

7 December 2023

Attention:
Greater Wellington Regional Council
100 Cuba Street
Te Aro
Wellington 6011

Wellington City Council Submission on Proposed Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan

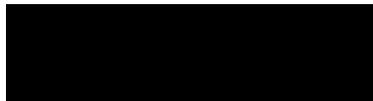
Thank you for the opportunity to make a submission on Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan (NRPC1).

Overall, Wellington City Council (WCC) is generally supportive of NRPC1 but considers that changes are required to recognise that the freshwater improvement outcomes intended are realistically achievable and that freshwater regulation does not unduly impact other important resource management issues like urban development.

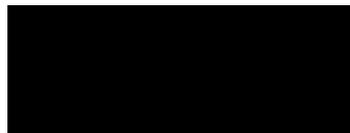
The need for freshwater improvements is well known and WCC is committed to meaningfully contributing to this as both a regulator and infrastructure owner. However, it must be recognised that improvements will be challenging to achieve, requiring significant investment and over a long period of time. This is at a time when many Territorial Authorities in the region, including WCC, have funding constraints that limit our opportunity to make swift changes.

WCC look forward to constructively contributing to the NRPC1 process.

Yours sincerely,



Barbara McKerrow
Chief Executive
Wellington City Council



Tim Brown
Chair of Environment and Infrastructure Committee
Wellington City Council

Address for service:
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Submission on Proposed Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan

Form 5

- a. This is the submission of Wellington City Council on Proposed Change 1 to the Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region (operative 2013).
- b. Our address for service is district.plan@wcc.govt.nz.
- c. We could not gain an advantage in trade competition through this submission.
- d. We wish to be heard in support of this submission at a hearing and will consider making a joint case with others.

1. Introduction

WCC is generally supportive of Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan (NRPC1), particularly where the change contributes to Greater Wellington Regional Council (GW) fulfilling its obligations to give effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM) and the Whitua Implementation Programme. However, WCC holds concerns in relation to several NRPC1 matters, including:

- Proposing a target attribute timeframe of 2040;
- RMA s9 matters, such as earthworks and stormwater when connected to a local stormwater network;
- the management of stormwater and wastewater;
- unnecessary overlaps between regulatory functions of Regional and Territorial Authorities; and
- provisions which seek to prohibit unplanned greenfield development.

Submission structure

This submission is structured as follows:

1. Introduction – containing a summary of WCC’s submission
2. Strategic Context – containing contextual information about Wellington City
3. General submission points – addressing NRPC1 in general terms
4. Specific submission points – addressing specific provisions as included in NRPC1

WCC wish to be heard in support of our submission at a hearing and would consider presenting a joint case at the hearing with others who make a similar submission.

WCC does not consider that it could gain an advantage in trade competition through this submission.

2. Strategic Context

Wellington City

In general, NRPC1 is consistent with the Strategic Vision for Wellington ([Wellington Towards 2040: Smart Capital](#)) to be a climate-friendly, affordable, and welcoming eco-city to live for generations to come.

Collectively, WCC’s Three Waters network (drinking water, wastewater and stormwater) includes 2,653 km of pipes, 65 reservoirs, 103 pump stations, three treatment plants. WCC manages the global

stormwater and wastewater discharge consents for the district and is thereby responsible for managing land-use and the stormwater and wastewater networks for Wellington.

3. General submission points

Infrastructure

While active steps have been taken in improving the health and well-being of the environment within the WCC district, it should be noted that WCC has practical constraints in the management of its three waters network. As the network's infrastructure ages it requires higher levels of maintenance, which is also exacerbated by earthquake damage, as well as historical pressures on water infrastructure funding and uncertainty in future legislative requirements for the management of three waters infrastructure. WCC has funding constraints that will make it difficult to achieve significant improvements to network infrastructure quickly. The proposed target attribute timeframe of 2040 is unlikely to be practicably achievable. WCC considers it more realistic to set a 2060 target; however, even this is likely to be challenging to achieve given financial constraints across local government and limited capacity within the infrastructure sector to deliver necessary upgrades to achieve the outcomes intended.

Urban Development

Wellington is projected to need an additional 30,407 dwellings over the next 30 years to satisfy urban growth demands. This will require significant infrastructure upgrades, which will be expensive and take years to undertake. A long-term approach will be needed to renew existing assets, provide for growth and ensure enhanced water quality outcomes can be delivered. It is important that both urban growth and water quality outcomes can be achieved.

Wellington City Water Quality Improvements

WCC is already engaging in multiple statutory and non-statutory processes to achieve water quality improvements, including:

- Prioritised water infrastructure upgrades;
- Development of a Green Network Plan to deliver the many ecological, social, economic, cultural and public health benefits to the central city;
- Introduced requirements for Water Sensitive Urban Design into the WCC Proposed District Plan;
- Introduced requirements for Hydraulic Neutrality into the WCC Proposed District Plan; and
- Wellington Water (on behalf of WCC) has developed a draft stormwater management strategy.

The historical design and construction of some of the city's three waters infrastructure makes water quality improvements difficult to achieve quickly. For example, the wastewater system has 75 constructed overflows. These are sewers that are designed to overflow into the city's stormwater system particularly during high rainfall events. Water quality improvements will require significant and costly changes to existing assets, which will take decades to address. This is at a time when local government has constrained resources.

WCC is concerned that NRPC1 proposes a framework which would require all brownfield development to seek consent for stormwater discharges from both District and Regional Councils, which is an unnecessary duplication.

Unplanned Greenfield Development

NRPC1 proposes to make any unplanned greenfield development a prohibited activity. This is through Rule WH.R13, which states that any stormwater discharge from unplanned greenfield development is prohibited, even if the discharge is into existing or proposed stormwater networks.

Unplanned greenfield development is any greenfield development which is not identified on Maps in NRPC1. Usefully, Map 87 identifies WCCs two planned greenfield growth areas - Lincolnshire Farm and Upper Stebbings. These growth areas are required to meet future urban growth needs of Wellington City and WCC consider that any prohibition of development in these locations should not be an outcome of NRPC1.

WCC's Spatial Plan and PDP promote urban development taking place within existing urban areas. While supportive of brownfield development, WCC is concerned about the practical implications of the proposed prohibited activity rule. Prohibited status is likely to create unintended consequences. It interferes with WCC's ability to make strategic decisions about the growth and development of Wellington City without triggering a change to both the District Plan and Regional Plan. It also makes it difficult to consider even minor changes to urban zoning - for example, repurposing underutilised open spaces or land subject to legacy zoning that could otherwise be legitimately used for housing, community facilities or education.

From a technical perspective, WCC considers that the prohibited status has not been reasonably justified. Alternatives, such as Discretionary Activity status, could achieve the strategic intent of the rule and provide flexibility to enable legitimate change of use, without the need for initiating a complicated dual plan change process. Reconsideration of this rule is recommended.

Earthworks and Impervious Surface

NRPC1 proposes a new rule framework, which seeks to manage the effects of stormwater runoff from development. WCC seeks to regulate this already through the PDP, which means that an applicant would unnecessarily need to go through two different consenting processes for the same activity. WCC suggests that stormwater runoff from development is better regulated at the District level.

4. Specific submission points

Specific submission points on NRPC1 are contained in *Appendix A*.

Appendix A – Specific Submission Points

Provision No. & Title	Type of Change	Stance	RMA Process	Reason for feedback:	Decision Sought *
	Amended New Not applicable to Whaitua N/A	Support Oppose Neutral Amend Not stated	Freshwater Part 1 Schedule 1 Both	Please provide a summary of the reasons for your feedback on each provision to help us understand your position.	Please describe the actual changes to the provision that you would like to see and, where possible, include your suggested alternative wording. NOTE: Any deletions should be identified using striketrough , and insertions should be identified using bold .
2.2 Definitions	Amended		Both		
Dry weather discharges	New	Neutral	Part 1 Schedule 1	Consistent with Wellington Water definition.	Retain as notified
Earthworks	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Consistent with the WCC PDP definition of earthworks.	Retain as notified
Environmental outcomes	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support the requirements for environmental outcomes.	Retain as notified
Existing wastewater discharge	New	Oppose	Part 1 Schedule 1	Consider the definition confusing and recommend refining the definition and referencing s124 of the RMA.	Amend to clarify definition
High risk industrial or trade premise	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support in-part. WCC is supportive of the management of High Risk Industrial or trade premises and consider this appropriate to be managed by regional council. However, due to the lack of metrics associated with the subclauses, it is unclear as to what activities would be captured by the associated rule framework.	Amend to clarify scale or metric thresholds where regulation of activities would be triggered.

				i.e. it is unclear what 'bulk storage' could be considered as.	
Hydrological control	New	Oppose	Part 1 Schedule 1	Consider the proposed definition describes discharges, as set out under s15 of the RMA, and does not demonstrate how hydrological controls manage stormwater runoff.	Hydrological control: means the management of a range of stormwater flows and volumes, and the frequency and timing of those flows and volumes, from a site or sites into rivers, lakes, wetlands, springs, riparian margins, and other receiving environments through on-site management in a way that replicates natural processes for the purpose of reducing bank erosion, slumping, or scour, to protect freshwater ecosystem health and well-being.'
Impervious surfaces	New	Oppose	Part 1 Schedule 1	Definition is too complex and difficult to implement. The use of impermeable surfaces (permeability) is also a matter of consideration for District Plans as set out in 80E of the RMA and 3.5(4) of the NPS-FM.	Delete definition
Redevelopment	New	Oppose	Part 1 Schedule 1	The proposed definition is unreasonable and is not taking into consideration the environmental pressure of the urban environment. Completely onerous and overlaps with the functions of territorial authorities and the consideration for stormwater management as set out in 80E of the RMA and 3.5(4) of the NPS-FM. Does not promote integrated management.	Delete definition
Stormwater catchment or sub-catchment	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Supports the use of stormwater catchments.	Retain as notified.

Stormwater management strategy	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support stormwater management strategies and considers them the most appropriate tool for the management of stormwater contaminants for local authority or state highway stormwater networks.	Retain as notified.
Stormwater network	Amended	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Considers it appropriate to consider stormwater treatment systems that serve more than one property appropriate.	Retain as notified.
Stormwater treatment system	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support the definition in principle, however, consider the definition allows the application to be too broad and overlapping with territorial authority provisions.	Amend so it only applies to discharge outside a local authority or state highway stormwater network.
Unplanned greenfield development	New	Oppose	Part 1 Schedule 1	<p>WCC is generally supportive of GWRC intention of intensification to enable housing supply. However, WCC has reservations regarding the associated prohibitive provision framework and whether it is the most appropriate to achieve the objectives and policies of the NPS-FM 2020.</p> <p>WCC is concerned the policy will not just affect large scale development but also hinder the rezoning of land that has inappropriate 'legacy' zoning. WCC has sites in predominately residential neighbourhoods that are still 'legacy' open space zones that are no longer fit for purpose and will be addressed in future plan changes. The proposed framework would be unreasonable considering those sites could be converted to housing, community facilities, education facilities etc. and not expand the current urban boundary. Noting that s3.5(4) NPS-FM only sets direction for District Plans to manage urban development, not regional plans) without two plan changes. It does not promote integrated management.</p>	Amend definition to take into account smaller sites within the existing urban boundary or delete definition

				WCC considers that GWRC have not demonstrated in the associated s32 report that using the prohibited activity status is the most appropriate option to achieve the objective of the plan as case law requires. Case law also states the prohibited activity class should not be used to defer an evaluation of a particular activity until such time as a plan change is lodged to allow undertaking the activity in question. Therefore, WCC considers a Discretionary activity status more appropriate.	
Wastewater network catchment or sub-catchment	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Consistent with Wellington Water definition.	Retain as notified.
Wet weather overflows	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Consistent with Wellington Water definition.	Retain as notified
6.16 Supporting improved water quality outcomes.	New		Part 1 Schedule 1		
Method M43: Supporting the health of urban waterbodies.	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	Considers it appropriate to develop framework with Territorial Authorities given that the District Plan manages urban activities.	... Wellington Regional Council will work with Territorial Authorities to undertake programme(s) to support the health of waterbodies, including rivers and streams, estuaries and harbours, impacted by urban activities, including to:...
Method M45: Funding of wastewater and stormwater network upgrades	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support funding opportunities for stormwater network upgrades.	Retain as notified
8.1 Objectives	New		Both		

Objective WH.O1: The health of all freshwater bodies and the coastal marine area within Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara is progressively improved and is wai ora by 2100.	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support the goals set out in the objective and consider the 2100 timeframe appropriate.	Retain as notified
Objective WH.O2: The health and wellbeing of Te Whanganui-a-Tara's groundwater, rivers and natural wetlands and their margins are on a trajectory of measurable improvement towards wai ora.	New	Amend	Freshwater	Consider the 2040 timeframe is unreasonable and will be difficult to achieve and does not take into consideration the current environmental constraints of Wellington City as well as the major financial constraints. The proposed timeframe of 2060 is consistent with WCC's spatial planning framework and more consistent with the long-term plan and strategic financing of upgrades and expansions to the three waters network.	Amend timeframe from 2040 to 2060.
Objective WH.O3: The health and wellbeing of coastal water quality, ecosystems and habitats in Te Whanganui-a-Tara is maintained or improved to achieve the coastal water objectives set out in Table 8.1.	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	Consider the 2040 timeframe is unreasonable and will be difficult to achieve and does not take into consideration the current environmental constraints of Wellington City as well as the major financial constraints. The proposed timeframe of 2060 is consistent with WCC's spatial planning framework and more consistent with the long-term plan and strategic financing of upgrades and expansions to the three waters network.	Amend timeframe from 2040 to 2060.
Table 8.1 Coastal water objectives.	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	Consider the 2040 timeframe is unreasonable and will be difficult to achieve and does not take into consideration the current environmental constraints of Wellington City as well as the major financial constraints. The proposed timeframe of 2060 is consistent with WCC's spatial planning framework and more consistent with the long-term plan and strategic financing of upgrades and expansions to the three waters network.	Amend timeframe from 2040 to 2060.

Objective WH.O4: The extent, condition, and connectivity of habitats of nationally threatened freshwater species are increased and the long-term population numbers of these species and the area over which they occur are increased, improving their threat classification status.	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support the goal that nationally threatened freshwater species are increased.	Retain as notified.
Objective WH.O5: By 2040 the health and wellbeing of the Parangarahu Lakes and associated natural wetlands are on a trajectory of improvement towards wai ora.	New	Amend	Freshwater	Consider the 2040 timeframe is unreasonable and will be difficult to achieve and does not take into consideration the current environmental constraints of Wellington City as well as the major financial constraints. The proposed timeframe of 2060 is consistent with WCC's spatial planning framework and more consistent with the long-term plan and strategic financing of upgrades and expansions to the three waters network.	Amend timeframe from 2040 to 2060.
Table 8.2 Target attribute states for lakes.	New	Amend	Freshwater	Consider the 2040 timeframe is unreasonable and will be difficult to achieve and does not take into consideration the current environmental constraints of Wellington City as well as the major financial constraints. The proposed timeframe of 2060 is consistent with WCC's spatial planning framework and more consistent with the long-term plan and strategic financing of upgrades and expansions to the three waters network.	Amend timeframe from 2040 to 2060.
Objective WH.O8: Primary contact sites within Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River, Pākuratahi River, Akatarawa River and Wainuiomata River	New	Support	Freshwater	Consider the 2040 timeframe is unreasonable and will be difficult to achieve and does not take into consideration the current environmental constraints of Wellington City as well as the major financial constraints. The proposed timeframe of	Amend timeframe from 2040 to 2060.

are suitable for primary contact.				2060 is consistent with WCC's spatial planning framework and more consistent with the long-term plan and strategic financing of upgrades and expansions to the three waters network.	
Table 8.3 Primary contact site objectives in rivers.	New	Neutral	Freshwater	Consider the 2040 timeframe is unreasonable and will be difficult to achieve and does not take into consideration the current environmental constraints of Wellington City as well as the major financial constraints. The proposed timeframe of 2060 is consistent with WCC's spatial planning framework and more consistent with the long-term plan and strategic financing of upgrades and expansions to the three waters network.	Amend timeframe from 2040 to 2060.
Objective WH.O9: Water quality, habitats, water quantity and ecological processes of rivers are maintained or improved.	New	Support	Freshwater	Support the goal of maintaining and improving where appropriate.	Retain as notified.
Table 8.4: Target attribute states for rivers.	New	Amend	Freshwater	Consider the 2040 timeframe is unreasonable and will be difficult to achieve and does not take into consideration the current environmental constraints of Wellington City as well as the major financial constraints. The proposed timeframe of 2060 is consistent with WCC's spatial planning framework and more consistent with the long-term plan and strategic financing of upgrades and expansions to the three waters network.	Amend timeframe from 2040 to 2060.
8.2 Policies	New		Both		
Policy WH.P1: Improvement of aquatic ecosystem health.	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Consider the policy is reasonable to achieve the improvements to ecosystem health progressively.	Retain as notified.

<p>Policy WH.P2 Management of activities to achieve target attribute states and coastal water objectives.</p>	<p>New</p>	<p>Amend</p>	<p>Part 1 Schedule 1</p>	<p>Opposed in part. WCC is generally supportive of GWRC intention of intensification to enable housing supply. However, WCC has reservations regarding the associated prohibitive provision framework and whether it is the most appropriate to achieve the objectives and policies of the NPS-FM 2020.</p> <p>Considers that have not demonstrated in the associated s32 report that using the prohibited activity status is the most appropriate option to achieve the objective of the plan as case law requires. Case law also states the prohibited activity class should not be used to defer an evaluation of a particular activity until such time as a plan change is lodged to allow undertaking the activity in question. Therefore considers a Discretionary activity status more appropriate.</p> <p>Additionally, while WCC agrees that GWRC has a role in managing water quality, to promote integrated management the most appropriate tool to manage urban development is the District Plan as set out in s3.5(4) of the NPS-FM 2020.</p> <p>Therefore, it is recommended, if development is connected to local authority stormwater networks, GWRC sets out the reduction requirements in the s15 global stormwater discharge consent via the stormwater management strategy and Territorial Authorities then implement the regulatory aspects of the stormwater management strategy through land use consents in the District Plan.</p>	<p>Target attribute states and coastal water objectives will be achieved by regulating discharges and land use activities in the Plan, and non-regulatory methods, including Freshwater Action Plans, by:</p> <p>(a) prohibiting unplanned greenfield development and for other greenfield developments minimising the contaminants and requiring financial contributions as to offset adverse effects from residual stormwater contaminants, and</p> <p>(b) encouraging redevelopment activities within existing urban areas to reduce the existing urban contaminant load, and</p> <p>(c) imposing hydrological controls on urban development and stormwater discharges to rivers-</p> <p>(d) requiring a reduction in contaminant loads from urban wastewater and stormwater networks, through stormwater management strategies and...</p>
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Policy WH.P3: Freshwater Action Plans role in the health and wellbeing of waterways.	New	Amend	Freshwater	Support in part. Consider it appropriate for Freshwater Action Plans to be developed cooperatively with Mana Whenua and territorial authorities to give effect to 3.5(3) of the NPS-FM 2020.	Amend as follow: Policy WH.P3: Freshwater Action Plans role in the health and wellbeing of waterways The Wellington Regional Council shall, in partnership with mana whenua and local territorial authorities, to prepare and deliver Freshwater Action Plans in accordance with Schedule 27 (Freshwater Action Plan)
Policy WH.P4: Achievement of the visual clarity target attribute states.	New	Amend	Freshwater	Consider the 2040 timeframe is unreasonable and will be difficult to achieve and does not take into consideration the current environmental constraints of Wellington City as well as the major financial constraints. The proposed timeframe of 2060 is consistent with WCC's spatial planning framework and more consistent with the long-term plan and strategic financing of upgrades and expansions to the three waters network.	Amend timeframe from 2040 to 2060.
Table 8.5: Sediment load reductions required to achieve the visual clarity target attribute states.	New	Amend	Freshwater	Consider the 2040 timeframe is unreasonable and will be difficult to achieve and does not take into consideration the current environmental constraints of Wellington City as well as the major financial constraints. The proposed timeframe of 2060 is consistent with WCC's spatial planning framework and more consistent with the long-term plan and strategic financing of upgrades and expansions to the three waters network.	Amend timeframe from 2040 to 2060.
Policy WH.P5: Localised adverse effects of point source discharge.	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	Oppose in part. Considers the use of 'avoid or minimised' to be conflicting and unworkable. More	Amend as follow: The localised adverse effects of point source discharges to

				appropriate for the effects to be minimised as all effects cannot be avoided.	freshwater and coastal water beyond the zone of reasonable mixing are avoided or minimised, including by avoiding reducing :
Policy WH.P6: Cumulative adverse effects of point source discharges.	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	Oppose in part. Considers the use of 'avoid' to be unworkable and difficult to enforce, particularly for cumulative adverse effects.	The cumulative adverse effects of point source discharges, excluding stormwater network and wastewater discharges, to water are avoided minimised and:
Policy WH.P8: Avoiding discharges of specific products and waste.	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support the management of discharges to groundwater.	Retain as notified.
Policy WH.P9: General stormwater policy to achieve the target attribute states and coastal water objectives.	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support in part the management of for copper and zinc contamination however I note this is currently being managed by District Plans.	Amend policy to clarify GWRC role is managing copper and zinc contamination.
Policy WH.P10: Managing adverse effects of stormwater discharges.	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	WCC are not contesting that Regional Council has a responsibility for water quality and ecosystem health. WCC is concerned that the proposed policy framework does not promote integrated management, rather significant consenting overlap, without any evidence this framework would improve resource management outcomes. For development connected to a local authority stormwater network that discharges into receiving water bodies, this is managed by global stormwater discharge consents which is authorised by GWRC and requires an associated Stormwater	Policy WH.P10: Managing adverse effects of stormwater discharges All stormwater discharges and associated land use activities that is not managed by a stormwater management strategy shall be managed by:...

			<p>Management Strategy proposed in schedule 31 which states:</p> <p><i>7. describes actions to maintain or re-establish natural flow regimes, including the use of hydrological controls to avoid adverse effects of stormwater quantity (flows and volumes) and maintain, to the extent practicable, natural stream flows, and</i></p> <p><i>8. identifies locations and opportunities for the retention or detention of stormwater flows or volumes,</i></p> <p>In Wellington City development discharges are already consented and managed via a global stormwater discharge consent. This consent requires a stormwater management strategy (currently drafted) which has requirements to lower contaminant loads. WCC is meeting that requirement and the requirement set out in 3.5(4) of the NPS-FM 2020 and 80E of the RMA by using regulatory methods to lower contaminant loads.</p> <p>In the Proposed District Plan (PDP) requiring s9 land use requirements for on-site stormwater management which includes both water quality and water quantity management such as hydraulic neutrality, managing building materials, permeability and water sensitive urban design. This framework can integrate the concept of</p>	
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				<p>hydrological control if in a way that is appropriate and consistent with the strategy of Wellington City.</p> <p>Therefore, instead of imposing an additional standalone rule framework in the regional plan, which also manages impervious services and on-site stormwater management (note this includes a wide range of methods including devices and landform which is also require by the WCC PDP), the NRP should remain silent on this to avoid duplicating consenting requirements.</p> <p>Recommend GWRC focuses on higher-level management of the discharge consents to achieve target attributes as well as stormwater not connected to a local authority stormwater network.</p>	
Policy WH.P11: Discharges of contaminants in stormwater from high risk industrial or trade premises.	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support the management of high risk industrial or trade premises.	Retain as notified.
Policy WH.P13: Managing stormwater network discharges through a Stormwater Management Strategy.	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support the management of stormwater discharges from local authority and state highway network to ensure an integrated management approach to stormwater discharges from urban development.	Retain as notified.
Policy WH.P14: Stormwater discharges from new and redeveloped impervious surfaces.	New	Oppose	Part 1 Schedule 1	WCC are not contesting that Regional Council has a responsibility for water quality and ecosystem health. WCC is concerned that the proposed policy framework does not promote integrated management, rather significant consenting overlap,	Delete Policy as notified.

			<p>without any evidence this framework would improve resource management outcomes.</p> <p>For development connected to a local authority stormwater network that discharges into receiving water bodies, this is managed by global stormwater discharge consents which is authorised by GWRC and requires an associated Stormwater Management Strategy proposed in schedule 31 which states:</p> <p><i>7. describes actions to maintain or re-establish natural flow regimes, including the use of hydrological controls to avoid adverse effects of stormwater quantity (flows and volumes) and maintain, to the extent practicable, natural stream flows, and</i></p> <p><i>8. identifies locations and opportunities for the retention or detention of stormwater flows or volumes,</i></p> <p>In Wellington City development discharges are already consented and managed via a global stormwater discharge consent. This consent requires a stormwater management strategy (currently drafted) which has requirements to lower contaminant loads. WCC is meeting that requirement and the requirement set out in 3.5(4) of the NPS-FM 2020 and 80E of the RMA by using regulatory methods to lower contaminant loads.</p>	
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				<p>In the Proposed District Plan (PDP) requiring s9 land use requirements for on-site stormwater management which includes both water quality and water quantity management such as hydraulic neutrality, managing building materials, permeability and water sensitive urban design. This framework can integrate the concept of hydrological control if in a way that is appropriate and consistent with the strategy of Wellington City.</p> <p>Therefore, instead of imposing an additional standalone rule framework in the regional plan, which also manages impervious services and on-site stormwater management (note this includes a wide range of methods including devices and landform which is also require by the WCC PDP), the NRP should remain silent on this to avoid duplicating consenting requirements.</p> <p>Recommend GWRC focuses on higher-level management of the discharge consents to achieve target attributes as well as stormwater not connected to a local authority stormwater network.</p>	
Policy WH.P15: Stormwater contaminant offsetting for new greenfield development.	New	Oppose	Part 1 Schedule 1	Oppose the double-up in contributions being made for a development. Interferes and confuses the process for Territorial Authorities development contributions which would go to the same water services entity to go towards catchment scale stormwater infrastructure management.	Delete Policy as notified.

				<p>It is best practice that councils can use financial contributions under the RMA, development contributions under the LGA, or both, if they do not charge for the same thing under both. However, it is not clear whether it is appropriate for two separate councils to charge for the same thing. There is a high risk of duplication, which does not promote integrated management.</p>	
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<p>Policy WH.P16: Stormwater discharges from new unplanned greenfield development.</p>	<p>New</p>	<p>Amend</p>	<p>Part 1 Schedule 1</p>	<p>WCC is generally supportive of GWRC intention of intensification to enable housing supply. However, WCC has reservations regarding the associated prohibitive provision framework and whether it is the most appropriate to achieve the objectives and policies of the NPS-FM 2020.</p> <p>WCC is concerned the policy will not just affect large scale development but also hinder the rezoning of land that has inappropriate 'legacy' zoning. WCC has sites in in predominately residential neighbourhoods that are still 'legacy' open space zones that are no longer fit for purpose and will be addressed in future plan changes. The proposed framework would be unreasonable considering those sites could be converted to housing, community facilities, education facilities etc. and not expand the current urban boundary. Noting that s3.5(4) NPS-FM only sets direction for District Plans to manage urban development, not regional plans) without two plan changes. It does not promote integrated management.</p>	<p>Amend policy to allow for Discretionary activity status OR delete policy.</p>
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				WCC Considers that GWRC have not demonstrated in the associated s32 report that using the prohibited activity status is the most appropriate option to achieve the objective of the plan as case law requires. Case law also states the prohibited activity class should not be used to defer an evaluation of a particular activity until such time as a plan change is lodged to allow undertaking the activity in question. Therefore, WCC considers a Discretionary activity status more appropriate.	
Policy WH.P17: General wastewater policy to achieve target attribute states and coastal objectives.	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support the management of wastewater to maintain or improve the baseline water quality state for Escherichia coli provided the targeted attribute timeframe is amended as proposed.	Retain as notified provided the targeted attribute timeframe is amended as proposed.
Policy WH.P18: Progressing works to meet Escherichia coli target attribute states.	New	Amend	Freshwater	Support the management of wastewater to maintain or improve the baseline water quality state for Escherichia coli.	Retain as notified provided the targeted attribute timeframe is amended as proposed.
Policy WH.P19: Managing wastewater network catchment discharges.	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support in-part the use of wastewater network catchment discharges. However, consider the requirement for wet weather overflow events to meet or exceed containment standard of no more than 2 per year, to be unachievable and does not take into consideration the existing infrastructure constraints. Therefore, consider it is much more appropriate to determine a reasonable number of overflow events to occur on a catchment basis through Wastewater Network Catchment Improvement Strategy rather than a blanket number.	Amend WH.P19 as follow: ...(a) progressively reducing the frequency and/or volume of wet weather overflow events to meet or exceed the containment standard of no more than 2 per year through the implementation of the methodologies set out calculated at a catchment or sub-catchment scale as set out in a Wastewater Network Catchment Improvement Strategy prepared in accordance with Schedule 32

					...
Policy WH.P20: Managing existing wastewater treatment plant discharges.	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support the management of existing wastewater treatment plant discharges.	Retain as notified.
8.2.4 Rural land use and earthworks	New		Both		
Policy WH.P29: Management of earthworks.	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Supports as the policy is consistent with Wellington City Council's Proposed District Plan (PDP).	Retain as notified.
Policy WH.P30: Discharge standard for earthworks.	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Supports as the policy is consistent with Wellington City Council's Proposed District Plan (PDP).	Retain as notified.
Policy WH.P31: Winter shut down of earthworks.	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support, consistent with existing best practise.	Retain as notified.
8.2.5 Water allocation	New		Freshwater		
8.3.1 Discharges of contaminants	New		Part 1 Schedule 1		
Rule WH.R1: Point source discharges of specific contaminants – prohibited activity.	New	Oppose	Part 1 Schedule 1	Oppose in part as there are major concerns about the enforceability of this rule, particularly the prohibited activity status. GWRC have not demonstrated in the associated s32 report that using the prohibited activity status is the most appropriate option to achieve the objective of the plan, as case law requires	Delete rule.
8.3.2 Stormwater	New		Both		
Rule WH.R2: Stormwater to land – permitted activity.	New	Amend	Freshwater	Support in part. For the same reasons as set out in WH.R5 and to support integrated management and to remove the proposed overlapping consenting requirements from territorial authorities this rule should apply to stormwater that is discharged to local authority stormwater network.	Rule WH.R2: Stormwater to land – permitted activity The discharge of stormwater onto or into land, including where contaminants may enter groundwater: (a) that is not from a high risk industrial or trade premise, or

					<p>(b) that does not discharge from, or to, a local authority stormwater network that written permission has been obtained from the owner of the local authority stormwater network,</p> <p>- is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are met...</p>
<p>Rule WH.R3: Stormwater from an existing individual property to surface water or coastal water – permitted activity.</p>	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	<p>Support in part. For the same reasons as set out in WH.R5 and to support integrated management and to remove the proposed overlapping consenting requirements from territorial authorities this rule should apply to stormwater that is discharged to local authority stormwater network.</p>	<p>Rule WH.R3: Stormwater from an existing individual property to surface water or coastal water – permitted activity The discharge of stormwater from an existing individual property into water, or onto or into land where it may enter a surface water body or coastal water, (a) that is not from a high risk industrial or trade premise, or (b) that is not from a port, airport or state highway, or (c) that does not discharge from, or to, a local authority stormwater network that written permission has been obtained from the owner of the local authority stormwater network,</p>

					is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:
Rule WH.R4: Stormwater from an existing high risk industrial or trade premise – permitted activity.	New	Supportive	Part 1 Schedule 1	Generally supportive of GW being responsible for the discharge from high-risk industrial site.	Retain as notified
Rule WH.R5: Stormwater from new and redeveloped impervious surfaces – permitted activity.	New	Oppose	Part 1 Schedule 1	<p>WCC are not contesting that Regional Council has a responsibility for water quality and ecosystem health. However, WCC are concerned that the proposed policy framework does not promote integrated management, rather significant consenting overlap, without any evidence this framework would improve resource management outcomes.</p> <p>For development connected to a local authority stormwater network that discharges into receiving water bodies, this is managed by global stormwater discharge consents which is authorised by GWRC and requires an associated Stormwater Management Strategy proposed in schedule 31 which states:</p> <p><i>7. describes actions to maintain or re-establish natural flow regimes, including the use of hydrological controls to avoid adverse effects of stormwater quantity (flows and volumes) and maintain, to the extent practicable, natural stream flows, and</i></p> <p><i>8. identifies locations and opportunities for the retention or detention of stormwater flows or volumes,</i></p>	Delete rule in its entirety OR amend to limit the applicability of the rule to development that is not connected to local authority stormwater networks.

			<p>In Wellington City development discharges are already consented and managed via a global stormwater discharge consent. This consent requires a stormwater management strategy (currently drafted) which has requirements to lower contaminant loads. WCC is meeting that requirement and the requirement set out in 3.5(4) of the NPS-FM 2020 and 80E of the RMA by using regulatory methods to lower contaminant loads.</p> <p>In the Proposed District Plan (PDP) requiring s9 land use requirements for on-site stormwater management which includes both water quality and water quantity management such as hydraulic neutrality, managing building materials, permeability and water sensitive urban design. This framework can integrate the concept of hydrological control if in a way that is appropriate and consistent with the strategy of Wellington City.</p> <p>Therefore, instead of imposing an additional standalone rule framework in the regional plan, which also manages impervious services and on-site stormwater management (note this includes a wide range of methods including devices and landform which is also require by the WCC PDP), the NRP should remain silent on this to avoid duplicating consenting requirements.</p> <p>Recommend GWRC focuses on higher-level management of the discharge consents to achieve target attributes as well as stormwater not connected to a local authority stormwater network.</p>	
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<p>Rule WH.R6: Stormwater from new greenfield impervious surfaces – controlled activity.</p>	<p>New</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Part 1 Schedule 1</p>	<p>WCC are not contesting that Regional Council has a responsibility for water quality and ecosystem health. However, WCC are concerned that the proposed policy framework does not promote integrated management, rather significant consenting overlap, without any evidence this framework would improve resource management outcomes.</p> <p>For development connected to a local authority stormwater network that discharges into receiving water bodies, this is managed by global stormwater discharge consents which is authorised by GWRC and requires an associated Stormwater Management Strategy proposed in schedule 31 which states:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>7. describes actions to maintain or re-establish natural flow regimes, including the use of hydrological controls to avoid adverse effects of stormwater quantity (flows and volumes) and maintain, to the extent practicable, natural stream flows, and</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>8. identifies locations and opportunities for the retention or detention of stormwater flows or volumes,</i></p> <p>In Wellington City development discharges are already consented and managed via a global stormwater discharge consent. This consent requires a stormwater management strategy (currently drafted) which has requirements to lower contaminant loads. WCC is meeting that requirement and the requirement set out</p>	<p>Delete rule in its entirety OR amend to limit the applicability of the rule to development that is not connected to local authority stormwater networks.</p>
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				<p>in 3.5(4) of the NPS-FM 2020 and 80E of the RMA by using regulatory methods to lower contaminant loads.</p> <p>In the Proposed District Plan (PDP) requiring s9 land use requirements for on-site stormwater management which includes both water quality and water quantity management such as hydraulic neutrality, managing building materials, permeability and water sensitive urban design. This framework can integrate the concept of hydrological control if in a way that is appropriate and consistent with the strategy of Wellington City.</p> <p>Therefore, instead of imposing an additional standalone rule framework in the regional plan, which also manages impervious services and on-site stormwater management (note this includes a wide range of methods including devices and landform which is also require by the WCC PDP), the NRP should remain silent on this to avoid duplicating consenting requirements.</p> <p>Recommend GWRC focuses on higher-level management of the discharge consents to achieve target attributes as well as stormwater not connected to a local authority stormwater network.</p>	
Rule WH.R7: Stormwater from new and redeveloped impervious surfaces of existing urbanised areas – controlled activity.	New	Oppose	Part 1 Schedule 1	<p>WCC are not contesting that Regional Council has a responsibility for water quality and ecosystem health. However, WCC are concerned that the proposed policy framework does not promote integrated management, rather significant consenting overlap, without any</p>	<p>Delete rule in its entirety OR amend to limit the applicability of the rule to development that is not connected to local authority stormwater networks.</p>

			<p>evidence this framework would improve resource management outcomes.</p> <p>For development connected to a local authority stormwater network that discharges into receiving water bodies, this is managed by global stormwater discharge consents which is authorised by GWRC and requires an associated Stormwater Management Strategy proposed in schedule 31 which states:</p> <p><i>7. describes actions to maintain or re-establish natural flow regimes, including the use of hydrological controls to avoid adverse effects of stormwater quantity (flows and volumes) and maintain, to the extent practicable, natural stream flows, and</i></p> <p><i>8. identifies locations and opportunities for the retention or detention of stormwater flows or volumes,</i></p> <p>In Wellington City development discharges are already consented and managed via a global stormwater discharge consent. This consent requires a stormwater management strategy (currently drafted) which has requirements to lower contaminant loads. WCC is meeting that requirement and the requirement set out in 3.5(4) of the NPS-FM 2020 and 80E of the RMA by using regulatory methods to lower contaminant loads.</p> <p>In the Proposed District Plan (PDP) requiring s9 land use requirements for on-site stormwater management which includes both water quality and water quantity</p>	
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				<p>management such as hydraulic neutrality, managing building materials, permeability and water sensitive urban design. This framework can integrate the concept of hydrological control if in a way that is appropriate and consistent with the strategy of Wellington City.</p> <p>Therefore, instead of imposing an additional standalone rule framework in the regional plan, which also manages impervious services and on-site stormwater management (note this includes a wide range of methods including devices and landform which is also require by the WCC PDP), the NRP should remain silent on this to avoid duplicating consenting requirements.</p> <p>Recommend GWRC focuses on higher-level management of the discharge consents to achieve target attributes as well as stormwater not connected to a local authority stormwater network.</p>	
Rule WH.R9: Stormwater from a local authority or state highway network–restricted discretionary activity.	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support the management of Local Authority or State Highway network through a restricted discretionary activity status.	Retain as notified.
Rule WH.R10: Stormwater from new state highways–discretionary activity.	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	Oppose the double-up in contributions being made for a development. Interferes and confuses the process for Territorial Authorities development contributions which would go to the same water services entity to go towards catchment scale stormwater infrastructure management.	Delete requirement for financial contributions.

				It is best practise that councils can use financial contributions under the RMA, development contributions under the LGA02, or both, if they do not charge for the same thing under both. However, it is not clear whether it is appropriate for two separate councils to charge for the same thing. There is a high risk of duplication, which does not promote integrated management.	
Rule WH.R11: Stormwater from new and redeveloped impervious surfaces – discretionary activity.	New	Select stance	Part 1 Schedule 1	<p>WCC are not contesting that Regional Council has a responsibility for water quality and ecosystem health. However, WCC are concerned that the proposed policy framework does not promote integrated management, rather significant consenting overlap, without any evidence this framework would improve resource management outcomes.</p> <p>For development connected to a local authority stormwater network that discharges into receiving water bodies, this is managed by global stormwater discharge consents which is authorised by GWRC and requires an associated Stormwater Management Strategy proposed in schedule 31 which states:</p> <p><i>7. describes actions to maintain or re-establish natural flow regimes, including the use of hydrological controls to avoid adverse effects of stormwater quantity (flows and volumes) and maintain, to the extent practicable, natural stream flows, and</i></p> <p><i>8. identifies locations and opportunities for the retention or detention of stormwater flows or volumes,</i></p>	Delete rule in its entirety OR amend to limit the applicability of the rule to development that is not connected to local authority stormwater networks.

			<p>In Wellington City development discharges are already consented and managed via a global stormwater discharge consent. This consent requires a stormwater management strategy (currently drafted) which has requirements to lower contaminant loads. WCC is meeting that requirement and the requirement set out in 3.5(4) of the NPS-FM 2020 and 80E of the RMA by using regulatory methods to lower contaminant loads.</p> <p>In the Proposed District Plan (PDP) requiring s9 land use requirements for on-site stormwater management which includes both water quality and water quantity management such as hydraulic neutrality, managing building materials, permeability and water sensitive urban design. This framework can integrate the concept of hydrological control if in a way that is appropriate and consistent with the strategy of Wellington City.</p> <p>Therefore, instead of imposing an additional standalone rule framework in the regional plan, which also manages impervious services and on-site stormwater management (note this includes a wide range of methods including devices and landform which is also require by the WCC PDP), the NRP should remain silent on this to avoid duplicating consenting requirements.</p> <p>Recommend GWRC focuses on higher-level management of the discharge consents to achieve target attributes as well as stormwater not connected to a local authority stormwater network.</p>	
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Rule WH.R12: All other stormwater discharges – non-complying activity.	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support 'All other stormwater discharge' rule.	Retain as notified.
Rule WH.R13: Stormwater from new unplanned greenfield development – prohibited activity.	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	<p>WCC is generally supportive of GWRC intention of intensification to enable housing supply. However, WCC has reservations regarding the associated prohibitive provision framework and whether it is the most appropriate to achieve the objectives and policies of the NPS-FM 2020.</p> <p>WCC is concerned the policy will not just affect large scale development but also hinder the rezoning of land that has inappropriate 'legacy' zoning. WCC has sites in in predominately residential neighbourhoods that are still 'legacy' open space zones that are no longer fit for purpose and will be addressed in future plan changes. The proposed framework would be unreasonable considering those sites could be converted to housing, community facilities, education facilities etc. and not expand the current urban boundary. Noting that s3.5(4) NPS-FM only sets direction for District Plans to manage urban development, not regional plans) without two plan changes. It does not promote integrated management.</p> <p>WCC Considers that GWRC have not demonstrated in the associated s32 report that using the prohibited activity status is the most appropriate option to achieve the objective of the plan as case law requires. Case law also states the prohibited activity class should not be used to defer an evaluation of a particular activity until such time as a plan change is lodged to allow undertaking the activity in question. Therefore,</p>	Amend rule to Discretionary activity status OR delete rule.

				considers a Discretionary activity status more appropriate.	
8.3.3 Wastewater	New		Part 1 Schedule 1		
Rule WH.R14: Wastewater network catchment discharges – restricted discretionary activity.	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support in part. Considers the rule to be difficult to understand, recommend amending the rule for clarity and succinctness.	Amend to clarify rule and give effect to the proposed amendment to the definition of ‘existing wastewater discharge’
Rule WH.R15: Existing wastewater discharges from a treatment plant – discretionary activity.	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support in part. Considers the rule to be difficult to understand. Recommend amending the rule for clarity and succinctness.	Amend to clarify rule and give effect to the proposed amendment to the definition of ‘existing wastewater discharge’
Rule WH.R16: All other discharges of wastewater – non-complying activity.	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	Oppose in-part. Consider that new wastewater discharge from treatment plant being non-complying to be onerous and does not consider that new treatment plants are often required to prevent both wet and dry weather overflow events to relieve the pressures on the existing wastewater network. Restrictive framework increases infrastructure management costs and impedes the staged upgrades of wastewater infrastructure which contributes to improved water quality outcomes.	Amend activity status from non-complying to Discretionary.
8.3.5 Earthworks	New		Both		
Rule WH.R23: Earthworks – permitted activity.	New	Amend	Freshwater	Support in-part but considers subclause (g) to be next to impossible to meet as you cannot guarantee that no sediment will leave the site or enter a waterbody, therefore is unreasonable to impose for all development. Consider that the control of sediment is already appropriately managed by subclause (h) which sets	Rule WH.R23: Earthworks – permitted activity Earthworks is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met: ... (b) the earthworks are to implement an action in the farm

				<p>requirements for erosion and sediment control measures shall be used to prevent a discharge of sediment. Noting that there is no scale associated with erosion and sediment control measures, meaning minor earthworks would unreasonably be captured by this rule, noting the PDP rule for earthworks does not require measures under 250m².</p> <p>Additionally, there seems to be an incorrect use of 'And' at between (b) and (c) that should be an 'Or'. The implication of the 'And' otherwise it would require all activities that is not for erosion risk treatment plan for the farm, or to action in the farm environment plan for the farm would require a resource consent which is unreasonable.</p>	<p>environment plan for the farm, and or (c) the area of earthworks does not exceed 3,000m² per property in any consecutive 12-month period, and</p> <p>...</p> <p>(g) there is no discharge of sediment from earthworks and/or flocculant into a surface water body, the coastal marine area, or onto land that may enter a surface water body or the coastal marine area, including via a stormwater network, and</p> <p>(h) erosion and sediment control measures shall be used for earthworks over 250m² to prevent a discharge of sediment where a preferential flow path connects with a surface water body or the coastal marine area, including via a stormwater network.</p>
Rule WH.R24: Earthworks – restricted discretionary activity.	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Consistent with Wellington City Council's PDP.	Retain as notified provided that the proposed amendments to WH.R23 is accepted.
Rule WH.R25: Earthworks – non-complying activity.	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Consistent with Wellington City Council's PDP.	Retain as notified.

9.1 Objectives	New		Both		
Objective P.O1: The health of Te Awarua-o-Porirua’s groundwater, rivers, lakes, natural wetlands, estuaries, harbours and coastal marine area is progressively improved and is wai ora by 2100.	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support the goals set out in the objective and consider the 2100 timeframe appropriate.	Retain as notified
Objective P.O2: Te Awarua-o-Porirua’s groundwater, rivers, lakes and natural wetlands, and their margins are on a trajectory of measurable improvement towards wai ora.	New	Amend	Freshwater	Consider the 2040 timeframe is unreasonable and will be difficult to achieve and does not take into consideration the current environmental constraints of Wellington City as well as the financial constraints. The proposed timeframe of 2060 is consistent with WCC’s spatial planning framework and more consistent with the long-term plan and strategic financing of upgrades and expansions to the three waters network.	Amend timeframe from 2040 to 2060.
Objective P.O3: The health and wellbeing of coastal water quality, ecosystems and habitats in Pāuatahanui Inlet, Onepoto Arm and the open coastal areas of Te Awarua-o-Porirua is maintained or improved to achieve the coastal water objectives set out in Table 9.1.	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	Consider the 2040 timeframe is unreasonable and will be difficult to achieve and does not take into consideration the current environmental constraints of Wellington City as well as the major financial constraints. The proposed timeframe of 2060 is consistent with WCC’s spatial planning framework and more consistent with the long-term plan and strategic financing of upgrades and expansions to the three waters network.	Amend timeframe from 2040 to 2060.
Table 9.1: Coastal water objectives.	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	Consider the 2040 timeframe is unreasonable and will be difficult to achieve and does not take into consideration the current environmental constraints of Wellington City as well as the major financial constraints. The proposed timeframe of 2060 is consistent with WCC’s spatial planning framework and	Amend timeframe from 2040 to 2060.

				more consistent with the long-term plan and strategic financing of upgrades and expansions to the three waters network.	
Objective P.04: The extent, condition, and connectivity of habitats of nationally threatened freshwater species are increased, and the long-term population numbers of these species and the area over which they occur are increased, improving their threat classification status.	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support the goal that nationally threatened freshwater species are increased	Retain as notified.
Objective P.05: Groundwater flows and levels, and water quality, are maintained.	New	Neutral	Freshwater		
Objective P.06: Water quality, habitats, water quantity and ecological processes of rivers are maintained or improved.	New	Neutral	Freshwater		
Table 9.2: Target attribute states for rivers.	New	Amend	Freshwater	Consider the 2040 timeframe is unreasonable and will be difficult to achieve and does not take into consideration the current environmental constraints of Wellington City as well as the major financial constraints. The proposed timeframe of 2060 is consistent with WCC's spatial planning framework and more consistent with the long-term plan and strategic financing of upgrades and expansions to the three waters network.	Amend timeframe from 2040 to 2060.
9.2 Policies	New		Both		
9.2.1 Ecosystem health and water quality	New		Both		

Policy P.P1: Improvement of aquatic ecosystem health.	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support and consider the policy is reasonable to achieve the improvements to ecosystem health progressively.	Retain as notified.
Policy P.P2: Management of activities to achieve target attribute states and coastal water objectives.	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	<p>WCC is generally supportive of GWRC intention of intensification to enable housing supply. However, WCC has reservations regarding the associated prohibitive provision framework and whether it is the most appropriate to achieve the objectives and policies of the NPS-FM 2020.</p> <p>WCC is concerned the policy will not just affect large scale development but also hinder the rezoning of land that has inappropriate 'legacy' zoning. WCC has sites in predominately residential neighbourhoods that are still 'legacy' open space zones that are no longer fit for purpose and will be addressed in future plan changes. The proposed framework would be unreasonable considering those sites could be converted to housing, community facilities, education facilities etc. and not expand the current urban boundary. Noting that s3.5(4) NPS-FM only sets direction for District Plans to manage urban development, not regional plans) without two plan changes. It does not promote integrated management.</p> <p>Considers that have not demonstrated in the associated s32 report that using the prohibited activity status is the most appropriate option to achieve the objective of the plan as case law requires. Case law also states the prohibited activity class should not be used to defer an evaluation of a particular activity until such time as a plan change is lodged to allow undertaking</p>	<p>Target attribute states and coastal water objectives will be achieved by regulating discharges and land use activities in the Plan, and non-regulatory methods, including Freshwater Action Plans, by:</p> <p>(a) prohibiting unplanned greenfield development and for other greenfield developments minimising the contaminants and requiring financial contributions as to offset adverse effects from residual stormwater contaminants, and</p> <p>(b) encouraging redevelopment activities within existing urban areas to reduce the existing urban contaminant load, and</p> <p>(c) imposing hydrological controls on urban development and stormwater discharges to rivers-</p> <p>(d) requiring a reduction in contaminant loads from urban wastewater and stormwater networks, through stormwater management strategies and...</p>

				<p>the activity in question. Therefore, considers a Discretionary activity status more appropriate.</p> <p>Additionally, while WCC agrees that GW has a role in managing water quality, to promote integrated management, the most appropriate tool to manage urban development is the District Plan as set out in s3.5(4) of the NPS-FM 2020.</p> <p>Therefore, it is recommended, if development is connected to local authority stormwater networks, GWRC sets out the reduction requirements in the s15 global stormwater discharge consent via the stormwater management strategy and Territorial Authorities then implement the regulatory aspects of the stormwater management strategy through land use consents in the District Plan.</p>	
Policy P.P3: Freshwater Action Plans role in the health and wellbeing of waterways.	New	Amend	Freshwater	Support in-part. Consider it appropriate for Freshwater Action Plans to be developed cooperatively with Mana Whenua and territorial authorities to give effect to 3.5(3) of the NPS-FM 2020.	Amend as follow: Policy P.P3: Freshwater Action Plans role in the health and wellbeing of waterways The Wellington Regional Council shall, in partnership with mana whenua and local territorial authorities, to prepare and deliver Freshwater Action Plans in accordance with Schedule 27 (Freshwater Action Plan)
Policy P.P4: Contaminant load reductions.	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support the reduction of contaminants provided the timeframes are reasonable and practicable.	Retain as notified providing the proposed amendment for Table 9.3 is accepted.

Table 9.3: Harbour arm catchment contaminant load reductions.	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	Consider the 2040 timeframe is unreasonable and will be difficult to achieve and does not take into consideration the current environmental constraints of Wellington City as well as the major financial constraints. The proposed timeframe of 2060 is consistent with WCC's spatial planning framework and more consistent with the long-term plan and strategic financing of upgrades and expansions to the three waters network.	Amend timeframe from 2040 to 2060.
Table 9.4: Part Freshwater Management Unit sediment load reductions required to achieve the visual clarity target attribute state.	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	Consider the 2040 timeframe is unreasonable and will be difficult to achieve and does not take into consideration the current environmental constraints of Wellington City as well as the major financial constraints. The proposed timeframe of 2060 is consistent with WCC's spatial planning framework and more consistent with the long-term plan and strategic financing of upgrades and expansions to the three waters network.	Amend timeframe from 2040 to 2060.
8.2.1 Discharges to water	New		Both		
Policy P.P5: Localised adverse effects of point source discharges.	New	Select stance	Part 1 Schedule 1	Oppose in part. Considers the use of 'avoid or minimised' to be conflicting and unworkable. More appropriate for the effects to be minimised as all effects cannot be avoided.	Amend as follow: The localised adverse effects of point source discharges to freshwater and coastal water beyond the zone of reasonable mixing are avoided or minimised, including by avoiding reducing :
Policy P.P6: Point source discharges.	New	Select stance	Part 1 Schedule 1	Oppose in part. Considers the use of 'avoid' to be unworkable and difficult to enforce, particularly for cumulative adverse effects.	The cumulative adverse effects of point source discharges, excluding stormwater network and wastewater discharges, to water are avoided minimised and:

Policy P.P7 Discharges to groundwater.	New	Neutral	Freshwater		
Policy P.P8 Avoiding discharges of specific products and waste.	New	Select stance	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support the management of discharges to groundwater.	Retain as notified.
9.2.2 Stormwater	New		Part 1 Schedule 1		
Policy P.P9: General stormwater policy to achieve the target attribute states and coastal water objectives.	New	Select stance	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support in part the management of for copper and zinc contamination however I note this is currently being managed by District Plans.	Amend policy to clarify GWRC role is managing copper and zinc contamination.
Policy P.P10: Managing adverse effects of stormwater discharges.	New	Select stance	Part 1 Schedule 1	<p>WCC are not contesting that Regional Council has a responsibility for water quality and ecosystem health. WCC is concerned that the proposed policy framework does not promote integrated management, rather significant consenting overlap, without any evidence this framework would improve resource management outcomes.</p> <p>For development connected to a local authority stormwater network that discharges into receiving water bodies, this is managed by global stormwater discharge consents which is authorised by GWRC and requires an associated Stormwater Management Strategy proposed in schedule 31 which states:</p> <p><i>7. describes actions to maintain or re-establish natural flow regimes, including the use of hydrological controls to avoid adverse effects of stormwater quantity (flows and volumes) and maintain, to the extent practicable, natural stream flows, and</i></p>	<p>Policy WH.P10: Managing adverse effects of stormwater discharges All stormwater discharges and associated land use activities that is not managed by a stormwater management strategy shall be managed by:...</p>

				<p><i>8. identifies locations and opportunities for the retention or detention of stormwater flows or volumes,</i></p> <p>In Wellington City development discharges are already consented and managed via a global stormwater discharge consent. This consent requires a stormwater management strategy (currently drafted) which has requirements to lower contaminant loads. WCC is meeting that requirement and the requirement set out in 3.5(4) of the NPS-FM 2020 and 80E of the RMA by using regulatory methods to lower contaminant loads.</p> <p>In the Proposed District Plan (PDP) requiring s9 land use requirements for on-site stormwater management which includes both water quality and water quantity management such as hydraulic neutrality, managing building materials, permeability and water sensitive urban design. This framework can integrate the concept of hydrological control if in a way that is appropriate and consistent with the strategy of Wellington City.</p> <p>Therefore, instead of imposing an additional standalone rule framework in the regional plan, which also manages impervious services and on-site stormwater management (note this includes a wide range of methods including devices and landform which is also require by the WCC PDP), the NRP should remain silent on this to avoid duplicating consenting requirements.</p>	
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				Recommend GWRC focuses on higher-level management of the discharge consents to achieve target attributes as well as stormwater not connected to a local authority stormwater network.	
Policy P.P11: Discharges of a contaminant in stormwater from high risk industrial or trade premises.	New	Select stance	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support the management of high risk industrial or trade premises.	Retain as notified.
Policy P.P12: Managing stormwater network discharges through a Stormwater Management Strategy.	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support the management of stormwater discharges from local authority and state highway network to ensure an integrated management approach to stormwater discharges from urban development.	Retain as notified.
Policy P.P13: Stormwater discharges from new and redeveloped impervious surfaces.	New	Oppose	Part 1 Schedule 1	<p>WCC are not contesting that Regional Council has a responsibility for water quality and ecosystem health. WCC is concerned that the proposed policy framework does not promote integrated management, rather significant consenting overlap, without any evidence this framework would improve resource management outcomes.</p> <p>For development connected to a local authority stormwater network that discharges into receiving water bodies, this is managed by global stormwater discharge consents which is authorised by GWRC and requires an associated Stormwater Management Strategy proposed in schedule 31 which states:</p> <p><i>7. describes actions to maintain or re-establish natural flow regimes, including the use of hydrological controls to avoid adverse effects of stormwater quantity (flows and volumes)</i></p>	Delete Policy as notified.

				<p><i>and maintain, to the extent practicable, natural stream flows, and</i></p> <p><i>8. identifies locations and opportunities for the retention or detention of stormwater flows or volumes,</i></p> <p>In Wellington City development discharges are already consented and managed via a global stormwater discharge consent. This consent requires a stormwater management strategy (currently drafted) which has requirements to lower contaminant loads. WCC is meeting that requirement and the requirement set out in 3.5(4) of the NPS-FM 2020 and 80E of the RMA by using regulatory methods to lower contaminant loads.</p> <p>In the Proposed District Plan (PDP) requiring s9 land use requirements for on-site stormwater management which includes both water quality and water quantity management such as hydraulic neutrality, managing building materials, permeability and water sensitive urban design. This framework can integrate the concept of hydrological control if in a way that is appropriate and consistent with the strategy of Wellington City.</p> <p>Therefore, instead of imposing an additional standalone rule framework in the regional plan, which also manages impervious services and on-site stormwater management (note this includes a wide range of methods including devices and landform which is also require by the WCC PDP), the NRP should</p>	
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				<p>remain silent on this to avoid duplicating consenting requirements.</p> <p>WCC recommend that GWRC focuses on higher-level management of the discharge consents to achieve target attributes as well as stormwater not connected to a local authority stormwater network.</p>	
Policy P.P14: Stormwater contaminant offsetting for new greenfield development.	New	Oppose	Part 1 Schedule 1	<p>Oppose the double-up in contributions being made for a development. Interferes and confuses the process for Territorial Authorities development contributions which would go to the same water services entity to go towards catchment scale stormwater infrastructure management.</p> <p>It is best practice that councils can use financial contributions under the RMA, development contributions under the LGA02, or both, if they do not charge for the same thing under both. However, it is not clear whether it is appropriate for two separate councils to charge for the same thing. Therefore, creating a conflicting bureaucratic burden that is unreasonable and does not promote integrated management.</p>	Delete Policy as notified.
Policy P.P15: Stormwater discharges from new unplanned greenfield development.	New	Oppose	Part 1 Schedule 1	<p>WCC is generally supportive of GWRC intention of intensification to enable housing supply. However, WCC has reservations regarding the associated prohibitive provision framework and whether it is the most appropriate to achieve the objectives and policies of the NPS-FM 2020.</p> <p>WCC is concerned the policy will not just affect large scale development but also hinder the rezoning of land</p>	Amend policy to allow for Discretionary activity status OR delete policy.

				<p>that has inappropriate 'legacy' zoning. WCC has sites in in predominately residential neighbourhoods that are still 'legacy' open space zones that are no longer fit for purpose and will be addressed in future plan changes. The proposed framework would be unreasonable considering those sites could be converted to housing, community facilities, education facilities etc. and not expand the current urban boundary. Noting that s3.5(4) NPS-FM only sets direction for District Plans to manage urban development, not regional plans) without two plan changes. It does not promote integrated management.</p> <p>WCC Considers that GWRC have not demonstrated in the associated s32 report that using the prohibited activity status is the most appropriate option to achieve the objective of the plan as case law requires. Case law also states the prohibited activity class should not be used to defer an evaluation of a particular activity until such time as a plan change is lodged to allow undertaking the activity in question. Therefore, considers a Discretionary activity status more appropriate.</p>	
9.2.3 Wastewater	New		Both		
Policy P.P16: General wastewater policy to achieve target attribute states and coastal water objectives.	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support the management of wastewater to maintain or improve the baseline water quality state for Escherichia coli provided the targeted attribute timeframe is amended as proposed.	Retain as notified provided the targeted attribute timeframe is amended as proposed.
Policy P.P17: Progressing works to meet Escherichia coli target attribute states.	New	Amend	Freshwater	Support the management of wastewater to maintain or improve the baseline water quality state for Escherichia coli.	Retain as notified provided the targeted attribute timeframe is amended as proposed.

Policy P.P18: Managing wastewater network catchment discharges.	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support the use of wastewater network catchment discharges.	Retain as notified.
Policy P.P19: Managing existing wastewater treatment plant discharges.	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support in-part the use of wastewater network catchment discharges. However, consider the requirement for wet weather overflow events to meet or exceed containment standard of no more than 2 per year, to be unachievable and does not take into consideration the existing infrastructure constraints. Therefore, consider it is much more appropriate to determine a reasonable number of overflow events to occur on a catchment basis through Wastewater Network Catchment Improvement Strategy rather than a blanket number.	Amend WH.P19 as follow: ... (a) progressively reducing the frequency and/or volume of wet weather overflow events to meet or exceed the containment standard of no more than 2 per year through the implementation of the methodologies set out calculated at a catchment or sub-catchment scale as set out in a Wastewater Network Catchment Improvement Strategy prepared in accordance with Schedule 32 ...
9.2.4 Rural Land Uses and Earthworks	New		Both		
Policy P.P27: Management of earthworks sites.	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Supports as the policy is consistent with Wellington City Council's Proposed District Plan (PDP).	Retain as notified.
Policy P.P28: Discharge standard for earthworks sites.	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Supports as the policy is consistent with Wellington City Council's Proposed District Plan (PDP).	Retain as notified.
Policy P.P29: Winter shut down of earthworks.	New	Select stance	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support, consistent with existing best practise.	Retain as notified.
9.3 Rules	New		Both		
9.3.1 Discharges of contaminants	New		Both		

Rule P.R1: Point source discharges of specific contaminants – prohibited activity.	New	Select stance	Part 1 Schedule 1	Oppose in-part as there is major concerns about the enforceability of this rule particularly the prohibited activity status. GWRC have not demonstrated in the associated s32 report that using the prohibited activity status is the most appropriate option to achieve the objective of the plan as case law requires.	Delete rule.
9.3.2 Stormwater	New		Both		
Rule P.R2: Stormwater to land – permitted activity.	New	Amend	Freshwater	Support in-part. For the same reasons as set out in WH.R5 and to support integrated management and to remove the proposed overlapping consenting requirements from territorial authorities this rule should apply to stormwater that is discharged to local authority stormwater network.	<p>Rule WH.R2: Stormwater to land – permitted activity</p> <p>The discharge of stormwater onto or into land, including where contaminants may enter groundwater:</p> <p>(a) that is not from a high risk industrial or trade premise, or</p> <p>(b) that does not discharge from, or to, a local authority stormwater network that written permission has been obtained from the owner of the local authority stormwater network,</p> <p>is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are met...</p>
Rule P.R3: Stormwater from an existing individual property to surface water or coastal water – permitted activity.	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support in-part. For the same reasons as set out in WH.R5 and to support integrated management and to remove the proposed overlapping consenting requirements from territorial authorities this rule should apply to stormwater that is discharged to local authority stormwater network.	<p>Rule WH.R3: Stormwater from an existing individual property to surface water or coastal water – permitted activity</p> <p>The discharge of stormwater from an existing individual property into water, or onto or</p>

					<p>into land where it may enter a surface water body or coastal water,</p> <p>(a) that is not from a high risk industrial or trade premise, or</p> <p>(b) that is not from a port, airport or state highway, or</p> <p>(c) that does not discharge from, or to, a local authority stormwater network that written permission has been obtained from the owner of the local authority stormwater network,</p> <p>is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:</p>
Rule P.R4: Stormwater from an existing high risk industrial or trade premise – permitted activity.	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Generally supportive of GW being responsible for the discharge from high-risk industrial site.	Retain as notified
Rule P.R5: Stormwater from new and redeveloped impervious surfaces – permitted activity.	New	Oppose	Part 1 Schedule 1	<p>WCC are not contesting that Regional Council has a responsibility for water quality and ecosystem health. However, WCC is concerned that the proposed policy framework does not promote integrated management, rather significant consenting overlap, without any evidence this framework would improve resource management outcomes.</p> <p>For development connected to a local authority stormwater network that discharges into receiving water bodies, this is managed by global stormwater discharge consents which is authorised by GWRC and</p>	Delete rule in its entirety OR amend to limit the applicability of the rule to development that is not connected to local authority stormwater networks.

			<p>requires an associated Stormwater Management Strategy proposed in schedule 31 which states:</p> <p><i>7. describes actions to maintain or re-establish natural flow regimes, including the use of hydrological controls to avoid adverse effects of stormwater quantity (flows and volumes) and maintain, to the extent practicable, natural stream flows, and</i></p> <p><i>8. identifies locations and opportunities for the retention or detention of stormwater flows or volumes,</i></p> <p>WCC is meeting that requirement and the requirement set out in 3.5(4) of the NPS-FM 2020 and 80E of the RMA by using regulatory methods to lower contaminant loads.</p> <p>In the Proposed District Plan (PDP) requiring s9 land use requirements for on-site stormwater management which includes both water quality and water quantity management such as hydraulic neutrality, managing building materials, permeability and water sensitive urban design. This framework can integrate the concept of hydrological control if in a way that is appropriate and consistent with the strategy of Wellington City.</p> <p>Therefore, instead of imposing an additional standalone rule framework in the regional plan, which also manages impervious services and on-site stormwater management (note this includes a wide</p>	
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				<p>range of methods including devices and landform which is also require by the WCC PDP), the NRP should remain silent on this to avoid duplicating consenting requirements.</p> <p>WCC recommend that GWRC focuses on higher-level management of the discharge consents to achieve target attributes as well as stormwater not connected to a local authority stormwater network.</p>	
Rule P.R6: Stormwater from new greenfield impervious surfaces – controlled activity.	New	Select stance	Part 1 Schedule 1	<p>WCC are not contesting that Regional Council has a responsibility for water quality and ecosystem health. However, WCC is concerned that the proposed policy framework does not promote integrated management, rather significant consenting overlap, without any evidence this framework would improve resource management outcomes.</p> <p>For development connected to a local authority stormwater network that discharges into receiving water bodies, this is managed by global stormwater discharge consents which is authorised by GWRC and requires an associated Stormwater Management Strategy proposed in schedule 31 which states:</p> <p><i>7. describes actions to maintain or re-establish natural flow regimes, including the use of hydrological controls to avoid adverse effects of stormwater quantity (flows and volumes) and maintain, to the extent practicable, natural stream flows, and</i></p>	Delete rule in its entirety OR amend to limit the applicability of the rule to development that is not connected to local authority stormwater networks.

				<p><i>8. identifies locations and opportunities for the retention or detention of stormwater flows or volumes,</i></p> <p>In Wellington City development discharges are already consented and managed via a global stormwater discharge consent. This consent requires a stormwater management strategy (currently drafted) which has requirements to lower contaminant loads. WCC is meeting that requirement and the requirement set out in 3.5(4) of the NPS-FM 2020 and 80E of the RMA by using regulatory methods to lower contaminant loads.</p> <p>In the Proposed District Plan (PDP) requiring s9 land use requirements for on-site stormwater management which includes both water quality and water quantity management such as hydraulic neutrality, managing building materials, permeability and water sensitive urban design. This framework can integrate the concept of hydrological control if in a way that is appropriate and consistent with the strategy of Wellington City.</p> <p>Therefore, instead of imposing an additional standalone rule framework in the regional plan, which also manages impervious services and on-site stormwater management (note this includes a wide range of methods including devices and landform which is also require by the WCC PDP), the NRP should remain silent on this to avoid duplicating consenting requirements.</p>	
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				WCC recommend that GWRC focuses on higher-level management of the discharge consents to achieve target attributes as well as stormwater not connected to a local authority stormwater network.	
Rule P.R7: Stormwater from new and redeveloped impervious surfaces of existing urbanised areas– controlled activity.	New	Oppose	Part 1 Schedule 1	<p>WCC are not contesting that Regional Council has a responsibility for water quality and ecosystem health. However, WCC is concerned that the proposed policy framework does not promote integrated management, rather significant consenting overlap, without any evidence this framework would improve resource management outcomes.</p> <p>For development connected to a local authority stormwater network that discharges into receiving water bodies, this is managed by global stormwater discharge consents which is authorised by GWRC and requires an associated Stormwater Management Strategy proposed in schedule 31 which states:</p> <p><i>7. describes actions to maintain or re-establish natural flow regimes, including the use of hydrological controls to avoid adverse effects of stormwater quantity (flows and volumes) and maintain, to the extent practicable, natural stream flows, and</i></p> <p><i>8. identifies locations and opportunities for the retention or detention of stormwater flows or volumes,</i></p> <p>In Wellington City development discharges are already consented and managed via a global stormwater</p>	Delete rule in its entirety OR amend to limit the applicability of the rule to development that is not connected to local authority stormwater networks.

			<p>discharge consent. This consent requires a stormwater management strategy (currently drafted) which has requirements to lower contaminant loads. WCC is meeting that requirement and the requirement set out in 3.5(4) of the NPS-FM 2020 and 80E of the RMA by using regulatory methods to lower contaminant loads.</p> <p>In the Proposed District Plan (PDP) requiring s9 land use requirements for on-site stormwater management which includes both water quality and water quantity management such as hydraulic neutrality, managing building materials, permeability and water sensitive urban design. This framework can integrate the concept of hydrological control if in a way that is appropriate and consistent with the strategy of Wellington City.</p> <p>Therefore, instead of imposing an additional standalone rule framework in the regional plan, which also manages impervious services and on-site stormwater management (note this includes a wide range of methods including devices and landform which is also require by the WCC PDP), the NRP should remain silent on this to avoid duplicating consenting requirements.</p> <p>Recommend GWRC focuses on higher-level management of the discharge consents to achieve target attributes as well as stormwater not connected to a local authority stormwater network.</p>	
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Rule P.R8: Stormwater from a local authority or state highway network–restricted discretionary activity.	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support the management of local authority or State Highway Network through a restricted discretionary activity status.	Retain as notified.
Rule P.R9: Stormwater from new state highways–discretionary activity.	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	<p>Oppose the double-up in contributions being made for a development. Interferes and confuses the process for Territorial Authorities development contributions which would go to the same water services entity to go towards catchment scale stormwater infrastructure management.</p> <p>It is best practise that councils can use financial contributions under the RMA, development contributions under the LGA02, or both, if they do not charge for the same thing under both. However, it is not clear whether it is appropriate for two separate councils to charge for the same thing. The proposal potentially does not promote integrated management.</p>	Delete requirement for Financial contributions.
Rule P.R10: Stormwater from new and redeveloped impervious surfaces–discretionary activity.	New	Oppose	Part 1 Schedule 1	<p>WCC is not contesting that Regional Council has a responsibility for water quality and ecosystem health. However, WCC is concerned that the proposed policy framework does not promote integrated management, rather significant consenting overlap, without any evidence this framework would improve resource management outcomes.</p> <p>For development connected to a local authority stormwater network that discharges into receiving water bodies, this is managed by global stormwater discharge consents which is authorised by GWRC and requires an associated Stormwater Management Strategy proposed in schedule 31 which states:</p>	Delete rule in its entirety OR amend to limit the applicability of the rule to development that is not connected to local authority stormwater networks.

				<p><i>7. describes actions to maintain or re-establish natural flow regimes, including the use of hydrological controls to avoid adverse effects of stormwater quantity (flows and volumes) and maintain, to the extent practicable, natural stream flows, and</i></p> <p><i>8. identifies locations and opportunities for the retention or detention of stormwater flows or volumes,</i></p> <p>In Wellington City development discharges are already consented and managed via a global stormwater discharge consent. This consent requires a stormwater management strategy (currently drafted) which has requirements to lower contaminant loads. WCC is meeting that requirement and the requirement set out in 3.5(4) of the NPS-FM 2020 and 80E of the RMA by using regulatory methods to lower contaminant loads.</p> <p>In the Proposed District Plan (PDP) requiring s9 land use requirements for on-site stormwater management which includes both water quality and water quantity management such as hydraulic neutrality, managing building materials, permeability and water sensitive urban design. This framework can integrate the concept of hydrological control if in a way that is appropriate and consistent with the strategy of Wellington City.</p> <p>Therefore, instead of imposing an additional standalone rule framework in the regional plan, which also manages impervious services and on-site</p>	
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				<p>stormwater management (note this includes a wide range of methods including devices and landform which is also require by the WCC PDP), the NRP should remain silent on this to avoid duplicating consenting requirements.</p> <p>WCC recommend that GWRC focuses on higher-level management of the discharge consents to achieve target attributes as well as stormwater not connected to a local authority stormwater network.</p>	
Rule P.R11: All other stormwater discharges – non-complying activity.	New	Select stance	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support 'All other stormwater discharge' rule.	Retain as notified.
Rule P.R12 – Stormwater discharges from new unplanned greenfield development – prohibited activity.	New	Oppose	Part 1 Schedule 1	<p>WCC is generally supportive of GWRC intention of intensification to enable housing supply. However, WCC has reservations regarding the associated prohibitive provision framework and whether it is the most appropriate to achieve the objectives and policies of the NPS-FM 2020.</p> <p>WCC is concerned the policy will not just affect large scale development but also hinder the rezoning of land that has inappropriate 'legacy' zoning. WCC has sites in in predominately residential neighbourhoods that are still 'legacy' open space zones that are no longer fit for purpose and will be addressed in future plan changes. The proposed framework would be unreasonable considering those sites could be converted to housing, community facilities, education facilities etc. and not expand the current urban boundary. Noting that s3.5(4) NPS-FM only sets direction for District Plans to manage urban development, not regional plans)</p>	Amend activity status to Discretionary or delete the rule.

				without two plan changes. It does not promote integrated management. Considers that have not demonstrated in the associated s32 report that using the prohibited activity status is the most appropriate option to achieve the objective of the plan as case law requires. Case law also states the prohibited activity class should not be used to defer an evaluation of a particular activity until such time as a plan change is lodged to allow undertaking the activity in question. Therefore, considers a Discretionary activity status more appropriate. .	
9.3.3 Wastewater	New		Part 1 Schedule 1		
Rule P.R13: Wastewater network catchment discharges to water – restricted discretionary activity.	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support in-part. Considers the rule to be difficult to understand, recommend amending the rule for clarity and succinctness.	Amend to clarify rule and give effect to the proposed amendment to the definition of 'existing wastewater discharge'
Rule P.R14: Existing wastewater discharges from a treatment plant to coastal and freshwater – discretionary activity.	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support in-part. Considers the rule to be difficult to understand, recommend amending the rule for clarity and succinctness.	Amend to clarify rule and give effect to the proposed amendment to the definition of 'existing wastewater discharge'
Rule P.R15: All other discharges of wastewater – non-complying activity.	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	Oppose in-part. Consider that new wastewater discharge from treatment plant being non-complying to be overly onerous and does not consider that new treatment plants are often required to prevent both wet and dry weather overflow events to relieve the pressures on the existing wastewater network. Overly restrictive framework increases infrastructure management costs and impedes the staged upgrades	Amend activity status from non-complying to Discretionary.

				of wastewater infrastructure which contributes to improved water quality outcomes.	
9.3.5 Earthworks	New		Both		
Rule P.R22: Earthworks – permitted activity.	New	Amend	Freshwater	<p>Support in-part but considers subclause (g) to be next to impossible to meet as you cannot guarantee that no sediment will leave the site or enter a waterbody, therefore is unreasonable to impose for all development.</p> <p>WCC considers that the control of sediment is already appropriately managed by subclause (h) which sets requirements for erosion and sediment control measures shall be used to prevent a discharge of sediment. Noting that there is no scale associated with erosion and sediment control measures, meaning minor earthworks would unreasonably be captured by this rule, noting the PDP rule for earthworks does not require measures under 250m2.</p> <p>Additionally, there seems to be an incorrect use of ‘And’ at between (b) and (c) that should be an ‘Or’. The implication of the ‘And’ otherwise it would require all activities that is not for erosion risk treatment plan for the farm, or to action in the farm environment plan for the farm would require a resource consent which is unreasonable.</p>	<p>Rule WH.R23: Earthworks – permitted activity Earthworks is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) the earthworks are to implement an action in the farm environment plan for the farm, and or</p> <p>(c) the area of earthworks does not exceed 3,000m2 per property in any consecutive 12-month period, and</p> <p>...</p> <p>(g) there is no discharge of sediment from earthworks and/or flocculant into a surface water body, the coastal marine area, or onto land that may enter a surface water body or the coastal marine area, including via a stormwater network, and</p> <p>(h) erosion and sediment control measures shall be used for earthworks over 250m2 to prevent a discharge of sediment</p>

					where a preferential flow path connects with a surface water body or the coastal marine area, including via a stormwater network.
Rule P.R23: Earthworks – restricted discretionary activity.	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Consistent with Wellington City Council’s PDP.	Retain as notified provided that the proposed amendments to P.R22 is accepted.
Rule P.R24: Earthworks – non-complying activity.	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Consistent with Wellington City Council’s PDP.	Retain as notified.
Schedules	Amended/New		Both		
A Freshwater Action Plans	New	Support	Freshwater	Support Freshwater Action Plans provided they are developed with Territorial Authorities.	Retain as notified.
A1 Purpose	New	Support	Freshwater	Support Freshwater Action Plans provided they are developed with Territorial Authorities.	Retain as notified.
A2 Freshwater Action Plans required in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara.	New	Support	Freshwater	Support Freshwater Action Plans provided they are developed with Territorial Authorities.	Retain as notified.
A3 Freshwater Action Plans required in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua.	New	Support	Freshwater	Support Freshwater Action Plans provided they are developed with Territorial Authorities.	Retain as notified.
B Freshwater Action Plan requirements.	New	Amend	Freshwater	Support in-part. Consider it appropriate for Freshwater Action Plans to be developed cooperatively with Mana Whenua and territorial authorities to give effect to 3.5(3) of the NPS-FM 2020.	Amend as follow: Be prepared in partnership with mana whenua and local territorial authorities ...
B1. Principles.	New	Support	Freshwater	Support the principles of Freshwater action plan provided it is developed in partnership with Territorial Authorities.	Retain as notified.

B2. General Content.	New	Support	Freshwater	Support the general content of Freshwater action plan provided it is developed in partnership with Territorial Authorities.	Retain as notified.
B3 Necessary actions.	New	Support	Freshwater	Support the necessary action of Freshwater action plan provided it is developed in partnership with Territorial Authorities.	Retain as notified.
C. Freshwater Action Plans in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara	New	Support	Freshwater	Support Freshwater action plan in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara provided it is developed in partnership with Territorial Authorities.	Retain as notified.
D Freshwater Action Plans in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua	New	Support	Freshwater	Support Freshwater action plan in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua provided it is developed in partnership with Territorial Authorities.	Retain as notified.
Schedule 28: Stormwater Contaminant Treatment.	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	Generally supportive provided that the associated rules are amended to exclude development connected to the local authority stormwater network.	Retain as notified provided that the associated rules are amended to exclude development connected to the local authority stormwater network.
Table 1: Target load Reductions for Copper and Zinc	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	Generally supportive provided that the associated rules are amended to exclude development connected to the local authority stormwater network.	Retain as notified provided that the associated rules are amended to exclude development connected to the local authority stormwater network.
Table 2: Additional Devices and Specified Load Reductions for Copper and Zinc	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	Generally supportive provided that the associated rules are amended to exclude development connected to the local authority stormwater network.	Retain as notified provided that the associated rules are amended to exclude development connected to the local authority stormwater network.
Schedule 29: Stormwater Impact Assessments.	New	Amend	Part 1 Schedule 1	Generally supportive provided that the associated rules are amended to exclude development connected to the local authority stormwater network.	Retain as notified provided that the associated rules are amended to exclude

					development connected to the local authority stormwater network.
Schedule 30: Financial Contributions.	New	Oppose	Part 1 Schedule 1	<p>Oppose the double-up in contributions being made for a development. Interferes and confuses the process for Territorial Authorities development contributions which would go to the same water services entity to go towards catchment scale stormwater infrastructure management.</p> <p>It is best practise that councils can use financial contributions under the RMA, development contributions under the LGA02, or both, if they do not charge for the same thing under both. However, it is not clear whether it is appropriate for two separate councils to charge for the same thing. Therefore, creating a conflicting bureaucratic burden that is unreasonable and does not promote integrated management.</p>	Delete schedule 30.
A Context	New	Oppose	Part 1 Schedule 1	<p>Oppose the double-up in contributions being made for a development. Interferes and confuses the process for Territorial Authorities development contributions which would go to the same water services entity to go towards catchment scale stormwater infrastructure management.</p> <p>It is best practise that councils can use financial contributions under the RMA, development contributions under the LGA02, or both, if they do not charge for the same thing under both. However, it is not clear whether it is appropriate for two separate councils to charge for the same thing. Therefore, creating a conflicting bureaucratic burden that is</p>	Delete context.

				unreasonable and does not promote integrated management.	
B Purpose	New	Oppose	Part 1 Schedule 1	<p>Oppose the double-up in contributions being made for a development. Interferes and confuses the process for Territorial Authorities development contributions which would go to the same water services entity to go towards catchment scale stormwater infrastructure management.</p> <p>It is best practice that councils can use financial contributions under the RMA, development contributions under the LGA02, or both, if they do not charge for the same thing under both. However, it is not clear whether it is appropriate for two separate councils to charge for the same thing. Therefore, creating a conflicting bureaucratic burden that is unreasonable and does not promote integrated management.</p>	Delete purpose.
C Definition of an Equivalent Household Unit	New	Oppose	Part 1 Schedule 1	<p>Oppose the double-up in contributions being made for a development. Interferes and confuses the process for Territorial Authorities development contributions which would go to the same water services entity to go towards catchment scale stormwater infrastructure management.</p> <p>It is best practice that councils can use financial contributions under the RMA, development contributions under the LGA02, or both, if they do not charge for the same thing under both. However, it is not clear whether it is appropriate for two separate councils to charge for the same thing. Therefore, creating a conflicting bureaucratic burden that is</p>	Delete definition.

				unreasonable and does not promote integrated management.	
D Calculation of level of contribution	New	Oppose	Part 1 Schedule 1	<p>Oppose the double-up in contributions being made for a development. Interferes and confuses the process for Territorial Authorities development contributions which would go to the same water services entity to go towards catchment scale stormwater infrastructure management.</p> <p>It is best practice that councils can use financial contributions under the RMA, development contributions under the LGA02, or both, if they do not charge for the same thing under both. However, it is not clear whether it is appropriate for two separate councils to charge for the same thing. Therefore, creating a conflicting bureaucratic burden that is unreasonable and does not promote integrated management.</p>	Delete calculation.
Table D1. Financial contribution calculations for residential greenfield development	New	Oppose	Part 1 Schedule 1	<p>Oppose the double-up in contributions being made for a development. Interferes and confuses the process for Territorial Authorities development contributions which would go to the same water services entity to go towards catchment scale stormwater infrastructure management.</p> <p>It is best practise that councils can use financial contributions under the RMA, development contributions under the LGA02, or both, if they do not charge for the same thing under both. However, it is not clear whether it is appropriate for two separate councils to charge for the same thing. Therefore, creating a conflicting bureaucratic burden that is</p>	Delete Table.

				unreasonable and does not promote integrated management.	
Tale D2. Financial contribution calculations for non-residential greenfield development and new roads/state highways	New	Oppose	Part 1 Schedule 1	<p>Oppose the double-up in contributions being made for a development. Interferes and confuses the process for Territorial Authorities development contributions which would go to the same water services entity to go towards catchment scale stormwater infrastructure management.</p> <p>It is best practise that councils can use financial contributions under the RMA, development contributions under the LGA02, or both, if they do not charge for the same thing under both. However, it is not clear whether it is appropriate for two separate councils to charge for the same thing. Therefore, creating a conflicting bureaucratic burden that is unreasonable and does not promote integrated management.</p>	Delete Table.
E Use	New	Oppose	Part 1 Schedule 1	<p>Oppose the double-up in contributions being made for a development. Interferes and confuses the process for Territorial Authorities development contributions which would go to the same water services entity to go towards catchment scale stormwater infrastructure management.</p> <p>It is best practise that councils can use financial contributions under the RMA, development contributions under the LGA02, or both, if they do not charge for the same thing under both. However, it is not clear whether it is appropriate for two separate councils to charge for the same thing. Therefore, creating a conflicting bureaucratic burden that is</p>	Delete use.

				unreasonable and does not promote integrated management.	
Schedule 31: Stormwater Management Strategy – Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua.	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support the development and use of stormwater management strategies to achieve better water quality outcomes in a manner that is appropriate for the catchment and existing environmental pressures.	Retain as notified
Schedule 32: Wastewater Network Catchment Improvement Strategy.	New	Support	Part 1 Schedule 1	Support the development and use of Wastewater Network Catchment Improvement Strategy to achieve better water quality outcomes in a manner that is appropriate for the catchment and existing environmental pressures.	Retain as notified.
Maps	New		Both		
Map 86: Unplanned greenfield areas – Porirua City Council.	New	Neutral	Part 1 Schedule 1	As set out in submission points above, WCC supports the intention of intensification to enable housing supply. However, WCC has reservations regarding the provision framework associated with the mapping of unplanned greenfields and whether it is the most appropriately achieve the objectives and policies of the NPS-FM 2020. Consider the maps provide greater certainty around the implementation of the unplanned greenfield areas but encourage GWRC to reconsider the appropriateness and legality of the proposed prohibited provisions.	Amend boundaries to include all open space zones within the urban boundary.
Map 87: Unplanned greenfield areas – Wellington City Council.	New	Oppose	Part 1 Schedule 1	As set out in submission points above, WCC supports the intention of intensification to enable housing supply. However, WCC has reservations regarding the provision framework associated with the mapping of unplanned greenfields and whether it is the most appropriately achieve the objectives and policies of the NPS-FM 2020.	Amend boundaries to include all open space zones within the urban boundary.

				Consider the maps provide greater certainty around the implementation of the unplanned greenfield areas but encourage GWRC to reconsider the appropriateness and legality of the proposed prohibited provisions.	
Map 88: Unplanned greenfield areas – Upper Hutt City Council.	New	Oppose	Part 1 Schedule 1	As set out in submission points above, WCC supports the intention of intensification to enable housing supply. However, WCC has reservations regarding the provision framework associated with the mapping of unplanned greenfields and whether it is the most appropriately achieve the objectives and policies of the NPS-FM 2020. Consider the maps provide greater certainty around the implementation of the unplanned greenfield areas but encourage GWRC to reconsider the appropriateness and legality of the proposed prohibited provisions.	Amend boundaries to include all open space zones within the urban boundary..
Map 89: Unplanned greenfield areas – Hutt City Council.	New	Oppose	Part 1 Schedule 1	As set out in submission points above, WCC supports the intention of intensification to enable housing supply. However, WCC has reservations regarding the provision framework associated with the mapping of unplanned greenfields and whether it is the most appropriately achieve the objectives and policies of the NPS-FM 2020. Consider the maps provide greater certainty around the implementation of the unplanned greenfield areas but encourage GWRC to reconsider the appropriateness and legality of the proposed prohibited provisions.	Amend boundaries to include all open space zones within the urban boundary.