

Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua Implementation Programme (WIP) Progress Report November 2023

This report provides an update on progress made with implementing the recommendations of the WIP, since June 2023. In addition, this progress report draws in other activities that support environmental outcomes, including WIP recommendations.

This report has been prepared to cover the following subject areas.

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Te Awarua-o-Porirua Catchment Highlights

Restoration Mahi

Winter 2023 has been a very productive one for planting and restoration within the Catchment.

The larger programmes of work have included:

- The continuation of Transmission Gully Expressway mitigation planting.
- Greater Wellington's Recloning Papatūānuku Parks Restoration Programme and PCC's riparian programmes have planted 260,000 native plants this winter across 90ha of retired grazing land in Regional Parks in West Belmont/Waitangirua and Battle Hill. A further 6ha in West Belmont has been *direct seeded* with native seeds as an alternative to planting.
- In collaboration, Porirua City Council and Greater Wellington's respective riparian programmes have delivered 8 riparian restoration projects in 2023 on private land. Porirua City Council and Greater Wellington supported 3.13ha and 3.63 ha of restored riparian zone respectively.
- Greater Wellington's Environment Restoration programmes worked with a further 12 private land properties with the provision of advice on good management practices, the planting of 10,000 native plants, the planting of poplar and willow poles and the retirement of 15.4 ha of erosion prone land.

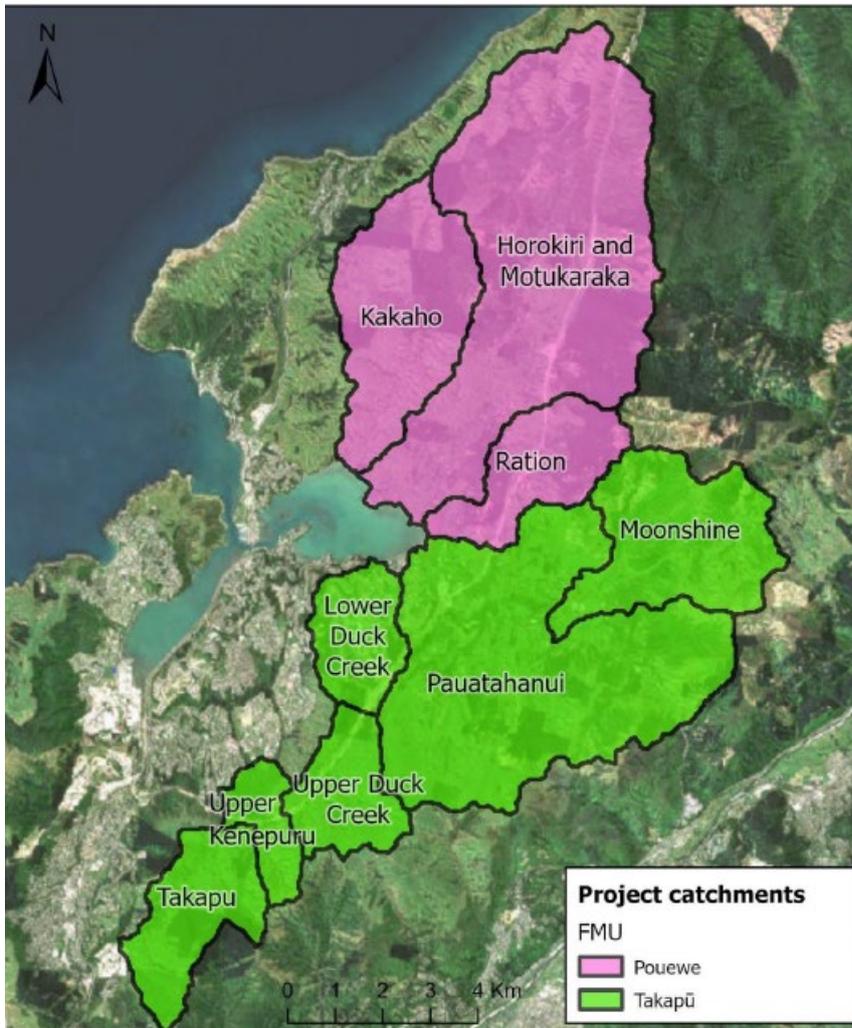
Smaller community projects like the Ngāti Toa led Hukarito Stream restoration provide opportunity for mana whenua to connect with their land, local school children to engage in the environment and PCC and GW the opportunity to work alongside mana whenua.



Planting at Hukarito Stream on 12th September 2023

Pouewe & Takapu Sediment Project

Pouewe and Takapu are priority catchments for Greater Wellington and as a result were included in the Mahi Waiora prototype programme. The Pouewe Working Group (which includes TRoTR and PCC representatives) coordinated by GW are investigating an approach to identify erosion sources and tools to better manage erosion and reduce sediment loads from the Pouewe and Takapu freshwater management units (FMUs, see map below).



The project is aligned with the Porirua Whaitua Implementation Plan (WIP), specifically addressing several Recommendations (11, 16, 58, 59 and 60) to identify and mitigate sediment loading from priority areas.

The first phase of this project has been completed, with finer scale mapping of the Whaitua data completed the areas of highly erodible land can be easily identified and therefore prioritised. This mapping has also been used in the development of the draft Plan Change 1 policy, which went out for public consultation in late October.

The second phase of the Pouewe project will involve working in partnership with TRoTR and PCC to:

- Develop and identify existing tools and approaches that effectively reduce fine sediment that links to the critical sediment source and erosions process occurring within the project area catchments.

- Undertake prioritisation analysis for actions to reduce critical sediment sources areas using a scientific evidence, areas of identified ecological significance, and sites/areas of significance traditional and customary use as determined by Ngāti Toa RaNgātira.
- Use Mātauranga approaches to inform both public and private investment decisions to get best possible outcome from limited available resources.
- Development a guidance framework to inform sediment reduction works plans and programmes – both public, private, Ngāti Toa RaNgātira and community.

Te Awarua-o-Porirua Forestry Sector Engagement and Behaviour Change Plan

Forestry is estimated to make up 13% of the Te Awarua-o-Porirua catchment area with a large proportion of this due for harvest within the next five years. The environmental impacts of sediment eroded from forest harvest sites can have a significant effect on the sensitive receiving environment of Porirua Harbour.

As a result, Greater Wellington has started a project to engage with the forestry sector to help incorporate best practice into forestry activities. There are two drivers for this approach - The NES for Plantation Forestry (NES-PF)¹ and the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua Implementation Plan (WIP):

1. The NES-PF aims to maintain or improve the environmental outcomes associated with plantation forestry activities nationally and to increase certainty and efficiency in the management of plantation forestry activities.
2. The Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua was established by GW in response to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM) to provide advice and direction on how to manage land and water within Porirua and Northern Wellington's catchments.



Cutting Right Forestry harvesting at Battle Hill Farm Park (March, 2023)

¹ The NES-PF has now been replaced by the NES – CF (Commercial Forestry) as of 4 November 2023

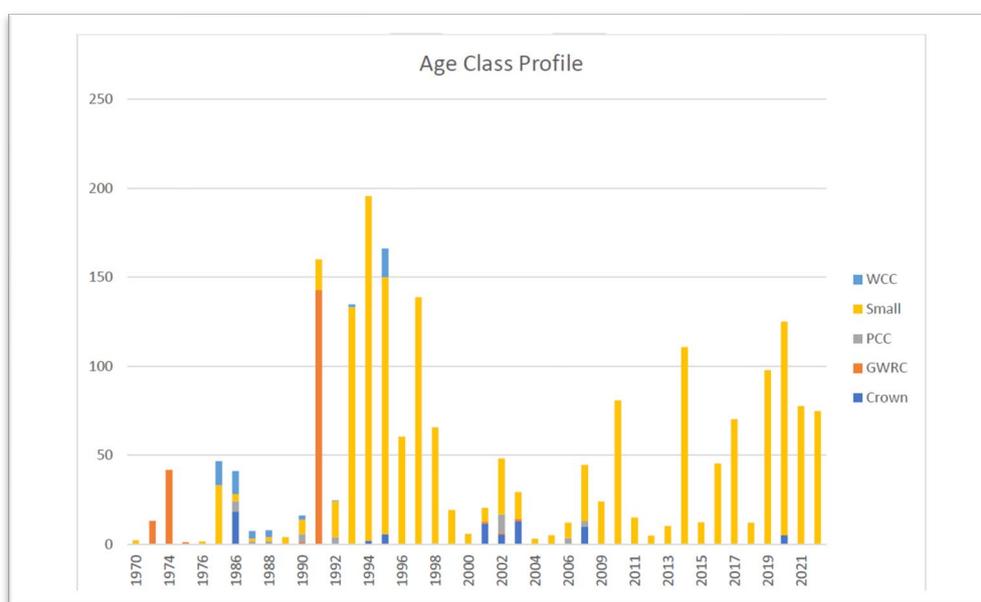
Project scope

The project scope is based on recommendation 54 and 56 in the WIP. These recommendations state: **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.*

56: *Greater Wellington provides sufficient resources to deliver consistent advice on forestry good practice and compliance, both within the Whaitua and across the region.*

The scope of this project is to engage a consultant to develop and implement a plan to engage with forestry companies operating in the Porirua catchment.

The preliminary catchment overview report was received in September. Age class profile and ownership data outline a large proportion of the forests are reaching harvest age (e.g. trees planted in the mid to late 1990s) in the coming years.



Porirua Catchment Area (hectares) planted by year and land owner type

As outlined in the table below, the report also identified that 83% of these forests are spread across 122 small private landholdings. The next step of the project will be to develop an engagement plan with identified key private forest owners.

Owner	Net Stocked Area (ha)	%	Number
Council Owned (GWRC, WCC, PCC)	294.6	14	3
Crown	73.4	3	1
Other Private forest Owners	1,752.921	83	122
Total ha	2,120.3		126

Regulatory Focus

Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan

Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan (Greater Wellington's regional plan), notified on 30 October 2023, implements a number of the recommendations in the WIP (and te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai) and Ngāti Toa Statement.

Plan Change 1 includes objectives and policies, rules and other methods to manage activities such as earthworks, stormwater discharges including from new urban development, wastewater discharges, and rural land use to achieve water quality and ecological health objectives within Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua and Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara.

Summary of the key changes and the WIP recommendations addressed:

- Include Freshwater objectives from WIP (Tables 3-4) R1
- Setting of water quality limits, targets, concentrations (e.g. E.coli, ammonia, nitrogen, zinc, copper, sediment and nutrients (R4-10)
- Urban Development setbacks from streams (R12.1)
- Protection of aquatic ecosystems and avoidance of reclamation, drainage of lakes, streams and wetlands (R14)
- Policy to recognise innovative practices (R19.2)
- Control of location and extent of new urban development (R27)
- Control effects of urban development on water quality and catchment hydrology (R28.1)
- Greenfield development no increase in mean annual runoff volume (R30.1)
- Stormwater discharges – more stringent and requirement for management strategies (R31.2)
- Improve wastewater discharges (R40)
- New urban developments do not increase issues with wastewater (R41.1)
- Discharge standards for earthworks that require consent (R49)
- Under NESPF GW requests erosion and sediment management plans and actively monitors (R55)
- Reducing sediment, GW working with landowners in priority areas to develop FEPs (R58)
- Mapping of rural land to identify erosion prone land and priority areas (R59)
- Water take and use policy and rules (R68-71,74)

Collaboration and Partnerships

Collaboration is a key principle within the Porirua WIP. Since the stand up of the new Rōpū Taiao group Catchment have been meeting with our mana whenua partners and key stakeholders to reconnect our respective organisations on the WIP.

Establishing and maintaining key relationships within the catchment will be key to achieving the objectives contained within the WIP. These relationships need to be at all levels from political to executive leadership and management to our delivery staff on the ground.

The objectives and recommendations contained within the WIP and Ngāti Toa Statement need good line of sight across all our partners at all levels to enable effective collaboration. This will also make the process of prioritisation more effective.

The following collaboration activities have occurred since the previous (June 2023) report:

- Te Whakaritenga Core Project Team (Harbour Accord) fortnightly hui with TRoTR, PCC and WCC
- Planting day with Ngāti Toa at Hukarito Stream
- Porirua City Council – initial meeting and regular 4-6 weekly catchups
 - PCC Community Workshop for development of the Harbour Strategy
 - Operational hui aligning work programmes and contractors and possibly co-funding for delivery
- Wellington City Council – initial meeting
- Pauatahanui Freshwater Catchment Community group – initial meeting
- Wellington Water Limited catchup - Initial meeting, discussed community engagement and work programmes
- Porirua large rural landowner engagement evening - Draft Plan Change 1 policy
- Porirua Harbour Trust - attended their August meeting
- Wai Collective workshop with Mountains to Sea

Porirua Harbour Accord/Te Whakaritenga

This is a critical piece of work for the Porirua catchment that should create a structure for implementation and provide more ownership and accountability for delivery.

The Accord is an agreement to restore the health of Te Awarua o Porirua. It acknowledges that restoring the health of Te Awarua o Porirua is a priority for the partner organisations Porirua City Council, Te Rūnanga o Toa RaNgātira, Greater Wellington, Wellington City Council, Wellington Water Limited and the many stakeholders, community groups and other organisations that wish to see the health of the harbour restored.

The intention of the Accord is to provide the partners, stakeholders, community groups and other organisations with a clear focus to help prioritise and drive actions that will improve harbour health.

The Accord will also assist and support the various organisations to work together to achieve the shared vision and gives effect to the Ngāti Toa Statement and Te Awarua o Porirua Whaitua Implementation Plan.

The Accord is being facilitated by Porirua City Council with the partners. The core project team have been working on the draft documents that will be shared with respective partner executive leadership teams before year end for feedback. The draft documents include the Accord, Performance Monitoring Framework and the structure.

WIP and Ngāti Toa Statement Recommendations

The following WIP table includes a column showing Implementation Category. This is a high-level grouping used by Greater Wellington for reporting purposes.

The category 'NRP Plan Change by 2024' means a change to the Natural Resources Plan (Greater Wellington's regional plan) to be undertaken by 2024. This was publicly notified on 30th October

2023. Note there are a few category changes from the June 2023 Report from ‘regulatory change underway’ to ‘To be Confirmed’ (TBC), these are detailed in the table.

The category ‘RPS’ means a change to Greater Wellington’s Regional Policy Statement. A recommendation will not be considered fully implemented until the changes in the RPS are fully operative as until then they are subject to change through the RMA Schedule 1 process and the freshwater planning process.

Note that the category ‘To be commissioned by deliverables’ indicates that the work is not currently being implemented so needs to be commissioned. This means an assessment has been made that a new deliverable is required to implement the recommendation, including identifying which organisation will lead its implementation. These are the outstanding recommendations that need resourcing and need to go through the relevant lead agency’s business planning and prioritisation processes to be confirmed.

WIP Summary of Progress

The table and pie chart below show progress towards implementation of the WIP. Many of the WIP recommendations require multiple agencies to work together, particularly to implement the urban water recommendations. In some cases, this has meant implementation has been slower but is creating more enduring, integrated responses.

A reasonable proportion of the non-regulatory recommendations are underway as they’ve been picked up through business-as-usual work in the years since the WIP was completed.

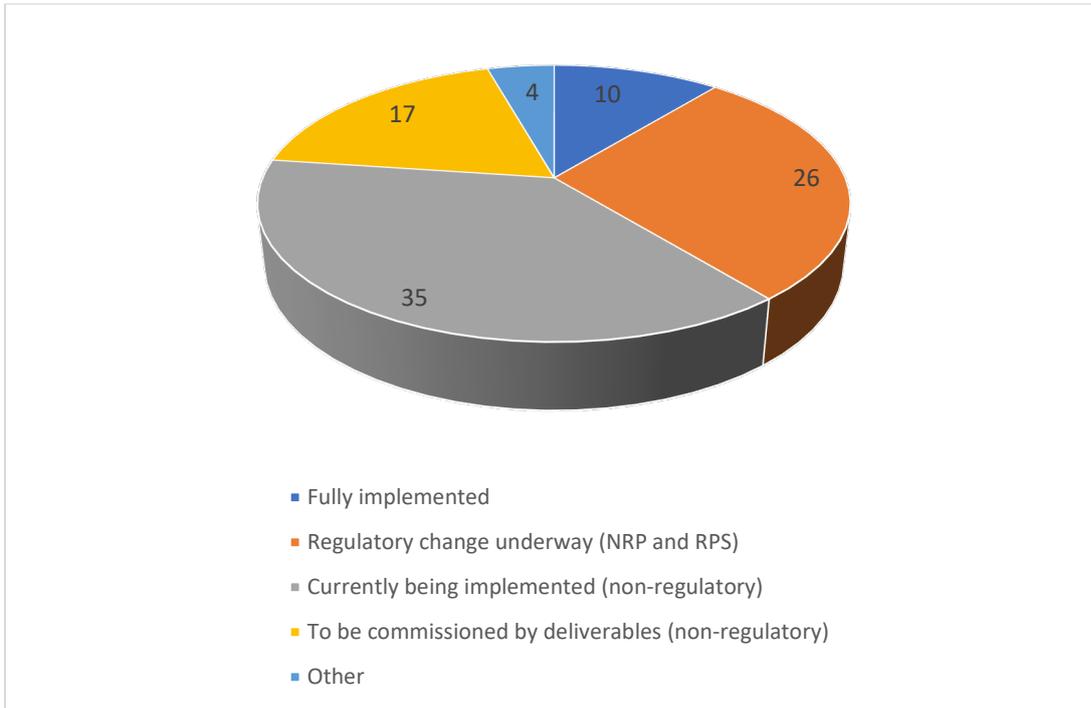
Changes in Category from June 2023 Report:

Five recommendations were previously identified as being addressed by the NRP plan change but were not taken forward. Of those five:

- four (R12.1, 31.2, 41.1, 71) need further assessment (category “Other”) and
- one (R14) is now being implemented.

Implementation Category	Number of recommendations (number in brackets indicates change since 2023)
Fully implemented	10
Regulatory change underway (NRP and RPS)	26 (-5)
Currently being implemented (non-regulatory)	35 (+1)
To be commissioned by deliverables (non-regulatory)	17
Other	4 (+4)
Total	92

Note: The numbers in the table exceed the number of recommendations in the original WIP as some recommendations have multiple sub-recommendations to be implemented through different mechanisms.



Ngāti Toa Statement

The Statement contains a series of statements and recommendations that are outlined in the table included in this section. A number of these statements align with WIP recommendations while some stand alone. GW looks forward to reviewing these in more detail with Ngāti Toa in 2024.

Accessing the WIP and Ngāti Toa Statement

This report needs to read in conjunction with WIP and Ngāti Toa Statement which can be accessed here: [Te-Awarua-o-Porirua-Whatiua-Implementation-Programme.pdf \(gw.govt.nz\)](#) and [Ngāti-Toa-Statement.pdf](#).

Te Awarua-o-Porirua WIP – Progress by Individual Recommendation

Interpreting the tables

The table below is broken down by recommendation as recorded in the Whaitua Implementation Programme (WIP). Some recommendations in the WIP list multiple actions to be completed. Where these actions require different mechanisms to implement them, the recommendation is broken down in the table as sub-recommendations, reflecting the distinct pieces of work to be implemented.

Information provided here is provisional as it includes implementation attributed to organisations other than Greater Wellington and in some cases their agreement has not yet been obtained and therefore may be revised.

Rec #	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (June 2023)	Comment (November 2023)
1	Greater Wellington amends the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (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.	Natural Resources Plan (NRP), Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington (GW) through its regulatory programmes of work.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023
2	Greater Wellington undertakes a full review at the next regional plan review (in 10 years) on progress towards achieving the objectives in this Whaitua Implementation Programme (WIP) and the effectiveness of the management responses and makes changes as necessary to the PNRP to ensure progress is satisfactory.	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington led. This is a regulatory review that will happen at the appropriate time but won't be completed through either of the 2023 or 2024 plan changes as it's a review of the progress from the changes made in those plan changes.	No current update
3	Greater Wellington works with Ngāti Toa RaNgātira, Porirua City Council (PCC) and Wellington Water through various mechanisms (including the Harbour Strategy) to implement this WIP and prioritise actions within the Rangituhi water management unit (WMU) and the catchments that contribute to hotspot areas of elevated metal concentrations within the harbour. This work will comprise:			
3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifying the catchments that contribute to the harbour hotspot areas 	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 includes a method that requires the development of a Freshwater Action Plan for the Rangituhi catchment that prioritises improvements to hotspot areas of elevated metal concentrations within the harbour.
3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifying areas of piped stream in the lower reaches of the Rangituhi WMU that could be day-lighted 	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: Map of streams that could be feasibly daylighted. Porirua City Council led. NB: relates to second bullet point in the recommendation. Proposed as a digital map showing all streams that could be daylighted. To be succeeded by a feasibility	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 includes a method that requires the development of a Freshwater Action Plan for the Rangituhi catchment that will include identifying areas of piped stream in the lower reaches of the catchment that could be daylighted.

			assessment and to identify next steps for subsequent implementation (for this deliverable to provide value). Could help form part of a wider catchment plan.	
3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> targeting a pollution prevention programme (Recommendation 36) within these catchments. 	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Reinstate Take Charge Programme.</p> <p>Greater Wellington led.</p> <p>Proposed as reinstatement of Greater Wellington's previous Take Charge Programme.</p> <p>NB this is also the deliverable for recommendations 36.2, 36.3, 37 and 39 (also Te Whanganui-a-Tara recommendation 46).</p>	<p>Further discussion both within GW and with our partners is required prior to reinstating or developing a new pollution prevention programme.</p> <p>Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 includes a method that requires the development of a Freshwater Action Plan for the Rangituhi catchment that will include implementing a targeted pollution prevention programme.</p>
4	Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework of the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP) to set water quality limits and targets for E.coli for each freshwater water management unit (WMU) within Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua, in accordance with the E.coli objectives set out in Table 14 (Appendix 3).	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023
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).	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023
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).	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	<p>Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023</p> <p>Noting that total Nitrogen and total Phosphorus load limits entering each harbour arm catchment are not included in PC1. However, DIN and DRP freshwater target attributes state are set, and these will maintain the current loads into the harbour. There is no intention to do a future plan change to implement this recommendation.</p>
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.	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023
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.	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023

9	Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework of the PNRP to include incrementally decreasing limits for each contaminant over time.	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023 Noting that incrementally decreasing limits are not set for each contaminant. Environmental outcomes are articulated for two timeframes (100 years and 2040). Target attribute states are set for 2040. Wastewater and stormwater network consents are required, through policy direction, to show progress towards achieving the target attribute states, rather than incrementally decreasing limits. There is no intention to do a future plan change to implement this recommendation.
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.	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Noting that the guidance for setting nutrient outcomes has changed. PC1 follows current guidance rather than the WIP.
11	<p>Together with Harbour Strategy partners Porirua City Council (PCC), Wellington City Council (WCC) and Ngāti Toa RaNgātira, 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.</p> <p>The strategy must include the following components.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Baseline assessment including identification, analysis and mapping of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - aquatic habitats, including wetland seep areas and streams (perennial, intermittent and ephemeral) - existing riparian vegetation and its protection (e.g. fenced areas) and - areas of ecological significance, including spawning areas. 2) Identification of factors affecting ecosystem health including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - locations with streambank erosion - stormwater outfalls and retaining structures - high-risk sediment source areas - fish passage barriers and - modified areas of water courses (e.g. straightened, piped, hard edged or bottomed streams). 	Currently being implemented	<p>Multiple leads.</p> <p>This recommendation is being implemented through multiple mechanisms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catchment plans, including where required through the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) will encompass an ecosystem action plan. • Changes to the Natural Resources Plan (NRP) will include policies and methods to implement the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) to formulate action plans which include limits and timeframes. • Greater Wellington’s science work informs water quality limits. • Ecosystem health work on attributes has been done. • Porirua City Council commissioned the Cardno report which looks at existing riparian vegetation across the catchment and opportunities. • Wetlands not currently assessed but will be before 2030 as part of national regulation requirements (National Environmental Standard for Freshwater). • Work has been undertaken on spawning areas. • Locations of streambank erosion and high-risk sediment source areas have been identified at the sub-catchment scale, based on whaitua modelling. Greater Wellington technical action plans will be further refined through catchment plans. 	<p>GW in partnership with Ngāti Toa kamahi and PCC continue to plant riparian margins in Regional Parks at West Belmont/Waitangarua and Battle Hill.</p> <p>The Pouewe Project phase 1 completed to identify highly erodible land. The project is yet to commence Phase 2 – co-designing action plans with Ngāti Toa and PCC.</p>

	<p>3) Implementation plan, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prioritisation - criteria for re-vegetation and other measurable targets - targets and timeframes to protect and restore aquatic habitats and - a description of commitments by Greater Wellington and landowners. <p>When developing and implementing the strategy, Greater Wellington should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - work with landowners, councils, sectors and community groups - incorporate traditional and local knowledge - ensure all riparian margins on Greater Wellington land are protected and planted (where practicable) as a matter of priority to showcase best practice - align with existing programmes, including those in the <i>Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour and Catchment Strategy and Action Plan</i> and - recognise, review and align with PNRP changes, including schedules identifying areas of significance. <p>This aquatic ecosystem and habitat strategy will inform the actions of Harbour Strategy partners (Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Ngāti Toa RaNgātira) in the updated Harbour Strategy.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish passage barriers have been mapped by Greater Wellington (but excluding piped etc where there is no access). • NB Wellington Water will hold information on outfall structures. • Greater Wellington is currently prioritising areas and interventions with greatest impact through technical actions plans. 	
12				
12.1	<p>Greater Wellington, amend the policy and rule framework in the PNRP to control the effects of urban development on riparian margins. The framework must require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • setbacks from streams for any activity (excluding riparian restoration activities) 	<p>Other – NEW <i>(was NRP Plan Change by 2024, June Report)</i></p>	<p>Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.</p>	<p>Not addressed by PC1.</p> <p>The effects of urban development on aquatic ecosystem health and water quality is managed through PC1. However, setbacks from streams are not explicitly required as the plan change is focused on stormwater quality and quantity. There is no intention to do a future plan change to implement this recommendation.</p>
12.2	<p>WCC and PCC amend the policy and rule framework in the district plans to control the effects of urban development on riparian margins. The framework must require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • restrictions on hard surfaces. 	<p>Currently being implemented</p>	<p>NB relates to second bullet point in the recommendation.</p> <p>Being implemented through changes to WCC and PCC district plans. Addressed through Greater Wellington submitting on District Plans where necessary.</p>	<p>No current update</p>

13	<p>Greater Wellington work with WCC and PCC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to identify options to protect, restore and enhance riparian margins in greenfield and brownfield developments on a Whitua-wide riparian protection, planting and maintenance programme by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increasing funding (and awareness of existing funding) for riparian protection and restoration (including fencing, planting and maintenance) building partnerships and supporting existing and new restoration projects providing educational programmes and expert advice. 	Currently being implemented	<p>Porirua City Council and Greater Wellington led.</p> <p>Porirua City Council have a Ministry for the Environment (MfE) funded programme that encompasses all parts of the recommendation.</p> <p>Also addressed through consenting business as usual (developments).</p> <p>Greater Wellington Catchment Management Plans will also provide assurance in this area.</p>	<p>Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023</p> <p>PC1 includes a requirement for Freshwater Action Plans in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whitua. Where applicable the Freshwater Action Plan(s) will include the planning and delivery of a riparian restoration programme.</p>
14	<p>Greater Wellington amends the PNRP policy and rule framework to require, where necessary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> protection and restoration of all aquatic ecosystems in the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whitua 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. 	<p>Currently being implemented - NEW</p> <p><i>(was NRP Plan Change by 2024, June Report)</i></p>	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	<p>Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023</p> <p>Noting that PC1 does not include provisions for reclamation as the operative NRP provisions are sufficient.</p>
15	<p>Greater Wellington works with PCC, WCC and Wellington Water to identify opportunities to enhance the natural form, character, ecosystem health and capacity for mahinga kai of streams and the harbour, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> restoring modified streams, including hard-edged, hard-bottomed (e.g. concreted) or channelled sections, to provide physical diversity of banks and bed habitat restoring natural meander in straightened channels restoring piped or culverted reaches to a more natural state by daylighting streams protecting native aquatic species habitat protecting fish passage, including removal of tide valves from stream outlets or use of valves which enable fish passage and investigating fish passage barriers in piped streams and developing methods to enhance their ecological connectivity. 	Currently being implemented	Will be achieved through implementation of Recommendation 11 and other initiatives.	No current update

16	<p>Greater Wellington works towards reducing streambank erosion by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> investigating the causes of streambank erosion identifying land-use activities that contribute to streambank erosion exploring options for streambank protection and rehabilitation, including options to support and incentivise landowner action. 	Currently being implemented	<p>This recommendation is being implemented for rural settings.</p> <p>Wellington Water has established an urban stormwater design standard (relates to third bullet).</p>	The Pouewe Project phase 1 completed to identify highly erodible land. Yet to commence Phase 2 – co-designing action plans with Ngāti Toa and PCC.
17	<p>Greater Wellington works together with Ngāti Toa Rangātira, Porirua City Council (PCC), Wellington City Council (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.</p>	Currently being implemented	<p>Multiple leads. Currently being implemented through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Environment Fund - Contestable fund (Greater Wellington and Ngāti Toa). Porirua City Council riparian planting, starting new community groups and existing groups. Greater Wellington is supporting a community catchment group. 	<p>Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p> <p>PC1 includes provisions that state Greater Wellington shall in partnership with mana whenua, prepare and deliver Freshwater Action Plans. Freshwater Action Plans shall identify, in detail, the actions, including to support effective regulation, to achieve the target attribute states, and support relevant environmental outcomes, set in this Plan.</p>
18	<p>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:</p>			<p>Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p> <p>PC1 includes a method that states Greater Wellington will undertake programme(s) to support the health of urban waterbodies. These include developing stormwater educational materials in partnership with WWL.</p>
18.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> naming streams from headwaters to the harbour, including piped sections and drains, and using these in stormwater network infrastructure and asset plans installing signs at all freshwater outlets into the harbour, including pipes, to indicate that they are streams Greater Wellington developing an online interactive mapping tool with a GIS layer identifying WMUs and associated streams, including headwaters. 	Currently being implemented	<p>Porirua City Council led. NB relates to bullet points 2-4.</p> <p>These three bullet points are currently being implemented through Porirua City Council initiatives. However, the last is to catchment level not Water Management Unit (WMU) specifically although this is not expected to undermine the usefulness of this information.</p> <p>Need to measure what the current level of awareness is (baseline) so we can measure the success of future work.</p>	No current update
18.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Receiving environments on Land Information Memorandum (LIM) reports.</p> <p>Porirua City Council and Wellington City Council led.</p> <p>NB relates to the first bullet point in the recommendation.</p>	No current update

			<p>Proposed deliverable is work programme to develop a process to identify information to be applied to LIMs. Then implement and notify the changes.</p> <p>Potentially a more effective outcome might be achieved by providing information as part of the new resident packs sent out by Porirua City Council.</p>	
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:			
19.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Whaitua Monitoring Plan encompassing each freshwater management unit (FMU).</p> <p>Greater Wellington led.</p> <p>NB relates to the first bullet point in the recommendation.</p> <p>Proposed as a Word document for each Whaitua. Each FMU is to be represented. To meet requirements of NFS-FM 2020 s3.18.</p> <p>Note: although each FMU will be addressed, this will not necessarily mean monitoring sites will be implemented. Modelling or extrapolation may be utilised.</p> <p>To action the plan, a revised monitoring programme will need to be put in place.</p> <p>NB this deliverable is also used for recommendations 22 and 73 (and also across other WIPs).</p>	No current update
19.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 taking opportunities for ongoing plan changes and updates to guidance documents to provide for innovative practice 	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	<p>Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p> <p>PC1 includes a method that Greater Wellington will undertake a programme(s) to support the health of urban waterbodies including partnering with Wellington Water Limited to encourage and provide opportunities to develop innovative practice and investing in research and development</p>
19.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> avoiding resource consent conditions that would prevent trialling of alternative management approaches 	Currently being implemented	<p>Greater Wellington led.</p> <p>NB relates to bullet points 3-6 in the recommendation.</p>	No current update

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> encouraging and providing opportunities for landowners and sector groups to develop innovative practice investing in research and development to identify and adopt innovative practice. 		<p>Greater Wellington is constrained by the Resource Management Act (RMA) to implement good management practice, rather than adaptive management. However, innovation is accommodated as part of the consents rather than conditions. Greater Wellington is already working to allow innovation where possible within the constraints.</p> <p>Greater Wellington provides incentives to improve good management practice understanding and is actively engaging in grant support for water quality improvement.</p>	
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:			
20.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> demonstrating water-sensitive urban design practice on projects such as town centre redevelopments, transport hubs and buildings <p>These opportunities will be identified and delivered through the various mechanisms, including the Harbour Strategy. They may also be included in other planning documents developed by Greater Wellington and the contributing agencies such as the Parks Network Plan. [included in all 20.1-20.5]</p>	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Water sensitive design guidelines for GW projects</p> <p>Greater Wellington led.</p> <p>NB relates to the first bullet point of the recommendation.</p> <p>Potential to incorporate an assessment of Water Sensitive Urban Design into project guidelines for all GW projects.</p>	No current update
20.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> replacing copper brake pads in fleet vehicles with low copper or copper-free alternatives. 	Currently being implemented	<p>This recommendation is being managed by Greater Wellington as part of a wider work programme of zinc and copper related recommendations.</p> <p>It includes liaising with the Greater Wellington fleet manager and with Metlink regarding the bus fleet.</p> <p>Wellington Water has a voluntary measure in its draft Stormwater Management Strategy to lead by example in replacing copper brake pads in its fleet.</p> <p>Unknown whether PCC and WCC are taking actions to implement this recommendation.</p>	No current update
20.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> increasing targeted street sweeping in high traffic locations 	Currently being implemented	This is a measure being proposed in Wellington Water's draft Stormwater Management Strategy. It will be implemented when the stormwater consent is granted.	No current update

20.4	<p>Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water maximise opportunities to demonstrate good management practice in respect of ecosystem health and water management, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> demonstrating and showcasing good practice land and ecosystem management on council land, including in Greater Wellington's regional parks. identifying opportunities to promote best practice water management messages through the media. <p>These opportunities will be identified and delivered through the various mechanisms, including the Harbour Strategy. They may also be included in other planning documents developed by Greater Wellington and the contributing agencies such as the Parks Network Plan.</p>	Currently being implemented	<p>Greater Wellington and Wellington Water led.</p> <p>NB relates to bullet points four and six of the recommendation.</p> <p>Bullet point 4 is being implemented through Greater Wellington Parks management.</p> <p>These opportunities will be identified and delivered through the various mechanisms, including the Harbour Strategy.</p> <p>They may also be included in other planning documents developed by Greater Wellington and the contributing agencies e.g., the GW Parks Network Plan.</p> <p>Bullet point 6 is being implemented through a number of initiatives, particularly by Wellington Water. Greater Wellington also have Listen to the Water, etc.</p>	No current update
20.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> promoting good practice by community and industry 	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Promoting good practice for community and industry.</p> <p>Porirua City Council and Wellington City Council led.</p> <p>Format of the deliverable to be determined by leads (Wellington City Council and Porirua City Council).</p> <p>Urban focussed (picking after dogs, industry discharge, etc).</p> <p>Note: An industrial health check programme is being proposed by Wellington Water as part of the draft Stormwater Management Strategy. Would need to be worked on with TAs and GWRC to partly implement this recommendation.</p>	No current update
21	<p>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.</p>	Currently being implemented	<p>Fundamental role of Greater Wellington's science work which is being implemented. No specifics mentioned beyond this that can be identified as new deliverables.</p>	No current update
22	<p>Greater Wellington works with relevant agencies and groups to support citizen science initiatives that enable communities to assess stream health and evaluate management activities.</p>	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Whaitua Monitoring Plan encompassing each FMU.</p> <p>Greater Wellington led.</p> <p>See recommendation 19.1 for details which shares this deliverable</p>	No current update

23	Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water reviews their compliance and enforcement practices to ensure:			
23.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • regulations are applied fairly and consistently • sufficient resource is committed for compliance and enforcement activities, including the collection of financial fines for infringements 	Currently being implemented	<p>Greater Wellington led.</p> <p>Note: Relates to the first three of four bullet points in the recommendation.</p> <p>‘REPO’ forum provides coordination across Councils. Other Councils refer to Greater Wellington for wetlands and streams, etc. Greater Wellington has employed an additional three FTEs for enforcement with a further three planned through the Long-Term Plan (LTP).</p> <p>Work is underway on national compliance monitoring and enforcement, which crosses territorial authorities. Greater Wellington is undertaking a strategic compliance review which will align with the national compliance framework. As part of this, the recommendations of the WIPs are being reviewed and includes incident response (hotline).</p>	No current update
23.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Reinstate Take Charge Programme</p> <p>See recommendation 3.3 for details.</p>	No current update
24	Greater Wellington, Wellington City Council (WCC), Porirua City Council (PCC) and Wellington Water look at options for spatial planning for the future development of Te-Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua.	Currently being implemented	<p>Greater Wellington led.</p> <p>Being implemented via the new Spatial Planning Act and Natural and Built Environment Act, etc, if and when they are introduced as law. In interim some work underway identifying areas where development is not required etc.</p>	No current update

25	<p>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 RaNgātira and the community. Consideration must be given to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Policy Statement for Urban Development Capacity, including the results from the Wellington Housing and Business Capacity Assessment • National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, including the freshwater objectives, limits and targets for Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour and streams • full cost of urban development, including construction and maintenance of infrastructure over its lifetime • specific characteristics of Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua, including the relationship with Ngāti Toa RaNgātira, topography, demography, transport infrastructure and urban form. 	RPS	<p>Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.</p> <p>This has been partly implemented through notification of the Proposed Regional Policy Statement Change 1 in August 2022. There are updated provisions around urban development, freshwater and indigenous biodiversity.</p>	Submissions on Proposed RPS Change 1 have been received and hearings are underway.
26	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • amendments to the Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region to guide regional and district plan changes • alignment of strategic plans, regional plans, district plans, and infrastructure plans and supporting documentation including water-sensitive urban design guidelines • joint resource consent application processing • joint plan change processing to add new urban areas to existing zoned areas • distinction in respect of any jurisdictional overlap • utilising the transfer of powers or delegated authority provisions in the RMA. 	Currently being implemented	<p>Greater Wellington led.</p> <p>This has been partly implemented through notification of the Proposed Regional Policy Statement (RPS) Change 1 in August 2022. The Proposed RPS requires joint consent processing for notified consents for urban development. It also provides further direction where there is jurisdictional overlap between regional council and territorial authorities.</p> <p>Remaining implementation will be largely achieved through upcoming Resource Management Act reform and local government reform.</p>	No current update
27	<p>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.</p>	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023
28				

<p>28.1</p>	<p>Greater Wellington, amend the policy and rule framework in the PNRP to control the effects of urban development on water quality and catchment hydrology. In particular the policy and rule framework must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • require the design, construction and maintenance of developments to demonstrate good practice in water sensitive urban design • specify that a certain percentage of the mean annual volume of the catchment be treated by an approved device(s) to achieve a certain percentage reduction in total zinc and copper, these being proxies for a suite of other contaminants • manage the effects from both small infill developments and larger scale brownfield and greenfield developments through permitted activity conditions and the resource consenting process. 	<p>NRP Plan Change by 2024</p>	<p>Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.</p>	<p>Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023</p>
<p>28.2</p>	<p>WCC and PCC amend the policy and rule framework 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • require the design, construction and maintenance of developments to demonstrate good practice in water sensitive urban design • specify that a certain percentage of the mean annual volume of the catchment be treated by an approved device(s) to achieve a certain percentage reduction in total zinc and copper, these being proxies for a suite of other contaminants • manage the effects from both small infill developments and larger scale brownfield and greenfield developments through permitted activity conditions and the resource consenting process. 	<p>RPS</p>	<p>Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.</p> <p>This has been partly implemented through notification of the Proposed Regional Policy Statement (RPS) Change 1 in August 2022. The Proposed RPS directs district councils to require water sensitive urban design and includes a new definition of hydraulic controls as per this WIP recommendation. District plans will be required to consider the effects of both brownfield and greenfield development on freshwater and the harbour.</p> <p>Further implementation of this recommendation will be through changes to the relevant district plans.</p>	<p>Submissions on Proposed RPS Change 1 have been received and hearings are underway.</p>

<p>29</p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development and implementation of an education programme for consultants, developers and council staff on the new policy direction and ways to meet requirements • programmes that improve industry and council capability and capacity • financial incentives • recognition and acknowledgement of good practice through certification schemes and design competitions. 	<p>To be commissioned by deliverables</p>	<p>New deliverable name: Water Sensitive Urban Design Work Programme</p> <p>Greater Wellington led.</p> <p>Work programme with specified deliverables. Work would likely include developing water sensitive urban design guidelines along the lines of GDO4 developed by Auckland Council. All organisations would have a role in implementing this recommendation.</p>	<p>Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p> <p>PC1 includes a method that states Greater Wellington will partner with WWL to develop stormwater education materials and a programme to support the uptake of water sensitive urban design and good practice around new aspects of stormwater management.</p>
<p>30</p>				
<p>30.1</p>	<p>Greater Wellington, amend the policy and rule framework in the PNRP and 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"> • 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 	<p>NRP Plan Change by 2024</p>	<p>Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.</p>	<p>Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023</p> <p>Noting that the definition of hydrological controls has been amended.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>For brownfield and infill development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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.) <p>Implementation notes for Recommendation 30</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential developers will be required to demonstrate compliance with the above hydrological limits through the process of obtaining resource consent. 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. 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 to provide a robust assessment against the limits. For brownfield and infill developments, the practicability of the proposed reductions in mean annual runoff volume and mean annual exceedance frequency must be justified in the consent application for the proposed development. 			
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<p>30.2</p>	<p>WCC and PCC amend the policy and rule framework 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"> 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 	<p>RPS</p>	<p>Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.</p> <p>This has been partly implemented through notification of the Proposed Regional Policy Statement (RPS) Change 1 in August 2022. The Proposed RPS requires district plans to manage the runoff from development as per the definition of hydrological controls in this WIP recommendation.</p> <p>Further implementation of this recommendation will be through changes to the relevant district plans.</p>	<p>Submissions on Proposed RPS Change 1 have been received and hearings are underway.</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>For brownfield and infill development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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.) <p>Implementation notes for Recommendation 30</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential developers will be required to demonstrate compliance with the above hydrological limits through the process of obtaining resource consent. 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. 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 to provide a robust assessment against the limits. For brownfield and infill developments, the practicability of the proposed reductions in mean annual runoff volume and mean annual exceedance frequency must be justified in the consent application for the proposed development. 			
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31	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:			No current update
31.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> tailor the framework to the different scales and types of stormwater discharges such as for individual properties, state highways and local authority stormwater networks 	Fully implemented	The tailored framework was implemented through the decisions of the PNRP.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023
31.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 	Other – NEW <i>(was NRP Plan Change by 2024, June Report)</i>	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023 Noting that a more stringent rule activity status was not included in PC1. Stormwater discharges from networks are managed through global resource consents to achieve a reduction commensurate with the improvement required by the coastal water objectives and freshwater target attribute states. If the stormwater management strategy does not include a programme of works to achieve this reduction, the resource consent application must be assessed under a more stringent rule activity status. This was considered to be a more appropriate response than whether the receiving waterbody met the limit. There is no intention to do a future plan change to implement this recommendation.
31.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> investigate the potential to increase the alignment of the resource consent requirements with the service planning function undertaken by Wellington Water include policy direction to target ‘priority’ areas in both freshwater and coastal environments by prioritising improvements in the stormwater network. 	Currently being implemented	NB relates to bullet points 3 and 5. Bullet 3 is underway by Wellington Water who are requesting the amount of funding needed to deliver the stormwater outcomes required by the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP). Bullet 5 is already in Schedule N of Proposed Natural Resources Plan but potentially there will be amendments to align with the new limits framework.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023
32	Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water identify opportunities and investigate methods for incentivising stormwater mitigations within the existing urban footprint and maximise the opportunities provided by infill and brownfields redevelopments. This could include:			Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023 PC1 includes more lenient activity status rules for brownfield redevelopments.
32.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifying potential locations for stormwater mitigations providing public investment into upgrading existing stormwater infrastructure providing incentives to treat stormwater from the wider stormwater network within brownfield development sites 	Currently being implemented	Implementation is through the development of the Stormwater Management Strategy by Wellington Water, required by the Stage 2 global stormwater consent.	No current update

32.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifying potential brownfield redevelopment areas and supporting master planning at the outset to integrate water management with other development drivers exploring and promoting public-private partnerships and funding models to encourage redevelopment of brownfield sites. 	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Incentivising stormwater mitigations in brownfield areas</p> <p>Porirua City Council led.</p> <p>Workshop with documented agreements. It needs to include an agreed process for how stormwater mitigations would be incentivised.</p>	No current update
33	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> developing and implementing an incentive scheme to paint or replace large-scale high zinc-yielding industrial and commercial roofs identifying and targeting high contaminant contributing areas prioritising catchments that contribute to the hotspot areas of degradation. 	Fully implemented	<p>In Porirua City Council District Plan to use low zinc and copper material in new builds and replacements.</p> <p>Bullet 2 will also be addressed through the National Objectives Framework (NOF) process as part of implementing the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management.</p>	No current update
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.	Currently being implemented	This recommendation is being managed by Greater Wellington as part of a wider work programme of zinc and copper related recommendations. It includes liaising with other Councils nationally with similar concerns and jointly engaging with Ministry for the Environment.	<p>Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023</p> <p>PC1 includes a permitted activity condition that requires all new building materials associated with the development shall not include exposed zinc (including galvanised steel) or copper roof, cladding and spouting materials.</p>
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.	Currently being implemented	This is a measure being proposed in Wellington Water's draft Stormwater Management Strategy. It will be implemented when the stormwater consent is granted.	No current update
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:			<p>Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p> <p>PC1 includes a method that requires Greater Wellington to develop and deliver a pollution prevention programmes.</p>
36.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> raise the awareness of the public about what they can do to reduce their impacts on harbour and stream health 	Currently being implemented	<p>Relates to first bullet point.</p> <p>Barriers removed through PNRP hearings have reduced regulation in terms of discharging hydrocarbons.</p> <p>Periodic communications campaigns have been run including by Greater Wellington e.g., save the drain for</p>	No current update

			<p>the rain which are implementing some of the bullets and are ongoing.</p> <p>Porirua City Council has just completed a communications strategy, which is now being implemented, for reducing impacts on the harbour and streams. This includes working with Wellington City Council and Sustainable Coastlines.</p> <p>Need to check with Wellington City Council about what they're currently doing.</p>	
36.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote and incentivise industry good management practice targeting high-risk land-use activities that contribute relatively high levels of contamination • identify and target priority areas for contaminant reduction based on the identification of catchments that contribute to localised hotspot areas • investigate opportunities to enable change by streamlining regulatory processes and removing barriers to businesses and industry initiating change • 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. 	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Reinstate Take Charge Programme</p> <p>Relates to second, fourth and fifth bullet point.</p> <p>See recommendation 3.3 for details.</p>	<p>Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p> <p>PC1 includes policies and rules that manage the effects from high risk industrial or trade premises.</p>
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.	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Reinstate Take Charge Programme</p> <p>See recommendation 3.3 for details.</p>	<p>Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p> <p>PC1 includes a rule that prohibits the discharge of chemical cleaning products to water, including via a stormwater network</p>
38	Greater Wellington advocates to central government that high zinc and copper yielding materials in vehicles be progressively replaced with lower yielding alternatives.	Currently being implemented	This recommendation is being managed by Greater Wellington as part of a wider work programme of zinc and copper related recommendations. It includes liaising with other Councils nationally with similar concerns and jointly engaging with Ministry for the Environment to seek abolition of copper brake pads.	<p>Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p> <p>PC1 requires the development of Freshwater Action Plans. One of the necessary actions to be included in the Freshwater Action Plan(s) for Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua to meet the dissolved copper and zinc attributes is to work with the Ministers of the Environment and Transport, Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency and the territorial authorities to promote source control for copper from vehicles.</p>
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.	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: Reinstate Take Charge Programme	No current update

			See recommendation 3.3 for details.	
40	<p>Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 recognise and address the complexities of the wastewater network, including issues with capacity, overflows, leaks, and cross connections require assessment of the progress towards achieving the <i>E.coli</i> and enterococci objectives and amendments of programmes and strategies if expected progress is not achieved acknowledge the interrelationship of stormwater and wastewater. 	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023
41				
41.1	<p>Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework in the PNRP 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.</p>	<p>Other – NEW <i>(was NRP Plan Change by 2024, June Report)</i></p>	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	<p>Not addressed by PC1.</p> <p>This was considered during the development of PC1 and was not progressed as a centralised management of wastewater (i.e. through WWL) is currently the best option for managing the capacity of the network and its effects on freshwater.</p>
41.2	<p>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.</p>	RPS	<p>Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.</p> <p>This has been partly implemented through notification of the Proposed Regional Policy Statement (RPS) Change 1 in August 2022. The Proposed RPS requires district plans to assess the adequacy of wastewater infrastructure when considering new development.</p> <p>Further implementation of this recommendation will be through changes to the relevant district plans.</p>	Submissions on Proposed RPS Change 1 have been received and hearings are underway.

42	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clearly set out the steps, actions and milestones to deliver the necessary improvements • inform the investment strategies of the 2021-2031 Long Term Plans for Greater Wellington, PCC and WCC • assess all wastewater management options and identify priority areas for actions • 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 • address both dry weather wastewater discharges and wastewater network overflows • adopt an integrated catchment approach that recognises the interconnected nature of the wastewater network and the receiving environments for these discharges • align funding and investment with Greater Wellington, PCC and WCC for these actions and improvements to occur. 	Currently being implemented	<p>Wellington Water led.</p> <p>NB also supported through Proposed Natural Resources Plan.</p>	<p>Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p> <p>PC1 includes policies and rules that require the development of a Wastewater Network Catchment Improvement Strategy.</p>
43	<p>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.</p>	RPS	<p>Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.</p> <p>This has been partly implemented through notification of the Proposed Regional Policy Statement (RPS) Change 1 in August 2022. The Proposed RPS requires regional and district plans to achieve the same outcomes for freshwater and coastal water.</p>	<p>Submissions on Proposed RPS Change 1 have been received and hearings are underway.</p>
44	<p>PCC and WCC align their policies on the licencing, monitoring and enforcement of trade waste discharges into the wastewater network.</p>	Fully implemented	<p>Porirua City Council has a revised bylaw which corresponds with the Wellington City Council bylaw. Have also changed monitoring and licencing and now requires greater monitoring from specific contaminants.</p>	No current update
45	<p>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.</p>	Fully implemented	<p>Porirua City Council have introduced a new bylaw and have two teams doing tests for leaks and getting these fixed through the Infiltration and Inflow (I&I) programme. Porirua City Council are aware that Wellington Water have also funded the I&I programme.</p>	No current update

46	<p>PCC, WCC and Wellington Water initiate a comprehensive work programme to identify and address issues with the private wastewater network within the Whaitua, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • education and guidance for home and business-owners in relation to leaking laterals, cross-connections and the consequences of non-compliance • promotion of redevelopment as an opportunity to address existing cross-connections and leaking laterals • 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 • 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. 	Fully implemented	<p>Fully implemented already by Porirua City Council, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know Your Pipes education programme (how to check cross connections, inflows, etc). • Redevelopment – building and assurance team look for cross connections etc at time of building permit. • Re: financial mechanisms, PCC have met with DIA with the intention of enabling targeted rates – this was rejected and has been exhausted as an option, but further work will progressed if possible. • Improved bylaw for laterals and made enforceable. 	No current update
47	<p>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.</p>	Fully implemented	<p>Regulatory side of this recommendation is largely in place now. Stormwater consents for over 3000m2.</p> <p>Eastern Porirua Development – conversations have taken place between Greater Wellington and Kāinga Ora about resource consents in relation to this. There is also a proposal for a community stormwater system at Cannons Creek, as well as replacing the wastewater pipe which goes along Kenepuru Stream – both of which will improve the water quality.</p> <p>Overtaken by current NRP plan change process.</p>	No current update
48	<p>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.</p>	Currently being implemented	<p>Porirua City Council and Wellington City Council led.</p> <p>Porirua City Council and Wellington City Council 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.</p>	No current update
49	<p>Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP) to set discharge standards for earthwork activities that require consent in order to achieve the sediment targets and limits in the WIP.</p>	NRP Plan Change by 2024	<p>Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.</p>	<p>Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p>
50	<p>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</p>	Currently being implemented	<p>Porirua City Council and Wellington City Council led</p> <p>Porirua City Council have implemented a new bylaw and increased enforcement, which includes adaptation for</p>	No current update

	are designed to meet increasing intensity and duration of rainfall events.		Climate Change as much as possible. Liaising with Wellington City Council who would implement similar steps. Nb requires discussion with Wellington City Council.	
51	Greater Wellington reviews and updates publications, including Small earthworks – Erosion and sediment control for small sites (2006), and Erosion and sediment control guidelines (2000), 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.	Fully implemented	The named guidelines were updated in 2021.	No current update
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.	Fully implemented	Intent was clarified – the recommendation is about co-ordination between district councils and Greater Wellington around small-scale sites to ensure integration and consistency. Greater Wellington has good practice guidelines for small sites for sediment and erosion control. Greater Wellington doesn't do proactive compliance on permitted activities as often we don't know about these sites. Greater Wellington has a compliance programme in relation to larger, consented earthworks sites. Porirua City Council has implemented a new bylaw and increased enforcement on earthworks sites. Porirua City Council has introduced a silt and sediment education programme. Porirua City Council is doing compliance on small scale permitted sites.	No current update
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.	Fully implemented	Porirua City Council led Silt and Sediment education programme is in place.	No current update
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.	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington led New compliance roles are being established which will increase GW's capacity and resourcing to perform this.	GW has commenced a Forestry Sector Engagement and Behaviour Change Plan, as detailed in the catchment highlights section
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.	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	PC1 requires a Controlled activity resource consent for commercial forestry, with certified erosion and sediment management plans. Commercial forestry will be prohibited beyond the current crop on highest erosion risk land identified on plan maps.

56	Greater Wellington provides sufficient resources to deliver consistent advice on forestry good practice and compliance, both within the Whaitua and across the region.	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington led. New compliance roles that are planned will achieve this recommendation.	GW has commenced a Forestry Sector Engagement and Behaviour Change Plan, as detailed in the catchment highlights section
57	Greater Wellington develops a charging policy under the NESPF for the monitoring of permitted activities.	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: Policy for NES-PF charging for monitoring of permitted activities. Greater Wellington led. An addition to Greater Wellington fees and charging policy (Currently valid for 2021-24 – to be incorporated in next review). Consultation with the forestry sector will be needed in the development.	No current update
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.	NRP Plan Change by 2024	NRP Plan Change 1 will introduce provisions to reduce sediment loads in rivers and the harbour. The plan change work includes identifying priority areas for sediment reduction actions, including through regulatory farm plans for all farms >20ha of pasture, and action plans.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Noting that PC1 identifies highest erosion risk land for pasture, woody vegetation and plantation forestry and high erosion risk land for pasture within each whaitua. Highest erosion risk land identified on plan maps will require progressive change to permanent revegetation. GW will assist landowners to support revegetation and erosion treatments and will undertake revegetation and erosion treatment on Council-owned land. Commercial forestry will be prohibited beyond the current crop on highest erosion risk land identified on plan maps. The Pouewe Project phase 1 completed to identify highly erodible land. Yet to commence Phase 2 – co-designing action plans with Ngāti Toa and PCC.
59	Greater Wellington develops a regulatory framework in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP) to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> undertake farm/property-scale mapping to identify erosion-prone land in priority areas identified in Recommendation 58 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 specified number of hectares) 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. 	NRP Plan Change by 2024	NRP Plan Change 1 will introduce provisions to reduce sediment loads in rivers and the harbour. The plan change work includes identifying priority areas for sediment reduction actions, including through regulatory farm plans for all farms >20ha of pasture, and action plans. It also includes controls on vegetation removal.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. See response to Recommendation 58.

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.	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington already doing although could be improved further through catchment plans. Funding not currently fully aligned. Porirua City Council have already implemented riparian restoration. NRP Plan Change 1 will also introduce provisions to reduce sediment loads in rivers and the harbour. The plan change work includes identifying priority areas for sediment reduction actions, including through regulatory farm plans for all farms >20ha of pasture, and action plans to address erosion and land restoration.	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. See response to Recommendation 58.
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.	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington led. New compliance roles are being established which will increase GW's capacity and resourcing around forestry. Porirua City Council have resources in place doing a similar role.	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. See response to Recommendation 58.
62	Greater Wellington prioritises opportunities to mitigate sediment loss from erosion-prone lands in council-administered regional parks within the Whaitua.	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington led. Ongoing before and after the WIP was completed. Being addressed through restoration plans in regional parks. NRP Plan Change 1 will identify priority areas for sediment reduction, which may include regional parks. Interventions to reduce sediment may be required by Plan provisions supported by action plans.	No current update
63	Greater Wellington amends the PNRP policy and rule framework to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • require livestock exclusion from water bodies with an active bed of greater than 1m in width within the mapped low-slope areas • apply to livestock as defined in <i>Section 2 (Interpretation)</i> of the PNRP. 	Fully implemented	Implemented via the Resource Management Act Stock Exclusion Regulations.	No current update

64	Greater Wellington works with rural landowners to promote and implement good management practices, including integrated farm environment planning.	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington led. Ongoing work is occurring. Currently doing farm plans which will increase when these become mandatory under the National Environmental Standards for Freshwater.	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 includes: Certified farm environment plans addressing nutrient discharge risk and erosion risk treatment will be required for farms >20ha. Highest erosion risk land identified on plan maps will require progressive change to permanent revegetation. Farms between 4 and 20ha will register with GW, and maintain current farming intensity. GW will assist landowners to support revegetation and erosion treatments and will undertake revegetation and erosion treatment on Council-owned land. A method that requires the development of Freshwater Action Plan(s) for Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua and where required will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> development and implementation of a farm environment plan programme to support riparian management and stock exclusion a programme or programmes to actively support the revegetation of, and sediment management on, highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry), highest erosion risk land (pasture) and high erosion risk land (pasture)
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.	Currently being implemented	Porirua City Council led. Porirua City Council completed inspection and compliance programme in 2021. This found all operating systems were compliant (some discharges remaining from older decommissioned/replaced systems).	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 includes a method that requires the development of Freshwater Action Plan(s) for Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua and where required will include a partnered programme with territorial authorities to review and enforce on-site domestic wastewater treatment system discharges affecting sites of recreation in any significant contact recreation freshwater body.
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.	Currently being implemented	Porirua City Council led.	No current update
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.	Currently being implemented	Porirua City Council led.	No current update
68	Greater Wellington amends the rule and the associated policy framework in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (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	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023

	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.			
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.	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023 Noting that the permitted water take rule was not removed but a new Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua specific rule is proposed and is significantly more stringent.
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.	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	GW's new He Kakano – live spatial web-based viewer for Natural Resources Plan Water Allocations by Catchments Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Other – NEW <i>(was NRP Plan Change by 2024, June Report)</i>	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	Not included in PC1. Will inform a future plan change.
72	Greater Wellington investigates mechanisms to incentivise or encourage the installation and use of roof-collected rainwater (tanks) for domestic and non-domestic uses.	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: Rainwater Storage Options paper. Greater Wellington led. Policy paper capturing options as outlined in recommendation 71.	Acknowledged in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 includes a method that states Greater Wellington will partner with WWL to investigate options to reduce the hydrological impacts on freshwater bodies of stormwater capture and discharge, including through incentivising and supporting the retrofitting of rainwater tanks at property or catchment scale
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 NPSFM are met.	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: Whaitua Monitoring Plan encompassing each FMU. Greater Wellington led.	No current update

			See recommendation 19.1 for details.	
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.	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Noting it is not required by the rules but is required through policy.
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.	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: Permitted activity changes comms plan and implementation. Greater Wellington led. Communications plan and implementation of deliverables/activities specified within it. This recommendation will follow the implementation of recommendation 69 to remove the permitted activity rule.	No current update

He Tauākī - Ngāti Toa Statement – Recommendations

As kaitiaki of Te Awarua-o-Porirua and the broader whaitua, the following are a series of statements and recommendations from the Ngāti Toa Statement document that capture Ngāti Toa’s current reality and aspirations for the future. At this stage these have not been given an implementation category and further discussion and analysis of these is required with Ngāti Toa.

Stat/Rec #	Statement/Recommendation wording
1	Ngāti Toa acknowledges the important work of Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua Committee and agree in principal to the values, findings, analysis encompassed by its work and the general direction of change.
2	Ngāti Toa believes that agencies must work proactively to fulfil their Tiriti obligations to Ngāti Toa, and we expect to see opportunities for the co-design of policy and processes as well as co-management of key assets.
3	The mana and mauri of all of our waterways and associated ecosystems within the Ngāti Toa Porirua rohe must be returned to a state of health, enabling our iwi to carry out its cultural responsibilities and obligations to its people, manuhiri and future generations.
4	Ngāti Toa must be able to exercise its customary practices, including the harvesting of food and water, without fear of harm.
5	Greater Wellington Regional Council must support the application of matauranga Māori methods and knowledge to monitoring undertaken by the Council to measure the health of the waters of Te Awarua-oPorirua.
6	Ngāti Toa’s freshwater rights must be recognised by Greater Wellington Regional Council when considering the allocation of fresh water.

7	<p>Greater Wellington Regional Council, Porirua City Council, Wellington City Council and Wellington Water, alongside Ngāti Toa and the community, should collectively establish a Mai Uta Ki Tai (mountains to sea) Work Programme for implementation. The Mai Uta Ki Tai Work Programme could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. an 'Eco-System Enhancement Action Plan' that identifies priority actions for change and an ongoing monitoring and reporting schedule b. a five-year 'E.coli Action Plan' to address the contamination issues with targets and ongoing monitoring regime c. a twenty-year 'Water Network Action Plan' to identify and prioritise actions to address wastewater, stormwater and freshwater issues across the rohe, including the issue of wrongly connected pipes d. amendments to the Natural Resources Plan should be made to enable more use of control levers for urban development to better manage the impacts on water quality, including of stormwater discharges and the use of building materials containing high levels of zinc and copper e. a programme to re-connect people with their water bodies. This programme should include education about pollution prevention and community programmes. <p>The work programme must include background on Ngāti Toa's historical association with Te Awarua-o-Porirua and the wider catchment and a framework for understanding ecological health and wellbeing from a Te Ao Māori perspective</p>
8	<p>Ngāti Toa would like to see the implementation of innovative practices for stormwater and wastewater management. We also expect urgent measures to be taken to prevent flooding and stormwater/wastewater overflows affecting our kāinga at Takapuwahia and Hongōeka.</p>
9	<p>We support and encourage alternative forms of transport in and around our waterways to minimise degradation. We encourage whānau to walk and cycle and to enjoy recreational activities with limited environmental impacts, such as fishing and waka ama.</p>
10	<p>More collaboration across the councils, Wellington Water, and central government agencies such as New Zealand Transport Agency and Housing New Zealand is necessary and will provide better coherency across Mai Uta Ki Tai projects, enabling Ngāti Toa to better prioritise projects and capabilities from across the iwi to contribute to this important work</p>