



If calling, please ask for Democratic Services

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## Environment Committee

Thursday 26 November 2020, 9.30am

Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council  
Level 2, 15 Walter Street, Te Aro, Wellington

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### Members

Cr Gaylor (Chair)

Cr Connelly (Deputy Chair)

Cr Blakeley

Cr Brash

Cr Hughes

Cr Kirk-Burnnand

Cr Laban

Cr Lamason

Cr Lee

Cr Nash

Cr Ponter

Cr Staples

Cr van Lier

Barbie Barton

**Recommendations in reports are not to be construed as Council policy until adopted by Council**

# Environment Committee

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Thursday 26 November 2020, 9.30am

Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council  
Level 2, 15 Walter Street, Te Aro, Wellington

## Public Business

No.	Item	Report	Page
1.	Apologies		
2.	Conflict of interest declarations		
3.	Public participation		
4.	<a href="#">Confirmation of the Public minutes of the Environment Committee meeting on 15 October 2020</a>	20.387	3
5.	<a href="#">Update on progress of action items from previous meetings – November 2020</a>	20.425	6
6.	Waikanae ki Uta ki Tai	Oral report	
7.	<a href="#">Wainuiomata Mainland Island Threatened Species Sanctuary proposal</a>	20.466	11
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9.	Whaitua update	Oral report	



**Please note these minutes remain unconfirmed until the Environment Committee meeting on 26 November 2020.**

Report 20.387

## **Public minutes of the Environment Committee meeting on Thursday 15 October 2020**

Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council  
Level 2, 15 Walter Street, Te Aro, Wellington, at 9.47am.

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### **Members Present**

Councillor Gaylor (Chair)  
Councillor Connelly (Deputy Chair) (from 10.11am)  
Councillor Blakeley  
Councillor Brash  
Councillor Hughes  
Councillor Kirk-Burnnand (from 10am)  
Councillor Laban  
Councillor Lamason  
Councillor Lee  
Councillor Nash  
Councillor Staples (by Zoom)  
Councillor van Lier  
Barbie Barton (from 10.03am)

Members participating at this meeting by Zoom counted for the purpose of quorum, in accordance with clause 25B of Schedule 7 to the Local Government Act 2002.

### **Public Business**

#### **1 Apologies**

Moved: Cr Lamason / Cr Brash

That the Committee accepts the apology for absence from Councillor Ponter, and the apologies for lateness from Councillors Connelly and Kirk-Burnnand, and from Barbie Barton.

The motion was **carried**.

**2 Declarations of conflicts of interest**

There were no declarations of conflicts of interest.

**3 Public participation**

There was no public participation.

**4 Confirmation of the Public minutes of the Environment Committee meeting of 10 September 2020 – Report 20.331**

Moved: Cr Blakeley / Cr Lamason

That the Committee confirms the Public minutes of the Environment Committee meeting on 10 September 2020 – Report 20.331.

The motion was **carried**.

**5 Update on progress of action items from previous meetings – October 2020 – Report 20.373**

Al Cross, General Manager Environment Management, spoke to the report.

**Noted:** The Committee requested that officers invite Wellington City Council officers to the next working group meeting between Greater Wellington, Wellington Water Limited, and Regional Public Health.

**Noted:** The Committee requested that officers compile a list of environmental restoration and protection community groups in the Wellington Region and include the status of their engagement with Greater Wellington.

**6 Whaitua programme briefing – Oral Report**

Tim Sharp, Programme Manager – Whaitua, spoke to the report.

Mr Sharp updated the Committee on the progress of the Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara Committee (the Whaitua Committee). Mr Sharp advised that the Whaitua Committee had a coastal expert panel to run through the freshwater scenarios and assess how this affects the marine environment.

The Whaitua Committee was scheduled to discuss wetlands and receive an update on where central government is at in regards to its freshwater policy statement and the effect this has on wetlands in the Whaitua.

There will be three rural engagements in November 2020, as well as a need to schedule a “reconnection” meeting for the Whaitua Committee, as it has not met physically since before COVID-19 and the introduction of the Alert Levels.

The Whaitua Committee is on track to have the Committee approve the Whaitua Implementation Programme in April 2021. The following whaitua programmes will need to be completed by 2022, to initiate a Plan Change in 2024.

Councillor Kirk-Burnnand arrived at the meeting at 10am, during the above item.

**7 Establishment of the Toitū Te Whenua Parks Network Plan 2020-30 Hearing Subcommittee – Report 20.372**

Fiona Colquhoun, Parks Planner spoke to the report.

Moved: Cr Blakeley / Cr Kirk-Burnnand

That the Committee:

- 1 Establishes the Toitū Te Whenua Parks Network Plan 2020-30 Hearing Subcommittee.
- 2 Adopts the terms of reference for the Toitū Te Whenua Parks Network Plan 2020-30 Hearing Subcommittee.
- 3 Appoints Councillors Brash, Connelly, Gaylor, Lamason, and Nash as members of the Toitū Te Whenua Parks Network Plan 2020-30 Hearing Subcommittee, and Councillor Gaylor as Chair.

The motion was **carried**.

Barbie Barton arrived at the meeting at 10.03am, during the introduction of the above item.

**8 Implications of freshwater reform for Greater Wellington – Report 20.365** [For information]

Matt Hickman, Manager Environmental Policy, and Caroline Watson, Environmental Policy Advisor, spoke to the report.

Councillor Connelly arrived at the meeting at 10.11am, during the introduction of the above item.

**9 Changes to the phasing and timing of Whaitua processes and changes to the proposed Natural Resources Plan to give effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management – Report 20.364** [For information]

Miranda Cross, Team Leader, Policy Development, spoke to the report.

## **Karakia whakamutunga**

The Committee Chair invited Councillor Connelly to close the meeting with a karakia whakamutunga Kia hora te marino.

The meeting closed at 11.19am.

Councillor P Gaylor  
**Chair**

Date:

Environment Committee  
26 November 2020  
Report 20.425



For Information

## UPDATE ON PROGRESS OF ACTION ITEMS FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS – NOVEMBER 2020

**Te take mō te pūrongo**

**Purpose**

1. To update the Environment Committee (the Committee) on the progress of action items arising from previous Committee meetings.

**Te horopaki**

**Context**

2. Items raised at the Committee's previous meetings, which require action by officers, are listed in [Attachment 1](#) – Action items from previous Environment Committee meetings. For all action items, the current status and a brief comment is provided on progress to date.

**Ngā hua ahumoni**

**Financial implications**

3. There are no financial implications from this report, but there may be implications arising from the actions listed.

**Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei**

**Next steps**

4. All completed items will be removed from the action items table for the next report. Items not completed will continue to be progressed. Any new items will be added, following this Committee meeting, and circulated to the relevant business group/s for action.

**Ngā āpitihanga**

**Attachment**

Number	Title
1	Action items from previous Environment Committee meetings

**Ngā kaiwaitohu  
Signatories**

Writer	Al Cross – Kaiwhakahaere Matua mo te Taiao/General Manager Environment Management Wayne O’Donnell – Kaiwhakahaere Matua Whaitua/General Manager Catchment Management
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<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
<b><i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i></b> The action items are of an administrative nature and support the functioning of the Committee.
<b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b> The second action item relates to a video recording of the Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara Committee catchment area; the video is owned by Taranaki Whānui. If Taranaki Whānui consents to Greater Wellington's use of the video, then appropriate acknowledgement of ownership will need to be made.
<b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b> Action items contribute to Council's or Greater Wellington's related strategies, policies and plans to the extent identified in Attachment 1.
<b><i>Internal consultation</i></b> There was no additional internal consultation in preparing this report and updating the action items.
<b><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></b> There are no known risks or impacts.

**Attachment 1 to Report 20.425**

**Action items from previous Environment Committee meetings – November 2020**

<b>Meeting date</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Status and comment</b>
13 February 2020	<p><b>Regional water quality in the Wellington Region</b></p> <p><b>Resolution</b></p> <p>Requests officers to report to the next committee meeting on:</p>	<p><b>Status</b></p> <p>Completed.</p> <p><b>Comment</b></p>
	<p>Options for a water quality monitoring regime at Owhiro Stream/Bay, with the report to identify the likely sources of contamination</p>	<p>This was reported to the 9 April Council meeting.</p>
	<p>The feasibility on effective ‘real-time’ public notification system for recreational users of Owhiro Bay and other recreational coastal areas in the Wellington Region</p>	<p>A working group has been established, involving Greater Wellington, Wellington Water and Regional Public Health officers, with the Owhiro catchment as a pilot to progress solutions on urban water quality issues.</p>
10 September 2020	<p><b>Whaitua Programme briefing – oral report</b></p> <p><b>Noted</b></p> <p>The Committee asked if the flyover could be published on Greater Wellington’s website.</p>	<p><b>Status</b></p> <p>In progress.</p> <p><b>Comment</b></p> <p>Request has been made to Taranaki Whānui advisors on the Whaitua project team. In response, this idea is supported in principle noting that the flyover is a work in progress (it has only recently been developed and was presented visually and narrated for the first time on 29 August 2020) and would require production to an acceptable standard to be made publicly available (there is Whaitua budget to support this). It would also require signoff by Taranaki Whānui.</p>

**Attachment 1 to Report 20.425**

**Action items from previous Environment Committee meetings – November 2020**

<b>Meeting date</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Status and comment</b>
15 October 2020	<p><b>Update on progress of action items from previous meetings – October 2020 – Report 20.373</b></p> <p><b>Noted:</b></p> <p>The Committee requested that officers invite Wellington City Council officers to the next working group meeting between Greater Wellington, Wellington Water Limited, and Regional Public Health.</p>	<p><b>Status</b></p> <p>Ongoing.</p> <p><b>Comment</b></p> <p>Next meeting is being held on 9 November.</p>
15 October 2020	<p><b>Update on progress of action items from previous meetings – October 2020 – Report 20.373</b></p> <p><b>Noted:</b></p> <p>The Committee requested that officers compile a list of environmental restoration and protection community groups in the Wellington Region and include the status of their engagement with Greater Wellington.</p>	<p><b>Status</b></p> <p>Ongoing.</p> <p><b>Comment</b></p> <p>A list is being finalised and will be included in the next Councillors’ Bulletin.</p>



**Environment Committee**  
**26 November 2020**  
**Report 20.466**

**For Decision**

## **WAINUIOMATA MAINLAND ISLAND THREATENED SPECIES SANCTUARY PROPOSAL**

**Te take mō te pūrongo**

### **Purpose**

1. To advise the Environment Committee (the Committee):
  - a on investigations concerning the proposal to create a fenced Mainland Island Sanctuary;
  - b of the establishment of a working group to progress investigations on the feasibility of establishing a threatened species sanctuary.

**He tūtohu**

### **Recommendations**

That the Committee:

- 1 **Notes** the discussions, work completed to date, and potential next steps related to a proposed fenced threatened species sanctuary in the Wainuiomata Water Supply catchment;
- 2 **Establishes** a Greater Wellington working group to explore the proposal further and to report back to the Committee in early 2021.
- 3 **Appoints** Councillor ..., General Manager, Catchment Management, and Manager, Parks to the working group, with the Councillor appointee to be responsible for keeping the Chair and Deputy Chair of the Environment Committee, and the Portfolio Leader, Parks, Forests, Biodiversity apprised of the work of the working group and any issues arising.

**Te tāhū kōrero**

### **Background**

2. The Wainuiomata Catchment is approximately 14,400 hectares. It serves as a Water Collection catchment for Greater Wellington's bulk water supply functions operated by Wellington Water Limited (WWL), with restricted public access. The catchment is home to the most pristine, ancient native forest in the lower North Island. Only minor parts of the lower catchment have been logged.
3. The catchment is one of our Key Native Ecosystems and contains an unfenced Mainland Island covering approximately 1,100 hectares which receives intensive predator control

by Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) officers and volunteers. The elimination of predators over the entire catchment would provide an unprecedented boost to biodiversity in the Wellington Region. The Catchment's location adjacent to the Remutaka Forest Park and the Pakuratahi Forest would allow for recovered species to spill out and repopulate vast tracts of native forest, commonly known as the 'halo effect'. This effect would be maximised if the adjacent forest received regular predator control. This activity, covering Greater Wellington forested land, has been submitted as one of the Long Term Plan 2021-31 bids.

4. Since 2019, a number of parties have expressed interest in a proposal to construct a predator proof fence enclosing the Wainuiomata Water Catchment area and to eradicate predators within the fenced area. The main purpose of the fence would be to provide for the return of threatened species to the Wellington Region, including rowi kiwi, kōkako, tīeke and others. Notably, with the areas abundance of mature, fruiting rimu, a fenced sanctuary would also meet the very rare conditions required for a breeding site for kākāpō.
5. Greater Wellington has been part of some initial discussions with partners on this topic, including Taranaki Whānui, Hutt City Council and the Department of Conservation (DOC). With support from Greater Wellington, Taranaki Whānui welcomed representatives of Ngai Tahu and the DOC to the Wainuiomata Mainland Island on 1 October 2020. The kākāpō recovery team at DOC has expressed an interest in exploring the potential for a breeding site for kākāpō within a fenced sanctuary in the Wainuiomata Water Collection Area. WWL has also expressed an interest in exploring this potential. Initial feedback from both Ngai Tahu and DOC after the site visit has been very positive.

### **Te tātaritanga Analysis**

6. In order to progress this proposal a detailed feasibility study is required. Greater Wellington is assisting to facilitate a professional engineering study in November 2020 to assess the feasibility of an acceptable fence route. Simultaneously an on-site study will occur by professional ecologists to assess the potential ecological impact of fence construction and how to balance these effects against the biodiversity outcomes expected from the exclusion of predators. Both of these investigations are being provided pro bono. The results of this work will inform any possible further discussion on this proposal.
7. A number of critical investigations would be required if an acceptable fence route was identified. These include:
  - a Agency support for the proposal. As the land owner, Greater Wellington would need to support the use of a water supply catchment as a threatened species sanctuary; WWL, local iwi and community support would also be critical. Compatibility with the functions of Greater Wellington and WWL would be essential;
  - b The assumption that a predator proof fence is required to provide for the recovery of various threatened species;

- c If a fence was required, the design and cost of the fence. Early estimates indicate that a budget of \$20 million (GST excl.) may be required. How would construction and ongoing maintenance costs be funded? Who would be responsible for maintenance?
  - d Partnership and governance options. Would a new entity be required to manage this project and ensure adequate ongoing funding is secured?
  - e Future public interface and business opportunities;
  - f Responsibilities and funding for initial and ongoing predator control within the sanctuary and potentially beyond to maximise the halo / spillover effect;
  - g Project management options and costs.
8. A more detailed feasibility study and business case will be required to consider the matters raised above once the preliminary engineering and ecological investigations have been concluded and feasibility confirmed.
9. Officers recommend that a working group be established to investigate the proposal further, and recommend that the working group comprise one Councillor appointed by the Committee, the General Manager Catchment Management, and the Manager Parks.

#### **Ngā hua ahumoni**

##### **Financial implications**

10. There is no budget dedicated to investigating this proposal in the 2020/21 Annual Plan. Greater Wellington officer costs to date have been assimilated into existing budgets. It is not envisaged that the Working Group will incur substantive costs.
11. No provision has been provided in the proposed 2021-2031 Long Term Plan for funding work associated with this proposal.

#### **Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi**

##### **Consideration of climate change**

12. As an old growth indigenous forest, the Wainuiomata catchment plays a key role in mitigating climate change. Eradication of predators within the catchment will add significantly to the ecological integrity of the catchment, improving the carbon sequestering ability of the forest.

#### **Ngā tikanga whakatau**

##### **Decision-making process**

13. The matters requiring decision in this report were considered by officers against Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.

#### **Te hiranga**

##### **Significance**

14. Officers considered the significance (as defined by Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of the matters for decision, taking into account Council's *Significance and Engagement Policy* and Greater Wellington's *Decision-making Guidelines*. Officers consider that these matters are of low significance, due to the administrative nature.

**Te whakatūtakitaki  
Engagement**

15. Iwi and stakeholder engagement will continue if a formal feasibility study is supported.

**Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei  
Next steps**

16. The Working Group will report back to the Committee in early 2021.

**Ngā kaiwaitohu  
Signatory**

Writer	Wayne O'Donnell, General Manager Catchment Management Group
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<p><b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga</b>  <b>Summary of considerations</b></p>
<p><b><i>Fit with Council’s roles or Committee’s terms of reference</i></b></p> <p>The Committee has the responsibility to oversee the development of environmental initiatives.</p>
<p><b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b></p> <p>Discussions and site visits to date have included Taranaki Whanui through the Port Nicolson Block Settlement Trust. Any feasibility study will include local iwi, identifying their cultural, social, economic and environmental aspirations for the catchment.</p>
<p><b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b></p> <p>This proposal is currently not funded under the 2020/21 Annual Plan. There is also no provision for funding the proposal in the proposed 2021-31 Long Term Plan</p>
<p><b><i>Internal consultation</i></b></p> <p>A number of Greater Wellington departments have been involved in discussions and hosting site visits to date, including Regional Parks, Environmental Science, Biodiversity and Biosecurity. Their ongoing involvement will be required if a formal feasibility study is supported.</p>
<p><b><i>Risks and impacts: legal / health and safety etc.</i></b></p> <p>Risks and impacts will be considered in detail if a formal feasibility study is progressed.</p>

Environment Committee  
26 November 2020  
Report 20.343



For Information

## WHAITUA IMPLEMENTATION

### Te take mō te pūrongo

#### Purpose

1. To advise the Environment Committee on progress in implementing the Ruamāhanga and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua Implementation Programmes (WIPs).

### Te tāhū kōrero

#### Background

##### *Improving freshwater outcomes- National direction*

2. In 2009 the Land and Water Forum, a national level collaborative group, was formed to address “50 years of failure” of managing our land and water resources. The success of this group was in establishing the obvious notion that natural resources are finite and limits are required on their use. All stakeholders agreed to this. The other major issue, of allocation of water (including iwi rights and interests) is still unresolved. A number of important principles came from this process. There was a desire for more community centric collaborative planning processes and importantly partnership with iwi. The forum process has led to 10 years of land and water reform.
3. Successive governments have produced national policy statements for freshwater management (NPS-FM), firstly in 2011, then additions in 2014, 2017 and a significant revision in 2020. The 2014 version introduced the ‘national objectives framework’ and put the onus on regional councils to develop objectives and limits in partnership with mana whenua and communities. A regime of operating within environmental limits has major implications for land use, both rural and urban, stormwater management, wastewater management and how we all use fresh water.
4. It is an understatement that regional councils have struggled under this tsunami of reform. It involves intergenerational change, both for council organisations themselves and for resource users, particularly farmers and infrastructure providers. Significant change is still to come in the form of resource allocation reform, including providing for iwi rights and interests. Still further change including Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) reform will land on top of this.

##### *Greater Wellington approach-Step change from operative plans to the PNRP and Whaitua*

5. Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) has responded to land and water reform with two major processes, the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP) and Whaitua. These processes are huge and are both decade long. The first step of

revising operative regional plans and moving then into a single plan, the PNRP, is in its final phase. Appeals to the Environment Court are being worked through, after which the plan will be operative.

6. The second process, whaitua, is a direct response to the NPS-FM. Its purpose is to set resource limits and drive for place-based (whaitua) implementation in partnership with iwi. This process is approximately two thirds completed. At the conclusion of the whaitua processes, further changes to the PNRP are required to implement the WIPs. This is a significant policy step change to a limits-based regime. The whaitua plan changes will be complex, large and will be contested.

***What is whaitua? What is a WIP?***

7. Whaitua is a place, defined by catchments. The Wellington Region has been divided into five “super” catchments or whaitua. These are “spatial zones” which make policy making, planning and implementation easier. The Wellington Region is not all the same. There are considerable differences in physical setting, resource management issues, land use, communities and iwi across the Region. In both planning and implementation one size does not fit all. Catchment planning is not new, but rather lost its way under first generation plans of the RMA. There is widespread agreement that catchment based planning and implementation is required, particularly in a limits based regime which is defined at a catchment scale.
8. The term whaitua has also been used, rather confusingly, for the planning process the Council has run in each whaitua. Each Whaitua Committee has produced a Whaitua Implementation Programme (WIP) which is a response to the NPS-FM for each whaitua. The primary purpose of each WIP is to set freshwater objectives (the community’s desired freshwater outcomes) and resource use limits. The second purpose is to identify implementation methods to achieve freshwater objectives (see “what is implementation?” below).
9. Regulatory responses, which require a plan change to implement, make up approximately 50 percent of Ruamāhanga WIP recommendations, and 40 percent in Te Awarua-o-Porirua WIP. Investigations, monitoring, accounting and compliance recommendations make up 20 percent of Ruamāhanga and 30 percent of Te Awarua-o-Porirua WIPs. Other non-regulatory methods, dominantly land management functions, make up 30 percent of Ruamāhanga and Te Awarua-o-Porirua WIPs.
10. The Ruamāhanga WIP was completed in August 2018. The Te Awarua-o-Porirua WIP was completed in April 2019. Te Whanganui a Tara will be completed in 2021. Kāpiti and Wairarapa Coast whaitua processes and WIPs, which haven’t commenced, will need to be completed in time for 2024 PNRP plan changes.

***What is ‘implementation’?***

11. Implementation is part of what is known as the “policy cycle”. Policy decisions on issues are made based on evidence. This then implemented or given effect “on the ground” by a range of methods. The policy cycle is completed by monitoring the effectiveness of the implementation methods and then further adjustments can be made to policy, and so the merry-go-round continues. Simply put, implementation is the action-based response to policy. This can include regulation (changes to plans and

the actions that flow from that), investment (particularly in infrastructure) and programmes (services, education and community engagement).

12. Policy implementation includes implementation of all policy; RMA, flood management, biodiversity, biosecurity, and parks management. The WIPs are dominantly RMA policy but have consequences for all other policy areas.
13. Implementation of WIP recommendations follow two paths. Firstly, regulatory methods through plan changes (effectively adding to and revising the PNRP) which are then implemented through resource consents plus compliance. Secondly, non-regulatory actions which are implemented through programmes. Implementation is continuous, we don't just do a recommendation, tick it off and then stop.
14. Whaitua implementation is broader than just implementing recommendations of the WIP. The concept emphasizes the importance of place, and the differences in implementation in different places. It emphasizes integration. WIPs are asking for a shift to community-faced implementation for everything we do, and in partnership with mana whenua.

## **Te tātaritanga**

### **Analysis**

#### ***Implementation Issues***

15. All regional councils are struggling with responding to land and water reforms. The processes responding to these reforms are complex, large and litigious. The Wellington Region is no exception. Originally it was planned to do separate plan changes for each WIP as they were completed, running in parallel to the PNRP process. This was overly optimistic. The resources have not been available to do this. In fact there has been a resource shortage nationally particularly around science and policy expertise to do the job. Within Greater Wellington there has been a shortfall in resource available for the PNRP let alone any other plan changes. The new timeline for completing WIP plan changes was outlined in Changes to phasing and timing of whaitua processes and changes to proposed Natural Resources Plan to give effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (Report 20.364).
16. Non-regulatory, investigations and monitoring actions have only been progressed where these coincide with business as usual activity. As a result implementation has been limited, uncoordinated and inconsistent across the region. The organisation has been slow to pivot in response to a decade of government reforms. This will require a cultural shift within the organisation and potentially structural changes.

#### ***Influence of WIPs - Progress to date***

17. Although non-statutory, the completed WIPs are having considerable influence across a range of processes and practices. WIPs are widely accepted as blueprints for the way forward. Areas of influence and where implementation is taking place include:
  - PNRP appeal resolution
  - Submissions on consents, plan changes and district plans – Plimmerton Farm as an example (e.g. water principles, water sensitive design), Proposed Porirua City Council District Plan

- Structure Plans e.g. Stebbings Valley, Lincolnshire Farms revised structure plan
  - Wairarapa water resilience strategy
  - Wairarapa Moana project
  - Mahi Waiora projects
  - Farm plans
  - The shift to water sensitive urban design in urban planning (practice by developers, consultants, consent staff, Plimmerton Farm plan change)
  - Wellington City Council Spatial Plan
  - Water infrastructure investment (mainly in wastewater)
  - Major change projects such as Porirua East
  - Flood management practice
  - Establishment of catchment community groups
  - Response to government water package (Parkvale Stream in Wairarapa).
18. A table of WIP recommendations indicating where implementation has commenced is shown in [Attachment 1](#) – Ruamahanga WIP and [Attachment 2](#) – Te Awaroa-o-Porirua WIP. Where a “yes” is indicated this means work is underway or is being progressed somewhere as part of a Business As Usual(BAU) programme.

### **Ngā hua ahumoni**

#### **Financial implications**

19. As noted in Changes to phasing and timing of whaitua processes and changes to proposed Natural Resources Plan to give effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (Report 20.364), new resourcing will be required to meet national direction. A Long Term Plan bid is being prepared seeking up to an additional \$2 million per annum for the duration of the whaitua and plan change process.
20. Immediate additional resourcing of \$250 thousand (for external contractors) has already been approved to progress Plan Change 1.

### **Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi**

#### **Consideration of climate change**

21. There has been no consideration of climate change for the preparation of this report. Climate change considerations are fundamental in the whaitua processes and in preparations of the WIPs.

### **Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei**

#### **Next steps**

22. Many of the Greater Wellington’s BAU operational activities align with and support whaitua implementation. However it is recognised that our current delivery structures do not necessarily support a “catchment approach” sufficiently well and are not consistent across the region. The recently initiated “Fit for the Future” programme is intended to make recommendations on how the Council’s natural resources strategy,

planning and delivery activities can best support whaitua or catchment implementation.

**Ngā āpitihanga  
Attachments**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>
1	Ruamahanga WIP
2	Te Awaroa-o-Porirua WIP

**Ngā kaiwaitohu  
Signatories**

Writers	Alastair Smaill, Programme Lead, Urban Water Matt Hickman, Manager, Environmental Policy Tim Porteous, Manager, Biodiversity
Approver	Al Cross, General Manager, Environment Management

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga</b> <b>Summary of considerations</b>
<p><b><i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i></b></p> <p>The Environment Committee has responsibility to consider changes in the legislative frameworks and the implications these changes have on Council's environmental strategies, policies, plans, programmes and initiatives.</p>
<p><b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b></p> <p>The NPS-FM requires that freshwater is managed in a way that 'gives effect' to Te Mana o te Wai, fundamentally through involving mana whenua in all elements of its management.</p>
<p><b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b></p> <p>Implementation of the NPS-FM is a core resource management activity of the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan. An additional bid is sought in order to meet Council's statutory obligations under the RMA.</p>
<p><b><i>Internal consultation</i></b></p> <p>No internal consultation was undertaken.</p>
<p><b><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></b></p> <p>There are legal risks if Council does not meet its statutory obligations by 31 December 2024. There is reputational risk associated with the timing and phasing of implementation of WIP recommendations.</p>

ATTACHMENT 1-RUAMAHANGA WIP RECCOMENDATIONS

	Recommendation	Reg/Non-reg	Organisation	Overlap with new NESFW and stock access regulations	Planchange	Implementation Commenced Yes/No
1	Greater Wellington will: • Support mana whenua as active partners in the management of the Ruamāhanga whaitua • Work in partnership with mana whenua to develop a management structure that includes a permanent role for hapū/marae at the FMU level • Work in partnership with mana whenua to establish and resource a kaitiaki support structure that ensures that Ruamāhanga whaitua hapū and marae are enabled to participate fully in FMU and catchment community planning, including: — Identification of indicators — Monitoring programme — Kaitiaki training — Development of mātauranga Māori • Ensure that sufficient funding and dedicated resourcing to enable mana whenua participation are available as soon as the implementation of an FMU/freshwater objective framework begins • Establish operative roles for mana whenua and hapū/ marae in the management of water quality and quantity and river management activities in the Ruamāhanga whaitua • Support hapū/marae to develop their own indicators for each FMU, including one for Ruamāhanga as a whole. This process to start as soon as the implementation of an FMU/freshwater objective framework begins • Include hapū/marae indicators in reporting on progress towards meeting freshwater objectives • Establish and support the process for mana whenua analysis and interpretation of hapū/marae indicators • Ensure that hapū/marae are informed through multiple channels of any new resource consent applications or renewals of existing consents within their FMUs, and that their input to the consent process is supported • Encourage and work with mana whenua on the development and inclusion of mātauranga Māori innovative regulatory and non-regulatory approaches to achieving improved water quality • Include PNRP Schedule B, Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa, which specifies the relationship of Wairarapa mana whenua with Te Awa Tapu o Ruamāhanga in the Ruamāhanga whaitua chapter • Include PNRP Schedule C, Sites of significance to Wairarapa mana whenua within the Ruamāhanga whaitua in a specific schedule in the Ruamāhanga whaitua chapter	Mix	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
2	The Ruamāhanga whaitua chapter of the PNRP includes all the objectives for mauri, natural form and character and habitat, fish and mahinga kai, sediment, and water quality and aquatic ecosystem health as set out in sections 4.3.1, 4.3.2 and 4.3.3 and Tables 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in Appendix 3.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	
3	The PNRP includes a policy that describes how the periphyton objectives in this WIP will be achieved by the following approaches: • Achieving the in-stream nutrient criteria for periphyton set out in Table 1 • Achieving the nutrient targets for diffuse sources in Table 2 and for point-source load reductions in Table 4 • Achieving the sediment load reductions in Table 3 • Undertaking extensive riparian planting for the purpose of creating suitable shading for streams to reduce temperatures and photosynthetic active radiation • Ensuring that any consented in-stream works and activities maintain or restore flushing flows suitable to avoid nuisance periphyton build-up	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
4	The PNRP includes a policy that describes how the macroinvertebrate community health objectives (indicated by the MCI) in this WIP will be achieved by the following approaches: • Achieving the in-stream nutrient criteria for the management of periphyton in Table 1 • Achieving the nutrient targets for diffuse-source and point-source loads in Table 2 and Table 4 • Achieving the sediment load reductions in Table 3 • Undertaking extensive riparian planting to reduce water temperatures, reduce fine sediment inputs from stream bank erosion, increase organic matter input (as a food source) and provide habitat for adult insects to colonise from • Retaining and improving the natural character of water bodies, such as riffles, pools and runs • Ensuring that any consented in-stream works and activities are managed to minimise the release of deposited fine sediment • Progressively reducing the use, frequency and extensiveness of mechanical in-stream disturbances in flood protection, drainage and gravel-extraction activities • Greater Wellington facilitating, and implementing the findings of, research to identify innovative approaches to improve macroinvertebrate community health, as sought by Recommendation 9 of this WIP	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No

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5	The Ruamāhanga whaitua integrated land and water management system should: • Seek to be a comprehensive, catchment-wide system that increases ecological and social health and wellbeing as well as improving water use reliability • Create resilience to the pressures of changing weather systems under climate change • Empower communities to identify and implement suitable processes and management options in their sub-catchments in order to contribute to the whaituawide approach	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
6	In order to see the effective implementation of all the objectives, limits and policy packages described in this WIP, the Committee supports: • A programme of actions where rural and urban catchments have a collective responsibility to make change and improve water quality • A mainly non-regulatory approach to staying within discharge limits for diffuse contaminants • An emphasis on the use of integrated planning tools (sub-catchment groups, farm planning tools and user groups), supported by education and incentives • Regulation of point-source discharges of contaminants, land use activities and water takes • Seeking means for promoting and ensuring continuous improvement and innovation across all sectors and communities • Collecting and making available information on resource use in the whaitua as a way of enabling better decisionmaking at all scales	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
7	Greater Wellington, along with iwi and other partners, develops a coherent FMU implementation framework that results in effective and successful managing to limits at an FMU scale, in both rural and urban environments, to achieve freshwater objectives.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
8	Greater Wellington resources the Freshwater Management Unit Implementation Framework sufficiently to support the development of an implementation work programme.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
9	Greater Wellington ensures that, in preparing the Ruamāhanga whaitua plan change to the PNRP, it works with communities and the Ruamāhanga Whaitua Committee to ensure that the NPS-FM is appropriately given effect to, including in accordance with the freshwater objectives approach described in NPSFM Policy CA2 and recognition of the 2017 amendments to the NPS-FM in relation to Te Mana o te Wai (NPS-FM Objective AA1) and mātauranga Māori.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
10	Innovation in land and water management practice in the Ruamāhanga whaitua should be encouraged and actively facilitated by Greater Wellington, including by: • Including a policy in the Ruamāhanga whaitua chapter of the PNRP, to be considered in resource consent processes, that recognises the value of innovative practice in the achievement of the objectives of the Ruamāhanga whaitua • Avoiding resource consent conditions that would prevent trialling of alternative management approaches where change and future proofing are known drivers, while also recognising the need to mitigate risk • Taking opportunities for ongoing plan changes to provide for innovative practice • Actively reviewing the effectiveness of the implementation of Greater Wellington operational activities and planning practices and of the recommendations in this WIP in order to promote continued improvement and learning, and to ease bottlenecks • Ensuring that management processes within Greater Wellington reflect a desire to support innovation. This may include internally rewarding “bright ideas” and establishing/fostering internal practices that support and reward innovation	Mix	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
11	The Committee recommends that: • GMP be emphasised and innovation fostered as part of every farm plan and by the operational practices of Greater Wellington and territorial authorities in the Ruamāhanga whaitua • Industry guidelines are the primary source of GMP guidance • Sub-catchment groups, communities and industry bodies help to develop and apply appropriate GMP specific to the identified requirements of FMUs • All sectors, including the three waters sector, actively design and progressively implement GMP, not just the primary sector • As Greater Wellington cannot implement GMP on its own, it develops partnerships with industry, stakeholders and communities for supporting the implementation and adoption of GMP, with the critical role of industry recognised	Non-reg	GW, industry groups	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes

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12	The Committee recommends that water use efficiency be improved among all water users in the Ruamāhanga whaitua, including by: • Local councils (as suppliers of water) improving water conservation by residential, commercial and industrial users, establishing appropriate demand management strategies during water shortages, improving resilience and reducing demand in issuing of consents for new builds and subdivisions, and investigating opportunities for water re-use • Group and community water suppliers appropriately managing demand during water shortages and supporting improved resilience of supply • Irrigation users meeting at least 80% efficiency of application and further improving practices through recognised programmes • Greater Wellington recognising that exceptions to the “80% efficiency of application” requirement may be appropriate where the financial return from a less efficient water application can be shown to be high (i.e. the water use is highly economically efficient) or where there are meaningful benefits for the environment in a less efficient water use, effectively offsetting the benefits of being 80% efficient • Greater Wellington and territorial authorities working together to develop long term plans for the management of water races in the Ruamāhanga whaitua that meet the objectives of this WIP and provide for the values of the water bodies and communities • Increasing education opportunities across types of water users	Mix	GW, TAs, industry groups	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
13	All people of the whaitua need to be involved in efforts to ensure that water is used efficiently and with care, and the burden of change in order to improve water quality should be borne across communities.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
14	Greater Wellington establishes as an urgent priority, and actions, a monitoring plan as required by Policy CB1 of the NPS-FM for the monitoring of each FMU.	Monitoring and accounting	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
15	Greater Wellington establishes as an urgent priority, and operates, a freshwater quality accounting system as required by the NPS-FM (Policy CC1). The existing water take accounting system should be upgraded so that it is compatible with the quality system and is accessible to the public and water users.	Monitoring and accounting	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
16	Greater Wellington requires the provision of information on contaminant inputs, sources and/or losses and mitigation activities from resource users, as appropriate to the issues, suitable for the development, operation and use of fit for purpose freshwater accounting.	Monitoring and accounting	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
17	Greater Wellington develops a suitable monitoring programme(s) to establish in-river sediment loads and/ or concentrations, including confirming relationships to sediment loads off land and the effectiveness of mitigations. Greater Wellington requires the progress of actions to mitigate sediment loss, including riparian planting and hill-slope erosion practices, to be regularly reported.	Monitoring and accounting	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
18	Greater Wellington establishes a data protocol and reporting plan to ensure that all aggregated data collected is publicly available and provided in a fit for purpose and transparent manner.	Monitoring and accounting	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
19	Greater Wellington supports community monitoring and the wider integration of monitoring results to support FMU outcomes.	Monitoring and accounting	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
20	Greater Wellington undertakes a review of flow monitoring sites in the Ruamāhanga whaitua. Where necessary, to ensure that the network is fit for purpose in implementing this WIP, it makes changes to the network, including the establishment of new sites.	Monitoring and accounting	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
21	Greater Wellington establishes a social and economic monitoring and assessment framework with indicators agreed by the community. Greater Wellington includes social and economic monitoring in the monitoring plan for the Ruamāhanga whaitua.	Monitoring and accounting	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
22	Greater Wellington undertakes a full review of the land and water management system at the next regional plan review (10 years) and makes appropriate changes to the plan	Monitoring and accounting	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
23	Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP a policy or policies that identifies that “river and lake management” is for the health of the water body itself, recognising: 1 That the mauri of the water sustains the mauri of the people 2 The critical importance of providing for the habitat and natural character of rivers and lakes in achieving the Ruamāhanga freshwater objectives 3 The extensiveness and importance of small streams, wetlands and backwaters (in braided rivers) in the Ruamāhanga whaitua in providing healthy native fish habitat and bird habitat and the conditions for mahinga kai species, places and activities to thrive.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No

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24	Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP an overarching policy to improve, across the Ruamāhanga whaitua, riparian vegetation of streams, rivers and lakes for erosion and sediment control, bank stabilisation, temperature management (via shading) and control of algae, and to support other ecosystem health, mahinga kai and indigenous biodiversity outcomes.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
25	Greater Wellington plans and implements the Committee's vision for healthy rivers and lakes in the Ruamāhanga whaitua by: 1 Ensuring that the river and lake management functions of the Council achieve freshwater objectives and targets in each FMU 2 Working with mana whenua and communities in co-creating what river and lake management for the health of the river looks like within each FMU.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
26	Greater Wellington identifies and implements methods for further enabling mana whenua participation in land and water resource management, including with papa kāinga, marae and hapū (as appropriate), to ensure that the values of mana whenua are appropriately reflected in freshwater planning and regulatory processes and in flood protection strategic and operational planning and implementation.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
27	Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP a policy promoting the restoration of rivers, lakes and wetlands to achieve the Ruamāhanga freshwater objectives, which supports activities in the beds of rivers, lakes and wetlands when these activities are undertaken for such restoration purposes	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
28	Greater Wellington reviews current planning and implementation activities relevant to the health of lakes and rivers in order to: 1 Identify any changes necessary to planning, governance, investment and practice to deliver the Ruamāhanga whaitua objectives through river and lake management 2 Identify new multidisciplinary systems to deliver integrated river and catchment management 3 Progressively implement the findings of this review work. "Activities" could include institutional delivery structures, the alignment of future relevant land and water programmes and investments, and the application of GMP in operational and capital expenditure works	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
29	Greater Wellington seeks and takes opportunities to enhance the natural form and character, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai of rivers, streams, lakes and wetlands across the Ruamāhanga whaitua, including by: 1 Aligning the planning and operation of flood management activities (e.g. floodplain planning) with the Ruamāhanga whaitua objectives and policies 2 Identifying and implementing management options to enhance natural character and to achieve the Ruamāhanga freshwater objectives when undertaking operational works (e.g. willow removal and gravel extraction) 3 Aligning and supporting farm planning and farm plan implementation with the Ruamāhanga whaitua objectives 4 Investing in riparian planting for shading and stream bank erosion management and in wetland restoration 42 5 Supporting and undertaking the restoration of native fish spawning habitat, including in water bodies affected by flood management activities	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes
30	Greater Wellington includes a policy in the PNRP to restore the health of Wairarapa Moana by 2080, including to provide for mahinga kai, support native fish populations and restore the health of the Wairarapa Moana wetlands.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
31	Greater Wellington commits to the restoration of the health of Wairarapa Moana, including Lake Wairarapa and Lake Ōnoke, by undertaking research, investigations and experiments in management approaches, strategic planning and changes to operational activities to progressively improve the lake health and to reach the objectives of this WIP by 2080 at the latest.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No

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32	Greater Wellington undertakes feasibility studies of “inlake” management options for the purposes of providing for the community values of Wairarapa Moana and achieving the freshwater objectives identified in this WIP. Options to investigate include: • Rerouting the Ruamāhanga River into Lake Wairarapa, particularly at flows below the median flow, with higher flows bypassing the lake • Alternative management regimes for the lake level gates at Lake Wairarapa • Alternative management regimes for Lake Ōnoke, including in relation to the timing, location and operation of lake mouth openings • Experimenting with alternative management options, such as temporarily holding Lake Wairarapa at higher levels than current practice, as a means of testing proof of concepts for potential broader application All such feasibility studies of in-lake management options should be completed within 10 years of the issuing of this WIP (i.e. by 2028). Experimentation should ensure an appropriate consideration of the WCO. Effective and early engagement with the Ruamāhanga whaitua community and broader public as part of any such feasibility work will help to underpin successful experimentation and the robust identification of management choices for future implementation.	Investigations	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
33	Greater Wellington investigates further options for restoring the health of Wairarapa Moana, including restoring the Ruamāhanga River flow into Lake Wairarapa, including to: • Mitigate the impacts of wave action • Reduce the re-suspension of sediments in order to improve clarity • Create conditions suitable for macrophytes to survive and thrive • Remove nutrients and sediments • Restore the health of mahinga kai species • Enhance the health of wetlands	Investigations	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
34	Greater Wellington recognises and supports research being undertaken by external groups, mana whenua and the whaitua community on means to improve the health of Lake Wairarapa and Lake Ōnoke, and actively considers the application of new knowledge to the management of activities affecting the lakes, including through planning, consent practice and operational management practices	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes
35	Greater Wellington actively informs and works with external agencies, including the Department of Conservation, to link the management of nonnative fisheries and the commercial harvest of native fish species with achieving the Ruamāhanga whaitua objectives and to deliver on the needs of catchment communities	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
36	Greater Wellington sets water quality limits and targets for nutrients and sediment loads as rules in the PNRP for each FMU within the Ruamāhanga whaitua, in accordance with Tables 2 and 3. Targets should be expressed as percentage reductions (from the limits) in the Ruamāhanga whaitua plan change	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
37	Greater Wellington sets water quality limits and targets for E. coli concentrations as rules in the PNRP for each FMU within the Ruamāhanga whaitua, in accordance with the four attribute states in Table 8 in Appendix 3.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
38	Progressively reduce sediment loads in the five FMUs producing the greatest sediment load off nonnative land, as modelled under the baseline (current state), in accordance with the targets (to be achieved by 2050) set in Table 3. These “top 5” FMUs are: • Taueru • Huangarua • Eastern hill streams • Whangaehu • Kopuaranga	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
39	As a priority for implementation in the “top 5” FMUs, Greater Wellington works with communities to establish and implement farm plans on properties where they do not presently exist.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes
40	Progressively reduce sediment loss from net bank erosion in all non-“top 5” FMUs in the Ruamāhanga whaitua in accordance with the targets (to be achieved by 2050) set in Table 3.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
41	Greater Wellington reviews progress in achieving the targets (set in Table 3) 10 years after the notification of the Ruamāhanga whaitua plan change, including describing the extent of mitigation work undertaken and the modelled and/or monitored impacts on water quality in rivers, streams and lakes in the whaitua.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
42	Across the whaitua, Greater Wellington supports and drives improved management of critical source areas and high-risk land uses in line with GMP, including through working with industry partners.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes
43	In the “top 5” FMUs, Greater Wellington undertakes further sub-FMU scale planning with local communities to establish the locations of highest priority in which to undertake sediment mitigation works in order to achieve the targets in Table 3.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No

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44	Greater Wellington aligns the planning, funding and support of sediment mitigation activities, including both riparian restoration and hill-slope erosion and sediment control, with the identified priority areas and targets and the suitable mitigation approaches.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
45	Greater Wellington promotes the uptake of sediment mitigation through connections with new research into sediment mitigation measures, practices and adoption mechanisms, and Greater Wellington, industry and community extension services to enable the uptake of constantly improving practice.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
46	Greater Wellington reviews the need for a nutrient allocation regime 10 years after the Ruamāhanga whaitua plan change, or by 2029. NOTE: Grandparenting would not be considered a suitable allocation regime if one were to be implemented.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
47	Greater Wellington and industry promote and support the implementation of farm planning as a primary tool of management at a farm scale.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes
48	Greater Wellington further incentivises and promotes the adoption of farm planning and the activation and review of existing farm plans.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes
49	Greater Wellington and iwi partners and industry work together to promote and implement GMP in both rural and urban contexts. Appropriate GMP for the Ruamāhanga catchment should be defined.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
50	GMP should be emphasised as part of farm planning.	Non-reg	GW, industry groups	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes
51	Greater Wellington reviews the land use rules structure including for break-feeding, cultivation, and livestock exclusion, to ensure that the requirements are clear to resource users when resource consent is required.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes
52	Greater Wellington actively promotes and enforces the requirements of the permitted activity rules for breakfeeding, cultivation and livestock exclusion.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
53	Greater Wellington provides a new rule for land use changes where a new land use results in an increase in contaminant load as a discretionary activity in the PNRP. A land use change that results in a decrease in contaminant load shall be a permitted activity.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
54	Greater Wellington expands its support for extensive, whaitua-wide riparian planting for the management of stream bank erosion and for in-stream benefits (e.g. shade to reduce periphyton), including through: • Priority in farm planning design and implementation • Increasing funding for riparian planting, as well as improving access to and awareness of the funds • Producing plants (e.g. at Akura nursery) or assisting communities to produce plants fit for such a programme	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes
55	Greater Wellington includes a rule in the PNRP for wastewater discharges to meet the target allocations for nutrients in Table 4. Target allocations are to be met by 2040.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
56	Greater Wellington ensures that the nutrient allocations for wastewater discharges in Table 4 are reviewed and changed appropriately when plan reviews occur, including to recognise ongoing changes to and improvements in GMP.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
57	Greater Wellington works with territorial authorities to ensure that wastewater is discharged appropriately to land by 2040, recognising that direct discharges to water may occasionally be acceptable but only in exceptional circumstances and only at high flows (e.g. three times the median flow).	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes
58	Greater Wellington works with territorial authorities on a suitable permitted activity rule for the irrigation of wastewater to farm land. This should include conditions on the standard of the discharged effluent, discharge rates and timing, and any restrictions on where this irrigation should occur.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
59	Greater Wellington introduces discharge standards for all point-source discharges.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
60	Urban stormwater is managed in accordance with GMP and progressive improvement and the PNRP policies and rules.	Non-reg	GW, TAs	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
61	Greater Wellington, along with iwi and other partners, supports the formation and coordination of catchment communities in both urban and rural environments.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes
62	Greater Wellington supports and contributes to the continued development of the Wairapa Catchment Communities/Pūkaha to Palliser project, which aims to bring catchment community groups together and "make it easier" for them to achieve desired outcomes for their communities, whether they are environmental, social, cultural or economic outcomes.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes

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63	Greater Wellington supports and contributes to the development of a multi-agency delivery platform that will effectively respond and deliver resources effectively and efficiently to the needs of catchment communities. This agency coordinated response will enable communities to make changes ahead of regulation and support innovation.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
64	Greater Wellington writes a compliance plan with the community for compliance with rules in the PNRP, including targets and limits.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
65	Greater Wellington implements good compliance systems e.g. strategic compliance across activities (prioritising compliance on higher risk activities).	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes
66	Greater Wellington undertakes a prioritisation exercise to determine the further investigations that need to be completed in the catchment to better understand effects and/or to establish causality to inform future management. The priorities identified in the following recommendation should also be included.	Investigations	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
67	The following investigations should be considered priorities as part of the implementation of Recommendation 66: • Establish sedimentation rates (and gather other information on the impacts of sediment on lake health and river health) for Lake Ōnoke, including to establish a relationship between catchment loads and lake health • Complete a further investigation, including via modelling, of sediment loads lost from land use activities, including to identify how loads are changing over time • Complete a further investigation of contaminant pathways through groundwater, including soil vulnerability and attenuation processes	Investigations	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
68	Greater Wellington advocates for, and actively seeks out, alternative funding models for mitigation measures in order to promote successful and extensive implementation.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes
69	Greater Wellington should actively seek capital from central government and promote external capital investment, such as carbon offsetting programmes, in assisting landowners in extensive uptake of sediment mitigations across the whaitua.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
70	To improve water supply reliability, the Ruamāhanga whaitua integrated land and water management system should: • Integrate multiple management options for water retention, including attenuation, storage and harvesting at a range of scales, and efficient use in the long and short terms, rather than be dependent on any one mechanism • Actively promote attenuation of water in soils, wetlands, lakes and groundwater systems across the catchment • Ensure an equitable approach to improved water storage and water use efficiency by both rural and urban users	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes
71	Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP a policy that recognises the importance of the role of attenuation of water in soils, wetlands and lakes and their riparian margins in the whaitua to support groundwater recharge and wetland restoration and help build resilience in communities.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
72	Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP a policy that recognises the benefits of multiple mechanisms (such as storage, harvesting, attenuation and aquifer recharge) that increase resilience and water reliability of supply	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
73	Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP a policy, or amends existing policy, to provide for circumstances where water may be taken at higher flows for purposes wider than storage e.g. aquifer recharge.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
74	Greater Wellington further investigates integrated solutions to water reliability. These should include integrating storage, harvesting, attenuation and managed aquifer recharge, and facilitate pilot projects to prove feasibility.	Investigations	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes
75	Greater Wellington requires users of water to manage their take and use in a more equitable manner and to ensure GMP, including to: • Seek efficiency gains when consents are renewed for all water use activities • Promote small-scale storage on urban and rural properties in order to increase resilience and to encourage everyone to take part in improving water use efficiency • Require takes from directly connected groundwater to reduce and cease at times of low flows in rivers in the same way that surface water takes are managed • Require community supply takes to do more to reduce take at minimum flows, while protecting the ability to take water for people's health needs • Reduce water race takes at minimum flows to only the water required to provide for people's domestic needs and stock drinking needs	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No

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76	Greater Wellington investigates policy options in the PNRP to provide for “non-consumptive” takes. Consideration will need to be given to: • The volume of the take and discharge • Ensuring that the efficiency of the water use is maximised in order to return a similar amount of water to the source • Maintaining the quality of the discharge in relation to the quality of the source water • The distance between the abstraction and discharge points • Any net ecological benefits of the use of the water The efficiency and quality requirements of this policy would come into effect five years after the plan change. Non-consumptive takes do not include irrigation	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
77	Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following water allocation limits for the Kopuaranga River: 1 Increase the minimum flow from 270L/s to 280L/s. 2 Cap the amount of water available to be allocated through consents at the existing consented use. (Existing consented use at June 2018 is 150L/s)	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
78	Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following water allocation limits for the Waipoua River: 1 Increase the minimum flow from 250L/s to 340L/s over time as follows: a Five years after plan change (or in 2024), increase the minimum flow to 300L/s. b 10 years after plan change (or in 2029), increase the minimum flow to 340L/s. 3 Retain the current step down level at which takes shall reduce at 300L/s until the first minimum flow increase in 1 above occurs. 4 Cap the amount of water available to be allocated through consents at the existing consented use. (Existing consented use at June 2018 is 116L/s)	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes
79	Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following water allocation limits for the Waingawa River: 1 Remove the existing PNRP “lower” minimum flow of 1,100L/s. 2 Increase the minimum flow to the existing PNRP44 “higher” minimum flow of 1,700L/s over 10 years as follows: a Five years after plan change (or in 2024), increase the minimum flow to 1,400L/s for all takes for community and group water supplies and water races. b 10 years after plan change (or in 2029), increase the minimum flow to 1,700L/s for all takes. 3 Retain the efficient use and unused water policies in the PNRP to work towards reducing the consented allocation in line with the allocation amount specified in the PNRP (920L/s)	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes
80	Greater Wellington combines the Upper Ruamāhanga and Middle Ruamāhanga catchment management units into a single water allocation management unit through a change to the PNRP.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes
81	Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following water allocation limits for the Upper/Middle Ruamāhanga catchment: 1 Increase the minimum flow level from 2,400L/s to 3,250L/s over time as follows: a No change for 10 years. b 10 years after plan change (or in 2029), increase to 2,700L/s. c 15 years after plan change (or in 2034), increase to 2,970L/s. d 20 years after plan change (or in 2039), increase to 3,250L/s. 5 Retain the current stepdown level at which takes shall reduce at 2,700L/s until the first minimum flow increase in 1 above occurs. 6 Cap the amount of water available to be allocated through consents at the existing consented use. (Existing consented use at June 2018 is 1,910L/s.)	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes
82	Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following water allocation limits for the Waiōhine River: 1 Remove the existing PNRP “lower” minimum flow of 2,300L/s. 2 Retain the “higher” minimum flow level of 3,040L/s. 3 Cap the amount of water available to be allocated through consents at the existing consented use. (Existing consented use at June 2018 is 950L/s)	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes
83	Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following water allocation limits for the Tauherenikau River: 1 Remove the existing “lower” PNRP minimum flow of 1,100L/s. 2 Retain the existing “higher” PNRP minimum flow of 1,300L/s. 3 Cap the amount of water available to be allocated through consents at the existing consented use. (Existing consented use at June 2018 is 234L/s)	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes
84	For the Lower Ruamāhanga catchment, Greater Wellington retains the existing PNRP minimum flow and allocation amounts.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes
85	Greater Wellington changes the provisions of the PNRP to ensure that in 10 years’ time (or in 2029) those takes classified as Category A groundwater must cease their take when the nearby river or stream reaches its minimum flow.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
86	Greater Wellington undertakes further investigations to ensure that those groundwater takes classified as Category A do have a direct connection with nearby river, stream or lake.	Investigations	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes

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87	Greater Wellington undertakes targeted investigations into the Parkvale Stream, Booths Creek, Mākōura Stream, Kuripuni Stream and Tauanui and Tūranganui Rivers to determine the specific minimum flow requirements and allocation limits for each river or stream, within three years of the plan notification or by 2022. In the interim, Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following minimum flows and allocation limits: 1 For Parkvale Stream and Booths Creek, retain the current allocation limits and minimum flows in the PNRP. 2 Separate the Mākōura and Kuripuni Streams from the Upper Ruamāhanga limits currently in the PNRP and set allocation limits at the current consented allocation and minimum flow at 100L/s based on the management point Colombo Road on the Mākōura Stream. 3 Separate the Tauanui River from the Lower Ruamāhanga limits currently in the PNRP, and set an allocation limit at the current consented allocation and minimum flow of 30L/s based on the management point Iraia on the Ruakokoputuna Stream (correlations indicate that this represents 90% of MALF in the Tauanui and Tūranganui). 4 Set the allocation limit for the Tūranganui River at the current consented allocation and set a minimum flow of 30L/s based on the management point Iraia on the Ruakokoputuna Stream (correlations indicate that this represents 90% of MALF in the Tauanui and Tūranganui). 5 Separate the Huangarua River from the Lower Ruamāhanga PNRP limits (upstream of the Ruamāhanga River confluence), retain the existing PNRP allocation of 110L/s and set a minimum flow of 30L/s based on the management point Iraia on the Ruakokoputuna Stream (the headwaters of the Huangarua River).	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
88	Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following minimum flows and allocation amounts for small streams and rivers in the Ruamāhanga whaitua: 1 Retain the current allocation limits and minimum flows in the PNRP for the Papawai and Otukura Streams. 2 Separate the Makahakaha Stream from the Middle Ruamāhanga PNRP limits (upstream of the Ruamāhanga Category A groundwater boundary) and set the allocation limit at the current consented allocation and the minimum flow at 90% of MALF. 3 Separate the Taueru River (upstream of the Kourarau Stream confluence) from the Middle Ruamāhanga PNRP limits, and set the allocation at the current consented allocation and the minimum flow at 65L/s at the upstream confluence. 4 Separate the Whangaehu River from the Upper Ruamāhanga PNRP limits (upstream of the Poterau Stream confluence), and set the allocation at the current consented allocation and the minimum flow at 18L/s at the Whangaehu River at the Waihi management site. 5 For the streams and their tributaries that drain directly to Lake Wairarapa or the South coast, retain the existing default provisions in the PNRP (90% MALF minimum flow, 30% MALF allocation limit). 6 For all other tributary streams of the main stem Ruamāhanga River that are not listed elsewhere (primarily in the Eastern hill and Valley floor streams water allocation management units), separate from the Lower Ruamāhanga PNRP limit and set default allocation limits of 30% MALF and default minimum flows of 90% MALF.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes
89	Greater Wellington establishes fit for purpose information about the size and nature of groundwater resources, particularly in the Pirinoa Terraces, Parkvale, Waiōhine and Waingawa parts of the Ruamāhanga whaitua.	Monitoring and accounting	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes
90	Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP a policy to ensure that a precautionary approach is taken to the issuing of resource consents for groundwater takes where information on the nature of the resources is limited.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
91	Greater Wellington implements the new minimum flow levels in resource consents for the Ruamāhanga whaitua using the following methods: Implementing minimum flow levels in resource consents New consents Existing consents Expire within five years of whaitua plan change Expire more than five years after whaitua plan change At consent application At consent renewal At consent review, five years after whaitua	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
92	Greater Wellington uses the review of resource consent conditions (RMA section 129) and water shortage directions (RMA section 329), especially where adverse effects are occurring. This includes recognising that when adverse effects are occurring in a particular river or stream, water shortage directions may be issued to <u>further restrict both consented and permitted water use</u> .	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
93	Greater Wellington amends the permitted activity rule, or introduces a new permitted activity rule, in the PNRP to ensure that users have certainty that water can be taken for reasonable domestic use and animal drinking water (provided the taking does not, or is not likely to, have adverse effects on the environment).	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No

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94	Greater Wellington identifies in the PNRP, using narrative and (possibly) numbers (unit/volume/day), the meaning of domestic and stock water use, e.g.: • Water for an individual’s reasonable domestic needs is the amount sufficient to provide for hygiene, sanitary and domestic requirements • Water for the reasonable needs of a person’s animals for drinking water is the amount sufficient to provide for the animals’ health and welfare	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
95	Greater Wellington amends the relevant permitted activity rule in the PNRP to: • Limit take to 5m3/day for surface and groundwater takes, regardless of property size • Ensure that the water allowed under this permitted activity excludes use for which a person has resource consent i.e. a take under the permitted activity cannot be used to provide an extra 5m3 of water for irrigation if a person has a consent for irrigation • Cease permitted take at minimum flows • Retain the ability for Greater Wellington to require metering • Ensure that users have the ability to use water under this rule in addition to water available under Recommendation 93	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
96	Greater Wellington collects better information on water take and use volumes, including for permitted activity takes, in order to provide for more transparent accounting of water use and better management into the future and to ensure that the requirements of the NPS-FM are met. Methods to obtain information on permitted activities could include surveys, modelling and metering of takes where adverse effects are observed or in areas of high demand	Monitoring and accounting	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
97	Greater Wellington introduces a new rule to the PNRP to provide for the use and diversion of rainwater from a roof to a tank as a permitted activity	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
98	In order to help meet minimum flow requirements, the Committee strongly supports the use of rainwater tanks and encourages territorial authorities to require rainwater tanks in new subdivisions to promote the efficient use of water.	Non-reg	GW, TAs	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
99	Greater Wellington amends the relevant permitted activity rule <sup>46</sup> in the PNRP to ensure that where takes are from surface water bodies, water may be taken below minimum flow levels but it must be reduced to the minimum amount necessary in order to operate dairy sheds safely	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
100	Territorial authorities inform and raise awareness of water conservation in their constituencies, such as on their websites. Information promoting and encouraging water conservation can extend to all sectors of the community, such as households, businesses, industry, agriculture and recreational facilities, including information on re-using greywater	Education	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes
101	Greater Wellington requires group and community water suppliers to provide water conservation plans as part of resource consent applications to take water, which include how use will be managed at times of water shortage when restrictions are being placed on other consented water uses (e.g. during summer low flow periods)	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
102	Greater Wellington supports community water suppliers’ moves to manage their networks through metering water users (recognising that some already do so).	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes
103	Greater Wellington supports steps by community water suppliers to improve water supply resilience by increasing the number of water sources, including water storage, particularly where a single source is relied on.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes
104	Greater Wellington retains the provisions in the PNRP requiring an irrigation application efficiency of 80% in demand conditions that occur in nine out of 10 years, as verified by a field validated model that assesses crop water use, soil water holding capacity, rainfall variability and evapo-transpiration.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
105	Greater Wellington and industry reinforce and promote best practice when users are measuring and reporting on their water use. The “Blue Tick Accreditation Programme” championed by Irrigation New Zealand is suitable practice for monitoring and reporting on water takes.	Monitoring and accounting	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
106	Greater Wellington explores options for transferring the taking and use of water (including sharing) from one location to another with the intention of making it easier for users, including by changing consenting status (e.g. from discretionary to controlled activity)	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
107	Greater Wellington works with territorial authorities and landowners to collect information and develop long-term management options (in conjunction with Recommendations 9 and 11) for all water races in the Ruamāhanga whaitua. The information should be collected and assessed in the order that water races come up for consent renewal.	Monitoring and accounting	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No

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108	Greater Wellington develops a policy indicating that water races requiring resource consent before appropriate long-term management options have been developed shall get short-term consent until the longterm status of the water race is decided. Appropriate information for developing long-term management options for each water race may include, but is not limited to: • The hydrology of the water race and the interaction with surrounding groundwater and surface water (how much water is in the water race, how much is lost, how much is discharged) • How much water is used and what it is used for • Water quality • Social values, ecological values, mana whenua values, heritage values and economic value • The efficiency of water use and options for increasing efficiency • The areas of management overlap and opportunities for better integration (regional consents and district bylaws)	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No
109	Greater Wellington amends the date in the relevant provisions of the PNRP for water used by industry from a community drinking water supply to be authorised below the minimum flow, from the existing approach of seven years from the notification of the PNRP to seven years from the date of notification of the Ruamāhanga whaitua plan change.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No

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ATTACHMENT 2-TE AWARUA-O-PORIRUA WIP RECCOMENDATIONS

	Recommendation	Reg/Non-reg	Organisation	Overlap with new NESFW and stock access regulations	Planchange	Implementation Commenced Yes/No
1	Greater Wellington amends the PNRP to include the objectives set out in Table 3 and 4 (including the numeric objectives in Appendix 3) and the narrative objectives in Section 4.8.	Reg	GW	No	Urban WMUs 2022 Rural WMUs 2024	No
2	Greater Wellington undertakes a full review at the next regional plan review (10 years) on progress towards achieving the objectives in this WIP and the effectiveness of the management responses and makes changes as necessary to the PNRP to ensure progress is satisfactory.	Reg	GW	No	Urban WMUs 2022 Rural WMUs 2024	No
3	Greater Wellington works with Ngāti Toa Rangatira, PCC and Wellington Water through various mechanisms (including the Harbour Strategy) to implement this WIP and prioritise actions within the Rangituhi WMU and the catchments that contribute to hotspot areas of elevated metal concentrations within the harbour. This work will comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identifying the catchments that contribute to the harbour hotspot areas</li> <li>identifying areas of piped stream in the lower reaches of the Rangituhi WMU that could be day-lighted</li> <li>targeting a pollution prevention programme (Recommendation 36) within these catchments.</li> </ul>	Non-reg	GW/PCC/WWL	No		Yes
4	Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework of the PNRP to set water quality limits and targets for <i>E.coli</i> for each freshwater WMU within Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua, in accordance with the <i>E.coli</i> objectives set out in Table 14 (Appendix 3).	Reg	GW	No	Urban WMUs 2022 Rural WMUs 2024	No
5	Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework of the PNRP to set water quality limits and targets for ammonia for each freshwater WMU within Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua, in accordance with the ammonia objectives in Table 15 (Appendix 3).	Reg	GW	No	Urban WMUs 2022 Rural WMUs 2024	No
6	Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework of the PNRP to set total nitrogen and total phosphorus load limits entering the Onepoto Arm WMU and Pauatahanui Inlet WMU to maintain the current loads (as shown in Tables 5 and 6).	Reg	GW	No	Urban WMUs 2022 Rural WMUs 2024	No
7	Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework of the PNRP to set total zinc and copper load limits and targets entering the Onepoto Arm WMU and Pauatahanui Inlet WMU, in accordance with Tables 7 and 8.	Reg	GW	No	Urban WMUs 2022 Rural WMUs 2024	No
8	Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework of the PNRP to set sediment load limits and targets entering the Onepoto Arm WMU and Pauatahanui Inlet WMU, in accordance with Table 9.	Reg	GW	No	Urban WMUs 2022 Rural WMUs 2024	No
9	Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework of the PNRP to include incrementally decreasing limits for each contaminant over time.	Reg	GW	No	Urban WMUs 2022 Rural WMUs 2024	No
10	Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework of the PNRP to set nutrient concentration criteria for DIN and DRP concentrations for each freshwater WMU within Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua, in accordance with Table 10.	Reg	GW	No	Urban WMUs 2022 Rural WMUs 2024	No

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11	<p>Together with Harbour Strategy partners PCC, WCC and Ngāti Toa Rangatira, Greater Wellington develops and implements an aquatic ecosystem and habitat strategy for Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua to achieve the freshwater and coastal water objectives.</p> <p>Greater Wellington amends the PNRP to include this strategy as a method for achievement of the objectives. The strategy must include the following components.</p> <p>1) Baseline assessment including identification, analysis and mapping of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- aquatic habitats, including wetland seep areas and streams (perennial, intermittent and ephemeral)</li> <li>- existing riparian vegetation and its protection (e.g. fenced areas) and</li> <li>- areas of ecological significance, including spawning areas.</li> </ul> <p>2) Identification of factors affecting ecosystem health including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- locations with streambank erosion</li> <li>- stormwater outfalls and retaining structures</li> <li>- high-risk sediment source areas</li> <li>- fish passage barriers and</li> <li>- modified areas of water courses (e.g. straightened, piped, hard edged or bottomed streams).</li> </ul> <p>3) Implementation plan, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- prioritisation</li> <li>- criteria for re-vegetation and other measurable targets</li> <li>- targets and timeframes to protect and restore aquatic habitats and</li> <li>- a description of commitments by Greater Wellington and landowners.</li> </ul> <p>When developing and implementing the strategy, Greater Wellington should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- work with landowners, councils, sectors and community groups</li> <li>- incorporate traditional and local knowledge</li> <li>- ensure all riparian margins on Greater Wellington land are protected and planted (where practicable) as a matter of priority to showcase best practice</li> <li>- align with existing programmes, including those in the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour and Catchment Strategy and Action Plan and</li> </ul>	Non-Reg	All	No		Yes
12	<p>Greater Wellington, WCC and PCC amend the policy and rule framework in the PNRP and district plans to control the effects of urban development on riparian margins. The framework must require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• setbacks from streams for any activity (excluding riparian restoration activities)</li> <li>• restrictions on hard surfaces</li> </ul>	Reg	GW/WCC/PCC	No	2022	No
13	<p>Greater Wellington:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• works with WCC and PCC to identify options to protect, restore and enhance riparian margins in greenfield and brownfield developments</li> <li>• works with WCC and PCC on a Whaitua-wide riparian protection, planting and maintenance programme by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o increasing funding (and awareness of existing funding) for riparian protection and restoration (including fencing, planting and maintenance)</li> <li>o building partnerships and supporting existing and new restoration projects</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Mix	GW	No	2022	Yes
14	<p>Greater Wellington amends the PNRP policy and rule framework to require, where necessary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection and restoration of all aquatic ecosystems in the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua</li> <li>• the avoidance of reclamation and/or drainage of beds of lakes, streams (including intermittent) and wetlands, with no exemption for special housing areas and urban growth areas.</li> </ul>	Reg	GW	Reclamation	2022	No

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15	Greater Wellington works with PCC, WCC and Wellington Water to identify opportunities to enhance the natural form and character and ecosystem health and capacity for mahinga kai of streams and the harbour, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>restoring modified streams, including hard-edged, hard-bottomed (e.g. concreted) or channelled sections, to provide physical diversity of banks and bed habitat</li> <li>restoring natural meander in straightened channels</li> <li>restoring piped or culverted reaches to a more natural state by daylighting streams</li> <li>protecting native aquatic species habitat</li> <li>protecting fish passage, including removal of tide valves from stream outlets or use of valves which enable fish passage and</li> <li>investigating fish passage barriers in piped streams and developing methods to enhance their ecological connectivity.</li> </ul>	Mix	All	No	Urban WMUs 2022 Rural WMUs 2024	Yes
16	Greater Wellington works towards reducing streambank erosion by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>investigating the causes of streambank erosion</li> <li>identifying land-use activities that contribute to streambank erosion</li> <li>exploring options for streambank protection and rehabilitation, including options to support and incentivise landowner action</li> </ul>	Mix	GW	No	Urban WMUs 2022 Rural WMUs 2024	No
17	Greater Wellington works together with Ngāti toa Rangitira, PCC, WCC and other relevant stakeholders to help set up and/or support catchment and community groups to identify and implement optimal local solutions to achieve the objectives, limits and targets in this WIP.	Non-reg	All	No		No
18	Greater Wellington, WCC, PCC and Wellington Water work together to raise water literacy, awareness of receiving freshwater and marine environments, and consumption and conservation practices. This work will be coordinated and delivered through various mechanisms (including the Harbour Strategy) and should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PCC and WCC adding an 'Environmental Water Zone' to residential and commercial Land Information Memorandum (LIM) reports to link properties with receiving freshwater and marine environments</li> <li>naming streams from headwaters to the harbour, including piped sections and drains, and using these in stormwater network infrastructure and asset plans</li> <li>installing signs at all freshwater outlets into the harbour, including pipes, to indicate that they are streams</li> <li>Greater Wellington developing an online interactive mapping tool with a GIS layer identifying WMUs and associated</li> </ul>	Non-reg	All	No		No
19	Innovation in land and water management practice in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua is encouraged and actively facilitated by Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water, including by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>regularly monitoring and reviewing progress towards achieving the freshwater and coastal water objectives as set out in this WIP and the updated Harbour Strategy and the effectiveness of the management responses</li> <li>adding a policy into the PNRP, to be considered in resource consent processes, that recognises the value of innovative practice in the achievement of the objectives of Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour Whaitua</li> <li>taking opportunities for ongoing plan changes and updates to guidance documents to provide for innovative practice</li> <li>avoiding resource consent conditions that would prevent trialling of alternative management approaches</li> <li>encouraging and providing opportunities for landowners and sector groups to develop innovative practice</li> <li>investing in research and development to identify and adopt innovative practice.</li> </ul>	Mix	All	No		No
20	Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water maximise opportunities to demonstrate good management practice in respect of ecosystem health and water management, including by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>demonstrating water-sensitive urban design practice on projects such as town centre redevelopments, transport hubs and buildings</li> <li>replacing copper brake pads in fleet vehicles with low copper or copper-free alternatives</li> <li>increasing targeted street sweeping in high traffic locations</li> <li>demonstrating and showcasing good practice land and ecosystem management on council land, including in Greater Wellington's regional parks</li> <li>promoting best practice by community and industry</li> </ul>	Non-reg	All	No		No
21	Greater Wellington undertakes an exercise to determine additional investigations and monitoring needed to better understand the causes and effects of poor water quality to inform future management.	Investigations	GW	No		No

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22	Greater Wellington works with relevant agencies and groups to support citizen science initiatives that enable communities to assess stream health and evaluate management activities.	Non-reg	GW	No		No
;	Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water reviews their compliance and enforcement practices to ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a consistent and reliable approach between institutions to the enforcement of all water-related policies, bylaws and regulations, creating a clear pathway for changing practice</li> <li>• regulations are applied fairly and consistently</li> <li>• sufficient resource is committed for compliance and enforcement activities, including the collection of financial fines for infringements</li> <li>• local communities are provided with enough information to enable them to more effectively assist with reporting of non-compliance and pollution incidents to the council.</li> </ul>	Compliance/monitoring/enforcement	All	No		Yes
24	Greater Wellington, WCC, PCC and Wellington Water look at options for spatial planning for the future development of Te-Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua.	Non-Reg	All	No		Yes
25	Greater Wellington, WCC, PCC and Wellington Water work to align urban growth planning within Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua to achieve social, cultural, economic and environmental objectives that provide for the values of Ngāti Toa Rangatira and the community. Consideration must be given to the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Policy Statement for Urban Development Capacity, including the results from the Wellington Housing and Business Capacity Assessment</li> <li>• National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, including the freshwater objectives, limits and targets for Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour and streams</li> <li>• Full cost of urban development, including construction and maintenance of infrastructure over its lifetime</li> <li>• Specific characteristics of Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua, including the relationship with Ngāti Toa Rangatira, topography,</li> </ul>	Mix	All	No	2022	Yes
26	Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water work together to provide a clear cohesive policy direction and align and streamline planning processes. This work may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• amendments to the Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region to guide regional and district plan changes</li> <li>• alignment of strategic plans, regional plans, district plans, and infrastructure plans and supporting documentation including water-sensitive urban design guidelines</li> <li>• joint resource consent application processing</li> <li>• joint plan change processing to add new urban areas to existing zoned areas</li> <li>• distinction in respect of any jurisdictional overlap</li> <li>• utilising the transfer of powers or delegated authority provisions in the RMA.</li> </ul>	Mix	All	No	2022	Yes
27	Greater Wellington amends the PNRP to include a policy and rule framework that identifies the urban area and controls the location and extent of new urban development areas within Te-Awarua-o-Porirua. The framework must set a more stringent rule activity status for new urban development outside of the identified urban area.	Reg	GW	No	2022	No
28	Greater Wellington, WCC and PCC amend the policy and rule framework in the PNRP and the district plans to control the effects of urban development on water quality and catchment hydrology. In particular the policy and rule framework must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• require the design, construction and maintenance of developments to demonstrate good practice in water sensitive urban design</li> <li>• specify that a certain% of the mean annual volume of the catchment be treated by an approved device(s) to achieve a certain% reduction in total zinc and copper, these being proxies for a suite of other contaminants</li> <li>• manage the effects from both small infill developments and larger scale brownfield and greenfield developments through permitted activity conditions and the resource consenting process.</li> </ul>	Reg	GW/WCC/PCC	No	2022	No
29	Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water look for opportunities to initiate and incentivise the adoption of good practice in water-sensitive urban design, including through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• development and implementation of an education programme for consultants, developers and council staff on the new policy direction and ways to meet requirements</li> <li>• programmes that improve industry and council capability and capacity</li> <li>• financial incentives</li> <li>• recognition and acknowledgement of good practice through certification schemes and design competitions</li> </ul>	Mix	All	No	2022	Yes

30	<p>Greater Wellington, WCC and PCC amend the policy and rule framework in the PNRP and/ the district plans, to control hydrological impacts of urban development by ensuring that the design, construction and maintenance of new developments manage stormwater runoff to mitigate changes in runoff volumes and flow rates. This will be achieved through good practice in water-sensitive urban design. In particular the policy and rule framework must require the following from developers.</p> <p>For greenfield development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The modelled mean annual runoff volume generated by the fully developed area must not exceed the mean annual runoff volume modelled from the site in an undeveloped (pastoral) state</li> <li>• The modelled mean annual exceedance frequency of the 2-year Average Recurrence Interval (ARI) so-called 'channel forming' (or 'bankfull') flow for the point where the fully developed area discharges to a stream must not exceed the mean annual exceedance frequency modelled for the same site and flow event arising from the area in an undeveloped (pastoral) state.</li> </ul> <p>For brownfield and infill development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The modelled mean annual runoff volume generated by the fully developed area must, when compared to the mean annual runoff volume modelled for the site prior to the brownfield or infill development, be reduced as far as practicable towards the mean annual runoff volume modelled for the site in an undeveloped state</li> <li>• The modelled mean annual exceedance frequency of the 2-year ARI so-called 'channel forming' (or 'bankfull') flow for the point where the fully developed area discharges to a stream, or stormwater network, shall be reduced as far as practicable towards the mean annual exceedance frequency modelled for the same site and flow event in an undeveloped state. (See also implementation notes, below.)</li> </ul> <p>Implementation notes for Recommendation 30</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential developers will be required to demonstrate compliance with the above hydrological limits through the process of obtaining resource consent.</li> <li>• The policy and rule framework will include a permitted activity threshold for small brownfield and infill developments, above which a consent pathway is required to demonstrate compliance with the hydrological limits. The permitted activity provision will include conditions requiring prescriptive, demonstrable minimum standards of practice to be met for small activities to be permitted.</li> <li>• Guidance will be provided on acceptable models for developers to use in their consent application to demonstrate compliance with limits. This will include guidance on acceptable assumptions around the meaning of 'undeveloped state'. The same model must be used to assess the pre-, post- and undeveloped state for a given development application, in order</li> </ul>	Reg	GW/WCC/PCC	No	2022	No
31	<p>Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework in the PNRP to manage and progressively improve stormwater discharges to achieve the freshwater and coastal water objectives, limits and targets for Te Awarua-o-Porirua. In developing the amended framework Greater Wellington must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tailor the framework to the different scales and types of stormwater discharges such as for individual properties, state highways and local authority stormwater networks</li> <li>• include a more stringent rule activity status for stormwater discharges that discharge into waterbodies where the current water quality is worse than the limit or target compared to those catchments where current water quality is better than the limit for a respective contaminant</li> <li>• investigate the potential to increase the alignment of the resource consent requirements with the service planning function undertaken by Wellington Water</li> <li>• include requirements for resource consent applications and stormwater management strategies to demonstrate how they will meet the freshwater and coastal water objectives, limits and targets in this WIP, including a staged approach to meet progressively reducing limits</li> <li>• include policy direction to target 'priority' areas in both freshwater and coastal environments by prioritising improvements</li> </ul>	Reg	GW	No	2022	

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32	Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water identify opportunities and investigates methods for incentivising stormwater mitigations within the existing urban footprint and maximise the opportunities provided by infill and brownfields redevelopments. This could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identifying potential brownfield redevelopment areas and supporting master planning at the outset to integrate water management with other development drivers</li> <li>identifying potential locations for stormwater mitigations</li> <li>providing public investment into upgrading existing stormwater infrastructure</li> <li>providing incentives to treat stormwater from the wider stormwater network within brownfield development sites</li> <li>exploring and promoting public-private partnerships and funding models to encourage redevelopment of brownfield sites.</li> </ul>	Mix	All	No	2022	
33	Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water investigate and implement options to progressively upgrade or replace high zinc and copper-yielding building materials from existing urban areas. This may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>developing and implementing an incentive scheme to paint or replace large-scale high zinc-yielding industrial and commercial roofs</li> <li>identifying and targeting high contaminant contributing areas</li> <li>prioritising catchments that contribute to the hotspot areas of degradation.</li> </ul>	Non-reg	All	No		No
34	Greater Wellington advocates to central government that it initiate change at a national level to restrict the use of high zinc- and copper-yielding building materials.	Non-reg	GW	No		No
35	PCC, WCC and Wellington Water work together in high-risk areas to increase and prioritise regular street sweeping and sump clearance and investigate other opportunities to capture and clear contaminants from stormwater drains.	Non-Reg	WCC/PCC/WL	No		No
36	Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC, Wellington Water and relevant industry groups develop and implement a pollution prevention programme. This will be outlined, delivered and monitored through various mechanisms, including the Harbour Strategy. The programme must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>raise the awareness of the public about what they can do to reduce their impacts on harbour and stream health</li> <li>promote and incentivise industry good management practice targeting high-risk land-use activities that contribute relatively high levels of contamination</li> <li>identify and target priority areas for contaminant reduction based on the identification of catchments that contribute to localised hotspot areas</li> <li>investigate opportunities to enable change by streamlining regulatory processes and removing barriers to businesses and industry initiating change</li> <li>work with specific industries/suppliers to increase understanding around risks from exterior chemical cleaning products with an aim to reduce usage through point of sale warnings and changes in product care advice.</li> </ul>	Non-reg	All	No		No
37	Greater Wellington investigates options to revise the controls on chemical cleaning products (such as '30 seconds' type cleaning products) and advocates to central government for better control of these products at a national level.	Non-Reg	GW	No		No
38	Greater Wellington advocates to central government that high zinc and copper yielding materials in vehicles be progressively replaced with lower yielding alternatives.	Non-Reg	GW	No		No
39	Greater Wellington, PCC and WCC raise the awareness of the public of the effects of copper brake pads and actively promote low-copper/copper-free alternatives.	Non-Reg	GW/WCC/PCC	No		No

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40	Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework in the PNRP as necessary to manage and progressively improve wastewater discharges in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua to achieve the freshwater and coastal water objectives, limits and targets in this WIP. The policy and rule framework must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• require resource consent applications and wastewater management strategies to demonstrate how they will meet the freshwater and coastal water objectives, limits and targets in this WIP, including through a staged approach</li> <li>• recognise and address the complexities of the wastewater network, including issues with capacity, overflows, leaks, and cross connections</li> <li>• require assessment of the progress towards achieving the E.coli and enterococci objectives and amendments of programmes and strategies if expected progress is not achieved</li> <li>• acknowledge the interrelationship of stormwater and wastewater.</li> </ul>	Reg	GW	No	2022	No
41	Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework in the PNRP and PCC and WCC amend the relevant district plans as necessary to ensure that new urban development and redevelopment do not exacerbate issues with the wastewater network by providing adequate on-site storage, including requirements for applicants to demonstrate how wastewater generated by development will be managed	Reg	GW/WCC/PCC	No	2022	No
42	Wellington Water develops and implements wastewater programmes, strategies and/or plans to improve the wastewater network to achieve the freshwater and coastal water objectives, limits and targets in this WIP. The development and implementation of these programmes, strategies and plans must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clearly set out the steps, actions and milestones to deliver the necessary improvements</li> <li>• inform the investment strategies of the 2021-2031 Long Term Plans for Greater Wellington, PCC and WCC</li> <li>• assess all wastewater management options and identify priority areas for actions</li> <li>• provide an integrated assessment and management approach for all forms of wastewater discharges from the network and the associated effects on freshwater and coastal receiving environments</li> <li>• address both dry weather wastewater discharges and wastewater network overflows</li> <li>• adopt an integrated catchment approach that recognises the interconnected nature of the wastewater network and the receiving environments for these discharges</li> <li>• align funding and investment with Greater Wellington, PCC and WCC for these actions and improvements to occur.</li> </ul>	WWL	WWL	No		Yes
43	Greater Wellington, WCC and PCC work together to integrate and align regional plans, district plans and infrastructure service plans to achieve the freshwater and coastal water objectives, limits and targets in this WIP.	Reg	GW/WCC/PCC	No	2022	Yes
44	PCC and WCC align their policies on the licencing, monitoring and enforcement of Trade Waste discharges into the wastewater network.	Compliance/monitoring/enforcement	WCC/PCC	No		No
45	PCC, WCC and Wellington Water work together to identify sub-catchments within the Whaitua that have the most widespread issues with private laterals and cross connections, and prioritise these sub-catchments for improvement.	Non-reg	WCC/PCC/WL	No		Yes
46	PCC, WCC and Wellington Water initiate a comprehensive work programme to identify and address issues with the private wastewater network within the Whaitua, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• education and guidance for home and business-owners in relation to leaking laterals, cross-connections and the consequences of non-compliance</li> <li>• promotion of redevelopment as an opportunity to address existing cross-connections and leaking laterals</li> <li>• financial mechanisms and incentives, such as rates relief or targeted rates in priority sub-catchments, to assist property owners to get their pipes checked and fixed</li> <li>• investigation and implementation of the best regulatory methods to address cross connections, e.g. through a by-law that requires the pipes to be checked and certified at the time of sale or through a warrant of fitness scheme.</li> </ul>	Information/education	WCC/PCC/WL	No		Yes
47	Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water target redevelopment and regeneration projects, such as those led by Housing New Zealand, as an opportunity to address existing wastewater and stormwater network issues through education, advocacy and regulation.	Non-reg	All	No		Yes
48	PCC and WCC building compliance officers undertake proactive, consistent compliance monitoring of connections in new builds and renovations to ensure there are no cross connections, including a system for recording which properties have been checked and assessed and when issues have been resolved.	Compliance/monitoring/enforcement	WCC/PCC	No		Yes

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49	Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework in the PNRP to set discharge standards for earthwork activities that require consent in order to achieve the sediment targets and limits in the WIP.	Reg	GW	No	Urban WMUs 2022 Rural WMUs 2024	No
50	WCC and PCC have consistent bylaws and guidance for silt and sediment control within the Whaitua. Consideration must be given to the effects of climate change to ensure control measures are designed to meet increasing intensity and duration of rainfall events.	Reg	WCC/PCC	No		Yes
51	Greater Wellington reviews and updates publications, including <i>Small earthworks – Erosion and sediment control for small sites (2006)</i> , and <i>Erosion and sediment control guidelines (2000)</i> , to ensure the methods and principles they set out reflect current good practice. Amendments may include increasing the design standards to deal with more significant but less frequent rainfall events.	Information/education	GW	No		Yes
52	Greater Wellington, WCC and PCC develop a compliance programme to ensure good practice in relation to silt and sediment control is followed for all earthworks, particularly in relation to permitted activities. This should also include a required frequency of cleanout and monitoring of retention basins to reduce the risks of retention basins being overwhelmed.	Compliance/monitoring/enforcement	GW/WCC/PCC	No		Yes
53	Greater Wellington, in conjunction with WCC and PCC, develops an education programme to ensure that good practice for silt and sediment control is understood by those carrying out earthworks.	Information/education	GW/WCC/PCC	No		No
54	Greater Wellington works with the forestry sector to identify potential barriers and risks to good practice in reducing sediment from forestry operations and works with the industry to overcome the risks and barriers.	Non-reg	GW	No		No
55	Upon receiving notice under the NESPF of earthworks, forestry quarrying or harvesting in the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua, Greater Wellington requests a copy of the Forestry Earthworks Management Plan and Harvest Plan or Quarry Erosion and Sediment Management Plan and actively monitors compliance to ensure sediment discharges to waterbodies are minimised.	Consenting	GW	No		Yes
56	Greater Wellington provides sufficient resources to deliver consistent advice on forestry good practice and compliance, both within the Whaitua and across the region.	Information/education	GW	No		No
57	Greater Wellington develops a charging policy under the NESPF for the monitoring of permitted activities.	Consenting	GW	No		No
58	Greater Wellington undertakes further work to determine priority areas for reducing sediment in the Whaitua's streams and harbour. Once priority areas have been identified, Greater Wellington should work with landowners to develop environment plans that set out how sediment losses will be reduced at a farm/property scale.	Investigations	GW	No		No
59	Greater Wellington develops a regulatory framework in the PNRP to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• undertake farm/property-scale mapping to identify erosion-prone land in priority areas identified in Recommendation 58</li> <li>• require land owners to develop an environment plan setting out how sediment losses will be reduced where erosion-prone land is identified above a certain threshold (e.g. more than x number of hectares)</li> <li>• require that, where identified erosion-prone land is vegetated in scrub, shrubs and/or non-plantation forestry, that vegetation should not be cleared for uses that are likely to increase sediment loss.</li> </ul>	Reg	GW	farm management plans	2024	No
60	Greater Wellington aligns its programmes, planning, funding and support of sediment mitigation activities, including both riparian restoration and reductions in hill-slope and landslide erosion, within the identified priority areas.	GW action	GW	No		Yes
61	Greater Wellington provides sufficient resources in the Whaitua to deliver land management advice, provide expert input into environment plans and to deliver on the work programmes identified.	Information/education	GW	farm management plans		No
62	Greater Wellington prioritises opportunities to mitigate sediment loss from erosion-prone lands in council-administered regional parks within the Whaitua.	GW action	GW	No		Yes
63	Greater Wellington amends the PNRP policy and rule framework to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• map low-slope land areas for livestock exclusion using finer scale land-slope criteria that also take into account the average land slope within a specified distance from a water body</li> <li>• require livestock exclusion from water bodies with an active bed of greater than 1m in width within the mapped low-slope areas</li> <li>• apply to livestock as defined in Section 2 (Interpretation) of the PNRP</li> </ul>	Reg	GW	Stock access	Probably superceded	No
64	Greater Wellington works with rural landowners to promote and implement good management practices, including integrated environment planning.	Information/education	GW	farm management plans		Yes

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65	Greater Wellington and PCC develop and implement a proactive compliance monitoring programme for on-site wastewater systems in the Whaitua to ensure they comply with the rules in the PNRP and PCC wastewater by-law.	Compliance/monitoring/enforcement	GW/PCC	No		No
66	PCC prioritises initial compliance monitoring efforts on unlicensed on-site wastewater systems and takes appropriate enforcement action as necessary to ensure all on-site wastewater systems in the Whaitua are licensed and compliant	Compliance/monitoring/enforcement	PCC	No		Yes
67	Greater Wellington and PCC provide information and raise the awareness of property owners about the importance of maintaining on-site wastewater systems and how to identify and address performance issues.	Information/education	GW/PCC	No		Yes
68	Greater Wellington amends the rule and the associated policy framework in the PNRP to take water from a stream in the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua so that it incorporates the limits listed in Tables 12 and 13. Amendments to the rule and policy framework should also ensure that no more than 30% of MALF (of the tributary) can be taken from a tributary within the WMUs listed in Tables 12 and 13.	Reg	GW	No	water allocation	No
69	Greater Wellington removes the permitted activity rule in the PNRP that allows water to be taken from a waterbody in the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua. Note: water for reasonable domestic use and animal drinking water is authorised under section 14(3)(b) of the RMA.	Reg	GW	No	water allocation	No
70	Greater Wellington amends the PNRP policy and rule framework to allow for 'one off' incidental uses of water in the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua (such as for water required for farm-spraying operations). The rate of water taken must be no greater than 2.5L/s, the volume no greater than 5,000 litres per day and no more than 10,000 litres in any one calendar month. Water must not be taken when the affected waterway is below the minimum flow. Users must keep records of the amount taken.	Reg	GW	No	water allocation	No
71	Greater Wellington defines the meaning of domestic and animal drinking water use in the PNRP, using narrative and (as appropriate) numbers (volume/day), for example: • water for an individual's reasonable domestic needs is the amount sufficient to provide for hygiene, sanitary and domestic requirements. Consideration should be given to how vegetable garden watering could be allowed for while lawn or pasture irrigation may be beyond the scope of reasonable domestic needs • water for reasonable needs of a person's animals for drinking is the amount sufficient to provide for the health and welfare of animals	Reg	GW	No	water allocation	No
72	Greater Wellington investigates mechanisms to incentivise or encourage the installation and use of roof-collected rainwater (tanks) for domestic and non-domestic uses.	Information/education	GW	No		No
73	Greater Wellington collects better information on water take and use volumes, including for takes under 14(3)(b) of the RMA, in order to provide for more accurate and transparent accounting of water use, better management of the Whaitua's waterways, and to ensure the requirements of the NPSEM are met.	investigations	GW	No		No
74	Greater Wellington amends the PNRP to ensure all takes requiring resource consent within the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua require metering to ensure accurate and reliable records of abstractions are maintained.	Reg	GW	No	water allocation	No
75	Greater Wellington develops an information and education programme to ensure land owners affected by the removal of the permitted activity rule are aware of the new resource consent requirements and provided with assistance with the resource consent process.	Information/education	GW	No		No