BEFORE THE INDEPENDENT HEARING COMMISSIONERS
FOR GISBORNE DISTRICT COUNCIL

IN THE MATTER:	of the Resource Management Act 1991
AND	
IN THE MATTER:	of applications by Gisborne District Council for resource consents associated with wastewater overflows

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SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EVIDENCE OF WOLFGANG ADRIAN KANZ – DRAINWISE PROGRAMME AND CONSULTATION WITH TANGATA WHENUA

13 July 2021

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INTRODUCTION

1. My full name is Wolfgang Adrian Kanz. I am employed by the Gisborne District Council (**GDC** or **Council**) as 4 Waters Strategy Advisor. I have been the project lead on the Project along with Mr Neville West. I have the qualifications and experience as outlined in my Evidence in Chief (**EIC**).

SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE

DrainWise Programme

2. An overview of the DrainWise programme has been set out in my EIC. As outlined in my EIC, prior to the wastewater modelling undertaken between 2014 and 2016, Council's work on inflow and infiltration (**I&I**) focussed primarily on ensuring the public stormwater and wastewater networks were up to standard. These improvements unfortunately did not resolve the wastewater overflows to the level required.

3. As set out in the evidence of Mr Garside and Mr West wet weather overflows (**WWO**) are caused primarily by fast response inflow. Property inspections have highlighted the poor state of private stormwater and wastewater infrastructure with downpipes into gully traps, on-property ponding, and non-compliant gully traps evident as significant contributors to the fast response inflow issue.

4. The DrainWise programme is multi-faceted and comprehensive and is central to improved overflow performance. The various components of the DrainWise programme are shown in Figure 3 of my EIC and described in my EIC.

   [Refer to Figure 3]

5. It is important to note that the DrainWise programme is not just about controlling stormwater inflow, it also addresses infiltration. It includes improvements to the Council's network; maintaining network performance (including the maintenance programme), public education and awareness, and private wastewater laterals.

6. The DrainWise programme is based on prioritising activities / actions that will have the greatest benefit in reducing wastewater overflows - our current focus (and work-plan) therefore addresses the high impact causes of rainwater ingress into the wastewater network (fast response inflow), followed by medium and low impact causes. The prioritisation of causes of rainwater ingress are shown in my EIC. **[Refer to Figure 1].** However, the DrainWise programme addresses both rapid response inflow (high impact

in Figure 1), medium impact (which includes private WW laterals), as well as infiltration (low impact in Figure 1), albeit at different rates.

7. Council has applied a spatial lens in prioritising our DrainWise actions, focussing on Kaiti first, to be followed by Whataupoko, Elgin, and ultimately other parts of the city. This is based on outcomes from the wastewater model which has indicated the catchments with highest level of I&I. **[Refer to Figure 2].** This has been confirmed during heavy rainfall, through pump station flow, flow meters, requests for service, and observed ponding.

8. Council has already undertaken a significant body of work to progress the DrainWise programme; this includes detailed property inspections, rapid inflow assessments, fixes to gully traps, and public stormwater network extensions; starting with the priority catchment of Kaiti. This work is set out in detail in my EIC, including in Figures 4-10 **[Refer to Figures 4-10]**.

9. I have also included Council's implementation timeline for the DrainWise Plan in my EIC at Appendix 1. **[Refer to Appendix 1].**

10. The target of the Application is for a wet weather overflow occurrence of no more than 50% probability in any given year, within the first ten years of the resource consent. The objective is to achieve an 85% reduction of fast response inflow in combination with public network upgrades. We modelled public network upgrades that would be required if we achieve the 85% reduction.

11. Additional modelling scenarios were undertaken if lesser (75% and 65%) reductions in fast response inflow were achieved; and these are set out in the evidence of Mr Garside. These scenarios identified additional public network upgrades that would enable Council to achieve the target of an overflow occurrence of no more than 50% probability in any ~~given~~ year, however at an increasing network upgrade cost. This provides a pathway for Council to still achieve the target level of service if an 85% reduction is not achieved, with these upgrades then to be included in future LTPs. These additional likely upgrade requirements have already been identified, as shown in Figure 11 of my EIC. **[Refer Figure 11]**

12. Finally, it should be noted that almost half of the network is situated on private property. Property owners are responsible for their private stormwater and wastewater infrastructure. So, ensuring that privately owned network issues are addressed is critical for Council. This is being carried out as outlined in the Infrastructure

Improvements on Private Property Strategy (**IIOPPS**)[1], which I have described in my EIC. The current focus is on compliance matters that result in rapid response inflow. Council is however also rolling out compliance and enforcement to address infiltration on private property, however at a slower rate (as this is a lower priority).

13. For the DrainWise programme to be successful requires private property owner engagement and commitment to addressing their infrastructure repairs and replacements. It provides for strategic and systematic inspection of all private property connections and identification and resolution of issues, based on priority areas and priority issues as discussed above. The IIOPPS provides the pathway for GDC to work with landowners and residents to programme works in a way that is affordable for this community. It also provides clear and consistent messaging and public education campaigns for people to understand the role and function of the wastewater and stormwater network - and the part they have to play in ensuring it operates as intended and that overflows are minimised as far as practicable. I have explained Council's education campaign in my EIC.

Tangata Whenua Consultation

14. As set out in my EIC, there have essentially been two stages of consultation.

15. The first step was pre-consent engagement through a technical iwi and hapū group – the KIWA Group. This group is tasked with providing expert cultural advice, stakeholder liaison and technical support to Council on wastewater matters, through the Wastewater Management Committee (**WMC**). The group included representatives from Te Runanga o Turanganui a Kiwa (TROTAK), Te Aitanga-a-Mahaki, Ngai Tamanuhiri, Te Whanau-a-Kai, Nga Ariki Kaiputahi, Rongowhakaata, Ngati Oneone, and GDC.

16. This engagement was a technical engagement as experts in mātauranga Māori, mauri, and tikanga, with the work reflecting those aspects.

17. The KIWA Group provided a number of conclusions and recommendations, which were endorsed by the WMC, and they also informed proposed conditions of consent. A key conclusion from the KIWA Group was that while a reduction in wastewater overflows is a positive step, tangata whenua will continue to object to overflows, and overflows should be eliminated.

[1] A copy of the IIOPPS was attached to the Application at Appendix B.

18. The recommendations were also added to a task list of work for the KIWA Group to undertake, and this is reported on quarterly at WMC meetings. Actions worked on so far include the review of wet weather overflows notification protocols, review of rāhui protocols, and review of signage requirements.

19. Apart from being provided with required statutory opportunities for consultation, tangata whenua were invited to a pre-hearing meeting, and iwi and hapū that submitted on the consent were also invited to meet independently with Council before the hearing.

20. Council knows how strongly tangata whenua feel about the overflows, and how significant this is for them, and we are proposing to continue to work with them to address those matters are far as possible. We have carefully considered the KIWA Group recommendations and the issues raised in submissions and tried to address those matters as far as we are able to through the consent conditions.

Other matters raised in submissions

21. In my EIC I have addressed a number of additional actions which the Applicant has identified through the engagement process and submissions received, and how those actions are being implemented. The Applicant has carefully listened to the issues raised by submitters, and has acted accordingly where it is able.

22. In particular, I have addressed in my EIC the actions the Applicant is implementing in relation to amendments to the WWO notification protocols, monitoring protocols and signage and messaging.

23. I have also identified the work streams the Applicant currently has underway to remove the primary overflow point at Seymour/Turenne, as well as the watercourse assessment being undertaken of Owen Stream. I have also identified the investigations the Council currently has underway in relation to the Kopuawhakapata Stream.

Wolfgang Adrian Kanz

13 July 2021