



# Your environment - are we on the right track?

## Public engagement (2011) for the Natural Resource Regional Plan Review for the Wellington region

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## 1. **Executive Summary**

This report describes the results of a public consultation carried out by Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) in 2011 following on from an earlier round of consultation in 2010. The 2010 consultation established the initial topics to be addressed by the regional plan. This report develops these further as issues and objectives.

In 2011, the engagement strategy had four parts:

- Workshops with the general public in six regional catchments: western coastal, Porirua Harbour, northern Wellington Harbour, southern Wellington Harbour, Ruamahanga River, and eastern coastal catchments. These events were attended by about 150 people in total.
- An online survey was opened by about 265 people and 8 of them posted comments.
- Hui were held with three iwi groups that have mana whenua in the region, these involved 35 people.
- Two workshops were held with stakeholder organisations in Wellington and Masterton involving about 60 people in total.

The focus of the general public was on freshwater, biodiversity and the coastal marine area. Iwi groups generated most of their ideas about freshwater, the relationship of tangata whenua with land and water, and tangata whenua and sites of significance. Stakeholders were interested in policies on freshwater, sewerage and stormwater systems.

Other topics raised include; the nature and extent of relationships that Greater Wellington has or should have with other organisation and communities, implementation of the plan provisions across different Greater Wellington departments, the application of voluntary provisions in the plan, the use of rules in the plan, operation of resource consents, and the regional plan review process itself.

## 2. **Acknowledgements**

This report was prepared by Terry Parminter with peer review by Mike Grace and Lee Rauhina-August of Greater Wellington Regional Council.

The ideas expressed by participants have been creative, challenging, and constructive. They reflect the patience of our partners and collaborating agencies in staying engaged with us throughout the plan building process.

The work would not have been possible without the support of members of the public, Iwi Trust Board members, community leaders and industry leaders.

The leadership of the members of Te Upoko Taiao – Natural Resource Management Committee has been an essential part of the engagement process.

Committee members will be drawing upon this information as part of their decisions towards shaping the future regional plan for the Wellington Region.

### **3. Disclaimer**

All reasonable endeavours have been made to ensure the accuracy of the reporting and interpretation of the information contained in this report. The information that it contains is not necessarily the opinion of the staff or Councillors of Greater Wellington. The authors have conveyed as best as they can the collective ideas of people throughout the region. However, the authors and Greater Wellington Regional Council expressly disclaim any and all liabilities contingent or otherwise, which may arise from the use of the information.

### **4. Introduction**

Greater Wellington Regional Council formally began the review of its regional plans in October 2009 following the establishment of Te Upoko Taiao – Natural Resource Management Committee (Te Upoko Taiao). The review of natural resource management was intended to build upon existing regional plans. Any suggested improvements were to take into account the aspirations of the general public, key stakeholders, mana whenua iwi and territorial authorities.

The Public Engagement Strategy has four stages to be completed prior to the statutory process beginning in Stage 5, where the Regional Plan is proposed. Figure 1 begins with (1) an invitation to community groups, agencies and organisations to participate in the consultation, (2) a series of consultation workshops with communities throughout the region, (3) analysis of the results of the consultation, and circulation of results back to participants (4) developing and clarifying with work groups of key stakeholders, and (5) development of a proposed regional plan.

These engagement opportunities were intended to ensure that a wide cross section of views were heard and could contribute towards the regional plan process. The 2010 consultation helped establish the initial topics and issues to be addressed by the regional plan. This report develops these further as issues and objectives. All four elements to Committee decision-making – consultation, policy reviews, science and cultural assessments, were intended to inform discussion on the direction of plan provisions from mid 2011.

In 2011, the engagement strategy had four parts:

- Workshops with the general public in six regional catchments
- An online survey accessible to a range of people
- Hui with three iwi groups with mana whenua in the region
- Two workshops with stakeholder organisations

**Figure 1: Consultation flow from invitation to Regional Plan (from Engagement and Communications Plan 2010)**



This report describes the results of a public consultation carried out by Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) in 2011 and following on from an early round of consultation in 2010.

Readers may wish to read through the entire report or just the sections with topics of most relevance to them. Whichever way they choose, the report is intended to be accessible in an appropriate form and manner.

## 5. Background to the public engagement in 2011

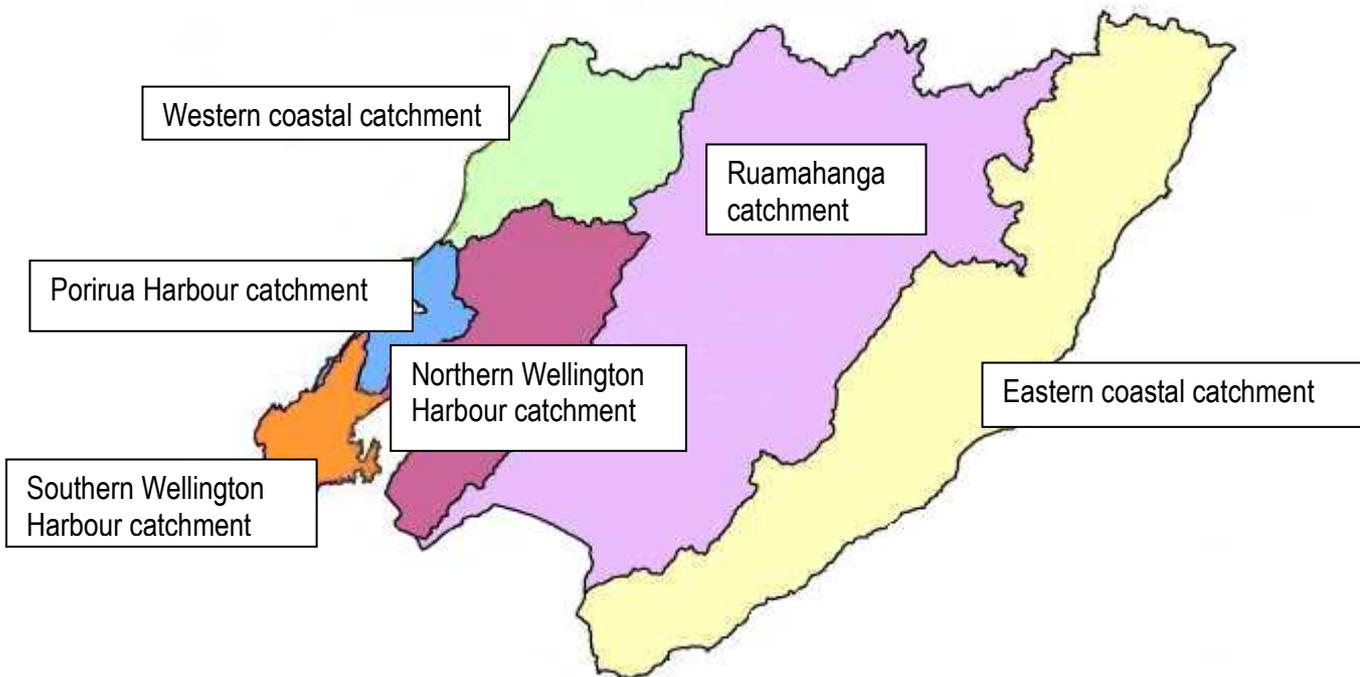
The purpose of the 2011 public engagement was to:

- Present results from the 2010 regional consultation
- Gather public feedback about regional plan issues and objectives
- Develop options for “high level” policies based upon regional catchments

The public engagement plan had events situated in the six main catchments in the region, based upon the significantly different receiving environments for regional waterways (Figure 2).

- Eastern Wairarapa with waterways linked to the Pacific Coast
- Ruamahanga Catchment with waterways linked to Wairarapa Moana and Lake Onoke
- Northern Wellington Harbour and Southern Wellington Harbour with waterways linked to Wellington Harbour and Cook Strait respectively
- Porirua Harbour and its associated waterways
- Western Coast, had waterways linked to it along the Kapiti coastline

**Figure 2: Principal catchments of the Greater Wellington region**



### 5.1 Workshop invitations

Invitations to attend the public workshops were extended to three groups of people. Firstly, the people involved in the previous round of engagement received an email invitation. Secondly, there were additional people that had become more interested in being part of the consultation as the issues had become more defined. These groups were contacted through newsletters,

website and public notices. Thirdly, there were people that responded to the web-based survey.

## 5.2 Background to the public workshops

Date	Event Centre	Topics Presented	Number attending
1 November 2011	Martinborough Town Hall	Biodiversity, coastal management, natural hazards, rural landuse, soil and erosion, water allocation.	18
3 November 2011	Masterton Town Hall	Biodiversity, coastal management, hazards, rural landuse, soil & erosion, water allocation	36
8 November 2011	Silverstream Retreat	Air, biodiversity, natural hazards, rural landuse, storm water	22
9 November 2011	Greater Wellington, Wellington office	Air, biodiversity, coastal management, natural hazards, rural landuse, soil & erosion, water allocation	27
16 November 2011	Kapiti Community Centre	Air, biodiversity, coastal management, natural hazards, rural landuse, water allocation	27
17 November 2011	Pataka Museum	Biodiversity, coastal management, natural hazards, soil & erosion, storm water	18
21 November 2011	Kilbirnie ASB Indoor Sports Centre	Air, biodiversity, coastal management, natural hazards, storm water.	33
23 November 2011	Greater Wellington, Masterton office	Air, biodiversity, coastal management, natural hazards, rural landuse, soil & erosion, water allocation	33

While the turnout at consultation events was not expected to be as many as 2010, the range of people involved could ensure that all perspectives on natural resource management were able to be heard and included in preparations for the proposed regional plan before the statutory process in the RMA begins.. Invitations were sent to a number of different community groups, organisations and agencies.

### **5.3 Public workshop programme**

The public workshops were held over six hours from mid-afternoon to early evening. This change in times was hoped to be inclusive, providing for: parents with young families, professionals and older people.

At the workshops, free-ranging discussions were encouraged between participants and policy designers. Each topic in the Section 3.2 Table had a poster prepared describing the policy topic, its issues and objectives. Participants arriving at the venue could move between posters in their own order and in their own timing, to discuss and present their ideas. The results of the discussions were recorded on flip-charts stationed at each poster.

### **5.4 Background to the online survey**

The online survey was provided through the Greater Wellington website between November and December 2011. A total of 265 people registered on the site and provided 20 suggestions that have been incorporated in the “public” part of this report.

### **5.5 Background to the mana whenua iwi workshops**

Workshops were hosted by mana whenua iwi throughout the region, with other iwi members also attending. There were seven mana whenua iwi, and workshops were held in 2011 with four iwi groups: Kahungunu ki Wairarapa and Rangitāne, Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Port Nicholson Trust. Iwi workshops were generally held in evenings, for a 2 hour period with 2-3 staff.

### **5.6 Background to the stakeholder workshop**

Natural resource professionals including local government staff, developers, consultants and central government agency employees, have a great deal of technical knowledge and experience. Two workshops were held with stakeholder organisations – one in Masterton and one in Wellington central. Personal invitations to these events were issued to known stakeholder organisations.

## **6. Introduction to analysis of the Greater Wellington Public Engagement**

### **6.1 Introduction to analytical methods**

The workshops and online survey methods used in the consultation gathered subjective information, of peoples' experiences, reflections and inferences.

The use of subjective information in policy has been problematic to government institutions in the past, because of its unstructured and context specific interpretation (Spencer et al, 2003).

Policy literature identifies four principles for assessing the merits of the results that this consultation provides decision makers:

- The results need to be useful in decision making and supported by evidence from other sources (i.e. provide understanding)
- The design of the consultation needs to follow best practice for that methodology (i.e. be defensible)
- The conduct throughout the consultation needs to be rigorous, including data collection, analysis and interpretation
- The interpretation and application of the results needs to be well-founded and clearly linked to the findings (i.e. be credible).

#### **6.1.1 Approach to improving understanding**

This report builds upon the results of the 2010 consultation in the Wellington Region.

#### **6.1.2 Approach to being defensible**

The workshop and online survey were designed around standard methods published in research literature. They were internally reviewed prior to use.

#### **6.1.3 Approach to being rigorous**

The workshop and online results were analysed using NVivo software to code and sort all the concepts provided. Contributions not directly relating to the regional plan review were given additional codes derived from the data.

#### **6.1.4 Approach to being credible**

The conclusions in this report are all derived from data tables of the main points made by participants at each event. Points of concern or opportunity described at the workshops were weighted by the range of similar concepts provided by other participants.

Each contribution has been analysed individually and separately so that their specific contribution to the final reports can be determined and traced.

## 6.2 NVivo Coding

To analyse the results made at the workshops by each contribution, they were coded using NVivo software (<http://www.qsrinternational.com>). The codes linked each contribution to other ideas developed at the same workshop and other workshops. Similar ideas were grouped together around the topics that could be addressed in the reviewed regional plan.

## 6.3 Consultation publications

This report follows on from two previous reports containing the results of the 2010 consultation.

<http://www.gw.govt.nz/assets/Valuing-Our-Environment/Public-workshop-and-web-survey-summary-document.pdf>

<http://www.gw.govt.nz/assets/Valuing-Our-Environment/Regional-Plan-Review-PublicEngagementReport.pdf>

## 7. Assumptions and limitations to the report

This report is intended to be useful to a range of readers. However, there are a number of limitations to be considered. These include:

- The workshops were most likely to interest those people who had had some previous contact with Greater Wellington. The final number of people attending the workshops was less than 1% of the regional population so their average responses cannot be taken as regional averages. However, the number of people attending and the variety of backgrounds that they had does provide a good basis for examining diversity and distribution of public opinion about natural resource issues.
- The workshops were only suitable for those people aware of the events and with discretionary time available when they were being held. In some cases people travelled to workshops outside their home area or rohe. Their contributions have remained linked to the workshops that they actually attended.
- The analysis used the material in each post-it note or flip-chart record, without considering other notes around them or previous or subsequent notes. So the original context for each note has been lost and replaced with a new context around emerging themes.
- In the analysis, each workshop was assumed to represent the issues of concern to that social group, ie public, iwi, stakeholders and web-based survey. However, it was possible for some people to contribute to more than one group and the distinctions between groups were not rigidly enforced, for example between participants at public or iwi workshops.
- Participants in the online survey were not screened or filtered. It was possible for people outside the region to contribute and for people to answer the questionnaire more than once.

- Respondents to the online survey were not required to complete every question before submitting their answers. The majority of surveys submitted were indeed incomplete. As one participant expressed it, “I only answered the questions that I was confident I had something to contribute.”

## **8. Consultation results for the proposed regional plan for natural resource management**

The following sections provide an analysis of the iwi meetings, public workshops, stakeholder workshops and the web-based survey.

The results start with the contributions that can be related to specific parts of the reviewed regional plan. After that, there are sections addressing: the review process, use of voluntary methods, use of rules, consents, other Regional Council functions and the Council’s management of relationships.

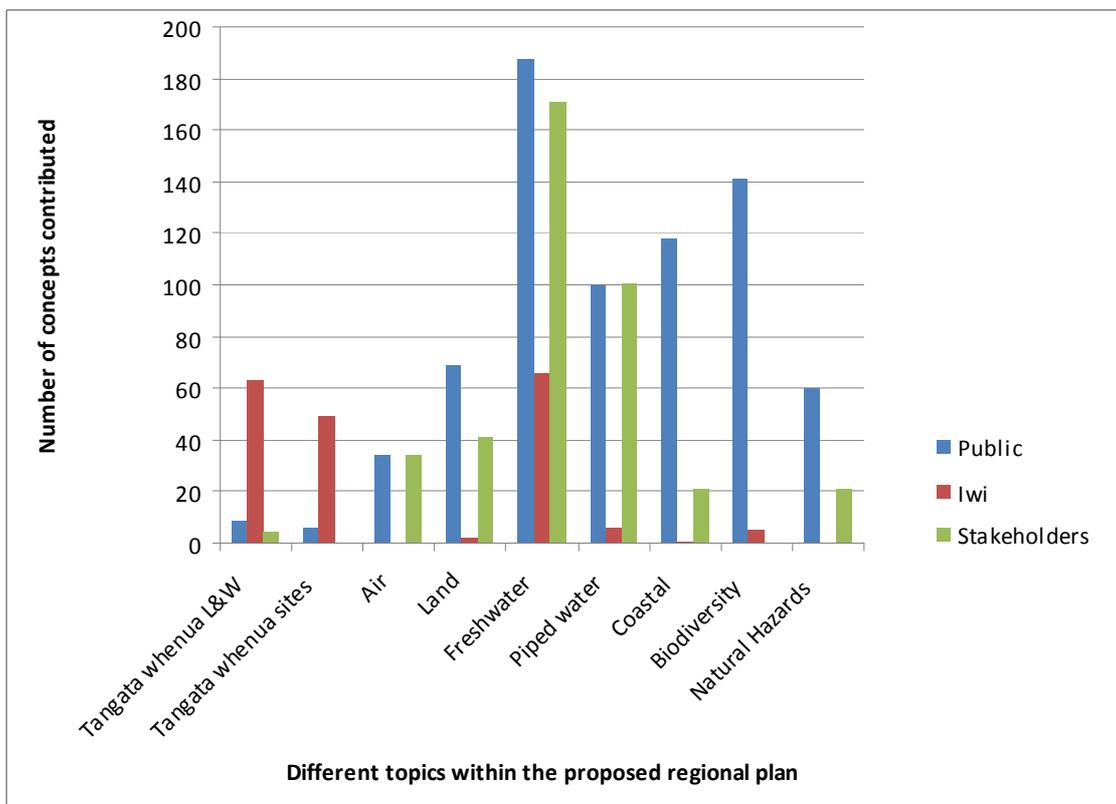
The scope of the natural resource matters that have been identified to date through consultation and review, have been grouped into the following topics:

- Overarching Matters, Part 1 addressing principles that will apply in every section of the new regional plan
- Air, Part 2 focussed upon discharges to air including odour
- Land, Part 3 including soil erosion, clearing vegetation, discharges and contamination
- Freshwater, Part 4 addressing water allocation, water quality, biodiversity and disturbance
- Stormwater and sewage networks, Part 5 including flow and discharges
- Coastal marine area, Part 6 addressing water quality, habitats, occupation, recreation and use of the foreshore

Different topic areas became the focus for different community groups. These are shown in a graphical way in Figure 3. The Figure doesn’t show all the topics identified in the plan but it does highlight results for the natural resource sections and the overarching sections of most interest to some groups.

For the general public, freshwater, biodiversity and the coastal marine area were focussed upon. Iwi groups generated most of their ideas about freshwater, relationships between tangata whenua and land and water, and tangata whenua and sites of significance. Stakeholders were again interested in policies on freshwater, sewerage and stormwater systems.

**Figure 3: The number of concepts contributed towards different topics within the proposed regional plan**



## 9. Issues, explanations and objectives for the Regional Plan review

1. Overarching matters	
<b>Public response</b>	<p>Current natural environment should be protected, preserved, promoted, conserved and regenerated            Goals seem simple and achievable, develop them in more detail.            Support all these goals – they are simple yet achievable, but watch for the devil in the detail            Are all of these goals, S.M.A.R.T goals?            Make the plan electronic            Keep the plan simple            The non-economic values of the environment and community need more protection, monitoring and reporting            Protection of intrinsic values is needed  <u>Big new roads</u> seem utterly <u>incompatible</u> with almost all of the goals in the proposed plan            The regional plan needs to be seen to be friendly towards business            More interlinking is needed of overarching matters with the rest of the plan            Governance – integration of Greater Wellington Regional Council with Territorial Authorities – policies have impact on both. See consequences/work together/priorities            Reinforce the “guiding principles” for the regional plan at every meeting            Another overarching issue: developing a planet-friendly economic model (not GDP) and working out how to implement it            Developing an economic model based upon genuine progress rather than GDP, etc.</p>
<b>Iwi response</b>	<p>Understanding protocols and knowledge of tikanga. Information goes both ways            Council should be passing on information about natural resources            Tangata whenua values should be on the first page of the plan providing an overview and on the first page of each chapter.            Taranaki whanui are unique in the fact that we hongi first – this is about the relationship – you build the relationship and then you talk. This should be expressed at the front of the document.            Requirement of the plan – mana whenua is recognised in GW workings and involved in all the processes that GW is required to act on.            What is GW’s understanding of tangata whenua? GW should provide an explanation of who tangata whenua are seen to be. You could say in the plan that for the purposes of this document tangata whenua means...etc.            Need to indicate to all people that tangata whenua not just another interested party, we are your partner, we will back these issues too.            Our parents are our earth and our sky, there is no boundary between the land and the water, your hand and your</p>

	<p>foot are connected, we are descendants from the land and the sky, so anything to do with the land and sky could impact upon us. In addition to this we have a special relationship with the wellington region.          We need to educate people on rangi and papa and on the reason why wellington is special to us.          Tikanga – correct and true</p>
<b>Stakeholder response</b>	More interlinking of overarching matters with the plan
<b>Integrated catchment management approach</b>	
<b>1.1 Issue</b>	<i>Land, fresh water and the coast are valued for a variety of reasons and are under pressure from multiple, and sometimes competing, uses and developments which are having a cumulative adverse effect on the health and function of fresh water and coastal resources.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	<p>Structure the regional plan by catchments          Integrated catchment need to include soil erosion and runoff          What is integrated catchment management??          Lack of a catchment perspective when making decisions about weed and pest control by Council staff (including Regional Council weed removal work in non-covenanted private land)          Money channelled through flood protection needs to avoid apparent internal inconsistencies with regional plan policies          Need for an integrated catchment management plan for the Waikanae River – one that is community driven          Support farm plans – get them throughout all catchments          Avoiding stock access to water in some parts and not others does not acknowledge that what goes in upstream ends up downstream. It shows that GW is not really integrated catchment management?          Integrate catchment management          Integrated catchment needs to control soil erosion and runoff as well          Link the irrigation of water to ground and surface water effects within a catchment          Catchment (management) focus/structure can work          Integrated catchment management needed          The catchment management approach is good</p>
<b>Iwi response</b>	<p>How do we address the need for integration?          The more integrated the plan, the better it will be          Community kaitiakitanga – responsibility of all communities          Different issues are a priority for different catchments          Catchment management needed for Ruamahanga system          Different rules for different areas          You are doing it right, if you can drink the water and eat the fish.</p>

	Prevent sediment getting into the sea. About slowing water down.
<b>Stakeholder response</b>	<p>Prioritise the catch/sub for coordinated city planning and action</p> <p>Flesh out integrated catchment management principles and mapping the supercatchments x 5 (and subcatchments)</p> <p>Selected catchments/sub are the priority for excellent science/information</p> <p>De-emphasise the non-prioritised catchments without unreasonably compromising regulatory responsibilities</p> <p>Use the supercatchments as the basis to prioritisation</p> <p>Operation of regional council consenting authorities needs to be in-line with policies i.e. integrated catchment management</p> <p>Has to be integrated catchment management overall!!</p> <p>Step back and look for strategic opportunities linking riparian/flood/biodiversity/sewage/stormwater</p> <p>Total catchment attenuation – has a number of benefits. Rainwater tanks provide opportunities for settling</p> <p>Whole of integrated catchment management approach e.g. Waiohine River would include river banks, water races, stormwater, Papawai stream, aquifers.</p> <p>Does 'integrated' also mean an ecosystem approach?</p> <p>Need to integrate catchment management</p> <p>Link the irrigation of water to ground and surface water effects</p> <p>Need a catchment (management) focus/structure to the plan</p> <p>Support integrated catchment management</p> <p>The catchment management approach is positive</p>
<b>1.1a Objective</b>	<i>Management of the cumulative effects of activities on water bodies and the coast is supported through integrated catchment management.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	<p>Supercatchments are the basis for management of the priority areas within the region. The natural resource management threats within the supercatchments need to be given priority and detailed limits first.</p> <p>Strongly support this statement, but it needs support at all levels of local government.</p> <p>Strongly agree.</p> <p>Integrated catchment management is urgently needed but seems very slow to implement. Is there a way to improve this?</p>
<b>Stakeholder response</b>	1.1a: integrated catchment management is urgently needed but us very slow to implement. Is there a way to improve this?

<b>“Low energy” coastal and freshwater environments</b>	
<b>1.2 Issue</b>	<i>The lower reaches of rivers, lakes, estuaries and harbours are places where there is an accumulation of adverse effects of human activities on land, in water bodies and on the coast.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	Integrated catchment need to include soil erosion and runoff Problem: dairying runoff and unrestrained irrigation (being encouraged by government) Sedimentation rates are an effect not an activity
<b>Stakeholder response</b>	1.2a: amenity should be secondary to ecology
<b>1.2a Objective</b>	<i>The accumulation of adverse effects of activities on the coast and in water bodies does not reduce the amenity and natural values of lowland rivers, lakes, estuaries and harbours in the region.</i>
<b>1.2b Objective</b>	<i>The nationally outstanding features of Lake Wairarapa are protected and regionally significant ecological, recreational, landscape and spiritual values are maintained and enhanced.</i>
<b>1.2c Objective</b>	<i>Sedimentation rates and pollutant inputs into Porirua Harbour are minimised and its ecology is restored.</i>
<b>Climate change</b>	
<b>1.3 Issue</b>	<i>Climate change is causing a rise in sea level and is altering patterns and distribution of rainfall, modifying local climate and exacerbating the effects of natural hazards.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	GWRC could/should lobby central government towards mitigating climate-changing emissions, using GPIs not GDP, promoting veganism, banning significant new road building etc. All this stuff seems to be “ambulance at the bottom of the cliff ...” adapting to (as if that is possible!?) climate change, rather than dealing with the problem at source. GWRC could do so much more to help mitigate. 50% of this country’s green-house emissions are from animal-based agriculture. If the GWRC put effort into facilitating and promoting veganism; it could save many lives! A plan to a low carbon future is very much needed – very urgent – cf international energy agency, 2011, etc How to mitigate effects of climate change when the government is not willing to implement effective climate change legislation Don't be like the ETS in being soft on polluters Yes, more advocacy about climate change by GWRC is needed. Much more about mitigation ... reducing our emissions Reducing emissions is necessary: GWRC could promote veganism and stop building roads.

	Strict controls re green house gases and nitrogen are needed
<b>Stakeholder response</b>	<p>Don't know what will happen with climate change</p> <p>Climate change →? How is that better communicated to the community?</p> <p>Want more teeth given to climate change</p> <p>Need to recognise risk of climate change and ability to plan for it</p> <p>Identify direction for future climate change needs</p>
<b>1.3a Objective</b>	<i>Climate change effects are taken into account in planning and decision making.</i>
<b>Stakeholder response</b>	<p>1.3.a Climate change impacts on biodiversity need to be recognised and provided for and measures taken to avoid further stresses on biodiversity</p> <p>1.3.a Greater subdivisional control needed e.g. kotuku park, stage IV approval.</p> <p>1.3.a Climate change: activities that will exacerbate GHG emissions are actively discouraged and transport and other choices are provided to help people reduce GHG emissions</p>
<b>Natural Hazards</b>	
<b>1.4 Issue</b>	<i>Natural hazards adversely affect our communities and people, property, infrastructure, businesses, taonga raranga and wāhi tapu.</i>
<b>1.5 Issue</b>	<i>Use and development activities, including hazard mitigation measures, cause or exacerbate the effects from natural hazards and increase the risk from hazard events.</i>
<b>1.6 Issue</b>	<i>Structural engineering works for hazard mitigation purposes interfere with natural processes and have an adverse effect on the environment.</i>
<b>1.7 Issue</b>	<i>Climate change and sea level rise will exacerbate the risk from natural hazards requiring comprehensive risk management planning.</i>
<b>Public response to 1.4-1.7</b>	<p>Need integrated hazards management</p> <p>Don't allow building on faults or in liquefaction areas</p> <p>Tsunami evacuation plans and good public information</p> <p>Total catchment management needed</p>

Link liquefaction studies to building standards  
 Don't ignore scientific knowledge  
 Don't build the RONZ through the sand county – too high hazard risk  
 Links with Civil Defence need to be strengthened  
 Need to be able to properly enforce rules to manage hazards  
 We are part of the environment, not separate from it  
 Disasters have large economic costs to the community  
 Altering environment without understanding natural processes can lead to even worse problems  
 Need to start climate change planning now to be prepared for future effects  
 Sea level rise will have an impact on lower catchments e.g. Lake Onoke  
 Need to have community engagement in Civil Defence  
 Access routes above 100yr flood levels  
 Stronger government direction  
 Inform, educate, deter, enforce  
 Need to understand and enhance natural buffers in the environment to help manage hazards e.g. dunes  
 Gravel aggradation in rivers a problem for flooding  
 Need to balance hazard mitigation with effects on environment  
 Coordinated hazard management plans required in certain areas so there is certainty  
 More focus should be given on absorbing the impacts of floods rather than trying to stop floods e.g. wider buffer zones instead of higher stopbanks  
 Don't make wholesale tree clearance in rivers without some replanting  
 Need to recognise problems in advance and act to manage sooner rather than leave it until the last minute when for example a river may be undermining a road  
 Need consistent approach to tsunami management e.g. same planning levels around coast  
 More precautionary approach  
 Earthquake resistant houses  
 Sometimes our house floods now we have it higher  
 Where to go if an earthquake – keep reminding people  
 Taranaki has zones around channels that dictates plant types → flooding etc risks  
 Build resilience into our infrastructure e.g. build Transmission Gully, move transport routes away from the coast over time  
 Areas vulnerable to sea level rise need management now  
 Integrated catchment need to control soil erosion and runoff  
 Sea level rise? Porirua City and Wellington City need long term planning  
 Avoid building on faults  
 Dune restoration to help mitigate sea level rise and storm damage  
 No seawalls  
 Transmission Gully has its own hazards – unstable hills and earthquake fault so if coastal route gets damaged it is likely Transmission Gully will be affected too

	<p>Emphasis on avoidance  Focus on alternative(s) landuse for those areas subject to natural hazards  Flooding should have specific mention  Human improvement isn't always good! It doesn't always improve  Inappropriate structures – just new or existing – how will these be addressed? E.g. sewer crossing on the Hutt River – water intake structure  Use floodplains as floodplains  Protect key infrastructure only  Managed retreat  Regional and District Plans are too prescriptive and reactive. Planning good!  Machinery disturbing the riverbed – sediment disturbance → kills fish life  Flood control creates weed (lupins)  Straightening parts of the river for flood protection purposes interferes with fish passages for native fish  Dangers of building on floodplains  Need control for natural hazards, but this has been at a cost.  An ongoing issue with river management in the Wairarapa is the concept of buffer margins. Private landowners who support buffer margins are fragmented and therefore river alignments must be managed with very little ability to effectively utilise buffers. Wider buffers allows for greater flexibility in river engineering works and reduced effects on the river environment. Are there any brilliant ideas on how alignment buffers could be promoted through the new Regional Plan?</p>
<b>Iwi response to 1.4-1.7</b>	Urupa protection: any partly washed out urupa needs investigation
<b>Stakeholder response to 1.4-1.7</b>	<p>Extra documents created becomes cumbersome  What defines a high hazard area?  Objectives need to be more specific  Parrots the Act in terms of avoid, remedy, mitigate  Want more teeth given to climate change  How do you define 'inappropriate'? Could this be flipped to relate to natural options first?  Haven't carried through the risk vs. consequences approach from Regional Policy Statement  Seems intent is for integration of issues which is good :)  Like the use of the word risk  Earthquakes should be linked to tsunami hazard  Recommended that:  Climate change impacts need to be integrated into the other natural hazards objectives  Needs to stop parroting the Act in terms of avoid, remedy, mitigate</p>

	<p>Need to define what is a high hazard risk area          Use the words risk, consequences, residual risk          Less objectives that are more specific          Need to recognise the risk of climate change and ability to plan for it          Encourage use of non-engineered solutions to natural hazard issues</p>
<b>1.4a Objective</b>	<i>The risk, residual risk, and adverse effects from natural hazards and climate change effects on people, the community and infrastructure are minimised.</i>
<b>1.4b Objective</b>	<i>Inappropriate use and development in high hazard areas is avoided.</i>
<b>1.4c Objective</b>	<i>The benefits to people and communities of catchment based flood and erosion risk management activities, including physical works, are recognised.</i>
<b>1.5a Objective</b>	<i>The adverse impacts of activities (use and development) that may cause or exacerbate effects from natural hazards are avoided, remedied or mitigated.</i>
<b>1.6a Objective</b>	<i>Inappropriate structural engineered hazard protection works are avoided.</i>
<b>1.6b Objective</b>	<i>The adverse effects on the environment of hazard mitigation measures are avoided, remedied or mitigated.</i>
<b>1.7a Objective</b>	<i>Long term hazard risk management plans and strategies are used to minimise adverse effects on people and communities.</i>
<b>Public response to 1.4a-1.7a</b>	<p>1.6.a Inappropriate protection works should be removed where possible.</p> <p>1.6.a &amp; b This wording is all about over-engineering and the resulting adverse effects which should be avoided. We must acknowledge that our rivers are managed systems which require engineering and mechanical maintenance. In order for GWRC to fulfil its objectives in terms of the Flood Protection Works; the Flood Protection Department is dependent upon certain permitted activity rules in the Freshwater Plan. Please keep an open ear to Flood Protection when developing the new generation of flood protection tailored permitted activities.</p> <p>1.7 Must be able to enforce regulations that constrain development in hazardous areas</p>
<b>Stakeholder response to 1.4a-1.7a</b>	<p>1.4c: what does this actually seek to achieve? Does this relate to stopbanks? Is weird as an objective</p> <p>1.6b: principle of this objective is over arching the issue</p> <p>1.7a: allow wording to state.....take into account.....</p>
<b>Tangata whenua and their relationships with land and water</b>	

<b>1.8 Issue</b>	<i>The relationship of tangata whenua with land and water is adversely affected by the inappropriate use and/or degradation of natural and physical resources.</i>
<b>Public responses</b>	<p>Flood management can affect natural environment and degrade resources like kai moana in Onoke  River margins – erosion – protection of important places like urupa  Protecting soil for biodiversity and cultural reasons  Te Awa Kairangi is my sister – not a “resource” to be abused  The awa is a shadow of its former self. Restore its wairua and mauri (an Aussie referred to it as a stream!!)  How do we (iwi) access developers to talk about risk management for oil and gas, especially around kai moana grounds?  Need active protection of rivers to the sea – keep the mouth open – Motuwairaka and Kaihoata  Spawning grounds for koura should be wahi tapu  Urupa protection: partly washed out urupa need investigation</p>
<b>Iwi responses</b>	<p>Want memorandums of understanding and terms of reference clarify roles, responsibilities, resources  How can tangata whenua best be involved in planning and decision making for land and water?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See the document as belonging. Language, images reflects relationship</li> <li>• Use plain English</li> <li>• Use of other “methods” to back up planning and decision making</li> <li>• Maintain iwi partnership to decision making. Structures build on these</li> <li>• Being informal in our own places/environs hui whānau . Knowing what’s in the plan, what we can do</li> </ul> <p>How can the regional plan help tangata whenua in their role as kaitiaki?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Different issues for different catchments</li> <li>• How can tangata whenua in kaitiaki role help in plan development</li> <li>• Better finance resources for monitoring and training</li> <li>• Plan should be conducive to responsible use rather than being restrictive “thou shalt not!”</li> <li>• Water races concern for Wairarapa – monitor, control</li> <li>• People vs land for Wairarapa (largest catchment, less people)</li> <li>• Develop policies round drainage clearing, fish stocks, sewage enrichment, sedimentation</li> <li>• More research into freshwater health/factors contributing to poor water quality</li> <li>• Incorporate Iwi Management Plans into regional plans</li> <li>• Research more effective way to water use – irrigation, urban use, runoffs</li> <li>• Seek buy-in from all sectors: farmers, recreationalists, sports people, bureaucrats</li> <li>• Do not allow fouling of the rivers</li> </ul>

	<p>Want different rules for different areas Prevent sediment getting into the sea. Forest and Bird and tangata whenua could quite separate decided to plant the same trees in the same place, but the reasons for doing this will be completely different. There could be the same physical outcome but the reasons could be completely different. Māori are the monitors of the streams, not Fonterra, Fonterra should pay Māori to monitor, Māori look at monitoring differently as it is not a 'job', it is a life time thing. How do we (iwi) access developers to talk about risk management for oil and gas, especially around kai moana grounds.</p>
<b>Stakeholder responses</b>	<p>Possibility of novel methods of replenishing the quality of sewage water in a way that meets the concerns of iwi. Whole of integrated catchment management approach e.g. Waiohine River would include river banks, water races, stormwater, Papawai stream, aquifers. Adverse effects from both point source and diffuse discharge on collection of wild foods e.g. watercress which are culturally important Include adequate discussion on human food source locations e.g. popular watercress sites and proximity to point source discharges</p>
<b>1.8a Objective</b>	<i>Tangata whenua relationships with land and water are recognised and adverse effects on these relationships are minimised.</i>
<b>1.8b Objective</b>	<i>The exercise of kaitiakitanga is recognised and tangata whenua are involved in planning and decision making.</i>
<b>Tangata whenua – areas and sites of significance</b>	
<b>1.9 Issue</b>	<i>There are areas and sites of significance to tangata whenua that are at risk of degradation or are threatened by human activities.</i>
<b>Iwi response</b>	<p>Want ease of access to mahinga kai Identification first! Areas where we can protect become known Greater Wellington can only protect what it knows about We need to consider the whole context of the sites, not just the remains Appendix? Education. Visible in the plan Tangata whenua identify primary areas for action. Veto some actions Wāhi tapu site and NZAA sites may be the same or different Determine a set of actions e.g. how do we restore the wāhi tapu site within the Ruamahanga Prioritise by using cultural context to knowledge connectedness</p>

	<p>Establish criteria for prioritising significant sites</p> <p>The whole of the land needs to be protected → wider</p> <p>GIS – education, programmes to allow capacity for heritage identification and education</p> <p>Provide more accessible information on natural resource management →</p> <p>What are called archaeological sites, what is wāhi tapu → difference?</p> <p>Well known sites should get full protection. If not on then prove significance then protect</p> <p>Get kids involved (all questions)</p> <p>0900-heritage link about stories. Also, physical knowledge of landscape</p> <p>Programme to make information more accessible → maps, 0900 number for heritage</p> <p>The plan should provide a climate that allows people to identify historic heritage sites, not identify as such</p> <p>Support tangata whenua to identify historic heritage sites</p> <p>Mud baths for skin infections are wāhi tapu?</p> <p>Provide context. People need to know the area's history. Greater Wellington need to share it</p> <p>Put sites in a cultural context</p> <p>Activities that degrade the wāhi tapu need to be avoided</p> <p>Are wāhi tapu being compromised by the possibility of development?</p> <p>Wāhi tapu register for the plan and education</p> <p>Don't consign wāhi tapu to history</p> <p>Understanding what wāhi tapu sites need to be used again</p> <p>Effects of activities that degrade wāhi tapu need to be limited, avoided unless remedy can happen</p> <p>Identify the wāhi tapu. Identify the extent of the wāhi tapu</p> <p>Link the wāhi tapu together if that is appropriate so the sense of place is larger than the site</p> <p>Indicate the significance of wāhi tapu and have different levels of protection</p> <p>Identify wāhi tapu sites that are now degraded and plan to enhance them</p> <p>The separation of archaeological sites from wāhi tapu</p> <p>Adding value to wāhi tapu sites – national significance</p> <p>Give hope to wāhi tapu sites to be reclaimed</p> <p>More onus for protection on developers stronger in the plan</p> <p>Identify all sites of significance.</p> <p>Publicise importance of sites of significance</p> <p>To be recognised in district plan and *reo*</p> <p>Fines and prosecutions for breaches</p> <p>Hold wānanga and site visits by whānau to sites of significance to strengthen local knowledge and bonds</p> <p>Archaeological sites vs what is wāhi tapu?</p> <p>Work with landowners for site protection</p> <p>Work with schools to give kids greater appreciation of sites of significance and local history</p>
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	Plan should give recognition to sites of significance and support their protection Fines and prosecution for breaches
<b>1.9a Objective</b>	<i>Areas and sites of significance to tangata whenua are protected from inappropriate modification, use and development.</i>
<b>Public access</b>	
<b>1.10 Issue</b>	<i>Activities in the beds of lakes and rivers and along the coastal marine area result in a loss of, or restrictions to, public access along the beds of lakes and rivers and the coastal marine area.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	<p>Providing for disabled access to the coast.  Ensuring access for people with disabilities.  Public access is needed for those with disabilities.  'Great Harbour Way' → support access to this walkway for all including those with disabilities.  Use of vehicles in coastal areas can be appropriate when they are used by those less mobile. Those who can't get out of their vehicles (e.g. elderly, disabled) still want to enjoy the views e.g. Whitiorea - what is happening with vehicle access here?  Ban all vehicles at the coast. Allow 1 launching area for boats per zone. Give the coast back to the people and make it safe for pedestrians.  Less vehicles on our beaches and fore dunes.  Vehicle access provisions must be enforced  Vehicle access onto beaches conflicts with biodiversity and recreation and passive values and should be banned.  Have public transport links to coastal areas → bus stop links with coastal access points  The use of vehicles on the foreshore adversely effect the coastal environment  Check legal restrictions of driving on beaches  Enforcement and education about this issue  Fence off bird habitats on beaches from people and dogs  Camping for the average person  Respect farm owner but access important  Policing of areas – rubbish/poaching  No vehicles on Onoke Spit!  Vehicle access elsewhere – what are “significant” values? (definition important) I think access should be prohibited to all coastal areas except if you have a permit. Organisations can get blanket permits to carry out any necessary works  Public access limitations – is this information available on the regional parks website?  Ensuring access for people with disabilities  'Great Harbour Way' → support access to this walkway for all including those with disabilities</p>

	Use of vehicles in coastal areas can be appropriate when they are used by those less mobile. Those who can't get out of their vehicles (e.g. elderly, disabled) still want to enjoy the views e.g. Whitireia - what is happening with vehicle access here?
<b>Iwi response</b>	Ease of access to mahinga kai.
<b>Stakeholder response</b>	Loss of access to lakes and rivers Loss of swimming by community in rivers and lakes
<b>1.10a Objective</b>	<i>To maintain and enhance public access along the beds of lakes and rivers and the coastal marine area while providing for the restriction of public access in specified circumstances.</i>
<b>Biodiversity</b>	
<b>1.11 Issue</b>	<i>Indigenous ecosystems and ecosystems of importance to indigenous species are significantly reduced in extent and continue to be degraded. Ecosystem health and function across the region is compromised.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	<p>Strong advocacy to prevent impacts of roading</p> <p>Concerned about big new roads destroying creeks/streams and frog habitat</p> <p>Don't allow discharges to the ocean; fix up the rivers; no outfalls</p> <p>Greater Wellington provide information/education on how to maintain fish passage over time – especially at culverts. Where can people get 'river rocks' for this type of activity/maintenance?</p> <p>Replacing culvert at the same spec is a permitted activity → doesn't encourage 'upgrading' to a bigger pipe to improve a situation. Would like the permitted activity status to apply to replacements/upgrades – if people have to apply for resource consent they won't bother. Very important to keep permitted activity status for replacement at same spec → just expand it</p> <p>Concerns raised about flood protection activities at the mouth of the Waitohu River. Landowner seems to have great influence on control activities at expense of natural flow of river</p> <p>Waitohu Rive and tributaries water quality problems are well documented and acknowledged. Residents are not getting answers to their reports and enquiries</p> <p>Subsidy for pest and weed control by private landowners</p> <p>When to talk to Department of Conservation? Conservancy level</p> <p>Engaging with Territorial Authorities – who and when?</p> <p>Talk to the Department of Conservation "area managers"</p> <p>Like farm plans</p> <p>Lake Onoke fairly stuffed, Lake Wairarapa can be saved</p>

What is a drain and what is a stream?  
 What is an ephemeral wetland and what is a puddle?  
 Support farm plans – get them throughout a catchment  
 Get the message from the community directly to farmers re: cows in streams. Long hand. Not bureaucracy. Then offer incentives re: stock access/control for a limited period to get action.  
 Appeal to farmers, “the community think a lot of you, think you could be a leader in this area of community concern...”. Flattery to leadership, exemplar of best practice  
 Public appreciation of ecosystem services and natural capital: education (non-regulatory method); case studies (demonstrate benefit to community)  
 Children as teachers e.g. Papakowhai School, Greytown School  
 Emotional connection + intellectual understanding  
 Foster interest and action  
 Jobs for biodiversity action  
 Increase and improve habitat – stronger terms!  
 Moving goals up → from 10% wetlands to 5% more  
 Move all items up 5% - freshwater and coastal waters  
 Give deadlines and amounts/measurable goals  
 What is naturalness? At what stage have you achieved the “right” point?  
 What is coordination (and glue) between Greater Wellington, controlling bodies etc  
 Is our riparian planning well presented (see Taranaki info)?  
 Better information for household bag rubbish  
 Make rubbish dumps/transfer stations accessible (walk-in access)  
 Limit catch of whitebait  
 Indigenous area of forest – should extend these  
 Indigenous plants rather than willows on banks of rivers  
 Protection of migratory estuary birds through RAMSAR  
 Freshwater fish need better looking after – need to get to rivers and streams  
 Not enough shade for inanga, whitebait, freshwater flounder  
 Concern that natural bees are being affected by pesticides/herbicides/treatments. Need balance of bees everywhere, not only in coast for manuka  
 Fantastic to see Rata in bloom again – good old 1080  
 There should be a topic/whole section for freshwater within biodiversity  
 Question as to wording: “enjoying” our..., “looking after”...  
 How well is rural landuse and biodiversity integrated in planning?  
 Public access: how to balance against restricted access to preserve natural environment  
 Protect sandspit on seaward side of Lake Onoke  
 Manage areas where birds have important habitat, nesting, feeding  
 Certain times of the year restrict access  
 Perhaps need education and notices to tell people about what is going on. Minimise anger

	<p>Leave only footprints</p> <p>Balancing popular view relative to rational view e.g. inappropriate landuse along the foreshore e.g. Christchurch development</p> <p>Let's make access good for people but restrict access for some people</p> <p>We need rules and education, education alone is not enough</p> <p>If you restrict access you have to tell people why – sensitive areas, nesting birds etc</p> <p>Leave only footprints</p> <p>Build on what you have in the coastal strategy</p> <p>Subdivision provides access</p> <p>Plant along the Whareama</p> <p>Mud is affecting crabbing beds at mouth of Whareama</p> <p>Low flows, weeds and sediments are affecting water and food quality in Whareama</p> <p>Rubbish (farmdumps) near waterways</p> <p>Inadequate rubbish collection → coast and water pollution</p> <p>Need to maintain riparian vegetation → soil condition</p> <p>Cumulative impacts on waterways</p> <p>River in flood, take out roads</p> <p>Don't try to fix streams with concrete, let nature take its place</p> <p>Drainage pipes empty out contamination into wetlands and sea</p> <p>Keep dogs off beaches except at night</p> <p>Keep beaches clean, involve volunteers</p> <p>Fence off bird habitats on beaches from people and dogs</p> <p>Enable camping for the average person</p> <p>Marine reserves</p> <p>Respect farm owner but access important</p> <p>Policing of areas – rubbish/poaching</p> <p>No vehicles on Onoke Spit!</p> <p>Vehicle access elsewhere – what are “significant” values? (definition important) I think access should be prohibited to all coastal areas except if you have a permit. Organisations can get blanket permits to carry out any necessary works</p> <p>No more piping of headwaters on West Coast, especially those draining into Porirua Harbour/Pauatahanui Inlet</p> <p>‘Inappropriate development’ definition should be widened</p> <p>Goal should be ‘enhanced public awareness of biodiversity’</p> <p>Concerns what “significant biodiversity” are, will others be protected?</p> <p>Biodiversity in pine forests – evidence /own experience that it has high value</p> <p>Protecting soil for biodiversity and cultural reasons</p>
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People need information about what is in streams  
 Pictures of streams creatures  
 Keeping the biodiversity focus local  
 Integrating the landscape through creating bush corridors – incentives  
 Wetlands important, supportive of bold goals  
 List from local people of areas that need protection and restoration  
 Cats are pests too → kept inside at night, cat curfew  
 Councils using biological weed control and pest control. Non-chemical and organic control methods  
 Not many biological weed controls available  
 Non-chemical methods don't always work  
 Companion planting in Council gardens and regional parks could assist with biological control e.g. hover flies.  
 Education for the public about “natural” means of weed and pest control  
 Increased use of bird corridors, but for lizards, insects and fish too  
 Increased plant filtering on estuaries  
 Light disruption of natural cycles. Control light pollution. Reduce the intensity of light in cities to improve personal security  
 Information for urban people about how to protect biodiversity e.g. lizard motels, weta motels, sugar water, planting wild areas on street reserves and in gardens  
 Fishing in Porirua Harbour not as good as it used to be. Need more protection of fish spawning areas  
 Protecting corridors in the region: continuing habitat to connect bigger patches; fish, birds, lizards, plants etc; protecting riparian zones  
 Corridors don't have to be indigenous but their value and role does have to be recognised  
 Exotic species can be a danger from weed invasion and lack of ecological fit  
 Regional Council can: working with local authorities; mapping information on desirable corridors used to inform developers for protection, mitigation or offsetting;  
 Education for private landowners; subsidised plants for private landowners and sale to corporates; subsidies for plants and fences come with education on their benefit; tui, kereru, bellbirds, morepork and red kakariki around Porirua from pest control – keep it up! Range of species and numbers  
 Seriously fund the biodiversity strategy at Greater Wellington to enable the halt of the decline of biodiversity in the region  
 Offsetting doesn't work well. It is impossible to re-create an ecosystem. It is essential we protect existing ecosystems  
 Maymorn Plan – New Zealand falcon coming back in this area. Threatened by Plan  
 Is there a Greater Wellington policy on arable land?  
 A good definition of sustainability?  
 Waipango Swamp – what is going to happen? (private land)  
 Forestry roads for logging → soil erosion/discharges in heavy rain. Nothing seems to be done!  
 How to marry Territorial Authority and Regional Council responsibilities for biodiversity? How to manage ecosystems holistically across the region? How does the Greater Wellington Biodiversity Strategy interact with the

	<p>strategies Territorial Authorities are developing?</p> <p>Off-setting – look to Canada and United States of America; not often actioned; needs to be 15 x loss; how do you measure it?</p> <p>Ecosystem services approach more amenable to measurement and accounting</p> <p>Concerns about additional take from the Hutt River – distance of water edge from riparian shading</p> <p>Lack of water in the river(s) for kayaking and recreation activities</p> <p>Retain one or two of the Hutt River tributaries as ‘wild rivers’ – best candidates = Hutt and Whakatikei</p> <p>Hutt River – algal blooms and reduced level impede recreational activities; used to be able to swim until the last 2 years, what happened?</p> <p>Walkways need to be protected</p> <p>Upper Hutt want an historical railway, what are the consequences?</p> <p>Upper Hutt plan an ecovillage without considering the environmental consequences</p> <p>Need to protect rural land</p> <p>When we lose wild areas they are gone forever</p> <p>Greenbelt – East and West sides of Lower Hutt linking corridor at base of Upper Hutt. Would like similar model for Upper Hutt incorporating southern hills management strategy</p> <p>Mangaroa inflow to Hutt clearly problematic. Can this catchment be tackled?</p> <p>Monitoring – how do we know what we have got to manage/protect? How will we evaluate the effectiveness of the plan provisions?</p> <p>Get Upper Hutt City Council to adopt a biodiversity strategy yesterday</p> <p>Biodiversity issues: Greater Wellington could work closely with the transport authority to stop the planting of flaxes along our 100km/hr highways → these lead to loss of life of tui and bellbird lives in the flowering season</p> <p>Proposed plan 1.4.a “effects” should also include those on native biodiversity</p> <p>Too many wilding trees (notably wilding conifers) across the Wellington Region.</p> <p>Great initiative near the Silverstream Bridge along SH2 where GW have carried out a wilding pine trial.</p> <p>More wilding conifer control with Greater Wellington taking the lead role.</p> <p>Active protection of rivers to the sea – keep the mouth open – Motuwairaka and Kaihoata</p> <p>Spawning grounds for koura should be wahi tapu</p> <p>Protect native forests</p>
<b>lwi response</b>	<p>Re-introduce native plants along waterways</p> <p>Accessibility/sustainability of rongoa</p>
<b>1.11a Objective</b>	<p><i>Ecosystems and habitats with significant biodiversity values are protected.</i></p>
<b>1.11b Objective</b>	<p><i>Ecosystems and habitats of importance to indigenous species are maintained or restored to a healthy functioning</i></p>

	<i>state.</i>
<b>Public responses</b>	<p>1.11.a Are identified and protected.</p> <p>1.11.a Ecosystems and habitats with significant biodiversity should be protected and management plans with stages, goals and deadlines set.</p> <p>1.11.b Develop and maintain ecological corridors</p> <p>1.11.b Plan need a 10, 20, 50, 75, 100 year time horizon</p> <p>1.11.b Use EFS carbon credits to restore forest ecosystems.</p>
<b>Regionally significant infrastructure</b>	
<b>1.12 Issue</b>	<i>Regionally significant infrastructure can have adverse effects on the surrounding environment, including people and communities.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	<p>The effects of rural production are export income and employment</p> <p>Provide incentives for farmer to change e.g. subdivide off residential sites on same property or elsewhere</p> <p>Issue 1.12: need to recognise potential impacts on landscape volume and noise</p>
<b>1.12a Objective</b>	<i>The social, economic, cultural and environmental wider benefits of regional significant infrastructure, including renewable energy generation, are recognised whilst the more localised adverse environmental effects are minimised.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	1.12.a Ordinary goals. This is too permissive: Environmental impacts of infra-structure should be considered at all spatial scales, not simply the local scale
<b>1.13 Issue</b>	<i>The use and ongoing operation or functioning of some regionally significant infrastructure can be adversely affected by inappropriate development.</i>
<b>1.13a Objective</b>	<i>The use and ongoing operation of regionally significant infrastructure, including renewable energy generation, are not adversely affected by new incompatible or inappropriate developments located alongside.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	1.13.a Not all significant infra-structure should trump all new activities, specifically, we need a transition to a low carbon infra-structure.
<b>Historic heritage</b>	

<b>1.14 Issue</b>	<i>Degradation and destruction of historic heritage places, sites and areas, including those significant to Māori, results in the loss of significant historic heritage and the associated values.</i>
<b>1.14a Objective</b>	<i>Significant historic heritage places, sites and areas, including those significant to Māori, are protected from inappropriate modification, use and development.</i>
<b>1.14b Objective</b>	<i>Avoid adverse effects from land disturbance on sites of significance to tangata whenua, wāhi tapu and wāhi tipuna, and archaeological sites, including unidentified archaeological remains.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	1.4.a Effects should also include those on native biodiversity 1.14.a Urupa protection: partly washed out urupa needs investigation 1.14.a Mapping for iwi of urupa
<b>Outstanding Natural Landscapes</b>	
<b>1.15 Issue</b>	<i>Degradation, modification and destruction of outstanding natural features and landscapes result in the loss of values associated with those landscapes and features.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	The goals are fine but how do they square up with the scrapping of the regional landscape plan? Raise the awareness of the importance of natural landscapes – our sense of ‘place’, of being in New Zealand
<b>Stakeholder response</b>	The explanation should include vegetation clearance as an activity
<b>1.15a Objective</b>	<i>Outstanding natural features and landscapes in river and lake beds and the coastal marine area are protected from inappropriate modification, use and development.</i>
<b>Public responses</b>	1.15.a Strongly agree with goals about natural landscapes – but why is this in the section on Air?
<b>Significant amenity landscapes</b>	
<b>1.16 Issue</b>	<i>Inappropriate use and development of significant amenity landscapes result in a loss of amenity values associated with those landscapes.</i>

<b>1.16a Objective</b>	<i>Significant amenity landscapes in river and lake beds and the coastal marine area are managed to maintain and enhance their significant amenity landscape values.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	1.16.a Change: Significant amenity landscapes ... and their indigenous biodiversity.
<b>2. Air</b>	
<b>Odour</b>	
<b>2.1 Issue</b>	<i>Odour, smoke and dust have adverse effects on amenity values and people's wellbeing. These effects are generally localised and result from; industrial and trade premises, landfills, sewage treatment plants, backyard burning, and land use activities such as earthworks, and rural burn-off.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	<p>Sea salt/dust – riverbeds  No problem in Wellington, wind blows  Air not a problem on Kapiti Coast  Asbestos – air issue of today  Indoor air quality a growing issue, outdoor air quality localised valleys that have temperature inversions  Pigs - consent to dispose of air from contained animals  Train emissions? Regional government?  Old cars vs emissions tradeoff?  Keep talking to planners, not enough goes on  Light pollution – Mana subdivisions  Valleys – Hutt and Stokes – microclimate. Exceedances. Mobile monitor.  Wood burner technology needs to improve  Wood burners part of the biosphere, other forms of heating – use power – more carbon – not good  Ultrafines from cars affects cyclists on arterial roads  The impact of poor air quality on the indigenous species needs to be considered and translated into goals.  Where is light pollution? Light pollution affects all life.  Where is noise!?  Agree about light pollution being bad for life. Light and heat pollution, both have environmental and at times adverse amenity values.  Bright lights are carcinogenic, improve health with correct, adequate and suitable lights  Encourage planting of natives  Issue for landfill and cleanfills to affect air quality  Coastal marine life needs darkness to thrive. Check lights.  Pigs - consent to dispose of air from contained animals</p>

	2.1 Odour from piggeries, silage and effluent ponds
<b>Stakeholder response</b>	<p>Vicinity of silage stacks? Farm feed mixing operations outside of 'normal' farm operating hours</p> <p>Odour not well regulated</p> <p>Noise and air (odour and dust) pollution (outside boundary) restrictions during normal sleeping hours</p> <p>Air quality: issues with current permitted activity rules for activities which generate discharges (e.g. solvents from panelbeaters) can conflict with landuse planning rules under district planning (e.g. early childhood centres)</p> <p>Air quality: ensure new plan links and attempts to mitigate poor landuse planning for locations of sensitive activities e.g. schools and ECCs adjacent to panelbeater, high traffic areas which generate contaminants</p> <p>Industry responsibility for monitoring impacts on air quality</p> <p>Landfill management of discharge to air not addressed</p>
<b>2.1a Objective</b>	<i>Discharges of odour, smoke and dust to air do not adversely affect amenity values and people's well being.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	<p>2.1.a Need to take care about reverse sensitivity. It is not fair to put new subdivisions with "town values" next to smelly rural industries</p> <p>2.1.a Ensure odour is linked to zoning, i.e. amenity values in rural areas are not the same as those in urban areas</p>
<b>Domestic fires</b>	
<b>2.2 Issue</b>	<i>Fine particulate matter predominately discharged from domestic fires, occasionally reaches concentrations that can harm people's health.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	<p>Domestic fires – localised</p> <p>2.2 Wood burning [garden waste?] is not good either, not to mention rubbish fires</p> <p>2.2 All coal burning should be phased out</p> <p>2.2 Deal with coal smoke and oil-fired central heating smoke</p> <p>Asbestos – air issue of today</p> <p>Light disruption of natural cycles. Control light pollution. Reduce the intensity of light in cities to improve personal security</p> <p>- 0.75% Coverage</p> <p>2.4 This mentions amenity values, and yet these are ignored in the goals. Amenity values matter and should be protected.</p>

<b>2.2a Objective</b>	<i>Human health is protected from unacceptable levels of fine particulate matter and other toxics compounds associated with wood smoke.</i>
<b>Mobile sources</b>	
<b>2.3 Issue</b>	<i>People's health and amenity values are adversely affected by the discharges from mobile sources, including motor vehicles, trucks, and motor cycles.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	<p>Motor vehicle pollution, a few days per year</p> <p>Support for regulation including vehicle emissions → expressing impacts</p> <p>Motor vehicle emissions – Kapiti Road, monitoring required, schools etc. Who does it? Who controls it? How to lobby MOT?</p> <p>Expressway is the biggest issue</p> <p>Motor vehicle emissions biggest issue</p>
<b>2.3a Objective</b>	<i>The reduction in discharges to air from mobile sources is promoted to protect people's health and wellbeing.</i>
<b>Localised sources</b>	
<b>2.4 Issue</b>	<i>People's health and amenity values are adversely affected by the discharge to air of substances from localised sources and includes; industrial and trade premises and agrichemical spray drift.</i>
<b>2.4a Objective</b>	<i>Avoid adverse effects on human health from the discharges of contaminants to air from localised sources.</i>
<b>3. Land</b>	
<b>Earthworks</b>	
<b>3.1 Issue</b>	<i>Run-off of silt and sediment from earthworks has adverse effects on surface water bodies and the coastal marine environment.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	<p>Impacts on heritage from land management needs to be addressed</p> <p>We should be regulating intensive rural use, particularly in sensitive areas</p> <p>Biodiversity in pine forests – evidence /own experience that it has high value</p> <p>Current forestry approach is good</p> <p>Simple and achievable goals</p> <p>Farm plan approach is working well</p>

	<p>Dung beetles have a bright future  Work with farmers in key catchments – Mangaterere  Good job being done in hill country – farm plans  Manage small to medium alignments of streams  River margins – erosion – protection of important places like urupa  Urban people need to understand rural issues  Stock in waterways is a major issue  Landowners are willing participants  Utilise the willows in the rivers → compost/jobs  Waste minimisation a must → through improved cooperation/education  Protecting soil against overuse – water, compaction, stock (impacts of these uses)  Implement best management practices to change behaviours around poor soil health, improve education, publicise monitoring information  Any activities that cause erosion should be offset by planting (landowners on erodible land should be completed)  Private landowners should bear much higher responsibility for sedimentation downstream. Compulsory planting programs should begin, paid for by those who caused the damage  Need to protect rural land  Housing on productive land  More public access along river banks for the public  Soils  Planting Kauris instead of pines  Problem with RMA section 30/31, discharges and land use  “Friends of ..” groups should have more info on planning matters – left out of the loop all of the time  Dairying – compaction, high fertiliser inputs and runoff  Water based discharge filtration  Poplars and willows – realistic trees for soil erosion  Provide rewards for environmental designs and practice  Target farmers to educate them about the benefits of sustainable dairying.  3.1.a What about the Landcorp properties? Do they have to adhere to these goals? Silt into Duck Creek from Belmont Regional Park, hello!</p>
<b>Iwi response</b>	<p>Rules that recognise all land is a taonga  Protecting soil for biodiversity and cultural reasons  Protecting urupa on the coast</p>
<b>Stakeholder response</b>	<p>Issues 3.1: explanation reads to expand on the effect of sediment e.g. smoothing aquatic life</p>

<b>3.1a Objective</b>	<i>Land use management practices control silt and sediment from earthwork sites effectively.</i>
<b>Vegetation disturbance</b>	
<b>3.2 Issue</b>	<i>Disturbance of vegetation on landforms that are unstable or likely to erode can result in accelerated soil erosion leading to a reduction in the soil resource and effects on water quality.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	<p>Utilise the willows in the rivers → compost/jobs</p> <p>3.2.a Strongly support</p> <p>3.2.a “ ... with strong preference for locally sourced indigenous vegetation. Invasive plants are avoided and removed.</p> <p>3.2.a Some protection of regenerating manuka and kanuka.</p> <p>Raise awareness that native vegetation is valuable even in non-erosion prone areas to mitigate carbon emissions, riparian planting, biodiversity (encourage natural cycles).</p>
<b>3.2a Objective</b>	<i>Vegetation cover is established, maintained and enhanced on erosion prone land.</i>
<b>Soil erosion and soil quality</b>	
<b>3.3 Issue</b>	<i>Land use management practices such as roading and tracking and earthworks for land development and forestry, have the potential to accelerate soil erosion with the resulting soil loss leading to silt and sediment entering surface water bodies and the coastal marine area.</i>
<b>3.3a Objective</b>	Land use management practices do not accelerate soil erosion.
<b>3.4 Issue</b>	<i>Some land use practices such as vegetable growing and dairying are reducing soil health and soil productivity.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	<p>Integrated catchment need to include soil erosion and runoff</p> <p>Inform, educate, regulate</p> <p>I still see new land erosion in Eastern Wairarapa, as result of landuse, including vegetation clearance</p> <p>River margins – erosion – protection of important places like urupa</p> <p>Protecting soil against overuse – water, compaction, stock (impacts of these uses)</p> <p>Implement best management practices to change behaviours around poor soil health, improve education, publicise monitoring information</p> <p>Any activities that cause erosion should be offset by planting (landowners on erodible land should be completed)</p> <p>Forestry roads for logging → soil erosion/discharges in heavy rain. Nothing seems to be done!</p> <p>Erosion controls on land that shouldn't be farmed</p>

	Keep soil on the land – prevent erosion Keep buffer zones between earthworks/exposed areas and streams and waterways
<b>3.4a Objective</b>	<i>The life-supporting capacity of soils is maintained and enhanced.</i>
<b>Contaminated land</b>	
<b>3.5 Issue</b>	<i>Activities on contaminated land can contaminate areas off-site of the contamination.</i>
<b>Stakeholder response</b>	Issue 3.5: is there potential to support Territorial Authorities in controlling the development/use of contaminated soils?
<b>3.5a Objective</b>	<i>Adverse effects of discharges from activities on contaminated land are avoided, remedied or mitigated</i>
<b>Cleanfills</b>	
<b>3.6 Issue</b>	<i>Cleanfills can cause dust nuisance and impacts on waterways and if used to dispose of non-cleanfill materials can result in further adverse environmental effects from leachate.</i>
<b>3.6a Objective</b>	<i>The adverse effects of cleanfill materials entering water or the leaching of contaminants to water from cleanfills are minimised.</i>
<b>Landfills</b>	
<b>3.7 Issue</b>	<i>Landfills have significant adverse effects on their surrounding environment and any new landfills will potentially have greater adverse effects as the availability of appropriate sites for new landfills is limited.</i>
<b>3.7a Objective</b>	<i>The adverse effects of contaminants discharged to land and leaching to water, or discharging to air, from new and existing landfills are minimised.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	3.7.a Leachate should be avoided
<b>Stakeholder response</b>	Landfills: objective 3.7a need links to Waste Minimisation Act, plans

<b>3.8 Issue</b>	<i>Some closed landfills have been inappropriately located and have the potential to contaminate their surroundings if not managed properly.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	<p>We need rural waste services → 24hr walk-in access to dumps  Waste minimisation a must → through improved cooperation/education  3.8 Don't forget lots of small term dump exist which no-one knows the location or content. Also, need to avoid new ones being made.  I know that GW and TA's collect hazardous waste on an annual basis, which I applaud. However, for the more common waste such as car oil and batteries, we should have an all year round, free of charge collection facility. Having to pay entry at Silverstream landfill to dispose of my waste oil disincentivises good behaviour. I took this issue up with Upper Hutt City Council and the Lower Hutt City Council a few years ago, without a resolution. As I have not found a garage to take waste oil, I wonder what most people end up doing? Placing it in their regular rubbish bag would be my guess or thrown out alongside our roads or parks. Can we get some action on this please. I am happy to discuss this matter in more detail!</p>
<b>Stakeholder response</b>	<p>Enhance land disposal of municipal sewage  Landfill management of discharge to air not addressed</p>
<b>3.8a Objective</b>	<i>The leachate from closed landfills is managed to minimise adverse effects.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	<p>3.8.a Leachate should be avoided  3.8.a "Minimisation" is too permissive, "avoidance" should be provided for.  3.8.a How are we going to avoid leachate – do we have to dig it up?</p>
<b>Discharges to land</b>	
<b>3.9 Issue</b>	<i>Discharges to land have adverse effects on water and air quality, and some have the potential to contaminate soil and cause adverse effects on people's health.</i>
<b>3.10 Issue</b>	<i>Pollution from rural production activities is adversely affecting the quality of groundwater, surface water bodies the coastal marine area, amenity and recreational values, ecosystem health, mauri, and the ability to collect mahinga kai and natural resources used for customary purposes.</i>
<b>3.11 Issue</b>	<i>Land use intensification and land use change may exacerbate the adverse effects of pollution from rural production activities.</i>
<b>Public response to issue</b>	Support protection of waters especially in relation to discharge – industrial and agricultural

<b>3.9-3.11</b>	<p>Get the fertiliser spreading industry involved in reducing fertiliser inputs to land – more likely to be successful from them than council</p> <p>Pork doesn't need to be separated out from other agricultural industries → don't want it discretionary</p> <p>Look into herd homes</p> <p>Lack of lime going on where effluent and other nutrients being put on – unpalatable to stock so not good management</p> <p>We should be regulating intensive rural use, particularly in sensitive areas</p> <p>Education/raise awareness on impacts of landuse – may encourage behaviour change</p> <p>Dung beetles have a bright future</p>
<b>lwi response to issue 3.9-3.11</b>	Limit urea use
<b>Stakeholder response to issue 3.9-3.11</b>	Discharges to land, more specifics around grade of biosolids applied to land Objectives that are more focused to respond to findings of monitoring e.g. farming/vegetable growing in response to soil health is a good approach – provides greater emphasis on major issues.
<b>3.9a Objective</b>	<i>The adverse effects of discharges to land (including viticulture discharges, offal pits, silage, pit latrines, emergency service foam, municipal wastewater, agrichemical) are minimised.</i>
<b>3.9b Objective</b>	<i>Discharges to land (including waste oil used as a dust suppressant, and industrial and trade wastes) do not create contaminated sites.</i>
<b>3.9c Objective</b>	<i>There are no discharges of raw sewage to land.</i>
<b>3.10a Objective</b>	<i>The adverse effects of discharges and pollution from rural production activities are minimised.</i>
<b>Public response to objective 3.9a-3.10a</b>	<p>3.9.a – 3.10.a These are all too weak. “Minimisation” is too permissive. “Avoided”, “remedied” are needed. Actual water quality and discharge limits are required.</p> <p>3.11.a, 3.13.a, 3.14.a, etc Particular improvements in quality are needed, not simply “managing” intensification, or “managing” or “minimising” discharges. Some must be avoided.</p>
<b>3.11a Objective</b>	<i>Land use intensification and land use change are managed to minimise adverse effects on soil and water quality, the flows and levels of water bodies, and to ensure that water and soil limits or targets are met.</i>

<b>3.12 Issue</b>	<i>Discharge of agricultural effluent can adversely affect soil health, the quality of groundwater and surface water bodies, amenity and recreational values, ecosystem health, mauri, and the ability to collect mahinga kai and natural resources used for customary purposes.</i>
<b>3.12a Objective</b>	<i>Effluent is discharged to land in a way that: 1) improves and maintains soil health; 2) minimises runoff and leaching to water bodies; and 3) minimises adverse effects on social and cultural values.</i>
<b>Farm waste and offal pits</b>	
<b>3.13 Issue</b>	<i>Farm waste dumps and offal pits that are inappropriately located or managed can have adverse effects on the environment.</i>
<b>3.13a Objective</b>	The contents and location of farm waste dumps and offal pits are managed to minimise adverse effects.
<b>On-site wastewater treatment systems</b>	
<b>3.14 Issue</b>	<i>Some existing decentralised and on-site wastewater systems discharge partially treated sewage and nutrients into the region's groundwater, surface water bodies and the coastal marine area. The discharges are likely to be due to a combination of poor design, inappropriate location, and inadequate maintenance and can lead to cumulative effects where multiple systems are used.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	Collection of rainwater → need to coincide this with supply of rain tanks. Kapiti is a good working example of new houses needing water tanks
<b>3.14a Objective</b>	<i>The discharge of contaminants to land from onsite wastewater systems are managed to minimise adverse effects on water quality and the coastal marine area so that water quality limits or targets are met.</i>
<b>3.14b Objective</b>	<i>Promote community based sewage treatment schemes or connection to reticulated sewage networks for new subdivision and development.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	Objective 3.14b: promotion good but would be strengthened by “support” as often low SE community

## 4. Freshwater

### Freshwater - general

#### Public response

Damming the Waikanae River should be an option available for Paraparaumu  
What is a drain/stream?  
What is an ephemeral wetland - puddle?  
Hard to define drain/creek in some places  
Taranaki has zones around channels that dictates plant types → flooding etc risks  
Weed control in riparian areas a big issue, flood risk also an issue  
Mechanical cleaning not good, hand cleaning not practical for medium-large areas  
Guidelines on riparian planting and maintenance needed, drain-cleaning guidelines needed too  
Relook at “streams alive” e.g. identify other streams that should be included based on its current and potential values  
No stock access  
Weed control and flooding a problem once waterways fenced causing slumping and no regional council funds to clean things up  
Off-river storage needs more research and should be investigated very carefully  
Hutt River is sick. Too much water taken. Not enough flow to clean itself  
More stream fencing  
Nutrient budgeting  
Identifying the source of pollutants in a catchment  
More incentives for landowners to fence waterways, plant  
Identified problems but when action  
Rules for what can be discharged into a river  
Begin more planting along streams  
More enforcement  
More buffers between stock and waterways  
Erosion controls on land that shouldn't be farmed  
Voluntary measures should be compulsory and enforced  
Water are you going to do about it!  
Housing on productive land  
More control on forestry sediment runoff  
Rural sustainability document  
Protect the headwaters.....and trout habitat

	<p>Plan for 5 years to allow for changes to be made          Classify rural landuse more for drystock/dairy          More public access along river banks for the public          Landowners need to be forced to fence off waterways          Tighter goals, significant? Minimal?          No stock access          Protect some areas of fish habitat from people fishing          Strategies are ok but these are too high          Limit stock numbers          Incentivise good behaviour          Water quality management in the Mangaroa Valley needs restoration          Regional council enforce rules on planting          Greater Wellington provide the right plants          District Councils should be required to plan for the rehabilitation of degraded waterways          Freshwater biodiversity – these sections need to be strengthened to encourage and require improvements in native biodiversity in stream and on banks.          Protect native forests          Coastal marine life needs darkness to thrive. Check lights.</p>
<p><b>Iwi response</b></p>	<p>Need rules to restrict takes. Maintain pristine levels          Seasonal effect on discharges and takes i.e. for swimming limits          Irrigation: intensive farming practices → biggest risk          Relating limits to what is happening in the ecosystem – positive action will maintain water levels          Using the seasonal changes to drive the limits.          Workforce needs to be paid within seasonal framework to look after waterways          Need an education/drive/knowledge to drive the results for waterways          Environmental literacy about waterways          Rules that recognise that all waterways are taonga          Riparian planting, keeps water cool in water races          Baseline for water quality          Education: on current river and waterways conditions          Seasonal rules calendar for takes and use priorities          Water races: pollution; take water; monitor; controls          Promote esplanade strips and plantings          Develop policies round drainage clearing, fish stocks, sewage enrichment, sedimentation          Incentives – to reduce water use. Water tanks, metering, essay competitions          The ecosystems have been lost from the rivers, swimming, food, bathing          Stop diversion of waterways</p>

<p><b>Stakeholder response</b></p>	<p>Don't know what will happen with climate change          Scientific proof is needed about the effects of agricultural intensity          Not just livestock intensity but how it is managed          Need to weigh benefits and impacts          Where is swimming included in recreational water for Ruamahanga?          Information needs to be in an accessible format          How do you implement best practice in the regional plan?          How are minimum flows worked out?          [Need] A totally different way of "engaging"          Scientific proof for change required for farming?          Power will not power over (knowledge is power)          Still a lot of tension (unclear) regarding statements e.g. water allocation is dynamic, economic, etc and meets the needs of the community          Is a water race considered important? What are priorities based on?          Climate change → ? How is that better communicated to the community?          Need to focus on innovators to encourage momentum in active change rather than regulation          Avoiding stock access to water in some parts and not other does not acknowledge that what goes in upstream ends up downstream → not really integrated catchment management?          Interactive exchange of knowledge rather than reports          Says what issues are but not enough about where we aim for – bottom lines          All in it together – as a community!          Need a new way to communicate to the general public          For greater interest in water needs greater community involvement          Create general environmental awareness          Policy supports Territorial Authorities more for community initiatives for water projects          Enable communities – make them more resilient          Community need to own          Get into the "hearts and minds" of people!          MORE face to face discussion/meeting/informal to exchange information          Greater Wellington need to understand how to reach the general public!!          Use "plain English" in all communications to the general public          Greater Wellington stop being the "fat controllers"          Better relationships! "Relationship reform"          Will take many years to show up current effects. Need to set standards today to start seeing improvement tomorrow          Lack of public understanding and personal responsibility</p>
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	<p>Increasing rural density (population) on smaller lots</p> <p>Retain status quo</p> <p>Threat: that rules are made that don't address a problem (they address a perceived problem), are not policeable, are not enforceable</p> <p>Slow progress on national limits that regional councils can use to base plans around</p> <p>Vicinity of silage stacks? Farm feed mixing operations outside of 'normal' farm operating hours</p> <p>Fonterra have announced total exclusion of cattle from water ways &gt; 1 metre wide, 300mm deep</p> <p>Water quality well managed for community water supplies</p> <p>Soil conservation projects from Greater Wellington Regional Council in hill country catchments</p> <p>Greater than ever awareness of quality water</p> <p>Education for personal responsibility. Adequate signposting</p> <p>Clear distinction between potable and non-potable water</p> <p>Set a timetable for improving rural landuse</p> <p>Maintain/increase consistency with District Plans</p> <p>More aspirational goals</p> <p>Identify safe swimming areas</p> <p>Promote free public swimming pool access</p> <p>Align standard requirements for land use with large industry such as Fonterra</p> <p>Set up CMO (catchment management officers) that work with land owners to achieve desired outcomes. Hill country in place, need some for Wairarapa plains</p> <p>Enhance more water bodies to swimming standard</p> <p>Develop a regional based nutrient budget (including inputs, outputs, difference) then identify areas to work on to get best outcomes</p> <p>Recognise the increasing importance of eco-tourism</p> <p>Rules about discharge in water of toxic substances e.g. certain agrichemicals, oils etc and other substances that could contribute to health issues e.g. dumping animal carcasses etc</p> <p>Fair and equitable methods e.g. riparians. Good plan but need to be applied fairly across all land uses. Example: district plan prevents forestry planting 20 metres either side of permanently flowing waters but no rule to require fences to prevent stock fouling the same waterway!</p> <p>Increased non-regulatory approach concerns me. Regulation → prosecutor are key tools – STILL</p> <p>Protection of drinking water catchments. Incorporation of National Environmental Standards for drinking water sources</p> <p>Acknowledgement of renewable energy's locational needs in rural area</p> <p>Cumulative impact of erosion of building platforms in rural environment</p> <p>Overlap between water quantity and water quality</p> <p>Terrestrial silt as a key determinant of coastal health and dynamics</p> <p>Risk of increasing nitrate levels in groundwater due to current and planned landuse</p> <p>Streambank erosion as a major contribution to stream health</p> <p>Adverse effects from both point source and diffuse discharge on collection of wild foods e.g. watercress which are</p>
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	<p>culturally important</p> <p>Loss of swimming by community in rivers and lakes</p> <p>Rural management of sewage: town systems, septic tanks</p> <p>Reducing potential for cyanobacteria blooms both in rivers for recreational use and rivers, dams, lakes used for drinking water sources</p> <p>Balancing relationship between consented discharges of wastewater to rivers and the recreational/cultural use of the rivers in the region</p> <p>Recreational water (e.g. Wairarapa rivers) grading reduced due to human and stock wastewater discharges into waterways</p> <p>Discharges to land, more specifics around grade of biosolids applied to land</p> <p>The dangers of 'compartmentalising' the issues. Many are closely interrelated for CMA e.g. rural and urban sediment and water quality issues</p> <p>Danger of focusing on human needs re: water quality while ignoring ecological impacts</p> <p>Rural management of waste in farm dumps, transfer stations and cleanfill</p> <p>Does 'integrated' also mean an ecosystem approach?</p> <p>Invasive weeds reducing the biodiversity in rural rivers and lakes</p> <p>Infilling of lakes and rivers and estuaries due to erosion of rural land</p> <p>Recognise rural 'issues'</p> <p>Integrates catchment management</p> <p>Allocate limits for groundwater zones under the NPS</p> <p>Allocation of contaminants is linked to allocation of water</p> <p>Definitions in RPS needs to be clear in forward and refined policy</p> <p>Focus on methods for rural land management based on measures and targets</p> <p>Limits for allocation in rivers, lakes and wetlands under NPS</p> <p>Ensure integration of 'compartmentalised' issues e.g. rural + urban → impact on aquatic and marine environment</p> <p>Objectives in regional plan should refine existing Regional Policy Statement issues. Regional plan objectives should be measurable</p> <p>Combined approach to water quality and water quantity</p> <p>Clear integration of landscape issues and infrastructure and renewable electricity</p> <p>Ensure industry responsibility for efficient management of discharges to land/water</p> <p>Consider importance and effectiveness of compliance tools to ensure desired outcomes</p> <p>Identify a goal/objective for maintaining the tidal lens of Porirua Harbour</p> <p>Ensure NES for drinking water sources integrated into regional plan</p> <p>Link the irrigation of water to ground and surface water effects</p> <p>Remove the reference to "vegetable growing" and "dairying"</p> <p>Identify a goal for swimming in all rivers and lakes (objective)</p>
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	<p>Water quality goals for Lake Wairarapa          Include adequate discussion on human food source locations e.g. popular watercress sites and proximity to point source discharges          Repetition and similarities          Enforcement tends to be stochastic – prosecute          Not enough focus on priorities          While strong focus on regionally significant but not other (at risk water bodies)          Aligned to NPS          Detail to discuss = opportunity to make complex → simple          Intent good, protect environment          Gather information and set priorities for specific goals. Assess costs/affordability          Dummies Guide to Plan simply collated          One plan          Less repetition          Activity focus          Key triggers (decision tree)          Catchment management plan          Similar issues collated into one place          Is there potential to combine some of the issues that are similar? For example, those that relate to water quality – avoid repetition where possible</p>
<b>Indigenous biodiversity – water quality and quantity</b>	
<b>4.1 Issue</b>	<i>The ecosystem health and function of water bodies is being degraded by contaminated discharges from urban and rural land use, and the abstraction of water.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	<p>Existing structures (flood control) need to be modified to lessen impact on freshwater ecosystems e.g. barrage gates (not just future planned structures)          More respect needs to be given to the Ruamahanga catchments “need to flood” letting it act naturally will solve issues like lack of lowland soil fertility (floodwaters would replenish), sedimentation of Lake Wairarapa          More needs to be done to lessen the impacts of the diversion and associated structures and operations on the biodiversity of the Ruamahanga catchment, especially Lake Wairarapa          Water races are valid ecosystems and need to be managed better          Water races have ecological values too! Sometimes high values          Off-river storage needs more research and should be investigated very carefully          Retain one or two of the Hutt River tributaries as ‘wild rivers’ – best candidates = Hutt and Whakatikei          4.1 Barriers to indigenous fish movement need to be removed where this is appropriate (e.g. no trout below barrier).</p>

<b>Iwi response</b>	Declare perch to be pest fish
<b>4.1a Objective</b>	<i>Water quality and flows and water levels of surface water bodies are managed to protect significant indigenous biodiversity values.</i>
<b>4.1b Objective</b>	<i>Water quality and flows and water levels of surface water bodies are maintained and enhanced to sustain the health and function of freshwater ecosystems.</i>
<b>Indigenous biodiversity – habitat quality</b>	
<b>4.2 Issue</b>	<i>The ecosystem health and function of surface water bodies is being impaired by activities that degrade habitat quality, with some wetland and lowland stream ecosystems coming under particular pressure.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	<p>Encouraging farms to do more cabbage tree and flax riparian strips</p> <p>Protecting wetlands on farms need encouragement</p> <p>Make streambed modification to enhance habitat a permitted activity e.g. building a fish ladder</p> <p>Protection for Otaki River for recreation and biodiversity</p> <p>Increase fencing and riparian planting</p> <p>Promotion of revegetation e.g. Kaitawa Reserve</p> <p>What is an ephemeral wetland/puddle?</p> <p>Is our riparian planning well presented (see Taranaki info)?</p> <p>Indigenous plants rather than willows on banks of rivers</p> <p>Protection of migratory estuary birds through RAMSAR</p> <p>Freshwater fish need better looking after – need to get to rivers and streams</p> <p>Not enough shade for inanga, whitebait, freshwater flounder</p> <p>There should be a topic/whole section for freshwater within biodiversity</p> <p>Question as to wording: “enjoying” our..., “looking after”...</p> <p>Concerns what “significant biodiversity” are, will others be protected?</p> <p>More respect needs to be given to the Ruamahanga catchments “need to flood” letting it act naturally will solve issues like lack of lowland soil fertility (floodwaters would replenish), sedimentation of Lake Wairarapa</p> <p>Need to recognise and develop cross-benefits of tree planting around rivers so there is an incentive to maintain plantings in river channels e.g. to allow wood to be harvested</p> <p>Don’t make wholesale tree clearance in rivers without some replanting</p> <p>There are benefits and hazards from riparian planting if it is not managed</p>

	Utilise the willows in the rivers → compost/jobs
<b>Iwi response</b>	Riparian planting, keeps water cool in water races Riparian planting
<b>4.2a Objective</b>	<i>Habitats and features in surface water bodies that have significant indigenous biodiversity values are protected.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	4.2.a will this include boating on the Parangarahu Lakes – where boating and duck shooting is the cause of invasive weed introduction
<b>4.2b Objective</b>	<i>Habitat quality in surface water bodies is maintained and enhanced to sustain the health and function of freshwater ecosystems.</i>
<b>4.2c Objective</b>	<i>The quality of riparian vegetation is maintained and enhanced.</i>
<b>4.2d Objective</b>	<i>The passage of migratory fish species in surface water bodies is maintained and enhanced.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	4.2.d Modify flap doors along the lower valley flood diversion (Ruamahanga River) to allow fish to migrate into tributaries.
<b>4.2e Objective</b>	<i>The extent of wetlands is maintained and their condition enhanced.</i>
<b>The quality of water bodies</b>	
<b>4.3 Issue</b>	<i>Land uses and discharges of contaminants reduce the quality of water bodies.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	Interested to know what would be used to fit “regionally significant” waterways: what are criteria? What is decisions process (subjective/objective)? Free-range pigs should require a consent for non-point source discharge Not fair to consent free-range pigs for non-point source discharge as other sources are more significant Protection for Otaki River for recreation and biodiversity Lake Onoke fairly stuffed, Wairarapa can be saved Irrigating is fine but have to look after river Get sewage out of rivers Intensive grazing runoff to rivers – keep it out Government needs to provide councils with more/stronger powers of enforcement (especially to manage water quality) Water races need to be addressed

	<p>Is nutrient runoff to waterways in high rainfall/flow events really a big concern? Flushes out to sea which benefits inshore fisheries, dilution rate means concentrations not as bad</p> <p>Floating wetlands would be a good option for farmers to put in their waterways for nutrient harvesting</p> <p>Look into herd homes</p> <p>Farms have creeks that get full of cow pats</p> <p>Need to fence off streams and stop cows going through them</p> <p>Weed control on waterway edges needs to be considered when looking at stock access issues → fire hazard → using machinery affects eels and ecosystem so machinery needs to be managed to minimise damage → skimming and more often</p> <p>Stock just as likely to defecate in small streams as larger streams. Councils (Greater Wellington) should be responsible for ensuring waterways are fenced on their properties</p> <p>There are ways around adverse effects of rural production and industry has been working on improvements</p> <p>Rural/urban gap – rural effluent and urban effluent (sewage treatment plants) should be treated the same → they have the same issues and effects, they need consistent approaches i.e. discharge controls</p> <p>Farmers working on fencing and bridging for stock access</p> <p>No stock access</p> <p>Weed control and flooding a problem once waterways fenced causing slumping and no regional council funds to clean things up</p> <p>Work with farmers in key catchments – Mangaterere</p> <p>Stock in waterways is a major issue</p> <p>Private landowners should bear much higher responsibility for sedimentation downstream. Compulsory planting programs should begin, paid for by those who caused the damage</p> <p>Avoiding stock access to water in some parts and not other does not acknowledge that what goes in upstream ends up downstream → not really integrated catchment management?</p> <p>Rules about discharge in water of toxic substances e.g. certain agrichemicals, oils etc and other substances that could contribute to health issues e.g. dumping animal carcasses etc</p> <p>Increasing focus on avoiding stock access to waterways</p> <p>Need to be able to manage appropriate landuse in high value catchments</p>
<p><b>lwi response</b></p>	<p>Water that we can drink</p> <p>Enhancing through improving water quality</p> <p>Give farmers information about water quality in a non-regulatory way</p> <p>Baseline for water quality</p> <p>Water races concern for Wairarapa – monitor, control</p> <p>Encourage growing watercress under controlled conditions to assist water quality</p> <p>Stop the use of pesticides making its way into the waterways</p>

	<p>Keep stock out of the waterways          Declare perch to be pest fish          Farmers using chemicals gets into waterways          Ensure waterways are clean so kaimoana can survive</p>
<b>Stakeholder response</b>	Issue 4.3: explanation, second paragraph – water bodies should be protected and restored
<b>4.3a Objective</b>	<i>The quality of regionally significant water bodies is protected by meeting identified limits.</i>
<b>4.3b Objective</b>	<i>The quality of water bodies managed for community water supply meets identified limits.</i>
<b>Stakeholder response</b>	Objective 4.3b: highlight nitrate concentration issues
<b>4.3c Objective</b>	<i>The quality of water bodies managed for aquatic ecosystems and other purposes meets the identified limits.</i>
<b>4.3d Objective</b>	<i>The quality of water bodies that are identified as needing enhancement meets identified targets.</i>
<b>Water allocation</b>	
<b>4.4 Issue</b>	<i>People and communities taking water from water bodies for their social and economic benefit are compromising instream values.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	<p>Damming the Waikanae River should be an option available for Paraparaumu          Sustainable water allocation: aquacultures in terms of eels are not being catered for. Quotas are not considered well enough          Water meters on water takes – telemetred on big takes. Bigger fines for breaches          Information/education vs enforcement – need to get the balance          Who does what, what we are going to do must be achievable – don't want to shift the problem          Must have a presence on the ground          Monitor          Listen to community          Strong enforcement but have to point out benefits          Inform, educate, deter, enforce          Work with district councils          Strong rules for cows in streams – farmers must fence          Irrigating is fine but have to look after river          Get sewage out of rivers          Intensive grazing runoff to rivers – keep it out</p>

	<p>Hard to define drain/creek in some places</p> <p>Protection of migratory estuary birds through RAMSAR</p> <p>More respect needs to be given to the Ruamahanga catchments “need to flood” letting it act naturally will solve issues like lack of lowland soil fertility (floodwaters would replenish), sedimentation of Lake Wairarapa</p> <p>More needs to be done to lessen the impacts of the diversion and associated structures and operations on the biodiversity of the Ruamahanga catchment, especially Lake Wairarapa</p> <p>More holistic approach to allocation e.g. temperature, sedimentation events will all affect biodiversity’s ability to cope with abstraction. Rules should be flexible to account for this</p> <p>Water races have ecological values too! Sometimes high values</p> <p>Off-river storage needs more research and should be investigated very carefully</p> <p>Short-term water allocations only – in light of future water storage and other options?</p> <p>What is “over-allocated”? Stressed to a point, but not “over the edge”?</p> <p>Would more water in a river, beyond a certain quantity, significantly improve aquatic values?</p> <p>Correct over-allocation!</p> <p>Water quantity (low flows) affects water quality!</p> <p>Plan takes too long. Rivers need action now or water quality will decline disastrously</p> <p>Need water/river inspectors who can enter private property and conduct inspections</p> <p>Need to come up with a long term plan to clean up Wairarapa Moana and Onoke so it can be used again</p> <p>Water races as a means of conveying water</p> <p>Recycle (sewage) water (need to treat for use)</p> <p>When does wastewater become water (what standard)?</p> <p>More riparian planting required to protect waterway and keep stock out of waterways</p> <p>Efficient use, like to see nocturnal irrigation (19:00 – 07:00) less evaporation – heat or wind during the day</p> <p>No irrigation during daylight hours</p> <p>Better understanding of environmental flows</p> <p>Instream values should be valued higher when allocating water</p> <p>Cumulative effects of abstraction taken into account</p> <p>Hutt River is sick. Too much water taken. Not enough flow to clean itself</p> <p>Waipango Swamp – what is going to happen? (private land)</p> <p>Concerns about additional take from the Hutt River – distance of water edge from riparian shading</p> <p>Lack of water in the river(s) for kayaking and recreation activities</p> <p>Hutt River: can’t swim and enjoy the river; dogs have died; health for people lost; health for fish lost; need to know more about the river – instead of seeing river as a source of water, what about water conservation?</p> <p>Councillors: need to upskill on local and national issues (sustainable urban design) before voting and making decisions. Staff for sustainability aren’t given a budget</p> <p>Hutt River water provides for Wellington and Porirua cities. They have a priority over the state of our river.</p>
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	<p>Environment should come before people i.e. planet, people, profit  Equity and fair distribution of natural resources  Education needed  Dangers of building on floodplains  Protect local areas for local food and local water  Rural sustainability strategy  Demand management  A shadow of its former self. Restore its wairua and mauri (an Aussie referred to it as a stream!!)  Should be no tension between 'swimmable' and 'ecological health'  Hutt River must be swimmable  Hutt River 'easy on the eye', appealing and inviting to enjoy its amenities and natural environs  400L/sec is to low  Some people keen on flood management and ecological management and anglers. Now we have these groups talking to each other and learning from each other. Older people less interested in using the river because to them it has changed so much. Channels, population pressures.  Need control for natural hazards but this has been at a cost.  River flows are too low  Runoff and soil erosion from development (e.g. Mangaroa) affect tributaries to Hutt. Protect the sources and mitigating effects  Water education – source of supply maintenance, conservation, usage  Option for greywater usage – education, incentives, methods  Don't damn the Whakatiki  What about managing for identified biodiversity targets e.g. a koura population of at least X number of adults per Y units of length of reach.  Start monitoring the effects of irrigation on surface water and ground water levels, and on water quality!!!  Consult more widely with communities before developing approaches to allocating water takes. I don't think that enough consultation happens with rural people that are directly affected by over-allocation. It is not enough to consult only with consent holders.</p>
<p><b>Iwi response</b></p>	<p>Cultural model → seasonal context → shows māori world view including migration of fish  Set rules about flows, levels and water take limits  State the requirements. Achieve them by monitoring flows, levels and water take limits  Ownership of the water! Tangata whenua rights  Kaitiaki vs ownership/over allocating in a few persons  Cultural monitoring  Ownership of water?  Fairness  What can the plan do to ensure the long-term viability of water quality and quantity?  Good research so you know what the level is</p>

	<p>Regulate  Councils as role models e.g. water is used by councils currently in ways opposed to what they recommend public do  Prioritisation between different land uses – determined in partnership with iwi and other users  Water that we can drink  Iwi enforcement of regulations, job for Willie?  Encourage use of rainwater tanks as in Kapiti Coast District Council to conserve river water  Then subsidise rainwater tanks  Factor in extreme weather events, increase in droughts/storms, climate change  Levels and standards need to produce outcomes NOT outputs  Flows and levels should be decided by a collective NOT first come first served  Water → metering. Increase awareness of water conservation → use.  Match standards to life cycle thinking for indigenous fish kokopu  Identify gaps in knowledge and research those areas  Incentives – to reduce water use. Water tanks, metering, essay competitions  Take water out of river in set times (not far into future)  Get rid of all pest plants, hornwort etc  Preserve native cultural resources, plants and medicinal uses  Divert water from diversion back into lake at coming  Allow for rah to be placed on fish e.g. eels to reach sustainable levels  Encourage growing watercress under controlled conditions to assist water quality</p>
<p><b>Stakeholder response</b></p>	<p>Fearful: new standards/rules that put huge \$\$ pressure through rates etc. Maybe for no real measureable results from this  Fearful: losing sight of issues that seem to be for the future – that re important to acknowledge now  New Zealand is in fear of price signals/measures/trading for allocation  Fearful of restrictions – not enough for basic use  Believe that the process should identify and define the “glossary” early and up front so we know what we are talking about. Don’t define which rivers for example, just what constitutes a significant waterway  Water allocation: too much focus on flow rate allocation rather than volumes and volumes used/taken  Threat: water storage facilities would have to be off-river so that in river values (biodiversity, recreation etc) are not compromised  Slow process at national government level (i.e. land and water forum), National Policy Statement, and actual measures! Region should not wait  Don’t want to see the plan go the way of being activity based rules etc rather than effects based (at present it looks like this may not be an issue, but do want to stay away from that)</p>

	<p>Threat: allocation being made on a priority basis e.g. public health = 1st priority leading down so that industry is last. In times of shortage, industry could suffer which could have greater effect on people.</p> <p>Continuing the same</p> <p>No progress in improving freshwater quality</p> <p>Old and aging infrastructure not fit for current use</p> <p>Risk of no monitoring of freshwater use</p> <p>Current allocation is larger than current use. Room to improve efficiency (water races!) for use in other projects</p> <p>The Wairarapa plains where irrigation is mainly focused in the region is in the Ruamahanga catchment, this should aid monitoring/planning</p> <p>Good opportunity for input from all stakeholders at early stage</p> <p>Water allocation: funding provided for Wairarapa Water Use Project</p> <p>[Strength] Increasing focus on rural landuse</p> <p>Better monitoring of water use</p> <p>Increasing focus on water efficiency</p> <p>Great – integrated catchment management</p> <p>The very fact we have an opportunity to have discussions now</p> <p>Increasing focus on avoiding stock access to waterways</p> <p>Law set now to measure all water takes</p> <p>Freshwater conservation</p> <p>Promote metering of all water use – encourage rain water storage</p> <p>Policy: rainwater collection from non-potable use</p> <p>Encourage monitoring use of freshwater</p> <p>Look at irrigation on a higher level than individual takes. Establish irrigation districts</p> <p>Allocation fits into catchment management system</p> <p>Aiming for a sinking lid with respect to limits</p> <p>User pays additional cost over and above fair and reasonable allocation to help reduce unnecessary use</p> <p>Volume becomes the focus for allocation/storage/use. Flow rate: caps instant take rate. Any cost are also based on volumes required/used</p> <p>Make goals more aspirational – currently promote status quo</p> <p>Take a more whole systems (model) approach</p> <p>Engage with stakeholders and communities to set limits</p> <p>Allocation of contaminants is linked to allocation of water</p>
<b>4.4a Objective</b>	<i>The flows and water levels of regionally significant water bodies are protected by meeting identified limits.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	<p>4.4.a All waterbodies not only regionally significant ones are in need of protection and improvement in quality and flow and controls and takes</p> <p>4.4.a-d Actual targets for expected improvement are needed</p>

<b>4.4b Objective</b>	<i>Water bodies used as community sources of human drinking water meet the identified flows, water levels and/or total water take limits.</i>
<b>4.4c Objective</b>	<i>Water bodies managed for aquatic ecosystems, mahinga kai and other purposes meet the identified flows, levels and/or total water take limits.</i>
<b>4.4d Objective</b>	<i>Over-allocated water bodies will be managed to meet the identified targets for flows, water levels and/or total water takes.</i>
<b>Efficient use of water</b>	
<b>4.5 Issue</b>	<i>Inefficient use of water is increasing demand on limited water resources.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	<p>Collection of rainwater → need to coincide this with supply of rain tanks. Kapiti is a good working example of new houses needing water tanks</p> <p>Water harvesting/re-use should be encouraged/subsidised through regional plan</p> <p>Re-use (not getting rid of it), utilising/retaining water</p> <p>Framework or more efficient use of water</p> <p>Incentives for conserving water</p> <p>Make them pay!</p> <p>Need water metering or some other way of reducing wastage</p> <p>Work with WCC to encourage water collection close to use – e.g. domestic rainwater tanks</p> <p>Discounts on rainwater diversion tanks.</p>
<b>Stakeholder response</b>	It is concerning that the focus of some issues and objectives are anthropocentric. Human health issues should be provided for through healthy natural systems, this should be the focus e.g. issue 4.5
<b>4.5a Objective</b>	<i>Infrastructure and methods for taking, applying or using water are efficient.</i>
<b>4.5b Objective</b>	<i>Water harvesting and storage supports the efficient use of water.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	4.5.a & b These need to consider water quality – especially the flow-on effects if more efficient use leads to increased “productivity” and a further degradation.

<b>4.5c Objective</b>	<i>Water allocation is dynamic, economic and technically efficient and meets the needs of the community.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	4.5.c Water allocation is fair, environmentally sound and ... meets the reasonable needs of the community 4.5.c Add after “are efficient” the words “equitable and environmentally sound”.  4.5.c Is it reasonable to allow a free “merit good” allocation to households, but then to change for agricultural and industrial use.
<b>Beds of lakes and rivers</b>	
<b>4.6 Issue</b>	<i>Activities in the beds of rivers and lakes that are not well managed can have adverse effects on the natural character, mahinga kai and ecosystem health and function of rivers and lakes.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	Gravel aggradation in rivers a problem for flooding More respect needs to be given to the Ruamahanga catchments “need to flood” letting it act naturally will solve issues like lack of lowland soil fertility (floodwaters would replenish), sedimentation of Lake Wairarapa Need more gravel extraction from rivers to manage flood risk Manage small to medium alignments of streams Greater Wellington undertakes many activities in the beds of lakes, rivers and streams. Its record to date could be better. It should be setting the highest standard. Needs best practice guidelines.
<b>Stakeholder response</b>	Flood protection maintenance adverse impact on stream ecology More ecologically sensitive flood protection maintenance Issue 4.6: include extraction activities in the list
<b>4.6a Objective</b>	<i>The natural character, mahinga kai and ecosystem health and function of rivers and lakes is preserved and protected from inappropriate use and development.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	4.6.a Agreed – strongly support
<b>4.7 Issue</b>	<i>Inappropriate activities in the beds of rivers and lakes may exacerbate flooding and erosion risk.</i>
<b>4.7a Objective</b>	<i>The risk of flooding or erosion is not increased by uses of river and lake beds.</i>
<b>Stock Access</b>	
<b>4.8 Issue</b>	<i>Stock access to surface water bodies, artificial watercourses, and the coastal marine area increases erosion of banks and beds of lakes and rivers and has adverse effects on water and habitat quality and the health and</i>

	<i>functioning of ecosystems.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	<p>Queen Elizabeth Park and Smith's Creek aren't fenced to exclude livestock</p> <p>Avoid overstocking paddocks</p> <p>Get the message from the community directly to farmers re: cows in streams. Long hand. Not bureaucracy. Then offer incentives re: stock access/control for a limited period to get action.</p> <p>Can we encourage central government to give a fund to incentivise preventing stock access?</p> <p>Need stock access rules to enforce or council is powerless to deal with it</p> <p>Stock need to access drinking water but there need to be rules on how many stock and limiting the damage they do</p> <p>Strong rules for cows in streams – farmers must fence</p> <p>All landowners are encouraged to keep stock out of streams and rivers and provide riparian protection</p> <p>Rules are required to keep stock out of waterways</p> <p>Should ban stock access to streams</p> <p>Non-regulation approach does not work!</p> <p>What about slumping of river banks and streams.</p> <p>This should include regional park farms like Belmont Regional Parks &amp; Forests</p>
<b>Iwi response</b>	Keep stock out of the waterways
<b>4.8a Objective</b>	<i>Stock access to surface water bodies and the coastal marine area identified as regionally significant or outstanding is avoided.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	4.8.a "Avoided" is not a strong enough word – "prohibited"!
<b>4.8b Objective</b>	<i>The adverse effects of stock access on surface water bodies, artificial watercourses, and the coastal marine area are minimised.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	<p>4.8.b ""Minimised" is too weak, use "avoided".</p> <p>4.8.b But apply to water races created for stock water!</p>
<b>5. Stormwater and sewage networks</b>	

<b>Impacts of stormwater on the quality of receiving environments</b>	
<b>5.1 Issue</b>	<i>Stormwater discharges are contributing to the degradation of the region's water quality and aquatic ecosystems, particularly in urban streams, estuaries and harbours.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	<p>How can we treat stormwater? Is this feasible? Money? Political willpower. Sewage was once through not to be treatable due to high cost etc, so over time things could change</p> <p>Education about where stormwater goes needs improvement</p> <p>Working better with industry to improve what goes in stormwater systems → incentives needed! Take Charge programme</p> <p>Good aims but could upset developers. Work hard to streamline administration</p> <p>Delighted about Porirua Harbour Strategy, water quality improvements</p> <p>Water harvesting/re-use should be encouraged/subsidised through regional plan</p> <p>Issues with Whitby subdivision → sediment resulting build up of mud flats</p> <p>Only estuary for a long distance should be taken into account, i.e. significant</p> <p>Sewage huge issue for Porirua Harbour</p> <p>How to deal with future development around Porirua</p> <p>Problems caused by aging infrastructure</p> <p>Like to see consenting (earthworks) at regional level</p> <p>Local ownership of issues e.g. Pauatahanui Harbour community (counting cockles)</p> <p>Big bureaucracies don't allow local involvement</p> <p>Porirua City Council village scheme good example of local involvement and ownership</p> <p>Process for renewing pipes (e.g. age) should be built in regular replacement of pipes. Asset management plans</p> <p>Light pollution – urban development, south coast, crime prevention, effects on biodiversity (ability of nocturnal species to function)</p> <p>Runoff from new developments - Greater Wellington has to monitor more</p> <p>Stormwater from roads should not go directly in the Harbour – should get consents e.g. city council, NZTA</p> <p>Shouldn't be permitted activity to discharge from sediment ponds into stormwater network</p> <p>Check on contamination of water in Wellington City Council duckpond at Botanic Gardens because of duck poo</p> <p>Best practice when replacing old infrastructure</p> <p>Where land is available (road reserves, parks etc) create wetlands to filter stormwater</p> <p>Do not allow hard surfacing over more than 30% of a property to allow it to “soak up” water</p> <p>Beware infilling of properties – need to design guidelines as usually end up with too much concrete</p> <p>Driveways can have “running strips” instead of being totally paved to assist soakage of water</p> <p>Meter water</p> <p>Put more budget into the crossover-pollution of streams from sewerage</p> <p>New subdivisions need to make sediment ponds big enough to handle the extreme weather events (rain) not just for average rainfall events</p>

	<p>No offsetting of any streams in our region</p> <p>Education – safe disposal of medication, alternative to ‘flushing’, amnesty on returning to chemist</p> <p>Inappropriate structures – just new or existing – how will these be addressed? E.g. sewer crossing on the Hutt River – water intake structure</p> <p>Surface water management project: contaminants need to be reduced; ratio of permeable:impermeable surfaces need assessed; indicators of health of environment need to be chosen and monitored.</p> <p>Subdivisions: managing all stormwater within site would be ideal. Friends of Owhiro Stream, examples nearby of no ESC measures</p> <p>Sediment discharges are measurable so thresholds should be set re: performance (performance indicators), clarity and turbidity</p> <p>Swale systems e.g. Vancouver</p> <p>Enforcing current laws (i.e. consents, developers).</p> <p>Recognising current natural flows</p> <p>Using a language that is quantifiable</p> <p>Retaining the natural ‘soft’ structures (wetlands), tightening the rules around wetlands</p> <p>Calculate ideal/optimum ratio soft:hard ‘surfaces’, historical data</p> <p>Re-use (not getting rid of it), utilising/retaining water</p> <p>Framework or more efficient use of water</p> <p>Incentives for conserving water</p> <p>Improving transparencies of water use (rates statement)</p> <p>Raising public awareness: “drains to sea” plaques, animated cartoon websites, young families, primary schools, social media, community groups, grey power, forest and bird etc</p> <p>Education vs enforcement – right balance</p> <p>Voluntary methods can include education</p> <p>How do you establish a regional plan that Territorial Authorities can abide by?</p> <p>Accumulative effects: looking at the catchment, not just the individual consent. RMA can deal with but the way it’s being implemented is letting us down</p> <p>Precautionary principles</p> <p>Contingent evaluation/valuation - assessing ratepayer willingness to pay money for better environment</p> <p>Infill housing – low impact urban design; retain natural flow paths</p> <p>Natural watercourses – fulfil a large range of functions as well as carrying water</p> <p>Urban development: research current conditions – current conditions/set environmental (healthy) baselines, consider environmental costs when weighing up consents</p> <p>Education via: raw imagery (YouTube)! i.e. paint brush → link to drain → link to sea; NZCTU (example of style type via YouTube); animation – humour for marketing (e.g. ‘ghost chips’ drink driving reaction); also linking with alternative actions allowed (e.g. paint recycling options, waste management days); press release to promote these</p>
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permissible activities  
 Greater Wellington role in coordinating publicity of waste collection initiatives (i.e. all Territorial Authorities)  
 Greater Wellington educational animation DVD for schools – ties in with curriculum, take care note  
 Role model to promote (e.g. Wainuiomata – Piri Weepu)  
 Environmental monitoring: made aware to ‘Joe Bloggs’ public  
 More environmental sinks (i.e. wetlands) on subdivisions etc  
 Retrofitting existing infrastructure/future development  
 Preserving current methods of using roof water  
 Councillors need to have inductions on ecological issues and effects if involved in making policies that affect the environment  
 Bridging the gaps between Regional Council and Territorial Authorities over earthquake sites – we see a lot of smaller sites with large cuts and not enough measures in place to keep soil on site. The Territorial Authority looks after the activities onsite but doesn’t understand the environmental reasons to prevent runoff etc – need to close this gap by educating Territorial Authorities more or Greater Wellington taking more responsibility for ensuring the discharges don’t happen  
 A precautionary approach taken to policy and resource consenting (RMA) and if any unexpected adverse effects occur use their bond. Upfront, if unexpected effect occurs then pay. Add timelimits/loose bond  
 Name and shame list on Greater Wellington list for environmental offenders  
 Information to put into rates notices: raising general awareness – what represents non-compliance (earthworks) and when to contact Greater Wellington (or when to contact depending on level of compliance)  
 Publicise our successes – people keen to read about good news  
 S.E.V – weighing up the environmental costs. Once you destroy environment it’s gone: future cost  
 To reduce flows across land, slow them down (swales etc)  
 Keep storage capacity (porosity) of land – need to figure out how to put that into practice in the face of need for development  
 Keep soil on the land – prevent erosion  
 Code of practice for contractors, including ‘machinery hygiene’ information to prevent movement of contaminants  
 Keep buffer zones between earthworks/exposed areas and streams and waterways  
 The Price Waterhouse Cooper (governance) report was poor, extremely poor, a joke, an April the 1st  
 Te Awa Kaurangi is my sister – not a “resource” to be abused  
 Water meters voluntary – and let those people pay for their water. Their savings will draw others in  
 Hutt River: how will the low flow be determined? Will it be based on fish habitat? Is the water delivered efficiently?  
 Incentivising water storage and harvesting rather than stormwater  
 Education on water use and conservation  
 Water tanks could come off rates  
 Meters take away responsibility  
 Meters make people angry but is better than overuse  
 Schools can save water too  
 Water is an equity issue. Rich get it, poor don’t

	<p>People want to be part of the solution  Conservation. Water harvesting. Penalties.  Rubber particles from tyres + hydrocarbon particulates + copper + chromium + oil/grease/fuel/asphalt  Health effects [of sewage] depends upon the extent to which it has been treated  Reduce the quantity of water needed by using water-sensitive urban design (WSUD), e.g. porous surfaces rather than hard ones (e.g. lower Cuba St)  Stormwater pipes are significant aquatic habitat in some parts of the region. This needs to be recognised. Also important for fish passage.  Do not allow discharge of stormwater into protected areas like marine reserves  Get sewage out of rivers  5.1.c Low Impact Urban development practice are encouraged, e.g. swales instead of gutters, use of rain gardens.  <i>[new objective suggestion]</i></p>
<b>lwi response</b>	<p>Quality of the discharge for new systems needs to be improved and old subdivisions need to be upgraded.  Recognise that this is a cost to councils.  Good examples of development – Aotea Block subdivision use water reeds to filter discharges. Also wetlands used to filter landfill leachates. These are good as low maintenance and sustainable.  About slowing water down.</p>
<b>Stakeholder response</b>	<p>Not enough information or drive for water demand strategies  Urban water quality can be poor  Go to coalface and talk with (not always thorough)  Water conservation? Mandatory for rainwater tanks in new houses  Solution to water demand lies in education, public awareness (metering?)  Encouraging people to take environmental responsibility  Tradeable water rights  Learn to share as a community as we have not done for years!  Use less jargon  Keep it simple KISS!  Enhance land disposal of municipal sewage  What is classed as stormwater?  Duplication, overlap: regional councils and district councils. Ratepayers paying 2 times for one community service  Confusion between Territorial Authorities and Greater Wellington Regional Council duplication  Language of Greater Wellington reinforces perception of problems, pollutants, rather than resource, opportunity  Far too much time is going to be wasted on far too many issues. Overarching  Mixed messages on discharge to water application to land (human effluent and animal effluent)</p>

Discharge to land ultimate goal but cost horrendous to small communities e.g. 3 South Wairarapa communities each ratepayer could pay \$1500 – 2000 per property

Confusion. Differentiation between types of water conduits: water race, streams, rivers, pipes, natural channels, natural stream, modified, highly modified, artificial, piped

Discharges at municipal sewage direct to fresh water are reduced over time – statement not strong enough to move discharge to land effectively

Reinforce need for Wairarapa unitary authority, overarching

Prioritise risks, catchments, timing

Rainwater tank capture for private use and commercial buildings

Structure the regional plan by catchments

Has to be integrated catchment management overall!!

Step back and look for strategic opportunities linking riparian/flood/biodiversity/sewage/stormwater

Learn from Masterton District Council \$4 million on process, \$30+ million on system → debrief and apply to support better decision making at Carterton District Council and South Wairarapa District Council

Incorporate recycled water in irrigation schemes

Total catchment attenuation – has a number of benefits. Rainwater tanks, opportunity for settling\*

Possibility of novel methods of replenishing the quality of sewage water in a way that meets the concerns of iwi

Whole of integrated catchment management approach e.g. Waiohine River would include river \*\*\*\*\* , water races, stormwater, Papawai stream, aquifer

Treatment \*\*\*\*\*, research use. Perception – public education

Think of it (sewage/stormwater) as a resource

Finding out about inputs to system (e.g. washing powders) not just the outputs

Recommended changes:

Restructure the regional plan by catchment

Prioritise which urban/catchment/sewage/stormwater systems are the priorities

Disaggregate and analyse inputs to the system (including e.g. toilet water/40% use?) to illuminate cost effective pathways forward

Consider use of an integrated stormwater/sewage system which → irrigation. Perception is the key thing!

Get better catchment science on the table to inform risk/prioritisation of sewage/stormwater for water quality objectives

Resource consent process and monitoring process needs to have flexibility to allow for community affordability and in timeframes for end goal

Timelines/milestones needed to move discharge to land forward

Prioritise the regional plan issues to focus on the big ticket items

Understanding inputs to system by drilling up the pipe e.g. detergents used by households

Flexibility in the plan to better allow initiation of trialling of alternative approaches

Public education and partnering with all stakeholders

Rural management of sewage: town systems, septic tanks

Flood protection maintenance adverse impact on stream ecology

	<p>Adverse effects on recreational beaches from contaminated stormwater discharges</p> <p>Loss of urban streams not addressed</p> <p>Shellfish gathering areas defined in current coastal plan – caution needed on public health risks for gathering shellfish in urban areas</p> <p>Location of cleanfill and landfills in streams</p> <p>Impact of stormwater discharges and level of contamination not well-recognised in general. Profile needs to be raised</p> <p>Goals around stormwater treatment missing</p> <p>Issue for landfill and cleanfills to affect air quality</p> <p>Link the management of sewer networks and stormwater networks</p> <p>Avoid reverse sensitivity by defining what is “inappropriate development”</p> <p>Allocation of stormwater contaminants in freshwater assessments</p> <p>Assessment of stormwater networks which contain rivers as rivers</p> <p>Ensure effective maintenance/extension of ‘Take Charge’ programme</p> <p>Daylighting streams objectives/goals</p> <p>Focus on effect/problem being addressed. Possible options: urban stormwater, urban water quality, urban waterbodies, point source discharge</p> <p>Discussion needed in new plan on shellfish gathering in urban areas contaminated by stormwater and point source contamination and public health risks</p> <p>Better integration of urban planning with objectives to reduce stormwater impact</p> <p>Document clearly the link between (MfE) beach gradings and contaminated stormwater discharges</p> <p>Link stormwater and stream management outcomes</p> <p>More ecologically sensitive flood protection maintenance</p> <p>Objectives are very generic and need more ‘specificity’ of direction to be achieved – more than RPS language</p> <p>Hard to know what information is correct and what is propaganda or perceptions. Need clear facts on state of stormwater in different areas</p> <p>Cost implications</p> <p>Lack of information</p> <p>Need what do we what? Need information on what we have to assist understanding</p> <p>Terrestrial silt as a key determinant of coastal ecology, hydrology, and dynamics</p> <p>Interlinking overarching matter with the plan</p> <p>It is concerning that the focus of some issues and objectives are anthropocentric. Human health issues should be provided for through healthy natural systems, this should be the focus e.g. issue 4.5</p> <p>Stronger focus on urban stormwater</p> <p>Global stormwater consents standardised across the region</p> <p>Identify direction for future climate change needs</p>
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	<p>Promote alternatives to standard stormwater disposal</p> <p>Catchment (management) focus/structure</p> <p>Integrated catchment management</p> <p>Issues/objectives and policies at the front, structure</p> <p>Objectives that are more focused to respond to findings of monitoring e.g. farming/vegetable growing in response to soil health is a good approach – provides greater emphasis on major issues.</p> <p>The catchment management approach</p> <p>Global regional consent for stormwater – unified approach</p> <p>Prioritisation on improvements</p> <p>Identify: values and goals for areas; information requirements; cost of achieving goals – so people are informed before making choices</p> <p>Reduced objectivity in “rules” e.g. ecologically assessment etc</p> <p>Monitoring improved in all streams – establish baseline</p> <p>Monitoring to include erosion and sediment control as well as pollutants</p> <p>Set indicators and targets</p> <p>Plain English consent conditions: “clear outcome”/investment expectations</p> <p>More “standard” consent conditions</p> <p>Specific and measureable objectives</p> <p>Clear articulation of the costs and benefits in stormwater discharge improvements</p>
<b>5.1a Objective</b>	<i>The adverse effects of stormwater discharges are prevented or minimised at source.</i>
<b>Stakeholder response</b>	<p>\$\$ - benefit/cost of 5.1a. Can community afford or want?!</p> <p>5.1a: sort stormwater at source</p>
<b>5.1b Objective</b>	<i>Existing cross connections and constructed overflows between the sewerage systems and stormwater systems are identified and discontinued.</i>
<b>Impacts of volume and velocity of stormwater discharges</b>	
<b>5.2 Issue</b>	<i>Some land use practices increase the volume and velocity of stormwater discharges raising the risk of flooding, scouring of streambed habitat, bank instability and erosion.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	How can we treat stormwater? Is this feasible? Money? Political willpower. Sewage was once through not to be treatable due to high cost etc, so over time things could change
<b>5.2a Objective</b>	<i>The volume and velocity of stormwater flows are minimised and the natural flow patterns from rainfall and storm events are maintained.</i>

<b>Sewage</b>	
<b>5.3 Issue</b>	<i>Discharge of sewage (including treated sewage) directly to fresh water has adverse effects on the mauri of fresh water, and on people's health.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	How can we treat stormwater? Is this feasible? Money? Political willpower. Sewage was once through not to be treatable due to high cost etc, so over time things could change Recycle (sewage) water (need to treat for use) When does wastewater become water (what standard)? Sewage huge issue for harbour Problems caused by aging infrastructure Look at recycling water by removing solids and using them as fertiliser and reusing water.
<b>Stakeholder response</b>	Think of it (sewage/stormwater) as a resource Issue 5.3: objective 5.3a, should the objective be to eliminate over time rather than reduce?
<b>5.3a Objective</b>	<i>Discharges of municipal sewage directly to fresh water are reduced over time.</i>
<b>Stakeholder response</b>	5.3a – caveat – driven by community and cost 5.3.a Is an important aspect. Short horizon time lines should be implemented. 5.3.a Put a date on this Issue 5.3: objective 5.3a, should the objective be to eliminate over time rather than reduce? Support 5.3a objective: needs to be implemented through resource consent conditions Support 5.3a objective: needs to be implemented through resource consent conditions
<b>6. Coastal Marine Area</b>	
<b>Indigenous biodiversity - coastal water quality</b>	
<b>6.1 Issue</b>	<i>Discharges of stormwater, sewage, sediment and other contaminants to the coast are adversely affecting the health and function of coastal ecosystems.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	Whitebaiters allowed in Waikanae Estuary at certain times of the year, but everyone else is restricted – why is that?

Education and awareness about littering on coastal areas – boating and from the beach, coming from streets, land, rubbish collection, recycling days. Money from taxes or rates to pick up litter  
 Realistic expectations for dealing with natural character in the coastal environment  
 No blanket overlays on regionally significant (outstanding natural character) on the coast, above and below mean high water springs, without actually determining its significance – just desktop  
 Better relationships and communications with landowners  
 Identify best use of the land – livelihood is most important  
 Options for paua farming activities in Coastal Marine Areas below mean high water springs – land based aquaculture → taking in seawater  
 Tidal generators → cables onto land  
 Wave operators – anticipation of future technologies  
 Freshwater (submarine) springs and aquifer (Hutt) – Point Howard wharf, moving wharf?  
 Areas of significant conservation values: Wellington Harbour → highest biodiversity in NZ (harbour); source is freshwater springs and saltwater  
 Information is lacking on inter-tidal interactions and species  
 Definition of “specified exceptional circumstances” for the improvement of the coastal environment → consents in coast? Is this ok to restrict access? Is this “specified circumstances”?  
 Learn and involve volunteers  
 Marine reserves  
 No more piping of headwaters on West Coast, especially those draining into Porirua Harbour/Pauatahanui Inlet  
 ‘Inappropriate development’ definition should be widened  
 Need to work on cleaning up Pauatahanui Inlet, continue this work long-term  
 Remove seawalls and plant native sand species  
 Restore all estuaries in the region – severely depleted ecosystems  
 Remove hard structures from the coast  
 Ban all vehicles at the coast. Allow 1 launching area for boats per zone. Give the coast back to the people and make it safe for pedestrians  
 Paua seeding needs to stay in the area  
 Coastal marine area needs clearer protection for the marine as well as coastal areas and/or waters and native biodiversity  
 Do not allow discharge of stormwater into protected areas like marine reserves  
 Marine protection areas are needed  
 The adverse effects of fishing should be avoided or controlled to protect marine ecosystem function + species + marine ecosystems + populations  
 More dune restoration with spinnifex and pingao.  
 Weeds problematic in Whareama River. Not enough flow to flush sediment through, build up takes too much to the coast  
 Urban pollution needs addressing as well and publicising

<b>Iwi response</b>	Allow for rahui to be placed on fish e.g. eels to reach sustainable levels
<b>Stakeholder response</b>	<p>Terrestrial silt as a key determinant of coastal health and dynamics</p> <p>The dangers of 'compartmentalising' the issues. Many are closely interrelated for CMA e.g. rural and urban sediment and water quality issues</p> <p>Does not seem to cover the bits of the environment that are not significant but are still important</p> <p>Need recognition that although limited to CMA that processes cross jurisdictional boundaries and other methods need to be encouraged</p> <p>Strengths and opportunities:</p> <p>Get consistency of wording between various objectives</p> <p>Definition of the extent of estuaries – should be set when the extent kicks in to determine actual boundary</p> <p>Need definition of significant indigenous biodiversity areas</p>
<b>6.1a Objective</b>	<i>The quality of coastal waters at sites with significant indigenous biodiversity values is protected from contamination.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	6.1.a Marine ecosystems and species also need to be protected from both immediate and cumulative effects
<b>6.1b Objective</b>	<i>The quality of coastal waters is maintained and enhanced to sustain the health and function of marine ecosystems.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	6.1b: should read "the quality of coastal waters is maintained and enhanced", the rest of the sentence should be in the explanation
<b>Indigenous biodiversity - coastal habitats</b>	
<b>6.2 Issue</b>	<i>Human activities modify and interfere with natural physical and ecological coastal processes including ecosystem health and function.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	<p>Keep funding restoration planting projects and dune planting</p> <p>Existing structures (flood control) need to be modified to lessen impact on freshwater ecosystems e.g. barrage gates (not just future planned structures)</p> <p>Weeds problematic in Whareama River. Not enough flow to flush sediment through, build up takes too much to the coast</p> <p>Coastal marine life needs darkness to thrive. Check lights.</p> <p>Need to recognise those parts of the CMA that are important but fall outside of being significant</p> <p>6.2.c Strongly agree</p>

	6.2.c This is a good avenue for the “Friends of .....
<b>Stakeholder response</b>	Terrestrial silt as a key determinant of coastal health and dynamics Discussion needed in new plan on shellfish gathering in urban areas contaminated by stormwater and point source contamination and public health risks Terrestrial silt as a key determinant of coastal ecology, hydrology, and dynamics 6.2: amend to read “human activities can modify and interfere with.....” Need to recognise those parts of the CMA that are important but fall outside of being significant 6.2: amend to read “human activities can modify and interfere with.....”
<b>6.2a Objective</b>	<i>Habitats and features in the coastal marine area that have significant indigenous biodiversity values are protected.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	6.2.a This should be the whole CMA, not just those with “significant” indigenous biodiversity
<b>Stakeholder response</b>	6.2a: use of the word “protected” implies formal protection that may not be a reality. What does “protection” mean?
<b>6.2b Objective</b>	<i>The integrity, functioning and resilience of coastal and marine ecosystems are maintained and enhanced.</i>
<b>Stakeholder response</b>	Like 6.2b wording and intent
<b>6.2c Objective</b>	<i>The extent of estuaries is maintained and their condition enhanced.</i>
<b>Stakeholder response</b>	Objective 6.2c: estuaries and harbours 6.2c: can extent be increased and does this get recognised too?
<b>The quality of coastal water</b>	
<b>6.3 Issue</b>	<i>Land uses and discharges of contaminants reduce the quality of coastal water.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	Coastal areas: Whareama – lots of sediment, need to have a total sediment balance. Developers need to fit in
<b>6.3a Objective</b>	<i>Water quality in the coastal marine area meets the identified limits for aquatic ecosystems.</i>
<b>6.3b Objective</b>	<i>Water quality in the coastal marine area that is managed for contact recreation meets the identified limits for contact recreation.</i>
<b>Stakeholder response</b>	Two levels in 6.3a and 6.3b may create conflict

	6.3a and 6.3b: seem to seek to achieve a minimum
<b>Natural character of the coastal environment</b>	
<b>6.4 Issue</b>	<i>Activities and structures in the coastal marine area continue to degrade the natural character of the coastal environment.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	Beautiful coastline Keep the developers out of the coast Existing structures (flood control) need to be modified to lessen impact on freshwater ecosystems e.g. barrage gates (not just future planned structures) Stop building on the coast (houses etc)
<b>Stakeholder response</b>	6.4: limits to outstanding natural character 6.4: Need to cover more than outstanding natural character Need definition of significant indigenous biodiversity areas
<b>6.4a Objective</b>	<i>The adverse effects of activities and structures on areas of outstanding natural character in the coastal environment are avoided.</i>
<b>6.4b Objective</b>	<i>The adverse effects of activities and structures on natural character in all other areas of the coastal environment are avoided, remedied and mitigated.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	6.4.b Strongly support the "and"
<b>Stakeholder response</b>	Amend wording of 6.4b. Currently says avoided, amended and mitigated – can't do all
<b>Occupation</b>	
<b>6.5 Issue</b>	<i>Occupation of space in the coastal marine area may restrict public access to and along the coastal marine area, and impact on people's enjoyment of the coastal environment.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	Provisions to permit marine power generation (excluding methane hydrate mining) will probably be needed but automatically ally be permitted, e.g. aquaculture, port activities, etc.

<b>6.5a Objective</b>	<i>Activities and structures that have a functional need to occupy the coastal marine area are recognised.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	6.5.a But adverse effects may mean they should not automatically be permitted, e.g. aquaculture, port activities, etc.
<b>6.5b Objective</b>	<i>There is an efficient use of the occupied space and public access is appropriately provided for.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	6.5.b Add to efficient, "and equitable"
<b>6.5c Objective</b>	<i>The benefits of environmentally sustainable aquaculture are recognised while avoiding, remedying and mitigating adverse effects on the coastal environment.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	6.5.c The benefits and adverse effects of aquaculture 6.5.c Spatial planning to limit and contain aquaculture is needed, particularly re the occupation of space and impacts on biodiversity
<b>Surface water and foreshore activities (recreation)</b>	
<b>6.6 Issue</b>	<i>Recreational activities are enjoyed by people and communities but have adverse effects on the coastal environment.</i>
<b>6.6a Objective</b>	<i>Adverse effects on the foreshore or seabed are avoided as far as practicable, while recreational values are maintained and enhanced to allow for people's use and enjoyment of the coast.</i>
<b>6.7 Issue</b>	<i>The use of vehicles on the foreshore can adversely affect the coastal environment.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	Avoid areas for driving on beaches, not just to protect indigenous biodiversity, but also to protect the functional ability of dunes e.g. hazard management, coastal erosion protection Enforcement of driving on beaches: clarification of responsibilities, how to respond to incidents, education for public on impacts of activities on the beach, signage to keep off dunes, signage of phone numbers to respond to incidents, advertise in Dominion Post and at summer events about no cars on beach and where to take your rubbish. Exceptional circumstances: whitebaiters and disable person waivers? Bigger problem after weekends and school holidays Coast under pressure from all sorts of vehicles Kids on motobikes: legality? Helmet requirements? Fires on beach are an issue Coastal access points → should be controlled in some areas

	<p>Providing for disabled access to the coast          Beach/foreshore can be the only access in some areas          Coastal access for responsible persons          Driving on beaches          6.7 This is strongly endorsed          6.7 Agreed          6.7 Supported          Vehicle access provisions must be enforced          Vehicle access onto beaches conflicts with biodiversity and recreation and passive values and should be banned</p>
<b>6.7a Objective</b>	<i>Vehicle access to and along the foreshore is avoided in areas with significant indigenous biodiversity or geological values except in exceptional circumstances.</i>
<b>6.7b Objective</b>	<i>Vehicle access to and along the foreshore is restricted in all other areas.</i>
<b>Use and development of the coastal marine area</b>	
<b>6.8 Issue</b>	<i>Reclamation and drainage of the foreshore and seabed in the coastal marine area have significant adverse effects on the coastal environment, particularly coastal habitats and ecosystems.</i>
<b>6.9 Issue</b>	<i>Structures in the coastal marine area have adverse effects on the coastal environment, particularly natural character.</i>
<b>6.10 Issue</b>	<i>Dredging, extraction of material, and other disturbance activities on the foreshore or seabed, have adverse effects on the coastal environment.</i>
<b>6.11 Issue</b>	<i>The disposal of material in the coastal marine area has adverse effects on the coastal environment.</i>
<b>6.12 Issue</b>	<i>Exotic or introduced plants have adverse effects on the ecology, natural character and natural processes of the coastal marine area.</i>
<b>Public response to issue 6.8-6.12</b>	<p>Keep the developers out of the coast          Existing structures (flood control) need to be modified to lessen impact on freshwater ecosystems e.g. barrage gates (not just future planned structures)</p>

	<p>Stop building on the coast (houses etc)  Definition of inappropriate development needs to be widened  Flood management can affect natural environment and degrade resources like Kaimoana in Onoke  Coastal areas: Whareama – lots of sediment, need to have a total sediment balance. Developers need to fit in  6.12 Biosecurity to control existing invasives is also needed</p>
<b>6.8a Objective</b>	<i>Inappropriate reclamation or drainage of the foreshore or seabed is avoided.</i>
<b>6.9a Objective</b>	<i>Structures, including additions and alterations to existing structures, in the coastal marine area are appropriate and the adverse effects on the environment are avoided, remedied and mitigated.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	6.9.a Opportunities for underwater electricity generation – separately considered?
<b>6.10a Objective</b>	<i>Destruction, damage or disturbance of the foreshore or seabed is avoided in areas identified as having significant value and adverse effects on the coastal environment are avoided, remedied and mitigated in other areas.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	<p>6.10.a Specifically need to add a ban on sea bottom damaging methods where vulnerable marine ecosystems exist  6.10.a Such destruction, damage and disturbance should be avoided everywhere. Areas with significant values and/or adverse effects should be avoided.  6.10.a Add “coastal mining should be avoided”</p>
<b>6.11a Objective</b>	<i>The disposal of material is avoided in areas identified as having significant value and adverse effects on the coastal environment are avoided, remedied and mitigated in other areas.</i>
<b>Public response</b>	6.11.a This is too permissive. The coastal and the marine environment should both be protected from disposal of material.
<b>6.12a Objective</b>	<i>Exotic or introduced plants are prevented from establishing in the coastal marine area.</i>

## 10. Other matters to do with the Proposed Regional Plan

The engagement and consultation process highlighted some additional concerns and opportunities related to the regional plan review. The general direction of these ideas is described below under the headings of:

- Relationships that were considered important for plan development and implementation
- Other parts of the Regional Council and their plans and activities that need to relate more closely with what is in the regional plan
- Voluntary approaches that might be possible in the “other methods” section of the proposed regional plan
- Rules in the plan and how they might be implemented
- Consents and consenting processes
- Review process for considering natural resource management in the Wellington region

Figure 4 shows that attendees at the public workshops provided most of their additional material about voluntary policy methods, relationships and rules. Iwi groups concentrated upon relationships, rules and the review process. Stakeholder groups were focussed upon the review process, voluntary provisions in the proposed plan, and relationships.

### 10.1 Relationships

A number of people wanted the Regional Council to increase their involvement with the public and stakeholder groups. They felt that particular groups were missing out and that regional planning was less effective because these groups were not adequately included.

*It's all about relationships[iwi]*

*Better relationships! “Relationship reform” [stakeholders]*

*Participation at all levels – not an add-on [iwi]*

*Greater community involvement (including all different stakeholders) right from the start [public]*

*Seek buy-in from all sectors: farmers, recreationalists, sports people, bureaucrats [iwi]*

*Don't ignore scientists and scientific knowledge [public]*

*When are you going to talk with the Department of Conservation Conservancies? [public]*

*When and how are you going to engage with Territorial Authorities [public]*

*Work with district councils [public]*

*You are leaving out “Friends of ...” groups all the time [public]*

*Links with Civil Defence need to be strengthened [public]*

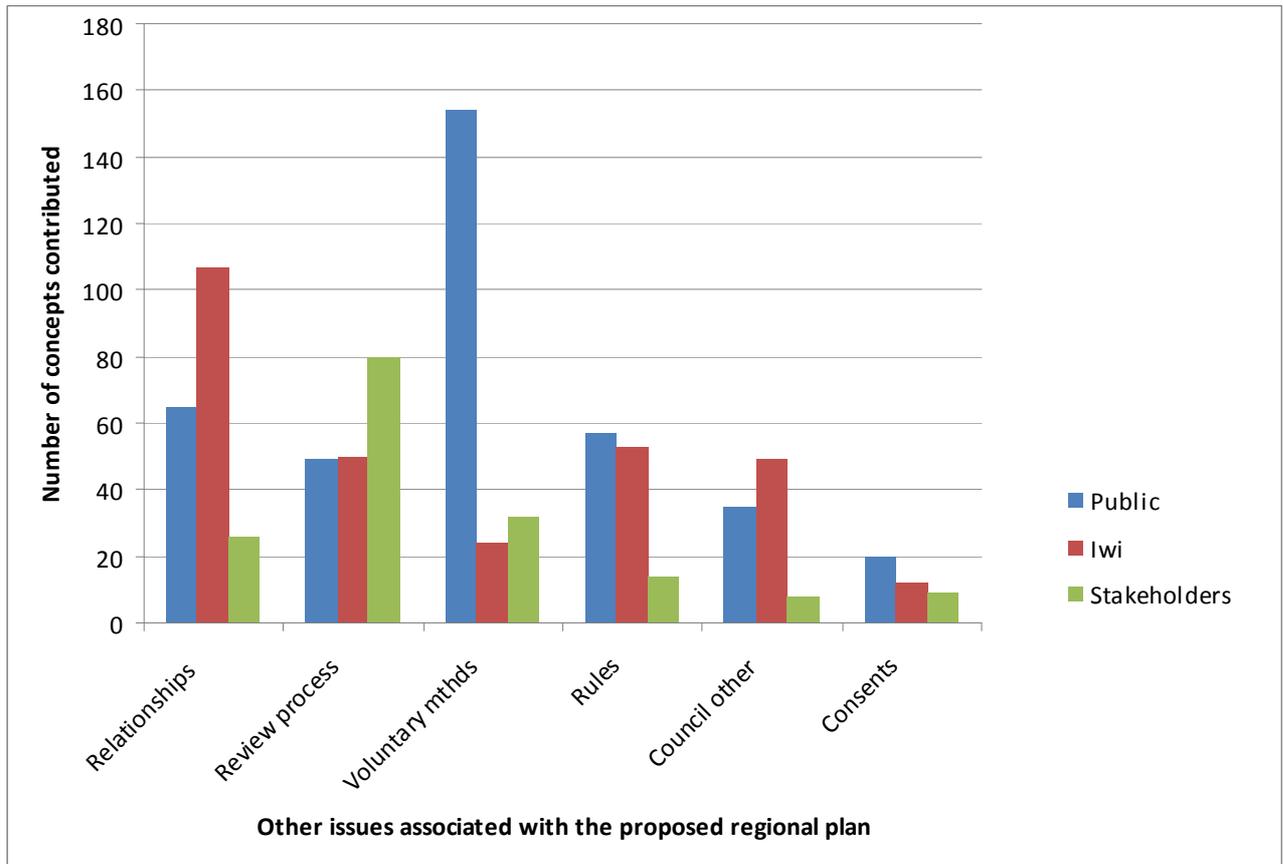
*Get the fertiliser spreading industry involved ... [public]*

*Work with farmers in key catchments ... [public]*

*Seek buy-in from all sectors – farmers, recreationalists, sports people and bureaucrats [iwi]*

*Don't treat pork differently from other agricultural industries [public]*

**Figure 4: The number of concepts contributed about different topics**



Māori contributions particularly emphasised their role as kaitiaki and the potential contribution that they could make to regional resource management. This was a role that Māori were willing to undertake as long as they were provided with adequate resources to do so.

*Tangata whenua knowledge made more explicit in the plan [iwi]  
 Need to indicate to all people that tangata whenua are not just another interested party, we are your partner. We will back you on these issues too. [iwi]  
 Value the kaitiaki role [within the Council] and resource it [iwi]  
 Greater support and resources for a kaitiaki role [iwi]  
 Long term funding for tangata whenua in cultural health monitoring [iwi]  
 Need to incorporate Iwi Management Plans into the proposed regional plan [iwi]  
 Our parents are our earth and our sky, there is no boundary between the land and the water. Your hand and your feet are connected, we are descendents from the land and the sky, so anything to do with the land and sky could impact upon us. In addition to this, we have a special relationship with the Wellington region. [iwi]*

Māori wanted their partnership with the Regional Council to be extended so that they were included in the Council's operational teams. They wanted the responsibility and capability

of iwi in resource management to be increased. They also identified a further need for Greater Wellington staff to be provided with training in understanding of tangata whenua.

*Greater opportunities for Māori in the Council work force [iwi]*  
*Support our whānau into planning and science within Greater Wellington [iwi]*  
*Greater opportunities for Ngāti Toa members to work alongside scientists [iwi]*  
*Transfer more power to iwi under the RMA [iwi]*  
*Needs to be a training programme for Greater Wellington staff to develop a full understanding about tangata whenua [iwi]*

Any relationship was dependent upon the Regional Council providing all the involved parties with adequate information so that they could make the best decision about resource use. There was some recognition that communication was needed both ways.

*Need communication [iwi]*  
*Need to pass on information the Council has about resources [iwi]*  
*More education to improve confidence between Greater Wellington and iwi [iwi]*  
*Recognise the many levels within tangata whenua: regional iwi, iwi, marae, hapu, whānau, land trusts [iwi]*  
*Need to include people who know about the benefits of rural production to export income and employment [public]*  
*Better relationships and communication with landowners [public]*  
*Fonterra needs to listen to regional councils [iwi]*

It was not just the intention to communicate that was important to people but also how much capability Greater Wellington had to be effective communicators.

*Greater Wellington needs to understand how to talk to the general public!! [stakeholders]*  
*Use plain English in all communications to the general public [public]*  
*Greater Wellington – stop being “fat controllers” [stakeholders]*  
*Keep Greater Wellington emails simple and not too large, eg click for pictures*

The contribution and role of Territorial Authorities to regional planning was considered to have been made more difficult by a lack of communication and role clarity.

*Address cross-boundary issues more explicitly to make easier connections for resource consent assessors [public]*  
*There is confusion between Territorial Authorities and Greater Wellington Regional Council and too much duplication [stakeholders]*  
*How does the Greater Wellington biodiversity Strategy interact with the strategies Territorial Authorities are developing? [public]*  
*Processes that work across jurisdictions ... need to be encouraged [stakeholders]*

## 10.2 Other parts of Council

There were a number of contributions about the activities of different departments in Greater Wellington Regional Council, and how these might be associated with further development and implementation of the next regional plan.

### 10.2.1 Te Upoko Taiao – natural resource management committee

*Greater Wellington's governance structure is good [iwi]*

*Te Upoko Taiao is a great expression of partnership [iwi]*

*Councillors need to be upskilled on local and national issues before voting and making decisions (such as sustainable urban design) [public]*

*Greater Wellington works in silos. There needs to be a multi-disciplinary approach [public]*

*There needs to be a training programme in te reo for all staff [iwi]*

*Lack of opportunities for workforce development [iwi]*

### 10.2.2 Environmental Monitoring and Investigation

*Monitoring is important ... we need to decide what we want to monitor and how [iwi]*

*Need to monitor the sources of information being used in Council decision making to show that Māori values are being included [iwi]*

*Use Māori indicator species and habitats in monitoring [iwi]*

*Need regular water testing of Wairarapa rivers, e.g. Ruamahanga [iwi]*

*More balance between Māori and western science [iwi]*

*Involve youth (Rangitahi) in cultural health monitoring [iwi]*

*Need more monitoring and metering mechanisms in place [iwi]*

*Fund tangata whenua in cultural health monitoring [iwi]*

### 10.2.3 Flood Protection

*Flood management can affect natural environment and degrade resources like kaimoana in Lake Onoke [public]*

*Landowners seem to have more influence on control activities (Waitohu River) than the natural flow of the river [public]*

*Money channelled through flood protection needs to avoid apparent internal inconsistencies with regional plan policies [public]*

*Flood management can affect the natural environment and degrade resources like kaimoana in Onoke [iwi]*

*Use the willows in rivers for compost or jobs [public]*

*Council departments are not good role models. For instance, water is being used by Council currently in ways opposed to what they recommend the public to do [iwi]*

*Machinery disturbing sediment on the riverbed kills fish-life [public]*

*Flood protection creates weeds (lupins) [public]*

*Straightening parts of the river for flood protection purposes interferes with fish passages for native fish [public]*

*Greater Wellington undertakes many activities in the beds of lakes, rivers and streams. Its record to date could be better. It should be setting the highest standard. They need best practice guidelines. [public]*

*Flood protection maintenance work has adverse effects on stream ecology [stakeholders]*

*More ecologically sensitive flood protection maintenance [public]*

#### 10.2.4 Land Management

*Iwi should have more input into Land and Environment Plans [iwi]*

#### 10.2.5 Regional Parks

*The plan should include regional farm parks like Belmont Regional Park and Forests [public]*

*Greater Wellington should be responsible for ensuring waterways are fenced on their properties. [public]*

*Companion planting in regional parks could assist with biological control, e.g. hoverflies [public]*

*In Cannon's Creek there is soil erosion from stream banks in heavy rain. What is being done about this? [public]*

*In Belmont Park, what is Land Management doing about this? [public]*

*What about Landcorp. Do they have to adhere to these goals? Silt in Duck Creek is coming from Belmont Park! [public]*

### 10.3 Voluntary provisions in the Regional Plan

Voluntary methods were encouraged, either as part of a package that also included regulations or on its own.

*Give farmers information about water quality in a non-regulatory way [iwi]*

*Plan should be conducive to responsible use rather than being too restrictive [iwi]*

*Inform, educate, deter, enforce [public]*

*Inform, educate, regulate [public]*

One voluntary approach suggested was to advocate for changes in behaviour.

*Promotion of revegetation, e.g. kaitawa reserve [public]*

*Plan should encourage responsible use of resources rather than being too restrictive [public]*

*Appeal to farmers' sense of pride, use flattery and provide exemplars of best practice [public]*

*Work with landowners to change mindsets ... [public]*

*Get into the hearts and minds of people [public]*

*Have a name-and-shame list for environmental offenders [public]*

Another voluntary approach identified was to provide education or training to ensure that those affected have the appropriate skills and capabilities.

*Training programmes on water quality [iwi]*  
*Education on current river and waterway condition [iwi]*  
*Work with schools to give kids greater appreciation ... [iwi]*  
*Greater Wellington provides information/education ... [public]*  
*Education about stormwater needs improvement [public]*

Financial incentives can be used to increase the benefits from doing the “right thing”

*Provide incentives for farmers to change, e.g. to be able to subdivide-off residential sites on the same property or elsewhere [public]*  
*Lifestyle block owners provided with incentives and education of their responsibilities regarding livestock and waterways ... [public]*  
*Subsidies for pest and weed control by private landowners [public]*  
*Incentives are needed with industry to improve what goes in stormwater systems [public]*  
*More incentives for landowners to fence waterways and plant [public]*

A possible voluntary approach is to use information through engineering delivery systems.

*Signage so people recognise the role of iwi [iwi]*  
*Information about what is in streams (public)*  
*Water meters to enable people to pay for their water – their savings will draw others in. [public]*

Another voluntary approach can be for Regional Councils to encourage the use of farm plans and catchment plans.

*Farm plan approach is working well [public]*  
*Support farm plans [public]*  
*Catchment-based plans would be potentially more successful ... [public]*

#### **10.4 Rules in the Regional Plan**

Although there was some concern about the use of rules they were generally supported as long as they were consistent across the region.

*Beating people up doesn't work ... [public]*  
*Having consistent regulations is better than having tougher regulations ... [public]*  
*Need consistency of water management throughout New Zealand [iwi]*  
*Need rules that recognise all land, and all waterways are taonga [iwi]*  
*Information and education campaigns don't work ... [public]*  
*Increasing use of non-regulatory approaches concerns me – regulation and prosecutions are key tools still [public]*  
*Non-regulatory approach does not work! [public]*

The quality of the rules was of concern to some people.

*A concern that rules will be made that don't address a problem, only a perceived problem, and are not policeable or enforceable [stakeholders]*  
*Need rules that people are not trying to get around [iwi]*  
*Need rules that are defendable in an Environment Court [iwi]*  
*Need rules that are observed because people want them [iwi]*  
*Need to be able to properly enforce the rules ... [public]*  
*Need fair and equitable rules ... [stakeholders]*  
*Don't want activity based rules, need to stay effects based ... [stakeholders]*

If rules are put in place they will need to be enforceable. Some Māori were also prepared to offer assistance in an enforcement role.

*Sometimes the Council must get tough on offenders to show that this is not acceptable [public]*  
*Need fines and prosecutions for breaches of rules [public]*  
*Regulations and prosecutions are key tools – still [stakeholders]*  
*Compulsory planting programmes are needed and they should be paid for by those causing sedimentation downstream ... [public]*  
*Voluntary measures should be compulsory and enforced [public]*  
*Enforce current rules (e.g. consents and developers) [public]*  
*Stricter enforcement of compliance [public]*  
*Need water/river inspectors who can enter private property and conduct inspections [public]*  
*Iwi can assist to enforce regulations [iwi]*

## **10.5 Consents**

Māori want to be more involved in consent decision making and in monitoring compliance.

*Participation is needed at all levels – not just an add on [iwi]*  
*Ngāti Toa should have more influence over [consents] in its rohe [iwi]*  
*Make clear the weightings on tangata whenua values when issuing consents [iwi]*  
*Require people to contact us. We need to require people to do as we say – when in Rome do what the Romans do". They are visitors and guests in our house. [iwi]*  
*The cultural measures of water quality need to be given an equal contribution (with science) to rules and consents [iwi]*  
*We need to be alongside the council to be briefed and contribute early in the consenting process eg subdivisions [iwi]*  
*Māori are the monitors of water quality in streams, not Fonterra. Fonterra should pay Māori to do the monitoring. Māori look at monitoring differently, it is not a job, it is a life-time thing. [iwi]*

A more precautionary approach to issuing consents was asked for and one that took into account cumulative effects.

*Start again with water allocation, using a level playing field [iwi]*

*A more precautionary approach [public]  
Look at the catchment, not just individual consents and take into account accumulated effects [public]  
A precautionary approach should be taken with policy and resource consenting. If any adverse effects occur, use their bond. It is upfront, if unexpected effects occur then they pay ... [public]  
Need triggers with any activity so that people can identify what consents they need [stakeholder]*

There was concern about the administration procedures involved with obtaining a consent and how these could be reduced.

*The expense and length of time involved in consent processes and court hearings is too much [public]  
Want a “gateway” option to address resource consent processes, avoiding delays and costs ... [public]  
More work needs to be done to streamline consent administration [public]  
Need consents that cover all the activities associated with carrying out a project [public]  
Want global consents for stormwater – a unified approach [stakeholder]  
Make the consenting process as easy as you can [public]  
More use of “standard” consent conditions [stakeholder]*

Consent conditions were expected to be much more rigorously enforced by Greater Wellington.

*Need to recognise consent problems in advance and act to manage sooner rather than leaving it until the last minute, as for instance when a river may be undermining a road [public]  
Enforce regulations and consents [iwi]  
Breaches have been dealt with much quicker and stricter than now [public]*

## **10.6 The Plan review Process**

Stakeholders provided relatively more comments than the public about the actual plan review process. Māori identified a lack of clarity in what they were being provided about the role of the regional plan in regional natural resource management and the contribution of tangata whenua to its content.

*A clear scope helps – of what is in and what’s out of the plan [iwi]  
Establish clear roles for Māori [iwi]  
Need memorandums of understanding and terms of reference to clarify roles, responsibilities and resources [iwi]  
Maintain an iwi partnership in decision making ... [iwi]  
A requirement of the plan should be that mana whenua are recognised in all Greater Wellington workings and in all the processes that Greater Wellington is required to act upon. [iwi]*

*How can tangata whenua in their role as kaitiaki help with plan development [iwi]  
The regional plan should include Ngāti Toa values: manaakitanga, kaitiakitanga,  
kotahitanga, whanaungatanga, ukaipotanga, mana and wairuatanga [iwi]*

The groups being consulted wanted the proposed plan to be arranged more around catchments.

*Catchment-based plans would potentially be more successful and have the  
opportunity to have different values for different catchments (eg landscapes and  
biodiversity) [public]  
Different issues in different catchments [iwi]  
Structure the regional plan by catchments [stakeholders]  
Restructure the regional plan by catchment [stakeholders]*

Māori wanted to ensure that the consultation for the regional plan review was building upon previously provided material.

*Greater Wellington need to check the 1999 plan and the Regional Policy statement  
for information supplied by tangata whenua in the past, so as not to repeat this  
part of the process. [iwi]*

There was a concern that the long term approach to the regional plan was not long enough.

*Long term thinking is more than 10 years [iwi]*

Participants wanted a greater level of monitoring being signalled through the next regional plan.

*More monitoring [public]  
Risk of no monitoring of freshwater use [stakeholders]  
How will we evaluate the effectiveness of the plan provisions? [iwi]  
Need more protection, monitoring and reporting of well-being from noneconomic  
values of the environment and community [public]*

The review process needed to increase the quantity and quality of its consultation.

*Listen to the community [public]  
Consult more widely with communities before developing approaches to allocating  
water takes. It is not enough to consult only with consent holders [public]  
The consultation is good – we know more about what the regional council does  
[public]  
Need a totally different way of “engaging” [stakeholders]  
Want an interactive exchange of knowledge with the community rather than  
reports [stakeholders]  
Need more community involvement [stakeholders]  
It would be good to have a day-to-day process where we can talk to each other  
[iwi]*

*Greater Wellington needs to defend public notices, public participation and due processes under the RMA ... [public]*  
*Seek more buy-in from all sectors:- farmers recreationalists, sports people, and bureaucrats [iwi]*

Any consultation being done needed to have quicker feedback than was being achieved.

*Need quicker feedback [iwi]*  
*Ensure feedback from hui gets back to people who contributed to keep momentum – by ensuring their voice is heard, listened to and acted upon [iwi]*

A number of people were concerned about the generic nature of the goals and objectives. They wanted changes to these.

*The problem needs to be more in the title – marrying the “what” with the why” [stakeholders]*  
*Give deadlines and amounts and measureable goals [public]*  
*More aspirational goals [stakeholders]*  
*Make goals more aspiration [stakeholders]*  
*Need simple and achievable goals [public]*  
*Objectives are very generic ... [stakeholders]*  
*Actual targets for expected improvements are needed [public]*  
*Objectives need to be more specific [stakeholders]*  
*More specific and measureable objectives [public]*  
*Plan takes too long – rivers need action now or water quality will decline disastrously [public]*  
*Goals need to be more achievable [public]*  
*Are these sufficiently S.M.A.R.T. goals? [public]*

Regional planning decisions were considered to require a high standard of scientific evidence and an objective evaluation of their strengths and weaknesses. These included evaluating the equity of their provisions.

*Don't forget the economic impact of plan provisions – need to be realistic and achievable [public]*  
*Scientific proof is needed for effects of livestock intensity [stakeholders]*  
*Scientific proof is needed for changes required in farming [stakeholders]*  
*The cultural measures of water quality need to be given an equal contribution (with science) to rules and consents [iwi]*  
*Need to weigh benefits and impacts [stakeholders]*  
*Water is an equity issue – the rich get it, the poor don't [public]*  
*Reinforce the Guiding Principles at every meeting [stakeholders]*

The regional plan was wanted to be accessible by its potential users.

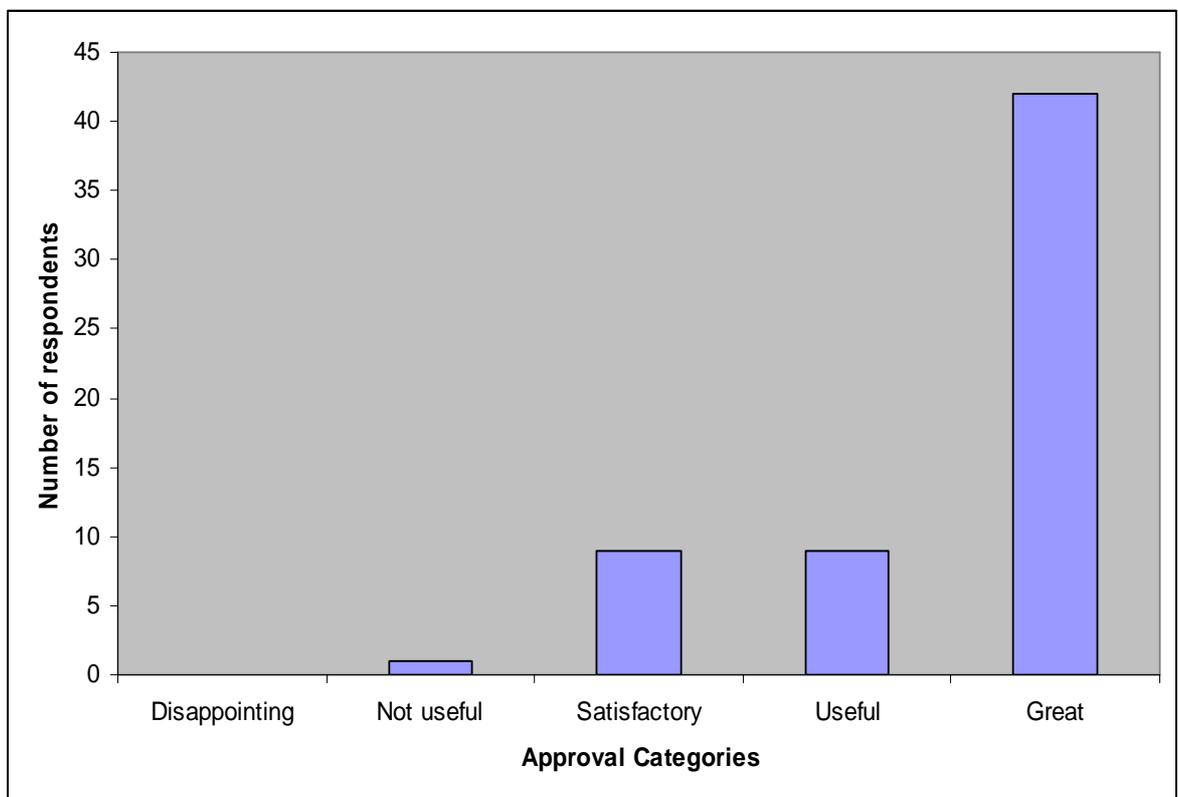
*Plan information needs to be in an accessible format [stakeholders]*  
*Provide a “dummies guide” to the plan ... [stakeholders]*

*Worry that the plan will become too cumbersome ... [stakeholders]  
Need triggers with any activity so that people can identify what consents they need  
[stakeholder]*

## 11. Feedback about the public engagement

Participants at the workshops were given the opportunity to complete an exit questionnaire providing Greater Wellington with feedback about the event that they had just attended. The feedback included how people had heard about the events, how useful they had been and any other comments.

**Figure 3: Evaluation of consultation event**



Most people had heard about the events by direct contact with Greater Wellington, either as a letter of invitation or email.

Most people appreciated the opportunity to talk directly with the staff involved and wanted Greater Wellington to continue with the public engagement:

*Staff input appreciated*

*It was good to be able to talk with the WRC staff – thanks for working into the evening. I'm not sure whether that or any subsequent feedback I provide from the*

*website will influence the outcome (that's always an uncertainty with submissions and feedback). The statements (issues and goals) on the display boards were very generalised; it would be hard not to support let alone object to any; however they do not suggest that the plan will be strong enough. With only one forum in Wellington a more centralised location should have been used.*

*Good systems for input*

*Current natural environment should be protected, preserved, promoted, conserved, regenerated*

*Awesome. CA was great value and showed genuine interest*

*Communication is vital between the community and TAs and it is invaluable to discuss or debate any planning activities*

*Thank you. DF*

*Needs to be a faster process – 80:20 rule*

*More resources required*

*Continuous improvement model*

*Pick off the no-brainers first*

*AR limit (sic) – climate change, freshwater etc*

*Staff well informed and able to listen. Thank you*

*Yes, good that you are making effort to engage with the public. Lots of interesting comments from people*

*Good to understand the scope and look forward to the detail. I wish to be involved in the next phase*

*Having staff in attendance as well as the displays was very useful*

*Education is fundamental, all encompassing. Extremely useful, valuable. Would have liked juice not water.*

*Talking to the staff. More centralised location in Wellington. Issues well covered – e.g. air quality, biodiversity.*

*Fascinating. Talking to natural hazards and stormwater issue at Whitby. Like to see more people attend. Listen to the locals and put into action – to reconnect with people.*

*It was great reading the lists of problems/ issues and strategies. Staff very well informed and receptive to comments. Thank you.*

*Very nice to have my say & be heard.*

*Needed more time.*

*Plan details too many words. Would be good to have some pictures/ illustrations. A video would be a good idea to show the issues & highlight the possibilities. The Living Waters video at library has been very successful.*

*Pictures – stream care bit, birds, shrubs and trees flowering*

*Very appreciative you came to Porirua. Staff contact first class. Listened to and exchanged views. Would like to see more people.*

*Great to see a level of commitment by the GWRC to organise such an event. More need to be done to improve stormwater and investment into water harvesting and renewable energy sources on a household level.*

*Great to have displays to take on board at my own pace and follow up any particular interest*

*Very informative. A nice big picture view of some key issues for the region and some possible ways to address them. Keep up the good work!*

*Thank you*

*It was good. I look forward to the next level of detail.*

*Staff knowledgeable and helpful and receptive to my viewpoint. Lots of work to be done and I'll try to keep up with the project.*

*Disappointed expressway is not part of the regional plan*

*Water poster; plenty of information*

*One to one, passion, well set up.*

*Enjoyed discussing issues with regional council staff*

*Thanks very much. Very important*

*It was not what I expected. Transport, cycle ways, Hutt river protection and waste minimisation are the key issues. I ride up and down the river trail and see rubbish as I ride but there is a tip just around the corner*

*Very good. Presentation excellent. River water issues, protecting river bed, .....*

*Lovely venue. Enjoyed opportunity to talk over the issues and the integration of the issues*

*Come and talk to Greypower people at a meeting; they're a great conduit to others*

*More questions than answers. I want to know the detail rather than the high level stuff. A bit more guidance on what the issues are; are they new issues; which have a higher priority; what's different from the last regional plan. Water is a big issue and my feeling is that it has a greater priority now but I didn't get that feeling. Same with biodiversity. Key question – how do biodiversity elements for GW tie up with district council responsibilities.*

*The way info was presented was very good. The regional council is constrained by the RMA. That is a major constraint. In some areas a wider choice of policy instruments could be considered:*

*Financial incentives to achieve public good and meaningful penalties on transgressors. GW and local councils need to be aware of the use of mechanisms within the RMA to buy consent –*

*Offset mitigation; talking to neighbours, buying science. Large organisations have no problem with RMA as environmental responsibility is a competitive advantage. Small/ medium can't be bothered.*

*Having seen all the input at stage 1 (public engagement 2010) it is good to see what it has been condensed into. It is good to see the ideas being progressed and also the ideas being brought forward again and again.*

*Venue not accessible (public library or hapai club would have been better. Being able to talk face to face with councillors/ staff was good.*

*Good start in a long term process. Keep it (engagement) up.*

*Meeting the folk writing the policy, asking questions and getting feedback was very valuable. I was impressed by the number of issues being considered.*

*A good opportunity to get some issues heard and captured. Staff enthusiasm and knowledge was appreciated*

*I am concerned about the poor attendance; it is a common problem for everyone how to stimulate public feedback. We have to think outside the square – Papawai Stream had a community hui. There has to be a better way of doing this*

*Silo mentality: despite great work by certain staff put at risk by others*

*A lot of the suggestions we made at the first meeting we had were put out as goals. Posters are easy to follow. Interested in coastal areas – ornithology, protecting the bird life, biodiversity and water usage*

*Still at the higher level phase look forward to when we deal with the detail. I was here (for the 2010 workshop) and group's views from last year were adequately represented.*

*Heading in the right direction. Keep it simple*

*Insight into where GW is going. Worked with territorial authorities helped me get a handle on that. Specific issues of interest air and water*

*Informative, good to talk to staff, looking forward to how the plan will develop further. Good idea to set (the room) up like this. More handouts for people to take away and read please.*

*Construction of rules. Explanation about how rules come about so people can understand the context for it better.*

*Informative for a start. Made suggestions. Worthwhile exercise. Came to last year's session. The danger could be in getting things too complicated and too detailed*

*Came to last year's session. It was worthwhile chance to discuss with everyone who was here (staff) Focus on simplicity, consistency, realistic, competence, information fit for purpose and costs and benefits. Avoid over-bureaucratic*

*Don't overlook the leaky waste system*

*Regional council needs more powers to establish and enforce regulations*

*Air quality – the effects that the plywood mill is having on air quality. Need to meet consent conditions, burning waste wood; smoke mixed with steam. Different airflows from north going down valley changes about midday. Contaminated smoke forms a fog that can settle over Masterton during evenings; during high pressure systems this can last 4-5 days*

*A starting point*

*Excellent concept, but should be advertised better*