



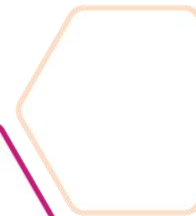
**CENTRAL
HAWKE'S BAY**
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Tamatea – Central Hawke's Bay

Cyclone Gabrielle Recovery and Resilience Plan

First edition, May 2023

Together we thrive! E ora ngātahi ana!



This is the first edition of a recovery plan for the rohe of Tamatea - Central Hawke's Bay that is focussed on the immediate and short-term work we need to do between now and September 2023.

At this early point, we recognise our partners Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea and the Heretaunga – Tamatea Settlement Trust who are also developing their own early recovery planning, providing a Tamatea Mana Motuhake approach. Having held two Tihei Tamatea Kāhui, we continue to work in partnership and expect to weave our recovery strands together as we develop a more detailed longer-term recovery plan for the district, which we will finalise in the second half of this year, working in unity along the way.

Feedback?

We welcome any feedback on this first edition of our recovery plan or feedback on recovery generally. You can do this by emailing us at recovery@chbdc.govt.nz or contacting us on 06 857 8060.

This plan and other supporting information, including where to find help, is available on our website www.chbdc.govt.nz

Together we Thrive!

E ora ngātahi ana!

Proud District

Prosperous District

Connected Citizens

Strong Communities

Smart Growth

Environmentally Responsible

Durable Infrastructure

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Introduction:

A message from your Central Hawke's Bay District Mayor and Councillors

E rere te kahu, ki runga o Tamatea

Titiro ki tai ra, ki te akau o Aramoana

E huri ki te uta, ki te maunga o Ruahine

Whakatopa ake ra, te mania o Ruataniwha.

This waiata, composed by Ata Allen of Takapau in 2002, describes a harrier hawk flying over Tamatea - Central Hawke's Bay, surveying the coastline, mountains, and plains.

This powerful imagery proudly and protectively evokes hau kainga, our home. Our values, our history, and our community are reflected in the vast panoramic sweep of the eye of a kahu as each part of the district is identified in turn.

Our vision for recovery from the disasters of Cyclone Gabrielle – central, regional, and districtwide – must too be mapped out by the communities that know their needs best. Recovery must be based on plans and actions driven at a local level, with the acknowledgement that we cannot do this alone. Regional coordination and support from central government are both part of the wider picture.

Our home has endured astonishing weather extremes over the past few years. Three years ago, Central Hawke's Bay welcomed rain as our record-breaking drought finally broke. Now we're looking back on the wettest year on record capped off with one of New Zealand's worst weather disasters, Cyclone Gabrielle.

Throughout these extremes, our community has remained strong and indomitable. Since Cyclone Gabrielle we've seen individuals and communities swing into rebuilding their homes, farms, and livelihoods. Pōrangahau village, for example, is taking a dedicated whole-community, local-knowledge approach to ensure no one falls through the cracks while they rebuild.

We're seeing resilient, mutual support like this across the district, and because it springs naturally from within our communities rather than in response to external regulation, our Tamatea – Central Hawke's Bay recovery plan will be powerful.

The same community spirit was seen by the Central Hawke's Bay people who took the time to share their concerns, needs and hopes for local recovery. Thank you to everyone who came along to one of our Community Conversations, spoke to a Councillor, or filled out our survey during April.

To our community - We heard your priorities include mitigating flood risk by removing river gravel, improving stopbanks and developing better stormwater networks, assessing early warning and monitoring systems to give you confidence in the places you live and work, planning across all communities - whether urban, rural or coastal - to be better connected to how Civil Defence can support community-led preparedness to emergencies, getting our rural communities and farming businesses mobile and re-connected again by road, and thinking ahead to how and where we build our homes and businesses of the future. You've told us you're concerned about the health and wellbeing of our whānau and friends, that our rural farming backbone is vital to our identity, our economy and our resilience, that we all need to work more closely with the environment, and that we must empower and listen to local voices as we look to recover, reimagine and rebuild.

We have the beginnings of a plan now. We can't do everything so we will need to seek funding support and to make big choices. But we will be back – back to talk to you to help shape and prioritise the next stages of the plan, and how we do them.

Kia kaha Tamatea – Central Hawke's Bay!



Alex Walker
Mayor



What is a recovery plan?

Our recovery plan has been developed to ensure that as a community we successfully recover from the wide and long-lasting effects of Cyclone Gabrielle in a coordinated way.

A recovery plan (from the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2022) focuses on the coordinated efforts and processes to bring about the immediate, medium-term and long-term holistic regeneration of a community following a civil defence emergency such as Cyclone Gabrielle with the following goals:

- Support cultural and physical wellbeing of individuals and communities
- Minimise the escalation of the consequences of the disaster
- Reduce future exposure to hazards and their associated risks and build resilience
- Take opportunities to regenerate and enhance communities in ways that will meet future needs (across the social, economic, natural and built environments).

Across the region, recovery planning is occurring at a regional, districtwide and locality level. Further in this plan we discuss the districtwide plan we have developed to date and the nine locality plans we have developed to date, based on immediate community feedback.

We are working alongside the Regional Recovery Agency who are taking the locality plans we are developing, and those of the other Hawke's Bay councils (Napier, Hastings, Wairoa and Hawke's Bay Regional Council) to develop a Regional Recovery Plan – please see 'Guiding principles' on page 15. You can find

out more about the Recovery Agency, built by regional leaders in response to Cyclone Gabrielle [here](#).

The Hawke's Bay Recovery approach acknowledges that recovering will involve us all together and is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to build Te Matau a Māui Hawke's Bay back better, safer and smarter. Together, Te Matau a Māui Hawke's Bay Councils, Iwi leaders and Government have agreed a framework for co-ordinating a recovery that is locally led, regionally co-ordinated and Government supported.

[The Regional Recovery Framework](#) will work in the following way:

- Local councils, iwi and government agencies will work with their communities to bring together locality plans for recovery.
- The Regional Recovery Agency will lead the strategy work into plans across the six pou/pillars.
- The Regional Recovery Agency will then combine the locality and pou plans into a Regional Recovery Plan for Matariki Governance to approve.
- Local councils and government agencies will be responsible for funding and delivery
- The Regional Recovery Agency will provide coordination, direction and confidence that delivery is happening.

Central Hawke's Bay's leadership has been integral in supporting and developing the regional approach to recovery, to ensure everyone's voice across Te Matau a Māui is heard.

Background

This section of the plan outlines a bit about our patch of paradise, and what we currently know about how we experienced Cyclone Gabrielle. We're still gathering a full picture of what happened in each community across our district.

Central Hawke's Bay District

Central Hawke's Bay District covers an area of 333,450 hectares with an estimated population of 15,600 (CHBDC, 2022). It covers the area from Pukehou in the north to Takapau in the south, and from the western Ruahine Ranges to the eastern coast.

There are two main towns in Central Hawke's Bay – Waipukurau and Waipawa – with a number of smaller townships including Otāne, Takapau, Tikokino, Pōrangahau and Ongaonga; as well as several beach townships including Kairakau, Pouterere, Aramoana, Blackhead and Te Paerahi.

There are nine marae in Tamatea– Central Hawke's Bay that over 20 hapū associate with. Other hapū have historically associated with the lands and district of Tamatea.

While many Māori living in and around Central Hawke's Bay do not directly whakapapa to the rohe, they are regarded, locally, as integral to the Māori identity of Tamatea– Central Hawke's Bay.

State Highway 2 runs through the centre of Central Hawke's Bay leading south to Palmerston North and the Wairarapa and north to Hastings and Napier. The nearest north and south cities to Waipukurau are Hastings, 50 kilometres, and Palmerston North, 108 kilometres. It is 70 kilometres to Napier Port and 75 kilometres to Napier Airport. The railway runs through Central Hawke's Bay with one used station at Waipukurau. This is the main line running from Wellington, via Palmerston North, to Napier.



Cyclone Gabrielle – Our Story

On 13 to 14 February 2023 Cyclone Gabrielle bore down on Tamatea – Central Hawke’s Bay and the wider Hawke’s Bay and East Coast regions. The cyclone brought strong winds of 120km/h, heavy rain (250ml-450ml plus in the ranges) and storm surges on the coast. This led rivers, creeks and drains to rise rapidly and, in some instances, overtop stop banks.

The Central Hawke’s Bay Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) was established on Monday 13 February and a Regional State of Emergency was declared for Hawke’s Bay at 04:31am Tuesday 14 February, with the declaration of a National State of Emergency following at 8.43am.

With river monitoring and warning systems unavailable from the early hours of the morning, lack of power, phone and radio communication across much of the region, and rising rivers, the local coordination response of Central Hawke’s Bay District Council was vital and was supported by local emergency services, lifeline operators and volunteers.

Importantly, the response was well-supported by the elected members of Central Hawke’s Bay District Council who provided a vital network of knowledge and connections right across the district – helping to map out isolated areas, find community champions, and make connections across the district. They did not rest until they knew that to the best of their ability everyone in the district was accounted for in some way.

The event severely impacted our communities, economy, transport network, infrastructure and natural landscape.

Significant flooding was recorded, including:

- Waipawa through the industrial zone, past SH2 and the main trunk line and into the lower sections of the residential township
- The industrial zone of Waipukurau at Harris St and Coughlan Rd, through Blundell Ave, Svenson Rd, Mt Herbert Rd, and Francis Drake St
- Pōrangahau village, including the treasured urupa of our Tipuna at Kaiwhitikitiki, the kaumatua flats and Wharekai at Rongomaraeroa, the home of the emergency services and businesses of Pōrangahau as well as the majority of its homes

- The path of the old riverbed of the Waipawa River as it travels from Tamumu, past Homewood Rd, Tod Rd, Elsthorpe Rd and Te Kura Rd, past the edge of Otane and to the old site of the lake of Roto-o-Tara at Drumpeel Road.

More than 600 homes and businesses were impacted with several hundred people evacuated across the district, either voluntarily or specifically by evacuation order in Waipawa and parts of Waipukurau.

For several hours on 14 February, both bridges on SH2 that connect Waipawa and Waipukurau were under severe pressure from the flooded Waipawa and Tukituki rivers. They were closed to traffic, effectively cutting off the last transport lifeline to the rest of the Hawke’s Bay region. The whole region was isolated and divided into numerous uncontactable parts.



The rural community was fragmented into many pockets of isolation with 110 sections of roads closed, large scale power and cell tower outages making communication almost impossible in many places. River flooding through rural valleys like in Tamumu, Elsthorpe and Mangaorapa, added to huge areas of hill country movement taking out fences, bridges, yards, sheds, feed and crops that destroyed the function of hundreds of farming businesses.

Due to the incredible work of local company Centralines, power outages were limited to a few days at most. However, damage to water treatment facilities saw severe shortages of potable water across the main urban areas of Waipukurau, Waipawa and Otāne for several days, and in the case of Waipawa and Otāne, a boil water notice was in place for more than a month. This had significant health and wellbeing implications, but also severely limited business activity in some circumstances.

The total cost of the damage from the cyclone is not yet fully understood but is estimated to be in the hundreds of millions of dollars.



In the immediate hours and days following the cyclone, the response focus for Tamatea – Central Hawke’s Bay was ensuring welfare needs across all our urban and rural communities were met.

- **Waipawa:** 200 homes were evacuated and a Civil Defence Centre (CDC) at Waipawa Municipal Theatre was established to provide safe accommodation and welfare support through to 27 February. This CDC also operated as a food hub for volunteers, donations and distribution to other parts of the district until further arrangements were in place. A volunteer hub was supported in the weeks following the cyclone, as local volunteers self-coordinated the influx of helpers. Waipawa was also supported by a hub for donated household goods at Ascende Church. Ongoing issues with insurance, welfare, repairs to homes and moral support continue to be provided by a hub at the Waipawa Library.
- **Wakarara:** multiple road, bridge and power failures meant communication and access to this area was impossible in the initial periods of the event. There was only side by side access across the river to rural residents until 21 March when single lane access (15t weight limit) across a temporary bridge enabled residents-only access. Essential supplies were delivered by air initially co-ordinated locally by Central Hawke’s Bay District Council while safe 4WD access routes were established for 33 residents. Support was also provided to the nearby Kereru community, isolated on the border of the Hastings district.
- **Pōrangahau:** response and evacuation in Pōrangahau was led by emergency services. In particular the local sole-charge police officer and the local volunteer Fire and Emergency NZ and St John’s Ambulance crews. A community-led response quickly swung in behind with a community hub setting up in the Rugby Club Rooms as both the marae and the town hall were impacted by flooding. Isolated by road for approximately 24 hours, this community was a priority for council support to restore access, provide immediate food and welfare assistance, and to enable a more formal community structure to take shape. In the early hours and days, the farming local farming community was also vital to the restoration of the Pōrangahau village - despite the fact that their own homes, properties and businesses were also impacted. Trucks, trailers, tractors, shovels and huge amounts of manpower were mobilised very quickly. Leadership from Ngāti Kere Hapū Authority has provided a strong partner for Central Hawke’s Bay District Council to support the continued community-led response.
- **Elsthorpe and Kairakau community:** Cut off by flood waters, major roading damage in several directions, power outages and no cell coverage, this rural community connected as best they could during the height of the response. Once roading connection was made, food and welfare support was supplied

through a food hub at the local school. Ongoing resilience through the winter is still of concern for this community as they await more strengthening work on the Patangata Bridge and repairs on Kahuranaki Rd in Hastings district.

- **Waipukurau:** Early evacuations were supported at a Civil Defence Centre (CDC) at the Centralines Sports Stadium on River Terrace, but additional evacuations, including in the same zone as this hall, saw the CDC move to the CHB College Hall. Ongoing support has been provided via Te Huinga Wai, the Knowledge and Learning Hub in Waipukurau.
- **Rural communities:** A network of local champions was quickly stood up with the help of elected members to ensure that isolated communities could be identified and needs assessed. Air support for food and welfare items was quickly put in place. Animal welfare was also a key concern and accessibility for stock trucks has been a key component to prioritisation of urgent roading repairs. Connections to Rural Support Trust and the Rural Advisory Group have been actively supported by CDCs and communications, including an information pack distributed to all rural households by council. Psychosocial impacts of isolation, damage and financial burdens are significant and continuing.

Damage was extensive across the district and information is still being gathered into a comprehensive picture that covers the four capitals but can be briefly described:

- The significant flooding in some areas of the district led to houses being evacuated and residents being displaced. On the morning and day of



Tuesday, 14 February, 209 people were recorded as being evacuated from their homes and were housed across four welfare centres due to flooding, however this is expected to be much greater. Over 600 house inspections were complete resulting in 525 white stickers, 96 yellow stickers and one red sticker. At the time of finalising this plan, 84 houses remain uninhabitable across our district. While many affected residents have found alternative accommodation with whānau and friends, this situation is unlikely to be sustainable especially as we head into winter.

- The impact on our water and wastewater treatment plants resulted in supply of water (tankers and bottles) and portable toilets across a number of our communities until all boil water notices were lifted on 11 March.
- Recovery from impacts of the cyclone will take time. In addition, there are areas with the potential for issues to re-escalate if a further weather event is to occur:
- Roading: Central Hawke's Bay roads bore the brunt of infrastructure damage with over 110 sections of roads closed in the first days following the event. Damage is spread from coastal to inland areas and from the most northern to southern parts of the district. The damage is varied in type and impacts range from the destruction of bridges and bridge approaches (all in all 69 bridges across the district require repairs), the loss of many large culverts, dozens of major under and over slips, sections of road destroyed by moving water and vast volumes of small slips, slumps, drain blockages, culvert blockages and damage from vegetation and general debris.

The damage across the entire network is significant and comes in addition to major damage from weather-related events in 2022. Repairing this damage and rebuilding a more resilient network will require not just local prioritisation, but prioritisation of resource, funding and support both regionally and nationally.

- Welfare: We continue to see a heightened level of awareness, concern and anxiety when weather warnings are issued. The psychological needs of the community need to be carefully monitored and supported especially as we



head into winter. We also cannot underestimate the long-term personal impacts from this event that we can expect will be taxing on our community for years to come.

- Wastewater: Damage to Waipawa (including Otāne) treatment plant was extensive. Plant operations have resumed with minimal pond and tertiary treatment. Full tertiary treatment system was reinstated on 9 March, however, it remains closely monitored. The Waipukurau treatment plant is fully operational, however had major inundation from the event. The risk however, remains low due to recent pump failure and repair.
- Water supplies: Water supply to Waipawa, Otāne and Waipukurau was heavily impacted due to pump issues from the flooding. The Tikokino borefield sustained major damage and the complete rebuild of the plant continues. There is a risk of further damage if there is another significant weather event.

- Stop banks: Temporary repairs of all affected stop banks are complete, with permanent repairs ongoing. There is a risk of further damage to the repaired stopbanks if we experience another significant weather event (<200mm rainfall). There have been large deposits of metal throughout our waterways and in vast areas alongside normal river channels that could exacerbate the current risks. These deposits add to the areas already under pressure, including alongside the Waipukurau in the Tukituki River, and alongside Waipawa in the Waipawa River, and are exacerbated by the biosecurity strategy in place from Waipawa to Tamumu, which restricts gravel extraction to limit the spread of Chilean Needle Grass.



A snapshot of Community in Action

While there has been devastation and incredibly challenging times with the impact of Cyclone Gabrielle, the overwhelming triumph through the event has been the resilience and strength of our community to respond. It is this resilience and strength that has been critical in how we've responded to date and how we need to work together through recovery for the future.

Some key snapshots of community coming together include:

Civil Defence Centres (CDCs) were established in Waipawa, Waipukurau, Takapau, Tikokino, Otāne and a community-led centre at Pōrangahau with a mix of council and community.

The CDC in Waipawa based at the Waipawa Municipal Theatre welcomed residents from Waipawa who were displaced due to flooding. Residents who could not find alternative accommodation stayed multiple nights until they could return to their own home or temporary accommodation. Mattresses were kindly loaned from Te Aute College and Mataweka Marae, blankets came from the NZ Red Cross and a call-out to community saw blankets arrive at the CDC within 10 minutes. The Ruahine Cadets kindly loaned stretchers and sleeping bags. Numerous donations of food were delivered to the CDC from the community including baking, pre-prepared meals, sandwiches and hot pots. This was on top of the food provided by Council's Civil Defence Welfare team.

As the CDC progressed it became a hub for community, contractors and volunteers to gather for kai, refreshments and a place to be with others, providing a sense of connectedness and community.

Leading the Waipawa CDC was a combination of community, Mataweka Marae, Tapairau Marae and council officers. This was a coordinated effort to ensure the affected community had kai, support and a safe space to be. It was also a key coordination point of contact for the donations that were coming in from the community, which included clothing and household items. During the initial response, the CDC also catered for many household pets and became a key space of connection for those affected where they were able to receive up-to-date information, access WiFi to connect with whānau and friends and a place for agency support to be provided.

The Waipawa CDC remained open for a number of weeks before transitioning to The Hub based at the Waipawa Library.

The CDC in Waipukurau was based at the CHB College, several people were fed and sheltered there, and it was open for people to stay the night if required. New World Waipukurau arrived at the CDC with a supply of food. Takapau, Otāne and Tikokino CDCs were opened on the day of the cyclone to provide a meeting place for community if required.

As mentioned, following the initial response to the cyclone, the Pōrangahau community opened a community led centre (CLC), initially at Pōrangahau Rugby Clubrooms as the Pōrangahau Hall was damaged. This was led by community members to provide a warm safe space, kai and a place to connect. From there the community mobilised and the clubrooms has turned into the Hub at Pōrangahau. Three meals are provided daily, agencies are able to connect with whānau and a small community-led team has been able to gather valuable data and needs assessments that has supported the community to start the process of recovery. The beach community also supported those impacted by the floods by providing accommodation.

Volunteering in Central Hawke's Bay - Volunteer Hub

The Volunteer Hub was community-led and coordinated the overwhelming offers of support to the affected residents. There continues to be a need on a smaller scale.

It was led through a dedicated Volunteering in Central Hawke's Bay Facebook page. Affected residents would use the Facebook page and/or meet onsite at the Hub located in Waipawa to request what support they needed. Volunteers would then coordinate this support.

The Hub provided manaaki, a place for people to go, a platform for people to volunteer, and for residents to meet and support each other. It was amazing to see how quickly this came together and the number of people who volunteered.

The Food Basket and Foodbank responded to the need immediately and were the main conduit for food supplies to the community.

The gathering and distribution of clothing and household items was led by Ascend Church. They assisted with receiving and distributing household items to those affected by the cyclone. Held at their church venue in Waipawa, it was an easily accessible space for donations. Larger household items were managed by other members of the community who had access to storage containers.

The Racecourse Animal and Feed Hub was again community-led. A coordination centre for food for pets, receiving farm products including bailage and resources for farm animals. Assistance was provided for injured animals requiring veterinary services and the collection and delivery of donations.

Central Hawke's Bay Mayoral Relief Fund

Council established the Mayoral Relief Fund to provide financial support to the residents and community groups of the Central Hawke's Bay District who have been affected by Cyclone Gabrielle

The fund has collected donations from the public (in excess of \$350,000) to redistribute to those households in financial need after the cyclone. It funds households that need help with essentials for daily life, transport needs, and household contents; rebuild/recovery costs of building damaged by water of storm damage; activities that support community wellbeing and overall confidence; and essential items not covered by insurance or other funds.

"Standing on Bibby Street watching the well-oiled machine that was the volunteer hub. Folks turn 'can you go to Guy St and move whiteware'...nek minute 'you guys need to move silt' and seeing a six year old turn up with cookies she had just made to feed the volunteers. That is CHB coming together."

"Neighbours supporting and looking after each other."

"I was proud of the fact that when something needs doing, it got done, without the need for red tape or bureaucracy."

"How our community came together, to support us, who lost everything. From helping with the clean-up, providing meals and a place to go to, allowing us to cry and express our grief openly, cuddles and words of care and kindness from people who might not have expressed this before. I will be forever grateful and humbled by the huge support and commitment they have and are still proving for us. A true example of manaaki hapori."

"Love how The Food Basket provided food for cooks to make meals for those in need. I thoroughly enjoyed contributing to this."

"#collectivehug being activated again."



Recovery Vision, Principles and Approach

Our Vision for recovery

The vision for our district's future developed through Project Thrive in early 2017, remains front and centre as we plan recovery for the district.

Our community's vision developed in Project Thrive is:

Central Hawke's Bay is a proud and prosperous district made up of strong communities and connected people who respect and protect our environment and celebrate our beautiful part of New Zealand.

This is supported by seven strategic goals for achieving the vision, with measures that have been developed as part of our development of the Long Term Plan 2021 – 2031 and our Community Wellbeing Strategy 2021 – 2031. You can find out more about Project Thrive [here](#) and more specifically how we describe what success looks like [here](#).

Tamatea – Central Hawke's Bay faces devastation and loss from Cyclone Gabrielle of a magnitude that we have not seen before, with wide reaching impacts across our lives and livelihoods.

Our approach to recovery is grounded in these guiding principles from the Hawke's Bay Recovery Framework.

Our recovery needs to acknowledge the journey and experiences the communities of the district have faced, the impact to our whenua and how we will reimagine our resilient future.

Just like Project Thrive, recovery planning needs to be led and shaped by our communities so everyone can see the part they play throughout the recovery journey.

While we have had initial community conversations to share experiences, opportunities and learnings following the cyclone, further detailed conversations with our communities will be key to developing a long term recovery that is true to the Tamatea way.

Guiding principles



The Hawke's Bay Recovery approach acknowledges that recovering will involve us all together and is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to build Te Matau a Māui Hawke's Bay back better, safer and smarter. Together, councils, iwi leaders and Government have agreed a framework for co-ordinating a recovery that is locally led, regionally co-ordinated and Government supported.

[The Regional Recovery Framework](#) will work in the following way:

- Local councils, iwi and government agencies will work with their communities to bring together locality plans for recovery.
- The Regional Recovery Agency will lead the strategy work into plans across the six pou/pillars.
- The Regional Recovery Agency will then combine the locality and pou plans into a Regional Recovery Plan for Matariki Governance to approve.
- Local councils and government agencies will be responsible for funding and delivery.
- The Regional Recovery Agency will provide coordination, direction and confidence that delivery is happening.
- Central Hawke's Bay's Leadership has been integral in supporting and developing the regional approach to recovery, to ensure everyone's voice across Te Matua a Maui is heard

Our Tamatea partnership approach

As we have in our response, partnership with mana whenua at the early stages of our recovery planning is integral to ensuring that we develop a long-term recovery plan that meets the aspirations and needs of everyone in the Tamatea – Central Hawke’s Bay community, while also respecting the mana motuhake of mana whenua.

An initial Tihei Tamatea Kāhui with Tamatea Whanau Whanui was held on 29 March 2023 to forge a Tamatea Recovery Partnership and to provide a Tamatea perspective embedded within a Tamatea narrative.

Following this Hui, Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea (TToT) have expressed their desire for individual mana motuhake (independence) and have developed their own initial recovery plan to identify priority contributions. The Taiwhenua acknowledge other conversations both within Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated, the Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust and further recognise and acknowledge that our Tamatea whānau whānui have participated in the Community Conversations led by the Central Hawke’s Bay District Council.

The Heretaunga-Tamatea Settlement Trust (HTST) is also working on locality plans for the 23 marae in Heretaunga and Tamatea alongside the two Taiwhenua organisations.

The Ngāti Kere Hapū Authority will also be developing their own locality plan outlining its plans and activities, acknowledging the active role it has played in the Pōrangahau community since the cyclone.

We expect to weave our recovery strands together across Tamatea – Central Hawke’s Bay as we develop a more detailed longer-term recovery plan for the district, which we will finalise in the second half of this year, working in unity along the way.

This approach to recovery planning, speaks to our growing partnership approach that, as Council, community and mana whenua will continue to build our collective capacity and capability to engage and partner into the future in a uniquely Tamatea way.

We collectively recognise it is early days in our partnership journey and we both have considerable work ahead of us. The future is exciting and promising, as we collectively seek to enhance the outcomes for the people of Tamatea – Central Hawke’s Bay.

Pou/Pillars: The components of recovery

This plan has five main pou/pillars, or components of recovery, that we will focus on to ensure that we restore and enhance our community economically, socially, physically and environmentally following Cyclone Gabrielle.



Lifeline infrastructure: Rebuilding and strengthening our roads, three waters and other critical infrastructure

Cyclone Gabrielle has had a significant impact on the physical infrastructure and assets that Central Hawke's Bay relies on for essential services such as water, wastewater, transport, energy and telecommunications. Working together with community, we must make sure the decisions we make now on how we rebuild our assets and restore lifeline services are the right ones so that we are better prepared and more resilient to future weather events.

Goal: To have resilient roading, water and other critical infrastructure that are future proofed to minimise impact on communities.



Economic: Regenerating the economic prosperity of CHB

From businesses in the centre of our main urban centres, to farmers and growers, the tourism industry and employees earning an income from home, the economic activity of our district, region and nation has taken a hit from the cyclone. Some of the harm was done in the immediate aftermath, and some of it will continue for years to come. We must focus on regenerating the economic activity and long-term prosperity of our district, across the range of sectors that contribute to the economic wellbeing of Central Hawke's Bay as we plan our recovery.

Goal: To have resilient businesses that are future proofed to ensure good business continuity and prosperity.



Our Environment: Restoring the natural and rural environment

Cyclone Gabrielle unleashed its full force on our natural environment, flooding productive farmland, redirecting rivers, scarring our landscapes and destroying some of our precious natural taonga. Working in partnership with key agencies, our recovery must lead us to restoring our natural and rural environments, ensuring they are more resilient in the face of further events and the longer-term impacts of a changing climate.

Goal: To protect our whenua and natural habitats.



Built: Repairing our homes and restoring our commercial properties and community facilities

Cyclone Gabrielle has exacerbated the pressures already felt in our district for suitable housing options and continuity of business operations. Having a place to call home leads to a sense of security and a foundation from which we make plans, build and maintain whānau, community networks and more fully participate in society. Having access to water and power leads to security of uninterrupted and profitable business operations, supported by locals and visitors to our district. Working with key partners through the Tamatea Housing Taskforce and our businesses our recovery will provide a consistent and coordinated approach

Goal: To create a sustainable pathway for housing our people of Tamatea – Central Hawke's Bay that puts their wellbeing at the centre. To provide support for development and implementation of continuity and economic recovery plans for our businesses.



Social: Empowering our communities, ensuring welfare and health needs are met

Our recovery must ensure that first and foremost the welfare and health needs of whānau and communities are met. We will achieve this by delivering on a recovery plan in partnership with iwi/hapū, key government agencies, and broader organisations. We will put communities, urban and rural, at the centre so they are empowered and supported to lead the direction of their own recovery and their own initiatives, ensuring our people are in the driver's seat guiding us towards a more resilient, future-proofed and thriving Central Hawke's Bay.

Goal: To empower our communities to THRIVE and ensuring wellbeing needs are met

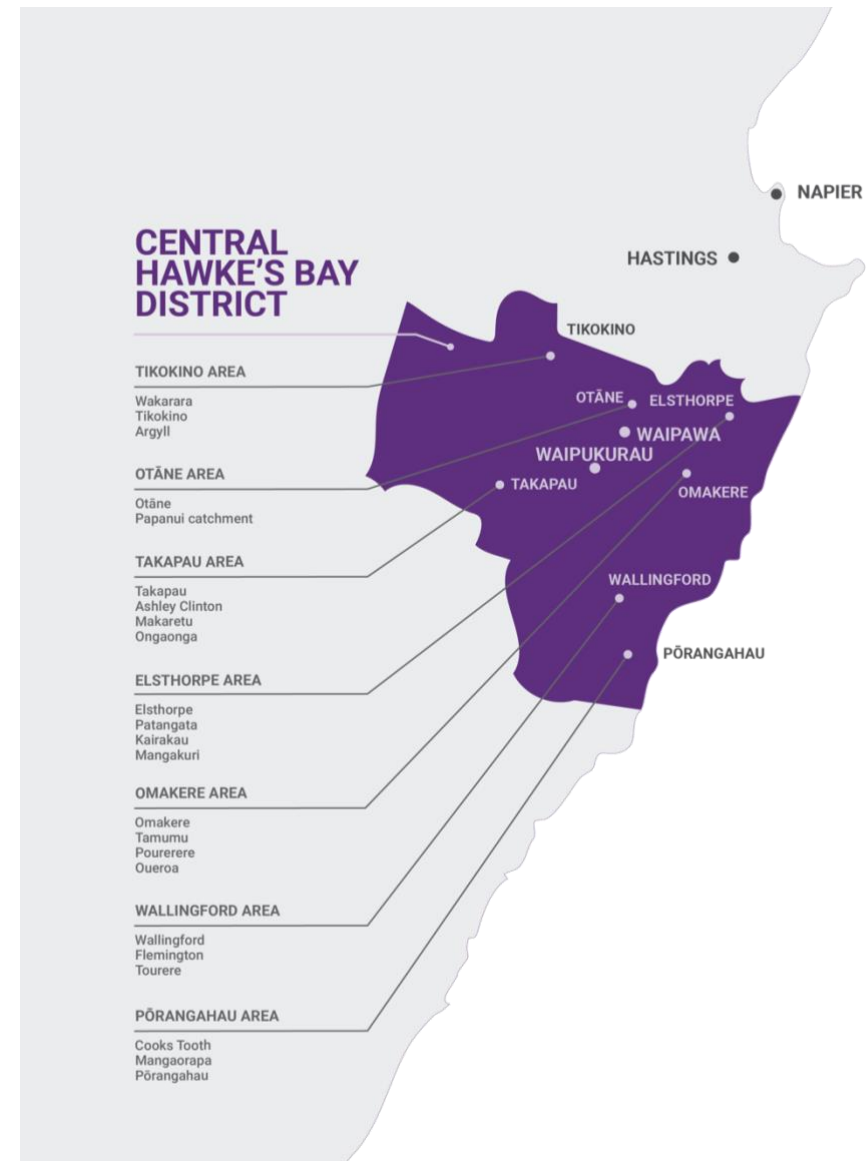
Recovery plan process

This plan provides an initial roadmap for how we will build back as a district stronger and more resilient following Cyclone Gabrielle. It is the first edition and focuses on the immediate needs we have as a district to restore and enhance our social, built, economic and natural environments, and make sure our people are supported over the coming months.

We know that the only way Tamatea – Central Hawke’s Bay will do this is by ensuring a collaborative and coordinated approach to recovery planning that is led by our communities. One that is based on the experiences, issues and ideas from community and the breadth of knowledge we have across our district. Under the Local Government Act, it’s also vital that we enable local decision-making and action to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of our communities now and in the future.

That’s why, after the state of emergency was lifted in mid-March, we started to plan a series of nine ‘Community Conversations’ across the district and start our recovery planning process.

These conversations were held in the nine localities, or communities, marked on the map.



Each meeting involved facilitated discussions with the local community and surrounding areas covering four main questions, which were the focus for our conversation.

1. **What support do you need right now until summer to get through?**
2. **What are the big issues to address in your area long-term?**
3. **What have you been most proud of about the way your community and Council have responded to Cyclone Gabrielle?**
4. **What lessons should the community, Council and our partners take away for the future?**

We were keen to further understand the immediate needs of our community to get through the winter months and also understand the community's longer-term aspirations to ensure we are better prepared and more resilient for the future.

The feedback from these conversations, and the views we gathered through our online survey, phone conversations, emails, Facebook feedback and discussions with Councillors and the Council team have helped to shape this plan.

Alongside the community conversations we also made available an online survey for community to provide written feedback. At the time of writing, we had received 176 surveys from communities across our district.

Community communication and engagement process

Ongoing dialogue with our communities sits at the heart of our recovery planning and we welcome feedback at any time. We are committed to ensuring our nine localities are well informed through the recovery plan process and into recovery delivery.

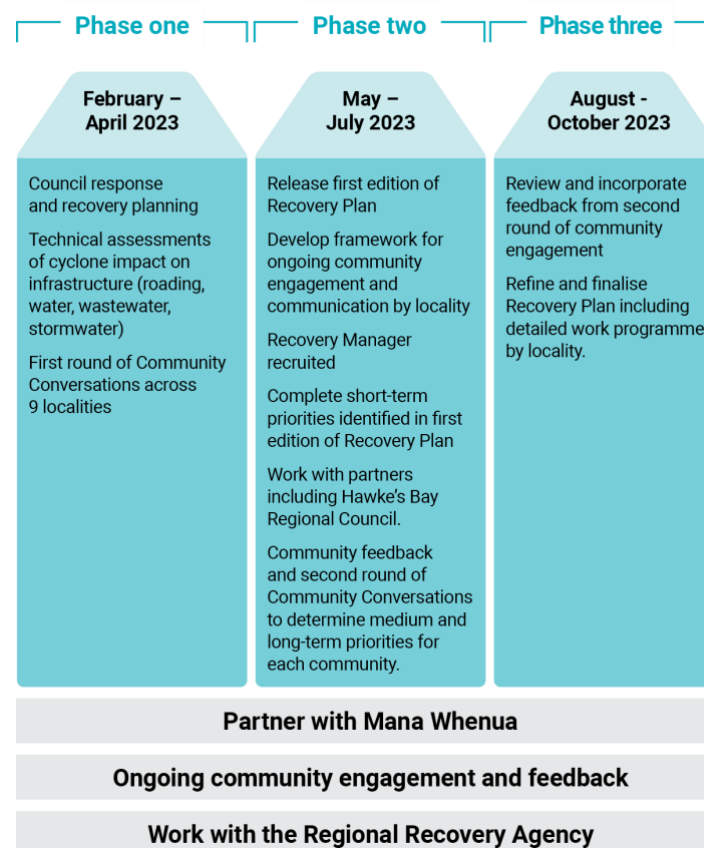
Once the first edition of the recovery plan is released, we will start planning for the second round of community conversations. We will develop a framework for these second conversations and ongoing engagement across nine localities with each community. It's important to us that a clear communication plan and engagement process is in place for Tamatea – Central Hawke's Bay to support every member and business owner in our district being able to fully engage and participate through the recovery process, especially our elderly and isolated communities.

The detailed recovery work programme by locality will also include timing for when and how updates on progress against recovery priorities will be communicated.

Timeline

Our recovery timeline will be developed through further community conversations, agreement on priorities and discussions with our partners that will help us deliver the recovery actions. This includes Hawke's Bay Regional Council, Centralines, Stantec, Waka Kotahi and others. Some actions will have a fixed point in time, others will be ongoing for years to come.

There are actions we can complete now and over the next few months through to Labour Weekend. These immediate priorities can be found from page 28 of this plan.



Key priorities and issues to date

The Community have been incredibly generous with their time and willingness to share their experiences, learnings and wisdom following Cyclone Gabrielle to see Tamatea – Central Hawke's Bay recover from the challenges ahead.

The key six priorities and issues that have been identified to date are:

1. Performance and management of our river systems
2. Land transport and drainage management
3. Urban stormwater management
4. Sustaining community wellbeing
5. Building community resilience
6. Climate change resilience.

These six priorities and issues are described as the key and most pressing priorities and issues for the district at this time. We can expect these to be further refined as we continue to work with community.

1. Performance and management of our river systems

While Cyclone Gabrielle has been described as one of the worst storms in New Zealand's history, overwhelmingly the basic performance and management of the districts river management systems has been a major focus. Key priorities and issues have included:

- **Gravel extraction**
This has been the most topical matter across communities. While gravel extraction has occurred in key areas of the river network, it is the communities view that substantially the levels of extraction have been insufficient, which has subsequently eroded the level of service and performance of the districts stopbank network.

A plan to prioritise the urgent removal of gravel from the rivers is sought.
- **Prioritising Chilean Needle Grass over human safety**
The decision to prioritise biosecurity relating to the impacts of Chilean Needle Grass, which has prevented gravel extraction, particularly through the

Waipawa River and downstream through the Tukituki over human safety and property has been seriously questioned by community.

Community intelligence has suggested that even with monitoring, extraction from affected areas over decades has not seen spread of Chilean Needle Grass when extracted correctly.

- **Stopbank levels of service**
Subsequently because of a lack of gravel extraction, both across the river network and as a result of Chilean Needle Grass specifically on the Tukituki and Waipawa Rivers, the community have a clear view that the overall performance of the stopbank levels of service have been compromised.

Community, especially those residents that pay a higher rate for the protection of the stopbank in Waipawa, have a clear view that the level of service they are rated for has not been provided due to the lack of gravel extraction.

- **Management and protection of stopbanks**
Overall, communities views are that insufficient work has been done to manage the performance of the stopbank system and to protect critical stopbank infrastructure. This includes prioritising Chilean Needle Grass as a biosecurity risk, and subsequently a lack of gravel extraction. Insufficient priority has also been given to protecting stopbanks from adverse activities like motorbike and 4WD use, that weakened areas of the stopbanks that failed.
- **Lack of river monitoring and warnings**
While the river telemetry communications were down during the event, the need for wider river management monitoring and warnings has been a key issue. Opportunities to extend the river monitoring network with further stations, particularly in Wallingford/Pōrangahau has been identified, supported with cameras in key areas.

Some communities have identified a text alert system no longer operates, which used to send warnings when key rivers or tributaries used to rise, in order to allow them to move stock.
- **Performance of the Upper Makara Stream Control Scheme (Elsthorpe)**
Oversight of and the effective performance of the Upper Makara Stream Control Scheme (including its detention dams), which is a targeted rate, has been questioned. Local intelligence has identified significant issues with the dams that have led to increased and heightened flooding risk from the dam system in recent years, with the performance of the dams critically reduced.

2. Land transport and drainage management

Consistent across the district has been concern about the proactive management of the districts land transport network and road drainage systems. Key priorities and issues have included:

- **Lack of proactive maintenance**

Particular frustration has been shared on the lack of proactive maintenance across the districts roading network. This includes:

- Mechanical clearance of roadside drains
- Sweeping of kerbs and clearing of formed channel
- Clearance of blocked of culverts
- Replacement of damaged and compromised culverts.

There have been multiple examples where further damage has been caused to roads, where proactive maintenance could have lessened or even prevented the damage.

- **Resilience of networks through winter**

While considerable discussion was held on the damage from the Cyclone Gabrielle, community attention quickly turned to ensure the resilience of the remaining network through the winter ahead.

The need for heightened proactive maintenance of routes, particularly those that are providing critical connection to isolated communities because of other network failures must be an urgent priority.

- **Prioritisation of critical routes**

The need to prioritise and consider investment in key transport routes was identified across the district, particularly in the eastern areas of the district where there are significant geographic areas that have the potential for isolation due to the failure of key roading infrastructure. This was particularly highlighted with the closure of the Patangata and Tamumu Bridges over the Tukituki River.

This prioritisation consideration included the need to consider improving the long-term resilience of key networks, to ensure appropriate primary and secondary access could continue for these communities.

- **Whole of road corridor management**

The need to consider the entire road corridor in the management of roads has been a recurring issue, particularly in rural areas. This includes the need to consider surrounding activities and land type more holistically, and how best to manage the impacts on the land transport network.

Examples given included how to effectively manage roadside drainage, when there is no maintenance of private drains for roadside drains to flow into. Other examples included considering how land management practices, particularly for land susceptible to slipping on key critical routes could be supported, such as the subsidisation of pole planting.

- **Confidence and accountability in service delivery**

Community raised considerable concern about their confidence and ultimately who was accountable for the quality of and assurance that work was being done in a timely and efficient way. Examples included multiple reporting of blocked culverts over many years that subsequently failed in the cyclone and multiple inspections of potholes, when a small amount of mix would have fixed the pothole at the time.

Community expect and need a heightened level of confidence and accountability in the Land Transport network, particularly when resilience on other sections of the Land Transport network are low.

3. Urban stormwater management

Across our urban communities the pressing need to manage stormwater networks more effectively and proactively has been heard loud and clearly. This extends across the entire mix of urban stormwater – from regional council stormwater to district council as well as private stormwater management across properties. The key areas have included:

- **Where responsibility falls**

With responsibility for clearing and keeping stormwater drains open and flowing falling to many respective parties, there is not clarity on who is responsible for what and where their obligations fall. This is particularly complex in areas such as Waipawa, where there are multiple parties involved and also some improvements made by owners into stormwater drains that have exacerbated or made other's situations worse.

- **Proactive maintenance**

Overall, there has been a clear message that the level of proactive management of Council's urban stormwater drains has been insufficient. This includes mechanical removal of vegetation and keeping culverts open

and clean. There is clear community expectation of a marked improvement and a co-ordinated plan for stormwater into the future.

- **Impacts of development**

The role of new subdivision of stormwater management was a particular concern, especially for communities in Otāne, Waipawa and Waipukurau that had stormwater issues before development occurred.

In some instances, private development has closed in drains or recontoured land that otherwise had an effect moving or directing water away from some properties.

- **Whole-of-catchment review**

Community across the urban networks could identify key blockages, areas of focus and matters that needed attention across all of our networks. A key risk outlined in the impacts of development above is where issues are addressed in isolation to the remainder of the stormwater network.

What has been rapidly identified is the need to use local community intelligence and knowledge to map the key issues and concerns – many of which are long standing. Following this is the need to develop a holistic and comprehensive whole of catchment review of stormwater from regional, district and private stormwater systems and how they interact and perform overall.

4. Sustaining community wellbeing

The need for sustained community wellbeing support has been identified and clearly heard across the district. While the initial response may be over, the long-term effects on peoples' personal and mental wellbeing and the journey of recovery ahead of us is significant.

- **Navigational support**

In the immediacy of the response, significant support from multiple agencies was available. A 'do what it takes' approach saw support from government and community all come to the fore.

There is a growing acknowledgement and understanding across the district that in the immediacy of the response many people heavily effected declined support, simply overwhelmed or unable to face their own personal situations. Some of the most complex need is now emerging at a time when the initial response structures and funding for those that need it most are no longer available. Support to navigate through these complex matters is required. This is often one-to-one and highly personal.

- **Community wellbeing**

While there are examples of complex needs from the cyclone, the overall impact on community wellbeing should not be underestimated.

From additional pressures on workforces already under pressure, additional costs pressures with general affordability challenges before the cyclone, the need to remain 'live' to the pressures that community are experiencing has been clearly heard.

While remaining live to community wellbeing need, every organisation will need to ensure that their offerings and services reflect a community where its wellbeing is also under pressure. This extends to ensuring that community can see value in the services being delivered and reassurance that their investment either through rates or taxes is being treated with accountability.

- **Supporting our rural sector**

While the impacts of the cyclone have been mixed across the rural community, for those most effected, the impacts will be generational and will have significant impacts on operations long-term.

Ongoing support is expected to be needed through the winter and potentially into the summer with the potential for uncertain climatic conditions ahead. Overall, this will mean that organisations and agencies stay live to the most pressing needs of rural communities and appropriately ensure their needs remain a long-term focus also.

- **Continued support for isolated and impacted communities**

Support for communities that have a reduced level of resilience through this period needs to remain a priority. While this includes key communities such as Wakarara, that have limited access until long term repairs are made and the risk of re-isolation through winter, focus needs to remain on other areas that continue to have vulnerabilities.

This includes areas such as Elsthorpe/Kairakau where the Patangata bridge weight restriction remains a key vulnerability and impact on day to day personal and farming operations for residents. Keeping these key issues live for these communities will need to remain a priority, particularly through the winter ahead.

- **Continued leadership in housing**

With some 87 houses still uninhabitable and many more still requiring major work across the district, the need to provide support to community across

the spectrum of housing has been identified. This includes supporting existing initiatives, such as the community initiative in Pōrangahau through to wider support navigating the insurance process.

The overall impact that this activity has had, and subsequently the support required by community cannot be underestimated. As outlined in the navigational support heading earlier, this will require specific and careful leadership navigating community through challenging and complex times.

5. Building community resilience

With the need for community to have increased resilience through times of isolation, such as that experienced through Cyclone Gabrielle, priorities and issues that support and build community resilience across the district identified include:

- **Establishing Community Support Hubs – ‘Old School Civil Defence’**

In some communities, while they may have had a local facility identified they did not have the supplies or equipment ready to respond to the event. This included basics like power, internet and minor food supplies, through to process opportunities such as registration forms in the event families were evacuated. To this end, they expressed the need to get back to ‘old school Civil Defence’ where community champions, supported by community and appropriate infrastructure were ready for any event and had a plan.

Communities have expressed the need to reinvigorate and sustain developed community support hubs, ensuring that they are equipped with generators, Starlink – internet connectivity and minor supply items.

This was further supported with appropriate training in Co-ordinated Incident Management (CIMS) training for emergencies, providing strength and connection in community resilience, supported by community resilience or response plans or similar relative to each community. In places such as Waipawa and Pōrangahau, the specific need to focus on flood evacuation plans was also a priority.

- **Civil Defence radio network**

Many communities spoke of the need to ensure an appropriate local Civil Defence radio network exists across the rural network – particularly in isolated communities. A number of radios were not able to be identified following a required upgrade, when Rural Fire was shifted to Fire and Emergency New Zealand.

This network is an important communication lifeline, particularly in the event of another weather or other natural disaster on the scale of Cyclone Gabrielle.

- **Telecommunications resilience**

Every community spoke of the need for cellphone resilience to be boosted, including heightened battery back-up. Many communities reported a loss in overall cellphone tower performance since Cyclone Gabrielle that had not been restored also.

6. Climate change resilience

Across the District there has been an expectation that community is not just rebuilding, but building back with greater resilience and planning ahead for future climate change implications. Key priorities and issues include:

- **Improving the performance of stopbanks**

While stopbanks are being repaired back to their original level of service, community have a clear expectation that there will be opportunities to discuss the level of service they currently receive, and how this will be improved to take account of Cyclone Gabrielle and to prepare for future significant events because of climate change.

- **Immediate resilience needs**

In some communities, such as Pōrangahau, the need to take immediate action to support climate change resilience has been identified. This includes what the options are to lift house floor levels and what new river engineering solutions could be identified to support the impacts of flooding the community experiences.

- **Subdivision and planning rules**

Community are seeking reassurance that regional and local councils are responsibly reviewing current subdivision and planning rules, to ensure homes are built in areas that are suitable for the future, and sufficient steps are being taken now to protect homes and people for the future.

There is an expectation that this is also taking a long-term approach considering the future increases in rainfall and other associated climate change impacts.

Responding to the priorities and issues

Having identified the key priorities and issues from across the district, the following locality plans have been developed from feedback across each of our nine localities.

The priorities for each locality are described as immediate (0–6 months), short term (6–12 months), medium term (12–2 years) and long term (2–10 years).

They have also been described in terms of indicative cost. These wide bands of cost recognise the early scoping phase that the locality planning is at. The bands are:

\$	\$0 - \$1 million
\$\$	\$1 – \$3 million
\$\$\$	\$3 million +

There are some immediate actions captured from communities. These have included issues such as slumps, blown over signs or specific drains that need clearing. These do not specifically feature in the plan and have been loaded for action in our request for service management system.

Key issues by locality and district-wide locality plan

Across the district there were key issues that were consistent across the entire district, while in some communities issues were specific to the needs of that community.


Some actions in these tables will be led by our partner agencies for example: HBRC. Details and timeframes for these actions will be confirmed over the course of the next few months in time in advance of the second edition of our Recovery Plan.


Locality	Key Issues
Elsthorpe, Kairakau and Mangakuri	Roads Stormwater Flood protection systems Preparedness for future emergency events
Omakere and Pourerere	Roads Stormwater Communication networks Maintenance of riverbeds and river paths Farming and business continuity plans
Otāne and Papanui	Roads Stormwater Flood protection systems Communication networks Preparedness for future emergency events
Pōrangahau	Roads Stormwater Flood protection systems Communication networks Preparedness for future emergency events
Takapau, Ashley Clinton and Ongaonga	Roads Stormwater Flood Protection systems Communication networks Preparedness for future emergency events
Tikokino, Wakarara and Argyll	Roads Stormwater Communication networks Preparedness for future emergency events
Waipawa	Stormwater Flood protection systems


Locality	Key Issues
	Preparedness for future emergency events
Waipukurau	Stormwater Economic impacts Flood Protection systems Preparedness for future emergency events
Wallingford and Flemington	Roads Wanstead swamp Flood protection systems Stormwater Preparedness for future emergency events



Tamatea – Central Hawke’s Bay District-wide locality plan

Many of the issues and opportunities discussed at our Community Conversations were key themes raised across the district. These have been captured in the following table.

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now – 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (two years to ten years)			
 Lifeline Infrastructure- roading, water	1.1	Create a more resilient transport network	1.1.1	Prioritise and ensure critical networks routes remain open through proactive planning and maintenance, including higher levels of service if required.	\$				CHBDC	Community groups Business Waka Kotahi	Map of short-term network
			1.1.2	Assess current network and identify resilient routes and build more resilient networks		\$			CHBDC	Community groups Business Waka Kotahi	Plan for current resilient routes
			1.1.3	Undertake longer-term network planning – to achieve more resilient routes and infrastructure			\$		CHBDC	Community groups Business Waka Kotahi	Plan for longer-term resilient network completed
			1.1.4	Deliver longer-term network plan				\$\$\$	CHBDC	Community groups Business Waka Kotahi	Long-term resilient network implemented

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now – 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (two years to ten years)			
	1.2	Increase the resilience of our stormwater network	1.2.1	Create and implement a proactive maintenance schedule for Council stormwater drains. Include our local communities in this to draw from the extensive and detailed local knowledge.	\$	\$	\$\$	\$\$\$	CHBDC	HBRC Community groups	Blockages will contribute less to flooding
	1.3	Increase the resilience of our water and wastewater networks	1.3.1	Assessing current work programmes to upgrade water and wastewater networks to identify opportunities to future proof infrastructure		\$	\$\$	\$\$\$	CHBDC	Community groups	Minimise disruption to system operations
	1.4	Increase resilience of our communication networks	1.4.1	Establish satellite internet service connection, like Starlink, at key locations like our community halls and schools across the district		\$\$			CHBDC	Network providers Community groups CDEM Businesses	Our remote and coastal communities will have a series of secure communication links, particularly in an emergency event
Economic 	2.1	Inform our rural and urban business communities of all the support options available and how they can be accessed	2.1.1	Create an information hub for our different business sectors across the district	\$				CHBDC	Community groups MBIE MPI RAG MSD Businesses	Businesses have access to this information

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now – 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (two years to ten years)			
	2.2	Support development and implementation of business continuity and economic recovery plans for our businesses	2.2.1	Engage with our business owners to develop an approach to this work	\$	\$	\$\$		CHBDC	MBIE Chamber of Commerce REDA Businesses and community groups	Businesses have clear approach to undertake business continuity planning supported by Council
 Environment	3.1	Maintain our riverbeds, stopbanks and river paths	3.1.1	Create and implement a proactive maintenance schedule, includes gravel and willow removal from waterways. Include our local communities in this to draw from the extensive and detailed local knowledge.	\$	\$	\$\$	\$\$\$	HBRC	CHBDC Community groups	Community has visibility of the proactive maintenance schedule
	3.2	Review land use management practices	3.2.1	Assess the level of impact/contribution of different land-use management practices (e.g., fencing and planting of riparian margins, forestry etc) to flooding and damage on infrastructure			\$\$		HBRC	CHBDC MPI MfE Community groups	Land use management practices reflect key learnings

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now – 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (two years to ten years)			
 Built	4.1	Future proof our homes and businesses	4.1.1	Review where we build, taking into account amongst other things climate change and flooding data. Develop a housing plan across our localities to address housing issues across the District	\$	\$	\$\$		CHBDC	Community groups Businesses Tamatea Housing Taskforce	A housing plan for Central Hawke's Bay is in place this year
	5.1	Be better prepared for any future events by building our community capacity	5.1.1	Create and implement a series of community plans that set out how we can stay connected and safe and be better prepared for events <i>e.g., communications, education, information, processes, roles and responsibilities</i>	\$	\$	\$		CHBDC	Community groups CDEM FENZ Police	Communities have a clear plan and understanding of their community led Civil Defence processes, roles and responsibilities.
 Social			5.1.2	Create a support package for those directly affected by the cyclone that includes updates on all funding support available, rates relief and extending free dumping to those still clearing cyclone damage, silt removal processes	\$	\$	\$		CHBDC	Community groups Businesses Central Government funders (MPI, MBIE, MSD) Chamber of Commerce REDA RAG Insurance Companies	Communities are kept informed over the long term of all funding relief and ongoing support available.

Elsthorpe, Kairakau, Mangakuri

Elsthorpe is an inland farming district whose history is linked to the establishment of various large sheep stations in the mid-late 1800s – one of these was named after Elsthorpe in Lincolnshire, England. The district is centred around the intersection of Elsthorpe and Kenderdine Roads, largely encompassing a church (St Stephens – built in 1909), a community hall (built in 1907), the local rural fire station and a scattering of houses. The local school (Elsthorpe School – opened in 1898) is nearby on Kenderdine Road. This part of the district is boundaried by the Tukituki River to the west at Patangata, the coast at Kairakau and Mangakuri to the east, Kahuranaki to the North and Te Uri to the south.

Mana whenua of this rohe are hapū affiliated to Kairakau Marae and include significant land-holdings of the Kairakau Lands Trust.

Primary economic activities of the Elsthorpe area are associated with sheep and beef farming, supported by forestry and other diversified farming sectors such as deer and arable cropping.

Key social and economic links are to the townships of Waipawa, Patangata and Otāne, across the Tukituki River via the Patangata Bridge. Additionally, schooling and some industry/employment is connected by Kahuranaki Rd through the Hastings District to Havelock North. Alternate roading links to Central Hawke's Bay townships are via Kairakau, Mangakuri and Clareinch Roads returning to Omakere and ultimately to Waipawa and/or Waipukurau.

The Elsthorpe landscape is dominated by steep hill country and the distinctive Silver Range, with highly productive basins interspersed. Eastern part of the area is in the Southern Zone Catchment, fed by the Te Apiti and Mangakuri Rivers. The western part of the district feeds to the Tukituki River from the Mangarara and Makara sub catchments and includes the important Horseshoe Lake. Elsthorpe and Kairakau are also home to several DOC reserves, QEII covenants and native bush fragments that are important contributors to protecting the dwindling indigenous biodiversity in the district.

Kairakau Beach settlement is easily recognisable by the imposing limestone cliffs backdrop that provide a distinct 'sense of place'. It also features the only seawall protection along the Central Hawke's Bay coastline. Residential development is clustered between the base of the cliffs, the foreshore and the Mangakuri River estuary. **Mangakuri** is a smaller, close-knit settlement, which was established from beachfront land that was part of the original Mangakuri Station many years ago.

Kairakau Marae Pepeha

Ko Pōnui raua ko Tukituki ngā awa
Ko Te Apiti te maunga
Ko Ngāi Te Oatua, Ngāi Tamaterā, Ngāti Hikatoa ngā hapū
Ko Tumāpuhia te tangata
Ko Kairākau te whenua tapu
E tū Kairākau!

A snapshot of what the communities said:

"Infrastructure to return to normal asap – roads, bridges, school transport and access."

"Ensure good lines of communication."

"Re-do phone tree lists."

'Set up community local civil defence groups to empower community to look after itself.'

"Road flooding prevention, improving the water flow through rivers to prevent road closures on Elsthorpe Road."

"Drainage, stop banks and plantings."

"Urgently open Patangata Bridge."

"Chilean Needle Grass under extracted river - pressure on bridge"

"Rebuilding and development so that natural disasters have less of an impact on our lives."

"There were a lot of good people out here in Elsthorpe getting stuck in and looking after each other. Those who strong looked after those who were struggling. Those who had plenty shared with those who had little. This is the way of our community!"




Key impacts

At the height of Cyclone Gabrielle the Elsthorpe, Kairakau and Mangakuri areas were significantly impacted by the damage caused on our roading network. The key impacts experienced by Elsthorpe, Kairakau and Mangakuri were:



- A number of key roads on the network were damaged or flooded so accessibility to the main townships of Waipawa and Waipukurau were cut off
- Power outages in the district, in particular there were four customers that were without power for a period of 37 days.
- Patangata Bridge closed due to significant damage caused by Cyclone Gabrielle and only other alternate routes limited to 4WD only. Patangata Bridge is currently allowing light vehicles only due to significant damaged.
- Telecommunications were down for the first two days and no other alternatives for connecting in with others.
- Significant damage caused to land users, particularly in the farming and agricultural industry.



On Tuesday 4 April a Community Conversation was held with Elsthorpe, Kairakau and Mangakuri communities. Approximately 32 residents attended.

Key issues discussed related to impact of Cyclone Gabrielle on roads, stormwater, flood protection systems, preparedness for future emergency events. Key issues raised have been collated into themes and actions in the table below. The prioritisation of these actions will be done in partnership at future community conversations to be arranged. From the key issues raised an immediate action that could be progressed is: install barriers on Elsthorpe Road to inform of flooding and establish protocols for their operation.

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead Responsibility	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now t- 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
 Lifeline Infrastructure	1.1	Restore heavy vehicle access to Patangata Bridge as soon as possible	1.1.1	Complete remedial work to strengthen Patangata Bridge		\$\$			CHBDC	Contractors Waka Kotahi Community groups Businesses	Heavy vehicle access restored.
	1.2	Ensure resilience of Patangata Bridge for the future	1.2.1	Investigate options for long-term replacement of Patangata Bridge			\$\$\$		CHBDC	Contractors Waka Kotahi Community groups Businesses	Feasibility study is completed.
	1.3	Create a more resilient transport network	1.3.1	Further engagement with community on prioritisation of road repair/strengthening programme (including bridges and rural roads)		\$			CHBDC	Contractors Waka Kotahi Community groups Businesses	Agreed work programme supported by community.
			1.3.2	Further engagement with community to assess current network and identify resilient routes		\$			CHBDC	Contractors Waka Kotahi Community groups Businesses	Preferred mitigations for future events supported by community

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead Responsibility	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now t- 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
				e.g., Kahuranaki Rd, Mangakuri/Clareinch Rd etc							
			1.3.3	Implement long-term roading plan				\$\$\$	CHBDC	Contractors Waka Kotahi Community groups Businesses	Long term resilient network implemented
			1.3.4	Install barriers on Elsthorpe Road to indicate flooding and establish protocols for their operation	\$				CHBDC	Community groups	In the event of further flooding mitigation is in place to secure road from traffic entry
	1.4	Maintain our stormwater network	1.4.1	Further engagement with community on proactive maintenance schedule (includes culvert clearance)		\$			CHBDC	Community groups Businesses	Work programme in place within 12 months.
			1.4.2	Implementation of stormwater maintenance schedule			\$\$	\$\$\$	CHBDC	Community groups Businesses	Long-term maintenance programme implemented
			1.4.3	Further engagement with community and HBRC on ownership of, and responsibility for maintenance of stormwater drains		\$			CHBDC	Community groups HBRC	Common understanding of roles and responsibilities regarding stormwater drains

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead Responsibility	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now t- 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
	1.4	Increase resilience of our communication networks	1.4.4	Further engagement with community to identify options for improved internet and telecommunications services and implementation	\$	\$	\$		CHBDC	Community Businesses FENZ Telecommunication Providers	Elsthorpe/Kairakau have stable and reliable communication links, in particular in the event of an emergency
 Economic	2.1	Support local business to ensure their business continuity plans cover future events	2.1.1	Engage with local business on business continuity planning to identify mitigations for reduced roading access		\$			CHBDC	RAG MPI Community groups Businesses MBIE REDA Chamber of Commerce	Rural businesses have business continuity plans that have mitigations in place that use the information and insights gained from the latest event
	3.1	Ensure the Upper Makara Stream Catchment Control Scheme is fully functioning	3.1.1	HBRC to identify any required changes to management techniques of the scheme e.g., <i>desilting of the dams, alert system to notify overflow risks etc</i>					HBRC	CHBDC Community groups	The scheme is fully functioning and flooding in the catchment is reduced/less frequent
 Environment	3.2	Maintain our riverbeds and river paths	3.2.1	HBRC to identify requirements for a proactive maintenance programme (includes gravel, silt and vegetation removal from waterways)					HBRC	CHBDC Community groups	Provision is made in HBRC work programme to undertake development of proactive maintenance programme and schedule

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead Responsibility	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now t- 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
				Create and implement a proactive maintenance programme and schedule					HBRC	CHBDC Community groups	Proactive maintenance programme and schedule to be developed and supported by community
 Built	4.1	Future proof our homes and businesses	4.1.1	Review where we build taking into account, amongst other things, climate change and flooding data			\$\$		CHBDC	Community groups Businesses Tamatea Housing Taskforce	District Plan takes into account any changes to environmental risks
 Social	5.1	Be better prepared for any future events by building our community capacity	5.1.1	Create and implement a community plan that sets out how we can stay connected and safe and be better prepared for events <i>e.g., communications, education, information, processes, roles and responsibilities</i>	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups Businesses CDEM FENZ Police	People are better prepared for an event. Know how to access information and provide support to the community
	5.2	Elsthorpe can promptly set-up a well-equipped civil defence centre should the need arise	5.2.1	Equip the community with a well-resourced civil defence centre/storage facility in the case of an emergency			\$\$		Community group	NEMA FENZ Police Red Cross CHBDC	The community has access to basic civil defence equipment if the need arises.

Omakere and Pourerere

Omakere is a farming settlement in the Central Hawke's Bay District, east of Waipawa. A primary school and community hall are at the centre of the community, with a small group of houses close by. The area is closely neighboured by the Oueroa community who lost their school approximately 10 years ago but has strong links to Omakere.

This part of the district is boundaried by the Tukituki River and Two-Peaks range to the west, Pourērere, Aramoana and Blackhead beaches to the east, Hautope and Rangitapu to the north, and Ben Nevis hill range to the south.

Mana whenua of this rohe are hapū affiliated to Pourerere Marae and connect to the rohe of Ngāti Kere Hapū from Pōrangahau via Aramoana and Blackhead, including the Te Angiangi Marine Reserve.

Primary economic activities of the Omakere area are associated with sheep and beef farming, supported by forestry and other diversified farming sectors such as deer and arable cropping.

Key social and economic links are across the Tukituki River via the Tamumu Bridge to Waipawa, and via Long Range and Farm Roads to Waipukurau. This includes important school bus links. Alternate roading links to the north are possible via Clareinch, Mangakuri, Elsthorpe and Kahuranaki Roads but it is a long and circuitous route.

The Omakere landscape is dominated by medium hill country and the distinctive Omakere and Rangitapu hills and Two-Peaks range, with highly productive basins interspersed. Eastern part of the area is in the Southern Zone Coastal Catchment. The majority of the district to the west feeds to the Tukituki River from the Mangamahaki sub catchment.

Pourērere Beach. This settlement is comprised of two distinct parts, the northern area located where Pourerere Road first meets the beach; and the historic bach settlement area further along the coast to the south. Development is small scale, particularly in the southern area, comprising single baches and dwellings on individual sites. A camping ground is also located centrally within the southern area.

Pourerere Marae Pepeha

Ko Te Atua, ko Pukerangi, o Rangitapu ngā maunga tapu
Ko Pourērere to moana Ko Wharepūkākāhu,
ko Ouēpoto ngā awa
Ko Ngāi Te Ōatua te hapū
Ko Tumāpuhia te tangata
Tihei Mauri Ora!

A snapshot of what the communities said:

"Fix roads, slips and dropouts proactively."

"Clearer info on roading priorities for the area."

"Alternative plans to get stock out."

"Maintenance on Pourerere Road where culverts are. CULVERTS are

a priority but use local intel."

"Cellphone coverage and starlink at schools and halls. Diesel generators at schools and halls."

"Chilean Needle Grass management."

"Recognition of local farmers able and prepared to help."

"Fix rural fire/radio connectivity. Old School CD."




Key impacts


At the height of Cyclone Gabrielle, Omakere and Porerere were significantly impacted by the damage caused on our roading network. The key impacts experienced by Elsthorpe, Kairakau and Mangakuri were:


- Isolation from main townships of Waipukurau and Waipawa due to roading access issues
- Porerere Road (a priority route) was completely closed due to damage and flooding
- Telecommunications were down for the first two days
- Elsthorpe School closed from afternoon of the 13 February until Monday 20 February
- Significant damage caused to land users, particularly in the farming and agricultural industry.


On Tuesday 11 April a Community Conversation was held with Omakere and Porerere communities. Approximately 20 residents attended. Key issues discussed related to impact of Cyclone Gabrielle on roads, stormwater, communication networks, maintenance of riverbeds and river paths and farming/business continuity plans. Key issues raised have been collated themes and actions in the table below. The prioritisation of these actions will be done in partnership at future community conversations to be arranged. From the key issues raised an immediate action that could be progressed is: Investigate drainage issues around Omakere Town Hall and identify solutions.

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now t- 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
 Lifeline Infrastructure- roading, water	1.1	Create a more resilient transport network	1.1.1	Further engagement with community on road repair programme (including bridges and prioritisation)	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups Businesses Waka Kotahi	Agreed work programme supported by community
			1.1.2	Further engagement with community to assess current network and identify resilient or alternate routes <i>e.g. Clareinch Road, Farm Road</i>		\$			CHBDC	Community groups Businesses Waka Kotahi	Preferred mitigations for future events supported by community
			1.1.3	Implement long-term roading network plan				\$\$\$	CHBDC	Community groups Businesses Waka Kotahi	Long-term resilient network implemented
	1.2	Maintain our rural land drainage network	1.2.1	Create and implement a proactive maintenance schedule, includes culvert clearance	\$	\$	\$	\$	CHBDC	Community groups	Blockages will contribute less to flooding

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now to 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
				Include our local communities in this to draw from the extensive and detailed local knowledge							
			1.2.2	Investigate drainage issues around Omakere Town Hall and identify solutions	\$				Hall Committee	Community groups HBRC CHBDC	The Hall will be more resilient and less prone to flooding.
	1.3	Increase resilience of our communication networks	1.3.1	Further engagement with community to identify options for improved internet and communications services for emergency management and implementation	\$	\$			CHBDC	Network providers Community groups Businesses CDEM Emergency services	Omakere/Pourerere have stable and reliable communication links, in particular in the event of an emergency.
	1.3.2		Seek information from landline providers on support and future plans for service	\$					CHBDC	Telecommunication providers Community groups Businesses	Residents informed of plans for landline services and support
			1.3.3	Engage with mobile service providers to seek support for community to improve service and connectivity for residents and businesses	\$				CHBDC	Telecommunication providers Community groups Businesses	Residents and businesses informed of plans for mobile services and support

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now t- 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
			1.3.4	Engage with internet providers to seek support for community to improve service and connectivity for residents and businesses	\$				CHBDC	Internet providers Community groups Businesses	Residents and businesses informed of plans for internet services and support
			1.3.5	Engage with local radio service technician to seek guidance on poor radio signal in Omakere/ Pourerere	\$				CHBDC	Community groups Local radio service technician Businesses	Residents and businesses informed of plans for radio services and support
 Economic	2.1	Support local business to ensure their business continuity plans cover future events	2.1.1	Engage with local business on business continuity planning to identify mitigations for reduced roading access		\$			CHBDC	RAG MPI Community groups Businesses	Businesses have business continuity plans that have mitigations in place that use the information and insights gained from the latest event
	2.2	Work with farmers to develop alternate plans and routes to move stock	2.2.1	Engage with farmers and trucking companies to identify options	\$				CHBDC	RAG MPI Farmers Trucking companies	Farmers have planned alternate routes for stock movements to ensure animal welfare and economic factors are met

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now t- 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
<div></div> <div>Environment</div>	3.1	Maintain our riverbeds and river paths	3.1.1	HBRC to identify requirements for a proactive maintenance programme (includes gravel, silt and vegetation removal from waterways)					HBRC	CHBDC Community groups	Provision is made in HBRC work programme to undertake development of proactive maintenance programme and schedule
			3.1.2	Create and implement a proactive maintenance schedule (includes gravel, silt and vegetation removal from waterways)	\$	\$			HBRC	CHBDC Community groups	Proactive maintenance programme and schedule to be developed and supported by community
			3.1.3	Develop an active management plan for Chilean Needle Grass with clear community communication	\$	\$			HBRC	CHBDC Community groups	Communication of information and processes provided to community
	3.2	Keep farmers up-to-date with information about the Tukituki catchment and Environmental Plan and the repercussions	3.2.1	Engage with RAG to identify how best package and disseminate information	\$	\$			CHBDC	RAG Community groups Farmers HBRC	Farmers provided with timely information

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now t- 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
 Social	3.3	Be better prepared for any future events by building our community capacity	3.3.1	Create and implement a series of community plans that set out how we can stay connected and safe and be better prepared for events <i>e.g., communications, education, information, processes, roles and responsibilities</i>	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups CDEM FENZ Police	People are better prepared for an event. Know how to access and provide information and support

Otāne and the Papanui catchment

Otāne, originally known as Kaikora, Otāne was officially founded in 1874 on part of a large pastoral estate known as 'Homewood', which had been subdivided into smaller farms. The settlement started with a few cottages providing homes for artisans and labourers who came to the district to provide the first labour force for the farming industry and grew further with the arrival of the railway in 1876. The town reflects its heritage having retained a number of its older historic buildings and trees.

Otāne has had a resurgence in recent years, offering a desirable lifestyle with its village atmosphere and convenient location just off State Highway 2 between Waipawa and neighbouring Hastings. It has attracted some small cottage artisan operations, and offers a Sunday market, café and community facilities.

The locality plan for Otāne also includes the broader catchment of the Papanui stream. Cyclone Gabrielle caused the Waipawa River to break its stopbank near the confluence with the Tukituki, and makes its way back to its old riverbed through farmlands to the north, before joining the Papanui Stream to north of Otāne. Agricultural/cropping lands in the catchment suffered from significant flooding, building up towards Pukehou, and building back towards Otāne, leading to evacuations and flooding of properties on Drumpeel Rd.

A snapshot of what the communities said:

"Preventative road maintenance."

"Provide education to help people prepare for disasters."

"Drains repaired to prevent the flooding from happening."

"Surety on road repairs - priority list."

"Restore flood flow capacity in Waipawa River to design levels - remove silt."

"Starlinks, cellphone coverage and communication plans needed."

"Evacuation centre."

"Focus on climate change adaption not mitigation."

"Long-term access for local farmers to restore/maintain farm tracks and infrastructure."

"Stopbank protection."

"Upper Tukituki scheme review - community input."

"Extracting the gravel from the river beds! Chilean Needle Grass is everywhere."

"Urgent - removal of gravel aggravated by 1 metre plus in 12 months."

"Supplies and civil defence need to be better prepared at community."

"Need 100% cellphone coverage."


"Need a community hub with a central person helming it."


Key Impacts



At the height of Cyclone Gabrielle Otāne/Papanui was significantly impacted due to the damage caused on our water and wastewater infrastructure. The key impacts experienced by Otāne/Papanui were:

- Waipawa Water Supply, including Otāne was impacted and a boil water notice was in place until 11 March 2023. Water tankers were provided in the township until the boil water notice was lifted.
- Waipawa wastewater treatment plant, including Otāne was extensively damaged. Portalooos were provided to the Otāne township.
- Roothing network damaged, in particular Tod Road Bridge.
- Telecommunications were down for the first 2 days.
- Otāne School closed from afternoon of the 13th February until Monday 20th February.
- Local businesses financially affected due to inability to trade.
- Significant damage caused to land users, particularly in the farming and agricultural industry.

On Thursday 13 April a Community Conversation was held with Otāne and Papanui catchment communities. Approximately 45 residents attended. Key issues discussed related to the impact of Cyclone Gabrielle on roads, stormwater, flood protection systems, communication networks, and preparedness for future emergency events. Key issues raised have been collated themes and actions in the table below. The prioritisation of these actions will be done in partnership at future community conversations to be arranged. From the key issues raised an immediate action that could be progressed is: running an introduction to Coordinated Incident Management System (CIMS) training.

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now t- 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
 Lifeline Infrastructure- roading, water	1.1	Create a more resilient transport network	1.1.1	Further engagement with community on road repair programme (including bridges and prioritisation)	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups Waka Kotahi	Work programme in place within 12 months
			1.1.2	Implement long-term roading network plan				\$\$\$	CHBDC	Community groups Waka Kotahi	Long-term resilient network implemented
	1.2	Maintain our stormwater network	1.2.1	Further engagement with community on proactive maintenance schedule (includes culvert clearance)	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups	Work programme in place within 12 months
			1.2.2	Implementation of stormwater maintenance schedule			\$\$	\$\$	CHBDC	Community groups	Long-term maintenance programme implemented
	1.3	Increase resilience of our communication networks	1.3.1	Further engagement with community to identify options for improved internet and communications services for emergency management and implementation					CHBDC	Network providers Community groups CDEM FENZ Police	Otāne/Papanui have stable and reliable communication links, in particular in the event of an emergency

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now t- 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
 Environment	2.1	Improve the performance of the flood management system	2.1.1	Rebuild and improve Walker Rd stopbank					HBRC	CHBDC Community groups	Stopbank is reinstated to protect against further flooding
			2.1.2	Further engagement with community and assessment of current stopbank system to identify opportunities for improvement and develop work programme and priorities e.g. <i>flood alerts</i>					HBRC	CHBDC Community groups	Agreed work programme supported by community
			2.1.3	Implement improvements to the flood management system					HBRC	CHBDC Community groups	Improvements implemented in agreed timeframes
	3.2	Maintain our riverbeds and river paths	3.2.1	HBRC to identify requirements for a proactive maintenance programme (includes gravel, silt and vegetation removal from waterways)					HBRC	CHBDC Community groups	Provision is made in HBRC work programme to undertake development of proactive maintenance programme and schedule with community

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now t- 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
			3.2.2	Create and implement a proactive maintenance schedule (includes gravel and vegetation removal from waterways)					HBRC	CHBDC Community groups	Proactive maintenance programme and schedule to be developed and supported by community
 Built	4.1	Future -proof our homes and businesses	4.1.2	Review what we build, taking into account amongst other things, climate change and flood data			\$\$		CHBDC	Community groups Businesses Tamatea Housing Taskforce	Ensure our District Plan takes into account any changes to environmental risks
	5.1	Be better prepared for any future events by building our community capacity	5.1.1	Create and implement a series of community plans that set out how we can stay connected and safe and be better prepared for events <i>e.g., communications, education, information, processes, roles and responsibilities</i>	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups Businesses CDEM FENZ Police	People are better prepared for an event. Know how to access and provide information and support
 Social			5.1.2	Run introduction to CIMS training for community	\$				CHBDC	Community groups Businesses CDEM FENZ Police	People are better prepared for an event

Pōrangahau

Pōrangahau township is a small rural settlement close to the mouth of the Pōrangahau River, near the coast, 45 kilometres south of Waipukurau. The area was an important site of Māori settlements, and still has a strong Māori presence with marae and coastal lands in the area. The settlement was founded in 1860, and grew to incorporate a general store, church, school and tavern, supporting surrounding farming and coastal activities. Along with nearby coastal settlements, it has become a summer holiday destination for bach owners and holidaymakers.

Rongomaraeroa Marae Pepeha

Ko te Awapūtahi te maunga
Ko Taurekaitai te awa
Ko Rongomaraeroa te marae
Ko Ngāti Kere te hapu
Ko Ngārangiwhakaūpoko te tangata



A snapshot of what the community said:

"Clear all the drains prior to coming into winter."

"Stop people piling trees, debris beside the awa."

"Telecommunications - phone tower, sustainability, communication down in times of disaster."

"Stopbank to future proof community."

"Who to talk to, one channel."

"Preparing communities prior to the events. Civil Defence reps."

"People educated on why its important to remove metal from our rivers (reduce water levels)."

"New Fire Station and Police Station above flood line."

"Proud of the people who ran the clubrooms response team and fed and housed people."

"Need to plan for all hazards not just flooding."

"Sustainability of river - riparian planting = water purification."

"A response team set up for the elderly and vulnerable."

"People used their own initiative to help, didn't have to be asked."

"Roading - secure road structure."

Key impacts


At the height of Cyclone Gabrielle, Pōrangahau town and Rongomaraeroa Marae were significantly flooded due to the volume of water breaching the river path and flowing through Pōrangahau



Key impacts experienced by Pōrangahau were:


- Evacuations from homes in Pōrangahau township and Kaumatua Flats on Pa Road with movement to CDC at Rugby clubrooms or alternate accommodation with whānau/friends
- Loss of power and telecommunications
- 33 yellow stickered houses
- Extensive flooding of Rongomaraeroa Marae and Urupa
- Drinking water system failure - water tankers and bottled water provided until the water supply was secured
- Commercial businesses unable to open due to flooding
- Pōrangahau School closed from afternoon of the 13th February until Monday 20th February
- Accessibility to the main township of Waipukurau was cut off due to the main road being covered by slips
- Shortage of fuel supply
- Local businesses financially affected due to inability to trade
- Significant damage caused to land users, particularly in the farming and agricultural industry

On Sunday 23 April a Community Conversation was held with Pōrangahau communities, approximately 50 residents attended. Key issues discussed related to impact of Cyclone Gabrielle on roads, stormwater, flood protection systems, communication networks, and working with community on recovery. Key issues raised have been collated themes and actions in the table below. The prioritisation of these actions will be done in partnership at future community conversations to be arranged. From the key issues raised immediate actions that could be progressed are:

- Working with community provide and support access to counselling support services and for whānau who have specific needs post Cyclone
- Supporting the return of whānau to stickered homes before winter and/or access to alternate temporary accommodation
- Investigating what is required to reinstate a flooding alert siren system.

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now t- 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
 Lifeline Infrastructure- roading, water	1.1	Create a more resilient transport network	1.1.1	Further engagement with community on prioritisation of road repair/strengthening programme (including bridges and rural roads)	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups Waka Kotahi	Agreed work programme supported by community
			1.1.2	Implement short to medium road repair and strengthening programme		\$	\$\$		CHBDC	Community groups Waka Kotahi	Agreed work programme implemented
			1.1.3	Develop long-term roading network plan			\$		CHBDC	Community groups Waka Kotahi	Plan for longer term resilient network completed
			1.1.4	Deliver longer-term network plan				\$\$\$	CHBDC	Community groups	Long term resilient network implemented
	1.2	Maintain our stormwater network	1.2.1	Further engagement with community on proactive maintenance schedule (includes culvert clearance)		\$			CHBDC	Community groups	Work programme in place within 12 months
			1.2.2	Implementation of stormwater maintenance schedule			\$\$	\$\$	CHBDC	Community groups	Long-term maintenance programme implemented
			1.2.3	Further engagement with community and HBRC on ownership of and responsibility for maintenance of stormwater drains		\$			CHBDC	Community groups Businesses HBRC	Common understanding of roles and responsibilities with regard to stormwater drains

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now t- 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
	1.3	Increase resilience of our communication networks	1.3.1	Further engagement with community to identify options for improved internet and communications services for emergency management and implementation	\$				CHBDC	Network providers Community groups FENZ Telecommunication providers	Pōrangahau have stable and reliable communication links, in particular in the event of an emergency
 Economic	2.1	Support the community to identify and implement economic development opportunities that look to provide employment opportunities for locals	2.1.1	Connect community with employment opportunities through Mayors Taskforce for Jobs and work with local employers to identify training opportunities within the district		\$	\$	\$	CHBDC	Community groups MSD Employers Businesses Training providers	Community are supported and aware of employment and training opportunities
 Environment	3.1	Improve the performance of the flood protection system	3.1.1	Identify how we are going to better manage flood risk through river management tools e.g. stopbanks, planting, land use, and options to potentially lift the town					HBRC	CHBDC Community groups Businesses Home owners	Provision is made in HBRC work programme to undertake development of performance improvement plan for flood protection in Pōrangahau

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now t- 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
			3.1.2	Create improvement plan for flood protection in Pōrangahau					HBRC	CHBDC Community groups Businesses	Agreed work programme developed with and supported by community
			3.1.3	Implement improvements to the flood management system					HBRC	CHBDC Community groups Businesses	Improvements implemented in agreed timeframes
	3.2	Maintain our riverbeds and river paths	3.2.1	HBRC to identify requirements for a proactive maintenance programme (includes gravel, silt and vegetation removal from waterways)					HBRC	CHBDC Community groups Businesses	Provision is made in HBRC work programme to undertake development of proactive maintenance programme and schedule
			3.2.2	Create and implement a proactive maintenance schedule (includes gravel and vegetation removal from waterways)					HBRC	CHBDC Community groups Businesses	Proactive maintenance programme and schedule to be developed and supported by community
 Built	4.1	Future-proof our homes and businesses	4.1.1	Review what we build, taking into account amongst other things, climate change and flood data			\$\$		CHBDC	Community groups Businesses Tamatea Housing Taskforce	Ensure our District Plan takes into account any changes to environmental risks

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now t- 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
			4.1.2	Investigate options to lift the town			\$		CHBDC	HBRC Community groups Businesses	Community and Council can discuss options and potential paths forward
 Social	5.1	Be better prepared for any future events by building our community capacity	5.1.1	Create and implement a series of community plans that set out how we can stay connected and safe and be better prepared for events <i>e.g., communications, education, information, roles, responsibilities</i>	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups CDEM FENZ Police	People are better prepared for an event. Know how to access and provide information and support
			5.1.2	Investigate what is required to reinstate flooding alert siren system	\$				CHBDC	Community groups CDEM FENZ Police	Alert siren system implemented.
	5.2	Support the community to cope through the short to medium term	5.2.1	Work with community to provide and support ongoing access to counselling support services for whānau who have specific needs post cyclone	\$	\$	\$	\$	CHBDC	Community groups	Community is provided with specific counselling support

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now t- 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
			5.2.2	Support community to work directly with whānau who have specific needs e.g. access to water. Maintain regular contact with all stickered properties owners/occupiers	\$	\$	\$		CHBDC	Community groups	Whānau welfare plans are established and proactively managed
			5.2.3	Support the return of whānau to stickered homes before winter and/or access to alternate temporary accommodation	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups Tamatea Housing Taskforce TAS	Whanau have returned to their homes or are living in suitable alternative accommodation.

Takapau, Ashley Clinton and Ongaonga

Takapau is a small rural community located off State Highway 2, 20 kilometres west of Waipukurau. It has a long history of Māori settlement dating back to the 1500s. In the early 1870's there was still a large Māori community at Takapau. The settlement was surveyed in 1876 on part of Oruawharo Station, providing both quarter acre town sections and large suburban sections for small farms. It then developed to include a hotel and general store and continues as a traditional rural service town centred around a small but distinct commercial core.

Te Rongo a Tahu Marae Pepeha

Ko Ruahine te maunga
Ko Te Kai-Hinaki-a-Whata ngā pae hiwi
Ko Mākaretu te awa
Ko Whatumā te waiū
Ko Te Rongo-o-Tahu te marae
Ko Ngāi Te Kikiri o te Rangi, ko Ngāi Tahu Makakānui, ko Ngāi Toro-i-waho ngā hapū.
Ko Tākitimu te waka
Ko Ngāti Kahungunu te iwi

Rakautatahi Marae Pepeha

Ko Ruahine te maunga
Ko Manawatū, ko Mākaretū ngā awa
Ko Ruataniwha te mania
Ko Te Poho o Te Whātuiāpiti te whare tipuna
Ko Ngāti Mārau, ko Ngāi Te Rangitotohu, ko Ngāi Te Rangitekahutia ngā hapū
Ko Rākautātahi te marae

Ashley Clinton (Māori: Makeretu) is a rural community in the Central Hawke's Bay District, located between Norsewood and Ongaonga, some 18 kilometres west of Waipukurau. The Ashley Clinton area consists of part of the Ruahine, Ruataniwha and Makaretu Blocks.

Ongaonga is a small settlement, 20 kilometres west of Waipawa, near State Highway 50, dating back to 1872 when sections were subdivided from the original Fairfield Run. The first house was built in 1874, the first store in 1899, followed by a flour mill, school and church, and further businesses. Since then, the town has developed in a linear fashion centring on the main street (Bridge Street), which

has a collection of historic buildings all built at a similar time (some of which were relocated there from the surrounding district), creating a picturesque historic village

A snapshot of what the communities said:

"Listen to local knowledge when doing repairs- and at all times!"

"Localised warning system."

"Neighbours provided support- those who had internet invited neighbours round so they could communicate with family and friends."

"Paget and Burnside Road bridges- traffic diversion from SH21 in emergency."

"Takapau was flood free and we could be used for people to be able to come from other areas in HB."

"Local storage of supplies - food – fuel."

"People at risk - need a list of vulnerable people."

"Keep bridge opening a priority."

"Supportive community - meals ready to support those in need."

"Resilience of telecommunications and communications."

"CHBDC - website great single source of truth."

"Coordination required to best manage food storage and distribution."

"Everyone wanted to help and found a way within their means."


Key impacts

At the height of Cyclone Gabrielle the Takapau, Ashley Clinton, Ongaonga were impacted by the damage caused on our roading network. The key impacts experienced by Takapau, Ashley Clinton, Ongaonga were:


- A number of key roads on the network were damaged
- Telecommunications were down for the first two days
- Significant damage caused to land users, particularly in the farming and agricultural industry
- Takapau School closed from afternoon of the 13th February until Monday 20th February
- Some flooding of the village.


On Wednesday 5 April a Community Conversation was held with Takapau, Ashley Clinton and Ongaonga communities, approximately 12 residents attended. Key issues discussed related to impact of Cyclone Gabrielle on roads, stormwater, flood protection systems, communication networks, and preparedness for future emergency events. Key issues raised have been collated themes and actions in the table below. The prioritisation of these actions will be done in partnership at future community conversations to be arranged. From the key issues raised an immediate action that could be progressed is: clearing gutters and stormwater ditches in Takapau township.



Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now t- 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
 Lifeline Infrastructure- roading, water	1.1	Restore access to closed roads and bridges	1.1.1	Further engagement with community on road repair programme (including bridges) and prioritise.	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups Waka Kotahi Businesses	Work programme in place within 12 months
			1.1.2	Enhance signage and identify other options for the longer term through Wakarara and affected roads, limiting traffic to essential traffic only.	\$	\$			CHBDC	Wakarara Community groups Waka Kotahi	Key community roads remain resilient, and roads are not impacted by non-essential travel.
			1.1.3	Implement road repair programme and long-term roading network plan			\$\$\$	\$\$\$	CHBDC	Community groups	Long-term resilient network implemented
	1.2	Maintain our stormwater network	1.2.1	Further engagement with community on proactive maintenance schedule (includes culvert clearance e.g. Ashcott Road and in Takapau)	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups Businesses	Work programme in place within 12 months
			1.2.2	Implementation of stormwater maintenance schedule			\$\$	\$\$	CHBDC	Community groups Businesses	Long-term maintenance programme implemented

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now to 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
			1.2.3	Further engagement with community and HBRC on ownership of, and responsibility for, maintenance of stormwater drains	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups Businesses HBRC	Common understanding of roles and responsibilities about stormwater drains
			1.2.4	Clear gutters and stormwater ditches in Takapau township	\$				CHBDC	Community groups	Minimise impact of future flooding
	1.3	Increase resilience of our communication networks	1.3.1	Further engagement with community to identify options for improved internet and communications services for emergency management and implementation	\$	\$			CHBDC	Network providers Community groups Businesses CDM FENZ Police	Takapau, Ashley Clinton and Ongaonga have secure, stable and reliable communication links for emergency management purposes, in particular in the event of an emergency
			1.3.2	Engage with mobile service providers to seek support for community to improve service and connectivity for residents and businesses	\$	\$			CHBDC	Telecommunication providers Community groups Businesses	Residents and businesses informed of plans for mobile services and support
			1.3.3	Engage with internet providers to seek support for community to improve service and connectivity for residents and businesses	\$	\$			CHBDC	Internet providers Community groups Businesses	Residents and businesses informed of plans for internet services and support

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now t- 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
			1.3.4	Engage with local radio service technician to seek guidance on poor radio signal in Takapau/Ashley Clinton and Ongaonga.	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups Local radio service Technician Businesses	Residents and businesses informed of plans for radio services and support
 Environment	2.1	Maintain our riverbeds and river paths	2.1.1	HBRC to identify requirements for a proactive maintenance programme (includes gravel, silt and vegetation removal from waterways)					HBRC	CHBDC Community groups	Provision is made in HBRC work programme to undertake development of proactive maintenance programme and schedule
			2.1.2	Create and implement a proactive maintenance schedule (includes gravel and vegetation removal from waterways)					HBRC	CHBDC Community groups	Proactive maintenance programme and schedule to be developed and supported by community

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now to 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
 Social	3.1	Be better prepared for any future events by building our community capacity	3.1.1	Create and implement a series of community plans that set out how we can stay connected and safe and be better prepared for events <i>e.g., communications, education, information, roles and responsibilities</i>	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups FENZ CDEM Police	People are better prepared for an event. Know how to access and provide information and support
			3.1.2	Equip the community with a well-resourced civil defence centre/storage facility in the case of an emergency			\$		Community group	NEMA FENZ Red Cross CHBDC Police	Takapau/Ongaonga can promptly set-up a well-equipped civil defence centre should the need arise. The community has access to basic civil defence equipment if the need arises.

Tikokino, Wakarara and Argyll

Tikokino (originally named 'Hampden Town') on State Highway 50 north of Ongaonga, was founded by the government in 1860, and began as a little settlement of 86 sections. It became a sawmilling centre based on milling of totara and kahikatea (white pine) – about 20 sawmills were operating at one stage – and has since served the surrounding farms. It has a tavern, a community hall and school, and in the early days had a public library, post office and various stores and small businesses. Tikokino has a scattering of historic buildings and reflects a low density of development.

Wakarara and Argyll

What the communities said:

"Getting the metal out of the rivers so the water is not as high in a flood."

"Please fix our roads and bridges. Please repair stopbanks."

"Alder Rd has suffered major damage."

"Waterways management."



"I loved the way people pulled together. After the past few years and misinformation and conspiracy theories threatened my mental health and my faith in human mind. This has been restored after watching people coming together."

"Everyone mucked in straight away, helping friends, neighbours, strangers. What a beautiful community we live in."

Key impacts


At the height of Cyclone Gabrielle Tikokino/Wakarara/Argyll was significantly affected due to the impact on the Roding Network in these areas. In particular, our Wakarara catchment become one of our isolated communities:

Key impacts experienced by Tikokino/Wakarara/Argyll were:



- Wakarara Community was cut off while the Douglas Cutting Bridge was investigated for repair and a temporary track was installed 21 March 2023 to single lane and 15 tonne limit
- Roding network significantly damaged with a number of bridges significantly damaged
- Tikokino School closed from afternoon of the 13th February until Monday 20th February
- Significant damage caused to land users, particularly in the farming and agricultural industry
- Telecommunications were down for the first 2 days and no other alternatives for connecting in with others
- A significant number of properties affected by power outages for a number of days.


On Tuesday 18 April a community conversation was held with Tikokino, Wakarara and Argyll, approximately 34 residents attended. Key issues discussed related to impact of Cyclone Gabrielle on roads, stormwater, communication networks, and preparedness for future emergency events. Key issues raised have been collated themes and actions in the table below. The prioritisation of these actions will be done in partnership at future community conversations to be arranged. From the key issues raised two immediate actions that could be progressed are:

- Fix two road signs that have fallen over on Buckland Street outside Pub entrance
- Provide better signage for closed roads with an emphasis on 'Residents only'.

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now t- 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
 Lifeline Infrastructure- roading, water	1.1	Create a more resilient transport network	1.1.1	Further engagement and prioritisation with community on road repair programme (including bridges)	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups Businesses Waka Kotahi	Agreed work programme supported by community
			1.1.2	Implement long-term roading network plan			\$\$	\$\$\$	CHBDC	Community groups Businesses Waka Kotahi	Long-term resilient network implemented
	1.2	Maintain our stormwater network	1.2.1	Further engagement with community on proactive maintenance schedule (includes culvert clearance)	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups Businesses	Work programme in place within 12 months
			1.2.2	Implementation of stormwater maintenance schedule			\$\$	\$\$	CHBDC	Community groups Businesses	Long-term maintenance programme implemented
			1.2.3	Further engagement with community and HBRC on ownership of, and	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups Businesses HBRC	Common understanding of roles and responsibilities with

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now t- 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
				responsibility for, maintenance of stormwater drains							regard to stormwater drains
	1.3	Increase resilience of our communication networks	1.3.1	Further engagement with community to identify options for improved internet and communications services for emergency management and implementation	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups FENZ Telecommunication providers Internet providers CDEM Police	Tikokino, Wakarara and Argyll have stable and reliable communication links, in particular in the event of an emergency
			1.3.2	Engage with mobile service providers to seek support for community to improve service and connectivity for residents and businesses	\$	\$			CHBDC	Telecommunication providers Community groups Businesses	Residents and businesses informed of plans for mobile services and support
			1.3.3	Engage with internet providers to seek support for community to improve service and connectivity for residents and businesses	\$	\$			CHBDC	Internet providers Community groups Businesses	Residents and businesses informed of plans for internet services and support
			1.3.4	Engage with local radio service technician to seek guidance on poor radio signal in Tikokino/Wakarara/Argyll	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups Local radio service technician Businesses	Residents and businesses informed of plans for radio services and support
			1.3.5	Seek information from landline providers on support and future plans for service	\$	\$			CHBDC	Telecommunication providers Community groups Businesses	Residents informed of plans for landline services and support

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now t- 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
 Environment	2.1	Improve the performance of flood management systems	2.1.1	Work with Hawke's Bay Regional Council to understand options around communication and management	\$	\$			CHBDC	HBRC Community groups	Resolve confusion on river levels and increased understanding of flood management systems
	2.2	Maintain our riverbeds and river paths	2.2.1	HBRC to identify requirements for a proactive maintenance programme (includes gravel, silt and vegetation removal from waterways)					HBRC	CHBDC Community groups Businesses	Provision is made in HBRC work programme to undertake development of proactive maintenance programme and schedule
			2.2.2	Create and implement a proactive maintenance schedule (includes gravel and vegetation removal from waterways)					HBRC	CHBDC Community groups Businesses	Proactive maintenance programme and schedule to be developed and supported by community
 Built	3.1	Future proof our homes and businesses	3.1.1	Review where we build new dwellings taking into account amongst other things, climate change and flood data			\$\$		CHBDC	Community groups Businesses Tamatea Housing Taskforce	Ensure our District Plan takes into account any changes to environmental risks

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now t- 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
 Social	4.1	Be better prepared for any future events by building our community capacity	4.1.1	Create and implement a series of community plans that set out how we can stay connected and safe and be better prepared for events <i>e.g., communications, education, information, processes, roles and responsibilities</i>	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups FENZ CDEM Police	People are better prepared for an event. Know how to access and provide information and support

Waipawa

Waipawa (originally named Abbotsford) is the oldest of the two towns, being one of the first inland towns to be established in New Zealand and taking a leading part in the history of the province of Central Hawke's Bay. Its central role continues in it being the location of the Council offices for Central Hawke's Bay District.

Waipawa alongside Waipukurau is one of the two largest commercial business and rural service centres in the district, providing a wide range of activities, including retail shops, professional and administrative offices, community facilities, personal and household services, entertainment, restaurants and industry.

Tapairu Marae

Ko Ruahine te maunga
Ko Tukituki me Waipawa ngā awa
Ko Tākitimu te waka
Ko Tamatea Arīkinui te tangata
Ko Te Tapairu Pā te marae
Ko Amiria te whare kai
Ko Te Whaea O Katoa te whare karakia
Ko Ngāti Mārau me Ngāti Te Rangitotohu ngā hapū
Ko Ngāti Kahungunu te iwi

Mataweka Marae

Ko Ruahine te maunga Ko Tukituki, ko Waipawa nga awa
Ko Ngāi Te Whātūiāpiti, ko Ngāi Toroiwaho, Ko Ngāi Te Hauapu ngā hapū
Ko Nohomaiterangi te whare tipuna
Ko Mataweka te marae

A snapshot of what the community said:

"Critical infrastructure - lift to higher ground."

"Give people basic information as to how to prepare for another event i.e. put precious goods up high."

"How high does the stopbank need to go to be safe- what is the link to maintenance."

"Communication clarity and capture in emergency response."

"Taking resilience/ alerts community wide."

"Form neighbourhood support groups."

"Need to fix long term. Level difference between roads and properties."

"Listen to community and their ideas - we know."

"Power, do we have a back up plan for power?"

"Alert system/awareness on future events – Awareness."

"Flood training for all ages starting at schools to reduce trauma in children."

"Drainage in sections on the lower part of Waipawa (over the train tracks Victoria St to Rathbone)."

"Are trees planted within stopbanks still the right option?"

"Big skip bins - really convenient and helpful."

"Community has really stood up to help and support."



Key impacts

At the height of Cyclone Gabrielle lower Waipawa was significantly flooded due to failure of the stop bank.


Key impacts experienced by Waipawa were:


- Evacuations from homes in lower Waipawa and movement to CDC or alternate accommodation with whānau/friends
- 58 yellow stickered houses and 1 red stickered house
- Drinking water system failure - water tankers and bottled water provided for 26 days
- Wastewater system failure - portable toilets provided for until the wastewater systems were restored
- Boil water notice for 26 days from 14 February through to 11 March
- Commercial business unable to open while boil water notice was in place
- Flooding of 7 businesses and commercial buildings
- Waipawa Primary School was impacted by the flooding, but this was limited to outdoors and remedial works is still underway to restore the school grounds while minimising the impact on the students.
- Waipawa Primary School closed from afternoon of the 13th February until Monday 20th February
- Local businesses financially affected due to inability to trade.


On Saturday 22 April a Community Conversation was held with Waipawa communities, approximately 65 residents attended. Key issues discussed related to impact of Cyclone Gabrielle on stormwater, flood management systems and preparedness for a future emergency event. Key issues raised have been collated themes and actions in the table below. The prioritisation of these actions will be done in partnership at future community conversations to be arranged. From the key issues raised immediate actions that could be progressed are:


- Support the return of whānau to stickered homes before winter and/or access to alternate temporary accommodation
- Investigate what is required to reinstate flooding alert siren system
- Assess stormwater drains blockages and prioritise a clearing action plan

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead Responsibility	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now t- 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
 Lifeline Infrastructure- roading, water	1.1	Maintain our stormwater network	1.1.1	Further engagement with community on proactive maintenance schedule (includes culvert clearance)	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups Businesses HBRC	Establishment of a Stormwater working group for lower Waipawa. Agreed work programme supported by community
			1.1.2	Implementation of stormwater maintenance schedule			\$\$	\$\$	CHBDC	Community groups Businesses HBRC	Long-term maintenance programme implemented

 Economic			1.1.3	Review our local stormwater system	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups Businesses HBRC	Ensure all parts of the stormwater system are playing their part
			1.1.4	Assess stormwater drain blockages and prioritise a clearing action plan	\$				CHBDC	Community groups Businesses HBRC	Flooding risks are minimised
	1.2	Maintain quality of drinking water	1.2.1	Ensure resilience of drinking water			\$\$\$	\$\$\$	CHBDC	Community groups Businesses	Waipawa community have reliable access to drinking water in the event of an emergency
	1.3	Increase resilience of our communication networks	1.3.1	Further engagement with community to identify options for improved internet and communications services for emergency management and implementation	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups FENZ Telecommunication providers Internet providers CDEM Police	Waipawa have stable and reliable communication links, in particular in the event of an emergency
	2.1	Understand and respond to the economic impacts of Cyclone Gabrielle	2.1.1	Undertake a rapid assessment of the likely impact of Cyclone Gabrielle on our local economic forecast		\$			CHBDC	Community groups Businesses	Rapid assessment completed and shared with community and businesses
			2.1.2	Create an economic recovery plan that addresses key issues highlighted in the economic assessment			\$		CHBDC	Community groups Businesses	Agreed economic recovery plan supported by community and businesses

			2.1.3	Implement ongoing support based on economic recovery plan			\$	\$	CHBDC	Community groups Businesses	Businesses enabled and supported to implement economic recovery actions
 Environment	3.1	Improve the performance of flood management systems	3.1.1	Engage with community on the level of protection provided by the stop banks and decide if stop banks in particular areas need to be raised and widened to offer more protection					HBRC	CHBDC Community groups Businesses	Community accepts the level of protection offered by the stop banks in the future
			3.1.2	Rebuild stop banks to adequate standards					HBRC	CHBDC Community groups Businesses	Community has confidence in the performance of river stop banks
	3.2	Create a more resilient river management approach	3.2.1	Review the river management approach alongside locals e.g. stopbanks, planting, land use, gravel extraction, preventing access that causes damage (motorbikes and vehicles), how to manage Chilean Needle Grass					HBRC	CHBDC Community groups Businesses	Provision is made in HBRC work programme to undertake development of proactive maintenance programme and schedule
			3.2.2	Remove gravel from the Waipawa River along the town stretch and above					HBRC	CHBDC Community groups Businesses	Gravel is removed decreasing risk of further breaches to stopbanks in future events

 Built			3.2.3	Create and implement a proactive maintenance schedule (includes gravel and vegetation removal from waterways)				HBRC	CHBDC Community groups Businesses	Proactive maintenance programme and schedule developed and supported by community
			3.2.4	Create a river management working group and have regular engagements to input local knowledge into short- and long-term planning and implementation				HBRC		Increased knowledge on river management
	4.1	Future proof our homes	4.1.1	Ensure our District Plan considers any changes to environmental risks (including data on climate change and flooding)			\$	CHBDC	Community groups	Ensure District Plan overlays are updated with recent information including flood data.
	4.2	Understand the long-term impacts of the cyclone on our properties	4.2.1	Provide information on insurance, valuations and other housing matters to inform our decision making on our properties			\$	CHBDC	Community groups Businesses Property specialists	Community is informed of impacts to support future decision making

 Social	4.3	Be better prepared for any future events by building our community capacity	4.3.1	Create and implement a series of community plans that set out how we can stay connected and safe and be better prepared for events <i>e.g., communications, education, information, processes, roles and responsibilities</i>	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups FENZ CDEM Police	People are better prepared for an event. Know how to access and provide information and support.
			4.3.2	Investigate what is required to reinstate flooding alert siren system	\$				CHBDC	Community groups FENZ CDEM Police	Alert siren system is in place.
	4.4	Support the community to cope through the short to medium-term	4.4.1	Provide immediate access to counselling support	\$	\$	\$		CHBDC	Community groups Wellbeing specialists and providers	Community is provided with specific counselling support
			4.4.2	Work directly with whānau who have specific needs e.g. access to water. Maintain regular contact with all stickered properties owners/ occupiers Support community to be better connected through Neighbourhood Support Groups	\$	\$	\$	\$	CHBDC	Community groups	Whānau welfare plans are established and proactively managed

			4.4.3	Support the return of whanau to stickered homes before winter and/or access to alternate temporary accommodation	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups Tamatea Housing Taskforce TAS	Whānau have returned to their homes or are living in suitable alternative accommodation
			4.4.5	Appoint a single point of contact for all enquiries and to assist with navigating access to support. Consider reopening a support hub for winter.	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups Businesses	Community know who to contact for enquiries and support

Waipukurau

Waipukurau (named after a nearby Māori pā) is the largest of the two towns in Tamatea – Central Hawke’s Bay. The area was first settled by Māori who prized the eeling at Lake Whatumā. In the 1850’s, a large block of land (known as the Waipukurau Block) was purchased from local Māori for European settlement, which included the land the town is situated on. The town’s development was initially restricted by the presence of large surrounding pastoral stations (including Mt Herbert Station) but grew as a thriving rural service centre.

Waipukurau alongside Waipawa is one of the two largest commercial business and rural service centres in the district, providing a wide range of activities, including retail shops, professional and administrative offices, community facilities, personal and household services, entertainment, restaurants and industry.

Waipukurau Community Marae Pepeha

Ko Pukeora te maunga
Ko Whatuma te waiau
Ko Tukituki tō awa e rere ana
Ko Ngā uri o te Ao
Ko Nga waka o te Ao
Ko Waipukurau te marae

A snapshot of what the community said:

“Flood again? How do I know what risk there is to my business premises?”

“Agri contractors and farmers- facing loss of destruction- how do we support as they are critical to the economy.”

“Reassurance that drains will be maintained consistently and drain grates cleared regularly.”

“Communicating to those that don’t have internet/ Facebook etc.”

“More people responsible for their wellbeing- water, power, food, building resilience.”

“Riverbank maintenance and inspection.”

“Evacuation centre in Waipukurau- do we need a network of them?”

“Plan change to require dwellings in the flooded areas to be lifted 2 metres above ground.”

“Survival- community resilience and basis day to day resilience eg: food.”

“Ensuring resilience and continuity of water supply eg: tanks required for all new build/ all houses.”

“Red warnings, SOS emergency- should these warnings be automatically made.”

“Volunteer fire brigade were amazing at helping people/ families during evacuation.”

“Gravel Management? Long term approach to riverbed management eg raking riverbed and stopbank management.”

“Consider water tanks for everyone not just new builds.”

Key impacts

At the height of Cyclone Gabrielle, Waipukurau was significantly affected due to stormwater network issues.


Key impacts experienced by Waipukurau were:


- Stormwater networks overwhelmed causing flooding to properties
- Local primary schools and pre-schools were closed from afternoon of the 13th February until Monday 20th February
- Local businesses financially affected due to inability to trade
- Significant damage caused to land users, particularly in the farming and agricultural industry
- Telecommunications were down for the first 2 days and no other alternatives for connecting in with others.


On Wednesday 12 April a community conversation was held with Waipukurau approximately 23 residents attended. Key issues discussed related to impact of Cyclone Gabrielle on stormwater, economic impacts, flood management and preparedness for future emergency events. Key issues raised have been collated themes and actions in the table below. The prioritisation of these actions will be done in partnership at future community conversations to be arranged. From the key issues raised two immediate actions that could be progressed are:



- Commencing work on assessing the economic impact of Cyclone Gabrielle on Waipukurau and development of an economic recovery plan
- Establishing a community stormwater working group and agreeing terms of reference.



Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now- 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
 Lifeline Infrastructure- roading, water	1.1	Maintain our stormwater network	1.1.1	Further engagement with community on proactive maintenance schedule (includes culvert clearance) including the establishment of a stormwater working group	\$				CHBDC	Community groups Businesses	Establishment of a stormwater working group with an agreed terms of reference.
			1.1.2	Implementation of stormwater maintenance schedule			\$\$	\$\$	CHBDC	Community groups	Long term maintenance programme implemented
			1.1.3	Further engagement with community and HBRC on ownership of, and responsibility for, maintenance of stormwater drains		\$			CHBDC	Community groups Businesses HBRC	Common understanding of roles and responsibilities regarding stormwater drains
	1.2	Make sure our urban stormwater system is resilient and reliable	1.2.1	Retest and update our urban stormwater modelling to guide planning and investment (Pah Flat,	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups Businesses	Secure Transfer Station access

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now-6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
				Eastern Interceptor, Seversen Road)							
 Economic	2.1	Increase vibrancy in our town centre	2.1.1	Implement a series of quick win actions from our Waipukurau town centre plan, e.g., activations, marketing	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups Businesses	Agreed action plan supported by community
	2.2	Understand and respond to the economic impacts of Cyclone Gabrielle	2.2.1	Undertake a rapid assessment of the likely impact of Cyclone Gabrielle on our local economic forecast	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups Businesses	Rapid assessment completed and shared with community and businesses
			2.2.2	Create an Economic Recovery Plan that addresses key issues highlighted in the economic assessment			\$		CHBDC	Community groups Businesses	Agreed Economic Recovery Plan supported by community and businesses
			2.2.3	Implement ongoing support based on Economic Recovery Plan			\$	\$	CHBDC	Community groups Businesses	Businesses enabled and supported to implement economic recovery actions

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now- 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
 Environment	3.1	Improve the performance of flood management systems	3.1.1	HBRC to identify requirements for improvements to flood management systems					HBRC	CHBDC Community groups Businesses	Provision is made in HBRC work programme to undertake further assessment, engagement and development of work programme
			3.1.2	Assess current stopbank system and identify improvements					HBRC	CHBDC Community groups Businesses	Stopbanks do not fail
	3.2	Maintain our riverbeds and river paths	3.2.1	HBRC to identify requirements for a proactive maintenance programme (includes gravel, silt and vegetation removal from waterways)					HBRC	CHBDC Community groups Businesses	Provision is made in HBRC work programme to undertake development of proactive maintenance programme and schedule
			3.2.2	Create and implement a proactive maintenance schedule (includes					HBRC	CHBDC Community groups Businesses	Proactive maintenance programme and schedule to be developed and

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now-6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
				gravel and vegetation removal from waterways)							supported by community
 Built	4.1	Future proof our homes and businesses	4.1.1	Review where we build taking into account amongst other things, climate change and flood data			\$\$		CHBDC	Community groups Businesses Tamatea Housing Taskforce	Ensure our District Plan takes into account any changes to environmental risks
 Social	5.1	Be better prepared for any future events by building our community capacity	5.1.1	Create and implement a series of community plans that set out how we can stay connected and safe and be better prepared for events e.g., <i>communications, education, information, processes, roles and responsibilities</i>	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups FENZ CDEM Police	People are better prepared for an event. Know how to access and provide information and support

Wallingford and Flemington

Wallingford

Flemington is a lightly populated, located inland, south of Waipukurau and east of Ormondville. Nearby settlements include Te Uri to the south-southwest, and Wanstead to the east. Flemington began a small European farming community called Boar Hills in 1845. Flemington School is still an active school and forms a vibrant and central part of the community.

A snapshot of what the communities said:

"Bush Rd vegetation needs proactive management"

"Rural labour support on-going is essential for us. Taskforce green what support is needed."

"Making sure support is timely."

"Listen to the local voice, use our experience."

"The long term management of waterways and how we deal with riparian planting, needs to be practically addressed following this event."

"Fenced off streams or creeks – you can't dig clear out the silt, plus the flooding took out our fenced off creek areas."

"Getting hall prepared for next event - how to prepare for next event."

"Reinstate the text alarms relating to river warning for farmers and locals."

"Take someone local in big events – i.e buddy a contractor or engineer up with a local."

"Willow slash."

"River monitoring."

"Partnerships with catchment groups – they could "adopt" a piece of road."



Key impacts


At the height of Cyclone Gabrielle Wallingford, Flemington were significantly affected due to the roading network being damaged.

Key impacts experienced by the Wallingford and Flemington area were:


- Roads closed due to damage caused by cyclone which caused accessibility issues to the closest township being Waipukurau
- Flemington Primary School closed from afternoon of 13 February until Monday 20 February
- Significant damage caused to land users, particularly in the farming and agricultural industry
- Telecommunications were down for the first 2 days and no other alternatives for connecting in with others.

On Monday 17 April a Community Conversation was held with Wallingford and Flemington communities. Approximately eight residents attended, mainly from the Wallingford area. Key issues discussed related to impact of Cyclone Gabrielle on roading, Wanstead Swamp, stormwater and preparedness for future emergency events. Key issues raised have been collated themes and actions in the table below. The prioritisation of these actions will be done in partnership at future community conversations to be arranged. From the key issues raised two immediate actions that could be progressed are:

- Investigate options for improving Wanstead Swamp drainage
- Clear the vegetation on Bush Road that is causing motorists to drive in the middle of the road.

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					\$: <\$1m	\$\$: \$1m- \$3m	\$\$\$: \$3m +				
					Immediate (now t- 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
 Lifeline Infrastructure- roading, water	1.1	Create a more resilient transport network	1.1.1	Further engagement with community on road repair programme and prioritisation (including bridges)		\$			CHBDC	Community groups Land owners Waka Kotahi	Agreed work programme supported by community
			1.1.2	Implement long-term roading network plan			\$\$\$	\$\$\$	CHBDC	Community groups Land owners Waka Kotahi	Plan for longer-term resilient network completed
			1.1.3	Clear the vegetation on Bush Road that is causing motorists to drive in the middle of the road	\$				CHBDC	Community groups	Road is cleared to support safe travel of motorists.

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now t- 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
	1.2	Maintain our roadside drainage network	1.2.1	Further engagement with community on proactive maintenance schedule (includes culvert clearance)		\$			CHBDC	Community groups Land owners Waka Kotahi	Work programme in place within 12 months
			1.2.2	Implementation of stormwater maintenance schedule			\$\$	\$\$	CHBDC	Community groups Land Owners Waka Kotahi	Long term maintenance programme implemented
			1.2.3	Further engagement with community and HBRC on ownership of, and responsibility for, maintenance of stormwater drains		\$			CHBDC	Community groups Land owners HBRC	Common understanding of roles and responsibilities with regard to stormwater drains
	1.3	Increase resilience of our communication networks	1.3.1	Further engagement with community to identify options for improved internet and communications services for Emergency Management and implementation	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups FENZ Telecommunication providers Internet providers Police	Wallingford/Flemington have stable and reliable communication links, in particular in the event of an emergency
			1.3.2	Seek information from landline providers on support and future plans for service		\$			CHBDC	Telecommunication providers Community groups Land owners	Residents informed of plans for landline services and support

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now t- 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
 Environment	2.1	Investigate reinstatement of river monitoring alert system	2.1.1	Work with HBRC to understand options		\$			CHBDC	HBRC Community groups Land owners	Options are understood and plan is in place for reinstatement
	2.2	Maintain our riverbeds and river paths	2.2.1	HBRC to identify requirements for a proactive maintenance programme (includes gravel, silt and vegetation removal from waterways)					HBRC	CHBDC Community groups Businesses	Provision is made in HBRC work programme to undertake development of proactive maintenance programme and schedule
			2.2.2	Create and implement a proactive maintenance schedule (includes gravel and vegetation removal from waterways)					HBRC	CHBDC Community groups Businesses	Proactive maintenance programme and schedule to be developed and supported by community
	2.3	Investigate the options for improving Wanstead Swamp drainage	2.3.1	Technical assessment to be undertaken and further engagement with community	\$	\$			CHBDC	Community groups	Assessment completed, options identified and understood, next steps identified

Key Theme	What we need to do		How we are doing it		How long will it take and what will it cost \$: <\$1m \$\$: \$1m- \$3m \$\$\$: \$3m +				Lead	Who we are working with	How we will know we have achieved this
					Immediate (now to 6 months)	Short Term (6-12 months)	Medium Term (over the next two years)	Long Term (from two years to ten years)			
 Social	3.1	Be better prepared for any future events by building our community capacity	3.1.1	Create and implement a series of community resilience plans that set out how we can stay connected and safe and be better prepared for events <i>e.g., communications, education, information, processes, roles and responsibilities</i>		\$			CHBDC	Community groups FENZ CDEM Police	People are better prepared for an event. Know how to access and provide information and support
	3.2	Support our rural community to access funding and welfare support	3.2.1	Ensure CHBDC remains connected to MPI and the RAG to proactively communicate in a timely way with our rural communities		\$	\$		CHBDC	Community Groups MPI RAG Land owners	Our rural community receives up to date and timely communications