.



Whether Service or Support Met Needs

Q: And, did the service or support you received meet your needs?



Total sample: those receiving the service or support – refer to ()

*Small sample size – results indicative only



Whether Service or Support Met Needs: Sub-Group Differences

Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties more likely to feel the services or support they received did not meet their needs:

Social services support:

- Aged 15 – 29
- In Inangahua Ward

Health services support:

- Those with poor or extremely poor quality of life ratings
- Stickered property residents: Māori

Financial support:

- Westport residents: those with poor or extremely poor quality of life ratings

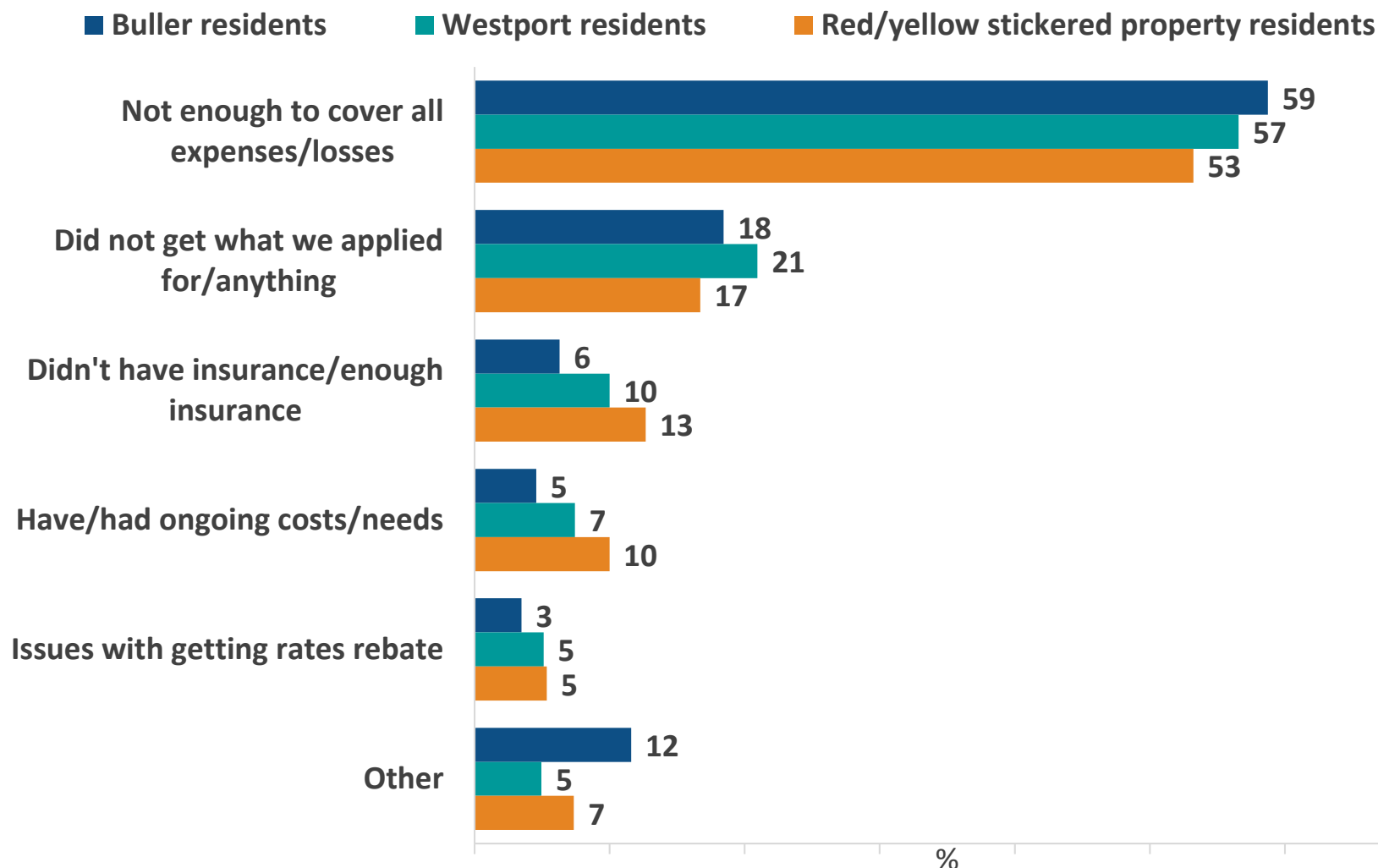
Other services or support:

- Westport residents: those with poor or extremely poor quality of life ratings



Ways Needs Not Met – Financial Support

Q: In what ways did the financial support not meet your needs?



Sample: Financial support did not meet needs: Buller District residents (34*) / Westport residents (29*) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (26*)

*Small sample size – results indicative only



Ways Needs Not Met – Housing Support

Q: In what ways did the housing support not meet your needs?

- We were one week in a shelter supported by Civil Defence, but after that, we were living in motels for other week (a different motel every day as we could not get a motel for a longer time). Then, we finally got a house to live in, but the first 2 weeks after the flooding were very difficult.
- Too long a wait, stayed with friends instead.
- I was very grateful to receive one of the new flood homes that came to town and was told it would be my home for as long as I wanted/needed it. However I read in the newspaper a few weeks ago that this is no longer the case and they are selling them, which leaves me homeless yet again which makes me feel ill constantly. Being alone with no job I cannot afford market rent so feel vulnerable and very let down. Not one person has contacted me to advise me of my options or what is going to happen to me. I have a lot of things and packing and moving is a huge traumatic event that does not seem to mean anything to some people, and being alone makes all this ten times harder, not to mention expensive.
- Only provided enough money for housing for 6 months.
- In temporary housing. I need to have knowledge that I can stay permanently.
- No suitable housing for my whole household.
- The house is still growing mould.
- I'm still with nowhere stable for my family.
- Still waiting for Housing New Zealand.

Sample: Housing support did not meet needs: Buller District residents (9*) / Westport residents (9*) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (7*)

*Small sample size – results indicative only



Ways Needs Not Met – Social Services Support

Q: In what ways did the social services support not meet your needs?

- I was told the Crisis Healthline is there for me. I didn't get helpful tips to help get through some things and maybe advice from an outside POV.
- Work and income is a slow process.
- Well when up the creek without a paddle, I lost money when they found out I had a little more than I would have spent. I had no bills to pay so it stayed in the bank. Was good once I got a house. But no help with rent.

Sample: Social services support did not meet needs: Buller District residents (3*) / Westport residents (2*) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (2*)

127

*Small sample size – results indicative only



Ways Needs Not Met – Health Services Support

Q: In what ways did the health services support not meet your needs?

- Delayed operation.
- Lack of access to specialist radiology laboratories without travel or delays. Awareness of medical teams being overloaded and spread too thinly for too long. That affects their wellbeing and in turn lessens compassion and relationships. Hard to seek help from those who appear to need help themselves.
- Don't wish to state here.
- Mental health service is poor. GP surgeries are poorly staffed and often have no appointments.
- Ignorance.
- Still waiting for return surgery due January.
- Multiple cancellation of appointments, no pain relief that makes a difference and no sleep.
- A bit dismissive and not listening.
- Feel like I am not getting the best care...I had to go to Greymouth hospital twice.
- Put us at risk and the chemist gave us COVID when picking our meds up.

Sample: Health services support did not meet needs: Buller District residents (10*) / Westport residents (8*) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (4*)

*Small sample size – results indicative only



Ways Needs Not Met – Other Services/Support

Q: In what ways did other services or support not meet your needs?

- It cost too much to travel in and out from where we were living and we had accommodation insurance. They would not pay to travel as our accommodation was free.
- I felt that whilst pleasant people, they weren't able/didn't have the necessary skill set to respond to clients' needs in a reasonable timeframe. Contact me for further information.
- No one to help me with shoddy builders or plumbers. No family. Cost me so much money but nothing finished. No idea where to turn for assistance.
- Length of time waiting to see medical specialists.
- There was an evident laziness and lack of willingness to fight for us for what was right. There were many lies and fallacies from MPs, and AA Insurance has run an operation with a great deal of deceit and no showing of good faith. I saw the inability and lack of effort being put in by the advocate and realised I had to do the job myself. I initially thought he was an assessor and could help to vindicate our initial assessment, but this was untrue.
- I have flooring and piles to be done but one uneven bedroom is being left as is. My builder has done about 10 hours in 6 weeks.
- We felt isolated and not treated equally. We now have our mother in law living with us because there were/are no other options or support.
- I don't know.
- Housing support.

Sample: Other services or support did not meet needs: Buller District residents (9*) / Westport residents (5*) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (4*)

*Small sample size – results indicative only

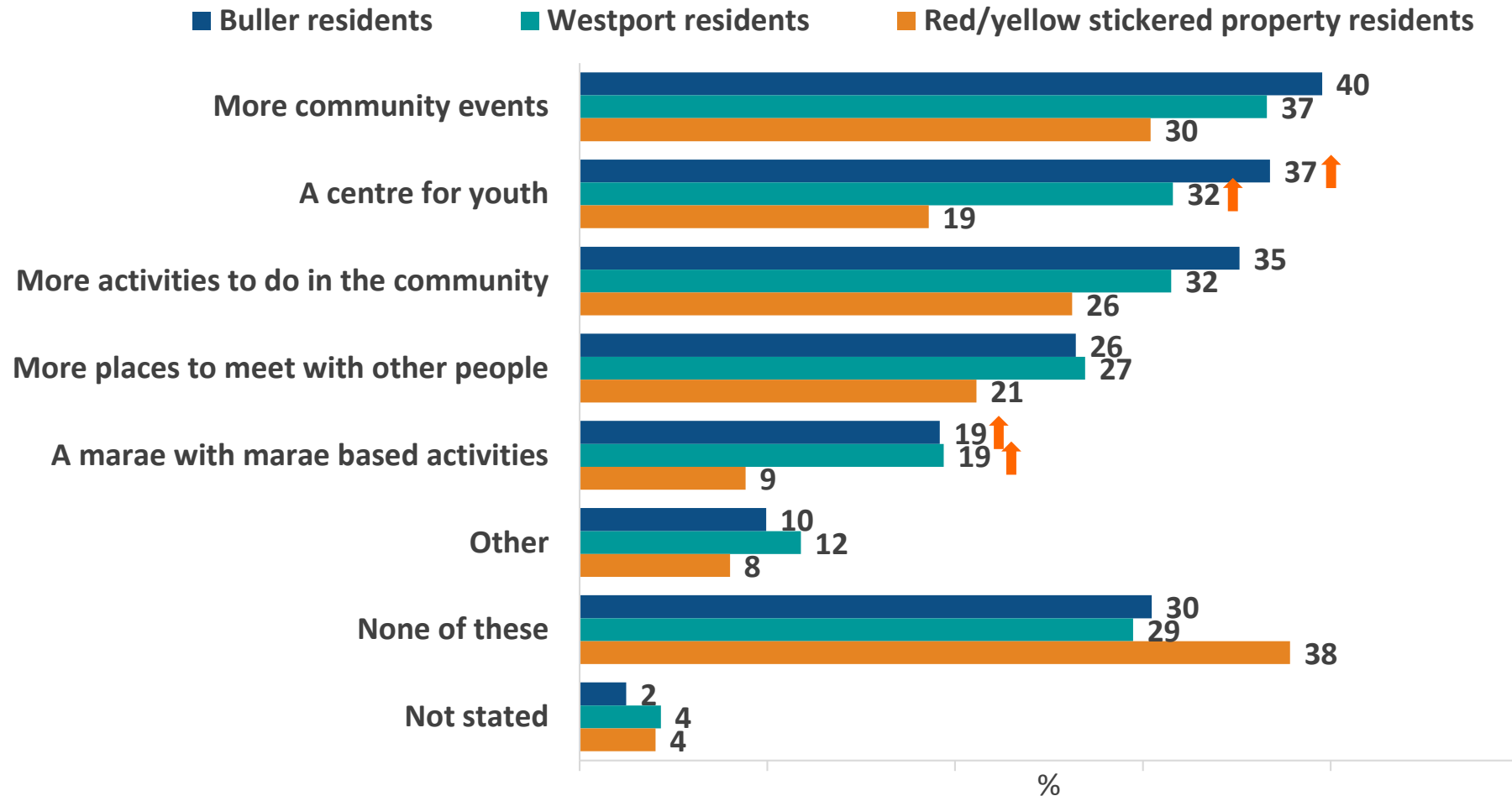


Community Service Requirements



Interest in Community Services Availability

Q: Which of the following would you like to have available?



Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
 ↑ Significantly higher than Westport
 ↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



Interest in Community Services Availability: Sub-Group Differences

Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties more likely to want to have available:

More community events:

- Aged 30 – 49
- In full-time paid employment
- Westport residents: those with higher WHO-5 scores

A centre for youth:

- Buller District residents and stickered property residents: aged 30 – 49
- In full-time paid employment
- Have children under 18 in the household
- Buller District residents and Westport residents: impacted a lot by the February 2022 extreme weather events
- Westport residents: those with higher WHO-5 scores

More activities to do in the community:

- Buller District residents and stickered property residents: aged 30 – 49
- Stickered property residents: have children under 18 in the household
- Stickered property residents: renting at the time of the events

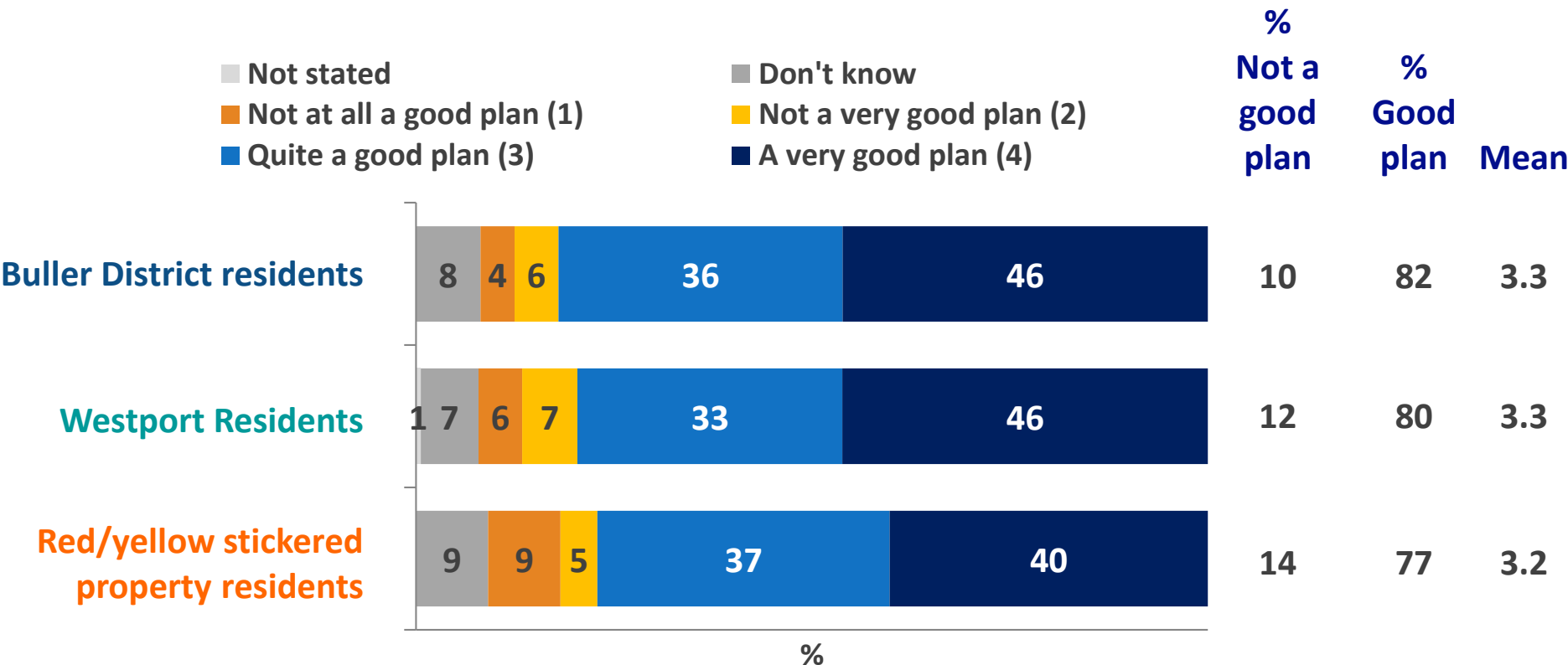
A marae with marae based activities:

- Māori
- Stickered property residents: aged 30 – 49
- Stickered property residents: in full-time paid employment



Attitudes Towards Cultural and Community Hub

Q: There is a plan to develop a Cultural and Community Hub in Westport. The feasibility study for the Hub will include the Hub being a place for people to gather and the Hub will offer support with wellbeing and education as well as access to social services. The feasibility study for the Hub will also include the Hub being able to serve as an evacuation centre with showers, cooking facilities, toilets and will be a place for people to gather in emergencies. Which of the following best describes what you think of this plan?



Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)



Attitudes Towards Cultural and Community Hub: Sub-Group Differences

Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties more likely to rate the Cultural and Community Hub:

A very good or quite a good plan:

- Those with higher overall quality of life scores
- Westport residents: those in part-time paid employment
- Stickered property residents: female

A not very good or not at all a good plan:

- Buller District residents and Westport residents: aged 50+
- Westport residents: retired
- Those with lower overall quality of life scores
- Buller District residents: those with only one adult in the household



Why Cultural/Community Hub Not a Good Idea

Q: Why is this?	Buller District Res.	Westport Res.	Red/Yellow Stick. Prop. Res.
Money better spent on flood protection/fixing the problems/infrastructure	16%	23%	28%
Shouldn't be in Westport/needs to be on high ground	12%	6%	5%
Need more information/depends on location, cost, how funded etc.	12%	15%	7%
Don't live in Westport	11% ↑		
Too expensive/waste of money	8%	7%	12%
Not needed	8%	11%	7%
Don't know anything about it/haven't heard of it	7%	5%	
Only serves small sector of the community	4%	7%	8%
Need something in other areas	4%	2%	
Would not like to go there	2%	3%	3%
Other	14%	18%	19%
Don't know/no comment	14%	15%	22%

Total sample: Those who feel the cultural and community hub is a not a good idea or don't know: Buller District residents (94) / Westport residents (66) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (36*)

*Small sample size – results indicative only

↑ Significantly higher than Westport

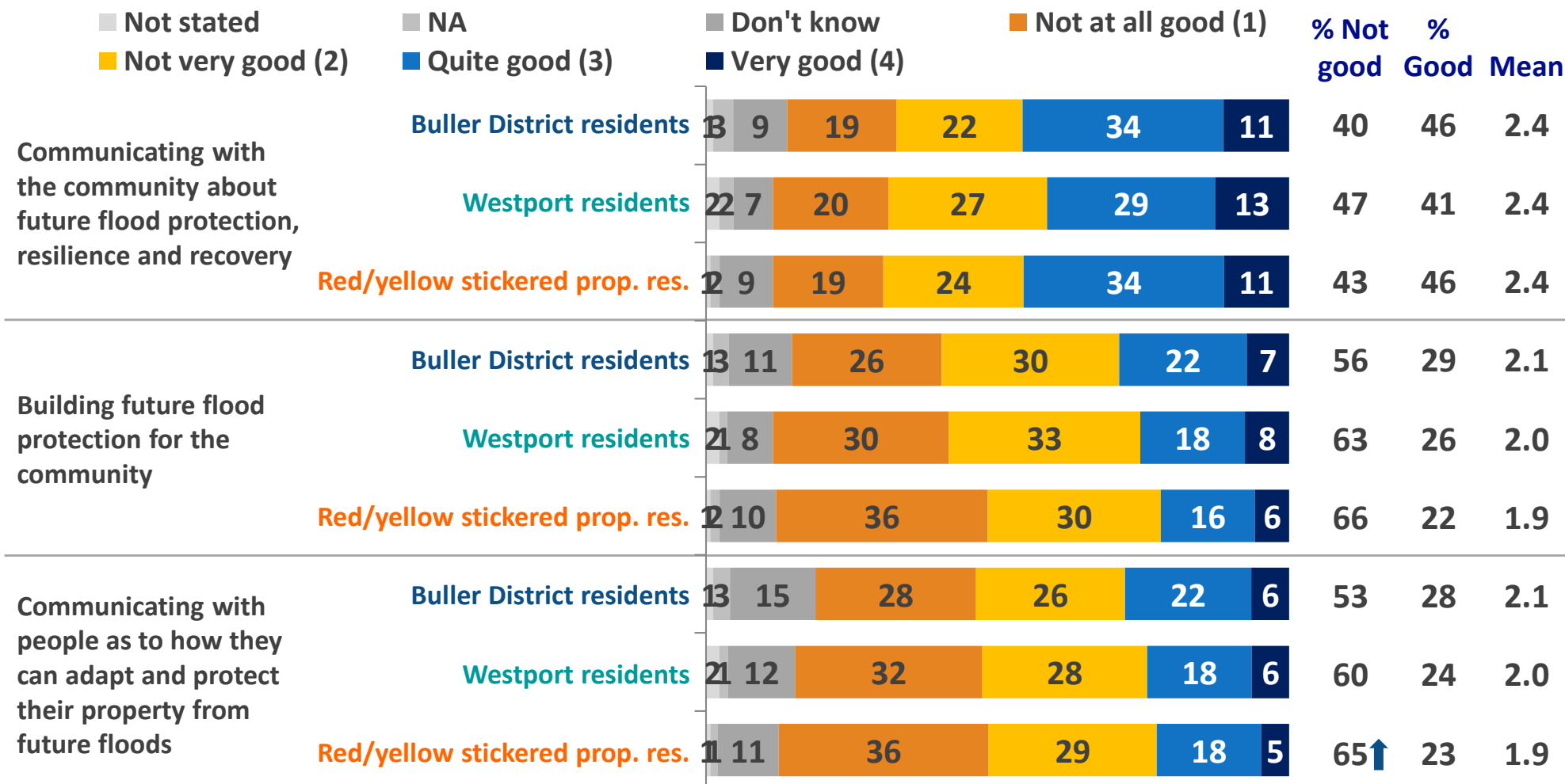


Communication & Engagement



Communication and Engagement

Q: Many agencies are involved in communicating and engaging with the community about flood protection, resilience and recovery. How would you describe the performance of these agencies since the events with...?



Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

%

- ↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
- ↑ Significantly higher than Westport
- ↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



Communication and Engagement: Sub-Group Differences

Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties more likely to rate agencies lower on:

Communicating with the community about future flood protection, resilience and recovery:

- Homeowners at the time of the events
- Impacted a lot by the July 2021 extreme weather event
- Westport residents: only one adult in the household

Communicating with people as to how they can adapt and protect their property from future floods:

- Impacted a lot by the July 2021 extreme weather event
- Westport residents: those with lower WHO-5 scores
- Westport residents: only one adult in the household
- Stickered property residents: homeowners at the time of the events

Building future flood protection for the community:

- Stickered property residents: those with lower WHO-5 scores



Communication and Engagement: Sub-Group Differences continued

Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties more likely to rate agencies higher on:

Communicating with the community about future flood protection, resilience and recovery:

- Aged 15 – 29
- Renting at the time of the events
- Westport residents: 3+ adults in the household

Communicating with people as to how they can adapt and protect their property from future floods:

- Aged 15 – 29
- Buller District residents and Westport residents: not impacted by the extreme weather events
- Westport residents: 3+ adults in the household
- Stickered property residents: renting at the time of the events

Building future flood protection for the community:

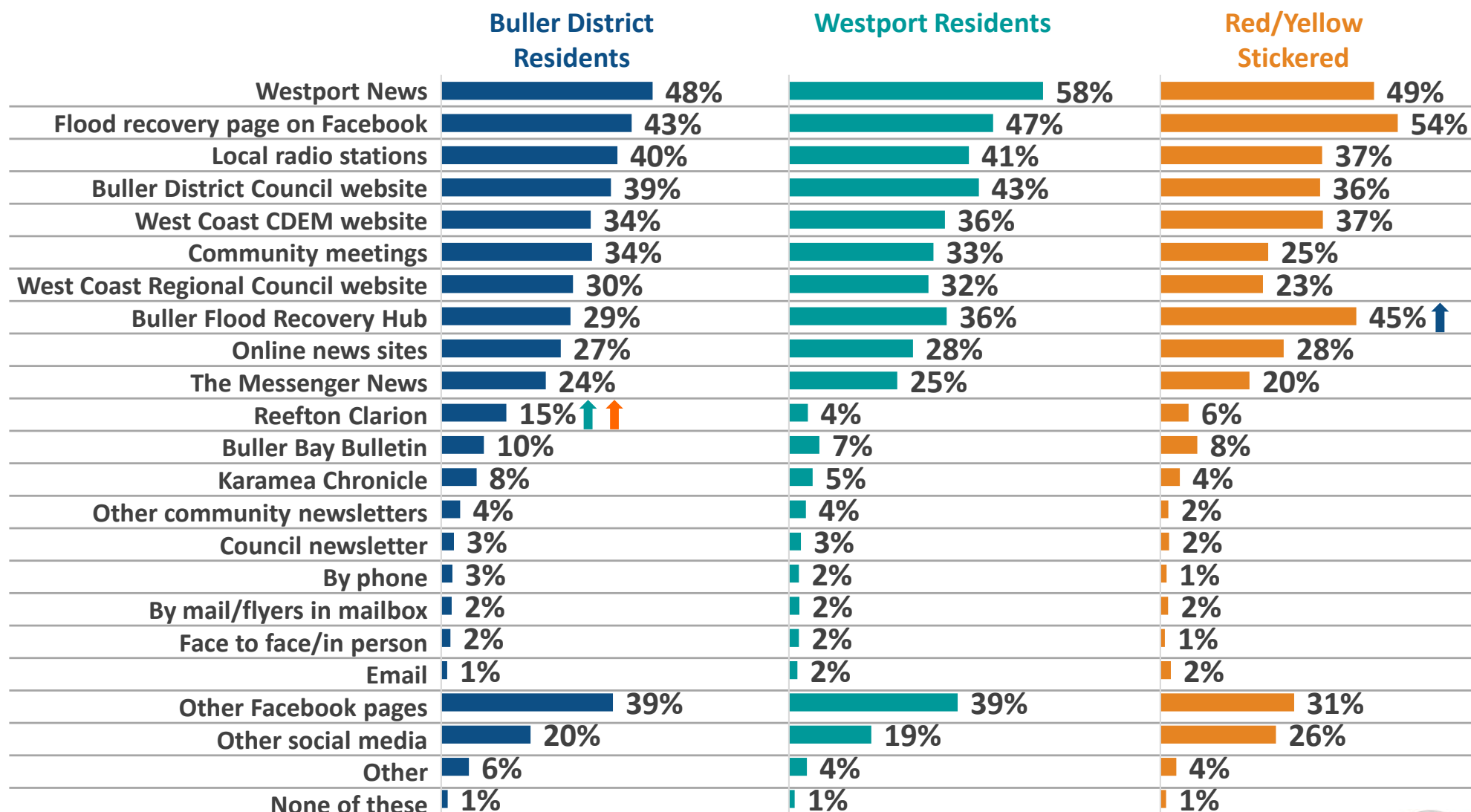
- Stickered property residents: those with higher quality of life ratings

Continued on next slide



Best Ways for Agencies to Communicate

Q: What are the best ways for these agencies to communicate with you?



Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

140

301

↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
↑ Significantly higher than Westport
↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



Best Ways for Agencies to Communicate: Sub-Group Differences

Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties more likely to mention as the best ways for agencies to communicate:

Flood recovery page on Facebook:

- Aged 30 – 49

Other Facebook pages:

- Buller District residents and Westport residents: aged 30 – 49
- Stickered property residents: aged 15 – 49
- Westport residents: in full-time paid employment

Other social media:

- Aged 15 – 29

By phone:

- Aged 70+

Local radio stations:

- 3+ adults in the household
- Westport residents: renting at the time of the events

Continued on next slide



Best Ways for Agencies to Communicate: Sub-Group Differences continued

Westport News:

- In Westport Ward
- Westport residents: in part-time paid employment

Buller Bay Bulletin, Karamea Chronicle:

- In Seddon Ward

Reefton Clarion:

- In Inangahua Ward
- Stickered property residents: aged 15 – 29

Other community newsletters:

- Male

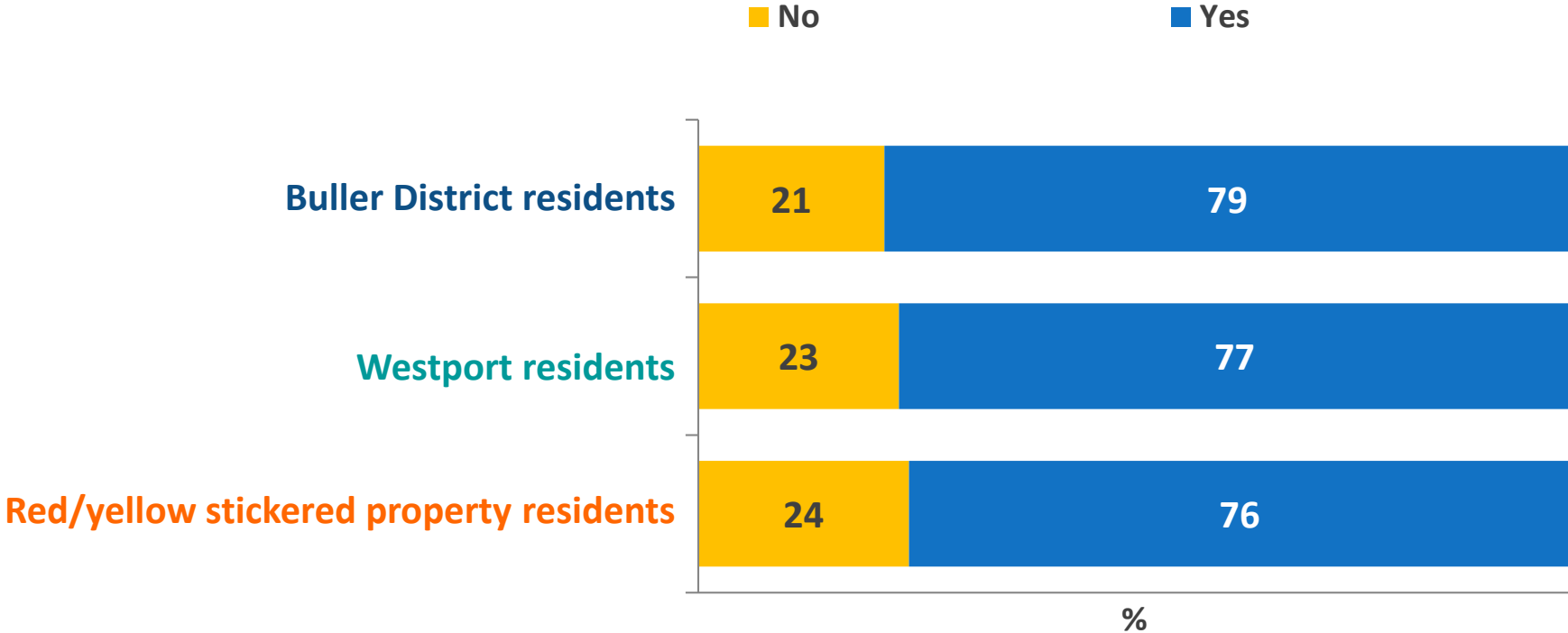


Homeownership at Time of Events



Home Ownership at Time of Events

Q: Did you own the home you were living in at the time of the July 2021 and/or February 2022 events?



Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

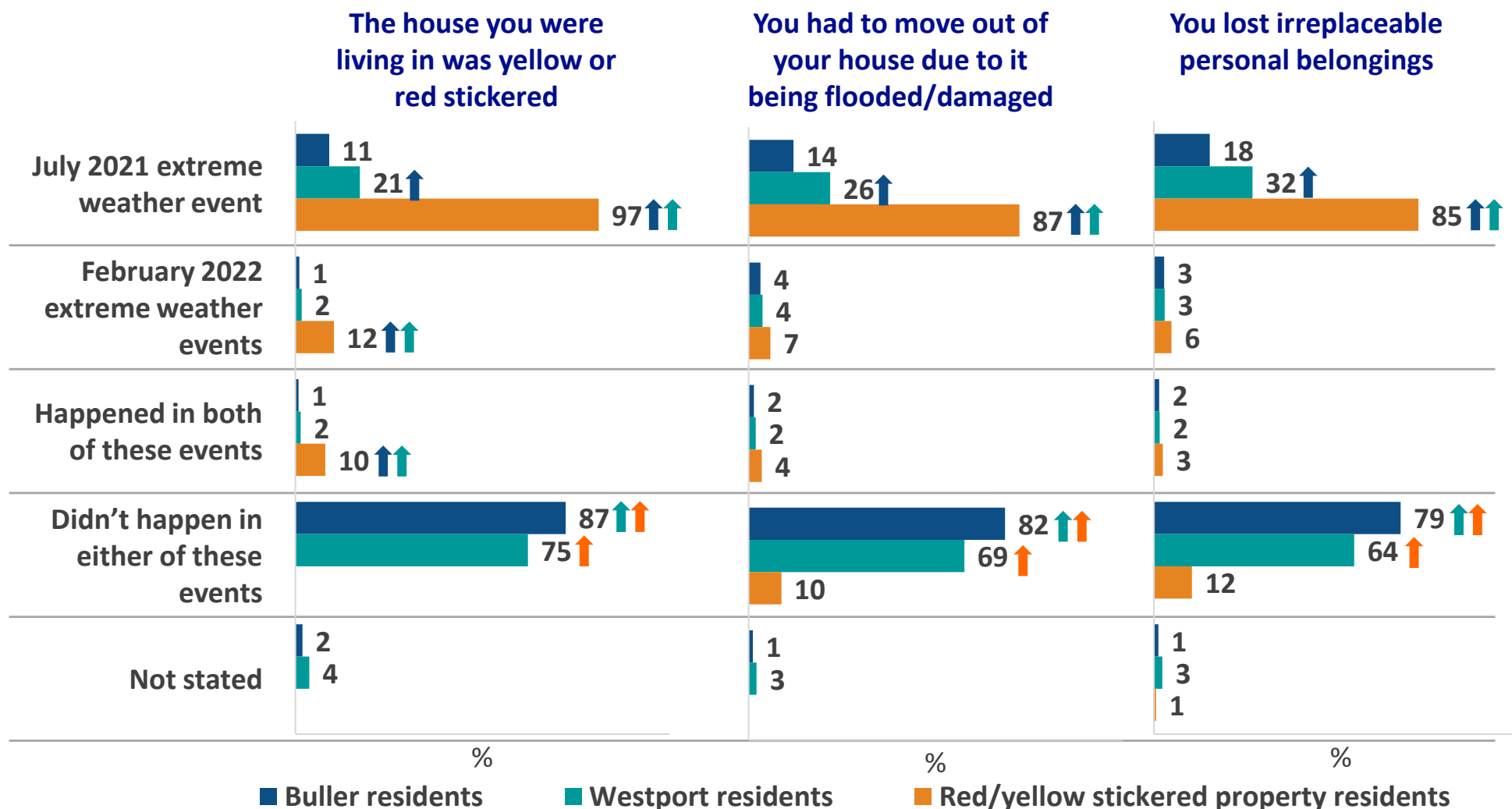


Homeowners Experience of Events



Effect of the Events

Q: Which of the following happened to you in either one or both the July 2021 and February 2022 events?



Sample: Homeowners at the time of the events: Buller District residents (396) / Westport residents (268) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (152)

↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
 ↑ Significantly higher than Westport
 ↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



Effect of the Events: Sub-Group Differences

Homeowners in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties whose property was red or yellow stickered, had to move out of their home due to it being flooded/damaged or lost irreplaceable personal belongings were more likely to:

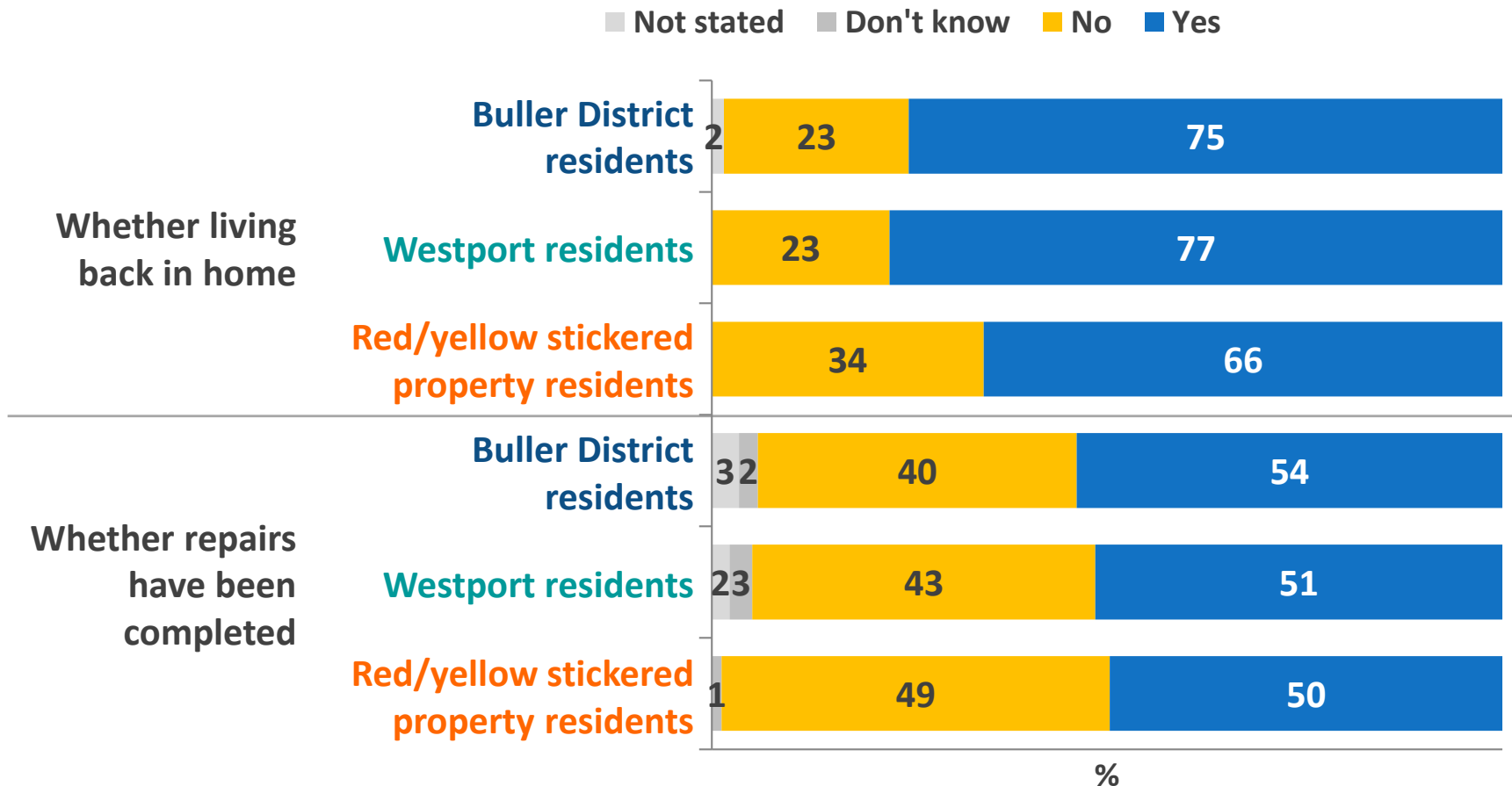
- Have lower overall quality of life ratings and WHO-5 scores
- Have experienced stress that had a negative impact or felt anxious and felt lonely or isolated in the last 12 months



Whether Living Back in Home/Repairs Completed

Q: Are you now living back in your home?

Q: Have repairs been completed on your home?



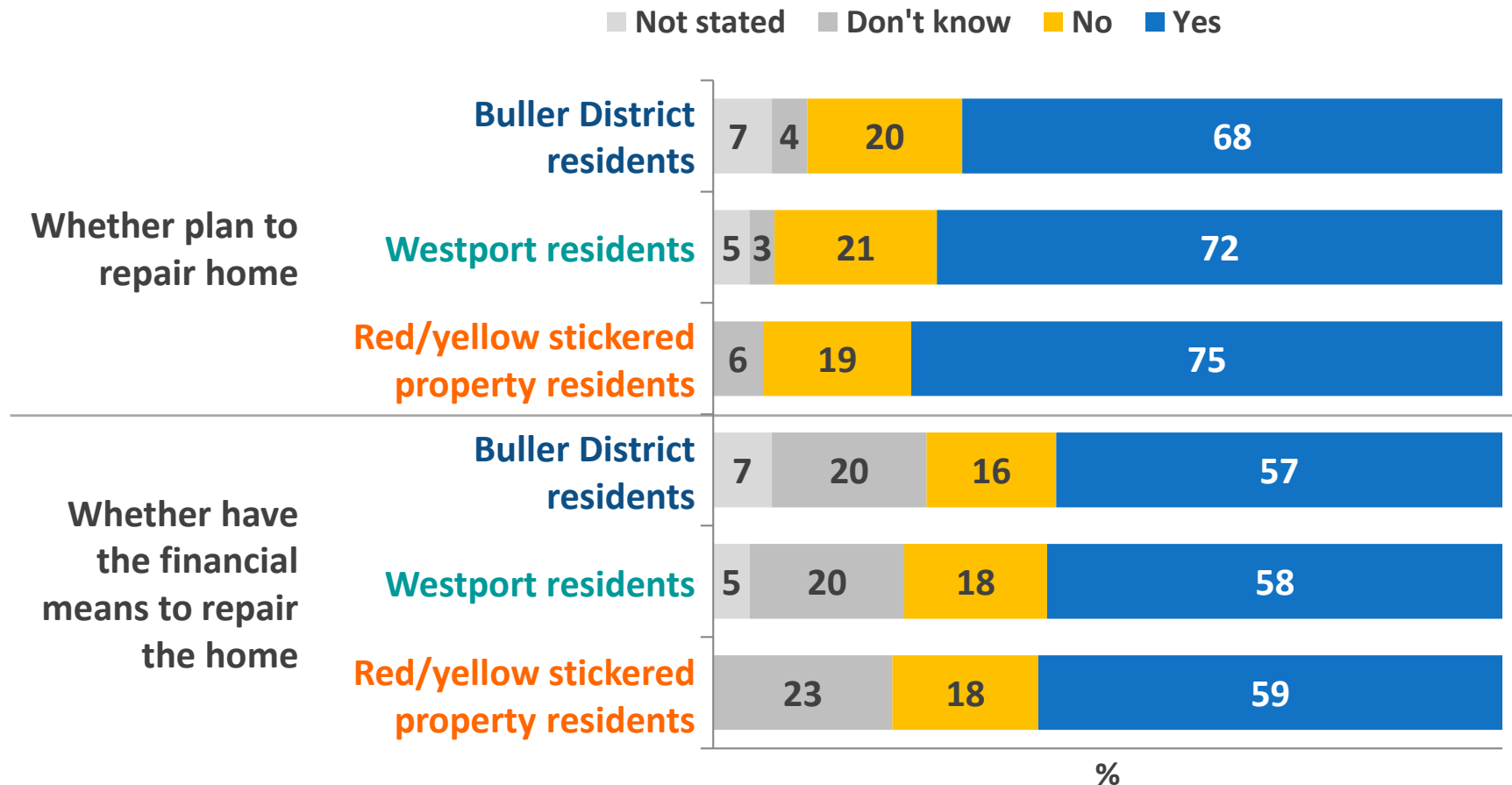
Sample: Homeowners who had to move out of their house: Buller District residents (154) / Westport residents (145) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (134)



Plans to Repair Home and Financial Means

Q: Do you plan to repair your home?

Q: Do you have the financial means to repair your home?

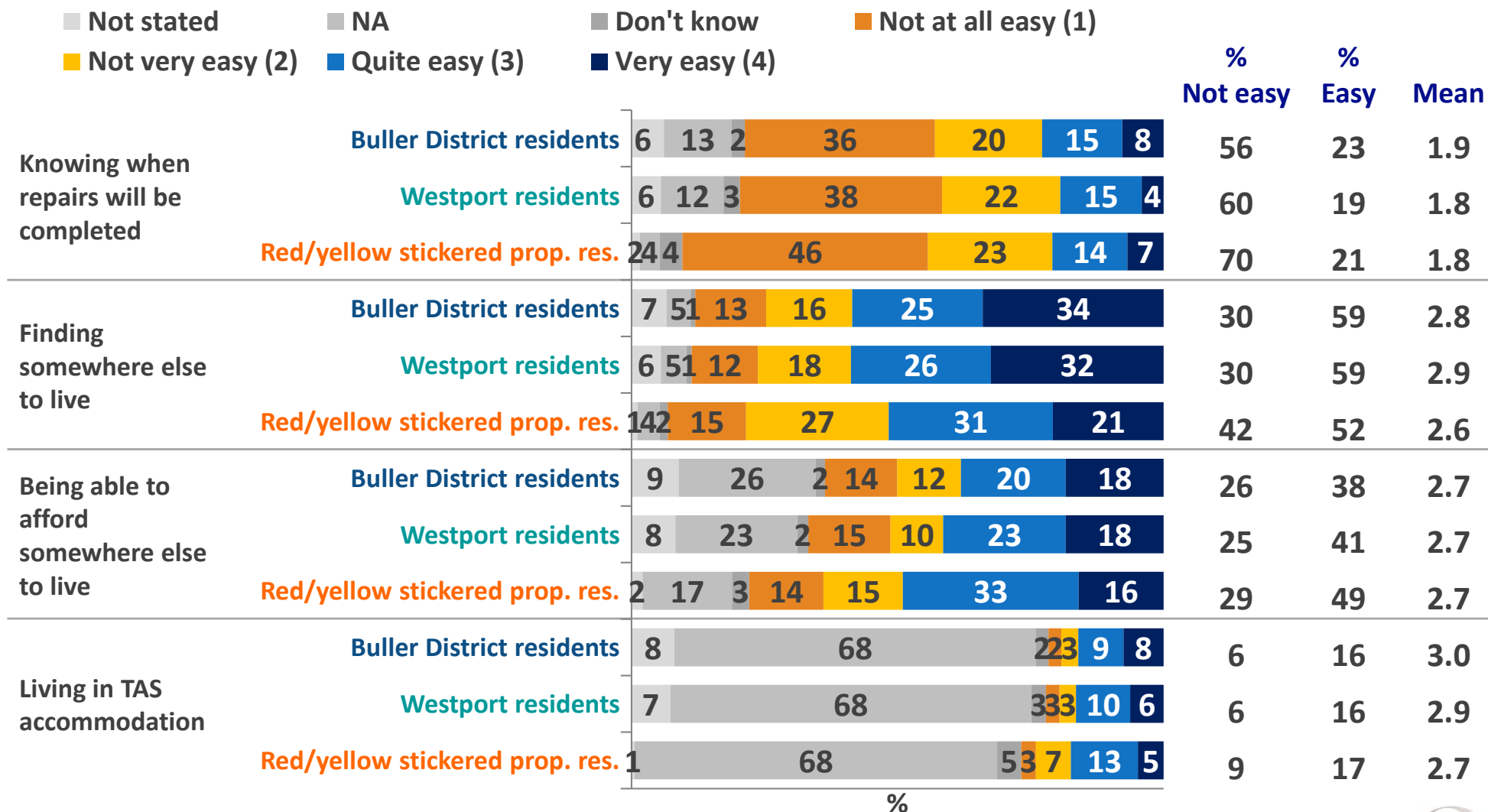


Sample: Homeowners who have not had repairs completed on their home: Buller District residents (77) / Westport residents (72) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (69)



Experience of Moving Home

Q: When you had to move homes, how easy were the following for you?



Sample: Homeowners who had to move out of their house: Buller District residents (154) / Westport residents (145) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (134)



Experience of Moving Home: Sub-Group Differences

Homeowners in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties more likely to rate it very easy or quite easy:

Finding somewhere else to live:

- Aged 70+

Homeowners in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties more likely to rate it not very easy or not at all easy:

Knowing when the repairs would/will be completed:

- In Westport Ward

Finding somewhere else to live and Being able to afford to pay for somewhere else to live:

- Impacted a lot by the July 2021 extreme weather event

Homeowners who rated *knowing when the repairs would/will be completed* not easy were more likely to have lower overall quality of life ratings and to have experienced stress or anxiety that had a negative impact and felt lonely or isolated in the last 12 months



Difficulties Knowing When Repairs Would be Completed

Q: What was not easy about knowing when the repairs would/will be completed?

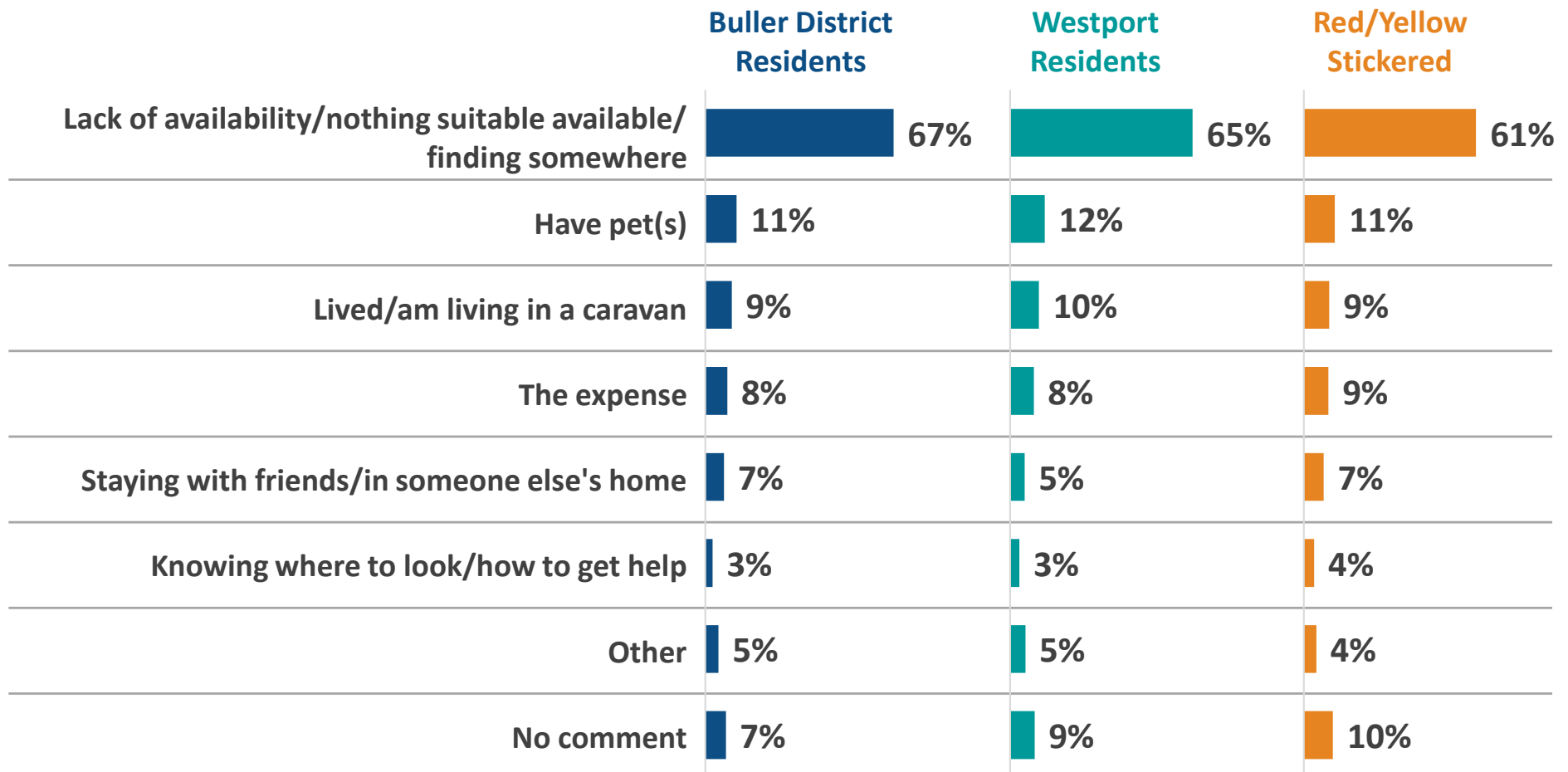
	Buller District Residents	Westport Residents	Red/Yellow Stickered
Not having a timeframe	27%	26%	25%
Lack of builders/tradespeople	19%	20%	9%
Dealing with the insurance company	12%	13%	8%
The stress/anxiety	10%	10%	6%
Lack of supplies/materials	10%	10%	12%
General uncertainty/unable to plan/being in limbo	9%	9%	9%
Delays/holdups	8%	8%	9%
Length of time its taking/took	7%	6%	9%
Lack of/poor communication from builder/tradespeople	6%	6%	7%
Changing timeframes	4%	5%	5%
Lack of communication/information (unspecified)	4%	4%	4%
Difficult living conditions	3%	3%	4%
Expense of living elsewhere	2%	2%	4%
Lack of knowledge on how to run the project	2%	2%	4%
Issues with regulations/Council	2%	2%	2%
No action to prevent future flooding	2%	2%	4%
Just want to get back into my home	2%	2%	2%
Other	18%	17%	12%
No comment	2%	2%	2%

Sample: Homeowners who found it not easy about knowing when the repairs would/will be completed:
Buller District residents (101) / Westport residents (97) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (95)



Difficulties with Finding Somewhere Else to Live

Q: What was not easy about finding somewhere else to live?



























Sample: Homeowners who found it not easy to find somewhere else to live: Buller District residents (57) / Westport residents (55) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (55)



Difficulties Affording Somewhere Else to Live

Q: What was not easy about being able to afford to pay for somewhere else to live?

	Buller District Residents	Westport Residents	Red/Yellow Stickered
Paying rent and mortgage/rates/insurance/ utility bills etc.	 37%	 39%	 46%
Lack of money/income/struggle with money	 32%	 26%	 12%
Insurance helped	 8%	 8%	 9%
Rent/accommodation expensive	 7%	 8%	 12%
Paying rent/bills etc. before insurance money came through	 7%	 8%	 9%
Insurance only covered limited time/amount	 5%	 6%	 7%
More expensive than living in own home	 4%	 4%	 5%
Other	 5%	 6%	 9%

Sample: Homeowners who found it not easy to afford to pay for somewhere else to live: Buller District residents (41*) / Westport residents (39*) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (37*)

*Small sample size – results indicative only



Difficulties with Living in TAS Accommodation

Q: What was not easy about living in TAS accommodation?

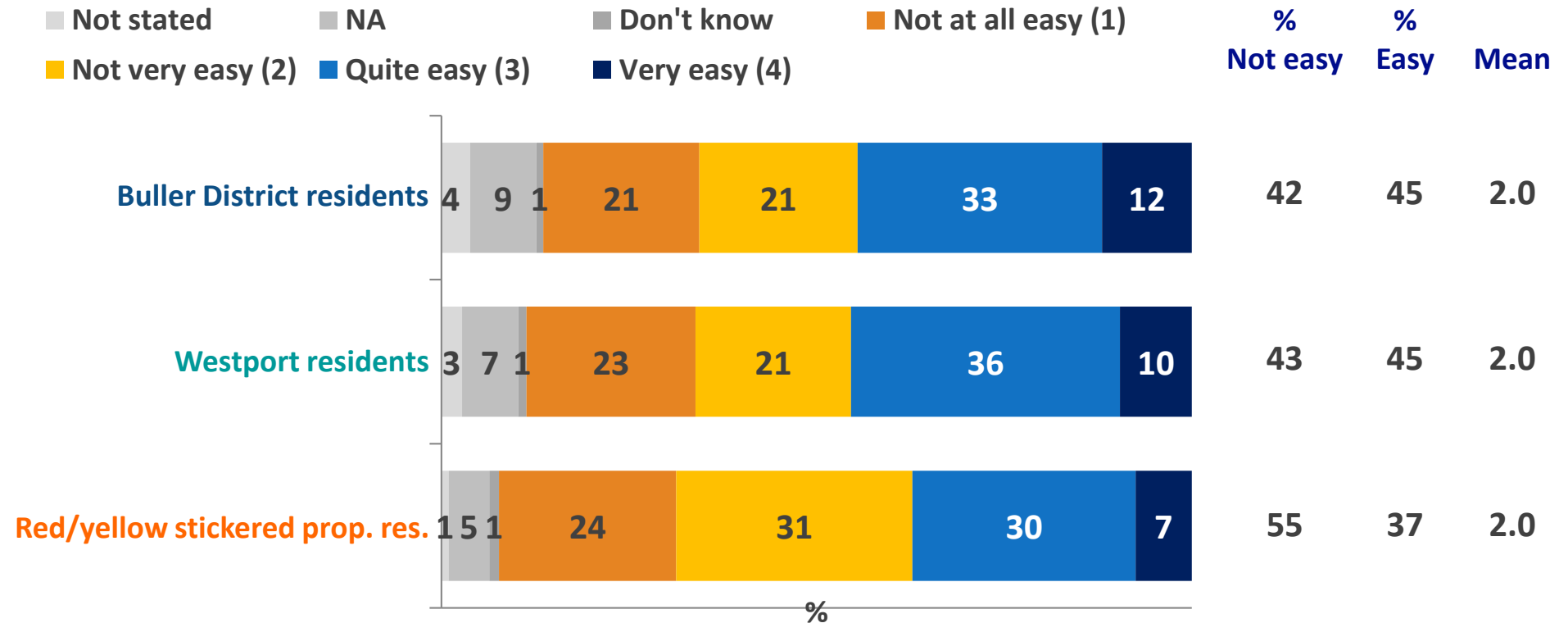
- Uncomfortable accommodation.
- Camper leaked and was not stable.
- The time it took and giving notice to a private rental and communication with TAS stopped because our person went on leave, which we found out later.
- It wasn't ours.
- Studio accommodation. All day every day, is difficult with an anxious, intelligent and overloaded mind with very little power, resources or certainty. It is difficult to process things in your head, and order them appropriately. Remembering this was turmoil from insurance, MPs, TAS (govt), and limbo from the Council, not knowing if we need to look to buy another house as well.
- I can't have my grandchildren around as I have 2 under the age of 2. My family can't come for a meal, it's the thing that frustrates me the most, it's been too long.
- Accommodation was substandard and barely liveable.
- It's not home, it feels odd.
- Leaky camper, and not big enough.
- Very good - excellent accommodation. Very hard to do anything for our house and garden and awkward to exercise.
- Now at a motel, we were in a campervan. Not suitable for our family.
- Too hot in summer, unbearable. Heaps of condensation in winter.

Sample: Homeowners who found it not easy living in TAS accommodation: Buller District residents (12*) / Westport residents (11*) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (12*) *Small sample size – results indicative only



Experience of Rebuild or Repair of Home

Q: How would you describe your experience with the repair or rebuild of your home?



Sample: Homeowners who had to move out of their house: Buller District residents (154) / Westport residents (145) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (134)



Experience of Rebuild or Repair of Home: Sub-Group Differences

Homeowners in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties who found the experience of the rebuild or repair of their home not at all easy were more likely to:

- Have lower overall quality of life ratings
- Westport residents: to have felt anxious in the last 12 months



Difficulties with Rebuild or Repair of Home

Q: What was not easy about it?	Buller District Residents	Westport Residents	Red/Yellow Stickered
Dealing with insurance co./loss adjusters/assessors/length of the process	24%	24%	24%
Lack of finance/under-insured/the cost	16% ↑	13% ↑	2%
Lack of/finding builders/tradespeople	12%	15%	9%
Delays/holdups	11%	12%	14%
Builders/tradespeople not turning up/poor project/time management	11%	12%	12%
Lack of progress/too long/missed completion dates/changing timeframes	9%	8%	12%
Lack of/finding supplies/materials	9%	10%	11%
Poor workmanship/quality of materials/promises not met	9%	9%	12%
Lack of/poor communication from builder/tradespeople	9%	9%	10%
Having to manage it myself/dealing with builders/tradespeople	8%	9%	9%
Lack of information	6%	6%	1%
Everything	4%	5%	5%
The mess/living there while repairs done	3%	4%	4%
Being out of my own home	3%	4%	4%
Waiting	3%	4%	3%
The uncertainty/stress (unspecified)	3%	4%	3%
Not knowing when it would be done	2%	2%	3%
Action not being taken to prevent future flooding	2%	1%	3%
Other	14%	9%	11%
No comment	3%	4%	3%

Sample: Homeowners who found the repair or rebuild of their home not easy:
Buller District residents (79) / Westport residents (75) / Those whose property
was red/yellow stickered (75)

158

319

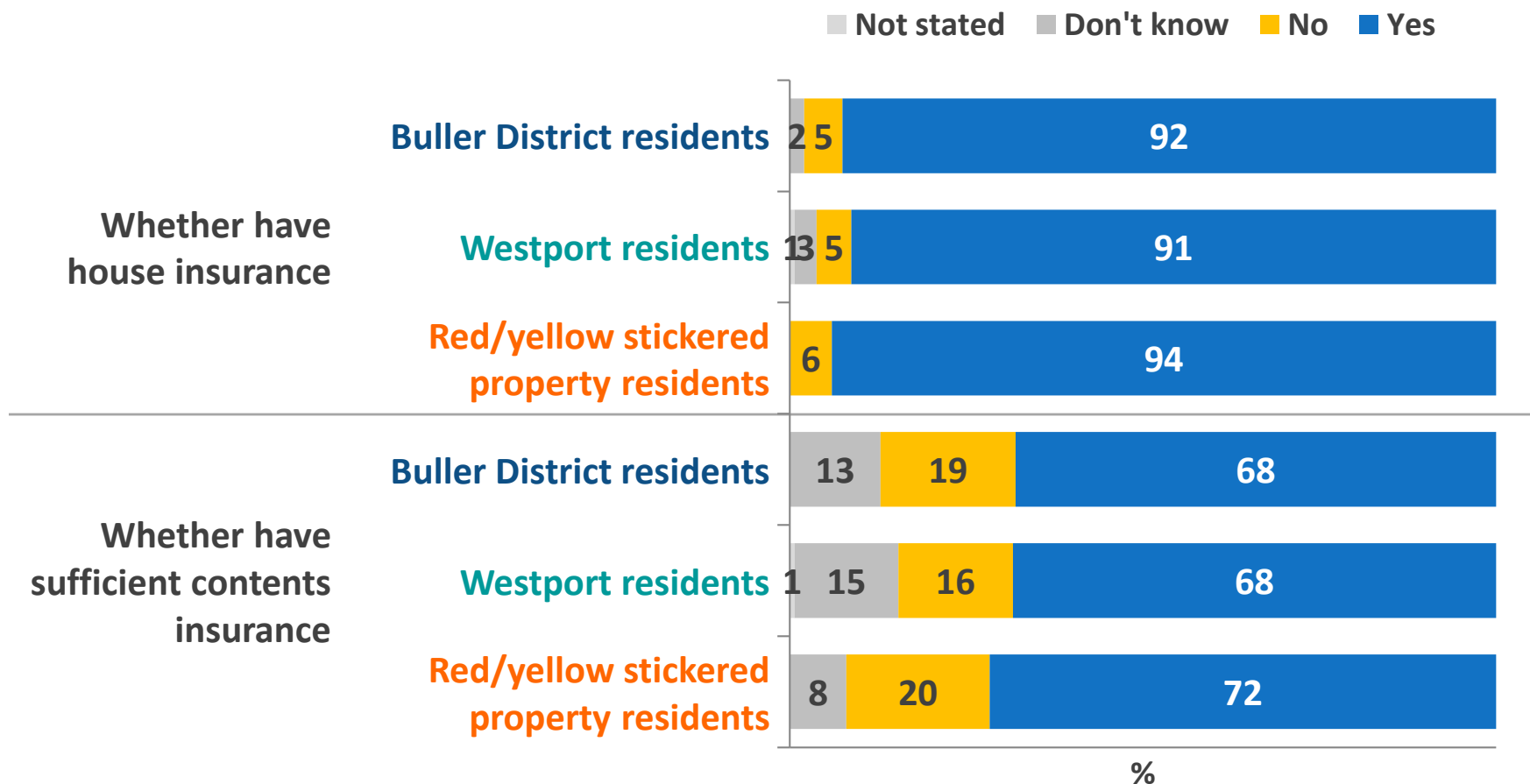
↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
↑ Significantly higher than Westport
↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



House and Contents Insurance

Q: Do you have house insurance?

Q: Do you have sufficient contents insurance to cover all of your contents?



Sample: Homeowners at the time of the events: Buller District residents (396) / Westport residents (268) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (152)



House and Contents Insurance: Sub-Group Differences

Homeowners in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties less likely to have:

House insurance:

- Buller District residents and Westport residents: aged 15 – 29
- Stickered property residents: aged 15 – 49
- Buller District residents and stickered property residents: have only one adult in the household

Sufficient contents insurance:

- Buller District residents and Westport residents: female
- Buller District residents and Westport residents: aged 15 – 29 or 50 – 69

Homeowners in the Buller District as a whole without sufficient contents insurance were more likely to have lower overall quality of life ratings, as were stickered property residents without house insurance

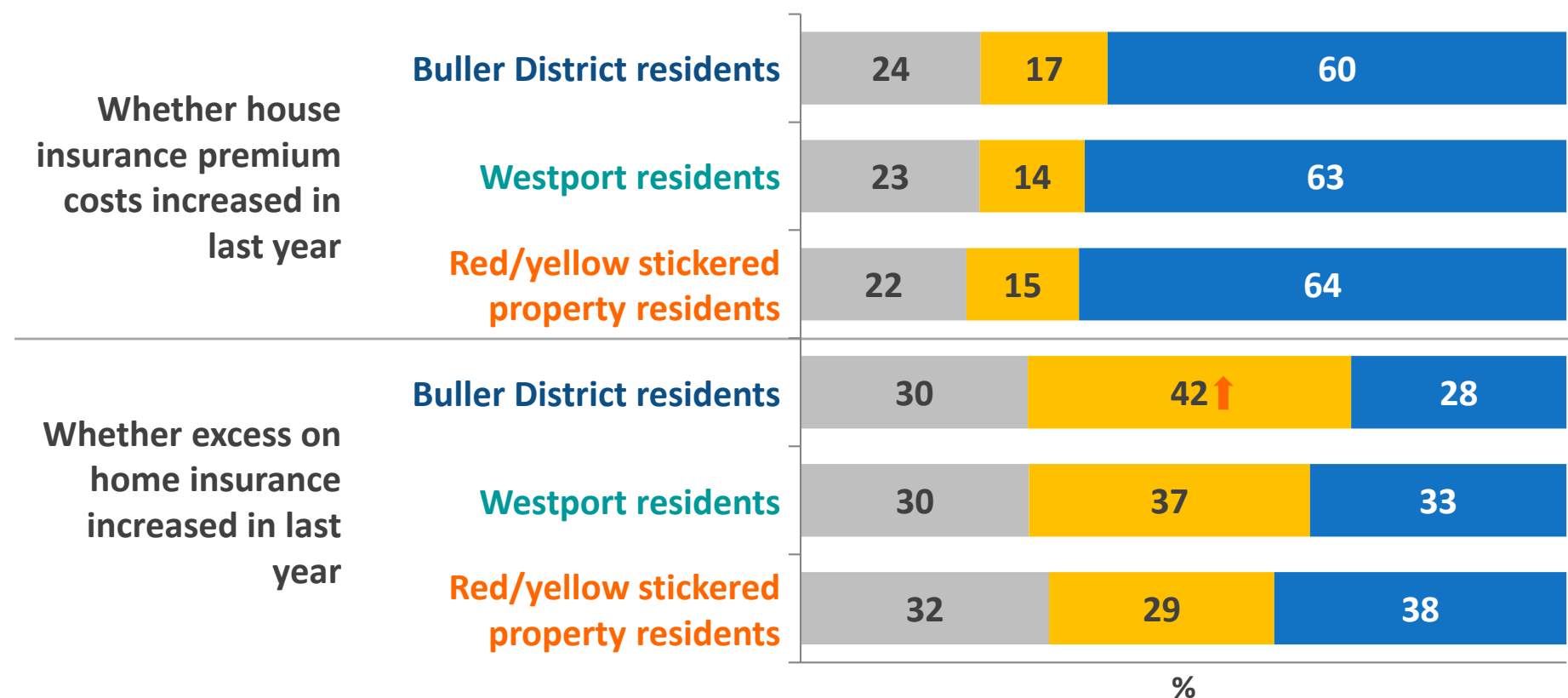


House Insurance Premium and Excess

Q: Has your house insurance premium costs increased in the last year?

Q: Has the excess on your home insurance increased in the last year?

■ Don't know ■ No ■ Yes



Sample: Homeowners at the time of the events with house insurance: Buller District residents (367) / Westport residents (249) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (143)

↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
 ↑ Significantly higher than Westport
 ↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



House Insurance Premium and Excess: Sub-Group Differences

Homeowners in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties with house insurance more likely to have:

House insurance premium costs increased in the last year:

- Buller District residents: aged 70+
- Buller District residents and Westport residents: retired
- Buller District residents: in an urban area

The excess on their home insurance increased in the last year:

- Retired

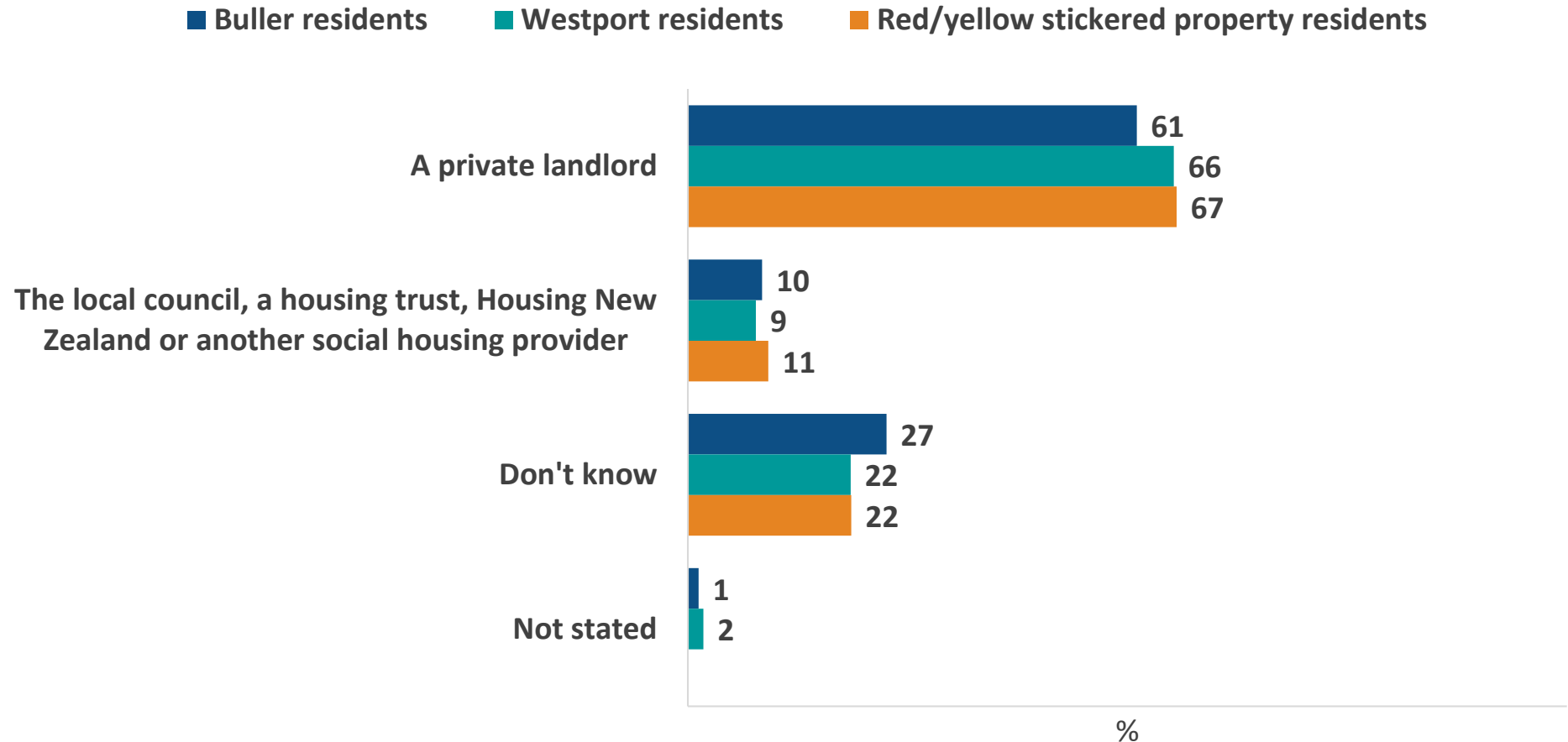


Renters Experience of Events



Type of Landlord

Q: Do you rent your home from...?



Sample: Renting at the time of the events: Buller District residents (92) / Westport residents (68) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (36*)

*Small sample size – results indicative only



Effect of the Events

Q: Which of the following happened to you in either one or both the July 2021 and February 2022 events?



Sample: Renting at the time of the events: Buller District residents (92) / Westport residents (68) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (36*)

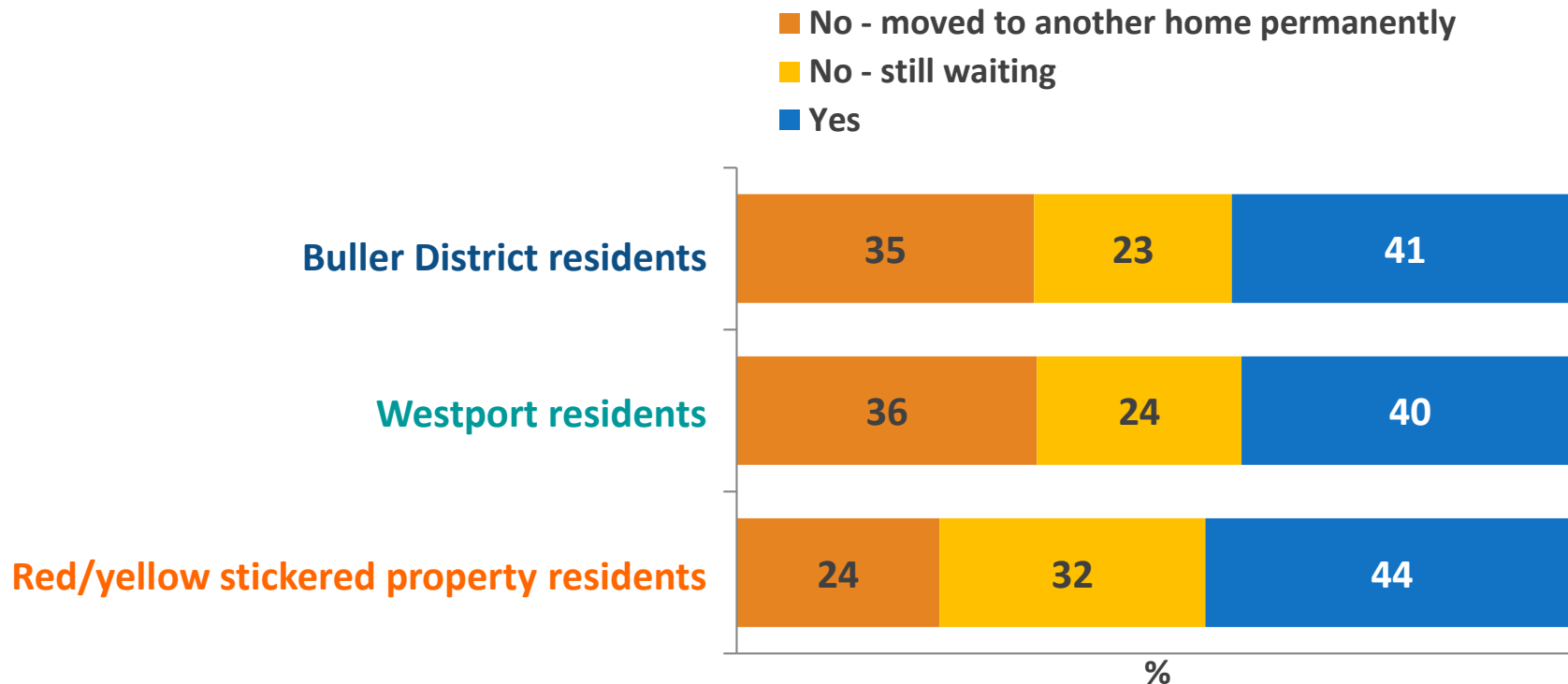
*Small sample size – results indicative only

↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
 ↑ Significantly higher than Westport
 ↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



Whether Renters are Living Back in Home

Q: Are you now living back in your home?



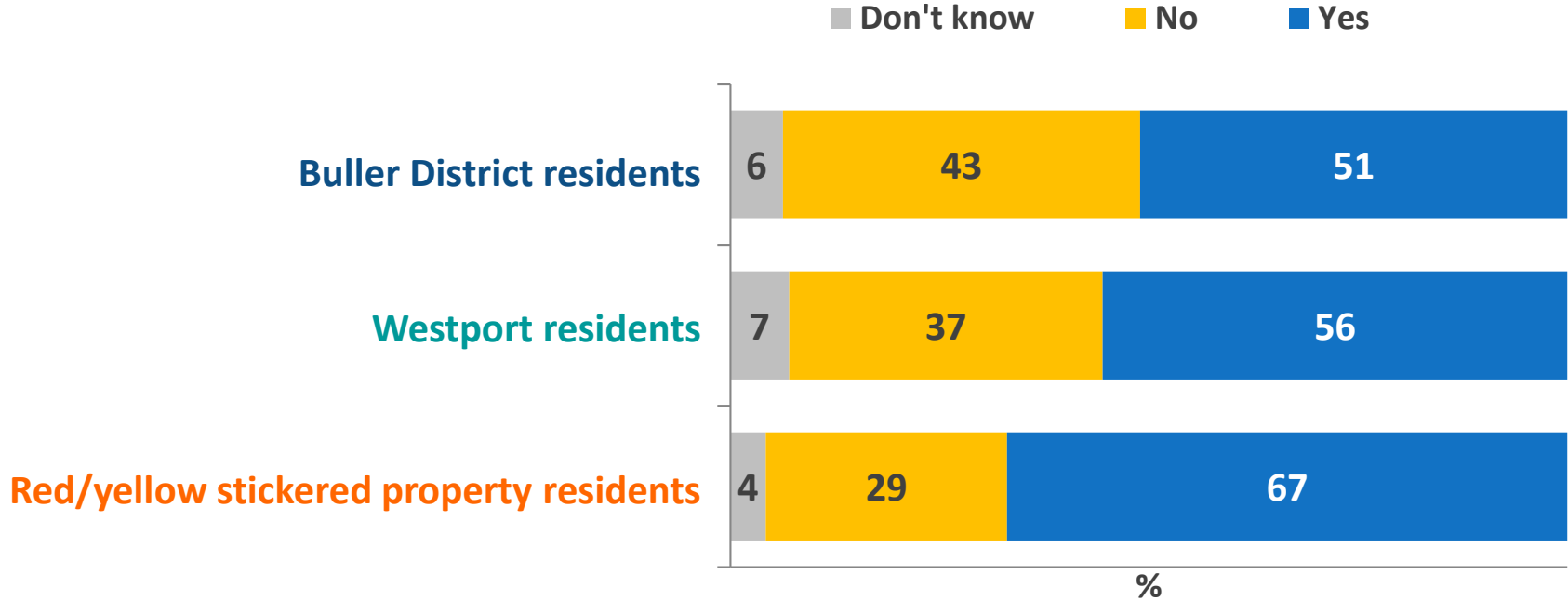
Sample: Renters who had to move out of their house: Buller District residents (37*) / Westport residents (35*) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (35*)

*Small sample size – results indicative only



Whether Repairs Completed

Q: Have repairs been completed on your home?



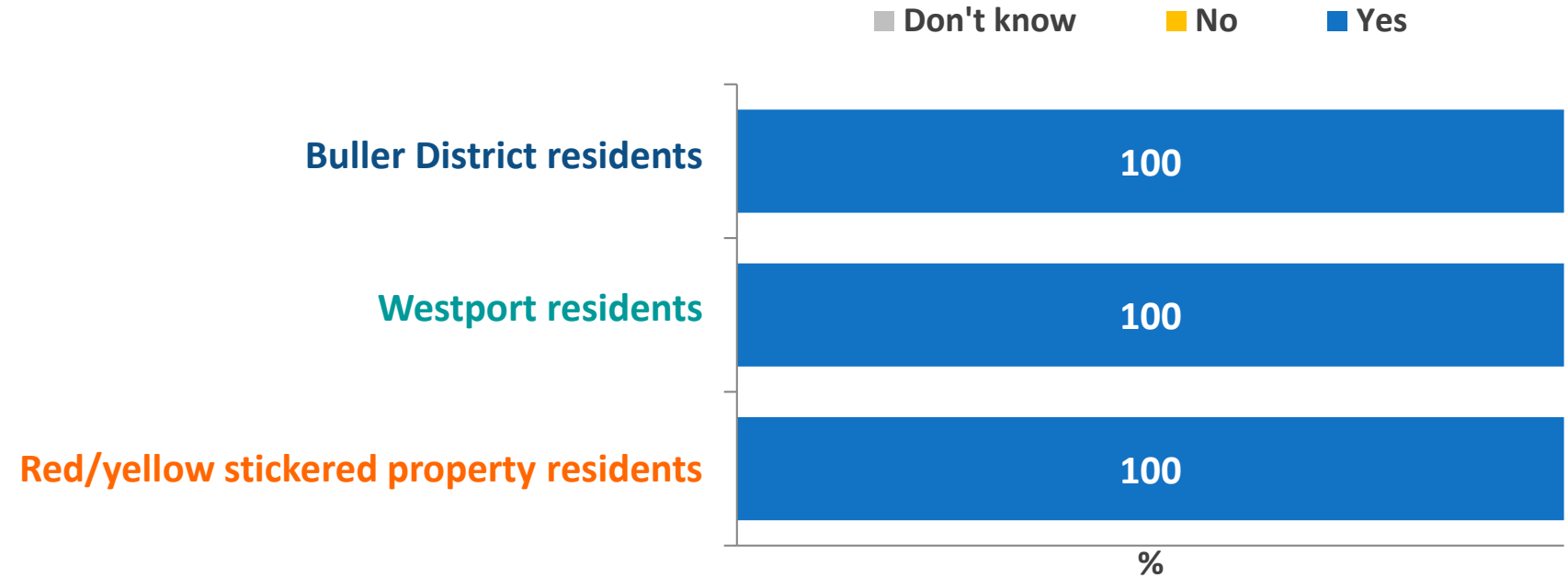
Sample: Renters who moved back or are waiting to move back into their home: Buller District residents (26*) / Westport residents (24*) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (25*)

*Small sample size – results indicative only



Plans to Repair Home

Q: Are there plans for your home to be repaired?



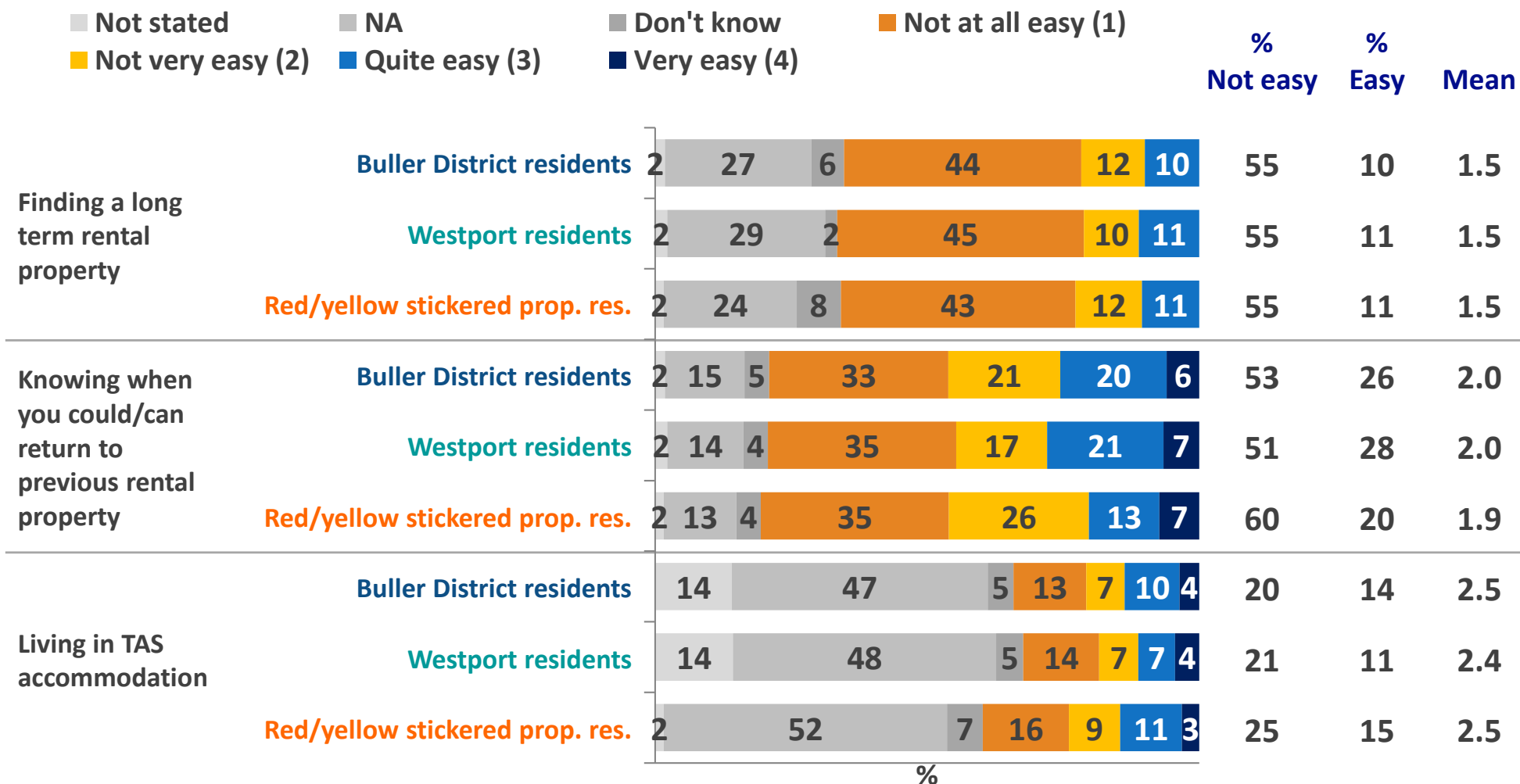
Sample: Renters who have not had repairs completed on their home: Buller District residents (9*) / Westport residents (7*) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (8*)

* Small sample size – results indicative only



Experience of Moving Home

Q: When you had to move homes, how easy were the following for you?



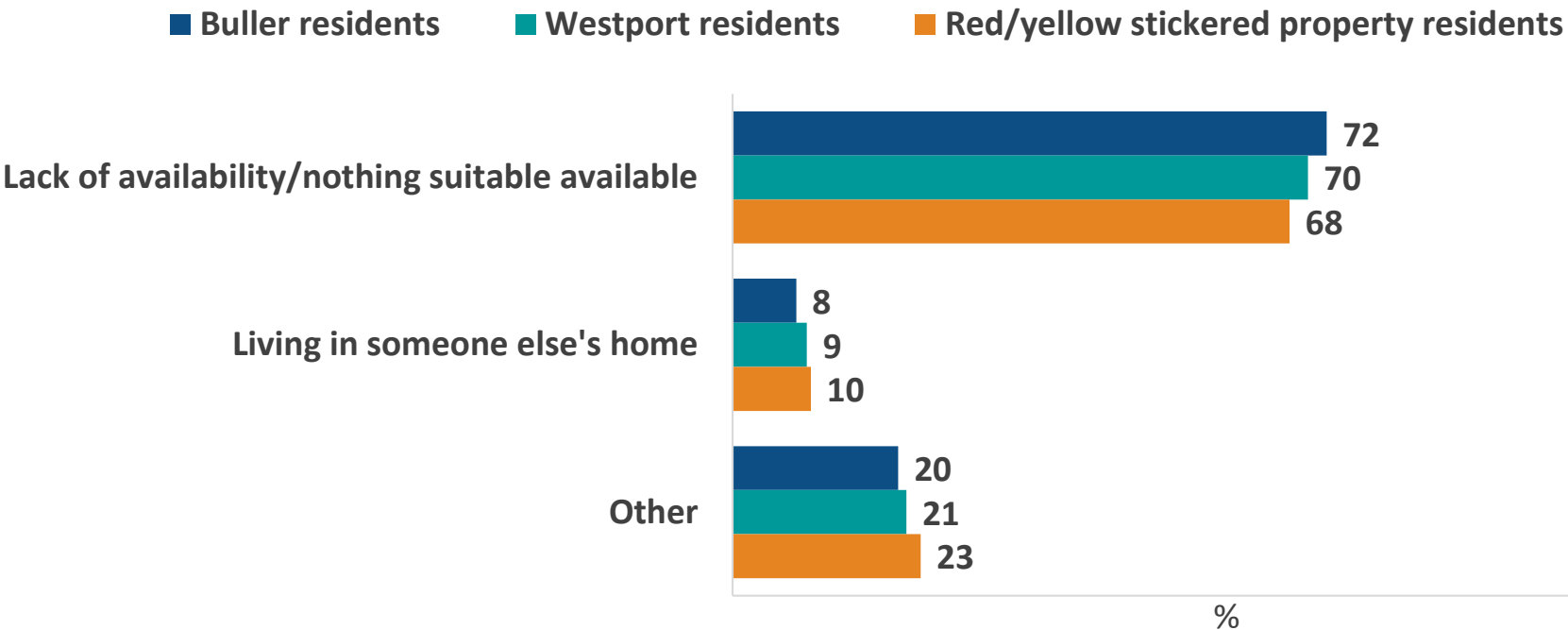
Sample: Renters who had to move out of their house: Buller District residents (37*) / Westport residents (35*) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (35*)

*Small sample size – results indicative only



Difficulties with Finding Long Term Rental

Q: What was not easy about finding a long term rental property?



Sample: Renters who found it not easy to find a long term rental property: Buller District residents (20*) / Westport residents (19*) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (19*)

*Small sample size – results indicative only



Difficulties Knowing When Could/Can Return

Q: What was not easy about knowing when you could/can return to your previous rental property?

- The only 2 places known did not have properties.
- We initially thought we would be able to return, had a tricky rent-to-buy situation, but found out three months in that it wasn't looking like an option.
- Not having our own space and our own stuff.
- Lockdown delays.
- My landlord ended my tenancy as she was angry because I had to wait a few weeks for a storage unit to become available and she wanted the house empty immediately.
- I don't know.
- I was waiting 1½ years for emergency housing.
- Had nothing to wear or blankets etc.
- Because it was a filthy mess with my completely destroyed life covered in mud and sewage, one metre up the walls. My daughter's toys, cot, clothing, memories all lying in a waste pit of stench.
- I'd been told many different "finish move back in" dates so I'd get all ready and packed up and then there would be something else that wasn't ready or wasn't done, so it was a long painful process.
- The uncertainty.
- We were staying in a caravan park while they looked to see if we could go back.
- Circumstances have changed. I am no longer going to return. TAS have been wonderful, I want to stay in the temporary house.
- Building delays etc. No timeframe.
- Builders are very slack and have poor work skills. They haven't meet deadlines and give no information.
- No comment.
- Not clear on dates.
- Landlord told me I could move in but the property brokers were telling me I couldn't.

Sample: Renters who found it not easy knowing when they could/can return to their previous rental property: Buller District residents (18*) / Westport residents (17*) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (17*)

***Small sample size – results indicative only**



Difficulties with Living in TAS Accommodation

Q: What was not easy about living in TAS accommodation?

- Sharing the bathroom, kitchen, washing machine and laundry with others. Moreover, the TAS accommodation was very little, even not enough room to accommodate the personal stuff, no drawers, bedside tables, nothing.
- The first motel I was at had a crazy lady who insisted on servicing my room every morning at any given time and did not like me having things on the floor. She was constantly at me even though my room was always kept spotless by me. it was a constant terrible invasion of privacy.
- Not having proper cooking facilities.
- No running water, no adequate heating, no insulation.
- I'm still there, and cannot have my own daughter UNTIL I GET A SUITABLE HOME. So as a mother who lost her child due to no help and no home, this is DEVASTATING.
- Because it's hard to find a new place after a short interval of time.
- No comment.
- Crowded.
- Not enough room.

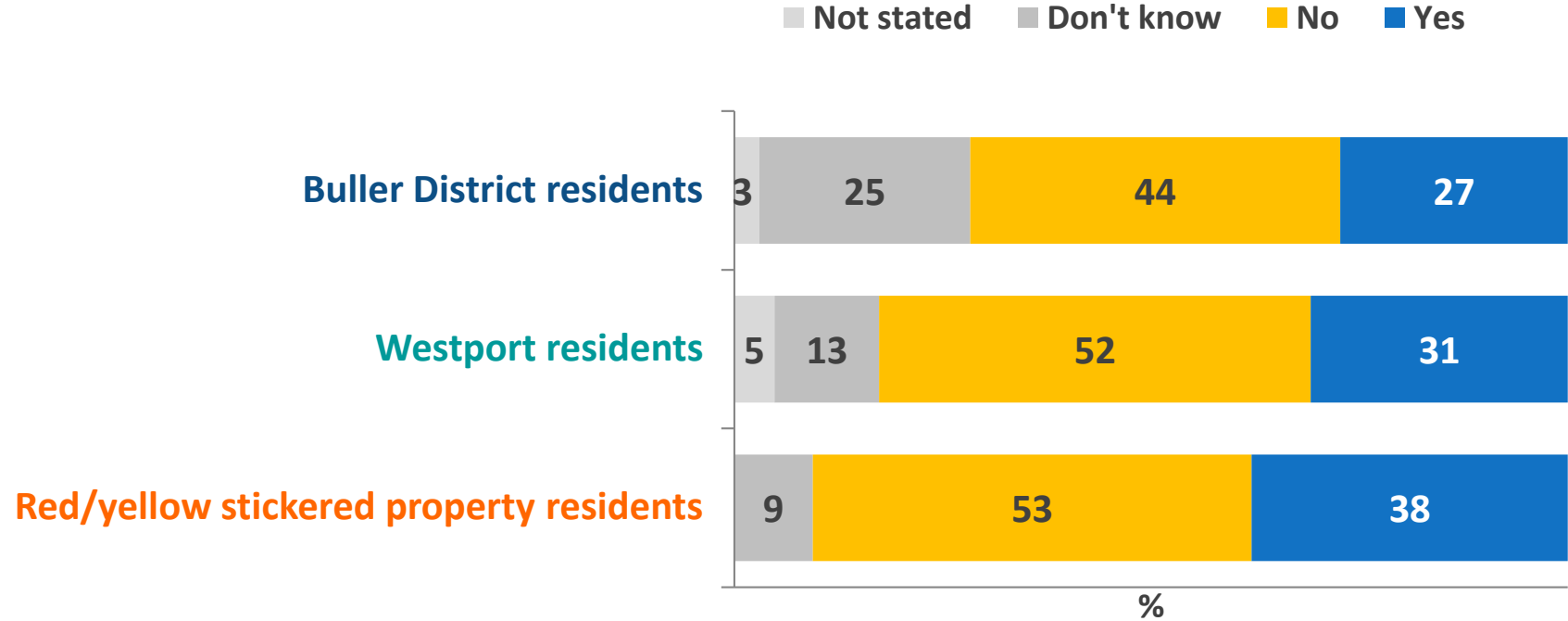
Sample: Renters who found it not easy living in TAS accommodation: Buller District residents (9*) / Westport residents (9*) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (9*)

*Small sample size – results indicative only



Contents Insurance

Q: Do you have sufficient contents insurance to cover all of your contents?



Sample: Renting at the time of the events: Buller District residents (92) / Westport residents (68) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (36*)

*Small sample size – results indicative only



Contents Insurance: Sub-Group Differences

Renters in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties less likely to have:

Sufficient contents insurance:

- Aged 50 – 69

Those without sufficient contents insurance were more likely to have lower overall quality of life ratings, lower WHO-5 scores and to have experienced stress or anxiety that had a negative impact

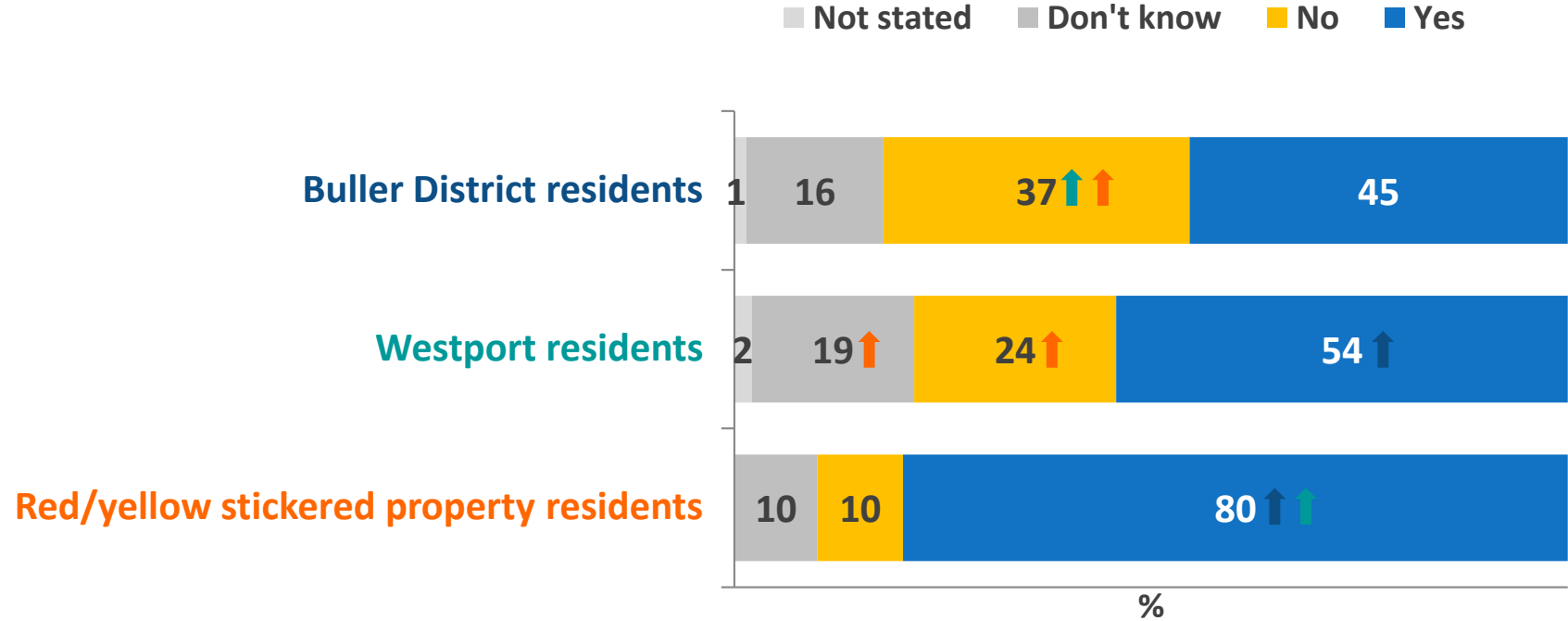


Awareness of Risk from Future Events



Whether Feel Home at Risk from Future Events – Homeowners and Renters

Q: Do you think your home/the house you live in may be at risk from future events?



Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
↑ Significantly higher than Westport
↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



Whether Feel Home at Risk from Future Events: Sub-Group Differences

Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties more likely to feel their home is at risk from future events were:

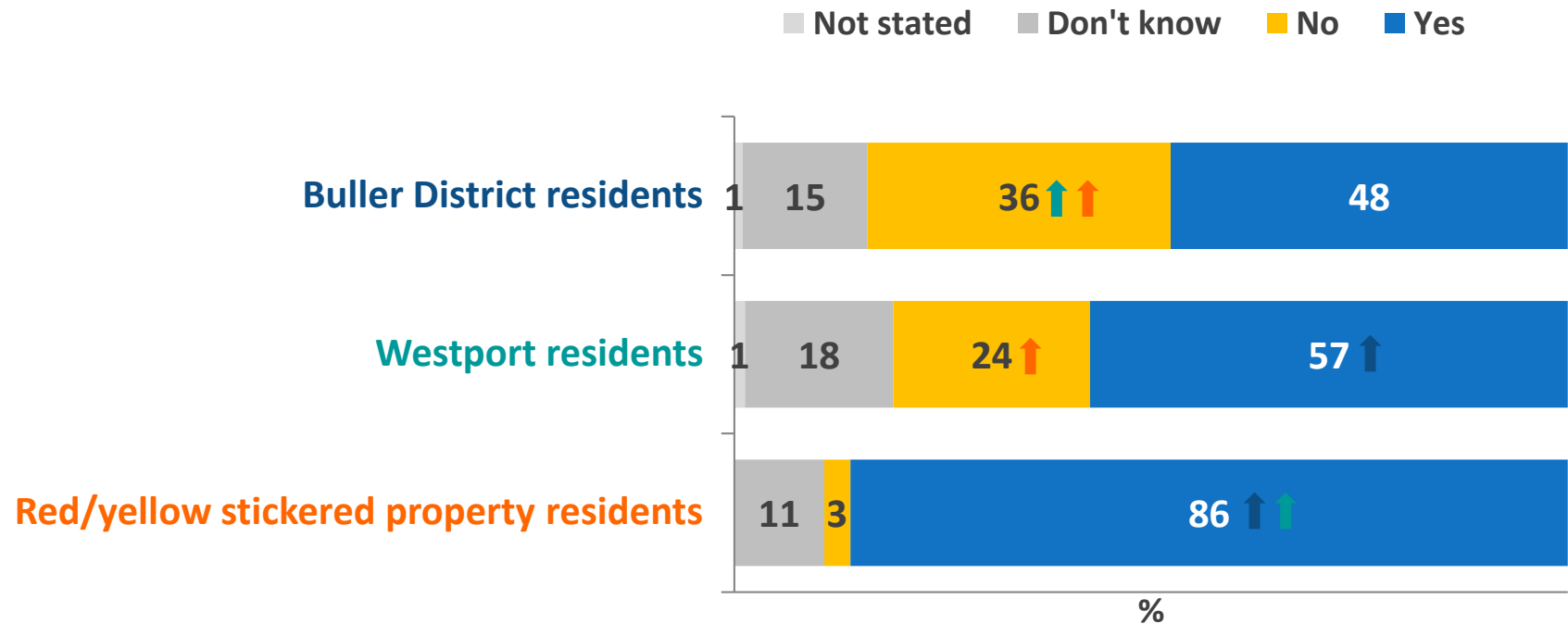
- In Westport Ward
- Buller District residents and Westport residents: other (non-European, non-Māori) ethnicities
- Stickered property residents: European
- Buller District residents and Westport residents: impacted a lot by the extreme weather events
- Stickered property residents: homeowners at the time of the events

Those more likely to feel their home is at risk from future events were more likely to have lower overall quality of life ratings and WHO-5 scores and more likely to have experienced stress that had a negative impact or felt anxious and felt lonely or isolated in the last 12 months.



Whether Feel Home at Risk from Future Events – Homeowners at Time of Events

Q: Do you think your home may be at risk from future events?



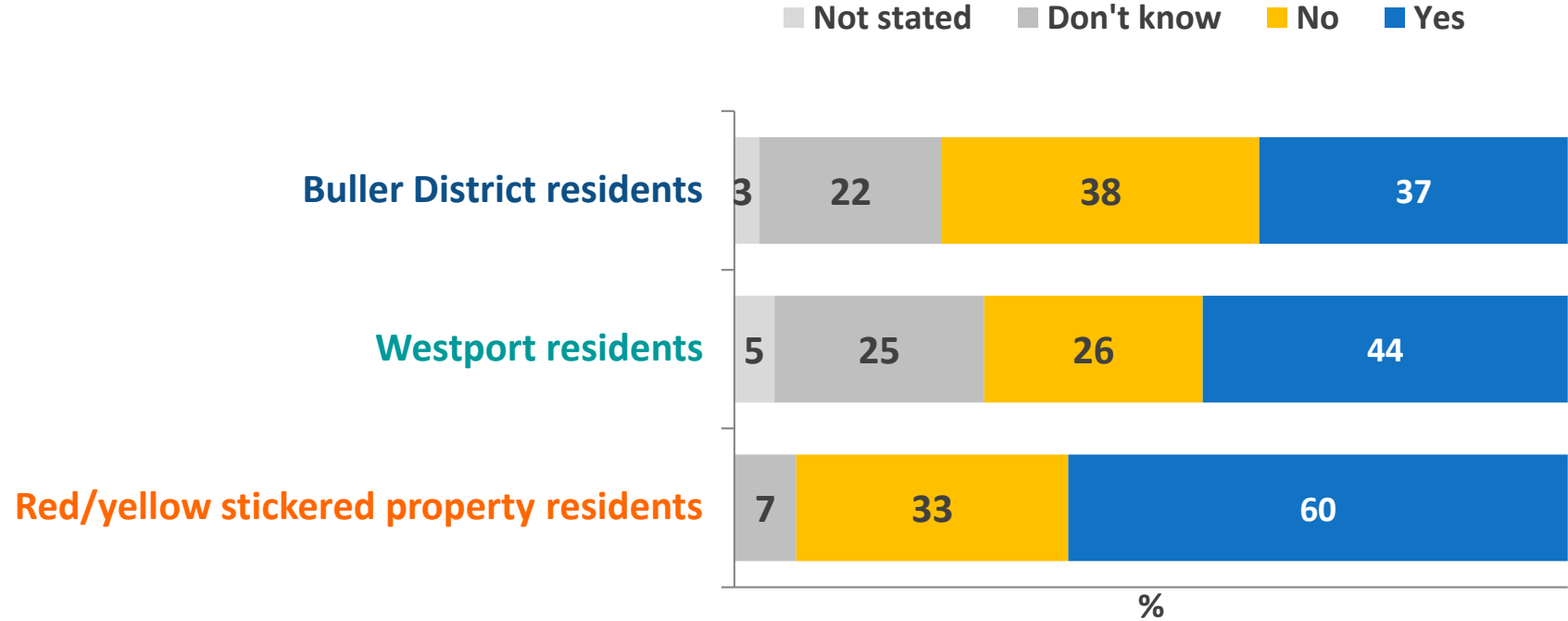
Sample: Homeowners at the time of the events: Buller District residents (396) / Westport residents (268) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (152)

↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
↑ Significantly higher than Westport
↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



Whether Feel Home at Risk from Future Events – Renters at Time of Events

Q: Do you think the house you live in may be at risk from future events?



Sample: Renting at the time of the events: Buller District residents (92) / Westport residents (68) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (36*)

*Small sample size – results indicative only

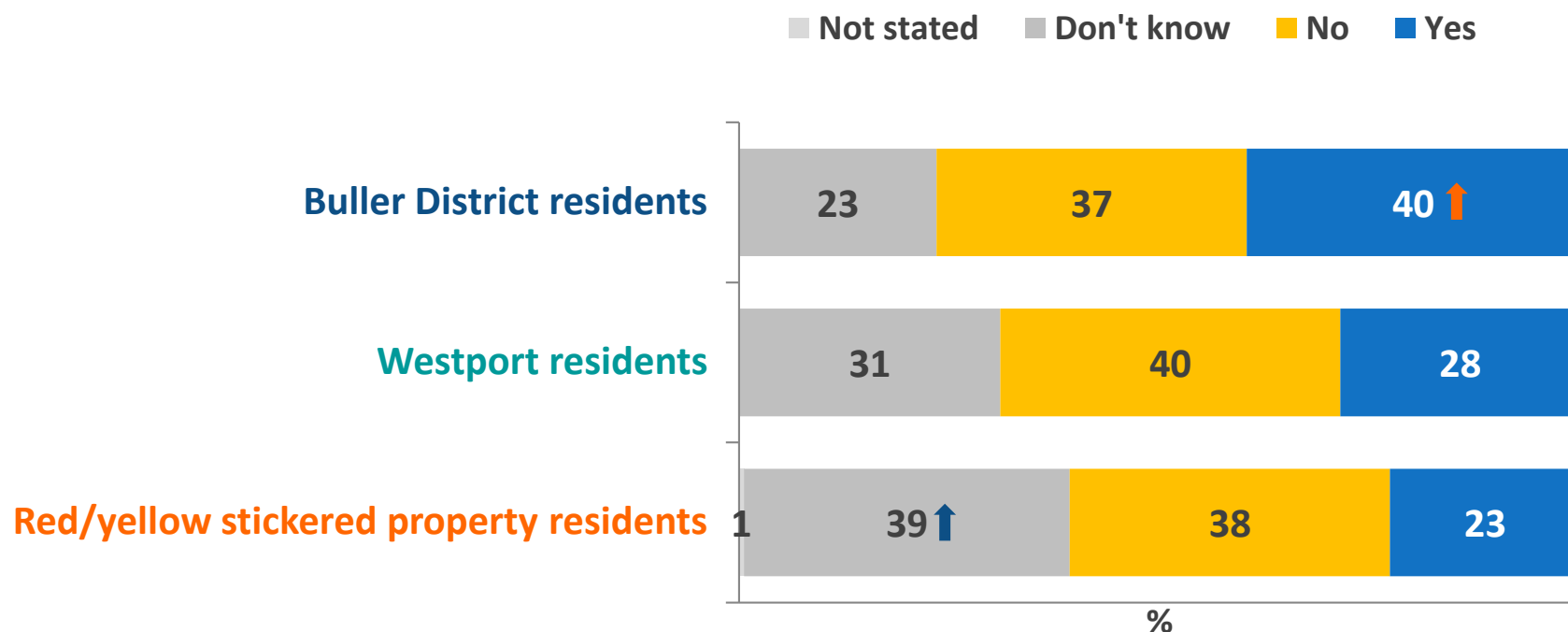


Property Adaption for Resilience



Adapting Property for Resilience – Homeowners at Time of Events

Q: Can your property be adapted to create resilience for future events?



Sample: Homeowners at the time of the events who feel home may be at risk from future events: Buller District residents (235) / Westport residents (184) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (129)

↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
↑ Significantly higher than Westport
↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



Adapting Property for Resilience: Sub-Group Differences

Homeowners in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties more likely to feel their property can be adapted to create resilience for future events were:

- In a rural area
- In Seddon Ward
- Less likely to have felt anxious in the last 12 months

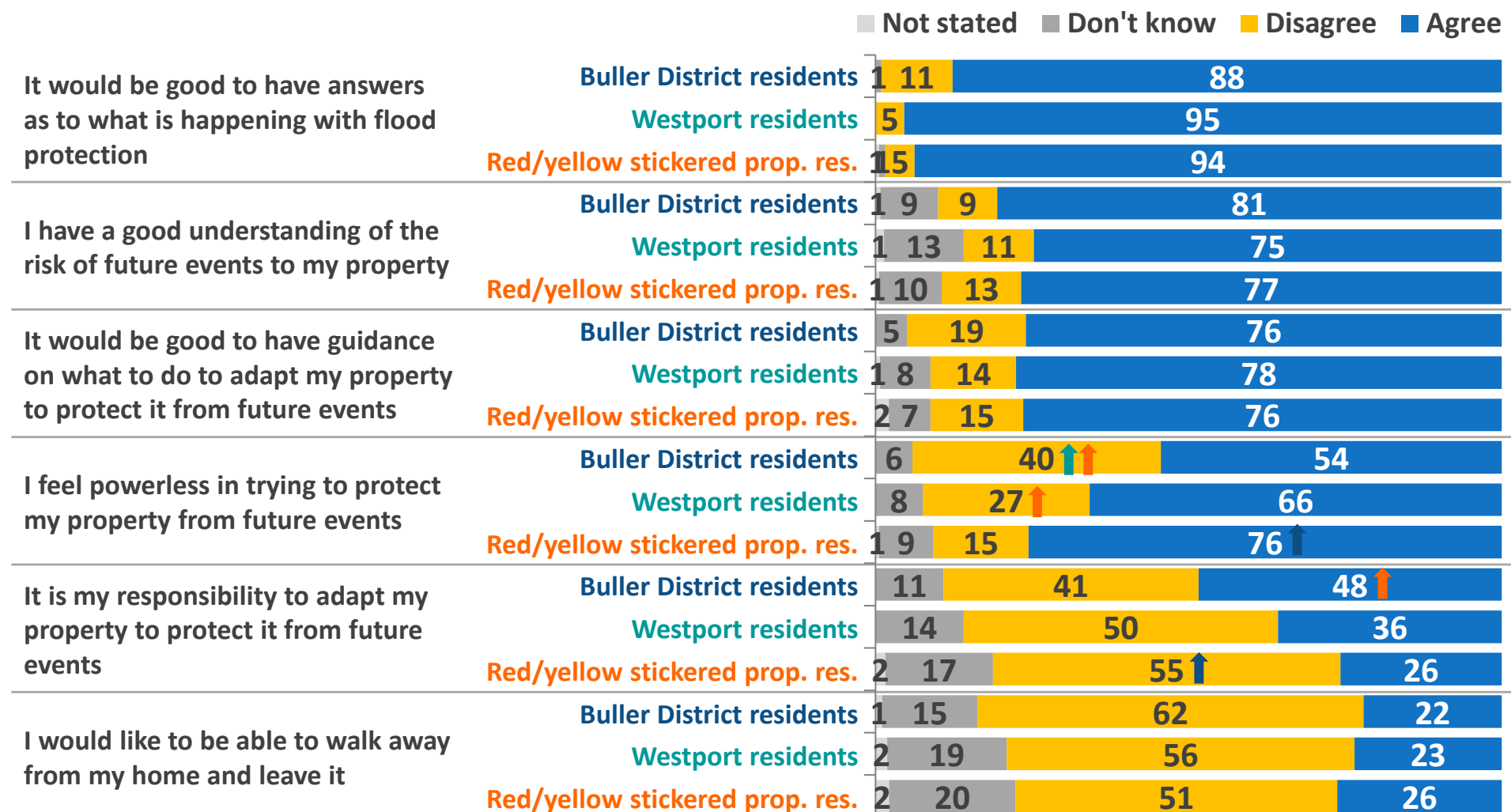
Homeowners in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties less likely to feel their property can be adapted to create resilience for future events were:

- In an urban area
- In Westport Ward
- Stickered properties: impacted a lot by the July 2021 extreme weather event



Attitudes Towards Protection for Future Events – Homeowners at Time of Events

Q: Do you agree or disagree with the following?



Sample: Homeowners at the time of the events who feel home may be at risk from future events: Buller District residents (235) / Westport residents (184) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (129)

%
 ↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
 ↑ Significantly higher than Westport
 ↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



Attitudes Towards Protection for Future Events: Sub-Group Differences

Homeowners in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties more likely to agree:

It would be good to have answers as to what is happening with flood protection:

- In Westport Ward

I have a good understanding of the risk of future events to my property:

- In Seddon Ward

It would be good to have guidance on what to do to adapt my property to protect it from future events:

- Buller District residents and Westport residents: aged 30 – 49

I feel powerless in trying to protect my property from future events:

- In Westport Ward
- Impacted a lot by the July 2021 extreme weather event
- Westport residents: in part-time paid employment

Westport residents and stickered property residents who agree *I would like to be able to walk away from my home and leave it* were more likely to have lower overall quality of life ratings

Continued on next slide



Attitudes Towards Protection for Future Events: Sub-Group Differences continued

Homeowners in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties more likely to disagree:

It would be good to have answers as to what is happening with flood protection:

- In Seddon Ward
- Buller District residents: not impacted by the extreme weather events, particularly the February 2022 events

It would be good to have guidance on what to do to adapt my property to protect it from future events:

- In Seddon Ward
- Buller District residents: not impacted by the extreme weather events, particularly the February 2022 events

It is my responsibility to adapt my property to protect it from future events:

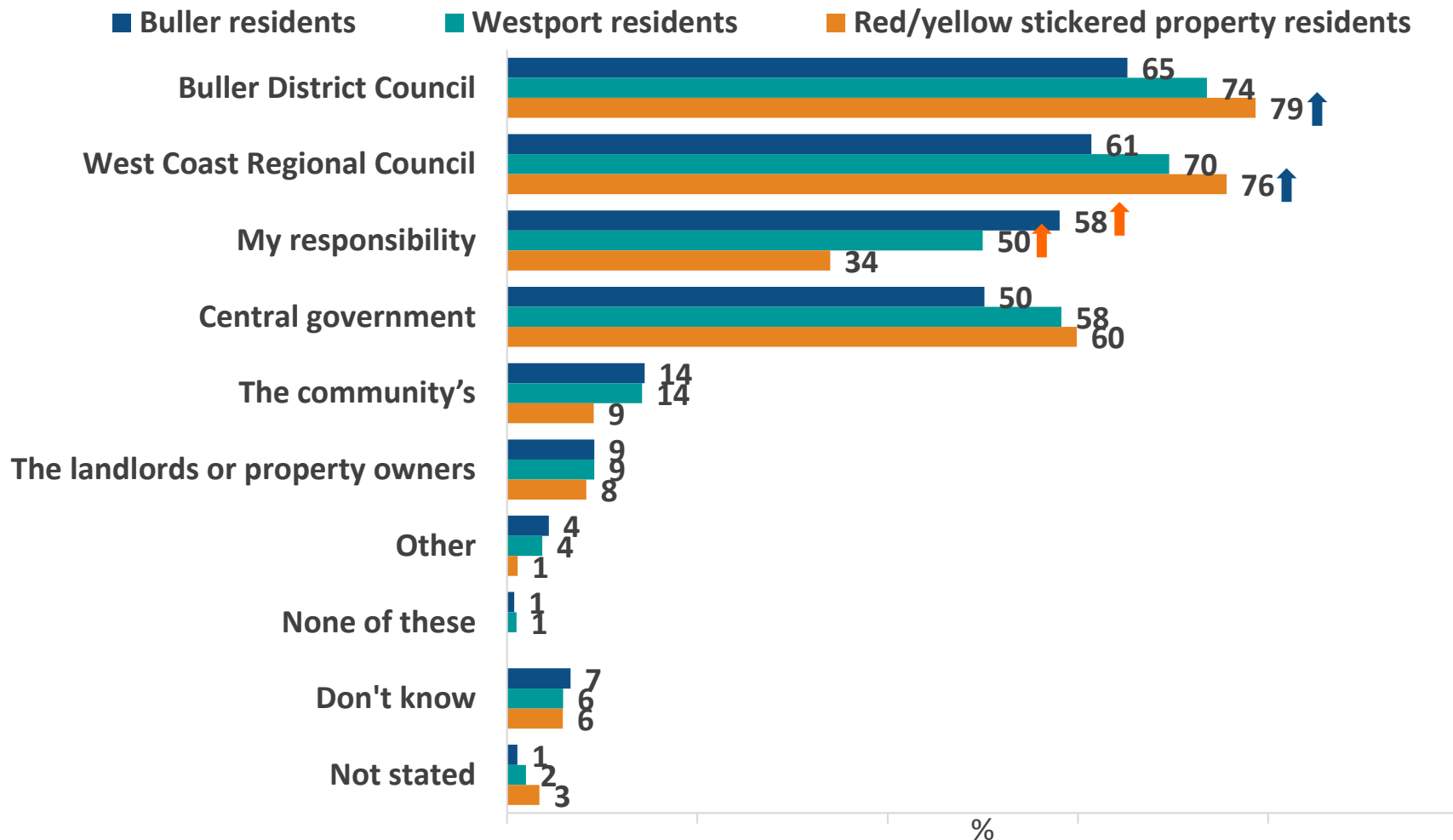
- Impacted a lot by the July 2021 extreme weather event

Buller District residents and Westport residents who agree *I have a good understanding of the risk of future events to my property* or disagree *I feel powerless in trying to protect my property from future events* were less likely to have felt anxious in the last 12 months



Responsibility to Protect Property/Home – Homeowners and Renters

Q: Whose responsibility do you consider it to be to protect your property/the house you live in from future events?



Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

186

347

↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
↑ Significantly higher than Westport
↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



Responsibility to Protect Property/Home: Sub-Group Differences

Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties more likely to feel responsibility for protecting their property/the house they live in from future events lies with:

Buller District Council:

- Buller District residents and Westport residents: in an urban area
- In Westport Ward
- Impacted a lot by the July 2021 extreme weather event

West Coast Regional Council:

- Westport residents: aged 50 – 69
- Homeowners at the time of the events
- Impacted a lot by the July 2021 extreme weather event

Their own responsibility:

- In a rural area
- Homeowners at the time of the events

Continued on next slide



Responsibility to Protect Property/Home: Sub-Group Differences continued

Central Government:

- Aged 30 – 49
- In an urban area
- In Westport Ward
- Impacted a lot by the July 2021 extreme weather event

The community:

- Aged 30 – 49

The landlords or property owners:

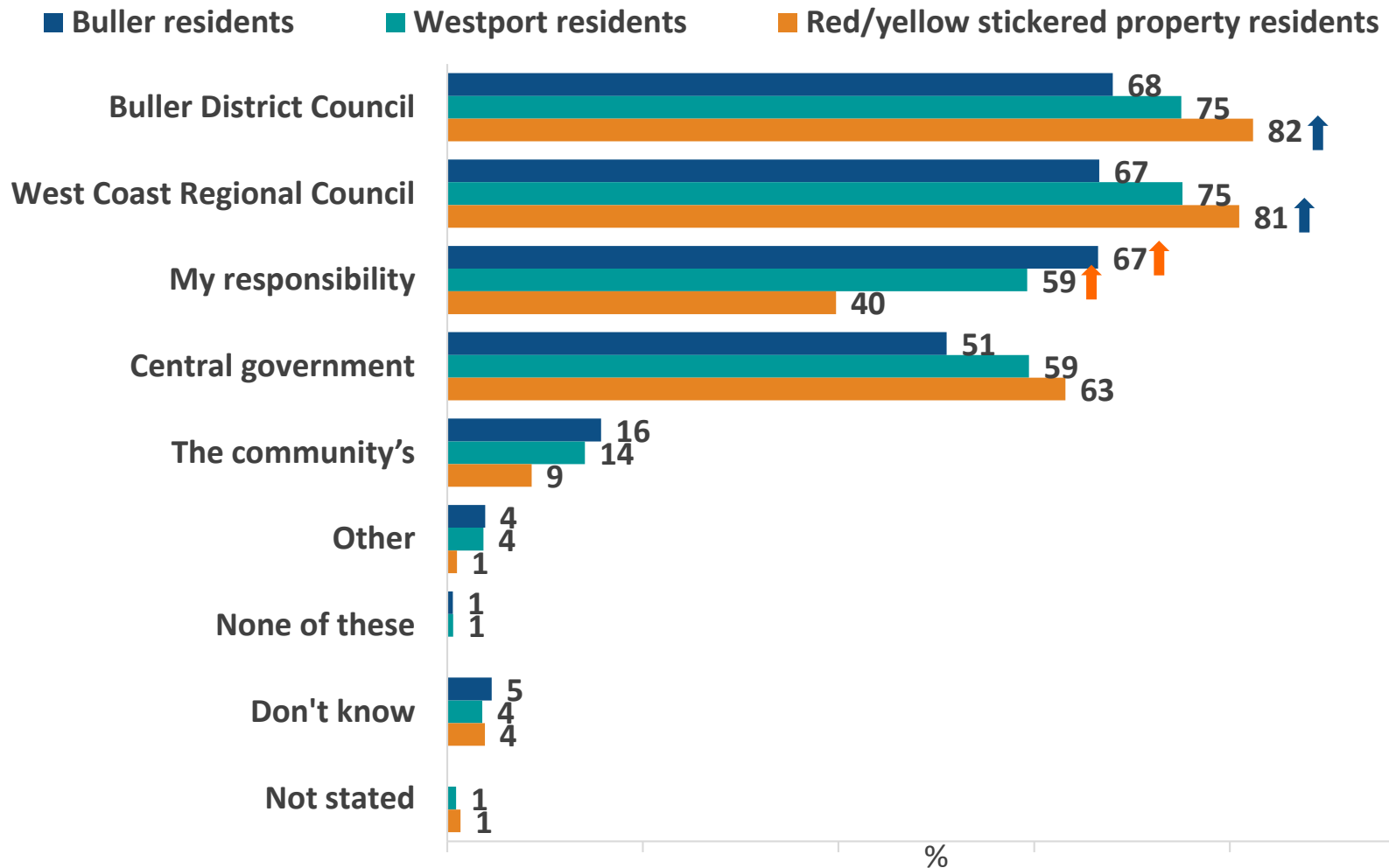
- Buller District residents and Westport residents: aged 15 – 29
- Stickered property residents: aged 15 – 49
- Māori
- Renting at the time of the events

Continued on next slide



Responsibility to Protect Property – Homeowners at Time of Events

Q: Whose responsibility do you consider it to be to protect your property from future events?



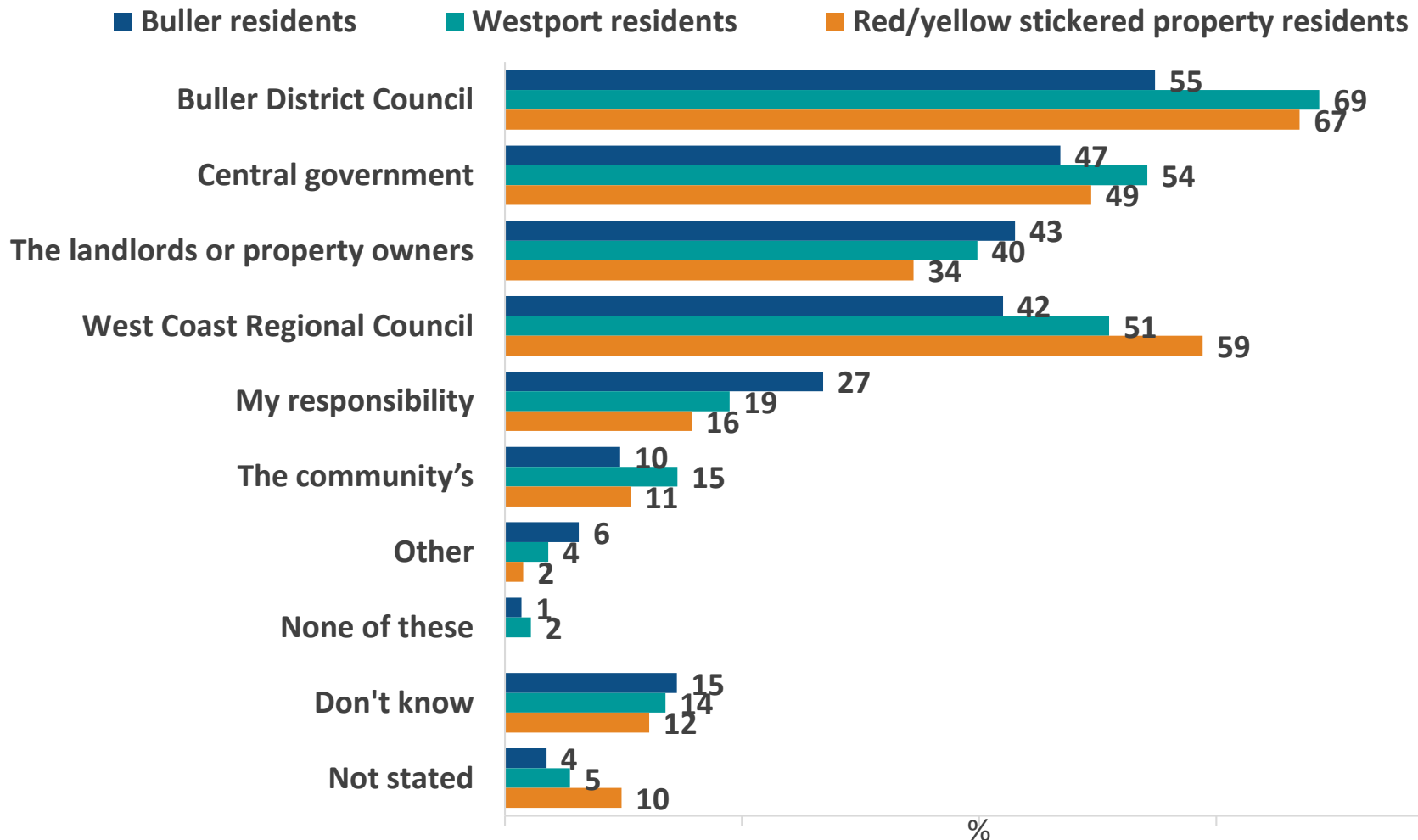
Sample: Homeowners at the time of the events: Buller District residents (396) / Westport residents (268) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (152)

↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
↑ Significantly higher than Westport
↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



Responsibility to Protect Property – Renters at Time of Events

Q: Whose responsibility do you consider it to be to protect the house you live in from future events?



Sample: Renting at the time of the events: Buller District residents (92) / Westport residents (68) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (36*)

*Small sample size – results indicative only



Attitudes by Perceived Responsibility for Property Protection – Buller District Homeowners

Q: Do you agree or disagree with the following?

% Agree:	Responsibility for protecting property from future events				
	Buller District Council (183) %	West Coast Reg. Council (184) %	My responsibility (130) %	Central government (142) %	The community's (27*) %
It would be good to have answers as to what is happening with flood protection % agree	95↑	95↑	84	99↑	99↑
I have a good understanding of the risk of future events to my property % agree	76	80	89↑	78	95
It would be good to have guidance on what to do to adapt my property to protect it from future events % agree	82↑	83↑	75	88↑	94↑
I feel powerless in trying to protect my property from future events % agree	65↑	63↑	42↓	65↑	43
It is my responsibility to adapt my property to protect it from future events % agree	42↓	41↓	67↑	40	67
I would like to be able to walk away from my home and leave it % agree	23	21	20	17	13

Sample: Buller District homeowners at the time of the events who feel home may be at risk from future events who consider each should be responsible for protecting their property from future events – refer to ()

*Small sample size – results indicative only

191
352

↑ Significantly higher than other sub-groups combined
↓ Significantly lower than other sub-groups combined



Attitudes by Perceived Responsibility for Protecting Property – Westport Homeowners

Q: Do you agree or disagree with the following?

% Agree:	Responsibility for protecting property from future events				
	Buller District Council (148) %	West Coast Reg. Council (152) %	My responsibility (88) %	Central government (119) %	The community's (19*) %
It would be good to have answers as to what is happening with flood protection % agree	99↑	99↑	92	99↑	98
I have a good understanding of the risk of future events to my property % agree	71	74	83	73	90
It would be good to have guidance on what to do to adapt my property to protect it from future events % agree	82	83↑	81	85	94↑
I feel powerless in trying to protect my property from future events % agree	76↑	71	53↓	74	58
It is my responsibility to adapt my property to protect it from future events % agree	27↓	29↓	54↑	29	47
I would like to be able to walk away from my home and leave it % agree	24	24	26	20	17

Sample: Westport homeowners at the time of the events who feel home may be at risk from future events who consider each should be responsible for protecting their property from future events – refer to ()

*Small sample size – results indicative only

192
353

↑ Significantly higher than other sub-groups combined
↓ Significantly lower than other sub-groups combined



Attitudes by Perceived Responsibility for Protecting Property – Red/Yellow Stickered Property Homeowners

Q: Do you agree or disagree with the following?

% Agree:	Responsibility for protecting property from future events				
	Buller District Council (108) %	West Coast Reg. Council (111) %	My responsibility (54) %	Central government (84) %	The community's (10*) %
It would be good to have answers as to what is happening with flood protection % agree	97	96	92	97	93
I have a good understanding of the risk of future events to my property % agree	75	80	90 ↑	79	88
It would be good to have guidance on what to do to adapt my property to protect it from future events % agree	79	78	82	81	74
I feel powerless in trying to protect my property from future events % agree	80	76	63	77	76
It is my responsibility to adapt my property to protect it from future events % agree	23	22	45 ↑	20	19
I would like to be able to walk away from my home and leave it % agree	24	25	30	24	20

Sample: Red/yellow stickered property homeowners at the time of the events who feel home may be at risk from future events who consider each should be responsible for protecting their property from future events – refer to ()

*Small sample size – results indicative only

193

354

↑ Significantly higher than other sub-groups combined
↓ Significantly lower than other sub-groups combined

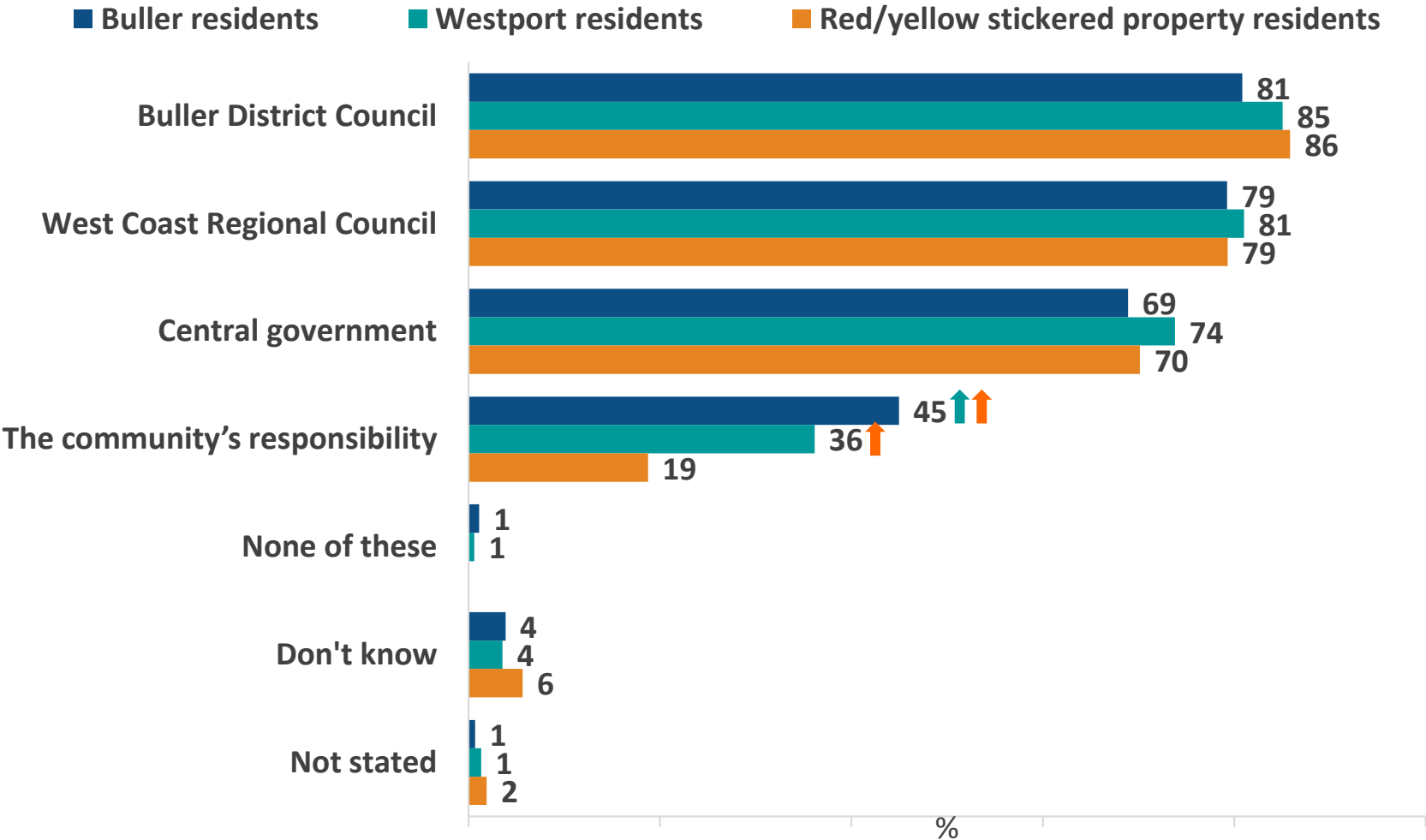


Responsibility for Protecting Community from Future Events



Responsibility for Protecting Community from Future Events

Q: Whose responsibility do you consider it to be to protect your community from future events?



Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) /
Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
↑ Significantly higher than Westport
↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



Responsibility for Protecting Community from Future Events: Sub-Group Differences

Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties more likely to feel responsibility for protecting their community from future events lies with:

Buller District Council:

- Impacted a lot by both extreme weather events

West Coast Regional Council:

- Buller District residents and Westport residents: aged 50 – 69
- Homeowners at the time of the events
- Buller District residents and Westport residents: impacted a lot by both extreme weather events

Central Government:

- Impacted a lot by both extreme weather events

The community:

- Buller District residents and Westport residents: in a rural area
- In Seddon Ward



Attitudes by Perceived Responsibility for Protecting Community – Buller District Homeowners

Q: Do you agree or disagree with the following?

% Agree:	Responsibility for protecting community from future events			
	Buller District Council (210) %	West Coast Reg. Council (210) %	Central government (180) %	The community's (86) %
It would be good to have answers as to what is happening with flood protection % agree	88	87	92↑	85
I have a good understanding of the risk of future events to my property % agree	79	82	80	90↑
It would be good to have guidance on what to do to adapt my property to protect it from future events % agree	76	75	80	75
I feel powerless in trying to protect my property from future events % agree	58	55	58	45
It is my responsibility to adapt my property to protect it from future events % agree	46	48	51	61↑
I would like to be able to walk away from my home and leave it % agree	24	22	20	18

Sample: Buller District homeowners at the time of the events who feel home may be at risk from future events who consider each should be responsible for protecting the community from future events – refer to ()

197

358

↑ Significantly higher than other sub-groups combined
↓ Significantly lower than other sub-groups combined



Attitudes by Perceived Responsibility for Protecting Property – Westport Homeowners

Q: Do you agree or disagree with the following?

% Agree:	Responsibility for protecting community from future events			
	Buller District Council (165) %	West Coast Reg. Council (161) %	Central government (143) %	The community's (52) %
It would be good to have answers as to what is happening with flood protection % agree	95	95	96	94
I have a good understanding of the risk of future events to my property % agree	74	74	73	85
It would be good to have guidance on what to do to adapt my property to protect it from future events % agree	78	78	80	80
I feel powerless in trying to protect my property from future events % agree	68	66	68	58
It is my responsibility to adapt my property to protect it from future events % agree	32↓	33	37	46
I would like to be able to walk away from my home and leave it % agree	24	25	21	25

Sample: Westport homeowners at the time of the events who feel home may be at risk from future events who consider each should be responsible for protecting the community from future events – refer to ()

198

359

↑ Significantly higher than other sub-groups combined
↓ Significantly lower than other sub-groups combined



Attitudes by Perceived Responsibility for Protecting Property – Red/Yellow Stickered Property Homeowners

Q: Do you agree or disagree with the following?

% Agree:	Responsibility for protecting community from future events			
	Buller District Council (114) %	West Coast Reg. Council (111) %	Central government (96) %	The community's (27*) %
It would be good to have answers as to what is happening with flood protection % agree	95	95	95	100
I have a good understanding of the risk of future events to my property % agree	78	80	77	84
It would be good to have guidance on what to do to adapt my property to protect it from future events % agree	77	77	80	88
I feel powerless in trying to protect my property from future events % agree	77	75	76	70
It is my responsibility to adapt my property to protect it from future events % agree	25	26	21	33
I would like to be able to walk away from my home and leave it % agree	24	26	26	28

Sample: Red/yellow stickered property homeowners at the time of the events who feel home may be at risk from future events who consider each should be responsible for protecting the community from future events – refer to ()

*Small sample size – results indicative only

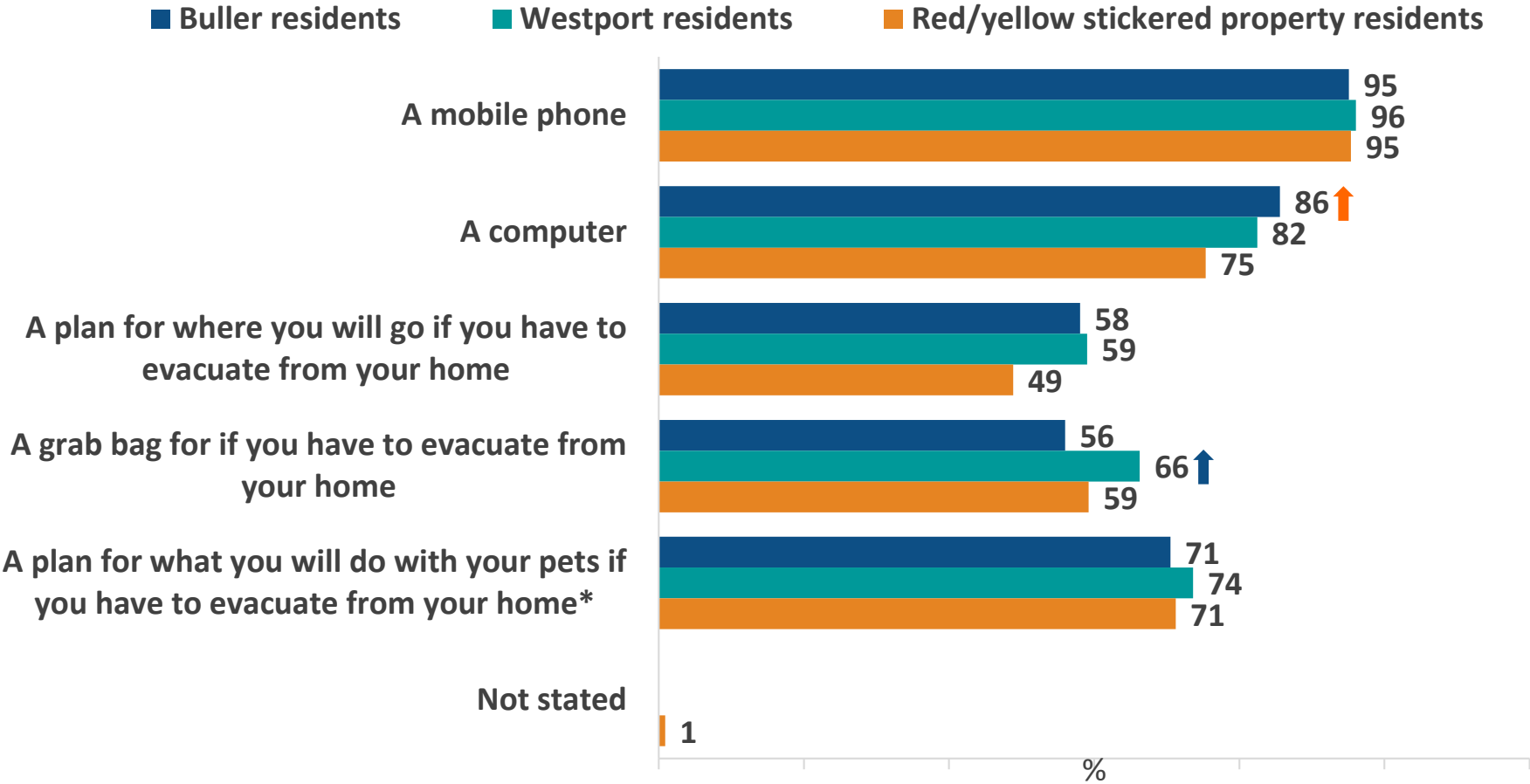


Resilience in Future Events



Access to Computer, Mobile Phone, Grab Bag & Evacuation Plans

Q: Do you have access to the following?



Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

* Those who have pets: Buller District residents (317) / Westport residents (210) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (112)

↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
 ↑ Significantly higher than Westport
 ↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



Access to Computer, Mobile Phone, Grab Bag & Evacuation Plans: Sub-Group Differences

Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties more likely to have access to:

A mobile phone:

- Westport residents: have 3+ adults in the household
- Westport residents: have children under 18 in the household

A computer:

- Homeowners at the time of the events
- Two adults in the household
- Have children under 18 in the household

A plan for where you will go if you have to evacuate from your home:

- Buller District residents and Westport residents: male
- Westport residents: not in paid employment/seeking employment/beneficiary

A grab bag for if you have to evacuate from your home:

- Buller District residents and Westport residents: in an urban area
- In Westport Ward
- Westport residents: impacted a lot by both extreme weather events
- Stickered property residents: in a rural area

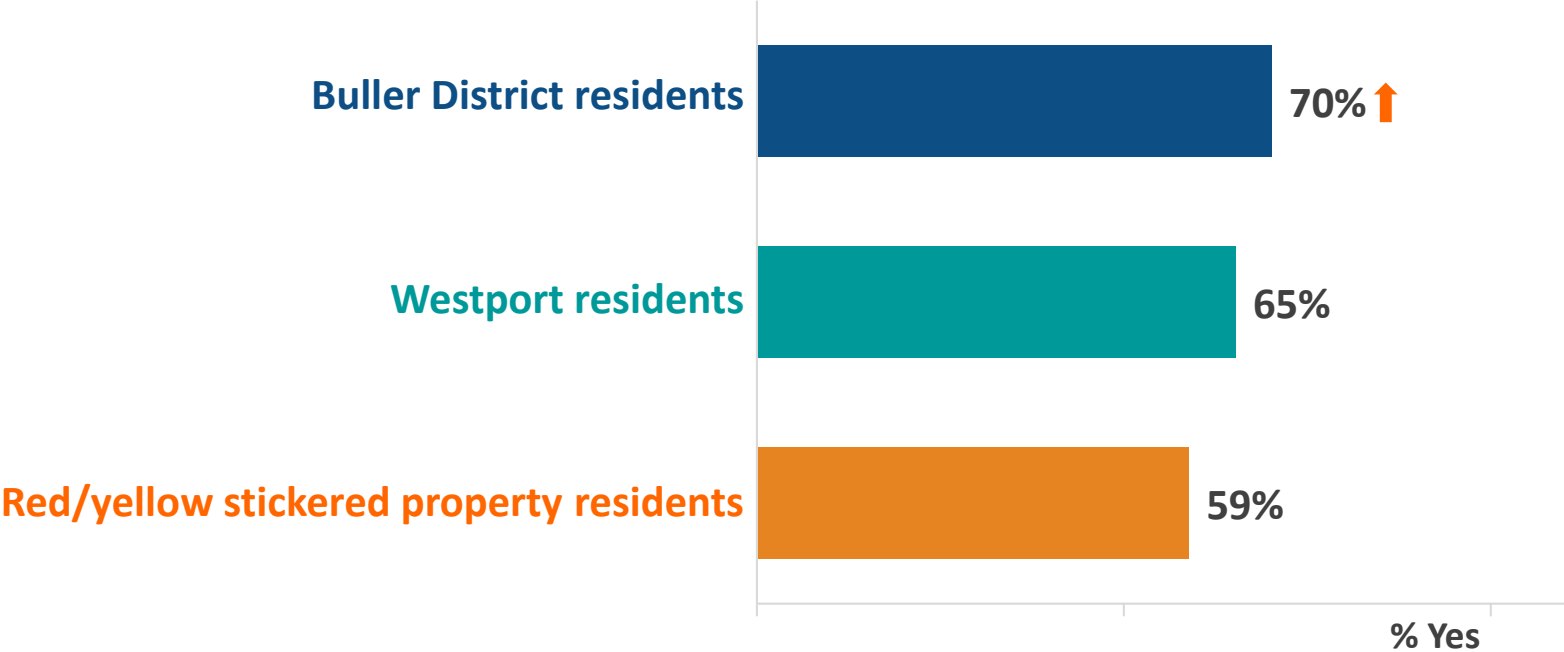
A plan for what you will do with your pets if you have to evacuate from your home:

- Westport residents: not in paid employment/seeking employment/beneficiary
- Stickered property residents: aged 70+



Pet Ownership

Q: Do you have any pets?



Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) /
Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)

- ↑ Significantly higher than Buller District
- ↑ Significantly higher than Westport
- ↑ Significantly higher than Stickered



Pet Ownership: Sub-Group Differences

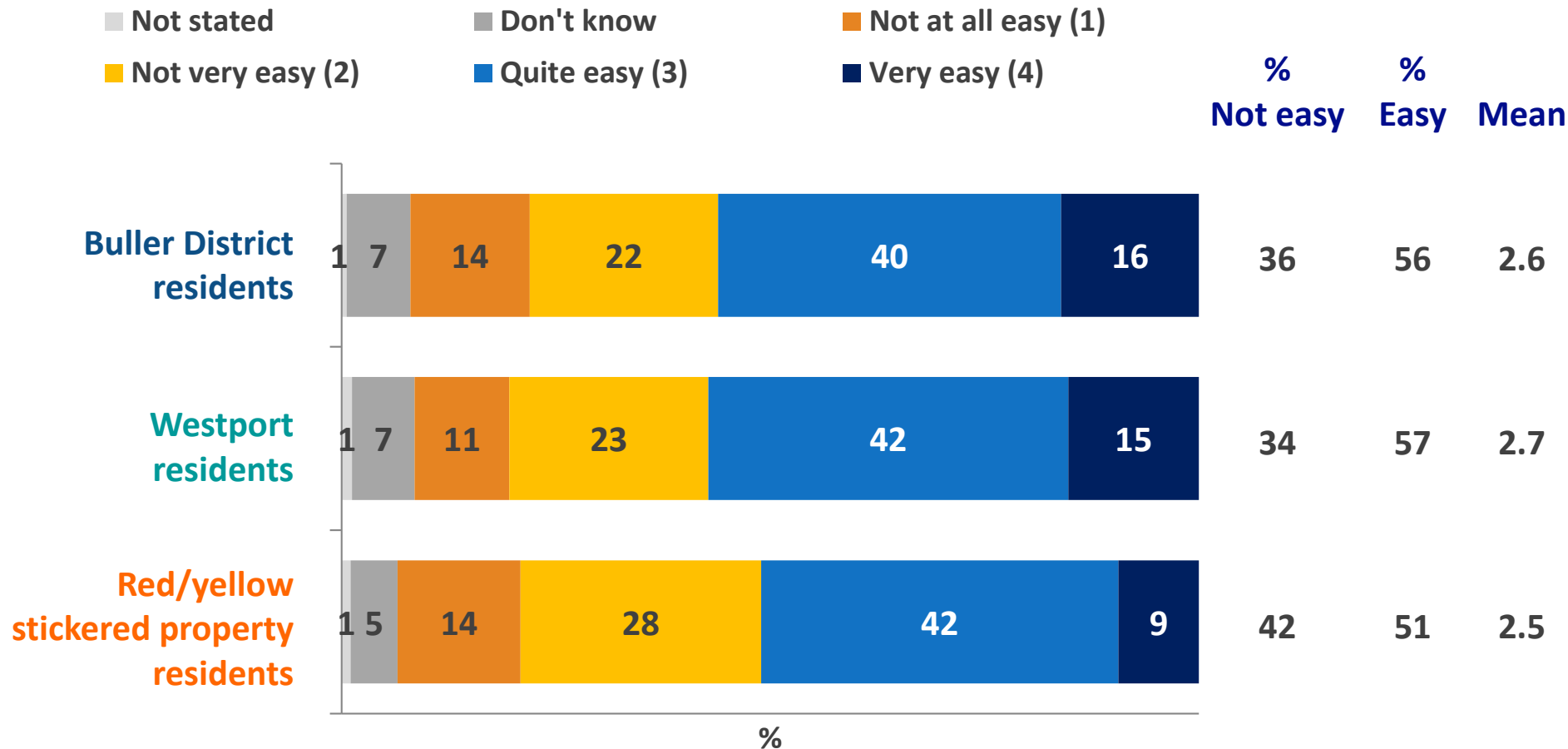
Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties more likely to have pets:

- Buller District residents and Westport residents: aged 15 – 49
- Stickered property residents: aged 15 – 29
- Stickered property residents: female
- Stickered property residents: have 3+ adults in the household
- Have children under 18 in the household
- Buller District residents: in full-time paid employment
- Students
- Westport residents: not in paid employment/seeking employment/beneficiary



Ease of Evacuating to Evacuation Centre

Q: In the event of having to evacuate to an evacuation centre, how easy will this be for you?



Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)



Ease of Evacuating to Evacuation Centre: Sub-Group Differences

Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties more likely to rate the ease of evacuating to an evacuation centre lower:

- Impacted a lot by both extreme weather events
- Have a long term health condition or disability that stops them from doing everyday things other people can do

Those rating the ease of evacuating to an evacuation centre lower were more likely to have lower overall quality of life ratings and lower WHO-5 scores, and Westport residents rating the ease of evacuating to an evacuation centre lower were more likely to have experienced stress that had a negative impact or felt anxious and felt lonely or isolated in the last 12 months



Why Feel Evacuating Will Not be Easy

Q: Why is this?	Buller District Res.	Westport Res.	Red/Yellow Stick. Prop. Res.
Roads will be blocked/we will be cut off/only one road	16%	7%	5%
Have pets/animals	11%	16%	15%
Don't like crowds/being with strangers/wouldn't like it	10%	12%	9%
Ill health/medical needs/disability/mobility issues	9%	12%	14%
Depends on the event/where evacuation centre is/where I am	8%	9%	8%
Have children/large family	7%	7%	4%
Bridges/rivers to cross	6%	5%	1%
Would not want to evacuate	5%	4%	3%
Nowhere to evacuate to/nowhere suitable	5%	7%	5%
May not be able to get there/get the car out	4%	4%	1%
Rural/remote/distance	3%		
No transport	3%	5%	11%↑
No evacuation plan/unaware of plan	2%	2%	1%
Don't know where the evacuation centre will be	2%	1%	1%
Would evacuate if necessary	2%	3%	
Would rather go to friends/family/out of town	2%	2%	4%
Elderly/elderly family members	1%	3%	6%↑
Finances	1%	1%	1%
Anxiety		1%	3%
Lack of facilities/resources at evacuation centre		1%	2%
Other	12%	15%	16%
Don't know/no comment	5%	3%	3%

Total sample: Those who feel it will not be easy to evacuate to an evacuation centre or don't know:
Buller District residents (222) / Westport residents (151) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (91)

207

368

↑ Significantly higher than Buller District

Why Feel Evacuating Will Not be Easy: Sub-Group Differences

Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties more likely to mention:

Roads will be blocked/we will be cut off/only one road

- In a rural area

Have pets/animals

- Buller District residents and Westport residents: Māori
- Have children under 18 in the household

Ill health/medical needs/disability/mobility issues:

- Aged 70+
- Retired

Depends on the event/where evacuation centre is/where I am:

- Buller District residents and Westport residents: homeowners at the time of the events

Have children/large family

- Have children under 18 in the household

No evacuation plan/unaware of plan:

- Buller District residents and Westport residents: other (non-European, non-Māori) ethnicities

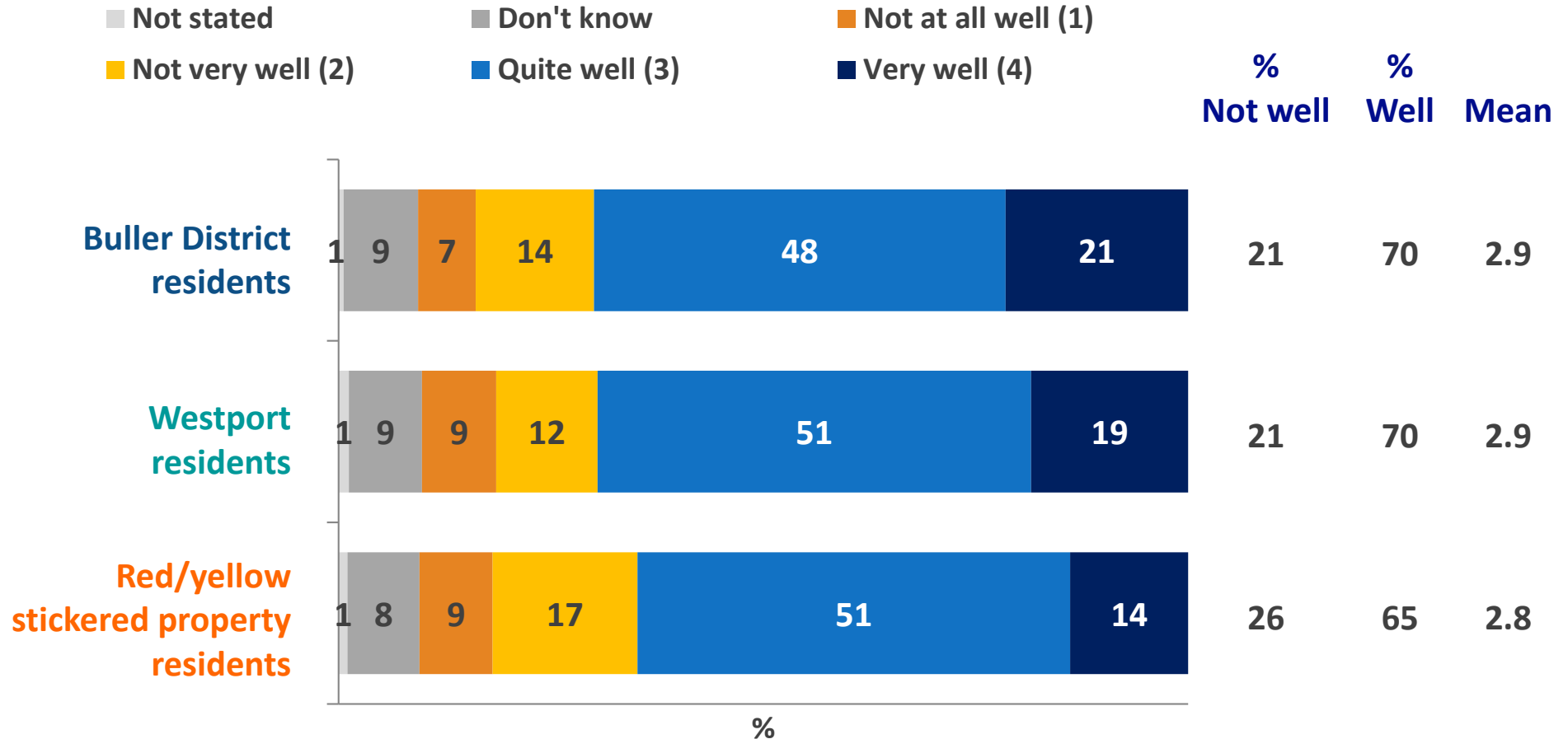
Finances

- Māori



Expected Level of Support in Future Emergency

Q: How well supported do you feel you will be in the event of an emergency?



Total sample: Buller District residents (488) / Westport residents (336) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (188)



Expected Level of Support in Future Emergency: Sub-Group Differences

























































Those in the Buller District as a whole, in the Westport area and in stickered properties more likely to have lower expectations of support were:

- Those with lower overall quality of life ratings and lower WHO-5 scores
- Impacted a lot by the extreme weather events
- More likely to have experienced stress that had a negative impact or felt anxious and felt lonely or isolated in the last 12 months



Support Needed

Q: What support do you need?

	Buller District Residents	Westport Residents	Red/Yellow Stickered
Knowing what to do/where to go/how to get information	 11%	 15%	 7%
Somewhere suitable/safe to evacuate to	 10%	 13%	 3%
Flood prevention work/maint. of floodwalls/stormwater drains etc.	 10%	 15%	 14%
Financial	 8%	 3%	 13% ↑
Depends on the event	 7%	 4%	 6%
An evacuation plan for the area	 6%	 9%	 2%
Accommodation/housing/a place to stay	 5%	 9%	 9%
Help with evacuating/transport	 5%	 6%	 5%
Communication about/during events	 3%	 2%	 4%
Food/water	 3%	 5%	 2%
If we are cut off	 3%	 2%	
Earlier warnings	 2%	 3%	 1%
Psychological/mental health support	 2%	 3%	 5%
Somewhere I can take my pets	 1%	 3%	 3%
Communication from Councils about risks/actions they are taking	 1%	 2%	 2%
Issues experienced in previous events	 1%	 1%	 6%
Other	 20%	 13%	 10%
None	 15%	 13%	 12%
Don't know	 7%	 8%	 16%

Sample: Those who feel they will not be well supported in the event of an emergency or don't know:
Buller District residents (152) / Westport residents (107) / Those whose property was red/yellow stickered (67)

↑ Significantly higher than Westport



...Evidence Based Insight



BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL

29 March 2023

AGENDA ITEM 12

Prepared by Penny Bicknell
Programme Manager, Recovery

Reviewed by Rachel Townrow
Acting Chief Executive Officer

Attachment: 1 Buller Flood Recovery Exit Strategy March 2023

BULLER FLOOD RECOVERY EXIT STRATEGY

1. REPORT PURPOSE

For Council to receive and endorse the Buller Flood Recovery Exit Strategy

2. REPORT SUMMARY

The Buller District experienced multiple serious weather events over a period of 7 months, in July 2021 and February 2022.

The purpose of the Recovery Exit Strategy is to assist the community and Buller District Council Staff to understand the outcomes from the events and which agencies are involved in transitioning from Recovery to Business as Usual (BAU) in order to continue to assist the regeneration and enhancement of the community to recover over time.

The document reviews what was achieved from the Recovery Action Plan 2 (RAP2) which summarised the July and February events and set out the framework for recovery in the three environments of Built, Social and Economic environment with actions to reconnect our community, restore the Rural environment, rebuild, and re-occupy the built environment and reinvigorate the economy. RAP2 also outlined the actions and the exit process to transition from Recovery to BAU and superseded the original RAP document. RAP2 was endorsed by Council and The Buller Recovery Steering Group in April 2022.

3. RECOMMENDATION

That the Council:

- 1. Receive and endorse the Buller Flood Recovery Exit Strategy**

4. BACKGROUND

Unlike the Emergency itself, Recovery is not guided by statute. Little formal guidance, but significant support is, provided by Central Government and agencies about how a community should recover over time. Recovery typically lasts many times longer than the event itself, sometimes for years, as the community moves to a new normal.

Within the RAP2 there were a set of tables:

- Reconnecting our community
- Restoring the natural and rural
- Rebuilding the built environment
- Regenerating the economic environment

The tables outlined key workstreams that the Recovery Team coordinated or led. Key in the delivery of the actions were partnerships, working with iwi and the various agencies who delivered the many workstreams. The lead agency was recognised within the table.

The Buller Flood Recovery Exit Strategy reviews RAP2 achievements and sets out the transition to BAU and which agency will be responsible to continue to assist and enhance recovery in the community from 1 April 2023.

The Social Recovery work by the Buller Recovery team formally ends on 31 March 2023 with the transition to BAU.

Repairs to critical infrastructure damaged in the events (and owned by Council) are being funded by NEMA. The programme of work will continue until completion which is estimated to be April 2024. Progress on this work will continue to be reported to the Projects in Partnership Committee.

5. CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Strategic Alignment

The preparation of the Recovery Exit Strategy and its implementation is aligned with our community outcomes, Council's values, and our role with the four well-beings.

5.2 Significance Assessment

The resolution to receive and endorse the Recovery Exit Strategy 2 is not considered to meet the significance threshold under Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

Its implementation may trigger the significance threshold, for example when responding to the identification and management of the Hazardscape. Where that occurs, further papers will be prepared for Council's consideration and resolution. Such requirements would be worked through at that time.

5.3 Tangata Whenua Considerations

Council works in partnership with Ngāti Waewae to provide governance. Ngāti Waewae were involved in the implementation of the Recovery Action Plans.

5.4 Risk Management Implications

The key risks associated to the Recovery Exit Strategy relate to successful implementation by BAU agencies.

5.5 Policy Framework Implications

Council must comply with the relevant policy and legal requirements including the Resource Management Act 1991, Local Government Act 2002, Health Act 1956, and Council's own Procurement Policy.

5.6 Legal Implications

Council must apply the law when implementing the Recovery Exit Strategy.

5.7 Financial / Budget Implications

The long-term Recovery may have financial / budget implications for Council. Funding has been received from Central Government to implement repairs to critical infrastructure owned by Council.

5.8 Media/Publicity

It is anticipated that there will be strong community interest in this decision and that it will attract media interest.

5.9 Consultation Considerations

Consultation has occurred with all agencies listed within the Recovery Exit Strategy.

Buller District Council



Buller Flood Recovery Exit Strategy (NEMA Template)

Event:	Buller Flood Events July 2021 and February 2022	
Districts and Regions affected:	Buller District	
Prepared by:	Penny Bicknell – Programme Manager, Recovery	
Handover from:	Penny Bicknell	
Handover to:	Buller District Council	
	Rachel Townrow (Acting CE)	
Date of handover from Programme Manager - Recovery to CE:	31 March 2023	

Contents

The Event, the Response, and the Recovery	3
The July 2021 Event	3
The February 2022 Events	3
Summary of impacts on the Community	4
Difference between the July 2021 Event and February 2022 Events	5
Areas or situations with potential to re-escalate the emergency	8
Recovery Team	9
Assistance required in the long-term	9
Transition to business as usual to manage long-term recovery	9
Planning and reporting in the long-term	9
Management of public information and communications	10
Opportunities for communities to discuss unresolved issues and to continue to participate in their recovery	10
Debrief and review	10
Appendix – ongoing and future issues	13
Social environment	13
Built environment	14
Natural and Rural environment	15
Economic environment	16
Finance 16	
Reimbursements and claims (Tranche 1):	17
Essential Infrastructure Repair Programme (Tranche 2 NEMA):	18
Opportunities identified to reduce risk and strengthen resilience	18

The Event, the Response, and the Recovery

The July 2021 Event

Heavy rainfall from Thursday 15 July 2021 to Sunday 18 July 2021 caused significant flooding within Westport and across the Buller District, from both the Buller River and the Orowaiti estuary. At its peak, NIWA has identified that the Buller River was flowing at 7,640 m³/sec, around 10 times its usual flow, being the largest river flow ever recorded in New Zealand.

The flow breached Westport's existing flood defences, with 826 properties and over 2,000 people requiring evacuation. Three separate civil defence centres were established to support displaced people in need of emergency accommodation. An unknown number of other impacted residents chose to stay with friends or families.

In the following days, 563 houses were assessed as either red or yellow stickered. A second wave of assessments were completed towards the end of the first week resulting in 71 red stickered homes – 384 yellow and 108 as safe to return home. Out of 1983 dwellings in Westport town, 23% of the housing stock will need repair to make them habitable.

The flow breached Westport's existing flood defences, with 826 properties and over 2,000 people requiring evacuation. Significant infrastructure damage occurred in and around Westport.

The February 2022 Events

On 1st - 4th February 2022 the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) was activated as Met Service issued a 'red' designation, with a forecast rainfall predicted to exceed the July 2021 event. By the 2nd of February a State of Local Emergency had been declared with voluntary evacuations commencing and people in "at risk" areas of Westport being mandatorily evacuated. 119 people were evacuated in total. Widespread local flooding occurred, many roads were closed, and some properties were inundated. On the 5th of February 2022 the State of Emergency ended, and people started returning home. Westport and the Buller District missed the worst of the weather.

The second February weather event of the 9th and 10th was given a Met Service 'orange' designation. The EOC was reactivated with a State of Local Emergency being declared on the 10th. Significant flooding started to occur across the district, slips were evident, the Karamea highway was badly affected (31 slips and 8 slumps), farms flooded with the Maruia and Inangahua Rivers in peak flows. All roads north and south of Westport were closed effectively cutting off the district. Further mandatory evacuations within Westport occurred.

This second February flood event caused extensive infrastructure damage across the district and affected communities from Springs Junction to Punakaiki, and north to Karamea. The Karamea Highway was cut off for five days, and then only passable with three convoys a day with significant traffic interruptions. Over sixty tourists sheltered in place in Karamea and were evacuated as soon as roads were passable.

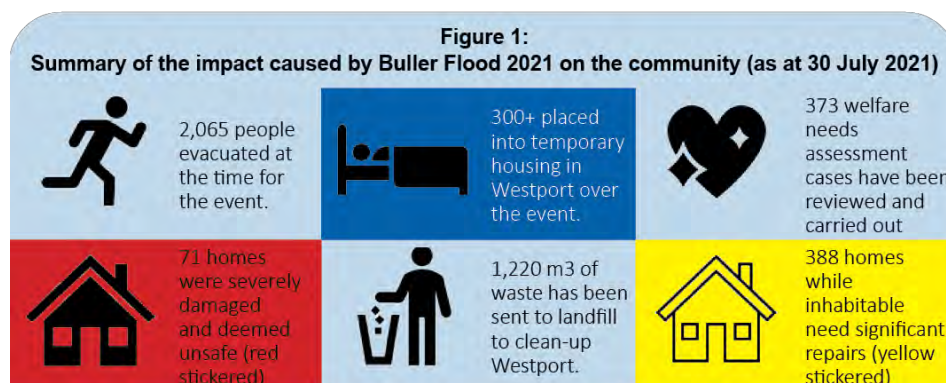
This event had a severe effect on rural properties across the region with the Mokihinui, Inangahua and Maruia Rivers all breaching their banks. Major slips also occurred cutting off the Seddonville and Powerhouse Road communities and another major slip was experienced at Waimangaroa. Major infrastructure damage was caused to the Westport and Waimangaroa water supplies.

A week after the event, slips were still occurring due to saturated ground, with a major slip at Granity causing two further properties to be red placarded and one to be yellow placarded.







Due to the severity of the issues with the Westport Water supply system, which supplies approximately 4500 people within the town of Westport and Carters Beach, the EOC was reactivated on 16th February 2022. The main water intakes had been damaged by landslides along with pipe work that takes water from the intake to the town's raw water reservoirs with only 10 days of supply remaining at this point.

Summary of impacts on the Community

July event



February events

 <p>First Event - 119 households evacuated to the Holcim evacuation centre. Many more households self-evacuated.</p> <p>Second event - 72 Adults and 16 children evacuated to centres in Westport, Waimangaroa, Sergeants Hill and Carters Beach.</p>	 <p>MPI Rural Welfare Checks</p> <p>10 Properties with critical damage, 24 severe damage, 25 moderate damage and 43 minimal-no damage.</p>	 <p>Many ongoing welfare needs assessment cases have been reviewed and carried out by the Community Navigators.</p>
 <p>6 homes were severely damaged and deemed unsafe (red placarded).</p>	 <p>Unknown amount of waste has been sent to landfill to clean-up the Buller District.</p>	 <p>21 homes while inhabitable need significant repairs (yellow placarded).</p>

Difference between the July 2021 Event and February 2022 Events

Impact	July 2021	February 2022
Area of Flood	<p>Heavy rainfall from Thursday 15 July 2021 to Sunday 18 July 2021 caused significant flooding within Westport and across the Buller District, from both the Buller River and the Orowaiti estuary. The flow breached Westport's existing flood defences. Three separate civil defence centres were established in Westport to support displaced people in need of emergency accommodation. The main area of flood damage was central Westport due to the Buller and Orowaiti Rivers breaching.</p> <p>Damage to infrastructure was localised to Westport and Reefton.</p>	<p>The severe weather event across 4-6 and 9-10 February 2022 caused severe widespread flooding and damage to private properties and key pieces of infrastructure across the Buller District.</p> <p>During the first event voluntary Westport evacuations occurred with mandatory evacuations of "at risk" areas within Westport. A total of 119 residents were evacuated. Localised flooding eventuated which closed many local roads.</p> <p>The second event was much bigger requiring the EOC to be reactivated with significant flooding occurring around the district – Karamea, Mokihinui, Maruia, Inangahua and Westport.</p> <p>Major slips and flooding closed all roads into the district from Springs Junction, Buller Gorge, Reefton, and Greymouth. Karamea was cut off for five days.</p>
Evacuations	<p>826 properties and over 2,000 people required evacuation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many self-evacuations in Westport, Karamea, Mokihinui, Seddonville, Inangahua, and Blacks Point Reefton. • A Westport retirement home was evacuated along with other homes where streams burst their banks and took out the roads and culverts. • Major slip at Granity causing evacuations the following weekend.
Emergency accommodation	<p>300+ placed into temporary housing in Westport. An unknown number of other impacted residents chose to stay with friends or families.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Westport retirement residents were relocated to Christchurch. • A vulnerable resident in Westport and several other affected families from across the district were placed into motel accommodation. • Many other affected residents stayed with family/friends.

Red Placarded houses	71 Red placarded houses in Westport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 Red placarded houses. 3 x Westport, 2 x Granity, and 1 x Buller Gorge. 5 TAS portable cabins occupied since July were flooded. <p>All Westport houses that were red placarded were also placarded in the July event.</p>
Yellow Placarded houses	388 Yellow placarded houses in Westport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21 Yellow placarded houses Westport x 10, Granity x 2, Mokihinui x 6, Inangahua x 1, Hector x 1, and Karamea x 1. Granity Museum was also yellow placarded. <p>All Westport houses that were yellow placarded were also placarded in the July event.</p>
Road Closures	The Buller Bridge and roads around Westport were closed due to flooding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All main roads into the district were closed for a minimum of 2 days preventing many emergency services attending at the start of the event. Significant damage occurred to roads across the district. Karamea Special Purpose Road was closed for 5 days, then 3 convoys per day moving to several closures per day which has caused continuous delays. Christmas Creek/Powerhouse Road - Bridge washed out with approx. 5 houses cut-off.
Infrastructure damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Airport flooded. Port damage – Holcim and Kawatiri Wharf. Tiphead damage. Reefton stop bank. O’Conor Home stop bank. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further port damage sustained. Additional tiphead damage. Reefton historic landfill exposed with waste spread across riverbed. Reefton Transfer Station erosion. Rail infrastructure damage – Stillwater to Ngakawau line and Stillwater to Reefton line. Delays to freight.
3 Waters damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 Waters infrastructure damage in Westport and Reefton. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Westport Water – significant damage to source due to major slips and tunnel pipeline failures. Westport and Carters Beach on Essential Use and Boil Water notices. Waimangaroa Water – significant damage due to slips.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Granity Water – private water supply servicing 15 properties was damaged due to slips. • Drains within Granity and surrounding Rural areas filled with debris. • Some local water sources also damaged.
Flood affected Domestic Waste disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large amount of flood affected domestic waste collected from Westport streets and taken to landfill. Localised to Westport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skips placed in 5 towns across the region and free disposal provided at the Westport and Reefton transfer stations, and the Karamea and Maruia landfills for 2 to 3 weeks.
Rural Damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farms along the Buller and Orowaiti Rivers impacted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 70 farms affected with loss of milk production, fences, stock, and feed. • Significant damage to river and creek beds and loss of water supplies. • 55 farms disposed of \$500k of milk solids. • Access issues due to road closures. • Many farms damaged in the July Flood were inundated again. • More detail available from the 21-day MPI check.
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High psychosocial impacts. • Navigators mainly dealing with Westport issues. • Psycho-social and staff impact high. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychosocial impacts now exacerbated by any mention of rain warnings. • High anxiety around slippages and damage to creeks and hillsides and the ongoing flooding from raised and diverted creek beds. • Navigators now needed across the region and the Navigators are now dealing with more complex cases. • Delays to rebuild due to ongoing events adds to anxiety. • Loss of property value due to multiple events and some insurance companies withdrawing insurance adding to stress. • Angst and growing frustration in the community around multiple events and the perceived lack of information and action from WCRC and BDC in relation to flood protection. • The compounding effect of multiple events can have

		significant socioeconomic consequences, including higher deprivation levels and increased mental distress.
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short term effect on most businesses. • Accommodation shortages has a long-term effect on business growth and development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A few businesses and farms will suffer longer term affects while repairs take place. (i.e., businesses in Mokihiinui and Granity. Farms with longer term damage identified in MPI 21-day assessments). • Businesses and tourism affected in Northern Buller due to closure of Karamea Highway and local flooding and slips i.e., Mokihiinui Karamea, and Seddonville. • Compounded effect of Covid-19 and floods on businesses and community events. Waitangi Weekend normally a big retail weekend. Buller Marathon and Old Ghost Road Ultra are major contributors to Buller's economy. These events were cancelled due to Covid-19, but the weather events and the damage caused would have meant cancelling them anyway. • Housing shortage and anxiety around purchasing properties in Westport after 3 events is affecting business growth. • Damage to cycle and walking tracks severe. • The Buller District has many areas of high deprivation. In these areas most people's investment is concentrated in their homes. Loss of equity and reduced access to insurance coverage could create longer term economic implications for the district.

Areas or situations with potential to re-escalate the emergency

These events show the vulnerability of the Buller District to further severe weather events. Given the increasing number of severe weather events across New Zealand, it is highly likely that the district could suffer further emergencies from severe weather events.

There is also a high risk of seismic activity in the district.

Recovery Team

A recovery team was formed after the July 2021 event – see roles below. From August 2022, the team was disbanded leaving a skeleton team in place to co-ordinate the transition from Recovery to Business as Usual by 31 March 2023. (Programme Manager - Recovery and Social & Welfare Manager)

The following roles were included in the recovery team

- Manager Westport Flood Recovery 19th July (30 hours)
- Logistics Manager 26th July (30 hours)
- Social and Welfare Manager 26th July (30-40 hours)
- Support Officer social and Welfare 2nd August (25-30 hours)
- Administrative Support 26th July (30 hours)
- Customer Services 9th August (35 hours)
- Economic Recovery Manager– September (32 hours)
- Programme Management – August (30 hours)
- Social Support Liaison (Approx 15 Hours)

Assistance required in the long-term

Help needed in the long-term, based on considerations in Appendix:

- Investigate a liveable homes project. Aim would be to identify the dwellings and homeowners that don't have the financial means to repair their homes. Refer to the Whakatane Liveable homes Recovery Project (Eastern Bay Energy Trust funded).
- Establish a Business and Community Capability Advisor role and/or Business Association. To coordinate, connect, engage, and collaborate with all businesses, community organisations and the community to deliver a strategic vision for the community's long term economic and social recovery.
- Develop and disseminate public information around the process of unsatisfactory repairs.
- Investigate needs for additional social workers in the four local school and resilience programmes.

Transition to business as usual to manage long-term recovery

Actions necessary to transition business as usual to manage long-term recovery, based on considerations in Appendix:

- Households in temporary accommodation will be managed by TAS.
- All Navigator clients have been transitioned to NGOs: Poutini Waiora, Homebuilders.
- Ongoing Psychosocial issues to be managed in the Community: PHO, Te Whatu Ora.
- Communications will transition to BDC Comms team.
- Buller Recovery Website and Facebook page to be kept up to date until December 2023 and then transitioned to BDC website and Facebook.

Planning and reporting in the long-term

Further planning and reporting will be dependent on the outcomes from the Business Case for future Resilience that has been submitted to Central Government and the work being developed around Adaptation Measures for the future.

Once the outcome of the Business Case is known, planning will take place in collaboration with Central Government and West Coast Regional Council.

Management of public information and communications

The Flood Recovery website and Facebook page will remain live until the end of the infrastructure work in December 2023 when it will then be archived, and relevant information moved over to the Council main webpage. Any updates after this date will be via the Council website and Facebook page.

All Recovery files will remain with BDC and be managed as per IT policies.

Client information and case notes collected as part of the Navigator programme have been securely stored by Poutini Waiora and Homebuilders West Coast as the two social service agencies that managed the programme.

Opportunities for communities to discuss unresolved issues and to continue to participate in their recovery

During the first quarter of 2023, communication went out to the Community with information on how to contact the relevant agencies. This information is also available on the Buller Flood Recovery website.

Communities can continue to discuss unresolved issues relating to the recovery through the existing agencies that they have been connected with over the course of recovery. These include the temporary accommodation service (TAS), the residential advisory service (RAS), Insurance company, Buller District Council, and social and health sector agencies.

Debrief and review

Flood Recovery Objectives

- Understand the context and the infrastructural and social needs of Westport Residents and the wider rural area.
- Deliver a recovery programme that is led by and actively engages our community and empowers them to move forward.
- Provide a planned, co-ordinated, and adaptive change approach, based on regular re-assessment of needs.
- Keep community informed with effective and honest communication.
- Support and build on community, organisational and individual capacity, and resilience.

Key Lessons learned from Recovery

Set up phase

- Form a Recovery team early, where possible keep them separate from response, provide them with a CDEM Recovery transition report and overview. Have a good mix of experienced council staff and new recovery team members.
- Ensure induction into council BAU processes, i.e., Finance, Building Infrastructure, Comms, Customer Service.
- Establish clear roles (job descriptions), responsibilities and accountabilities at commencement.

- Understand impacted people and how to reach them. Make this a priority when the hand over from Response to Recovery happens – accurate contact lists of flood impacted residents are essential.

Communications

- Communicate, communicate, communicate. Firstly, with your community, then within and across your teams. Avoid the void of public information that can happen when transitioning from response to recovery.
- Ensure Communications team and channels for communication are in place at the earliest possible time. Ideally, locally based teams as remote teams do not have visibility of the issues.
- Communicate to the public where to get assistance – one source or Community Hub if possible.
- Capture and capitalize on the enthusiasm in the initial stages of recovery, empower members of the community and groups.
- To aid recovery ensure Government Agencies, Community organisations and the Recovery team have regular meetings to ensure community is engaged, the Recovery team understand the issues and key messaging is consistent across all groups and, where required, coordinated with Government Agency comms teams.

Funding

- When funding appropriations are made available by Government Agencies, ensure criteria for expenditure is approved by the Agency immediately and budgets are communicated to the appropriate Managers to facilitate delivery of recovery needs. This is essential as 'ineligible' costs become a cost to Council and lack of knowledge of funding slows down the recovery process.
- Submit claims for reimbursement as soon as possible and ensure supporting documentation has full narrative for the reason for the expenditure (EPOs, Invoices, Scoping docs etc)

Community Relations

- Community meeting of all business owners would give a clear understanding of the affects of the event on businesses and employees. An accurate database is needed to facilitate this - currently there is no single database due to the lack of a local business association and it was difficult to ascertain the needs of the Business Community after the July Flood.
- Ensure Community groups are engaged with and know where to get assistance, e.g., Schools, Grey Power, Newcomers West Coast etc.
- Organise a range of Public Meetings, webinars etc to update people on the Recovery process (this was difficult for Westport due to Covid-19).
- Appoint an Accommodation Liaison person to assist people and understand the issues of flood affected residents that are in temporary accommodation. This proved to be very positive and linked back in with the TAS team.
- The Community Hub and Navigator service was an essential lifeline for flood affected residents and gave them a place where they felt safe. Extending the tenure of the Community Hub and Navigators to the end of January 2023 benefited the Community.
- Volunteer organisations such as Rotary and Lions were fantastic with their assistance to flood affected residents. Need to ensure clear direction and communications with these organisations.
- Community events – lack of clarity of budget for events made it very difficult to organise an events schedule
- Covid-19 limited numbers at events which also made it difficult to engage with the Community and help them on the journey to recovery.

Psychosocial Needs

- An integrated Psychosocial Response Plan for Buller was developed by West Coast DHB after the July 2021 event. Unfortunately, very little of this plan was activated. Covid-19 took resources away from this action plan.
- Psychosocial Recovery is a long-term process and requires a consistent approach wherein the public know where to access help.
- Free Counselling sessions have recently been made available through Homebuilders to support flood affected residents.
- A wellbeing survey was carried out at the end of 2022, the results of which point to continuing psychosocial issues amongst flood affected residents and in particular, the elderly and children. This research has been provided to the relevant agencies for follow up.

Building Repairs and Temporary Accommodation

- Lack of accurate data made it difficult to communicate with residents of red and yellow placarded properties.
- Given the number of homes impacted, building repairs were slow to start for a number of reasons: Insurance issues – resolving issues with insurance companies, lack of insurance, underinsured; lack of trades people in the district; building material supply issues; Covid-19; Financial issues.
- It is estimated that 50% of repairs have been completed at this time. Some repairs may not be completed due to financial issues.
- There is anecdotal evidence that some repairs may be of a poor standard which will need to be rectified through Insurance Companies.
- All temporary cabins have now been removed from the district.
- Twenty families are still registered with TAS and living in temporary accommodation (Stafford Street or Paparoa Way Village (Alma Road).
- TAS will make a decision around the divestment of the temporary accommodation properties once they are no longer required for flood affected residents.

Appendix – ongoing and future issues

Social environment

Recovery outcomes achieved.

- Understood the essential needs of urban and rural flood affected individuals and whanau.
- Families are back in their homes or provided safe and healthy accommodation to live in.
- Developed community connection and information sharing sources.
- Formed a Community Hub and community Navigator programme
- Provided hot meals once a week through a Community Kitchen for flood affected residents (funded through DIA Lotteries and run by an NGO)
- Supported and coordinated volunteers.
- Coordinated and delivered community activities and events (restricted due to Covid).
- Iwi engagement and recovery plans developed with the support of the recovery team.
- Set up communication streams through website and Facebook for engagement.

Ongoing and future issues for people and communities

Issue	Long term needs	Now to be managed by
Around 20 households are still registered with TAS	Many of these households were from rental properties with an ongoing issue of limited rental housing stock in Westport Housing being managed – Stafford Street, Queen Street and Alma Road (Paparoa Way) Future use for TAS housing stock	TAS BDC/TAS
Limited rental options are creating constraints for economic growth	Increased housing stock is needed to attract new employees to the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market • BDC working with Government Agencies to progress land development
The lack of a coordinated community events programme is limiting social cohesion and participation in the events that are organised. Between 45% -48% of Buller Population saying the see fewer people than they use to pre flood.	Establish a Business and Community Capability Advisor Role.	BDC to continue advocating to DWC to assist with funding for the role
Children still experiencing weather related anxiety and exhibiting disruptive behaviour in schools. With 44% of children in flooded homes showing sign of anxiety as reported by parents	Investigate additional social workers in the four local school, and resilience programs	MoH, MoE, Oranga Tamariki

<p>No single point of contact for the flooded community to access support and advocacy while dealing with recovery and government agencies or to discuss unresolved issues and to continue to participate in their recovery Potential issues arising.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsatisfactory repairs with around 12 % of those stickered expressing dissatisfaction with the quality of their home • Mould and moisture issues in repaired home. • 50% of repairs still to be completed 	<p>Good access to information on where to get assistance</p>	<p>BDC</p> <p>Buller Flood Recovery Website has list of contacts for assistance across a range of issues</p>
<p>Communication and Engagement was fractured at the start of the Recovery process due to lack of local resource and information sharing between agencies.</p>	<p>Continue to manage the Buller Flood Recovery website and Facebook page and transition to BDC website and Facebook by the end of 2023</p>	<p>BDC Comms team</p>

Built environment.

Recovery outcomes achieved:

- Demolition and domestic flood affected waste was managed and removed from the district
- Temporary accommodation was established for flood affected residents initially in motels and cabins and with 8 homes made available on Queen and Stafford Streets in March/April 2022 and 20 homes available at Alma Road Village December 2023.
- Owners and occupiers of red-stickered houses were supported – covid restrictions limited community meetings
- RAS (Residential Accommodation Service) supported flood affected residents with Insurance claim assistance
- Repairs to homes was slow due to Covid and supply chain issues – 50% of repairs are completed
- Three waters infrastructure is repaired and operational. These repairs are nearing completion and with last few projects to be completed by the end of June 2023
 - Wastewater
 - Water supply
 - Stormwater
- Westport's hazardscape and flood defences are identified – A Joint Multi Tool Resilience Business Case was submitted to Central Government in June 2022 for co-funding assistance by BDC, WCRC and Iwi.
- Central Government supported BDC with critical infrastructure repair funding which included repairs to the Westport Wharf, Dredging the Shipping Channel, Tiphead repair, 3 Waters repairs, 3 Waters Betterment programme, Reefton Landfill reinstatement and reinstatement of the stop bank next to the Reefton campground.
- Significant roading repair programme is in progress

Ongoing and future issues

Issues with	Long-term needs	Now to be managed by
Unrepaired, or partially completed repairs.	Some householders were underinsured and have financial issues in completing repairs Possible long term insurance issues to address poor workmanship	Buller Flood Recovery website contacts on where to seek help RAS
Lack of understating of number of repaired homes	Continue to urge homeowners to update their property files once repairs are completed.	BDC Regulatory team/comms team
Local roads and National Roads	Repair programme is in progress	BDC Infrastructure/NZTA
Westport Port – Kawatiri and Holcim 2 Wharves	Repair programme underway to be completed by April 2024 (NEMA funded)	BDC Infrastructure
Three waters infrastructure	Final repairs to be completed by June 2023. Betterment programme to be completed by December 2023 (NEMA funded)	BDC Infrastructure
Tiphead reinstatement	Repairs to be completed March 2023	BDC Infrastructure
Reefton Historic Landfill	Repairs/reinstatement to be completed by May 2023	BDC Infrastructure
Stopbanks, flood protection structures, dams	Repair programme underway	WCRC

Natural and Rural environment

Recovery outcomes achieved:

- Collect, store, and relocate flood affected domestic waste to an appropriately classified landfill – all waste has been removed from the district
- Open spaces and reserves are regenerated and enhanced.
- Remedial works adequately considered cultural sites and are undertaken in accordance with agreed protocols.
- Rural and community land was cleaned up by Enhanced Taskforce Green project.
- MPI plus Rural Mayoral Support funding was available to the Rural community
- Refuse from the old Reefton Landfill was collected from the Inangahua River and disposed of.
- A geological assessment of the Granity slips was undertaken – Affected landowners were informed and engaged with.

Ongoing and future issues

Issues with	Long-term needs	Now to be managed by
Old Reefton Landfill remediation	Programme for remediation is underway (NEMA funded) and will be completed by May 2023	BDC Infrastructure

Economic environment

Recovery outcomes achieved:

- DWC carried out a survey and meetings with the Business Community to assess needs
- A Westport and Buller District economic growth strategy has been developed by DWC

Ongoing and future issues

Issues with	Long-term needs	Now to be managed by
Lack of Business Association and database for businesses in Westport led to problems in contacting Business owners to assess their needs	Collaboration and co-ordination needed between different organisations. Ideally, a Business Association should be set up to coordinate information and events	Community/BDC/DWC

Finance

After the July 2021 event, Central Government commissioned an independent Health Check of Buller District Council. Key conclusions (abridged) were:

- Council is competent in the management of its finances and the development and adherence to a Financial Strategy. It is managing its resources reasonably well.
- The economic wealth within the community appears to be a hurdle for the community to fund its current programme outlined in Buller District Councils 2021-31 Long Term Plan. The risk of meeting recovery costs diverts Council resources from needed community economic gains including employment opportunities.

Central Government provided Buller District Council two appropriations (Tranche 1), an immediate advance payment of \$1,000,000 for Welfare and a subsequent \$8,000,000 through Cabinet, being \$4,600,000 through NEMA and \$3,400,000 through DIA. Those appropriations were for the period through to 30 November 2021, to enable business-as-usual and recovery activities to occur whilst Council assessed their longer-term needs.

Those long-term needs were still being identified at the time of the February events, where further extensive damage to 3-Waters infrastructure occurred across the district.

Further Central Government emergency funding was secured to reinstate the Westport Water Supply (\$1,685,000) and to collect and dispose of flood affected waste from domestic premises for the February events (\$270,000).

Buller District Council progressed analysing the damage and determining its long-term financial and infrastructure needs. Those needs were documented in the Tranche 2 funding request, where a further \$17,144,191, which includes \$10,636,476 of additional Tranche 2 funding, to enable normal social and economic activities to resume and to return essential infrastructure assets to pre flood functionality was requested. Cabinet considered the Tranche 2 appropriation request on 9th of June, and Council received verbal confirmation of funding on June 13th.

Council share of overall costs from the 2021 and 2022 events approximately \$1,750,000

	July 2021	Feb 202	Total
Under claim threshold - NEMA	173,850	173,850	347,700
Under claim threshold - NZTA	184,183	395,717	579,900
EOC operations (response phase)	158,693	221,491	380,184
Provision for final unfunded recovery costs			442,216
Total	516,726	791,058	1,750,000

Reimbursements and claims (Tranche 1):

Social & Cultural items	Commentary
Community Hub and Navigators (\$1m NEMA; \$500k DIA Lotteries; \$10k Mitre 10 Donation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Navigator and Community Hub programme was completed at the end of January 2023 Navigators/Community Connectors continue to work with TAS, MSD, Health Services and RAS around client needs and identifying any new issues, ensuring people have access to the support they need. The Hub and Navigators became a place of information for people with anxieties and concerns around future community resilience.
Immediate response and recovery costs (\$1.45m NEMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriation extended into FY2023 – event programme for flood affected residents ended February with continued funding for communications and engagement through to the end of June 2023. Funding will not be extended into FY2024.
Initial Welfare Response Advance (\$1m NEMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$322,694 was claimed for Welfare – the balance of this advance was offset against eligible infrastructure repair claims
Infrastructure items	Commentary

¹ The \$17,144,191 is made up of: \$6,507,715 Central Government (NEMA) 60% share of eligible 60/40 repairs and a Tranche 2 funding request of \$10,636,476 that was approved by cabinet.

Temporary Village Council Infrastructure (\$650k NEMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary village confirmed for Alma Road in December 2021. 3-Waters infrastructure installation completed after some delays due to covid and supply issues.
Flood Affected Waste Management (July appropriation \$1.5m) <i>(\$380k reappropriated to Westport Water emergency works. \$270k reappropriated for February flood affected Waste Management)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All domestic waste from the July and February floods/ slips has been collected and disposed of to landfill.
Westport Water Emergency Works (\$1.685m NEMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access road stabilisation completed with the repair and grading of slips, and replacement of culverts and the repair of the ford crossing. Initial intake damage to weir, gates, screens, and associated infrastructure has been repaired. Ongoing damage was managed and pumping of raw water from usable sources Programme completed September 2022

Mayoral Relief	Commentary
July 2021 Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distributed out approximately \$671,981 to 544 applicants, with the fund being exhausted in February of 2023. This was Central Government funding
February 2022 Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distributed out approximately \$72,544 to 49 applicants, this was all Central Government funding

Essential Infrastructure Repair Programme (Tranche 2 NEMA):

Approved Projects subject to work scope eligibility:

• Wharf Repairs	\$ 5,920,000
• Dredging – shipping channel	\$ 4,716,000
• Tiphead revetment reinstatement	\$ 1,000,000
• Reefton stopbank reinstatement	\$ 150,000
• Reefton Landfill reinstatement	\$ 1,074,000
• 3 Waters repairs	\$ 2,511,751
• Betterment projects	\$ 1,582,000
• Programme Management	\$ 190,440

TOTAL PROGRAMME **\$17,144,191**

Programme to be completed by December 2023 with the exception of the Port which will be completed in April 2024.

Opportunities identified to reduce risk and strengthen resilience

The Kawatiri Business Case was developed in partnership by Buller District Council, West Coast Regional Council and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae. The business case was submitted to central government in June

2022. It requests co-investment from Central Government for \$45m of the overall spend for future flood resilience measures.

The business case outlines a mix of protect, avoid, adapt, and retreat options and priorities, the full range of solutions that are needed to make Westport more resilient to future floods, both now and in the future. This is known as the P.A.R.A. framework.

Central Government have indicated that an answer on this request will be given in May 2023.

BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL

29 March 2023

AGENDA ITEM 13

Prepared by	Lynn Brooks Manager Finance
Reviewed by	Douglas Marshall Chief Financial Officer
Attachments	1 Buller Resilience Trust 2022 Performance Reports

BULLER RESILIENCE TRUST – 30 JUNE 2022 PERFORMANCE REPORT AND EXEMPTION FROM BEING A COUNCIL CONTROLLED ORGANISATION

1. REPORT SUMMARY

This report presents the (unaudited) financial results for the twelve month period ended 30 June 2022.

It also considers whether providing an exemption from being a council controlled organisation is appropriate.

2. DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

- a) **That Council receives the Financial Report for the Buller Resilience Trust for the twelve months ending June 2022.**
- b) **Given the nature and scope of the activities of the Buller Resilience Trust, and cost benefit available from being exempted, Council, per section 7 of the Local Government Act 2002, exempts Buller Resilience Trust as a Council Controlled Organisation**

3. ISSUES AND DISCUSSION

The Buller Resilience Trust was created under a trust deed dated 8 March 2021.

It was incorporated as a charitable trust on 21 October 2021.

The trust deed requires the council to appoint a trustee who currently is Jamie Cleine the Mayor.

This council appointee requirement means that this trust is a council controlled organisation under the definition in the Local Government Act 2002. The trust therefore has several compliance/governance reporting obligations to adhere to unless the council decides to grant an exemption as allowed under the Local Government Act. These obligations which include but are not limited to are:

- CCO's must have a statement of intent that is annually approved by Council.
- Council must monitor performance of the CCO and its contribution towards the local authority's objectives for the organisation and the desired results as set out in the organisations statement of intent as well as the overall aims and outcomes of the local authority
- The CCO must present a half yearly report to shareholders
- The CCO must deliver an audited annual report within 3 months after the end of its financial year

The Local Government Act gives Council the discretion to exempt organisations that qualify as CCO's from being a CCO, giving specific regard to:

- The nature and scope of the activities provided by the organisation; and
- The costs and benefits, if an exemption is granted, to the local authority, the council-controlled organisation, and the community

Council already exempts Denniston Heritage Charitable Trust and Buller Health Trust as CCO's. These exemptions were last reviewed in March 2021 and the council must review such exemptions, at intervals of no less than 3 years.

By exempting the Buller Resilience Trust from being a council controlled organisation, it will save the trust, and the council time, and resources in preparing documents which add little value to the trusts activities.

The council would still expect to receive an annual report and updates on any matters that are deemed appropriate for it to be advised on.

4. CONSIDERATIONS

4.1 Strategic Impact

Buller Resilience Trust has an important part to play in the Buller community as mining activities transition to other activities that support the employees of the mining organisations and the wider community in the future.

The council in having a relationship with the trust can also ensure that it supports trust activities as appropriate.

4.2 Significance Assessment

The significance and engagement policy sets out the criteria and framework for a matter or transaction to be deemed significant. The content included in this report is not considered significant by nature.

4.3 Values

The Council values are future focussed, community driven, one team, integrity and we care. Monitoring the performance of the Buller Resilience Trust is important but not to the extent that governance/community reporting is unreasonably a drag on trust resources.

4.4 Risk Analysis

Risk is assessed by considering the likelihood of an event occurring and the result of that event.

The trust activities create minimal risk for the council as an entity.

4.5 Policy/Legal Considerations

Council must review its decision under the Local Government Act 2002 to exempt a CCO at intervals not less than 3 years. Council can revoke an exemption at any time. Council is not required to exempt a CCO but may apply an exemption if it deems this is appropriate.

4.6 Tangata Whenua Consultation Considerations

The contents of the report are not a matter requiring consultation with Tangata whenua.

4.7 Views of Those Affected

The provision of services through the holdings company model and the type and nature of those services are consulted upon annually as part of the Annual Plan of Council.

4.8 Costs

There are no costs related to the subject of this report that are not funded from council existing activities.

4.9 Benefits

The Buller Resilience Trust will provide regular reports but at a level and complexity that is appropriate for their reporting obligations.

4.10 Media/Publicity

There are no media or publicity opportunities with this report.

BULLER RESILIENCE TRUST

2022

PERFORMANCE REPORTS

**BULLER RESILIENCE TRUST
PERFORMANCE REPORTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

<u>Contents</u>	<i>Page</i>
Independent Reviewer's Report	1
Entity Information	3
Statement of Service Performance	4
Statement of Financial Position	5
Statement of Financial Performance	6
Statement of Cash Flows	7
Statement of Accounting Policies	8
Notes to the Performance Reports	10

INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE PRACTITIONER'S REVIEW REPORT

To the Trustees of Buller Resilience Trust

We have reviewed the accompanying Performance Reports of Buller Resilience Trust on pages five to ten which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2022, the Statement of Financial Performance and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, Statement of Accounting Policies and Notes to the Performance Reports. The Performance Reports have been prepared in accordance with the Tier 3 Public Benefit Entity Simple Format Reporting – Accrual (Not-For-Profit) standard (PBE SFR-A (NFP)).

Trustees Responsibility for the Performance Reports

The Trustees are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these Performance Reports in accordance with the Tier 3 PBE SFR-A (NFP) standard, and for such internal control as the Trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of Performance Reports that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Trustees are also responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Entity Information and Statement of Service Performance but does not include the Performance Reports and our conclusion thereon.

Assurance Practitioner's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the accompanying Performance Reports. We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements (New Zealand) (ISRE (NZ)) 2400, *Review of Historical Financial Statements Performed by an Assurance Practitioner who is not the Auditor of the Entity*. ISRE (NZ) 2400 requires us to conclude whether anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Performance Reports, taken as a whole, are not prepared in all material respects in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. This standard also requires us to comply with relevant ethical requirements.

A review of the Performance Reports in accordance with ISRE (NZ) 2400 is a limited assurance engagement. The assurance practitioner performs procedures, primarily consisting of making enquiries of management and others within the entity, as appropriate, and applying analytical procedures, and evaluates the evidence obtained. The procedures performed in a review are substantially less than those performed in an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand). Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the Performance Reports.

Our conclusion on the Performance Reports does not cover the other information (the Entity Information and Statement of Service Performance) and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Other than in our capacity as assurance practitioner, we were engaged to format the Performance Reports from the Trust's general ledger. We have no other relationship with, or interests in, Buller Resilience Trust.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Performance Reports on pages five to ten do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Buller Resilience Trust as at 30 June 2022, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Tier 3 PBE SFR-A (NFP) standard.

Restriction on Responsibility

This report is made solely to the Trustees of Buller Resilience Trust and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than the Trustees. Our review work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Trustees those matters we are required to state to them in a reviewer's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Trustees as a body, for our review work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



F T Dooley Limited

25 November 2022
WESTPORT

BULLER RESILIENCE TRUST

ENTITY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Legal Name of Entity

Buller Resilience Trust

Type of Entity & Legal Basis

Charitable Trust & Registered Charity

Registration Number

CC60245

Entity's Purpose/Mission

To encourage, promote and support the development of resilience among people and communities within Buller District. To work with mining companies, their local employees and contractors, and people and communities in Buller District to enable a transition from mining for fossil fuels to other economic activities in Buller District.

Entity Structure

The Trust is governed by a Board of Trustees and the Trust has no fewer than four trustees, and no more than five trustees. There shall at all times be one trustee appointed by Buller District Council and one trustee appointed by the entity that is the owner of the Stockton Mine.

Trustees

Philip J Rossiter
Richard J Tacon
Jamie W Cleine
Robert M Dickson (Resigned 25 July 2022)
Shayne M Barry (Appointed 16 September 2022)

Main Sources of the Entity's Cash & Resources

The Trust's activities are funded by grants from philanthropic and other organisations.

Main Methods Used by the Entity to Raise Funds

The main methods used by the Trust to raise funds are stated in the previous section. The Trust does not engage a third party for fundraising activities.

Entity's Reliance on Volunteers & Donated Goods or Services

The Trust relies on gifts of volunteer time and expertise to complete work in the essential roles of governance, accounting, and the day to day running of the Trust.

Additional Information

There is no additional information considered essential to users overall understanding of the Trust.

BULLER RESILIENCE TRUST

STATEMENT OF SERVICE PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Description of the Entity's Outcomes

During the year the Trust encouraged, promoted and supported the development of resilience among people and communities within the Buller District and relocated and repaired temporary housing to house Westport flood victims following the July 2021 flood.

Description & Quantification of the Entity's Outputs

	2022	2021
Number of Temporary Homes Established	5	-

BULLER RESILIENCE TRUST**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2022**

	<u>Note:</u>	2022 \$
<u>NET ASSETS</u>		-
Represented By:		
<u>ACCUMULATED FUNDS</u>		
Accumulated Surpluses or (Deficits)	1	-
<u>TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS</u>		-

Signed for and on Behalf of the Board:



Chairperson
Philip Rossiter
Dated: 25 November 2022



Trustee JAMIE WILLIAM CLEINE
25-11-2022

BULLER RESILIENCE TRUST**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

	<u>Note:</u>	2022
		\$
<u>REVENUE</u>		
Donations, Fundraising & Other Similar Revenue	1	350,673
<u>TOTAL REVENUE</u>		<u>350,673</u>
<u>LESS EXPENSES</u>		
Costs Related to Providing Goods & Services	2	350,000
Other Expenses	3	673
<u>TOTAL EXPENSES</u>		<u>350,673</u>
<u>NET SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR</u>		<u>-</u>

BULLER RESILIENCE TRUST**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

	2022 \$
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>	
<u>Cash was received from:</u>	
Donations, Fundraising & Other Similar Revenue	350,000
	350,000
<u>Cash was applied to:</u>	
Payments to Suppliers and Employees	350,000
<u>CLOSING CASH</u>	-
Represented by:	
Nelson Building Society Cheque Account	-
<u>TOTAL BANK ACCOUNTS & CASH</u>	-

BULLER RESILIENCE TRUST

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

The Statement of Accounting Policies are an integral part of and are to be read in conjunction with the Performance Reports.

1. ENTITY REPORTING

Buller Resilience Trust is a Trust established by a trust deed dated 8 March 2021 and was registered as a charitable entity under the Charities Act 2005 on 10 March 2022.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Buller Resilience Trust has elected to apply Tier 3 PBE SFR-A (NFP) Public Benefit Entity Simple Format Reporting - Accrual (Not-For-Profit) on the basis that it does not have public accountability and has total annual expenses of equal to or less than \$2,000,000. All transactions in the Performance Reports are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. The Performance Reports are prepared under the assumption that the entity will continue to operate for the foreseeable future.

3. MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

The measurement system adopted is that of historical cost. All amounts are presented in New Zealand dollars.

4. PARTICULAR ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The particular accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these Performance Reports are as follows:

(a) Revenue

Income is measured at the value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed. For this purpose, deferred consideration is not discounted to present values when recognising income.

Income from the sale of goods or services is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods.

Income from the provision of services is determined with reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period and where outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. Stage of completion is determined with reference to the services performed to date as a percentage of total anticipated services to be performed. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, income is recognised only to the extent that related expenditure is recoverable.

BULLER RESILIENCE TRUST

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(b) **Taxation**

Buller Resilience Trust is wholly exempt from New Zealand income tax having fully complied with all statutory conditions for these exemptions.

(c) **Goods & Services Tax**

All amounts are recorded inclusive of GST as Buller Resilience Trust is not registered for GST.

BULLER RESILIENCE TRUST**NOTES TO THE PERFORMANCE REPORTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

The Notes to the Performance Reports are an integral part of and are to be read in conjunction with the Performance Reports.

2022
\$

1. **DONATIONS, FUNDRAISING & OTHER SIMILAR REVENUE**

Grant Received - Development West Coast	350,000
Grant Received - Buller District Council	<u>673</u>

\$350,673

2. **EXPENSES RELATED TO PROVIDING GOODS & SERVICES**

Temporary Housing Costs - Stafford Street	<u>\$350,000</u>
---	------------------

3. **OTHER EXPENSES**

Accountancy Fees	<u>\$673</u>
------------------	--------------

4. **CONTINGENT LIABILITIES & COMMITMENTS**

As at 30 June 2022 there were no known contingent liabilities, or commitments outstanding.

5. **CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**

As at 30 June 2022 the Trust had not entered into any binding contracts which commits it to any future capital expenditure.

6. **SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER BALANCE DATE**

There were no known events to have occurred subsequent to balance date which would have a material effect on the Performance Reports.

7. **RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

There were no material related party transactions during the year.

BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL

29 MARCH 2023

AGENDA ITEM 14

Prepared by	- Rachel Townrow - Acting Chief Executive Officer
Attachments	Attachment 1 Central Government Reforms Impacting on Local Government 21 February 2023 Attachment 2 Productivity Commission - Supply Chain Resilience Attachment 3 Quarterly Economic Monitor Buller District December 2022

ACTING CHIEF EXECUTIVE REPORT

1. REPORT SUMMARY

This report provides an overview and update on strategic aspects that are happening in the Buller District, and a 'horizon-scan' of upcoming strategic focus areas and opportunities.

2. DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- 1. Receives this report for information.**

3. OVERVIEW OF INFORMATION

This report provides information on activity which has occurred over March 2023, and horizon scans matters of interest to Council.

Strategic focus areas for staff during March have been the draft Annual Plan, reform response and Westport water. These are covered in other reports on this agenda, and will also be the subject of future reports to Council.

3.1 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REFORM UPDATE

Attachment 1 provides an updated timeline of central government reform impacting local government, as at 21 February 2023.

It is anticipated that an update on the review of the three waters reform programme will be announced in the coming weeks.

Government has asked the Productivity Commission to undertake an inquiry to identify policies and interventions that can enhance the resilience of the economy and living standards to persistent medium-term supply chain

disruptions. The Commission has produced an “Issues Paper”, included as Attachment 2. This is the first step in engaging with stakeholders. It outlines the Commission’s current thinking on supply chains and economic resilience in Aotearoa New Zealand and overseas, and highlights policy challenges that the inquiry should focus on. The paper seeks feedback on an initial set of four questions by 17 April 2023. This issue is likely to be of relevance to Buller, and of particular interest to some sectors of our community. Given current workloads and priorities it is not proposed that Council provides feedback on the paper. Instead we will make the community aware of the opportunity to provide feedback on this issue.

3.2 QUARTERLY ECONOMIC MONITOR DECEMBER 2022

The December 2022 quarterly economic monitor for Buller was received from Infometrics on 21 February and is included as Attachment 3.

Movement was generally positive with increased employment, decreased unemployment and increased consumer and tourism expenditure. House sales and vehicle registrations decreased, which may be an indication of people being less likely to make major financial commitments due to interest rate increases and the cost of living.

Highlights include:

- GDP in Buller District was provisionally up 0.7% for the year to December 2022, compared to a year earlier. Growth was lower than in New Zealand (2.8%) and West Coast Region (3.0%).
- Electronic card consumer spending in Buller District as measured by Marketview, increased by 3.1% over the year to December 2022, compared to a year earlier. This compares with increases of 10.3% in New Zealand and 10.1% in West Coast Region.
- Employment for residents living in Buller District was up 1.7% for the year to December 2022, compared to a year earlier. Growth was higher than in West Coast Region (1.4%) and was lower than in New Zealand (2.5%).
- Jobseeker Support recipients in Buller District in the year to December 2022 decreased by 8.7% compared to a year earlier. The decline was not as low as in New Zealand (10.9%) and was greater than in West Coast Region (7.5%).
- The annual average unemployment rate in Buller District was 4.2% in the year to December 2022, down from 4.8% in the previous 12 months.
- The total dairy payout for Buller District is estimated to have been approximately \$126 million in the 2020/2021 season, and is expected to be \$23 million higher in the 2021/2022 season.
- Total tourism expenditure in Buller District decreased by 4.1% in the year to December 2022, compared to a year earlier. This compares with increases of 18.9% in New Zealand and 11.7% in West Coast Region.
- Total guest nights in Buller District increased by 16.5% in the year to December 2022, compared to a year earlier. This compares with increases of 22.4% in New Zealand and 14.2% in West Coast Region.
- The number of people enrolled with a primary health organisation in Buller District in the year to December 2022 increased by 1.5%

compared to a year earlier. Growth was higher than in New Zealand (0.4%) and West Coast Region(0.8%).

- On an annual basis the number of consents in Buller District increased by 14.7% compared with the same 12-month period a year before. This compares with increases of 22.9% in West Coast Region and 1.1% in New Zealand over the same period.
- Non-residential building consents to the value of \$24.0 million were issued in Buller District during the year to December 2022.
- The average current house value in Buller District was up 9.1% in December 2022, compared to a year earlier. Growth was higher than in New Zealand (-9.2%) and West Coast Region (5.7%).
- House sales in Buller District decreased by 46.2% in the year to December 2022, compared to a year earlier. This compares with decreases of 29.6% in New Zealand and 34.6% in West Coast Region.
- The number of cars registered in Buller District decreased by 34.8% in the year to December 2022, compared to a year earlier. The decline was greater than in West Coast Region (18.1%) and New Zealand (2.2%).
- The number of commercial vehicles registered in Buller District decreased by 29.3% in the year to December 2022.

3.3 THANK YOU

As this is likely to be my last Acting Chief Executive report I would like to thank Council for the opportunity to take on this role, and Council staff for their support during the past four months.

It has been a privilege to support you as a new Council coming together after the October 2022 local body elections, and to lead an organisation made up of dedicated, hard working, knowledgeable staff who are committed to serving their community.

Central government work programmes impacting on local government

ATTACHMENT 1

Date: 21 February 2023

		2023												2024				2025								
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-June	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-June	Jul-Sep						
Anticipated level of local government engagement		significant engagement																								
Local Government		Impact of Cyclone Gabrielle – work programme to be developed ¹																								
LG statutory planning, reporting and other requirements	»	Annual Plan preparation				Due	Annual Report preparation				Due	Annual Plan preparation				Due	Annual Report	Due	Annual Plan preparation		Due	Annual Report				
	»	Council induction					Long term Plan preparation				Due															
Central Government work programme		General election																								
Future for Local Government Review	»					Final report																				
Three Waters Service Delivery Reform	»							Additional WSE legislation passed (TBC)										Water Service Entities in place								
RMA existing	RMA National Direction	The policy intent of existing National Direction will be transitioned to the National Planning Framework (NPF). Amendments are being proposed to a number of pieces of national direction. The draft NPF is expected to be notified for public consultation in the third quarter of 2023 followed by a Board of Inquiry process. Developing the NPF will involve engagement and consultation with LG sector.																								
RM Reforms	Natural and Built Environments Act (NBA) and Spatial Planning Act (SPA)	Submissions closed 5 Feb				NBA and SPA passed (TBC)																				
	Climate Adaptation Act (CAA)							CAA Bill introduced (TBC)																		
Climate Change	Emissions Reduction Plan (ERP)	Consultation with LG sector on ERP2 (TBC)																				ERP 2 due				
	National Adaptation Plan (NAP)																									
Emergency Management (EM)	EM Bill		Bill introduced (TBC)				Bill passed (TBC)																			
	National Emergency Management Plan	Continued ad hoc and targeted LG engagement to support policy development																								
Waste Minimisation	Waste Minimisation Strategy	Development of Action and Investment Plans (AIP) with territorial authorities and waste sector organisations						Implementing AIPs																		
	Waste Minimisation Act																	Bill passed								
	Kerbside standardisation	Targeted Territorial Authority (TA) fund packages for food scraps and organics processing																								
	Expansion of waste levy	Increase and expansion of waste levy including to Class 1 – municipal landfills																								
New Zealand Infrastructure Strategy		There are 20 recommendations for local government to implement																								
Regional system leadership framework		Strengthening a regional public sector leadership framework, Regional Public Service Commissioners working with communities and regional leaders, including iwi/Māori and local government																								
Other work programmes underway impacting on local government		Building reforms (Building Act Reforms, Review of building consents system); Government Policy Statement on Housing and Urban Development (2021); Transport Reforms (Land Transport Revenue Review and the Congestion Question); Review of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol (Fees) Regulation; Amendment to the Environmental Reporting Act; Freedom camping reforms; Māori Electoral Option; Gambling (Harm Prevention and Minimisation) Regulations 2004; Changes to Land Information Memorandum (LIM) system; Education reform; Local Government (Pecuniary Interests Register) Amendment Act 2022; Review of the Cemeteries and Cremations Act 1964; Flood Reinsurance Scheme; Biosecurity Act review; Conservation law reform; National action plan against racism; Transforming Recycling Review; Local Government (Rating of Whenua Māori) Amendment Act 2021; Local Government Electoral Legislation Bill; Independent Review of Parliamentary Electoral Law; Reshaping streets proposals; Food Act cost recovery regulations; Proposed National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity; National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land; National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management; Equitable Transitions Strategy; Emissions Trading Scheme review; Electoral (Voting Age) Legislation Bill.																								

Actions required from local government

Consultation & engagement directly with the LG sector	Policy development & legislation (may still include LG consultation and submissions)	Transition & Implementation (working with LG sector)	» Reform/Review is live
---	--	--	-------------------------

Prepared by: Department of Internal Affairs/Te Tari Taiwhenua - Local Government Branch/He Te Hināmore

1: A national state of emergency is declared in six regions: Northland, Auckland, Tairāwhiti, Bay of Plenty, Waikato, and Hawke's Bay.

Improving Economic Resilience

Enhancing economic resilience of industries and communities to persistent supply chain disruptions



Issues Paper

February 2023



The New Zealand Productivity Commission
Te Kōmihana Whai Hua o Aotearoa

The Commission – an independent Crown entity – completes in-depth inquiry reports on topics selected by the Government, carries out productivity-related research and promotes understanding of productivity issues. The Commission aims to provide insightful, well-informed and accessible advice that leads to the best possible improvement to the wellbeing of New Zealanders. The New Zealand Productivity Commission Act 2010 guides and binds the Commission. You can find information on the Commission at www.productivity.govt.nz or by calling 0800 171 611.

How to cite this document: New Zealand Productivity Commission (2023): *Improving Economic Resilience – Issues Paper*. Available at www.productivity.govt.nz

February 2023

ISBN: 978-1-98-851993-7 (print)

ISBN: 978-1-98-851992-0 (online)

Disclaimer: The contents of this report must not be construed as legal advice. The Commission does not accept any responsibility or liability for an action taken as a result of reading, or reliance placed because of having read any part, or all, of the information in this report. The Commission does not accept any responsibility or liability for any error, inadequacy, deficiency, flaw in or omission from this report.

Copyright: This copyright work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License. In essence you are free to copy, distribute and adapt the work, as long as you attribute the source of the work to the New Zealand Productivity Commission (the Commission) and abide by the other license terms. To view a copy of this license, visit www.creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/. Please note that this license does not apply to any logos, emblems, and/or trademarks that may be placed on the Commission's website or publications. Those specific items may not be reused without express permission.

Productivity Commission

PO Box 8036
 Wellington 6143
 New Zealand

0800 171 611
info@productivity.govt.nz
www.productivity.govt.nz

 @nzprocom
 NZ Productivity Commission

Contents

Foreword	2
Executive summary	3
The Commission would like to hear from you	4
1 Supply chains are important and becoming disrupted	5
1.1 What is a supply chain?	5
1.2 Upsides and downsides of global supply chains	6
Box 1: From just-in-time to just-in-case	7
1.3 Supply chain disruptions are here to stay	8
Box 2: Mutual reinforcement of drivers towards the fragmentation of supply chains	8
2 Economic resilience of industries and communities	9
2.1 What is economic resilience?	9
Box 3: Economic resilience of industries and communities – trade-offs and uncertainties	10
Box 4: The volatility paradox – robustness and resilience over time	11
2.2 Economic resilience of the industries and communities of Aotearoa	12
Box 5: Persistent supply chain disruptions in the past	13
Box 6: Ōtepoti Dunedin – a resilient community	14
Box 7: Māori values in business practice	15
2.3 Resilience-enhancing policies overseas	15
3 Gathering insights into New Zealand’s economic resilience	17
3.1 Analysing concentrated imports and exports	17
3.2 Modelling distributional impacts across industries and communities	19
3.3 Understanding productivity and economic resilience at the firm level	20
3.4 Learning from Covid-19 disruptions	21
4 What can the inquiry do?	22
4.1 Complementing existing policy tools and strategies	22
Box 8: Medium-term focus to complement existing strategies (examples)	23
4.2 Advancing policy debate through this inquiry	26
Box 9: Recent Productivity Commission inquiries relevant for economic resilience	27
5 Call for submissions	28
References	31
Online glossary of key concepts	32

Foreword



E ngā mana, e ngā reo,
e rau rangatira mā, tēnā koutou,
tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou katoa.

It is exciting to launch this paper and to invite and encourage your thoughts, comments and submissions on the questions raised.

Until recently, supply chains have been neither front nor centre in economic conversations. Similarly, the concept of resilience to potential supply chain disruptions has for some time been relatively overlooked in favour of the push for efficiency, cost savings, and production gains alongside increased trading opportunities. However, with recent (and not so recent) influences gathering momentum around the world, the concept of resilience to supply chain disruptions has pushed itself to the fore.

Consequently, it is timely to ask whether such resilience is a “nice to have” or a “necessity” in a fast-changing global economy faced with a growing risk of large and unpredictable disruptions. Or is it somewhere in between? Further, there is the question of whether Aotearoa can indeed improve resilience given our lack of influence over some of the global trends and tensions that generate potential disruption. In addition, some disruptions may open opportunities; hence it may be best not to stand in the way of such disruptions being felt here.

As businesses, communities, iwi, and the nation makes choices, the trade-offs need to be assessed. There may be no straightforward answer or option to pursue – but the more information and the better those assessments are, the better informed such choices will be; and informed choices are critical to provide a better chance to improve productivity and to deliver wellbeing across the communities of Aotearoa.

The Commission welcomes your responses to our thoughts and questions in this Issues Paper and looks forward to engaging with you as our inquiry progresses.

Ngā mihi nui,

Dr Ganesh Nana

*Chair, Te Kōmihana Whai Hua o Aotearoa
New Zealand Productivity Commission*

Executive summary

Global supply chains are networks that connect the production and distribution of goods and services around the world. Supply chains improve productivity and enhance the wellbeing of businesses and communities in Aotearoa New Zealand by allowing them to sell what they are good at producing overseas and buy what they need for their prosperity and wellbeing from the rest of the world.

As a small, open, and geographically distant economy, New Zealand has benefited from integrating into global supply chains over the last three decades. However, recent events – including the Global Financial Crisis and Covid-19 pandemic – have continuously disrupted the supply chains that industries and communities rely on. Firms, from large to local, have been working alongside governments to keep supply chains operational. However, disruption and change will continue as geopolitical, environmental, social, infrastructural, and health risks continue to emerge.

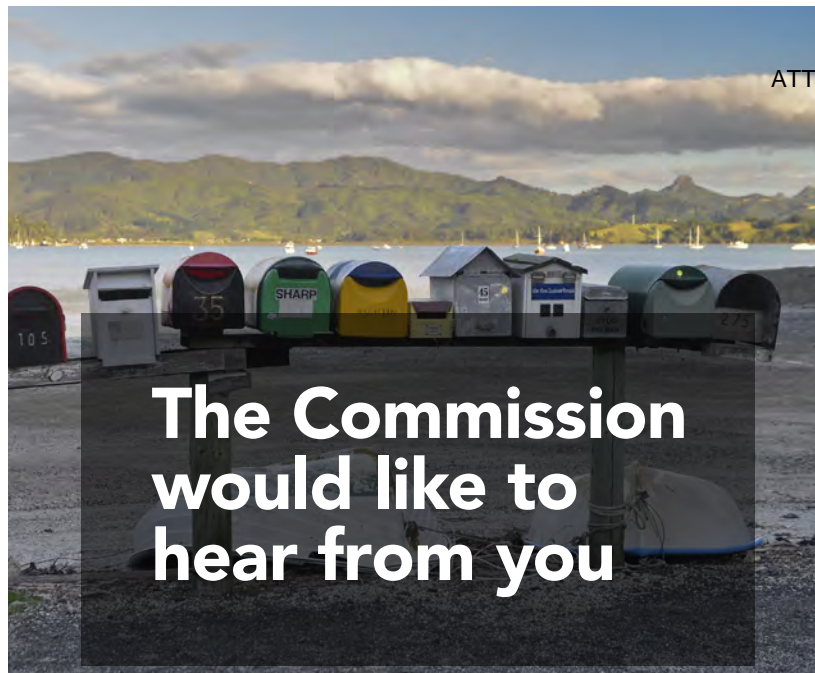
In the aftermath of these shocks and with clouds on the horizon, examining the resilience of the Aotearoa New Zealand economy has become more important. While resilience-enhancing policy interventions adopted by overseas economies can provide important insights, New Zealand is in a unique position because of the combination of its geographic isolation, reliance on primary industries, growth of the Māori economy, and the role of Te Tiriti o Waitangi within the domestic context.

The Government has asked the Productivity Commission to undertake an inquiry to identify policies and interventions that can enhance the resilience of the economy and living standards to persistent medium-term supply chain disruptions ([Terms of Reference](#)). This Issues Paper is the Commission's first step in engaging with stakeholders. It outlines the Commission's current thinking on supply chains and economic resilience in Aotearoa New Zealand and overseas, and highlights policy challenges that the inquiry should focus on.

The paper seeks feedback on an initial set of four questions by 17 April 2023:

- 1 What supply chain disruptions and trends are you worried about?
- 2 What is your industry/community currently doing or planning to do to address supply chain concerns?
- 3 How can the government help to enhance the resilience of your industry/community to supply chain disruptions?
- 4 What should the Commission study to learn more about the economic resilience of industries and communities?

The Commission will rely on your feedback and ongoing engagement as we progress the inquiry toward delivering a final report in February 2024.



The Commission needs your perspectives to help identify areas of focus, inform the Commission's findings and recommendations to the Government, and contribute to enhancing the economic resilience of industries and communities throughout Aotearoa.

Responses can be submitted via [SurveyMonkey](#), on the Commission's [website](#), or emailed to info@productivity.govt.nz by 17 April 2023.

All feedback received through this process will be published on the Commission's [website](#). The Commission welcomes in-person or online meetings, but will need to prioritise given the limited time available to complete the inquiry. Please contact us if you would like to meet.

You will have further opportunities to engage on the preliminary findings and recommendations, and make further submissions, as the Commission progresses the inquiry toward delivering a final report in February 2024.



Part 1

Supply chains are important and becoming disrupted

Supply chains are part of the invisible plumbing of the global economy. Much like water pipes under cities, they remain largely invisible and out of mind when they work well. However, when supermarket shelves are empty, petrol stations are blocked by long queues, or when major export products cannot be shipped to overseas customers, people start paying attention to the vulnerability and fragility of supply chains.

Recent supply chain disruptions caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, extreme weather events, and the war in Ukraine have wrought havoc to economies and societies across the world and contributed to higher inflation and cost of living pressures. These disruptions represent a major change after three decades of smooth, behind-the-scenes expansion of global supply chains that allowed even distant countries like New Zealand to participate in global just-in-time networks.

The future outlook for supply chains is not a simple return to pre-pandemic operations. Global trends indicate that disruptions are likely to be more frequent. In response, governments of most advanced economies, including New Zealand, have started to explore policy options for enhancing the resilience of their economies to supply chain disruptions.

1.1 What is a supply chain?

Supply chains are complex networks that connect suppliers of goods and services to producers, distributors and end users (Australian Productivity Commission, 2021; Rahman et al., 2022). They encompass the flow of material inputs, labour services, information, and finance – from raw materials through to finished products and their distribution to customers.

Supply chains connect firms across and within national borders. They connect economies through exports and imports of goods and services while relying on physical infrastructure such as ports, roads, cables, rails, pipes and satellites to move exported and imported goods and services from their origin to their destination. Less visibly, supply chains also rely on social infrastructures including trade agreements, legal and regulatory systems; and, in the broadest sense, on human relationships that enable trading across time and space.

Businesses develop supply chains so they can produce and sell their goods and services, and are often best positioned to address any supply chain disruptions. Meanwhile, the primary role of governments is to develop and protect the physical and social infrastructures underpinning supply chains, including working to ensure reliable supplies of some key inputs such as energy or pharmaceuticals, and intervening during emergencies. Governments also purchase and supply various goods and services, and their procurement decisions can shape supply chains as well.

1.2 Upsides and downsides of global supply chains

Global supply chains deliver a broader and more affordable selection of goods and services that contribute to the material wellbeing of people and communities in Aotearoa. Supply chains enable businesses, industries, and economies to specialise in producing goods and services they are good at, while buying those they cannot produce as well from global markets (see Figure 1). Trade enables businesses to achieve economies of scale that are essential for increasing their productivity, by producing more and better output with fewer inputs.

While specialisation and trade facilitated by global supply chains provide foundations of prosperity, they also expose businesses and economies to global competition. This may hurt some domestic industries – and communities within those industries – or make it difficult to develop new industries amidst global competition. Further, the production and transportation systems sustaining global supply chains are major sources of climate

emissions. Such concerns prompt the critique of high reliance on global trade and motivate efforts to balance its economic upsides with social and environmental downsides.

The global reach and complexity that supply chains have achieved over the past few decades have made them both more resilient and in places, more fragile. The lack of personal protective equipment during the Covid-19 pandemic, along with recent shortages of fertilisers, plasterboard, and skilled workers made clear that there are many potential points of failure along supply chains and that issues can escalate quickly (see Box 1). Long and complex supply chains also make it harder for firms to identify or control risks along the network, particularly for relatively small New Zealand firms which are often at the physical ends of the supply chain. At the same time, the global reach and complexity of supply chains can make it easier to find alternative suppliers or markets if there is a disruption.

Figure 1 Global supply chains underpin prosperity but create some challenges



Box 1 From just-in-time to just-in-case

A strong recovery in demand for consumer goods after Covid-19 lockdowns drove a rapid increase in demand for shipping, increasing its costs. In addition, pandemic complications and other shocks have increased delays (Figure 2). The combination of these factors resulted in just-in-time deliveries becoming unreliable, and industries responded by building larger stockpiles as a just-in-case measure, which added to increases in prices and delays. While prices and delays are moving back toward pre-Covid-19 levels, the experience demonstrates the “bullwhip” effect. This happens when a temporary shortage distorts demand and supply expectations and triggers large changes in inventory that multiply throughout long supply chains, potentially overwhelming existing bottlenecks in infrastructure, logistics and distribution.



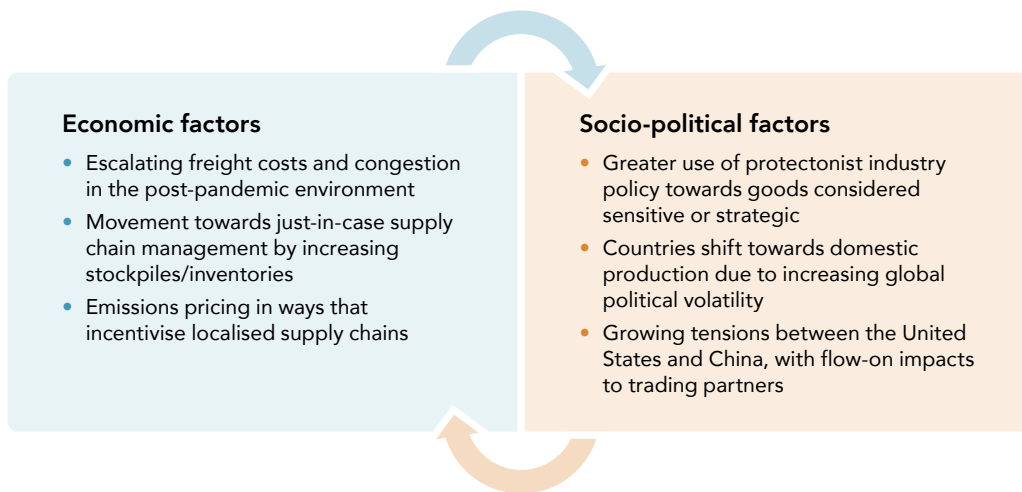
1.3 Supply chain disruptions are here to stay

Looking forward to the next decade or so, New Zealand is likely to remain exposed to heightened risks of supply chain disruption. The Covid-19 pandemic is an ongoing source of disruption, even if no new variants appear. Likewise, the war in Ukraine has increased volatility in global markets for energy and food. Climate change increases the likelihood of extreme weather events, while rising temperatures and sea levels increasingly impact major trade routes. Geopolitical rivalries and political tensions are driving the global economy towards more fragmented trade and investment flows, though both the pace and the sequence of changes is unknown. Further, the desire of governments in large economies to achieve strategic autonomy

or dominance will continue reshaping global markets for energy and innovative technologies and may cross into protectionist policies (see Box 2 and Skilling, 2022).

These trends can be bad news for the reliability of global supply chains. Their combination leads some economists and experts to expect that trading relationships will look quite different compared with pre-pandemic conditions. While some disruptions may be temporary, others are likely to persist for years. This leads firms and governments to broaden their focus from short-term fixes of individual shortages to include medium-term changes that enhance economic resilience.

Box 2 Mutual reinforcement of drivers towards the fragmentation of supply chains



Source: Based on Skilling (2022).

Part 2

Economic resilience of industries and communities

2.1 What is economic resilience?

Resilience is a concept originating from physics, referring to the capacity of a material to return to its initial shape after deformation. This aligns with how the term is used in engineering and construction fields, where the focus is on avoiding or absorbing damage and “bouncing back” from shocks (ie, *absorb* and *recover*) as quickly as possible. Economic resilience extends this idea in two important ways.

- First, economic resilience acknowledges that the “new normal” after a shock may be different from the original condition. Although industries and communities can overcome temporary disruptions by delaying their impacts, a response to a persistent disruption typically requires deeper changes. Disruptions hence present not only downside risks but also opportunities for improvements by establishing a new and potentially “better normal”.

- Second, economic resilience provides scope for anticipation, preparation, and learning from supply chain disruptions. While some studies may focus on the shock absorption and recovery phases, an industry’s or community’s performance in the face of a persistent disruption depends on proactive preparation before the adverse event, and learning from the experience afterwards (see Figure 3 and Box 3).

For this inquiry, **economic resilience** is defined as

the capacity of industries and associated communities to anticipate, prepare, absorb, recover and learn from supply chain disruptions.

The attention to pre and post-disruption phases is essential, given that the inquiry seeks to identify policy interventions that can enhance the economic resilience of industries and communities to persistent supply chain disruptions.

This section provides a definition of economic resilience and notes Aotearoa’s historical experiences with adaptation to major supply chain disruptions; as well as policies that other countries have introduced to enhance their resilience to expected supply chain disruptions.

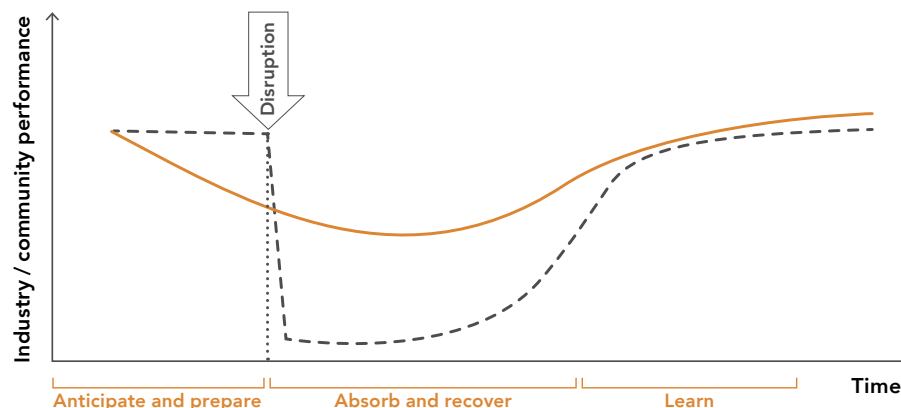
Figure 3 Economic resilience – reactive and proactive approaches to supply chain disruptions**Box 3 Economic resilience of industries and communities – trade-offs and uncertainties**

Figure 3 illustrates two stylised responses to supply chain disruptions. The dashed line represents a reactive approach without any anticipation and preparation, where a disruption causes a deep drop in the performance of an industry or community, which can manifest through losses in production, declining profit or even financial losses, increasing unemployment, and declining wellbeing. By contrast, the solid line represents a situation where an industry and community proactively invested in economic resilience before a disruption. While this early investment reduces performance before a disruption (by shifting resources into investments in resilience), it is also likely to reduce the loss of performance after the disruption.

Figure 3 highlights the trade-off between efficiency today and resilience tomorrow. Industries and communities can choose to invest in preparation and reduce adverse impacts, or face greater impacts in the absence of preparation. This also means that, at any point in time, a society can under-invest or over-invest in resilience. Under-investment exposes a society to adverse impacts of disruption. Over-investment wastes valuable resources that have better uses.

This trade-off is complicated by uncertainty about whether and when the disruption occurs, if investment in preparation actually reduces losses, or where the post-disruption performance settles. The new normal can be worse, better or the same as pre-disruption which influences the return on investment in resilience. At the same time, there are some investments in resilience that can create long-term returns regardless of the disruption occurring. For example, diversifying supplier and customer bases initially requires investment but is likely to lead to new efficiencies and income streams (as well as reduced losses from some forms of supply chain disruption).

Given that the outlook is more volatile (see Section 1.3), it is reasonable to expect that many industries and communities are currently under-investing in resilience. Adding the resilience perspective into economic decision-making has potential to help industries and communities reduce the adverse impacts of disruptions and seize new opportunities created by disruptions. Because there are risks around both under-investing and over-investing, ensuring that decisions are informed through the participation of multiple stakeholders can help to maximise resilience and wellbeing.

The emphasis on preparation and learning aligns with existing work on economic resilience. The Treasury (2022) concluded that Aotearoa's future wellbeing depends on its resilience to future shocks, which in turn hinges on the capability of collective institutions and the quality of decision-making systems to prepare for and respond to risks. Similarly, the Ministry of Social Development (2021) has observed that community resilience through disruption depends on the earlier links and connections that enable the community to mobilise the information and resources necessary to recover and adapt to new circumstances.

At the same time, any investments in resilience are complicated by uncertainty about the nature of disruption and how well various enhancements improve absorption and recovery (see Box 3). While preparation for predictable risks often justifies resilience-enhancing investments, some less-predictable or genuinely unknown risks can hardly be anticipated and prepared for. In such cases, industries and communities need to rely on their generic capabilities to absorb and recover from disruption.

Economic resilience differs from economic robustness, although the terms are sometimes used interchangeably (see Box 4). Robust industries and communities focus on stability, surviving disruptions unchanged, and returning to "normal". This is typically possible only when the disruption is temporary and does not change fundamental circumstances. By contrast,

persistent disruptions require industries and communities to accept the need for change and strive to adapt so they can prosper despite the change in fundamental circumstances.

The resilience approach is better aligned with the focus of the inquiry on medium-term adaptation. It also more closely resembles the concept of antifragility, where highly connected diverse networks are not enough to manage shocks – the tendency to hold on or let go quickly matters too (Taleb, 2014). The antifragile view provides a reminder that while shocks create risks, they also create opportunities. The inquiry will need to pay attention to the capacity of industries and communities to seize those opportunities and reflect the changing preferences of a growing population in an uncertain world.

Economic resilience is enhanced by economic diversity combined with the willingness and ability to adapt. A more diversified economy and more diverse society mean that no single disruption impacts everyone in the same way – what may be a negative shock for one industry or community can create opportunities for others. This diversity allows the economy and society to pool risks by developing reliable policies and strategies that support the adaptation to the new normal (see section 4.1 for an overview). In turn, having supportive institutions enhances the ability and willingness of industries and communities to adapt to fundamental changes.

Box 4 The volatility paradox – robustness and resilience over time

The volatility paradox highlights the difference between robustness and resilience over time. While the emphasis on robustness in the face of disruptions may initially help industries and communities avoid the strain associated with change and adaptation, it can also result in a cumulative build-up of imbalances. When these imbalances result in a crisis, the impacts are often more severe than in industries and communities that embrace resilience and prioritise gradual adaptation to smaller changes (Brunnermeier, 2021). The paradox is that periods of stability that encourage robust responses to disruptions often result in crises. By contrast, periods of higher volatility that encourage resilience are less likely to result in social and economic ruptures brought about by major crises.

Over time, Aotearoa's society and economy have become more diverse and diversified. While some export industries remain concentrated, there is far less dependence on any single industry compared to the past, such as during the wool price shock in the 1960s. Similarly, technologies within industries are more diverse – as with business models across firms. The growing share of firms shaped by mātauranga Māori adds to this diversity through value-based governance and ownership arrangements (see Box 7). The next section briefly reviews structural underpinnings of resilience, before looking at institutions and policies that can shape the ability of industries and communities to adapt to persistent disruptions propagated through supply chains.

2.2 Economic resilience of the industries and communities of Aotearoa

Several core industries have had to deal with major changes during the post-war period. Access to established supply chains was persistently disrupted by political decisions, geopolitical and natural events or structural shifts in the global economy (see Box 5 for some examples). Easton (2023) notes that while the success of responses to disruptions has varied considerably, this history provides insights into economic resilience.

One such insight, recently confirmed by the Covid-19 experience, is that macroeconomic stability, fiscal capacity and a diversified economy support societal resilience even to novel economic disruptions. Another insight is that it can be difficult to distinguish a temporary shock from a persistent one as a crisis unfolds. For example, the 1973 oil crisis was persistent (but initially treated as temporary), while the 1979 oil crisis was temporary (but initially treated as persistent). It is also not easy to predict whether responses that worked in the past or in similar countries can be successful, although any opportunity to learn from experience is helpful for understanding and identifying potential responses.

While the historical review indicates that there is no simple way of enhancing economic resilience,

it does highlight the value of knowledge, institutional governance and transparency in pooling resources to anticipate and prepare for major disruptions. Understanding the problem or shock well, who to connect with, what resources are available, and who has decision-making authority beforehand can be crucial for responding to fast-moving crises and therefore for increasing resilience to them over time.

The depth of economic and social impacts from historical shocks, such as the wool price crash, also highlights the links between the resilience of industries and communities. Whether defined by geographic, professional, social or cultural connections, there are communities who are dependent on the resilience of local industries. At the same time, industries and firms are also dependent on the skills, labour, support and goodwill of their communities, especially in difficult times. Therefore, the economic resilience of industries and communities cannot be fully separated. The effort to anticipate, prepare for, absorb, recover and learn from disruption inevitably requires the involvement of both industries and communities.

Previous research by the Commission has identified the benefits of diversification – not having all eggs in one basket (Coleman et al., 2019). Diversification in this context is similar to a local community having their employment or income derived from a range of different industries or firms. A greater variety of industries (or many baskets) enhances the resilience of local communities because it is less likely that a disruption to one firm or industry will impact all employers and employees at the same time (see Figure 4).

While the range of development choices may be limited in small local communities, especially when there are rapid shifts in their economic landscapes (see Box 6 for an illustration), Martin and Sunley (2015) demonstrate that local resilience can be supported by broader political and economic systems creating scope for local actions, programmes and initiatives. Communities can establish institutions and governance arrangements to enhance their resilience. This is acknowledged in existing policies such as Just Transition Plans for Southland and Taranaki and in wider Industry Transformation Plans.

Box 5 Persistent supply chain disruptions in the past

Market access decisions

- New Zealand exports disrupted when the United Kingdom joined the European Economic Community (1973)
- Economic sanctions restricting available export and import markets

Geopolitical events

- Petroleum prices spiked in the 1970s due to the Yom Kippur War (1973)
- Impacts of Russia's invasion of Ukraine (2022)

Historical disruptions propagated through supply chains

Physical and environmental factors

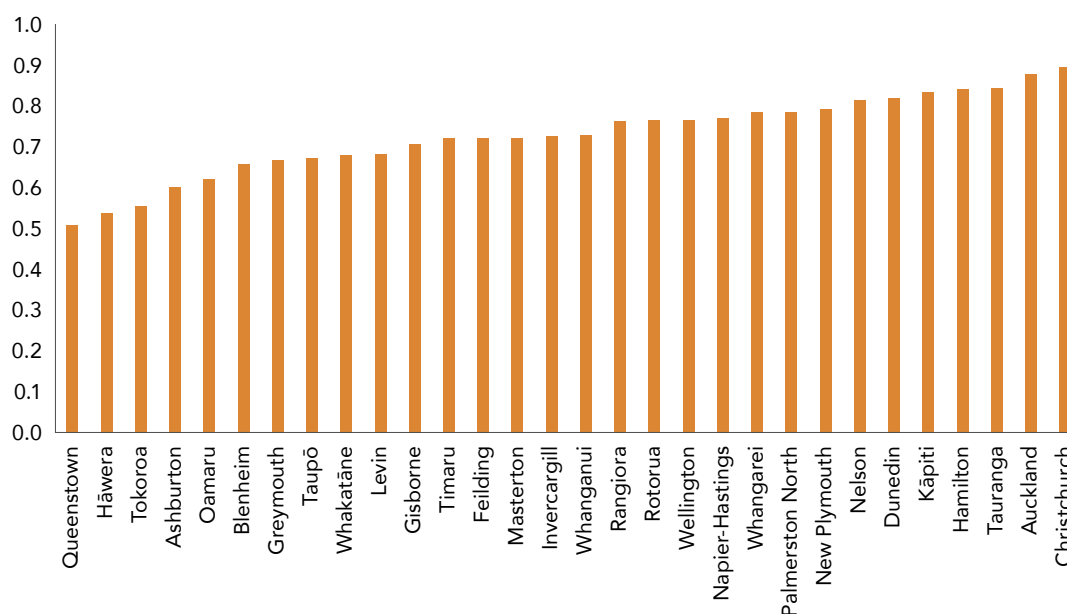
- Canterbury earthquake closing down Lyttelton port (2011)
- Covid-19 lockdowns and border closures (2020)

Structural shocks

- Wool price crash due to synthetic materials ending decade-long economic boom (1966)
- Globalisation and trade integration slowed down after the global financial crisis (2008)

Source: Based on Easton (2023).

Figure 4 New Zealand urban area diversification index in 2013



Source: Coleman et al., (2019).

Note: The regional specialisation index values have been inverted to create a regional diversification index. Values close to 1.0 mean that the industry in a location is diverse and more resilient to disruptions impacting only specific industries.

Box 6 Ōtepoti Dunedin – a resilient community

Communities often have little control over a rapid shift in their economic landscape. This is illustrated by the history of economic development in Ōtepoti Dunedin. Dunedin was initially settled by Māori who came to take advantage of the area's rich resources, such as kaimoana and Moa. It was also one of the main travel corridors to the West Coast for pounamu (greenstone). Later, Scottish settlers arrived in the area. Initially, the first European settlers relied on whaling and sealing. Shortly after, the settlers discovered gold and the area's population burgeoned at the start of the Otago Gold Rush in the 1860s. During this time, Dunedin established itself as New Zealand's industrial capital, with numerous banks and major heavy industries including rail and ship engineering. Additionally, Dunedin became the home of the nation's first university. When the gold rush fizzled out, the once-thriving Dunedin declined and lost its relative prominence. This process was further exacerbated as heavy manufacturing jobs moved offshore. However, in recent years, the Information and Communications Technology sector and the tourism industry have bloomed alongside the university, which now employs over 20% of the city's workforce. An ongoing source of strength for the Ōtepoti community is the presence of Ngāi Tahu who have contributed across multiple scales to Dunedin as a resilient community. Recent contributions include the construction of a new nationally significant ACC hub located in the city centre. The story of Dunedin's economic development is a testament to local community resilience even through large-scale industrial changes over the last 160 years. At the same time, the story of Dunedin highlights the strain on both industries and communities over time as they adapt to change.

The link between the resilience of industries and communities is particularly important for the Māori economy. Many Māori businesses incorporate kaupapa Māori in their operations, drawing from te ao Māori (the Māori world, such as Māori knowledge, culture, values, identity and language), which deeply connects them to their community and place (see Box 7). In addition, maintaining a strong economic base in primary industries and tourism that rely on the land and other local assets further strengthens this connection.

Businesses that identify as Māori increase the diversity within their industries and across the economy. These businesses are often characterised by themselves and others as having roots in Māori values, relying on collective property rights arrangements, or adopting longer investment horizons aligned with the inter-generational needs of their wider community. These characteristics translate to a greater variety of business models and governance practices that can support more diverse responses to disruptions. In addition, as the Māori economy continues to grow – by around 10% a year over the last decade by some estimates (BERL, 2021) – this distinctive source of economic resilience of industries and communities in Aotearoa continues to expand.

Box 7 Māori values in business practice

Iwi and Māori businesses, including post-Treaty settlement governance entities (tribal corporates), land incorporations, trusts and private enterprises, frequently identify with values and principles that underpin their business decisions and practices. These values and principles include:

- **Whakawhanaungatanga** – the building and processes of creating reciprocal relationships and multi-level collective/cooperative decision-making structures;
- **Whakapapa** – the claim to identity, reflecting their relationship with the wider community;
- **Kaupapa** – “mission-led” strategies to deepen the diversity of assets and products, stemming from inter-generational responsibility to care for people and the surrounding world that is inherent in te ao Māori; and
- **Kaitiakitanga** (guardianship), rangatiratanga (leadership and ownership), and manaakitanga (hospitality, the process of showing respect and care for others).

These values interconnect with mātauranga Māori and underpin the understanding of resilience that is inherent to the kaupapa of Māori businesses. Governors of Māori businesses also refer to their accountability and transparency toward owners, shareholders and community as strengths that drive sound decision making and as contributors toward resilience (BERL, 2021; Mill & Millin, 2021; Rout et al., 2020; Te Puni Kōkiri, 2022; Wolfgramm et al., 2021). Māori businesses and trusts which manage collectively owned assets are often accountable to up to tens of thousands of iwi, hapū and whānau members or shareholders, but it is within the complexity of this governance structure that entities learn to adapt and become resilient.

2.3 Resilience-enhancing policies overseas

Supply chain disruptions have prompted many overseas economies to consider resilience-enhancing policy responses. This is a major shift from the hands-off approach of governments to supply chains in the preceding three decades. Initially, this change was prompted by the Covid-19 experience of supply-chain bottlenecks, but the scope and ambition of resilience strategies have continued to expand. Although numerous overseas initiatives are in the early stages of implementation, and their effectiveness in enhancing resilience remains unknown, this new trend demonstrates a move towards strategic autonomy facilitated by active support of selected industries.

Supply-chain resilience initiatives in large, diversified economies focus on strategic autonomy in specific imports through re-shoring,

near-shoring or friend-shoring. The initial United States’ review of supply chains highlighted vulnerabilities in semiconductors, batteries, critical minerals, and pharmaceuticals, which led to public plans to support a domestic industrial base in energy, transportation, agriculture, health, ICT, and defence (The White House, 2022). The European Union highlighted similar import vulnerabilities as the United States but also added hydrogen, cloud computing, and – after Russia’s invasion of Ukraine – a particularly strong focus on gas, oil and alternative sources of energy. The European Union has created six alliances to develop public-private partnerships to support investments in selected industries (European Commission, 2021). These alliances are open to participation from overseas firms.

Export-oriented economies tend to look at both import and export vulnerabilities and are more explicit in identifying specific goods exposed to supply chain disruptions. Countries including Australia, Canada, Germany and the United Kingdom have identified industry-specific imports that included various industrial and agricultural chemicals (water treatments, fertilisers) and inputs into emerging industries (chips, batteries, rare metals). On the export side, these countries identify a dependence on major export markets (primarily China), especially for bulk commodities or other major exports (such as German-manufactured cars). Following the US/EU model, the Australian government launched a Sovereign Manufacturing Capability Plan and a Supply Chain Resilience Initiative that made A\$100 million available to fund firms to establish capability directly addressing specific supply chain vulnerabilities (DISER, 2021). The United Kingdom applied a supply chain resilience lens to the domestic economy, highlighting the role of competition policy in addressing anti-competitive mergers that leave goods and services markets concentrated with a few big players who cannot fail without significant damage to consumers (DIT, 2022).

In recent years, China has also increased its emphasis on the strategic autonomy of supply chains. It has introduced the concept of dual circulation that aims to insulate the domestic Chinese economy from the rest of the world by eliminating dependencies, in terms of natural resources or technology, with the goal of greater self-reliance – for example, tariffs on Australian barley exports. The implication for China's trading partners (depending on the overall growth of the Chinese economy) is to expect a reduction in the demand from the Chinese economy over time for goods not made in China.

While specific government responses vary, they share the expectation that supply chain disruptions are an ongoing part of the future economic landscape. Initial government inquiries were motivated by the Covid-19-induced supply-chain bottlenecks, but they have identified a broader set of ongoing risks (outlined in Section 1.3). This led some countries to set up dedicated units to oversee supply chain issues,

including the Supply Chain Disruptions Task Force (United States), industry alliances for six critical supply chains (European Union), Global Supply Chains Directorate (United Kingdom), or the Office of Supply Chain Resilience (Australia). Similar units oversee the application of the formal economic sanctions, such as those recently imposed on Russia. Others monitor restrictions on market access, such as the changes in regulatory requirements that effectively curbed Australian exports of coal, wine, lobster and barley to the Chinese market for two years.

The scope of supply chain policies in most countries continues to expand toward more activist security and industry policies. Formally, these strategies may respect existing free-trade commitments, but the push toward increased strategic autonomy and protection of selected industries from geopolitical rivals serves to reduce global competition. This protectionist impulse may be partially mitigated by “friend-shoring” that keeps trade open to politically aligned countries.

Internally, advanced countries often aim to manage anti-competitive impacts by focusing policy interventions at the industry level to avoid favouring individual firms. Such interventions recognise that firms within the industry may be impacted differently by any supply chain disruption. For example, some firms may not need the disrupted input due to differences in technology or may be better able to acquire the disrupted input from alternative markets due to better international connections. An industry-wide focus also helps to reduce potential perils of past industrial subsidies, which focused on a select number of dominant firms.

Aotearoa's economic resilience strategy needs to reflect its unique circumstances. These include the constitutional significance of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, the small size and isolation of the economy, and the structural differences compared to most other advanced economies. Such circumstances limit the transferability of resilience-enhancing strategies from other countries. The next section outlines some preliminary findings about features of New Zealand's economy and outlines areas of further research for the inquiry.

Part 3

Gathering insights into New Zealand's economic resilience

The remote geographic location and economic composition centred on primary production means that Aotearoa is more exposed to supply chain disruptions compared to other advanced economies (Skilling, 2022).

3.1 Analysing concentrated imports and exports

Concentrated import and export markets tend to be more vulnerable to supply chain disruptions. When a large proportion of imports comes from a single country, or a large proportion of exports is sold to a single country, it is more difficult to find a new supplier or new export destination in the event of a disruption.

Diversification of imports and exports is a policy that can enhance resilience by reducing dependence on concentrated markets. However, the first step is to identify these concentrations in available data. The Commission has conducted a preliminary analysis of 6,678 goods imported from 145 countries and identified 513 concentrated imports (Table 1). Similarly, an analysis of 9,541 goods exported to 206 countries highlighted 337 concentrated exports (Table 2). While the value of concentrated imports is small, the essential nature of some imports and exports for industries and communities can amplify risks to their economic resilience.

This section covers the Commission's preliminary analysis of concentrated imports and exports of goods that provide a starting point for identifying potential vulnerabilities to consult with stakeholders. It also outlines proposals for economic modelling that can help test scenarios and identify communities particularly exposed to some disruptions, research into firm productivity and resilience, and taking stock of lessons from the Covid-19 experience in light of a more volatile future.

Table 1 Top 10 countries of origin for concentrated imports

	Country of origin	Concentrated imports in total imports (%)	Number of concentrated goods (HS10)	Value of concentrated goods (\$m)
1	China	83.2	443	3,557
2	Indonesia	5.5	4	234
3	United States	2.5	4	106
4	Canada	1.5	8	65
5	Switzerland	1.3	4	55
6	France	1.3	4	55
7	United Kingdom	1.0	4	43
8	Vietnam	0.8	2	35
9	Japan	0.7	4	32
10	Germany	0.5	4	20
Total concentrated imports (over \$100K per good)			\$4.3b of \$59.3b (7.3%)	
Total countries with vulnerable imports			22 of 145	
Total concentrated import goods			513 of 6,678	

Notes: 1. Based on 2019 data from Statistics New Zealand and BACI – goods are identified on HS10 level, services data are yet to be analysed.
 2. Concentrated imports are defined as those HS10 goods where more than half of New Zealand imports come from a country that controls more than half of the global market for the given good.

Table 2 Top 10 destination countries for concentrated exports

	Destination country	Concentrated exports in total exports (%)	Number of concentrated goods (HS10)	Value of concentrated goods (\$m)
1	Australia	55.9	165	899
2	China	25.1	31	403
3	United States	7.6	37	122
4	Japan	4.7	11	75
5	India	2.2	6	35
6	South Korea	1.6	7	26
7	United Arab Emirates	1.3	5	21
8	Indonesia	0.8	1	12
9	China (Hong Kong)	0.4	6	6
10	Singapore	0.2	6	3
Total concentrated exports (all values)			\$1.6b of \$58.2b (2.7%)	
Total countries with concentrated exports			32 of 206	
Total concentrated export goods			337 of 9,541	

Notes: 1. Based on 2019 data from Statistics New Zealand and BACI – goods are identified HS10 level, services data are yet to be analysed.
 2. Concentrated exports are defined as those HS10 goods where over 80% of New Zealand exports are sold to a market that buys more than half of the global production of these goods.

Further stakeholder consultation is needed to establish whether any concentrated good or service requires a public policy intervention. There might be important factors mitigating or increasing risks to Aotearoa's industries and communities that cannot be inferred from data and require additional insights from experts.

On the import side, the inquiry plans to explore the role of intermediate and capital goods that are crucial for medium-term resilience (as opposed to consumer products, which primarily impact short-term resilience), goods and services that are small items in trade statistics but essential for industries (eg, highly specialised services such as maintenance of sophisticated

machinery), and goods and services that lack reasonable substitutes.

On the export side, the Commission wants to consult on effects not directly observable in Aotearoa's trade data, such as strategic choices (when industry deliberately avoids diversification) or second-round effects (eg, cases when exports to China go through Australia and the overall exposure is higher than what data suggests).

The Commission will also analyse services data to support consultation with industry experts. Foreshadowing these conversations, Table 3 lists the five most concentrated imports and exports identified by the preliminary analysis of trade data.

Table 3 Five most concentrated imports and exports in 2019

Imported good	Origin	Value (\$m)	Exported good	Destination	Value (\$m)
Data processing machines	China	741	Gold	Australia	539
Mobile telephones	China	639	Frozen sheep meat cuts (excluding lamb)	China	258
Oil-cake and solid residues from palm nuts or kernels oils	Indonesia	208	Waters (mineral, aerated, sweetened, metal containers)	Australia	98
Brewing or distilling dregs and waste	United States	98	Coniferous wood logs	China	50
Cases and containers – plastic or textile	China	75	Electromagnets	United States	42

Notes: 1. Value is the total value of the HS10 category for 2019 (million NZD).

2. Import values include the trade costs, insurance and freight (CIF), but the values for exports are free-on-board (FOB) and do not include CIF components.

3.2 Modelling distributional impacts across industries and communities

Understanding who is most exposed to different types of possible disruptions may provide insights into where Aotearoa needs to have good institutions and social infrastructure. As the analysis of trade flows is limited in helping to inform the potential of the economy to bounce back, or adapt to changed circumstances, the Commission intends

to look closely at the economy itself. Exploring how industries and sectors interact, and how the government might be able to influence or support supply chain initiatives, will help the Commission focus on the policies and institutions that matter and should underpin any resulting recommendations coming out of the inquiry.

Modelling of existing and potential relationships in the New Zealand economy requires insights about how industries and communities are connected to global and local supply chains. This requires estimating the possible impacts of different supply chain disruptions on employment, household income, and broader wellbeing for different regions, industries, and demographic communities. By estimating the flow-on impact of certain price and quantity changes and taking a comprehensive economy-wide approach, the Commission proposes to simulate some potential supply chain disruptions and then infer possible distributional (allocative) impacts. A structured transparent process should also indicate how disruptions diffuse through the economy and, importantly, enable stakeholders to scrutinise the results.

Modelling of impacts may also allow the Commission to test different scenarios by which disruptions play out or how the government could respond to crises. For that reason, the Commission is interested in understanding what scenarios and assumptions might be worth exploring. Following feedback on this Issues Paper, the Commission plans to test different scenarios and discuss the interpretation of model outputs with interested parties before consulting the wider public on findings and possible recommendations as we progress towards delivery of a final report in February 2024.

3.3 Understanding productivity and economic resilience at the firm level

The research from Aotearoa and overseas indicates that firms anticipate and prepare for a range of disruption risks by pursuing innovations in shipping, logistics, and other technologies that help them cope with uncertainty. For example, firms in New Zealand's primary industries have learnt to deal with seasonal cycles, fickle consumer preferences, changeable weather conditions, and a cyclical boom-and-bust market.

This illustrates a resilience mentality that not only adapts to disruptions, but also actively seizes opportunities that change can create for those who are prepared to respond.

Economic resilience may require re-allocating resources to more productive uses as firms experience supply chain disruptions. This can be an active choice, as firms identify opportunities and respond to threats, or simply the result of firms shrinking or closing in some areas and growing or opening in other areas. Empirical evidence highlights that productive firms are least likely to fail while unproductive firms are least able to meet the changing needs of the economy and survive, particularly during recessions.

The Commission is undertaking several distinct pieces of research into the performance of New Zealand firms and industries.

- The first research project examines where growth in labour productivity comes from by analysing industries' productivity growth through changes in size and productivity, as well as the impact of entering or exiting firms.
- The second research project extends existing work that finds management practices are an important determinant of average firm performance, to assess whether good management also has a positive effect on firm resilience to shocks (using data from the Business Operations Survey to consider three macro shocks: the global financial crisis; the Christchurch earthquakes; and the Covid-19 pandemic).
- The third research project examines whether firms born in recessions have permanently lower growth than firms born in booms. If they do have lower growth, the research will then examine potential explanations of these "scarring" effects of recessions.
- The fourth research project improves the understanding of distributional impacts modelling for firms and employees by studying characteristics of those most likely to exit and enter markets under different economic conditions.

3.4 Learning from Covid-19 disruptions

The Covid-19 pandemic triggered one of the most comprehensive disruptions of global supply chains and can provide lessons for a more volatile future. While there is no common consensus about the success of individual response measures, the general need for private and public sector collaboration in responding to disruptions became clear. Policies such as the Maintaining International Air Connectivity Scheme, Small Business Cash Flow Loan Scheme, Resurgence Support Payments, or the Critical Purpose Visa and border exceptions had to be decided very quickly and repeatedly adapted to changing circumstances. Collaboration, information sharing, and feedback can facilitate such quick decisions and adaptation.

The Covid-19 experience also demonstrated that in the absence of proactive preparation and learning, it is easy to under-estimate complex interdependencies that underpin the resilience of industries and communities. For example, the effort to insulate essential industries from lockdowns was difficult to sustain, given that health services, food facilities, transport, and emergency accommodation rely on various non-essential industries to keep operating.

Similarly, the reliance of horticulture and hospitality sectors on temporary migration and the dependency of health or infrastructure operations on high-skilled workers from overseas became visible. The pandemic experience also highlighted the uneven impact of supply chain disruptions on communities and regions, with many still struggling to recover (especially from restrictions on labour supply).

While the Covid-19 response in Aotearoa was seen as relatively successful by many, its reactive and ad hoc nature is a poor fit for a volatile future with more frequent disruptions propagated through supply chains. Proactive preparation has the potential to spread supply chain risks more broadly and ensure that the industries and communities most likely to experience concentrated impacts are more resilient.

Part 4

What can the inquiry do?

Cabinet has asked the Commission to identify medium-term policies and interventions that can enhance the resilience of New Zealand's economy and living standards to persistent supply chain disruptions.

4.1 Complementing existing policy tools and strategies

The Terms of Reference for the inquiry asks the Commission to complement existing short-term and long-term strategies by providing an independent view of medium-term economic resilience. This provision aims to prevent duplication with ongoing work led by other agencies (see Box 8 for some examples).

In this context, the Commission seeks to identify policies with an implementation horizon of between one and ten years, which excludes both strategies maintaining the continuity of supply during temporary disruptions of 6 to 12 months and long-term infrastructural strategies with a timeline exceeding 10 years.

The mandate to complement existing government policies and strategies requires the Commission to focus on instruments that can be enhanced with the economic resilience lens. Table 4 provides a non-exhaustive snapshot of the existing portfolio of sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies to support a multitude of policy objectives. Table 4 lists more specific strategies that build off the fundamental policies such as defence, civil defence, social services or education that shape the resilience of the economy and society.

This section outlines how this inquiry can complement existing strategies by focusing on medium-term policy ideas and providing an independent analysis of evidence. The Commission also plans to build off recent inquiries into frontier firms and migration that studied the process of adaptation to economic disruption and labour supply constraints.

Box 8 Medium-term focus to complement existing strategies (examples)

Short-term 6 to 12 months

Critical supply chains with dedicated resilience arrangements for continuity.

- Fuel supply resilience [MBIE]
- Financial stability [RBNZ]
- Pharmaceuticals and medical [Pharmac]

Medium-term 1 to 10 years (this inquiry)

Medium-term strategies.

- Supply chains that cover essential and/or significant imports or exports
- Sectors where supply chains are highly concentrated or hold specific interdependencies
- Policies shaping resilience of crucial export and import industries

Long-term 10+ years

Physical and social infrastructures underpinning supply chains.

- Long-term freight strategy [MoT and Infrastructure Commission]
- Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity [MFAT]

See Table 4 for a more comprehensive list of cross-sectoral strategies.


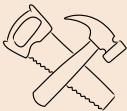







The Commission intends to focus on the subset of policies that is most relevant for enhancing the economic resilience of industries and associated communities (see Table 5). The selection criteria to prioritise industries and sectoral strategies include some of the following characteristics:

- reliance on concentrated import and export markets, which makes them potentially more vulnerable to supply chain disruptions;
- likely to be considered essential in declared emergencies (such as the Covid-19 pandemic and natural disasters);
- have significant distributional impacts on regions and communities when disrupted;
- are subject to existing sectoral strategies (which also indicate particular relevance for the economy) that can be complemented with an economic resilience lens; and
- are established or emerging areas of growth for the Māori economy.

The Commission proposes to focus on the eight industries listed in Table 5, while remaining open to suggestions to narrow or broaden this list. A range of major societal challenges that impact economic resilience – such as social inequality, climate change, or security – will be discussed largely within the context of the selected sectoral strategies. This approach reduces potential duplication with major cross-sectoral instruments such as the National Adaptation Plan, Emissions Reduction Plan, international trade and security work, or child poverty reduction and wellbeing legislation. At the same time, the Commission will strive to align its recommendations on economic resilience with broad policy goals stipulated in the major cross-sectoral strategies and broader government objectives, such as creating a high-wage, low-emissions economy.

Table 4 Portfolio of existing sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies

Table 5 Focus of the inquiry on selected industries and communities

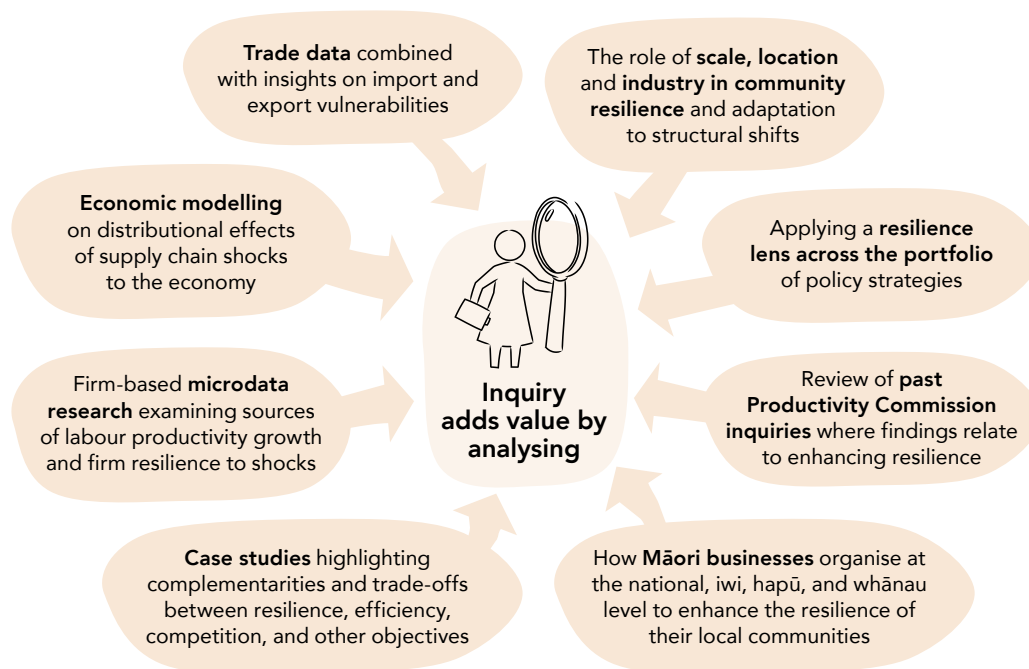
Industry	Existing sectoral strategies	Reasoning for prioritisation
 Food and beverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Food and Beverage Industry Transformation Plan</u> [MPI] • <u>Retail grocery market study</u> [ComCom] • <u>Government response to market study</u> [MBIE] • <u>Sustainable Food and Fibre Futures</u> [MPI] 	Major exports; growing Māori industry; some concentration in export markets; essential goods
 Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Construction Sector Transformation Plan</u> [MBIE] • <u>Building System Regulatory Strategy</u> [MBIE] • <u>Market study into residential building supplies</u> [ComCom] 	Import dependencies; domestic market concentrations
 Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>AgriTech Industry Transformation Plan</u> [MBIE] • <u>Fit For a Better World</u> [MPI] • <u>Māori Agribusiness Innovation Fund</u> [MPI] 	Major exports; Māori investment in supply chains/traceability (Miraka); some concentration in export markets; import dependencies (fertilisers); biosecurity disruption risks
 Digital technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Digital Technologies Industry Transformation Plan</u> [MBIE] • <u>Digital Strategy for Aotearoa</u> [MBIE] <p>Digital initiatives to improve supply chain efficiency – common standards and data sharing</p>	Essential services; cross-sectoral sources of resilience; cyber security risks; economic resilience-enhancing technologies
 Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Forestry and Wood Processing Industry Transformation Plan</u> [Te Uru Rākau] 	Major exports; some concentration in export markets; Māori share of industry and native forestry
 Fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Fisheries Industry Transformation Plan</u> [MPI] 	Major exports and Māori industry
 Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Tourism Industry Transformation Plan</u> [MBIE] 	Major exports; associated communities
 Manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Advanced Manufacturing Industry Transformation Plan</u> [MBIE] 	Some exports; general-purpose technologies; major driver of productivity
 Missing industry	Any industry currently lacking a sectoral strategy but resilience-focused analysis suggests a need for such a strategy	The analysis of trade data and essential lists may identify a gap in the portfolio

4.2 Advancing policy debate through this inquiry

The inquiry aims to recommend interventions to enhance the economic resilience of industries and communities to supply chain disruptions by evaluating ideas and evidence from a range of sources (see Figure 5). Given the general uncertainty about the timing and nature of supply chain disruptions, the inquiry cannot be limited to analysing a narrow set of predictable scenarios (although the modelling exercise will include such scenarios – see section 3.2). The broader objective of public interventions is to develop a resilience capability that prepares Aotearoa to respond to any type of disruption. This would include disruptions that we know something about and disruptions that we don't know anything about.

The Commission expects the inquiry to emphasise the role of collaborative institutions emerging around the Industry Transformation Plans and similar policy strategies. Collaboration between private and public stakeholders is indispensable for guiding industries and communities through the absorption and recovery following major supply chain disruptions, including the Covid-19 pandemic. Institutionalised industry networks are also best positioned to generate information and insight about supply chains that are necessary for investments in resilience (see Figure 3 and Box 3). Such collaborative institutions can embed proactive anticipation, preparation, and learning into a regular practice of industries vulnerable to supply chain risks.

Figure 5 Areas of investigation for the resilience inquiry



The inquiry will compile several case studies on past responses to supply chain disruptions. These case studies will help evaluate the potential of public and private interventions to both reduce the adverse impacts of disruptions and empower industries and communities to seize opportunities that disruptions also create. Case studies can also provide some insights into the trade-off between efficiency today and resilience tomorrow (see Box 3) by comparing outcomes of cases with proactive investments in resilience to those that focus solely on ex-post recovery from disruption.

The Commission will also build off its previous findings and recommendations that relate to economic resilience (see Box 9). Many past inquiries have highlighted the importance of developing evidence-based policies, keeping them fit-for-purpose, and balancing competing objectives and trade-offs in the face of uncertainty. The changing outlook for globalisation, combined with longstanding challenges for New Zealand's economy and living standards, creates a fresh impetus for aligning existing policies with an economic resilience perspective.

Box 9 Recent Productivity Commission inquiries relevant for economic resilience

Aligning resilience recommendations with the progress made on the basis of previous inquiries can reduce the effort needed for implementation.

Training and migration policies addressing disruptions to the supply of labour:

- [New models of tertiary education \(2017\)](#),
- [Technological change and the future of work \(2020\)](#),
- [Immigration settings \(2022\)](#).

Policies supporting adaptation of firms to disruptions brought about by technological change:

- [New Zealand firms: Reaching for the frontier \(2021\)](#) inquiry,
- and its [follow-on review \(currently underway, due for publication March 2023\)](#).

Other inquiries with aspects pertinent to global supply chain resilience:

- [Low-emissions economy \(2018\)](#),
- [Regulatory institutions and practices \(2014\)](#),
- [Boosting services sector productivity \(2014\)](#),
- [Strengthening trans-Tasman economic relations \(2012\)](#),
- [International freight transport services \(2012\)](#).

Part 5

Call for submissions

The Commission welcomes any submissions relevant to its goal of identifying policies and interventions that can enhance the economic resilience of New Zealand's economy and living standards to persistent supply chain disruptions in the medium term.

Your response to any or all questions below will help us shape the inquiry as we progress toward delivering a final report in February 2024. All feedback received through this process will be published on the Commission's website.



You can answer questions online at www.surveymonkey.com/r/resilientNZ, make an online submission at www.productivity.govt.nz/have-your-say/make-a-submission, or email info@productivity.govt.nz

Question 1

What supply chain disruptions and trends are you worried about?

The Commission welcomes any indication of supply chain risks for your industry/community. Particularly helpful are those that match the focus of this inquiry on medium-term adaptation to persistent supply chain disruption in the eight priority industries (see Table 5). However, feel free to suggest other industries and communities that are particularly exposed to specific supply chain disruptions and why this is the case.

You can highlight your experience with recent shocks, and concerns about future trends that

help to identify markets, goods or services that may be critical for the economic viability of an industry or community. Other helpful insights can identify dependencies on highly skilled services not available onshore or your thoughts on the differences in economic resilience of Aotearoa compared with other countries, especially those that have developed resilience-enhancing strategies.




+ Read more on: eight priority industries [4.1](#); economic resilience of industries and communities [2.2](#); recent shocks to supply chains [1.2](#); future outlook for global supply chains [1.3](#); concentrated imports and exports [3.1](#); Covid-19 lessons [3.4](#); resilience-enhancing policies overseas [2.3](#)

Question 2

What is your industry/ community currently doing or planning to do to address supply chain concerns?

The Commission is interested in any coping mechanisms that firms, industries, communities, and local governments employ to enhance their resilience to economic shocks propagated through supply chains. Steps that your industry or community has taken to identify vulnerabilities and to anticipate, prepare for, and learn from supply chain disruptions are particularly helpful. Also of interest are examples of industries and communities that have formulated a shared view on vulnerabilities to supply chain disruptions and prepared strategic responses aimed at, for example, diversifying local economies, coping with uncertainty, developing long-term contracts with critical suppliers, entering new markets, reducing resource intensity, introducing elements of the circular economy, or pooling transport capacities.

The Commission is interested in any thinking or frameworks (such as [He Ara Waiora](#)) that iwi, hapū and place-based communities use to strengthen the resilience of their economic base and living standards. There may also be many relevant historical examples of industries and communities finding innovative adaptation strategies when faced with persistent disruptions propagated through supply chains.


 **Read more on:** what is economic resilience? [2.1](#); identifying vulnerabilities through analysis of concentrated imports and exports [3.1](#); economy-wide historic examples [2.2](#); coping with uncertainty [3.3](#)

Question 3

How can the government help to enhance the resilience of your industry/community to supply chain disruptions?

The Commission is interested in policy ideas that enhance the economic resilience of industries and communities. Of particular interest is ideas for policies which support resilience to persistent supply chain disruptions that last more than a year and require medium-term adaptation of impacted industries and communities. These medium-term policies should complement existing strategies on resilience to short-term disruptions, including the stockpiling of critical medicines and materials, securing viable transport options, or refocusing on the domestic market and the long-term resilience of physical and social infrastructure underpinning supply chains (transport links and trade agreements).

Since government interventions rarely come without trade-offs, the Commission is keen to learn about potential downsides and conflicting objectives. The Commission would like to hear from stakeholders actively involved in existing strategies such as Industry Transformation or Just Transition plans. While there are many theoretical trade-offs between resilience, efficiency, competition, diversification and similar concepts, the Commission is very interested in any evidence you may have on how these trade-offs play out in the real world.

 **Read more on:** [scope of the inquiry](#); portfolio of existing strategies [4.1](#); economic resilience of industries and communities [2.2](#); enhancing policy initiatives [4.2](#)

Question 4

What should the Commission study to learn more about the economic resilience of industries and communities?

The Commission is keen to explore case studies from domestic and international experiences to help design sound policy interventions that can improve economic resilience. The Commission wants to connect with stakeholders experiencing first-hand recent supply chain disruptions. Examples range from CO₂ and plasterboard through to airfreight and shipping capacity. The Commission is also keen to hear about a wide range of disruptions such as labour supply issues related to working holiday visa holders, Covid-19 and high-skilled service workers. The inquiry aims to develop several in-depth case studies that provide insights into the successes and perils of public-private collaboration on supply chain issues, such as those that occurred during the Covid-19 pandemic.

When examining how other countries have responded to recent supply chain events, the fact that New Zealand's economy is small, geographically isolated and has an economic structure different from most large, advanced economies may well limit the transferability of resilience-enhancing strategies from other countries.

The Commission is also keen to understand how industries and communities within New Zealand have adapted over time to build economic resilience to supply chain shocks.



Read more on: resilience-enhancing policies overseas [2.3](#); Covid-19 lessons [3.4](#); Māori business perspectives [2.2](#)

Any further comments?

Feel free to add anything that you think the Commission needs to hear in relation to the inquiry topic that does not fit within the previous questions.

References

- Australian Productivity Commission. (2021). *Vulnerable supply chains* [Study Report]. www.pc.gov.au/inquiries/completed/supply-chains/report/supply-chains.pdf
- BERL. (2021). *Te Ōhanga Māori 2018*. www.rbnz.govt.nz/hub/research/additional-research/te-ohanga-maori---the-maori-economy-2018
- Brunnermeier, M. K. (2021). *The resilient society*. Endeavor Literary Press.
- Coleman, A., Maré, D., & Zheng, G. (2019). *New jobs, old jobs: The evolution of work in New Zealand's cities and towns*. NZPC. www.productivity.govt.nz/research/new-jobs-old-jobs/
- Department for International Trade (DIT). (2022). *Supply chain resilience*. GOV.UK. www.gov.uk/government/publications/supply-chain-resilience
- Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources (DISER). (2021). *Sovereign manufacturing capability plan*. Australian Government. www.industry.gov.au/data-and-publications/sovereign-manufacturing-capability-plan-tranche-2
- Easton, B. (2023). *A New Zealand history of shocks*. <https://www.productivity.govt.nz/assets/Inquiries/resilience/A-New-Zealand-history-of-shocks.pdf>
- European Commission. (2021). *Strategic dependencies and capacities: Updating the 2020 New Industrial Strategy: Building a stronger single market for Europe's recovery*. https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/news/updating-2020-industrial-strategy-towards-stronger-single-market-europes-recovery-2021-05-05_en
- German Council of Economic Experts. (2022, November 9). *Germany must adapt its economic model to the new reality* [Press release]. www.sachverstaendigenrat-wirtschaft.de/fileadmin/dateiablage/gutachten/jg202223/JG202223_PressRelease_Chapter_7.pdf
- Jiang, K. (2021). *Identification of vulnerable Canadian imports*. Government of Canada. www.international.gc.ca/trade-commerce/economist-economiste/analysis-analyse/id-vulnerables-canadiens-importations.aspx?lang=eng
- Kiel Institute for the World Economy. (2022). *Kiel Trade Indicator*. <https://www.ifw-kiel.de/topics/international-trade/kiel-trade-indicator/>
- MacroMicro.me. (2023). *China-Global & Shanghai Export Container Freight Index*. <https://en.macromicro.me/collections/3208/high-frequency-data/947/commodity-ccfi-scfi>
- Martin, R., & Sunley, P. (2015). On the notion of regional economic resilience: Conceptualization and explanation. *Journal of Economic Geography*, 15(1), 1–42. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jeg/lbu015>
- Mill, A., & Millin, D. (2021). *He Manukura. Insights from Māori frontier firms*. NZPC. www.productivity.govt.nz/assets/Documents/he-makukura/He-Manukura-Insights-from-Maori-frontier-firms.pdf?vid=3
- Ministry of Social Development. (2021). *Community resilience—A rapid review of 'what matters' and 'what works'*. www.msd.govt.nz/documents/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/statistics/covid-19/community-resilience.pdf
- Rahman, T., Paul, S. K., Shukla, N., Agarwal, R., & Taghikhah, F. (2022). Supply chain resilience initiatives and strategies: A systematic review. *Computers & Industrial Engineering*, 170, 108317. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cie.2022.108317>
- Rout, M., Reid, J., & Mika, J. (2020). Māori agribusinesses: The whakapapa network for success. *AlterNative : An International Journal of Indigenous Peoples*, 16(3), 193–201. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1177180120947822>
- Skilling, D. (2022). *Supply chains to the last bus stop on the planet: An international perspective on strengthening New Zealand's supply chain resilience*. <https://www.productivity.govt.nz/assets/Inquiries/resilience/Supply-chains-to-the-last-bus-stop-on-the-planet.pdf>
- Taleb, N. N. (2014). *Antifragile: Things that gain from disorder*. Random House Trade.
- Te Puni Kōkiri. (2022). *Te Matapaeroa 2020: More insights into pakihi Māori*. Te Puni Kōkiri. www.tpk.govt.nz/en/mo-te-puni-kokiri/our-stories-and-media/te-matapaeroa-2020-new-data-into-maori-business
- The Treasury New Zealand. (2022). *Te Tai Waiora: Wellbeing in Aotearoa New Zealand 2022*. www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/wellbeing-report/te-tai-waiora-2022
- The White House. (2021). *Building resilient supply chains, revitalizing American manufacturing, and fostering broad-based growth* [100-Day Reviews under Executive Order 14017]. www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/100-day-supply-chain-review-report.pdf
- Wolfgang, R. M., Houkamau, C., & Love, T. (2021). Manawa Ora—A conceptual model of Māori resilience. In *Management Perspectives on the Covid-19 Crisis* (pp. 121–132). Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing Limited. <http://www.elgaronline.com/view/edcoll/9781800882089/9781800882089.00018.xml>

Online glossary of key concepts

An online glossary is available – [Improving Economic Resilience Inquiry](http://www.productivity.govt.nz) at www.productivity.govt.nz





We would like to hear from you

Make a submission

We welcome information and comment on any or all of the questions in this issues paper.

How to submit?

Anyone can make a submission. It can be a short note or a more substantial document. Submissions are welcomed until **17 April 2023**.

Why submit?

Your insights will help us to understand issues and identify useful research to make decisions and recommendations.

You can answer questions online at www.surveymonkey.com/r/resilientNZ, make an online submission at www.productivity.govt.nz/have-your-say/make-a-submission, or email info@productivity.govt.nz



Quarterly Economic Monitor

Buller District December 2022

Overview of Buller District

Infometrics provisional estimates indicate that economic headwinds have moderated GDP growth in Buller District to 0.7%pa, despite a stronger 3.0%pa growth across the West Coast Region.

Electronic card spending in Buller rose 3.1%pa in the December 2022 year. With inflation running at 7.2%pa, spending growth has been driven by an increase in prices, rather than increased consumption. Farm expenses have risen 15% over 2022, the largest annual increase on record (since 1993). This increase, in addition to lower milk prices and weak global dairy demand, is set to trim \$7m off Buller District dairy farming incomes.

The 1.7%pa increase in employment in Buller District was driven by job growth in the mining, retail trade, and manufacturing industries. The tight labour market saw Jobseeker Support recipients fall 8.7%pa, a larger reduction than in the West Coast overall (7.5%pa). Unemployment in Buller District fell to 4.2% in the December quarter, the lowest rate since March 2021.

Tourism expenditure fell 4.1%pa in Buller District, despite a 12%pa increase in the West Coast Region overall. Guest nights were up 17%pa, and almost doubled from the September 2022 quarter. Tourism expenditure in the year to December 2022 was still around 20% higher than in the year to December 2019 (pre-pandemic), suggesting that the fall in tourism expenditure could be partly attributed to the strength of domestic tourism in the December 2021 year.

Households in Buller District have been more reluctant to make big-ticket purchases in the face of rising prices and debt-servicing costs. House sales fell 46%pa in the year to December, and car registrations fell 35%pa. House price inflation was more subdued this quarter at 9.1%pa, but continues to buck the national trend, with house values in New Zealand falling 9.2%pa.

Residential consent numbers remained resilient to a nationally softening housing market. Strong consent numbers in the June, September, and December 2022 quarters have lifted residential consents by 15%pa. High building costs and rising interest rates will serve to cool off residential building activity in 2023.

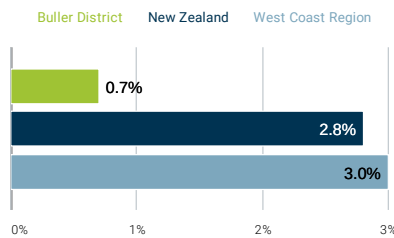
Indicator	Buller District	New Zealand	West Coast Region
Annual Average % change			
Gross domestic product (provisional)	0.7 % ▲	2.8 % ▲	3.0 % ▲
Consumer spending	3.1 % ▲	10.3 % ▲	10.1 % ▲
Employment (place of residence)	1.7 % ▲	2.5 % ▲	1.4 % ▲
Jobseeker Support recipients	-8.7 % ▼	-10.9 % ▼	-7.5 % ▼
Tourism expenditure	-4.1 % ▼	18.9 % ▲	11.7 % ▲
Guest nights	16.5 % ▲	22.4 % ▲	14.2 % ▲
Health enrolments	1.5 % ▲	0.4 % ▲	0.8 % ▲
Residential consents	14.7 % ▲	1.1 % ▲	22.9 % ▲
Non-residential consents	25.0 % ▲	13.1 % ▲	1.9 % ▲
House values *	9.1 % ▲	-9.2 % ▼	5.7 % ▲
House sales	-46.2 % ▼	-29.6 % ▼	-34.6 % ▼
Car registrations	-34.8 % ▼	-2.2 % ▼	-18.1 % ▼
Commercial vehicle registrations	-29.3 % ▼	-6.2 % ▼	-8.6 % ▼
Level			
Unemployment rate	4.2 %	3.3 %	3.5 %

* Annual percentage change (latest quarter compared to a year earlier)

Gross domestic product

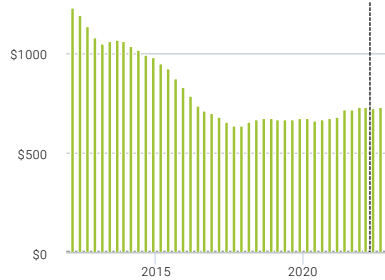
Gross domestic product growth (provisional)

Annual average % change December 2021 - December 2022



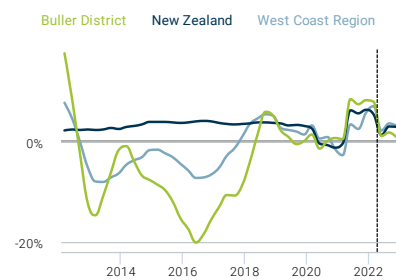
Gross domestic product (\$m)

Annual level, Buller District



Gross domestic product growth

Annual average % change



Highlights for Buller District

- GDP in Buller District was provisionally up 0.7% for the year to December 2022, compared to a year earlier. Growth was lower than in New Zealand (2.8%) and West Coast Region (3.0%).
- Provisional GDP was \$735 million in Buller District for the year to December 2022 (2022 prices).
- Annual GDP growth in Buller District peaked at 8.3% in the year to June 2021.

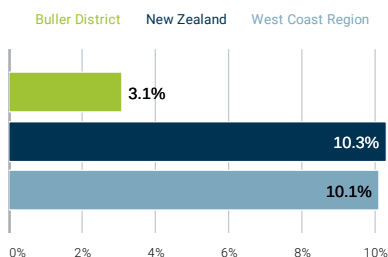
National overview

The late stages of 2022 saw some signs of the collective economy trying to “cool the jets” as inflation remained stubbornly high and the Reserve Bank signalled an engineered recession to realign economic demand and supply. Provisional Infometrics estimates suggest that economic activity rose 3.4%pa in the December 2022 quarter, dragging annual average growth back to 2.8%pa over the 12 months to December 2022. We think that underlying economic activity was broadly flat to declining at the end of 2022, partially because of how strong the September 2022 quarter was. Rapidly strengthening tourism activity has bolstered the broader transport sector, and professional services are still moving ahead at pace. But the construction sector appears to be working at capacity, and the primary sector continues to struggle with higher costs and fewer workers. Looking ahead, we expect that the floods in Auckland and the massive disruptions from Cyclone Gabrielle will dampen economic activity at the start of 2023, before providing an artificial boost to growth as the recovery swings into action.

Consumer spending

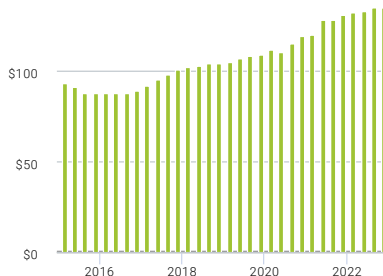
Growth in consumer spending

Annual average % change December 2021 - December 2022



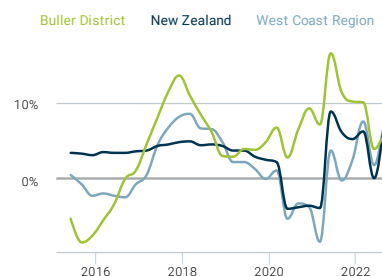
Consumer spending (\$m)

Annual level, Buller District



Consumer spending

Annual average % change



Highlights for Buller District

- Electronic card consumer spending in Buller District as measured by Marketview, increased by 3.1% over the year to December 2022, compared to a year earlier. This compares with increases of 10.3% in New Zealand and 10.1% in West Coast Region.
- Consumer spending data is not available for and .

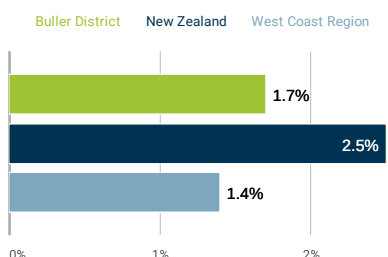
National overview

Consumer spending remains elevated across New Zealand, with the value of annual spending up 10%pa over the 12 months to December 2022, according to Marketview data. December's record-high annual growth was driven substantially by persistently rising costs of goods and services meaning that higher spending resulted in less bang for buck. Even with inflation running at 7.2%pa, there was a modest increase in real spending. This result highlights the resilience of consumer demand so far to both inflation and rising interest rates. We expect spending activity to cool in 2023 as the effect of interest rate hikes begins to limit household budgets.

Employment (place of residence)

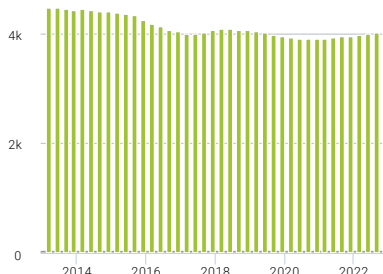
Employment (place of residence) growth

Annual average % change December 2021 - December 2022



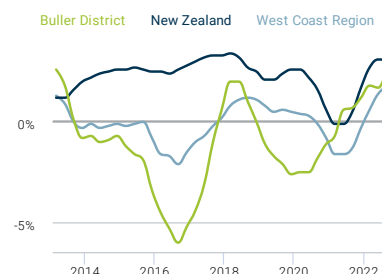
Employment (place of residence)

Annual level, Buller District



Employment (place of residence) growth

Annual average % change



Highlights for Buller District

- Employment for residents living in Buller District was up 1.7% for the year to December 2022, compared to a year earlier. Growth was higher than in West Coast Region (1.4%) and was lower than in New Zealand (2.5%).
- An average of 4,028 people living in Buller District were employed in the year to December 2022.
- Annual employment growth for Buller District residents peaked at 2.6% in the year to March 2013.

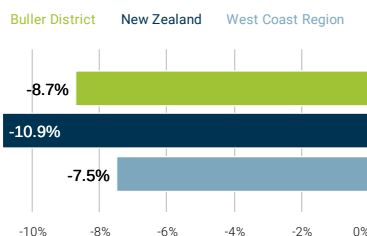
National overview

Employment levels edged higher again at the end of 2022, but this growth has again been restrained by the tight labour market. Employment growth slowed to 1.7%pa in the December 2022 quarter compared to December a year ago, slowing the annual average employment growth rate to 2.5%pa. There are emerging signs right at the end of 2022 and into 2023 that the labour market is starting to level out, with monthly filled jobs showing an underlying decline in the December month, and job ads pulling back from high levels. Employment intentions have also softened in the face of a likely recession in 2023, but that softening so far is being reflected in businesses pulling back on hiring they've struggled to complete anyway.

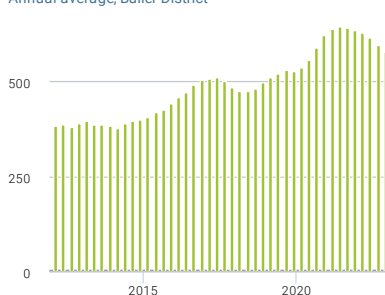
Jobseeker Support recipients

Annual change in Jobseeker Support recipients

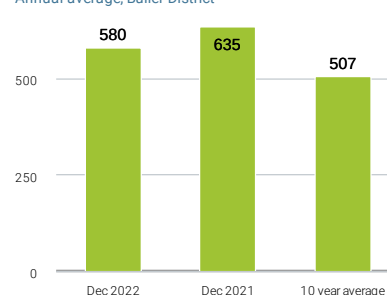
Annual average % change December 2021 - December 2022



Jobseeker Support recipients
Annual average, Buller District



Jobseeker Support recipients
Annual average, Buller District



Highlights for Buller District

- Jobseeker Support recipients in Buller District in the year to December 2022 decreased by 8.7% compared to a year earlier. The decline was not as low as in New Zealand (10.9%) and was greater than in West Coast Region (7.5%).
- An average of 580 people were receiving a Jobseeker Support benefit in Buller District in the 12 months ended December 2022. This compares with an average of 507 since the start of the series in 2013.

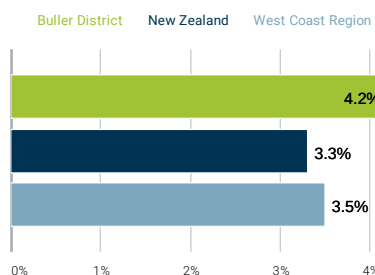
National overview

Jobseeker Support recipients continue to moderate as the tight labour market draws more people into the workforce. On average over the 2022 calendar year, Jobseeker Support recipient numbers declined to around 172,000, below the peak of more than 200,000 at the end of 2021 and into 2022. Annual average Jobseeker Support recipient levels fell 10% over the year to December 2022. However, annual average Jobseeker Support recipient levels remain 20% above the average over the last decade, suggesting that despite the tight labour market, there are still barriers to getting this group into employment.

Unemployment rate

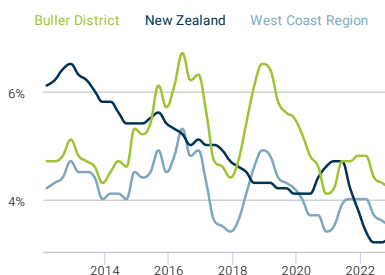
Unemployment rate

Annual average rate to December 2022



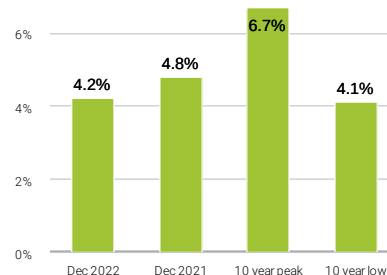
Unemployment rate

Annual average rate



Unemployment rate

Annual average, Buller District



Highlights for Buller District

- The annual average unemployment rate in Buller District was 4.2% in the year to December 2022, down from 4.8% in the previous 12 months.
- In the year to December 2022, the annual average unemployment rate in Buller District was higher than in New Zealand (3.3%) and West Coast Region (3.5%).
- Over the last ten years the annual average unemployment rate in Buller District reached a peak of 6.7% in June 2016.

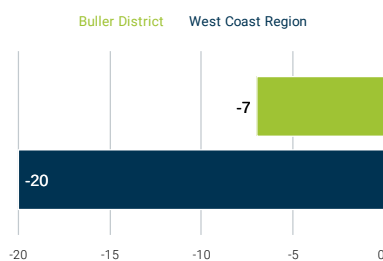
National overview

The annual average unemployment rate was unchanged over the year to December 2022, averaging 3.3%. The 3.3% average unemployment rate in the September 2022 year was a decade-low, and maintaining this low in the December 2022 year highlights the tightness of New Zealand's labour market over the last 12 months. For much of the year to December 2022, the supply of labour remained constrained by limits on migrant workers as part of the government's "immigration reset", though immigration settings eased towards the end of the year.

Dairy payout

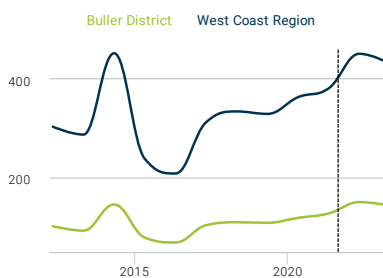
Total dairy payout (provisional)

Change (\$m) between 2021/2022 and 2022/2023 seasons



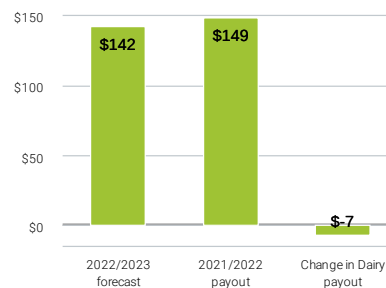
Total dairy payout

\$m each season, Buller District



Total dairy payout

\$m each season, Buller District



Highlights for Buller District

- Buller District total dairy payout for the 2020/2021 season is estimated to have been approximately \$126 million.
- Buller District's dairy payout for the 2021/2022 season is expected to be approximately \$149 million, \$23 million higher than last season, assuming that production levels from last season are maintained.
- The total dairy payout for New Zealand is estimated to have been approximately \$14,684 million in the 2020/2021 season, and is expected to be \$2,701 million higher in the 2021/2022 season.
- The total dairy payout for West Coast Region is estimated to have been approximately \$380 million in the 2020/2021 season, and is expected to be \$70 million higher in the 2021/2022 season.
- The total dairy payout for Buller District is estimated to have been approximately \$126 million in the 2020/2021 season, and is expected to be \$23 million higher in the 2021/2022 season.

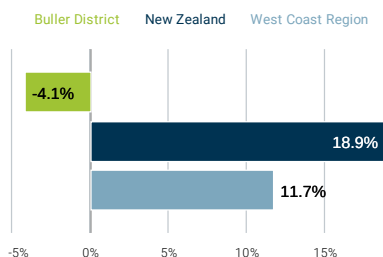
National overview

New Zealand's dairy sector outlook has weakened recently, with annual milk production down 3.8%pa. Fonterra has trimmed its farmgate milk price mid-point by 25c down to \$9.00/kgms as global demand weakens, driving down commodity prices. The double-prong of falling milk volumes and lower prices is set to shave \$775m from the national dairy pay-out in the 2022/23 season. Farm expense inflation is unabated, reaching a record-high 15%pa in the year to September 2022, as diesel, fertiliser, and financing costs remain elevated.

Tourism expenditure

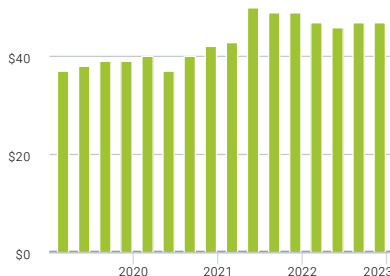
Tourism expenditure

Annual average % change December 2021 - December 2022



Tourism expenditure

Annual total, Buller District (\$m)



Highlights for Buller District

- Total tourism expenditure in Buller District decreased by 4.1% in the year to December 2022, compared to a year earlier. This compares with increases of 18.9% in New Zealand and 11.7% in West Coast Region.
- Total tourism expenditure was approximately \$47 million in Buller District during the year to December 2022, which was down from \$49 million a year ago.

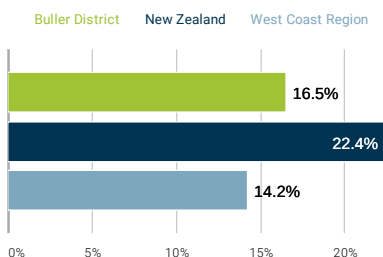
National overview

Tourism activity continues to strengthen at pace, with tourism spending rising nearly 19%pa over the 12 months to December 2022 compared to a year earlier. Card spending by tourists is now sitting 3.8% higher than at the end of 2019 (pre-pandemic), a big recovery. We'd note that this growth doesn't tell the full picture – there's still far fewer international visitors in New Zealand than pre-pandemic, and card-only tourism spending doesn't as accurately cover the full tourism spending spectrum – but it's what we've got for the moment. High inflation, of a cumulative 13% on average since 2019, means that actual volumes of tourism activity are lower than the growth in card spending suggests.

Guest nights

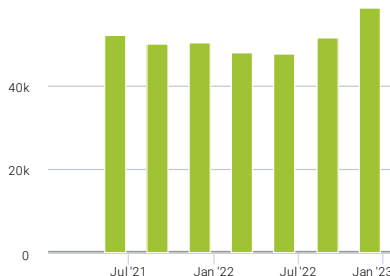
Guest nights

Annual average % change December 2021 - December 2022



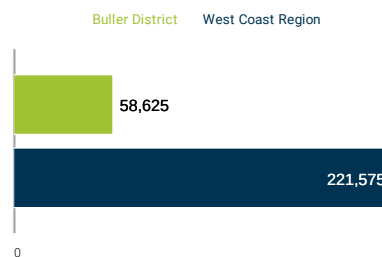
Guest nights

Annual number, Buller District



Guest nights

Annual total guest nights in December 2022 quarter



Highlights for Buller District

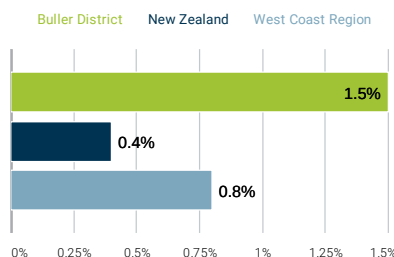
- Total guest nights in Buller District increased by 16.5% in the year to December 2022, compared to a year earlier. This compares with increases of 22.4% in New Zealand and 14.2% in West Coast Region.
- Visitors stayed a total of 58,625 nights in Buller District during the year to December 2022, which was up from 50,325 a year ago.

National overview

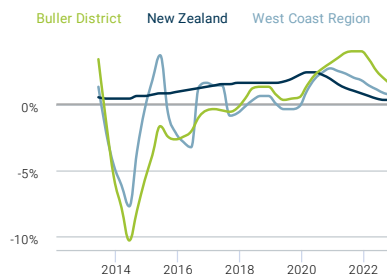
Guest nights reached their highest level in nearly three years, with a total of 9.9m guest nights in the December 2022 quarter. December 2022 quarter guest nights were nearly double levels seen in December 2021, and approximately 90% of the December 2018 quarter, indicating the strength of the tourism recovery since international borders reopened in July 2022. Over the year ending December 2022, guest nights increased 22%pa. Despite the strong recovery, international visitors made up just 27% of guest nights in the December 2022 quarter, highlighting that domestic visitors remains a significant driver of the accommodation market, and could show vulnerability as the domestic economy enters recession.

Health enrolments

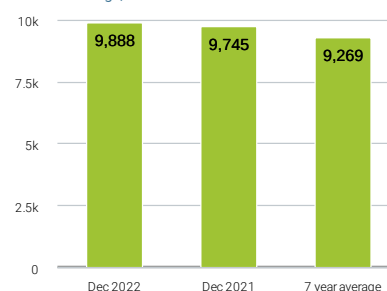
Annual change in health enrolments
Annual average % change December 2021 - December 2022



Health enrolments
Annual average % change



Health enrolments
Annual average, Buller District



Highlights for Buller District

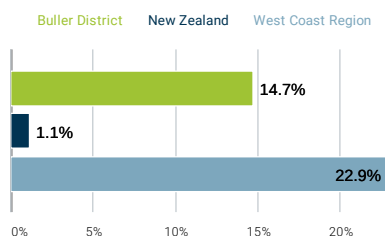
- The number of people enrolled with a primary health organisation in Buller District in the year to December 2022 increased by 1.5% compared to a year earlier. Growth was higher than in New Zealand (0.4%) and West Coast Region (0.8%).
- An average of 9,888 people were enrolled with primary healthcare providers in Buller District in the 12 months ended December 2022. This compares with an average of 9,224 since the start of the series in 2014.

National overview

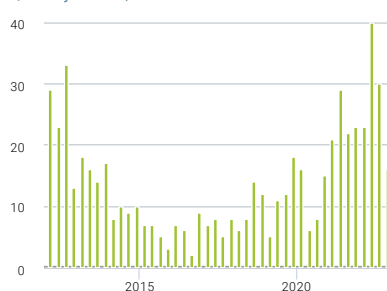
Health enrolments rose 0.6%pa in the December 2022 quarter from the prior December, which kept average growth over the December 2022 year at 0.4%pa. Population growth has been limited recently as annual natural increases (births minus deaths) fell to a 25-year low, following a 10% increase in deaths over the 2022 calendar year. However, annual net migration turned positive for the first time in two years, with a net inflow of almost 16,000 in the year to December. We expect net migration to continue rising over 2023, providing some support to population growth as the natural increase remains limited.

Residential consents

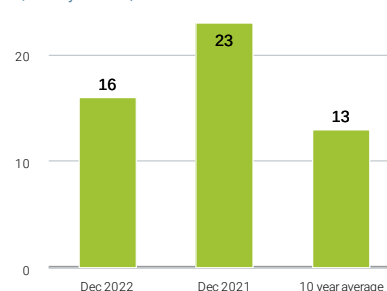
Growth in number of new dwelling consents
Annual average % change December 2021 - December 2022



Residential consents
Quarterly number, Buller District



Number of new dwelling consents
Quarterly number, Buller District



Highlights for Buller District

- A total of 16 new residential building consents were issued in Buller District in the December 2022 quarter, compared with 23 in the same quarter last year.
- On an annual basis the number of consents in Buller District increased by 14.7% compared with the same 12-month period a year before. This compares with increases of 22.9% in West Coast Region and 1.1% in New Zealand over the same period.

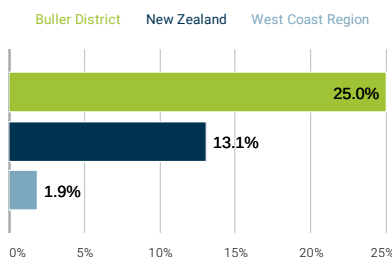
National overview

Residential consents eased in the December 2022 quarter to 11,674 consents, a decline of 9.3% when compared to December 2021. This decline saw annual consents over the 12 months to December 2022 up just 1.1%pa from the prior year. Rising interest rates, higher building costs, and falling property values appear to be limiting demand for new homes, which is slowing residential consents. Although residential consents are trending downwards, consent numbers remain highly elevated on historical levels, with consents in the December 2022 quarter sitting 29% higher than the average quarter of the last ten years.

Non-residential consents

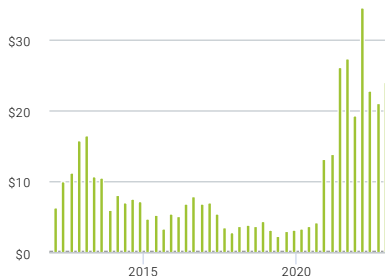
Growth in value of consents

Annual average % change December 2021 - December 2022



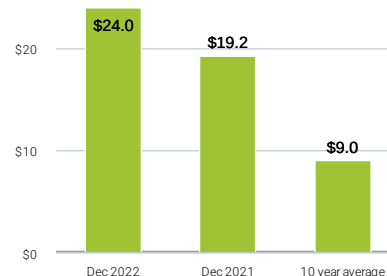
Non-residential consents, Buller District

\$m, annual running total, Buller District



Non-residential consents

Annual value (\$m), Buller District



Highlights for Buller District

- Non-residential building consents to the value of \$24.0 million were issued in Buller District during the year to December 2022.
- The value of consents in Buller District increased by 25% over the year to December 2022, compared to a year earlier. In comparison, the value of consents increased by 13.1% in New Zealand and 1.9% in West Coast Region over the same period.
- Over the last 10 years, consents in Buller District reached a peak of \$34.5 million in the year to March 2022.

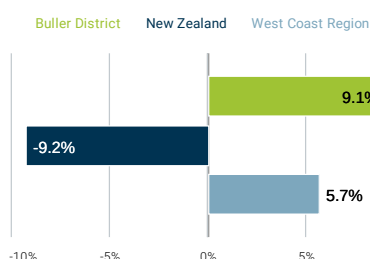
National overview

Non-residential consents continued their momentum in the December 2022 year, totalling nearly \$9.5b, a 13% increase on the December 2021 year. The annual value of non-residential consents has consistently increased since mid-2020, although higher building costs will be partly responsible for the higher consent values. A strong year for factory and storage building construction has underpinned the high level of non-residential construction, as New Zealand producers bolstered their supply chains by onshoring parts of their production process and warehousing higher volumes of stock around the country.

House values

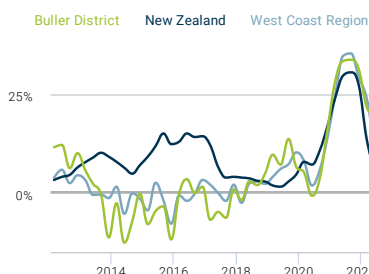
Annual change in house value

Annual % change in house value December 2021 - December 2022



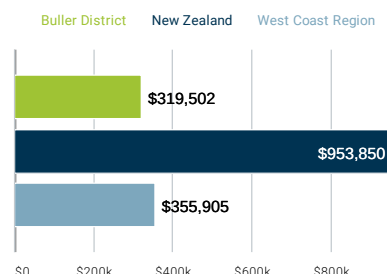
House value growth

Annual % change



Average current house value

Average house value in December 2022 quarter



Highlights for Buller District

- The average current house value in Buller District was up 9.1% in December 2022, compared to a year earlier. Growth was higher than in New Zealand (-9.2%) and West Coast Region (5.7%).
- The average current house value was \$319,502 in Buller District in December 2022. This compares with \$953,850 in New Zealand and \$355,905 in West Coast Region.

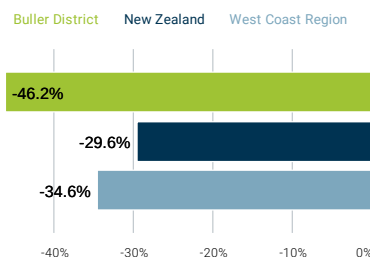
National overview

The national housing market was confronted with a substantial downturn in the December 2022 quarter, with house values declining 9.2% from the December 2021 quarter. The Reserve Bank lifted the Official Cash Rate to 4.25% in November, lifting mortgage rates in the December 2022 quarter, with interest rates on one-year fixed mortgages averaging 6.1%. Potential purchasers' budgets were also squeezed by high inflation, which ran at 7.2%pa in the December 2022 quarter. Rising interest rates and high inflation have squeezed household budgets, reducing households ability to pay high prices for properties, resulting in the average house value falling to \$953,850 in December 2022.

House sales

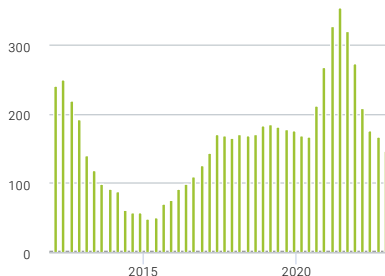
Annual change in house sales

Annual average % change December 2021 - December 2022



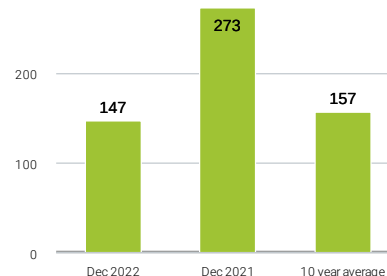
House sales

Annual number, Buller District



House sales

Annual number, Buller District



Highlights for Buller District

- House sales in Buller District decreased by 46.2% in the year to December 2022, compared to year earlier. This compares with decreases of 29.6% in New Zealand and 34.6% in West Coast Region.
- A total of 147 houses were sold in Buller District in the 12 months ended December 2022. This compares with the ten year average of 157.

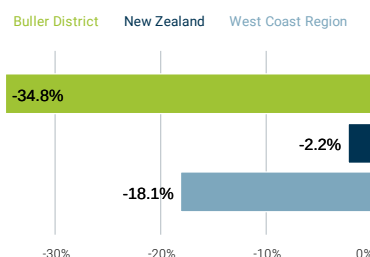
National overview

There were 62,249 house sales in the year ended December 2022, a 30% decrease from the previous year. Over the last 12 months, higher interest rates and high inflation have limited buyers' ability to purchase houses. As a result, lower prices have also limited vendors' willingness to sell houses. This combination has led to sales activity nearing all-time lows, with house sales volume in the December 2022 year down 22% compared to the average sales volume of the last decade.

Car registrations

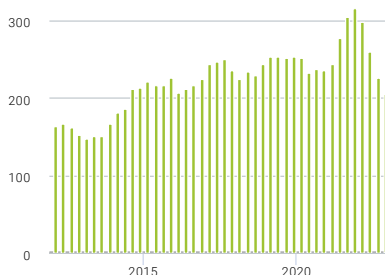
Car registrations

Annual average % change December 2021 - December 2022



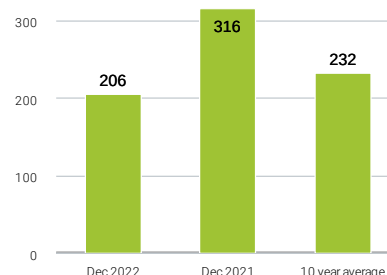
Car registrations

Annual number, Buller District



Car registrations

Annual number, Buller District



Highlights for Buller District

- The number of cars registered in Buller District decreased by 34.8% in the year to December 2022, compared to a year earlier. The decline was greater than in West Coast Region (18.1%) and New Zealand (2.2%).
- A total of 206 cars were registered in Buller District in the year to December 2022. This compares with the ten year annual average of 232.

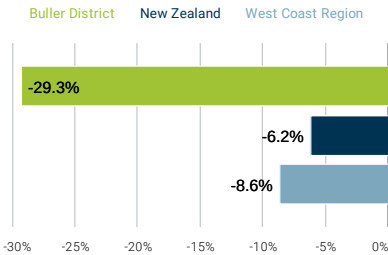
National overview

Over 234,400 passenger cars were registered in the December 2022 year, a 2.2% decline compared to the year ended December 2021. High inflation, which ran at 7.2%pa in December 2022, strained household budgets and limited demand for car purchases. Higher interest rates made buying cars on finance less affordable, also reducing demand for cars. After the 2.2% decline in the December 2022 year, car registrations are now 8.6% below the 10-year average.

Commercial vehicle registrations

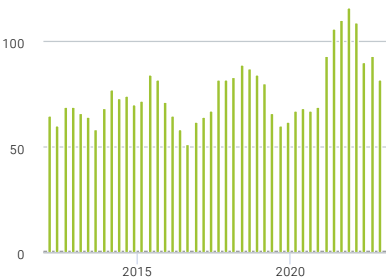
Commercial vehicle registrations

Annual average % change December 2021 - December 2022



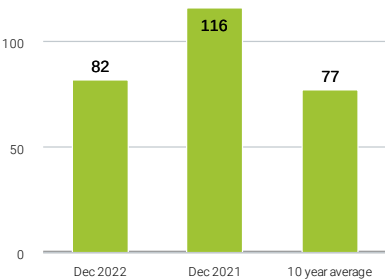
Commercial vehicle registrations

Annual number, Buller District



Commercial vehicle registrations

Annual number, Buller District



Highlights for Buller District

- The number of commercial vehicles registered in Buller District decreased by 29.3% in the year to December 2022, compared to a year earlier. The decline was greater than in West Coast Region (8.6%) and New Zealand (6.2%).
- A total of 82 commercial vehicles were registered in Buller District in the year to December 2022. This is higher than the ten year annual average of 77.

National overview

There were 54,788 commercial vehicles registered in the December 2022 year, a 6.2% decline from the year ended December 2021, though consistent with average registrations over the last decade. The outlook for construction activity softened in the December 2022 year, easing registrations of commercial vehicles. However, stable consumer spending has supported demand for road transport services of the December 2022 year, moderating the fall in commercial registrations.

Technical notes

Building Consents

Building consents data is sourced from Statistics New Zealand. The number of residential consents issued for new dwellings is the measure for residential consents. For non-residential consents, the measure is the value of both new buildings and alterations.

Consumer Spending

The consumer spending data is sourced from Marketview. It measures total electronic card spending using spending through the Paymark network and adding to it an estimate of non-Paymark network spending using the pattern of BNZ card holder spending at non-Paymark retailers. For further breakdown of the data by storetype and other variables contact Marketview.

Employment (place of residence)

Employment data is based off a range of Stats NZ employment datasets, and represents the number of filled jobs, based on the area of residential address for the employee (rather than workplace address). This place of residence location means that the employment series reflects trends in employment of an area's residents, which may be different to trends in employment at businesses in an area, particularly when there are strong commuting flows. The most recent quarter is based off the average of Monthly Employment Indicator (MEI) filled jobs from Statistics New Zealand for the past three months, with previous quarters being backcasted using the percentage change in the quarterly Business Data Collection dataset published by Statistics New Zealand.

Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product is estimated by Infometrics. A top-down approach breaks national industrial production (sourced from production based GDP measures published by Statistics New Zealand) to TA level by applying TA shares to the national total. Each TA's share of industry output is based on labour market data from LEED. GDP growth in recent quarters is based on a model which uses the various partial economic indicators presented in this report as inputs. Estimates of GDP for these most recent quarters are provisional until Infometrics updates its annual GDP series in the Regional Economic Profile at the beginning of each year. Gross domestic product is measured in 2022 dollar terms.

Guest Nights

The number of guest nights is sourced from the Accommodation Data Programme, which is funded by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) and managed by Fresh Info. A guest night is equivalent to one guest spending one night at an establishment. For example, a motel with 15 guests spending two nights would report that they had provided 30 guest nights

Health Enrolments

Health enrolments are sourced from the Ministry of Health. They record the number of people in each area who are enrolled with a Primary Health Organisation (PHO). Enrolment is voluntary, but most New Zealanders enrol at a general practice for health reasons and for the benefits of enrolment, such as cheaper doctors' visits and reduced costs of prescription medicines. Changes to how the Ministry of Health recorded this data led to Infometrics revising our approach to health enrolment figures for the March 2019 Quarterly Economic Monitor onwards. Our new approach completely revises our timeseries of health enrolments, so care should be taken when comparing the March 2019 report with previously downloaded reports.

Previously, the data provided was only for those people whose addresses are able to be accurately recorded by the Ministry of Health. We have now switched to breaking down TA-level health enrolments based on trends in stated health enrolments by area, to ensure that the total number of enrollees published in the Monitor align with the national-level figures published by the Ministry of Health. A new system for classifying and recording health enrolment addresses from March 2019 onwards by the Ministry means significantly higher numbers of unallocated enrollees, resulting in the need to review our model.

House Sales

The number of house sales is sourced from REINZ. The indicator measures the number of house sales at the point when the sale becomes unconditional. The unconditional date is the date when all the terms of an agreement have been satisfied and the sale and purchase can proceed to settlement.

House Values

House values (dollar value) are sourced from CoreLogic. The levels quoted in the report are average values for the quarter.

Jobseeker Support Recipients

In July 2013 the New Zealand's welfare system changed to better recognise and support people's work potential. As part of this the Jobseekers Support benefit was introduced. This benefit is for people who can usually look or prepare for work but also includes people who can only work part-time or can't work at the moment, for example, because they have a health condition, injury or disability.

Data presented for the September 2013 quarter onwards is provided by the Ministry of Social Development (MSD). Data prior to September 2013 are Infometrics estimates based on re-grouping pre-July 2013 benefit categories to be consistent with the post-July 2013 benefit categories. The pre-July 2013 benefit categories used to estimate the number of Jobseekers Support recipients are: Unemployment Benefit and Unemployment Benefit Hardship; Unemployment Benefit Training and Unemployment Benefit Hardship Training; Sickness Benefit and Sickness Benefit Hardship; Domestic Purposes Benefit - Sole Parent (if youngest child is 14 or over); Women Alone and Widow's Benefit (without children or with children 14 or over)

Tourism Expenditure

New Tourism Electronic Card Transactions (TECTs) are an interim replacement for the Monthly Regional Tourism Estimates (MRTes). We have removed our previous timeseries of MRTes and published the three annual snapshots provided in the TECTs. The TECTs reflect the expenditure for all electronic card transactions (ECTs) in New Zealand related to tourism. Marketview use a base of spending on the Paymark network (approximately 70 per cent of total ECT spend) to scale up to total ECT spend.

Traffic Flow

Traffic flow growth rates are calculated from the number of vehicles passing approximately 110 sites monitored by New Zealand Transport Agency. Each of the sites has been mapped to a territorial authority.

Unemployment Rate

Regional level unemployment rates are sourced from Statistics New Zealand's Household Labour Force Survey. Trends in the number of Jobseekers are used to break down regional unemployment rates to TA levels. The TA level unemployment rates are benchmarked on census following the release of each census. To reduce volatility the unemployment rate is presented as an average for the last four quarters.

Vehicle Sales

Car and commercial vehicle sales data are sourced from New Zealand Transport Authority. Sales are based on new registrations which include the first time registration of new vehicles and used vehicles imported from overseas.

Weekly Rents

Rents (\$ per week) are sourced from monthly data provided by MBIE and averaged across each quarter or year using weighted geometric means. Rental data pertains to averages from data collected when bonds are lodged and does not control for specifications of the home (eg. size, number of bedrooms, age of home, etc).

BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL

29 MARCH 2023

AGENDA ITEM 15

Prepared by Jamie Cleine
Buller District Mayor

Attachment Attachment 1 TTPP Project Managers Report
Attachment 2 Mayors Correspondence

MAYOR'S REPORT

1. REPORT SUMMARY

This report is to provide commentary of significant events and meetings attended by the Mayor. The report also provides information on advocacy or political matters currently before Council.

2. DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

- 1. That Council receive the report for discussion and information.**
- 2. That Council receive and note incoming and outgoing correspondence and Councillors provide direction for any responses or additions.**

3. COUNCIL

3.1 Professional Development and Support

Councillors continue to have access to proactive training opportunities that provide professional development and support in their governance roles. The LGNZ sponsored access to the training portal Ākona has been available on a free trial basis until 30 March.

LGNZ have organised a series of wellbeing workshops for Councillors

These wellbeing workshops are specifically designed for elected members, addressing the unique pressures and challenges you face.

The 12 sessions will teach you how to improve your mental agility, manage stress, avoid burnout, build a performance mindset, overcome self-sabotage – plus teach you strategies for effective work relationships.

These workshops will be delivered online to you and fellow councillors, who'll attend in person together, zooming in from clocktower chambers.

They're hosted by experts in this space – the [New Zealand Institute of Wellbeing and Resilience \(NZIWR\)](#). Your expert facilitator will take you through engaging theory and interactive exercises.

The 1-hour workshops cover the following topics and take place from 12-1pm on these dates:

- Tuesday 28 March – The what, why and how of resilience
- Tuesday 4 April – Mental Agility
- Thursday 27 April – Avoiding Thinking Traps
- Tuesday 2 May – Positive Emotions
- Tuesday 9 May – Harnessing Growth Mindset for Performance
- Tuesday 16 May – Overcoming self-sabotage
- Tuesday 23 May – Managing stress
- Tuesday 30 May – Strategies for effective work relationships
- Tuesday 6 June – Strategies to avoid burnout

For the last three workshops, the NZIWR team have left these blank. Topics can be chosen closer to the time to best address whatever wellbeing support is most needed.

- Tuesday 13 June – tbc
- Tuesday 20 June – tbc
- Tuesday 27 June – tbc

If you can, you're encouraged to attend all 12 for the most benefit.

I'm seeking Councillor feedback on the merits of subscription to Ākōna and/ or the well being workshops as an on-going resource for professional development.

“Reset for success” workshop

It is my intention to bring an outcome document to Council in April following the workshop held 25 January. Other time commitments have delayed this work, however I think it is an important part of building a cohesive Council team and I will continue to work on the final document for discussion.

Te Tiriti Training

Council has a booking at Arahura Marae on 18 May to be hosted by Ngāti Waewae. This is to provide some introductory Te Tiriti training, and to learn more of the Iwi history and protocols. Improving cultural competency at all levels of Council has been an agreed multi year key

focus area for several years. Covid and natural disasters have prevented Council the opportunity over the past two years to visit Arahura marae and complete training most relevant to the West Coast. Cultural awareness is a requirement across most public facing organisations and Ngāti Waewae are an integral part of BDC at all levels. On that basis I consider this opportunity an essential element of elected member professional development and request Councillors attend if at all possible.

3.2 Three Waters Update – Governance Update

I continue to monitor developments in the Three Waters Reform policies of the current Labour led government as well as the recently announced policy position of the National Party. Buller District remains politically neutral, with a focus on how our ratepayers will be best served overall, regardless of who is in Government. I have attended a zoom meeting with Local Government Minister Hon Keiran McAnulty to provide feedback on his plans to review aspects of the reform programme already underway. At the time of writing there has been no further announcement of changes to the current reform plans.

The National party spokesperson for local government Simon Watts, has recently announced his intentions should they become government in October's general election. The headline announcement is fundamentally different than the current government direction and needs to be considered for its implications for Buller. I have had a zoom meeting with Simon and he has agreed to visit Buller in April to understand our Three Waters infrastructure challenges in person. This will assist Councillors in decision making around our immediate and longer term priorities and any risks of the policy direction mooted by the political parties.

I also participated as part of an interview panel for the Three Waters Entity D Chief Executive Officer position. This panel was convened by Department of Internal Affairs to make a recommendation to DIA Chief Executive on the final appointment of Chief Executive for the water entity that will include Buller if the current reforms continue unchanged.

3.3 Oral Submissions to Government

Council has now delivered oral submissions in support of our written submissions on two pieces of legislation currently moving through the parliamentary process.

Acting Chief Executive Rachel Townrow led our panel submission to the Governance and Administration Committee on the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Amendment Bill. We covered the following:

- the intention to create a statutory framework that makes better natural hazard information, including information about the impacts of climate change, available through Land Information Memorandums (LIMs)
- development of regulations to provide greater certainty for local authorities and LIM recipients, and to create efficiencies in providing this service.
- objective of natural hazard information on LIMs being “clear, concise, nationally consistent in its presentation, and easily understood”
- reducing exposure to legal liability for both territorial authorities and regional councils. Providing a level of legal protection for councils acting in good faith will better enable sharing of this information between district and regional councils, and onto the community through LIMs,

I led our panel submission to the Finance and Expenditure Committee on the Water Services Legislation Bill. We covered:

- the implications of the Bill’s provision of transferring staff, assets and other matters for both the council and our CCO’s
- The charging provisions overall – More specifically collecting charges on behalf of the WSE’s, how we collect charges and what is it that is required from the WSE
- Concerns the Bill does not direct how, when or where geographically averaged prices should be applied by the WSEs

3.3 Mayors Taskforce For Jobs (MTFJ)

MTFJ Buller is going well and we will soon be applying for the second tranche of funding. It is pleasing to see the broader West Coast network of MTFJ being developed. Although each district has differences in approach, there are always ideas to share. I'm pleased to have the flexibility to invest via MTFJ in TUIA and Festival for the Future attendance as sometimes getting out of the District and building a broader national network is valuable experience for young people from small districts.

MTFJ Co Ordinator Julie Moore

I met with Clair McManus (Westport MSD Manager) and Mary-Rose (Buller REAP) to discuss how best for us to reach out to those NEET’s (Not In Education Training or Employment) that could participate in the

Youth Employability Programme (YEP). Getting NEET's interested in doing YEP is still a challenge.

I met with Buller Work Broker regarding businesses that would benefit from MSD products and MTFJ funding. Buller High School and Reefton Area School will proceed with YEP in March.

The virtual reality Job Expo scheduled for 14th Feb was cancelled due to Cyclone Gabrielle and will be now held in April.

Ruby and I travelled to Greymouth to meet with Emma, Rinette and Nicola of MTFJ programme management Wellington.

Discussions were made about more employer engagement - possibly try breakfast presentations with local businesses hosted by MTFJ and MSD.

Getting businesses to sign up to Employers and Manufacturers Assoc (EMA) is a tough one here on the Coast, we have not yet had any interest. This is something that we are really focusing on at present.

We have had one referral this month for Clearhead. This was a very positive experience for our young client, and she will continue to use this. Although all job seekers are provided information about Clearhead, there is still a low uptake of the service locally.

We travelled to Hokitika for the Aspire to Inspire careers expo. It was a good opportunity to network with various organisations. As a result of this MTFJ, Tai Poutini Polytech and Buller High School are hoping to collaborate and organise a similar expo in the Buller later in the year.

The Inzone Careers Coach in Reefton was very informative and created a lot of interest. Buller MTFJ had an information stand setup next to the bus, as a result of this we got a few enquiries to follow up.

We are now working with several farms in the Buller after being contacted by Primary ITO. This has led to work experience, permanent hours and helping these young people settle into a new work environment.

In February we travelled throughout the West Coast to network with organisations, schools and employers/employees, this is always met with a positive response.

After our trip to Reefton for the Inzone Career Coach visit, we are looking at funding 2 of the Inzone Career Kiosks for Westport and Reefton.

Buller MTFJ has supported Pathway Advisor roles in Westport, Karamea and Reefton schools until the end of June 2023. Real gains into the schools have been made and great relationships formed.

Total distributions for February \$3738.00

Total distributions year to date \$68,678.45

3.3 Buller Mayoral Relief Fund (MRF)

The MRF provided by NEMA in the immediate aftermath of the July 2021 and February 2022 flood events is now closed with a residual balance from the February grant of \$14,413. NEMA funded MRF grants are typically for 6 months duration to cover immediate needs of communities. Given the complexity and scale of the recovery from the 2022 flood event, Council applied for a 6-month extension to this time limit to the end of February 2023. There was no avenue to allow combining the two funds hence the unspent February balance will be returned.

In summary:

- July Fund distributed \$674,755 to 544 applicants with the fund being exhausted in February 2023
- February 2022 Fund distributed \$86,957 to 49 applicants. The remainder of the February fund of \$14,413 will not be drawn down from Government.

This brings to a close the MRF associated with both flood events and this is the final report.

I wish to acknowledge the voluntary efforts of Di Rossiter (community rep) and Ned Tauwhare (Ngāti Waewae) who assisted Sharon Roche (former deputy Mayor) and former Cr Phil Rutherford in managing the MRF committee in determining the distributions on my behalf. This was a significant amount of money to administer on behalf of both NEMA and the many community and businesses that donated to the fund in order to support our most vulnerable flood affected residents.

4. EXTERNAL MEETINGS & EVENTS

4.1 Te Tai Poutini Plan TTPP (One District Plan)

The committee met on 28 February in Westport. Due to the unavailability of Cr Graeme Neylon, Cr Howard attended as the approved alternate for Buller District Council. The agenda included:

- Approval of the past period financials.
- Discussion of panel member nominations and approved four panel members for TTPP hearings.
- Discussion and confirming a preferred hearing panel chair.
- Direction to the Project Manager and WCRC to undertake contractual negotiations with the approved panel and Chair candidates.

- Requested an additional meeting on 21 March to discuss and confirm the required budget of TTPP to be included in WCRC Annual Plan 2023/24

The committee met on 21 March to discuss the budget as requested by the previous meeting. The Committee approved a budget of \$2.133m for the 2023/24 year. The committee acknowledged this is a substantial sum and has encouraged the West Coast Regional Council to use all available funding tools to ease the burden on ratepayers. Other matters:

- Discussion on the further submissions process and timelines which will be the subject of a paper to the April meeting.
- Discussion on how Councils are working with the current plans and the notified TTPP, all Districts have been provided legal advice as to how this is required to be handled.
- Planners advised there are many submissions in favour of TTPP, others requesting quite minor changes and some with strong opposition.
- Main “hot” topics of submissions include: natural hazard provisions, subdivisions, coastal environment, ecosystems and biodiversity, rural zones

The TTPP project manager Jo Armstrong also announced her resignation, and advised this would be her last meeting. Jo has been with the project from the outset and has worked hard to bring all Districts together to form TTPP in a relatively short period of time. Members of the committee acknowledged Jo for her great effort.

The project managers report for February is attachment 1.

4.2 Development West Coast Hui

This hui was targeted to bring the West Coast local government together with Development West Coast for a networking and information sharing opportunity. I was joined by Councillors O’Keefe, Pfahler, Howard and Neylon in attendance. Speakers included:

- Brad Olsen – Infometrics, gave an overview of NZ economic situation and contextualised information to the West Coast.
- Mike Burrell - Sustainable Business Council, spoke of the work SBC does in lobbying to central government. SBC represents approximately 17% of NZ GDP via its membership of significant NZ corporates.
- Heath Milne - Development West Coast, updated on progress against Strategy 2050 and background information on DWC, formation and purpose.

4.3 LGNZ Rural & Provincial Sector Meeting

I attended this meeting in Wellington on 2-3 March. This meeting includes all Mayors and Chief Executives of rural and provincial Councils in New Zealand. Highlights included:

- Cyclone Gabrielle affected Councils sharing their experiences and challenges.
- LGNZ National Council update and President's update, including work to ensure the future for local government report doesn't just "sit on the shelf".
- Graeme Campbell, Manager Flood Protection, Greater Wellington Regional Council and John Hutchings, Hutch Consulting spoke of their report Te Uru Kahika. This seeks to inform government on the merits of a pipeline of investment into flood protection works across NZ. The Buller business case for flood protection was used as an example of the kinds of plans required.
- Rebecca McLean, Chair, Tiny House Association provided a presentation & panel discussion on the tiny house community in NZ – and addressing legal inconsistencies to enable affordable sustainable housing.
- Minister McAnulty to talk about local government priorities and Government's policy reset and as Minister for Emergency Response on how to support communities after disasters.

5. LOCAL EVENTS & RELATIONSHIP MEETINGS

I have attended various local events and relationship meetings over the period. Some highlights included:

- TVNZ breakfast, to talk about Buller's flood recovery 12-18 months on from the events and share some insights into what may be ahead for flood affected areas in other Districts. It is always difficult to compare events but there are common themes that I can see playing out for the North Island flood affected communities. I tried to share the importance of taking care of oneself and utilising the support networks that are available to help as it will be a long journey through recovery for individuals and communities.
- Zoom hui for the TUIA mentoring kaupapa. I was joined by Cee Te Haara Barr to present to the group on the mentoring experience and share some tips to consider for first time mentor Mayors.
- I was joined by former deputy mayor Sharon Roche for a speaking engagement to a group of 24 international study abroad students studying science at University of Canterbury for a semester. They were mostly from the USA and had opted to travel to the West Coast for a South Island

Experience weekend. We provided an informal talk to the students around how the changing climate is creating challenges for the town and region to deal with. I enjoy these opportunities to share experience but also to answer their questions and promote the opportunities living in our District can hold for young professionals. The University have a well established field centre based in Westport and I'm keen to collaborate with the university on projects and future visits.

-
- Met via zoom with Ed Shuttleworth, new CEO of SportTasman. It was a good opportunity to discuss the projects and focuses of BDC and learn of Tū Manawa Active Aotearoa. This provides funding for programmes or projects (new or already operating) delivering play, active recreation, and sport experiences for tamariki and rangatahi.
- Met with Philip Wheble, General Manager and Helen Gillespie, operations support Te Whatu Ora West Coast to discuss the current challenges in health recruitment, the impact that is having on confidence in local health services and the plan for health service delivery in Buller.
- I met Federation Mining executives Mark LeMessurier and Simon Delander for an update on their effort to prove the gold resource in the quartz reef deep below Waiuta, near Reefton. Federation Mining is currently recruiting for staff and will look to more than double numbers to over 100 in the next 12 months.
- I joined Mayor Tania Gibson and Mayor Helen Lash for a breakfast meeting in Greymouth. This was to discuss alignment on matters to discuss with Minister McAnulty via zoom later in the week.
- I met Ministry of Social Development Regional Commissioner Craig Churchill to discuss various government initiatives. Craig is the public service sector lead for this region and has very good understanding of our districts needs and the critical relationships we work hard to maintain with all central government departments.

6. CORRESPONDENCE

For Council consideration – see attached.

Incoming Correspondence 2022		
1 March 2023	Colin Bass, Business Lab	Strengthening Community Engagement
2 March 2023	Gary Jeffery	Beekeeping, West Coast Councils Funding
3 March 2023	Westport Rotary	Westport Sesquicentennial
6 March 2023	Jo Coughlan, Chair NZCLW Trust	NZ Chinese Language Week
16 March 2023	Gary Jeffery	Westport Water
16 March 2023	Letter of Support	Buller REAP – Driving Licence Support Program
17 March 2023	Gary Jeffery	Further to Westport Water letter of 16 March
17 March 2023	Jackie Mathers, Interim Secretary , Ngakawau-Hector Reserve Committee	CESC -Terms of Reference
23 March 2023	Tony Bartley	Waimangaroa/Ngakawau Toilets

Outgoing Correspondence		
27 February 2023	Charles Brunning	Letter of Response
27 February 2023	G Howard	Public Forum Response
27 February 2023	Garry Jeffery	Public Forum Response
27 February 2023	Hinemoa Connor, Ngāti Apa	Public Forum Response
27 February 2023	Mark Davies, DoC	Public Forum Response
27 February 2023	KCT Trustees	Public Forum Response
27 February 2023	Friends of Waiuta	Letter of Support – Blackadder Trust Funding
9 March 2023	Letter of Support	St Canices School – Millenium Track
9 March 2023	Hon Grant Robertson	MTFJ – Funding – Co-signed letter
16 March 2023	Letter of Support	Buller REAP - Driving Licence Support Program



Te Tai o Poutini
PLAN
A combined district plan for the West Coast

Project Manager Update

1 February 2023 – 28 February 2023

Prepared By: Jo Armstrong
Date Prepared: 28 February 2023

Accomplishments this Period

- The minor amendments to the Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori SASM 68, Paroa Lagoon, and SASM 79, Cashmere Bay, have been actioned. Updated pdf and e-maps are available on the TTPP website, and letters have been sent to landowners where the changes have occurred.
- The planning staff and contractors have been focusing on loading the final submissions to the Spoken analysis tool and continuing to summarise the submissions.
- The Chair has not received any late submissions this month.
- 534 submissions have been received.
- To date nearly 430 submissions containing over 4500 submission points have been summarised.
- From these 430 submissions the top numbers of submission points are on:
 - Natural Hazards
 - Ecosystems and biodiversity
 - Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori
 - Subdivision
 - General Rural Zone Rules
 - Rural Zone Objectives and Policies
 - Coastal Environment
 - Strategic Direction
 - Mineral Extraction Zone
 - Definitions
- The most submitted on Rule is GRUZ - R12 (Permitted Activity for Mineral Extraction) with 85 submissions to date. There are 185 rezoning requests. We have also received a significant number of submissions supporting different aspects of the Plan.
- The remaining submissions are generally complex with comments on multiple parts of the Plan. These will take longer to summarise.
- The recent devastation from Cyclone Gabrielle has impacted our Principal Planner in Tai Rawhiti/Gisborne. She and her family are safe, but with the communications network impacted, it is likely the summary of submissions will be delayed and not presented for approval in March.
- The search for a new senior planner continues. We have received three job applications and

arranged to interview the most recent applicant. Unfortunately, this person is currently involved in the Cyclone Gabrielle clean-up and has withdrawn their application.

- Steering Group representatives and the Committee Chair have undertaken interviews with two applicants for the role as hearings panel Chair. A recommendation was presented to the Committee on 28 February for its decision.
- Early discussions on the 2023/24 budget have taken place with the WCRC Corporate Services Manager. Work on the budget continues.
- Research to assess the coastal inundation impact on properties using updated Lidar information was delivered to staff in February. Staff are working with NIWA on the analysis and will report to the Committee in due course.
- The next TTPP Committee meeting is scheduled for 21 March 2023 at West Coast Regional Council. This meeting will include a draft budget discussion, but the summary of submissions may be delayed.

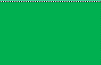



Plans for Next Period

- Respond to queries
- Summarise submissions
- Develop draft 2023/24 budget
- Contract discussions with hearings panel
- Update WCRC Resource Management Committee
- TTPPC meeting 21 March 2023 at West Coast Regional Council

Key Issues, Risks & Concerns

Item	Action/Resolution	Responsible	Completion Date
Decision makers can't agree	Get agreement on pieces of work prior to plan completion	Chairman	Ongoing
Budget insufficient for timely plan delivery	Work with TTPPC to recommend budget, and with WCRC to raise rate to achieve deliverables	Project Manager TTPP Committee CE WCRC	Annually Jan/Feb
Changes to national legislation	Planning team keep selves, Committee and Community updated on changes to legislation and the implications for TTPP	Project Manager Planning Team	Ongoing
Staff safety at public consultation	Committee members to proactively address & redirect aggressive behavior towards staff	TTPP Committee	Ongoing
National emergencies such as Covid-19 lock down and weather events	Staff and Committee ensure personal safety and continue to work remotely as able. Work with contractors to expedite work.	Project Manager TTPP Committee	Ongoing
Time and Cost of Appeals Process	Realistic budget set for best case costs. Awareness that contentious issues such as SNAs, natural hazards, mineral extraction and landscape provisions could see an extended appeals process, increasing costs to reach operative plan status	TTPP Committee TTPP Steering Group Project Manager	Ongoing
Community concerns over proposed Plan content	Respond to queries by phone, email and public meetings. Update information.	TTPP Committee Project Manager	Ongoing

Status

Overall		
Schedule		Summary of submissions slightly delayed.
Resources		Future budgets required to cover hearings and mediation
Scope		Schedule 1 processes leading to updates to Plan to achieve operative status

Schedule

Stage	Target for Completion	Comments
Te Tai o Poutini Plan Notified	14 July 2022	This will be the “Proposed” Plan
Summary of Submissions	February 2023	
Further Submissions	March/April 2023	Submissions must be summarised and published and then there are 10 working days for further submissions
Pre-hearing meetings /Mediation	May/June 2023	Indicative time only
Hearings Te Tai o Poutini Plan	From August 2023	Indicative time only.
Decisions Te Tai o Poutini Plan	2024	Indicative time only
Ongoing Decision Making for TTPP	2024 onward	TTPPC is a permanent Committee. Once the Plan is adopted the ongoing Committee role includes monitoring implementation and the need for any amendments, undertaking amendments and reviews, or ensuring these are undertaken, as required.
Appeals and Mediation Te Tai o Poutini Plan	From mid-2024	Indicative time only. Any parts of the Plan not appealed are operative from the end of the Appeal Period.
Environment or High Court	2024-2025	Indicative time only.



Te Tai o Poutini
PLAN

A combined district plan for the West Coast

Feb 14th 2023
 Jeni Greenland
 P.O. Box [REDACTED]
 Waimangerea.
 7845

Dear Mr Mayer Jamie Cline.

Hello, I thought you may wish to witness first hand the high quality of water @ Waimangerea collected 9:30 pm last night after 4 hours of colour in my water @ the tap. As you can imagine, my toilet cistern, callafent & string filter are all full of this organic matter AGAIN.

I am having trouble aligning my water rate amount to the quality of water I receive.

There was no warning/explanation via our community facebook page, so I have no idea what happened THIS TIME, and

you would have to agree, that even if boiled, this water is not healthy, not to mention extra cost to replace filters etc continuously.

I stood in front of you and you promised to keep an eye on both my money & the contractors who are meant to be doing a top job for us... I ask if you still are?

Yours sincerely, Jeni Greenland



Colin Bass M 021 424 952 E colin@businesslab.co.nz
www.businesslab.co.nz

Mayor Jamie Cleine
Buller District Council, PO Box 21, Westport 7866

01 March 2023

Tēnā koe Mayor Jamie Cleine

STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT IN THE BULLER DISTRICT

Business Lab would like to offer its congratulations on your reappointment last year as Mayor of Buller District Council. In your campaign you spoke about strengthening a collaborative approach between community, council and external parties - a vision that we share.

We would like to invite you or one of your senior leaders to have a no-obligation conversation with us about the challenges and opportunities with community participation in the Buller District. We have included some further information with this letter to give you an idea of how we may be able to strengthen the good work already underway.

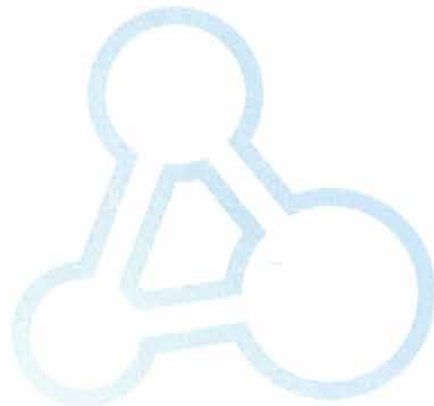
Our mission is to change the way that organisations work with their communities. We work with councils and communities across the country to grow shared understanding, mutual trust and authentic engagement in issues and projects that affect people's lives. From this comes more tailored outcomes, stronger relationships, mechanisms for resolving conflict and increased economic prosperity.

Social inclusion, partnering with iwi and ensuring community is at the forefront of all decisions can be challenging. Local government faces a raft of increasing expectations, and community involvement in all these challenges will be crucial. If you feel you could benefit from guidance as you develop your approach, we would welcome a conversation.

Ngā mihi nui,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Colin Bass".

Colin Bass
Executive Director
Business Lab





HARNESSING THE POWER OF COMMUNITY

Business Lab's Colin Bass (centre) with Marlborough District Council representatives (from left) Adi James, Mayor John Leggett, Neil Henry, Trevor Hook, Alistair Schorn and Mark Wheeler. Photo by Colin McDiarmid at the EDNZ 2019 Annual Best Practice Awards.

Two's company, three's a crowd, and 100 people working together can create solid and sustainable solutions.

That's the driving force behind Business Lab, says its founder Colin Bass, who has spent the past 20 years bringing industry, community and business groups together to ensure inclusive discussion and decision-making.

"It makes perfect sense to get as many perspectives as you can when looking at a challenge or an opportunity," he says.

"Then you can leverage off the insights, knowledge, experience and resources of individuals, communities and industries impacted by a decision.

If you bring them along on the journey of change, conversations become strategies and strategies become reality."

That's an approach adopted by the Marlborough District Council (MDC) Smart + Connected programme, which Business Lab has helped build since it began in 2014.

The programme won the supreme award at the recent Economic Development New Zealand 2019 Annual Best Practice Awards, as well as the Inclusive Growth Award.

That's indicative of the value now placed on authentic engagement and inclusion, nationally and internationally, says Bass.

"We're drawing a wide range of people into conversations that matter to their industries and their communities. And we're drawing on their knowledge, experience and insights to build better solutions for everyone."



Marlborough Smart+Connected has nine areas of focus, the most recent of which addresses the region's Labour and Skills issues.

The programme has resulted in 0.5% of Marlborough's population being actively involved on a steering or working group.

Advocacy Manager for Wine Marlborough, Vance Kerslake, says when he wanted to broaden the conversation about Marlborough's critically short labour market, the MDC suggested the Smart+Connected process.

A year on, the government now recognises the unique challenges Marlborough faces in addressing its labour and skills shortages. This is a direct result of the Marlborough Smart+Connected programme, says Kerslake.

"Business Lab's involvement was crucial because it meant a trusted neutral party was leading the process, rather than it being seen as something the wine industry or council was doing to everyone else".

Bass says the role of a professional intermediary is the secret to Business Lab's success, allowing clients to sit as equals with their communities. "It means a council can focus on ideas and relationships rather than holding fort at the front of the room."

David Hammond, Co-Director of Business Lab and former CEO of three local councils, says MDC has set a new standard for local government engagement.

"I'm proud of the work Business Lab does to support this success with the design of one of New Zealand's most innovative approaches to strengthening a region's collaborative advantage."

**POSITIVELY ENGAGE YOUR
COMMUNITIES AND INDUSTRIES**

LEARN MORE AT [BUSINESSLAB.CO.NZ/RESULTS/
SMART-AND-CONNECTED](https://businesslab.co.nz/results/smart-and-connected)

business lab 

Mr Jaimie Cleine
The Mayor
BDC

Dear Mr Cliene,

Thank you for replying to my letter in detail, I also providedp an article on placement of beehives to the person dealing with animal control. In my early days I was an Apicultural Advisory Officer in theDept of Agriculture, and my job was to sort out beekeeping/public problems. Later on I was involved with forestry and taught most subjects at many schools from Oamaru through to Buller High. Specialising in relieving. So could provide pupils knowledge for any job they were interested in.

Since systematic lying we were forced to close down our beekeeping companies, and now I write on many local matters, as you no doubt observe.

I am very pleased that two of my grand children and continuuig my research to produce bees resistant to the Varroa Miles, and it connected to Victoria University, and could become a very big business eventually for the Buller distrect.

Thinking about the lack of funding to cooperate with the other two councils to eventually unite, as occurred with Auckland, It has already been pointed out to the Minister Mr Parker that it cannot be achieved without substantial Government financial support to both BDC and the WCRC, which really are one unit as far as Westport goes.

None of the three councils have a sufficient population base to achieve what the Government is after.

My solution would be to inform the Minister, that ~~the only option was to put everything~~ through the shreader and continue as before. It is up to him to decide to fund or return to separate individual counties. Combined there could be administic, savings, but would infairly impoverage the rate payers. The initial saving would be on airfares and hotel expenses if all mayors did not fly to Wellington, to again be told NO.

Perhaps my thoughts will help

Yours

Gary Jeffery

*was going to buy another ink for my printer today but
The grocery bill was twice what I had budgeted on.*

**President Peter Campbell
Westport Rotary Club
C/o Club Buller
44 Queen Street
Westport 7825
PeterC@bizaccounting.co.nz**

**Mayor Jamie Cleine and Councilors
Buller District Council
6-8 Brougham Street
Westport 7866
Jamie.cleine@bdc.govt.nz**

Dear Mayor Jamie and Councilors

The first meeting of the Westport Borough Council was held in the Courthouse on 20th August 1873 at 10am. Councilor James Wilson Humphrey was elected Mayor, and Councilor Whyte was appointed Acting Town Clerk. The Councillors completed their declarations in accordance with the Municipal Corporations Act, and the next meeting was set down for 25th August 1873 at 4pm.

The year 2023 and the date heralds our observance of 150 years since the birth of Westport as a democracy. Our sesquicentennial offers a unique opportunity to celebrate our illustrious past and help define and amplify what it means to be a twenty-first-century town.

Over recent years our Westport Rotary Club members have taken a leading role in supporting significant events in our town, like the Whitebait Festival, Christmas Parade, and A & P Show. We see our role in events such as these as supporting the organisers with advice, human resources, administration, and the assurance that these events are organised within the criteria set down by the health and safety regulations for events.

At our last Rotary meeting, we discussed the possibility of organising sporting and community groups like ourselves to celebrate our history with displays in

the windows of empty shops on Palmerston Street. We want to ask the performing Arts groups to re-enact the first council meeting and the events leading up to the formation of the Westport Borough. We would also take this opportunity to celebrate 700 years of Maori/Polynesians as the first West Coasters. To that, the discovery of the Kawatiri site at the mouth of the Buller River is a key to understanding the earliest phase of colonisation of New Zealand. We must embrace the Ponamu Pathway as the northern gateway that opens the door to West Coast tourism.

To celebrate our past and how we, as a district, have helped colonise New Zealand. We could revamp our Labour Weekend activities around the arrival of the first West Coasters. Waka, at the mouth of the Buller River, Kapa Haka; Maori Performing Arts presented as a group. Show how Coaltown has become the northern gateway of the Pounamu Pathway and how Whitebait has become the livelihood for generations of West Coasters.

A sesquicentennial event like 150 years celebration need not be held over one weekend. We want the council to include the Christmas Parade, New year race meetings in Westport and Reefton, the Buller A&P Show, and the 2024 Buller Gorge Marathon.

Worthy of note is that the Westport News has also been our newspaper of choice for 150 years.

Last year our Rotary Club assisted Michelle Rodley with the Whitebait Festival's organisation; in return, Michelle helped us with the Christmas Parade. We consider Michelle to have the skills to fundraise and administer a sesquicentennial event like this.

As a Rotary Club, we offer a community-minded group of business people with the skills to bring our town together for such events. Unfortunately, we don't have the ready funding to make this happen. At a recent Northern West Coast tourism conference, we discussed the possibility of receiving a grant of \$100,000 from Development West Coast. If our Rotary club could have a say in where these funds are to be directed and who the events director should be. This would go a long way in making our town's

sesquicentennial one you will be proud of.

Yours In Rotary

Charlie Bruning





6 March 2023

你好 Nǐ hǎo

New Zealand Chinese Language Week 新西兰中文周 2023

We are gearing up for another series of exciting events and culturally-rich initiatives to mark New Zealand Chinese Language Week (NZCLW), taking place this year between 17 – 23 September.

NZCLW promotes a wide range of activities and involves people from across New Zealand who are keen to embrace learning more about Chinese languages and culture. We've put together a [video](#) showcasing last year's NZCLW so you can see the fun and excitement generated.

To help us build on this success, we are asking your Council to support us in the following ways:

- A financial contribution of \$3,000 to support local activities.
- A council liaison person to aid with promoting NZCLW activities and events in your area or district.
- A short video of support from the Mayor to be shared on our website and on social media during NZCLW (we will send you some guidelines).
- Councillors and staff taking part in our 'Five Days, Five Phrases' challenge on social media (more details of this will follow).

We also request the opportunity to present to you during your annual plan deliberations.

New Zealand Chinese Language Week (which is set up as a Charitable Trust), encourages Chinese language learning in New Zealand. We support all Chinese languages and want Kiwis everywhere to 'give Chinese language a go'.

You can find out more about the Week on our [website](#), but here are just a few examples of what takes place:

- The Week is officially launched at an Opening Ceremony held at Parliament. This year, the launch will be on Monday 18 September.
- Each year, we publish a tri-lingual children's book in Chinese (characters and pīn yīn), English and Te reo Māori – and distribute this free to schools and public libraries.
- Competitions are run on social media - notably our 'Five Phrases, Five Days' challenge, where anyone can upload a video of themselves speaking five Chinese phrases.
- Regional and local community activities (celebrating Chinese language and culture), take place in schools and libraries - with other community and cultural groups also organising events.
- We promote 'Language Superstars' - individuals who have decided to learn Chinese and who are on an exciting language learning journey. Please do email us if you know of someone who fits this description, as we are currently looking for our 2023 Superstars.
- And we can't forget National Dumpling Day (this year on 26 September 2023), a reason to celebrate some of the best dumplings in New Zealand with a staff morning tea or a cooking class!

NZCLW also has suite of helpful resources that can be downloaded from our website. These include posters, useful phrases and language learning tools.

We are excited about NZCLW 2023 and invite you and your councillors and staff to join in the fun.

We look forward to hearing from you regarding our requests outlined above and any other ideas you may have.

For more information, please email the Project Team, at nzclw@nzclw.com, and join us on Instagram, Facebook and LinkedIn.

Xie Xie,



Jo Coughlan
Chair - New Zealand Chinese Language Week Trust

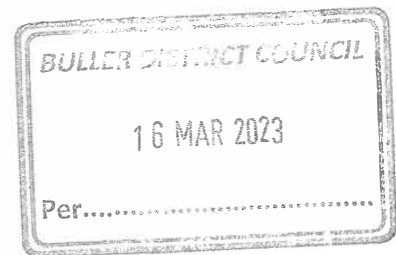
Dear Mr Cliene,

I see in last night's newspaper that Rory Weston is thinking that the water may have to be restricted following the recent heavy rain. This is happening too often so what is the solution?

I have heard that bore for the brewery is giving good quality water, and bores are unsuallly not affected badly if there is an earthquake. Which could occure at any time around Westport

The bore on the previous cranberry farm apparently give a big amount of water, and if it tests pure enough the coal mine may let the council tap into it in emergencies. Being on the flat it could cost relatively little to connect it to the main pipe where it crosses the river at the base of the hill.

Yours Gary Jeffery



Dear Mr Cleine,

I see in last night's newspaper that Rory Weston is thinking that the water may have to be restricted following the recent heavy rain. This is happening too often, so what is the solution?

I have heard that bore for the brewery is giving good quality water, and bores are unusually not affected badly if there is an earthquake. Which could occur at any time around Westport

The bore on the previous cranberry farm apparently gives a big amount of water, and if it tests pure enough the coal mine may let the council tap into it in emergencies. Being on the flat it could cost relatively little to connect it to the main pipe where it crosses the river at the base of the hill.

Yours Gary Jeffery

P.S. Perhaps I can tell you why the bore was put where it was, and the need for such a big bore.

Some years ago someone from Nelson wanted to go into growing Cranberries, And found that the area adjacent to the main road along the fairdown straight had the ideal soil, and relatively cheap land, so went in cooperation with I think BDC to buy and develop it. Cranberries are usually harvested by flooding the growing areas, the berries float in the water and be collected as it drains away. Then separated and graded over a revolving table similar but smaller than used with apples.

The bore had to produce enough water to flood the entire area at harvest time, perhaps a foot deep in each bed.

They next employed someone to manage the development with two assistants, and as we were beekeeping nearby, I agreed to provide them with hives to pollinate the berries, free of charge. During the flowering period it is often too cold for honeybees to pollinate the cranberries, so they also bought in containers of bumble bees, which can work in light frosts and even light rain if necessary.

Having our hives there I could observe what was being done. Keeping ahead of the weeds including manuka native to the area was a major problem, and I often saw the manager, working from daylight to dark seven days of the week to get things done. Did an excellent job, and starting to produce some cranberries to sell, but taking wages into account not profitable then.

Someone, I think from Nelson decided to sack the manager and appointed another manager who knew about growing grapes, not cranberries, had the bright idea of covering the cranberries with silica sand 10 or more cm deep to control the weeds, and it took ages for the cranberries to emerge from the sand. Before they could flower to form berries

Next they took on one of the workers to manage the property by himself, and had a very profitable crop on the berries, when someone decided to go out of cranberries, as were not profitable, they thought. A new variety that gave 4 times the crop could have been used instead but never followed through

The worker advised that there was a good crop ready to be harvested, he estimated worth about \$40,000, but there was no effort to find a market.

I had UK contacts I sold my honey to, and could easily have arranged to sell the berries as well if asked.

Because manuka honey was fetching good prices, I was interested in buying the place, but the coal mine decided to buy it for a coal dump, and eventually resold it to the local cow farm.

In addition to above, more thoughts about water.

I expect it must cost quite a lot to test the Waimang and Punakaiki water supplies at regular intervals.

If each dwelling had an under bench filter to provide Pure drinking water then unfiltered water could be used for all other uses.

An alternative would for each dwelling to have a small tank to collect rain water which once in a while could have a steralising agent added, as I did when at Fairdown, bought from the Red Barn and very cheap. I think it produces hydrogen peroxide which has an antibiotic effect, and then would not even need a filter No need to issue a boiling water advice any more.

Yours

Gary Jeffery.

17th March 2023

Mayor & Councillors,

I am writing on behalf of the Ngakawau-Hector Reserve Subcommittee to express our disappointment regarding the discussion on subcommittee Terms of Reference (TOR) at the CESC meeting held on March 15th, 2023.

Having watched the livestream of the CESC meeting, we were surprised at what occurred.

On December 13th 2022, our subcommittee had a meeting at the Ngakawau Hall with our two Seddon Ward Councillors, Mayor Cleine, Krissy Trigg and Rachael Townrow. Following what was agreed at that meeting, Council resolved on December 14th 2022 that the Ngakawau amended TOR would be brought to the March CESC meeting.

Our amended TOR were supplied in more than adequate time to be placed on the agenda. That didn't happen, and we understand that a discussion document was instead placed in front of Councillors for the CESC meeting but was considered too late to be included on the formal agenda. It appears that a formal process involving standard orders was then required in order for Councillors to discuss and vote on the discussion document.

As a result, it seems that our TOR are to be again discussed at a full council meeting on the 26th of April.

From our perspective, that three months after our meeting at Ngakawau, for our TOR not to be placed on the CESC agenda for adoption, is extraordinary. We had worked very hard to provide a document we felt met the agreed way forward from the December meeting at Ngakawau.

We note from the CESC meeting, comments from the Acting CEO, that legalities and risk are the key roadblocks to our TOR. Over the last three months, we have had no correspondence from staff as to any proven legal or other risks associated with our TOR. As TOR are not a legal requirement, we feel any legalities are covered by actual legislation.

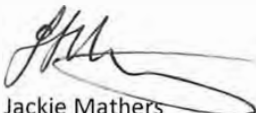
We would like to be promptly informed in writing about any supposed legality/risk issues in what we proposed. We need to at least have that, so we have the opportunity to research and discuss prior to the Council meeting next month.

We reiterate that we have performed our duties diligently and faithfully and complied with all of the powers delegated to us in 1990. We have had a great relationship with our community, taken care of the community-owned Ngakawau Hall for the purposes of efficiency and effectiveness, and worked with Council and other providers to maintain and improve our public facilities and lands over time. We feel we have done everything needed and required of us and we've previously had a very good working relationship with the Parks & Reserves and Finance teams at the BDC.

We would like to continue our voluntary work for the community and are committed to the overall goal of preserving our reserves for community use and enjoyment.

We simply seek full council support so we can get on and do what we have been doing for the last 30 years.

Yours sincerely



Jackie Mathers
Interim Secretary
Ngakawau-Hector Reserve Subcommittee



09 March 2023

Hon Grant Robertson
Minister of Finance
Parliament Buildings
Wellington

CC: Rt Hon Chris Hipkins, Prime Minister
CC: Hon Carmel Sepuloni, Minister of Social Development
CC: Hon Kieran McAnulty, Minister of Local Government

Tēnā koe Minister

Mayor Taskforce for Jobs (MTFJ) – Funding

We know that there is considerable pressure on the Government's books ahead of the May Budget. Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) values the frank conversations we have with the Government about issues that impact our communities. In this vein, we would like to raise the threat of funding cuts to the Mayors Taskforce for Jobs (MTFJ) Rural Community Resilience (RCR) programme.

The MTFJ RCR programme was threatened with a budget cut last year, with that decision only reversed after a discussion with Jacinda Ardern, who was a strong advocate for the programme.

The MTFJ RCR programme in partnership with the Ministry of Social Development has placed thousands of people in need into employment, and created a network of over 1000 businesses connected into local government across the motu. As Minister McAnulty said recently at a Local Government New Zealand hui, MTFJ is a powerful example of how decentralised funding can work to help the most vulnerable in our communities.

Treasury may question why funding has been returned in the past. From the \$15 million contract last financial year, we are only returning \$280,689. This return of funds is as a result of the annual contract. Our Councils are forced to place their staff on annual contracts too. This creates enormous uncertainty for people and staff turnover has been a real problem. It is particularly challenging to recruit the right skill base in rural areas. This is why we are seeking a multi-year contract to help ensure the retention of staff and the continued momentum of the programme for all our Councils.

We also see the need to grow our programme, maintain the existing 100 staff running the programme in rural NZ, not reduce the scope. The full effects of the recession are yet to be felt and the ongoing impact of the cyclone is putting further pressures on our communities. There is an increasing necessity for the work we do with vulnerable youth. The recent stats demonstrate a rise in the number of NEETS, as well

as alarming mental health statistics for all youth. We have more Councils keen to join the programme in rural and provincial NZ, and we've been told by our metropolitan Councils that they need help to support businesses to meet their social procurement requirements for Council contracts.

This year, we have improved the programme to create a model for the sector, by partnering with Clearhead to provide mental health support to our young job seekers, and the EMA, to provide business support to our employers. We have also invested in a CRM to provide robust and transparent reporting.

As Minister McAnulty expressed this month, the MTFJ RCR programme is a great example of Central and Local Government partnership. To become an exemplary model, we need Central Government to commit the required funds in a sustained way, not stymie the work we're currently doing in partnership with MSD and others.

We look forward to progressing this discussion with you and request a meeting with our MTFJ Core Group members before any decision on funding is made.

Ngā mihi nui



Mayor Max Baxter
Chair, Mayors Taskforce for Jobs
Mayor, Ōtorohanga District Council



Stuart Crosby
President, Local Government New Zealand

Tony Bartley

Westport 7825

23rd March 2023

BDC Mayor Jamie Cleine

Buller District Council

PO Box 21

Westport 7866

Dear Jamie

PUBLIC TOILETS NORTH OF WESTPORT: WAIMANGAROA & NGAKAWAU

I have taken on a short contract with STATS as a Census Collector, working mainly north of Westport and in particular in Karamea.

I have become familiar with the state of the Public Toilets in particular in Waimangaroa and Ngakawau.

WAIMANGAROA

As a male you are expected to defecate on show to the public gazing at rotting framing and a cesspool of plumbing waste.

The building has long passed its use by date and according to Bev of Bevs Pie Shop was due for replacement in 2019. Apparently the COVID Pandemic saw it slide off the agenda. Tourism is very strong in the north and the Café despite its extremely basic facilities is a draw card because of the quality of its food and its quirkiness. Bev relies on these toilets to comply as a food outlet. Denniston is a part of the strong pull to the north and is a destination tourist location and is a fine example of Industrial Tourism.

I couldn't help but notice that the public toilets from Haast to Westport have mostly been upgraded to the new standard that you yourself have adopted in Reefton. The toilets at St Arnaud are also of the modern standard. Waimangaroa must join this standard and soon because of the dramatic increase in tourism post Covid.

NZS4241:1999 Public Toilets describes the expected standard and the new sets of toilets down the Coast generally meet this standard.

Just yesterday I got talking to a recently retired Economist from The Treasury in Wellington at Bevs Pie Shop. We knew a lot of people in common in the Wellington scene, for example Chris Cochran retired Conservation Architect and on the Board of Heritage NZ, also Derek Leask retired NZ High Commissioner in London for 7 or 8 years. I wondered what he would think of those appalling facilities.

I couldn't see a monetary allowance in the Annual Plan for a replacement of those toilets. Perhaps you do have something in mind. I would appreciate a reply in due course and would appreciate you providing a copy of your reply to Bev. Perhaps you might visit her and give her the good news personally!

NGAKAWAU

Ngakawau has what appears to be an adequate set of toilets in the Carpark over the Bridge, but they have been closed for some time. I have never used them. The notice on the doors refers to a Water Shortage. Mmmm, surely this cannot be continuing and surely its time to re-open them and consider a revision to the roof design to enlarge the collector area and perhaps relocate the tank with a larger tank or co-join a

similar tank to double the capacity. Your Service division is doing a dis-service to the Tourism Sector and people like me who have been passing by day after day wondering where I might find a suitable place to relieve natures pressures on my body.

You would be aware of my Pro Bono work on the Carnegie Cultural Centre. I am according to the NZRAB the only registered Architect in the Buller District.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tony Bartley". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial 'T' and a long, sweeping underline.

Tony Bartley

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
Jamie Cleine

27 February 2023

Charles Brunning
[REDACTED]
Westport 7825

Dear Charles,

Thank you for your letter of 9 February, and apologies for my slightly slow response.

The observations you raise on how the July 2021 flood played out around the Stephens Road area, I understand, have been considered and scrutinised by the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) as part of their deliberations and design of a recommended protection scheme. The TAG were established by the West Coast Regional Council and included a number of locals with experience as well as other engineering and river modelling subject matter specialists. The WCRC ultimately has responsibility for design, construction and monitoring of any flood defences. The WCRC/TAG recommended option for flood protection was included as part of the “multi-tool” approach to Westport flood risk reduction that both BDC and WCRC have supported through to central government for potential funding.

Whilst the full protection scheme is yet to gain funding, both Councils are progressing with some improvement works that funding is secured for. For WCRC this appears to include rock wall repairs at Organs Island and near the O’Conor Home as well as pre-project planning for flood protection.

For BDC these include improvements to the stormwater system to prevent back-flow, network improvements and more resilient pump stations. There are also major repairs occurring to the wharf, rock wall repairs on the Westport Tiphead and in Reefton as well as a dredging program to improve flow and depth in the harbour. Council roading repairs are due to begin to increase resilience to many of the severely impacted roads in Northern Buller.

Council has also included civil defence spending in our “better off funding” package to ensure we continue to improve and support our communities ability to respond during emergencies.

Council will continue work on our climate adaptation plan during 2023 with opportunities for community engagement. This will likely provoke challenging conversations with some in the community as we discuss the realities of adaptation to a changing climate.

The NIWA led project to establish a more robust early flood warning system for the Buller catchment, I understand is now in place and does require 5-7 years of data collection to establish a reliable computer model. Elements of this system are already available to the West Coast Regional Council when providing advice to the emergency management

decision makers, however over time the accuracy and reliability is likely to improve as more data on rainfall and river levels is captured.

WCRC utilises a flood risk analysis team (FRAT) that constantly monitors weather forecasts and provides advice on potential flood risk and recommended responses to emergency management. FRAT are able to interrogate their electronic river monitoring equipment remotely and also deploy staff or utilise an organised network of contact people for manual recording and reporting if required. River level information is one part of the puzzle when planning what level of emergency response is required. Emergency managers also consider a number of other factors in what are often dynamic and rapidly developing events.

Once again, thanks for your interest and concern. I hope some of the above gives you insight into what has been considered from our flooding experience and the plan for a sensible way forward that considers our changing environment. I urge you to also utilise the WCRC elected representatives Frank Dooley and Mark McIntyre as they will likely have more detail on the WCRC flood protection plans and any further options to be considered.

Best Regards



Jamie Cleine

Buller District Mayor
Phone 027 423 2629 | Email jamie.cleine@bdc.govt.nz

Cc: Christine Blair, Frank Dooley, Mark McIntyre

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
Jamie Cleine

27 February 2023

Mr G Howard

Westport 7825

Dear Mr Howard,

Public Forum Response – 22 February 2023

Thank you for speaking at public forum of Council on 22 February regarding tour bus parking and visitor accommodation.

Councillors were not generally in support of your suggested bus parking space. However we were advised by staff of active discussions with bus operators on potential improvements to bus parking and road markings to more clearly identify where these areas are. Councillors also discussed a large truck and trailer combination vehicle that frequently overnights in the NBS Theatre car park, presumably this large unit is able to navigate the entrances so perhaps this remains a possibility for buses also.

With regards visitor accommodation, Councils focus has been on providing an attractive and comprehensive range of facilities and services in town as a means of ensuring investors have confidence and can see opportunity. Council is always open to other innovative ways to attract investment to the town. When it comes to things like rates relief it is always a balance of fairness to existing businesses versus supporting others to get established that needs to be considered.

Best Regards



Jamie Cleine

Buller District Mayor
Phone 027 423 2629 | Email jamie.cleine@bdc.govt.nz

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
Jamie Cleine

27 February 2023

Gary Jeffery

Westport

Dear Mr Jeffery

Thank you for your letter received 12 January, and apologies for my tardy response.

Your letter discusses issues some of which Council has limited direct responsibility but are interesting and valid nonetheless.

Flood Protection

The West Coast Regional Council ultimately has responsibility for design, construction and monitoring of any flood defences. The WCRC recommended option for flood protection was included as part of the “multi-tool” approach to Westport flood risk reduction that both BDC and WCRC have supported through to central government for potential funding.

Whilst the full protection scheme is yet to gain funding, both Councils are progressing with some improvement works that funding is secured for. For WCRC this appears to include rock wall repairs at Organs Island and near the O’Conor Home as well as pre-project planning for other flood protection structures.

For BDC these include improvements to the stormwater system to prevent back-flow, network improvements and more resilient pump stations. There are also major repairs to the wharf, rock wall repairs on the Westport Tiphead and in Reefton as well as a dredging program to improve flow and depth in the harbour. Council roading repairs are due to begin to increase resilience to many of the severely impacted roads in Northern Buller.

Council has also included civil defence spending in our “better off funding” package from the three waters reform program to ensure we continue to improve and support our communities ability to respond during emergencies.

Council will continue work on our climate adaptation plan during 2023 with opportunities for community engagement. This will likely provoke challenging conversations with some in the community as we discuss the realities of adaptation to a changing climate.

Gorse spraying

I agree it is fairly well known that gorse is a useful nurse crop for establishing native plantations. However there are always areas and instances where gorse becomes a nuisance and control is required sometimes, this may be to provide a clearance for initial planting to take place.

Phone Numbers

You are correct that physical address can no longer be assumed based on telephone prefix numbers. There are now multiple channels that people use to remain connected all of which can be accessed with numbers that look different from our traditional 789 prefix. It is important that businesses advertise their preferred contact methods and that residents take care in accurately making contact.

Recycling/Alternative Energy

There is no doubt that significant new technologies will come into play both in refuse recycling and energy generation. John Hill and others have shared various concepts that may eventuate as the market drivers and consumer expectations mature. Council is always open to better ways of managing our own municipal waste, especially if this can achieve environmental and economic benefit to residents. Council also works with the other West Coast Councils on better ways of managing waste as a region.

Worm Farming

Although not strictly "worm farming", there are opportunities locally to learn more about composting as a way to reduce waste going to landfill and produce useful bio rich compost for gardening. The No 37 Community House has recently run these courses to inform on best practice for composting, I understand there were free compost bins made available to course participants.

I hope this response has provided you some information of value.

Best Regards



Jamie Cleine

Buller District Mayor
Phone 027 423 2629 | Email jamie.cleine@bdc.govt.nz

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
Jamie Cleine

February 2023

Hinemoa Connor
Chair
Ngāti Apa ki te Rā to

Via email: chair@ngatiapakiterato.iwi.nz

Dear Hinemoa,

Public Forum Response – 22 February 2023

Thank you for being available to discuss with Councillors matters relating to the ultimate sale and purchase of our precious archaeological site to Department of Conservation.

Councillors unanimously supported the changes to the reserve status and authorised BDC Chief Executive to progress these matters with Department of Conservation as part of the sale process.

Council looks forwards to the eventual transfer of this site by DOC to Ngāti Waewae and Ngāti Apa Ki te Rā To and the further protection and mana both Iwi will bring as owners of the site.

Best Regards



Jamie Cleine

Buller District Mayor
Phone 027 423 2629 | Email jamie.cleine@bdc.govt.nz

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
Jamie Cleine

27 February 2023

Kawatiri Coastal Trail Trust
C/- Shayne Barry

Via email: [REDACTED]

Dear Trustees,

Public Forum Response – 22 February 2023

Thank you for presenting at public forum on 22 February to update Councillors on the trail and the projected costs to complete and maintain the trail into the future.

Trail construction has already contributed significantly to the economic and social well-being of the District and Council looks forward to the trail completion. We acknowledge the huge volunteer effort that goes into making this project successful and certainly understand the operational costs will be significant if the trail is to be maintained to a high standard.

Council invites you to submit via our Annual and Long-Term Plan processes on your potential financial requirements of ratepayers.

Best Regards



Jamie Cleine

Buller District Mayor
Phone 027 423 2629 | Email jamie.cleine@bdc.govt.nz

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
Jamie Cleine

27 February 2023

Mark Davies
Department of Conservation
Director Operations Western South Island Region

Via email: mrdavies@doc.govt.nz

Dear Mark

Public Forum Response – 22 February 2023

Thank you for being available to discuss with Councillors matters relating to the ultimate sale and purchase of our precious archaeological site to Department of Conservation.

Councillors unanimously supported the changes to the reserve status and authorised BDC Chief Executive to progress these matters with Department of Conservation as part of the sale process.

Council looks forwards to the eventual transfer of this site by DOC to Ngāti Waewae and Ngāti Apa Ki te Rā To.

Best Regards



Jamie Cleine

Buller District Mayor
Phone 027 423 2629 | Email jamie.cleine@bdc.govt.nz

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
Jamie Cleine

27 February 2023

To Whom It May Concern,

Dear Trustees, Blackadder Trust

Letter of Support – Friends of Waiuta

I wish to offer my support for the Friends of Waiuta in their application for funding to the Blackadder Trust. This group continues to protect the taonga of the historic gold town of Waiuta and ensure the stories of the people and place can be shared with New Zealand.

The “Friends” plan to build a structure over the Waiuta Bakers ovens to better preserve these historic structures, will help to protect and share another aspect of life in Waiuta. As with most projects this group undertakes, I’m confident it will be completed to a high standard.

Best Regards



Jamie Cleine

Buller District Mayor

Phone 027 423 2629 | Email jamie.cleine@bdc.govt.nz

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
Jamie Cleine

9 March 2023

To Whom It May Concern

**St Canices School – Millenium Track - Letter of Support
Use of Council Land for Conservation Education**

I am writing in support of St Canice's school and the environmental relationship they are forming with the Millenium Track area.

This is a great initiative and I hope it may provide inspiration to other schools and young people to take an interest in the environment that surrounds us in Buller. If each school was to "adopt" a section of our public or Council land it will surely enhance the educational opportunity and build a sense of guardianship with our public spaces and the community.

I encourage St Canices school to consult and work with council property and community engagement teams to ensure activities are safe and appropriate for the area.

I look forward to observing the progress in the Millenium Track area and would welcome an opportunity to visit the site with the students at some stage to see what they have been up to.

Best Regards



Jamie Cleine

Buller District Mayor

Phone 027 423 2629 | Email jamie.cleine@bdc.govt.nz

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
Jamie Cleine

16 March 2023

To Whom It May Concern,

Buller REAP – Driving Licence Support Program - Letter of Support

I am writing in support of Buller REAP's further involvement with the "Driving Licence Support Program".

Buller REAP is already supporting the Driving Licence Support program and are looking to further this by tendering for the Ministry of Social Development contract.

The Driving Licence Support Program is an invaluable service to the Buller community that enables people to gain their drivers licence which in turn opens up new opportunities of independence and work readiness that would otherwise not be available.

I fully support Buller REAP with their tender application.

Best Regards



Jamie Cleine

Buller District Mayor

Phone 027 423 2629 | Email jamie.cleine@bdc.govt.nz

BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL

29 MARCH 2023

AGENDA ITEM 16

Reviewed by Rachel Townrow
Acting Chief Executive Officer

VERBAL UPDATES FROM COMMITTEE CHAIRS

1. REPORT SUMMARY

A summary of updates is verbally provided by each of the Chairs and Council Representatives listed below.

2. DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive verbal updates from the following Chairs and Council Representatives, for information:

- 1. Inangahua Community Board – Cr L Webb**
- 2. Ngati Waewae Representative – N Tauwhare**
- 3. Regulatory & Hearings Committee – Cr G Neylon**
- 4. Community, Environment & Services Committee – Cr J Howard**
- 5. Te Tai o Poutini Plan – Mayor J Cleine and Cr G Neylon**
- 6. Joint Committee Westport Rating District – Mayor J Cleine, Cr J Howard and Cr C Reidy**
- 7. WC Health Localities Project - Cr G Neylon**
- 8. Regional Transport Committee - Cr T O’Keefe**

BULLER DISTRICT COUNCIL

29 MARCH 2023

AGENDA ITEM 17

Prepared by Rachel Townrow
Acting Chief Executive Officer

PUBLIC EXCLUDED

1. REPORT SUMMARY

Subject to the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 S48(1) right of Local Authority to exclude public from proceedings of any meeting on the grounds that:

2. DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting

Item No.	Minutes/Report of:	General Subject	Reason For Passing Resolution Section 7 LGOIMA 1987
18	Paul Zaanen – Asset Information Coordinator (Contractor)	Cape Foulwind Intersection Improvement – Legal Road Rationalisation	Section 2(i) enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations);
19	Rachel Townrow – Acting CEO	Request to Transfer Land	Section (2)(i) enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations);
20	Sean Judd – Group Manager Regulatory Services	Legal Proceedings	Section 2(a) protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons Section 2(g) – maintain legal professional privilege