

Web Survey summary results and comments

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1. Introduction to the Web Survey

A total of 851 people participated in the web survey. The web survey asked respondents questions about the state of natural resources in their area and how these could be improved. The survey questions are included in Appendix 2 of this report.

In this summary the number of respondents scoring each resource on a 1-10 scale is shown in the graphs (1 being very poor condition and 10 being very good condition). Each respondent was also given an opportunity to describe a potential policy intervention for the regional council. From the descriptions associated with each score, the most significant ones have been highlighted in this summary. Their selection is subjective, but based upon the degree of association each had with a particular score, in order to create a scale of increasing policy intervention from low to high as the scores ranged from 10 to 1. The full, unedited comments from survey respondents on how natural resources could be improved are in Appendix 1.

1.1 Soils

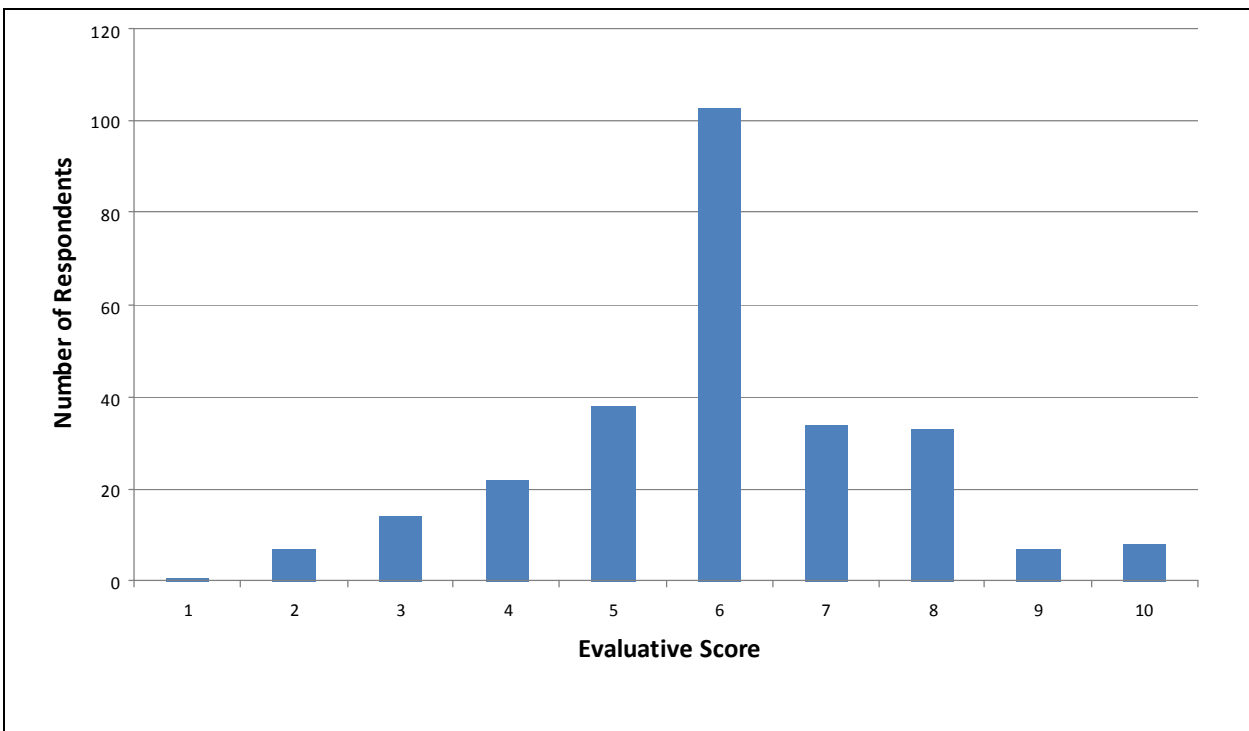


Figure 41. Graph of the state of soils in the Wellington Region

Score	Typical Policy Intervention
1	Stricter controls, particularly use of chemicals and fertilisers

2	Stricter consent enforcement
3	Provide advice to landowners and information to communities
4	More sediment control on development projects
5	Provide compost to homeowners
6	Widespread planting by Council staff
7	Financial assistance for conservation works
8	More monitoring to identify trends
9	Public education about soil conservation
10	Don't do anything

In Figure 41 the average assessment of the state of soils in the region was 5 out of 10; the most common score was 6. Based upon those people’s preferences there would be support for continued conservation planting by Council staff and providing homeowners with compost.

1.2 Waterways, lakes and wetlands

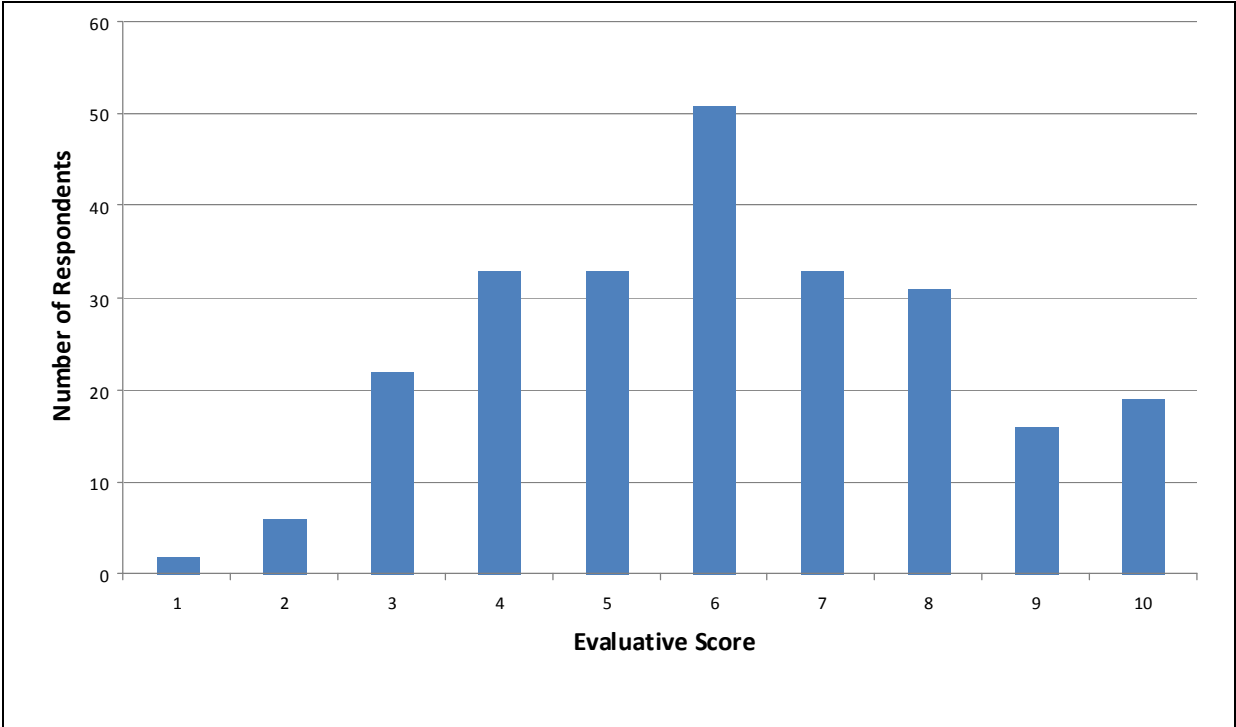


Figure 42. Graph of the state of water quality in the Wellington Region	
Score	Typical Policy Intervention
1	Prioritise water quality above economics
2	More of everything and less flood-control works
3	Monitor and enforce consents
4	Council programmes to clean-up, fence and plant
5	Financial incentives for riparian management
6	Education with potential polluters
7	Control storm water drains
8	Public education
9	Expand "Streams Alive" programme
10	Nothing required

In Figure 42 the average score was again 5, with many people preferring financial incentives, education and control of storm water drains.

1.3 Coastal and marine areas

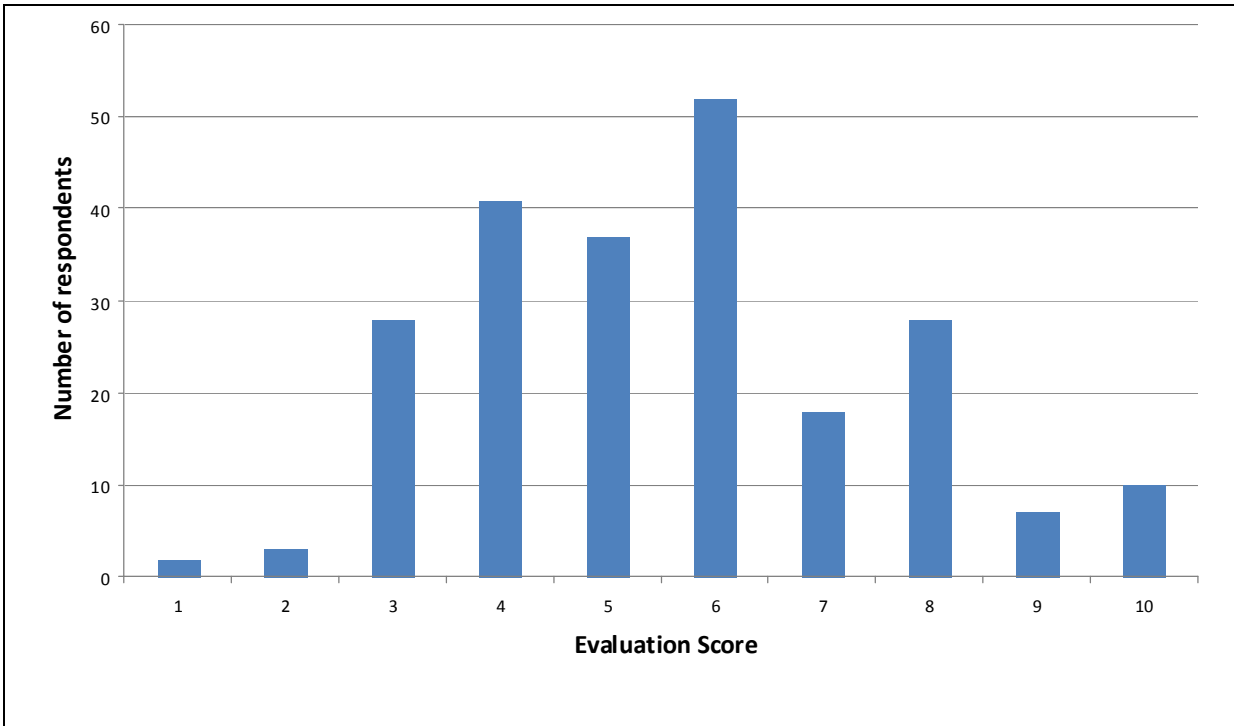


Figure 43. Graph of the state of coastal and marine areas in the Wellington Region

Score	Typical Policy Intervention
1	Protect and replenish fish stocks
2	Stop sewerage getting into marine areas
3	Enlarge marine reserves
4	Prosecute more people
5	Control building near beaches
6	Revegetate the dunes
7	Encourage beach-care community groups
8	Provide rubbish bins at beaches
9	GWRC beach cleaning events
10	Public education

In Figure 43 the average score for the state of the coastline is again 5 although there are many people giving it a score of 4 and 6 as well. The preferred policy interventions include revegetating the dunes, controlling building along the coastline to reduce risks from flooding and prosecuting more people for illegal vehicle use, rubbish disposal and pollution.

1.4 Air

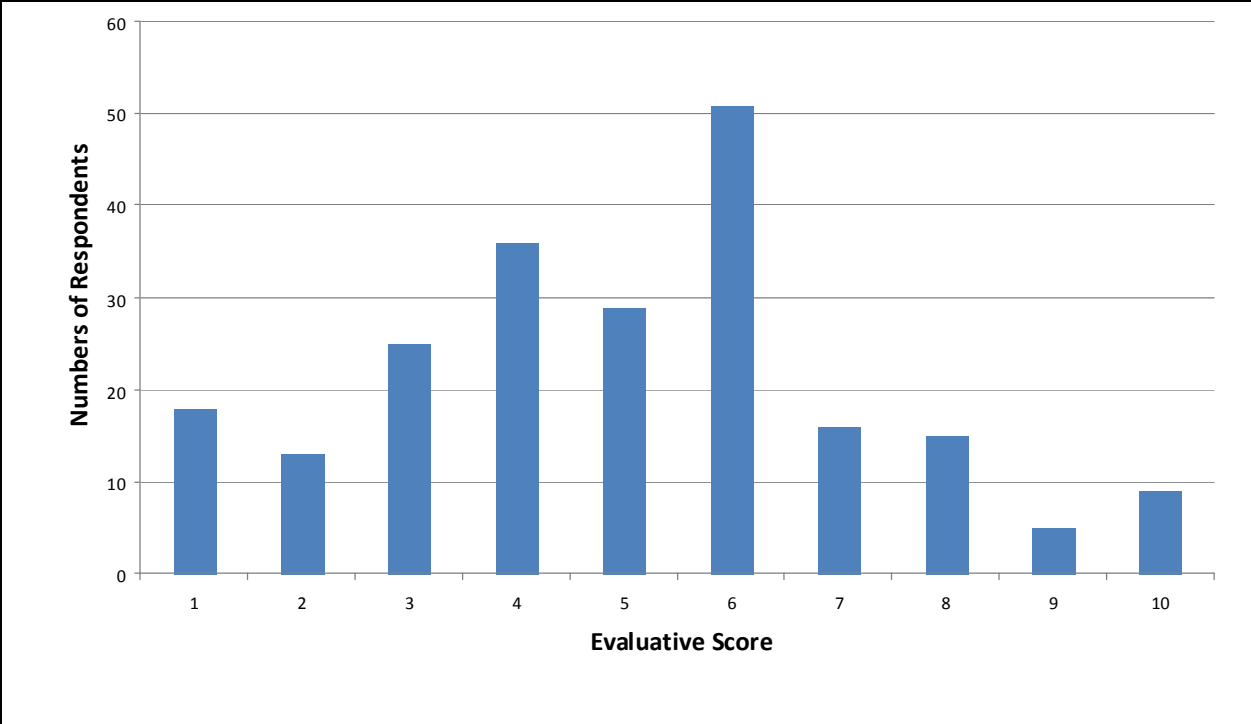


Figure 44. Graph of the state of air in the Wellington Region

Score	Typical Policy Intervention
1	Higher priority than economic outcomes
2	Stricter rules
3	Introduce pollution charges
4	Efficient goods transport
5	Encourage more efficient fuels, and car pooling
6	Subsidise public transport
7	Reduce household fireplaces
8	Encourage low emission transport
9	Maintain what we have
10	Leave it to the wind

In Figure 44 the average score for the state of air in the region is 6. Many people appear to support subsidies for public transport, would like to encourage more efficient use of cars and want to increase the efficiency of transporting goods, e.g. by making greater use of the railway.

1.5 Biodiversity

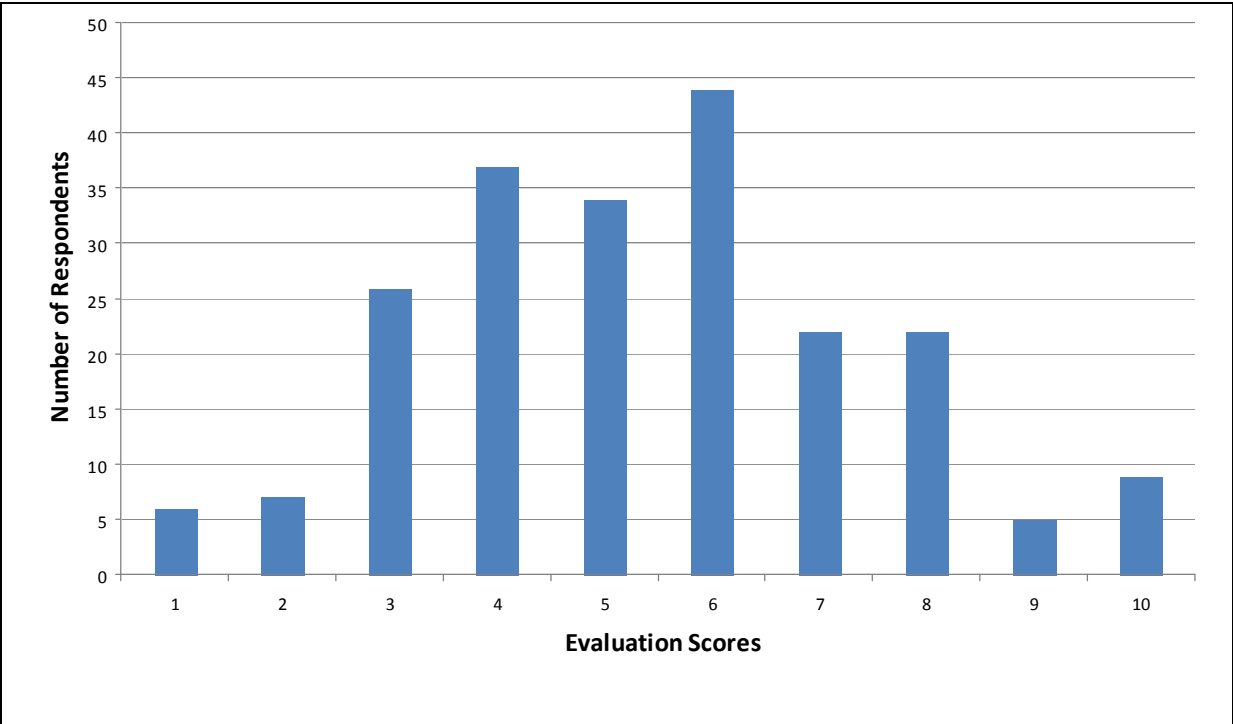


Figure 45. Graph of the state of biodiversity in the Wellington Region

Score	Typical Policy Intervention
1	Greater priority on biodiversity and habitat plans
2	Control cats
3	Control weeds and pests
4	Subsidise plants
5	Subsidise planting
6	Reduce the use of bait, and control development
7	Encourage community care groups
8	Establish marine reserves
9	Public education
10	Restore iconic specie

In Figure 45 the average score for the state of biodiversity is 6, ranging from 4-8. People would support subsidising plants and planting, reducing the use of bait for pest control, controlling development, encouraging community care-groups and establishing marine reserves.

2. Conclusions for the Web Survey

In the web survey people on average assessed the state of natural resources in the region as being midrange with room for improvement (an average score of 5-6). The suggested policy interventions were mainly around public education, regional council led community events and group activities and subsidised materials (e.g. plants).

Appendix 1 : Web Survey comments on natural resources

Appendix 1 contains a raw, unformatted version of the comments that web survey respondents. Please note that the responses here have not been checked for grammatical or spelling errors.

Soils

What would you like the Regional Council to do to assist people to improve soil quality in your area?

- Assist landowners with retiring marginal farming areas
- Increase organic matter applied to gardens, increase planted areas to reduce the runoff (loss of soils to waterways)
- Survey the amount of farm run off into streams and underwater systems
- Plant willows or poplars along waterways
- With the problem of willows and poplars falling an blocking rivers .could we look at a management plan that has regional council pay to tidy prune (manage)third of cost as u do now..contractor makes fire wood, paper, pulp, mulch(for soil reconditioning and fertiliser)for sale .yes it dose use nitrite to brake down but will build up soil health
- Stabilize slopes especially on road sides to prevent unnecessary erosion.
- I have no clue sorry
- Yes
- Yes
- no, i think its fine
- The council could start an enterprise composting organic household and garden waste (similar to Christchurch) and promote the use of this resource for improving soil structure and nutrient levels. Also increase dramatically the replanting, in natives, of reserve land ie, the Whitireia Peninsula.
- Lobby central Government for tighter regulations on stocking densities, fertiliser application and retention of/addition of a minimum forest or scrub cover on all land to prevent erosion. Especially on hill country and near rivers that are prone to flooding. Ensure that guidelines are followed by farmers and other land users.
- Provide advice as to what can be done

- Sediment and soil retention for building works/earthworks. Controls on site coverage.
- Encourage recycling of waste material, including composting, offer alternative ideas to the use of concrete where it is appropriate, promote the use of ground stabilizing vegetation in areas where soil erosion or slippage occur, continue to make people, especially tradepeople aware of the longterm damage caused to the soil by many of the solvents and cleaners used.
- Improve storm water drainage. Increasing rainfall likely over next 50 years. More and more erosion.
- No comment
- Reduce nitrate inputs and chemicals into soils generally but specific areas of high ecological value or in catchment areas should have stricter controls
- The soil needs to be retained better to stop it falling into the Puatahanui Inlet and 'sooting' the waters.
- STOP 1080 AND PELLET POISONING OUR SOILS AND WATER.1080 IS A VERY CRUEL WAY TO TORTURE AND SLOW KILL AN ANIMAL - ONLY AN EVIL PERSON WOULD ALLOW SUCH CRUELTY.OPEN YOUR EYES AND RID THE BLINDNESS 1080 poison drop to kill possums and stoats has instead seen the destruction of some of our most treasured native birds. The deaths of seven kea in south Westland since May have prompted a review by the Department of Conservation into its use of 1080 poison. Environmentalists have been warning about the widespread use of aerial 1080 poison by DOC, who is supposed to be protecting species, for years."They're an endangered species and they're very, very important to New Zealand," says anti-1080 campaigner Carey Dillon. "We mustn't lose them, and we certainly can't do it by poisoning them."A Department of Conservation study found the kea deaths occurred within three weeks of an aerial 1080 drop, wiping out 40 percent of the kea population in the Fox and Franz Josef areas. "We need to monitor more birds," says DoC's Nicola Vallance. "We need to find out why kea in Fox are particularly affected, while in two other areas where we were monitoring birds, no kea died." 1080 is routinely dropped over native forests to eradicate possums and other introduced pests. But anti-1080 campaigners have long argued it kills native wildlife too. Now that call has been vindicated. "This just backs up the theories that we need to do a lot more research and know a lot more," says Mr Dillon.But DoC is not relinquishing its use of the poison just yet. "We must continue with business as usual," says Ms Vallance. The department will need to gather more information about the effect of 1080 on birdlife before reviewing its policy.
- I think it is up to the landowner
- Absolutely as a farmer conservation of soils and soil health is vital to our business

- Live in quite a hilly area so more shrubs to hold the soil together and help lower the amount of soil going down the storm water drains
- Provide more compost and mulch for park areas. More native tree planting in flood prone areas.
- Don't know much about this topic.
- Less widespread spraying of pesticides and herbicides. Widespread planting of biodiverse native forest, which builds soil. Instead of just using wood chips, add mushroom spawn so it breaks down into healthy soil as well as provides edible mushrooms, such as oyster mushrooms or other edible native mushrooms, which work to break down petrochemicals and other hydrocarbons, store water, make soil and provide beneficial relationships to plants. Provide more community gardens, with compost heaps. Actively build soils through organic methods. Reduce the amount of pine trees, which create acid soil and take nutrients from other plants, replacing them over time with natives and food bearing trees.
- Don't know
- Enforce subdivisions consent conditions so less eroded sediment flows into streams
- Promote and enable a wider diversity of species for planting. The provision of low cost mulches sourced from roadside maintenance and, possibly, from treated sewage. MUCH better management of track creation and maintenance for rural access, and in roading projects.
- In an urban environment, assist with info , opportunities to improve soil within the individual home environment as well as the many excellent community Gardens etc that are appearing that get people connected to growing and which inevitably involves soil quality
- Wider education as to soil pollutants and how households may be having a negative impact on soil e.g. simple things to be conscious of that can make a difference.
- There isn't a lot of soil around where I live
- More riparian planting (of natives such as flax)to reduce nutrification of waterways and to stabilise banks. Returning of steep hill country back to forest to prevent erosion.
- more recycling bins to keep rubbish out of soils
- Plant more native flora to stop erosion
- Encourage home composting. sell compost made from greenwaste back to residents at cost. Continue to replant to prevent storm run off. Encourage sustainable community food gardening on council marginal land in the city. See Todmorden's example of how this can work!<http://www.incredible-edible-todmorden.co.uk/>

- more farming and forestry.....luv those clean green hills
- think that they are doing a good job currently, nothing to suggest as to how to improve
- I don't know enough about soils to comment, sorry
- Encourage the public to carefully consider laying hard surfaces instead of permeable materials. Encourage more composting and mulching practices. Do swops of green waste for cheap compost and mulches.
- consider the impact of roads and subdivisions with regard the natural drainage of rain water
- Not an area I know about
- planting native vegetation, look better after waterways, erosion
- Help stabilize the soil on steep hillsides. Every time it rains, there are slips. There must be a way to make this better without burying everything in concrete.
- decrease the widespread construction of rural and urban land. Make sure that proper soil control measures are in place for approved developments and other industrial & farming activities
- Inform about ways to improve soil quality.
- gardening workshops, planting more areas in native plants to help prevent soil loss.
- Stop spraying round up into every stream and waterway. Protect the stream banks with native wetland plants. Stop planting willows everywhere
- More understanding of what actually goes on in our soils - micro-organisms etc.
- Unfortunately, I know very little about this topic
- Enforce resource consent requirements on hill-side development.
- 1) Provide incentives to residents living near rivers and other high erosion areas in the way of free plants and advice on planting. 2) Reduce or preferably discontinue the use of herbicides which destroy soil microbes and overall reduce the quality of soils.
- act on breaches of resource consent applications
- Raise awareness of the importance of soils to the natural environment, ecosystems and biodiversity. Raise awareness about how these fragile and relatively unknown ecosystems can be adversely affected by pollution, inappropriate discharge and bad management.

- (1)Check market gardeners to see if they are polluting the soil with left over containers, or spillages from spray containers.(2)Check to see if dairy farmers have resource consents to spray dairy effluent, and check effluent ponds for spillage.I have two market gardeners down my road who have spray containers lying in heaps on the soil, and an effluent pond from a dairy farmer so high spilling over onto the soil. Once they have their Growsafe certificates there seems to be no check to see if they are doing things correctly.
- Helping to develop more local community groups to get involved and assisting with current groups with tools/knowledge.Tree planting ect
- not sure I understand the question. Are you asking if I think soils are managed well in my area? Need more education, stricter consequences for people who allow erosion. Less nasty chemicals, encourage composting and mulching,
- Educate Lower Hutt Council
- Stop erosion, support organics and community gardens - enforce fencing and planting of streams, rivers and lakes in rural areas.
- Average scores only because soil management not very important for suburban dwellers
- Top soils are a valuable resource not easily replaced and are as important in na urban environment as they are in a rural environment. Greater Wellington provide assistance and information on the importance of maintaining topsoils in an urban environment for erosion prevention, water quality and for maintaining health plant growth and soil ecosystems.Encourage require the adequate separation, storage and reuse of topsoils in new subdivisions.
- Being responsible
- More encouragement for mulching & composting rather than just dumping greenwaste and vegetable scraps at landfills.
- Plant trees in steep escarpments to prevent soil erosion and landslides.
- Encourage sustainable/native planting in high erosion areas. Support the cultivation of bio-dynamic soil on private land through maybe a credit in rates for those with active growing and composting gardens.
- I don't have the information on this to comment
- Improve the booklet "small earthworks" etc
- Encourage planting of areas with unstable soil. Require new and altered buildings/sites to have less runoff to surrounding soils.

- silly question - how would i measure soil quality...
- Discourage excessive use of cars. Education of young and old about the importance of soil care and local dune care at Lyal Bay.
- I have recently become more aware of the effects of soil runoff moving from properties (residual, building sites and farms) to storm water drains and then into the sea. Think people need to be educated about the problems this causes.
- more friendly weed spraying and telling us when they are doing it
- No artificial nitrogen (Urea) to be applied anywhere
- I have no idea - I didn't know they did anything.
- I don't know what the RC currently does. Assist with soil evaluation for gardeners - education on composting and what NOT to put in soils.
- Keep encouraging stream side planting and revegetation work. Work to ensure the drains run by WCC have more clear "fish" symbols to raise awareness.
- Provide information on what the soil quality is.
- Stop good soil being covered with industry and housing, Large amounts of soil come down the Hutt river when it is in flood. This is probably not good management of soils in the upper catchments
- Reduce sediment getting into streams and rivers, some areas need to be fenced off and set backs from waterways
- Provide information/education resources
- I would like to see support given to people who want to plant up erodible areas. This may include streamside, wetlands, or hill slopes and it should not matter if the area is considered productive land.
- Improved drainage/erosion prevention
- Help them understand Soil Quality in the first place. This is a specific issue that is unlikely to be well known among young professionals living in the city centre, there being limited soil in any case.
- Re-route the flight path of all aviation
- I don't know much about what the regional council is doing to manage soils in this area, apart from the planting at Whitreia Park and something I saw in the local paper about a planting to catch runoff

over near Whitby I think it was. What I do notice is the run off in the harbour after rain which makes me think not a lot of actual doing something is happening. There seems endless planning on what to do about it and press releases saying how fabulous the organising is going for the cleanup of the harbour.

- educate people on the impacts certain waste products have when it eventually ends up all over the soil
- Continue and extend public education, including school curricula (through the education authorities) about the importance and value of soils as a critically important natural resource in the Wellington Region, and the importance of effective and practical soil conservation measures.
- I have just filled in this survey but somehow the system played up so I am not sure what you did get. BUT, there was no opportunity here to say this: it is widely quoted that the world population could increase by another billion by 2050 which of course will have consequences for NZ as well. Therefore I suggest that a programme of planting edible plants be started. We have vast green areas but all are just 'pretty'. Fruit and nut trees/bushes are also pretty but provide free food at the same time. Esp walnut trees are not easy to grow in gardens as they are very tall and live for up to 100 years I believe. Think of future generations, they may be in desperate need of some free (and Healthy!) food.
- I have no opinion on this. I know nothing about soil.
- Get the word out. Community gardening. Soil Improvement/amendment. If yr gonna remove seaweed, compost it. Classes. Improved runoff practices.
- Assist tips and other organisations in recycling vegetation into compost and then making that available back into the community, free or at cost. Work with councils, landowners and developers to ensure that soil loss does not get into wetlands, streams and estuaries. Provide appropriate native plants to revegetate land.
- More stringent conditions on developers and foresters. Better resourcing to remediate fire damage at Whitireia.
- Guidance and advice. Whatever topsoil was on my lawned area was long gone by our arrival. Moss in winter, clay in summer. I wonder whether this was the result of subdivision practice of the 60s.
- I have no idea about soil management, hence the middle scores
- Check what pesticides are being used and encourage use of organic fertilisers, green manures etc

- Collect data on soil quality for several decades so that a statistically reliable record can be established. It should then be used to restore soil quality as much as possible to pre-World War 2 standards.
- rules/ policies to discourage district councils allowing subdivision of class 1 and 2 soils; sustainable fertiliser use - too often fertiliser is over used.
- Our productive soils are being urbanised (eg, Mangaroa). This is because of the God Growth. When this God dies (ie, we have grown to our limit) then what ?? What god will save us then ? The Regional Council needs to fully protect all productive soils so we can produce food CLOSE to where it is consumed. Oil is running out so we need to minimise distance to market.
- Industrial damage needs to be rectified. With 2,600 polluted sites, its a recipe for disaster. In my area Exide is the key polluter that is known, what about soil samples for all manufacturing companies and those companies that use toxic raw material. Test sites that are ex-industrial too.
- Take more notice of what is being dumped in our area, (Wainuiomata). Not just look after the areas that have the wealthy in them.
- More planting, more stringent rules and application about land use and development, more active maintenance of leaky water pipes all over town
- Yes.
- ensure bicycle tracks e.g. on Miramar peninsula and Wainuiomata are gravelled or other measures to stop erosion of soil from tracks
- Good to see that contaminated soil was removed quickly from the Waiiau Clean Fill site following the Waiwhetu Stream debacle
- Education of the importance of soils in our environment and benefits of healthy soil
- Force more erosion control, less fertilisers etc
- Help develop guidelines for improving soil quality in each of the main "soil regions" of the greater Wellington area. Without such structures, few will know how to approach the issues involved.
- promote composting of kitchen waste and green waste
- Native planting of hill sides to stop them slipping.
- promote community farming and growing fruit and vegetables on unused land. Teach organic farming methods and how to avoid soil-stripping from monoculture for small-scale, local farming. Plant native trees and bushes to avoid soil erosion and get rid of large grassy areas.

- Provide more information on the importance of soil degradation and hold public workshops.
- Adopt citywide composting with pick up, industrial sized composting facility and low cost purchasing or provision of composters to people to assist and encourage composting
- Obviously not pointed at urban dwellers so much as more rural folk. As such theres no obvious GW soil management presence in my area to judge or comment on
- Provide free advice to residents on soil quality and methods of improvement. Work with Local Govt and private sector to improve drainage and soil quality of public facilities eg. Ian Galloway Park, Karori Park and Appleton Park.
- Up to individuals to improve own soil with compost. Up the local council to ensure that road cuttings are stable
- mostly rotten rock, needs composting etc to be able to grow anything muchNot sure - depends on enthusiasm of gardeners in the area
- Provide information
- only allowing intensive land use on appropriate soil types.more incentives to protect and manage soils - i.e., not just planting poles in the eastern hill country. More education and best practice info for all farmers in the region
- replant hillsides and riparian areas to prevent erosion and sedimentation of waterways
- The major issue I am aware of around where I live is erosion - land slips - that occurs when soils are saturated and where roads have cut into the hillsides increasing the risk of soil movement. This creates a hazard to vechiles, and is of concern when development (eg houses) occurs above the unstable slopes, putting them at risk. More could be done to mitigate this situation ie if new roads can aviod cutting through hill slopes (admittedly hard in Wellington city), or if particularly at risk slopes are stabilised or reinforced to prevent further erosion. I am not well informed on the health of soils in the Wellington region. Continued monitoring on soil health, especially where there is suspected contamination, is in my view of vital importance, as it contributes to human health. Another thing the Regional Council could do would be to encourage greater green space, or areas of vegetation, within urban settlements. This would increase the natural capacity of water storage in urban catchments, reducing the high levels of surface runoff during high intensity rainfall events. This would alieviate some of the pressure on storm water drainage systems.
- no opinion
- Education on chemical usage added to soil, long term exposure etc.
- Coastal area monitor erosion more frequently

- Work with WCC to supply compost from the city's landfill to build up household's soil health.Reduce the loss of topsoil during extreme weather events by increased revegetation projects and stricter rules around the clearing of land.
- Assist with domestic and commercial composting solutions. Also, cleaning up deposits of bitumen at roadside from when the road was built. Now inhibiting plant growth.
- Offer education on how to improve the quality - and make this idea appealing.
- Limit more, the runoff into streams and then rivers and the the harbours.
- Make the local industries clean up their pollution.
- stop spraying poison/ weed killers. stop cutting down all the trees. more swales need to be dug into the landscape to increase water absorbsion. higher diversity of plantlife including fruit trees and flowering plants to attract birds
- The 'soils' comprising the local south coast beaches are
- I'm just beginning to understand the importance of soil quality to human well-being and resilience, so I am not able to evaluate local soil change or management. Personally I'd like to know how to evaluate the soil quality (including good microbial activity and ph balance) in our property and how to improve that so the soil can be an ongoing resource for growing food without outside additives. We've mulched and composted for decades but that was for convenience, and making and using better compost is on my to do list as I learn more about permaculture and begin to grow food. One concern I do have about local soils is the use of endosulfan to reduce wormcasts at the Berhampore golf course. I understand that the City Council have stopped using this but I would like GWRC to encourage WCC not to use anything on sports grounds, the golf course and other public land that might inhibit the ability of that land for permaculture use to grow safe food in future. Certainly there are acres and acres of land in the golf course that could gradually become food forests starting with the planting of memorial fruit trees (akin to the memorial park benches)which would not limit golfing.
- I don't really know this topic very well.
- Much tighter controls on building on slopes, on taking off topsoil, and halting large-scale terraforming developments.
- Do not allow more land (and so soil) to be covered with roading.
- Work with land owners. We need help with run offs, erosion control and appropriate ways of enhancing fertility, improving dioversity and controlling weeds.The WRC agreed to help me to clean up my stream and started and then disappeared! They just recently returned and said they would

do something in the future. Initial efforts must be followed through. Have workshops for local communities to teach us what to do and provide plants at cost.

- My soil's okay.
- Public education on importance of not contaminating soil and treating past contamination.

Waterways, wetlands and lakes

What would you like the Regional Council to do to assist people to improve waterways, wetlands and lakes in your area?

- more riparian planting
- work with land owners to reduce nutrient application on farms.(2) fence and plant buffers(3) wetland restoration(4) limit water takes from surface and ground water - unless for human necessity
- Get really strict on the amount of "take" in the whole region
- promote Afforestation Grant Scheme, push for a reduction of oil / diesel spills on Rimutaka hill road fouling watercourses
- change the approach to solid waste management, e.g. create regional high tech landfills (banks) that store plastics, tires, glasses that we now co-mingle and bury. The Wairarapa is the perfect example of a natural boarder being broken through our waste in our neighbors back yard, this guts me, then we pay a fortune for the privilege. hugely increasing the waste that is going directly into our rivers, then because there is not enough people using the rural transfer stations we close them. creating rat and cat farms next to Mt Bruce and other areas gutted again
- Set up more garbage gathering projects, and dissuade the dumping of agricultural run off into the waterways.
- Litter trappers to prevent rubbish entering waterways from roads
- No, they are all managed very well!
- help clean them out, they are gross with rubbish and weeds all through them
- Provide native plants to community replanting organisations and help with logistical and financial requirements. Demand land users (farmers) start replanting waterways with appropriate native

plants to inhibit runoff and provide habitat. Provide financial incentives for these activities and monitor closely adherence to guidelines.

- Lobby Central government **STRONGLY** to make riparian planting and fencing of ALL waterways mandatory. Police farming activities to ensure that farmers and other land users are following Clean Streams Accord guidelines. Many farms have water races running through them which are unfenced, and these flow into the major rivers and into Lake Wairarapa. The lake regularly has brown foam around its edges and stock is often seen grazing right to the waters edge, destroying native riparian vegetation and fouling the water.
- I regularly swim, surf and dive in the area as well as other parts of the harbour and south coast. Often you can smell sewage and taste it too. Even if you run around the coast you can get whiffs of sewage smells in place. Problems: 1) untreated sewage seems to enter the waterways/sea through storm water drains 2) I often saw the guys that spray chemicals against weeds do so before forecast heavy rain or on already rainy days - even at the Marine Reserve and Te Kopahou Reserve - this poisons all plants and animals in the sea as well as us people 3) most locals wash their cars in their driveways next to the sea with detergents - either drains that go into the sewage system need to be installed or people have to be forced to go to special places to wash the car with chemicals 4) I have seen Painters/builders put leftovers down the storm water drains - there need to be ways to dispose of poisonous items safely 5) sewage treatment needs to be upgraded to the best standard so that overflow in periods of heavy rain is no problem - at the same time water recycling could be integrated to solve the water shortage problem 6) educate people about keeping our waterways clean
- Improved soil management for earthworks needs to happen in order to reduce sediment/runoff into waterways. Need to improve controls on pollution of waterways. Harbours are a bit of a mess, but could be improved massively with better management of freshwater resources.
- Having lived in petone, I've seen that some local industries use the rivers in the area as a convenient waste removal system, knowing it would be difficult to monitor discharge 24/7. If a business isn't able to operate without causing damage, it's not a good business! Although there are no permanent waterways in my area, there are many places that become waterways during periods of heavy rain. These tend to carry any rubbish that hasn't been blown away, into stormwater systems and into the sea.
- We have a stream on our property - you could give us some information about how to look after it - or provide assistance in looking after it
- continue to clean waiwhetu stream
- No comment - live by the sea
- Just have regular tidy-ups to get rid of the rubbish that seems to end up there.

- Control dairy, beef, farming effluents into watercourses. Create vegetated areas around streams and wetlands to attract wildlife, reduce erosion and pollution
- Stop untreated discharge and urban run off pollution.
- Public drainage i.e sewer should be stopped from entering the inlet. Also the inlet needs to be dredged to allow for better water activities and allow the water and bird life to flourish again.
- Work on Waiwhetu stream is great. Have a dog so in Winter can't walk the dog along Hutt river due to 1080 poisoning runoff and in Summer can't walk the dog because of Toxic Algae. Is this clean green NZ?
- **STOP POISONING US WITH FLUORIDE IN OUR DRINKING WATER.** Fluoridation is not about "children's teeth". Rather, it is about industry ridding itself of crude hazardous waste products, silicofluorides, for a profit. Silicofluorides are 85 times more toxic than naturally-occurring calcium fluoride. Fluoride is more toxic than lead and like lead in minute doses, accumulates in and can be damaging to brain/mind development of children, producing abnormal behavior in animals and reducing IQ in humans, especially in conjunction with deficiencies of key nutrients such as calcium, iodine and vitamins. It can also contribute to many disease processes. Because it is almost as toxic as arsenic, fluoride's ability to play havoc in the human body should surprise no one. There is as much, or more, dental decay in fluoridated communities as there is in the non-fluoridated areas; however, the dental costs are higher in fluoridated communities due to dental fluorosis. Drinking fluoridated water may delay decay, but it does not prevent it. Dental fluorosis is not simply a "cosmetic effect". Dental fluorosis is the first visible sign of fluoride poisoning. Today there is an increased prevalence of dental fluorosis, ranging from about 15% to 65% in fluoridated areas and 5% to 40% in non-fluoridated areas in North America. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) scientists, after studying all the evidence, concluded that the public water supply should not be used "as a vehicle for disseminating this toxic and prophylactically useless ... substance." The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) states that fluoride is not a mineral nutrient; it is a prescription drug. Every prescription drug has side-effects, including fluoride. Fluoride has never received FDA approval and does not meet the legal requirements of safety and effectiveness necessary for such approval. Once this drug is put in the water there is no control over individual dosage. The American Dental Association supplement schedule shows that fluoride prescription drugs should not be given to infants under 6 months of age. One cup of water per day for children age 6 months to 3 years matches the supplement controlled dose. Therefore, in fluoridated areas, most children under 3 are getting an overdose of this drug via their drinking water, yet the ADA continues to recommend fluoridation. The widespread and uncontrolled use of fluoride in our water, dental products, and foods and beverages (grown and processed in fluoridated communities), is causing pervasive over-exposure to fluoride in the U.S. population. Most developed countries have rejected, stopped, or banned fluoridation because there is no margin of safety. Fluoride is not just "one of forty chemicals used to treat water". It is the only chemical added to public drinking water to treat individuals, rather than the water. It is mass medication. This website explains why a good number of leading

scientists, doctors, and some dentists are avidly opposed to putting fluoride in our water supply. It also shows that this controversy has existed in the scientific field from the onset.

- Rubbish removal and increased planting and beautification
- Better flood protection, improve road access during floods
- The rivers and streams in our area are full of trees block flows (Willows)causing sediment build up and poor water quality due to poor flows. Farms need assistance plans to fence off waterways and clear them to increase flows. This will benefit the farmers production, local roads, improve biodiversity and improve water quality
- Don't really have one in my area
- Over Fishing of the Rock pools - wild life less than 15 yrs ago and getting worse
- Prevent developers making small stagnant fake lakes that are just mosquito breeding grounds.
- I've never seen anything to manage run-off from building sites, so I assume our creeks and seabed is filled with sediment. So, sediment traps, vehicle cleaning, not sure what else. Also, rubbish everywhere - Wellingtonians (especially smokers) don't seem to care where their litter ends up. So, a bigger campaign to highlight where that rubbish ultimately ends up might be useful. I bet plenty of people think that stormwater goes to sewage treatment plants, not to the ocean.
- Reduce the amount of waste and rubbish that ends up in them. Treat stormwater more intelligently than allowing it to just wash whatever goes into gutters into streams and wetlands. Ban cigarette butts, or have a better provision of receptacles for them, as they are extremely poisonous to many many living things if they end up in the ecosystem. Use mycoremediation to treat stormwater laced with hydrocarbons and heavy metals, so that it is filtered through mushroom mycellium and doesn't end up in the water.
- litter and pollution in the waterways is a problem
- There aren't many open waterways in my area, most are channelled through pipes and underground. The stream in Happy Valley is being improved by the community work under going there. I would like to see similar work being supported in other areas of Wellington like Karori, Wainiumata, Stokes Valley etc.
- keep dairy out
- continue to support Take Care,insist all streams are fenced from stock e.g. Hutt River.
- Streamside planting. The creation and maintenance of wetlands and ponds. Reduce stock access to natural streams and ponds/wetlands by providing watering systems and pads to reduce

trampling/soil compaction. Monitor changes occurring as a consequence of changing land use such as subdivision - long term. Establish and sustain a GIS system with frequent monitoring of a range of indicators for diversity, species range and habitat, water quality, pollutants and the sources. Require settling ponds particularly when working clay soils to capture run-off before it affects streams. Require logging operators to leave streams/gullies clear of debris and reduce impact on gully plant growth. Better surveillance of logging operations to improve the 'best practice' standards on both public and private lands.

- any opportunities for people to be involved in wetland stewardship to protect wetlands etc
- Impose stronger regulations to reduce the current levels of raw discharge, pollutants and contaminants directly into waterways from agriculture and industry.
- More riparian planting of natives, improved standard of sewerage and stormwater discharge from twons into waterways, nutrient budgeting on farms and creating best practice standards for agriculture. Keeping stock out of Pounui Lagoon (especially during spawning of whitebait).
- Do not drain the swamps and allow them to return to natural way
- provide advice and major machinery when needed to support community clearng projects
- give out more permits to advance greedy individual lifestyle's
- continue to clean up the Hutt River such that is gets closer to drinking quality
- My only experience is the Tararuas and the Wellington water catchment and I've noticed that over time the markings on topo maps and explanations about why areas are off limits has improved so that in the past I wouldn't have cared if I broke the rules where now I am keen to abide by them.
- Create some research and cleanup jobs that would give importance to the state of our waterways; designate protected areas to allow for wildlife.
- keep encouraging people to be aware of what is going down the drains & gutters.Sponser plantings by community groups.Monitor the smaller waterways more frequently.
- There needs to be less rubbish left to drift around in the wind. Shops should not be allowed to provide plastic bags - they should use paper and sell cloth bags. They should offer a discount to shoppers who use no plastic bags/ encourage people to bring in reuseable boxes etc. Drinks bottles should be taxed and should be reused.
- come up with a strategy or somilar that minimises the amount of dirt and other debris/foreign matter from wntering the stormwater/stream systems from construction sites and roadworks.

- Waterways-stop pumping sewage into the rivers, - encourage farmers to fence off streams to keep stock out of the fresh water.Wetlands- not sure are we still draining some!Lakes- good to see Lake Wairarapa getting some care,
- The Karori Sanctuary is why I've rated a 10 for change, but not sure the RC has any input into the Sanctuary. We also walk at Otari Wilton Bush, and the stream there is kept in good nick.
- freshwater systems should be managed with a high priority with ecosystem health and water quality being the primary priority rather than interests of developers and farmers. More investigations need to be made to make sure that household storm water and sewerage connections are kept separate.
- Improve water quality
- The area out near Seaview is pretty dire
- Manage sources of urban pollution more effectively: - create swales, greater promotion of recycling bin covers.
- Stop spraying round up and any other weed killer into streams estuary banks. Advise land owners of our native plants function. Stop filling in the Okowia lagoon at Porirua.
- More education on what should not be put down drains
- Totally opposed to the continual interference in the natural channelling of our rivers. The turning of the river bed into a "channel down the middle" and the destruction of the natural bends and channels. Otherwise happy with the management.
- I am very pleased to see that the lakes east of Pencarrow Head have been conserved and are now protected, and Waiwhetu Stream has been cleaned up (to some extent! - it looks a bit like a concrete-lined Japanese stream now). Sheep and cattle need to be kept out of farm streams in the Wellington area, but conservation is really going quite well.
- Scrap plans to increase abstracted flow at the Kaitoke weir for water supply. The proposed 25% drop in low flow will have a significant negative impact on the river ecology and recreational and spiritual values. 2. The Hutt city councils should be encouraged to improve access to the Hutt River via the Hutt golf course.
- Better control of discharges, increased emphasis on riparian planting, filtration of road runoff
- Inform residents of the options available and the evidence to improve waterways and minimise pollution of all types.

- Encourage people to use less supply water through water metering and charging based on property use. More stringent policing of stock animals in waterways in rural areas; stiffer penalties.
- Encourage more riparian zone plantings and educate the public on the importance of conserving our waterways . Educate the public about sensible and sustainable water use. Provide incentives to encourage the installation of grey water systems that store rain water.
- enforce conditions on resource consent applications - ie penalize companies/developers breaching their rca agreement, don't just talk about it (enforcing) do it.
- Implementing RMA and enforcing the fencing off and planting.
- Raise awareness of the importance of waterways, wetlands and lakes to ecosystem health, environmental robustness and as indicators of these. Establish and enforce strong rules around permissible and prohibited activities.
- Take less water from the Hutt River. Not build a new dam. Make it mandatory for all new developments to install rainwater harvesting systems and subsidize retrospective fitting of such systems. Educate public and businesses in water conservation. Encourage community participation in cleaning up tributaries and streams
- Include any trenches or open drains are dug in farmlands that go into natural water table in checking. I see these trenches sometimes being used to irrigate lettuces. And as previously mentioned the possible sprays from mounded up used spray containers may be leaking into trenches, especially along Te Waka Road lowlands. Te Horo Beach residents have a very high nitrate level in their bores and I personally put this down to dairy and market garden runoff. These trenches/open drains should be included as being another type of waterway.
- Lots of rubbish in streams ect. Advertisements with pics of filthy streams may make people appreciate the state some of them are in
- Need to remove any reliance on Rivers for drinking and Irrigation and move to Dam supply. Need to ensure fertilizer runoff and effluent from farmland is minimized.
- Where care groups are working the water quality is getting better. Thanks god for these hard working people.
- Require water quality and quantity treatment of all stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces. Undertake monitoring to establish trends and take action based on results. Implement more stringent erosion and sediment control rules and policies for development and agricultural activities. Increase funding of assistance programmes for rehabilitation of waterways. Community education focused on particular user groups.

- I don't worry about rivers and wetlands the regional council looks after - I think you are on to it and there are sensible things being planned and done. Lower Hutt council needs close monitoring - they will do, or let developers do, whatever makes them money
- No more discharge permits in at risk catchments. Fence and plant out waterways. Better enforcement and harsher penalties for those who break discharge consent rules.
- Stream care programmes (Kaiwharawhara catchment) are coming on well and a definite step in the right direction. Still not enough education about/management of consequences of domestic discharges to stormwater system
- In the urban environment continue to increase public awareness of the impacts individuals have on water quality and ways they can avoid these impacts. Assist district and city councils improve leaky wastewater pipes encourage and require the implementation of low impact design principles in new urban development. Focus enforcement and compliance on earthwork and sediment controls in new building sites and development particularly around sensitive estuary's wetlands and streams
- Block off livestock from accessing waterways. I saw a farmer spraying round up onto a stream to remove vegetation
- set measurable objectives for the pauatahanui inlet, focusing on silt. start managing silt - not just measuring it. encouraging public private P/ship to protect streams. Require all stream bed engineering structures to permit fish passage ie road culverts adopt biodiversity and habitat quality measures of stream quality rather than single technical measures such as pH or BoD
- More preservation of wetlands and suitable planting to prevent nutrients entering waterways from farmlands. GWRC to protect rivers by enhancing bank edge protection, more planting of natives & maintaining natural water flows.
- Good to see Forest and Bird enhancing the likes of Hull Creek with assistance of the Regional Council
- There needs to be more planting along rivers and removal of the rubbish that is polluting them.
- Make a bylaw to prevent the use of pesticides on the land, as the pesticides are quickly absorbed by the soil and end up in underground waterways, causing pollution, endangering aquatic life and creating a risk to human health by polluting drinking water.
- Tougher standards and enforcement. Polluters to pay true cost of clean up e.g. farmers, education campaigns
- Education, education, education

- Increased pressure on WCC and private property owners to repair or replace leaking sewers. Steps to reduce contamination from construction sites are great but could go further. Contamination from road runoff (including existing roads) should be addressed more seriously. Greater requirements for on-site flow attenuation of stormwater discharges and water reuse
- The Kaiwharawhara stream smells where it goes under the old Hutt road
- Strengthen catchment area education and programs. Attempt to pull industrial runoff away from all waterways. Discourage littering and cigarette butts being dropped in the town centre - Signs on the drains that say this runs to the sea does the trick - see Sydney and I had it implemented in Auckland, but their message is not as clear as the Sydney campaign with illustrations of fish on the cast metal signs. Communicate so people have a choice to think about it.
- I believe there is a good awareness of the need to preserve and maintain waterways near where I live. Especially those that are visible to people (near main roads or the village centre). However there is one I know of which is more hidden from view and partly on private land. I worry about that... rubbish seems to be getting into it from somewhere (blown, falling from properties that back onto it.) I think again education is the key.
- keep an eye out for what gets dumped down the drain ie I saw a guy draining a gearbox down a storm water drain on the main rd
- stop bulldozing river beds, stop dumping sewerage into rivers
- Work more with local community groups, provide better funding and volunteer support than they already do (and I acknowledge that support is already being given).
- Take the lead - show leadership - education on pollutants. Ensure that polluters pay. RC does some good work here already.
- Great work on cleaning up Waiwhetu. Please encourage more stream restoration & Take Water for action/environmental education.
- Fix the culverts to lakes Kohungatera and Piripiri. Have a program to fix perched or other culverts that won't let fish pass. Don't plant pines to the side of streams and rivers - plant or leave natives instead. Don't farm areas that should be wetlands e.g. QE Park, Wetlands are too rare. Change the systems of storm water. It is all rather than storm It removes streams that are important for wildlife and creates excess water during storm conditions. Insist farmers fence stock back from streams and rivers and revegetate. Put kahikatea back around the Pencarrow Lake. Stop the willows and weeds policy for the sides of the Hutt River

- Nutrients and sediment getting into rivers causing increasingly poor quality, More should be done to create wetlands, More should be done to involve community so that wetland/water management is not restricted to GOvt departments/regional councils/iwi only
- Provide information on the state of waterways, and information on how people can assist with improvements
- I think the streams alive programme is great but would like to see this programme extended or a smaller subsidy provided for areas that don't fit in these catchments. Continue on with the wetland support given as it is excellent and feels like a well balance programme.
- Keep the 1080 out of it would be nice
- Bigger fines for polluters
- stop the run off that is polluting the Waikanae River every summer. Dig swimming holes in the river in summer for recreational purposes.
- Find out where the sources of pollution are, walk up the streams and follow drains and find it at it's source. Much can't be stopped eg. runoff from the roads etc, but a lot can.
- wetlands need to be looked after. I see developments being made on wetlands which is damaging the natural cycle of things. Putting the new highway thru pauatahanui inlet will greatly effect the natural waterways and wetlands around porirua. Regional council should put tighter restrictions around what waste products and how much is let into our streams and rivers esp from factories and industry, I have read the water quality write up on this website and was disheartned to see the majority of rivers were in a shocking state, to think they were clean and pure 100 years ago is unbelievable. we are at fault- people need to be educated and restrictions should be put in place
- Continue to plan for and achieve practical long-term conservation management of wetlands, lakes and waterways as healthy, functional natural ecosystems in order to maintain habitats for all plants and animals, in particular, for native birds, fish and reptiles.
- For instance, I am very unhappy about the recent RMA application by Wellington Council for stormwater overflow to be allowed into the local waterways as necessary. Water is Life and we really must spend some thought, research and then \$\$ into making all waterways as pure as they can possibly be and still allowing sewage and all sorts of rubbish untreated into local waters is just not on the 21 millennium. Do some research in countries that HAVE solved this problem. NZ always seems to look to the 'five' other english speaking countries for ideas and consequently they just copy each other's filthy habits. Countries without the luxury of an ocean around them are likely to have found more hygenic solutions.

- Thank you for your assistance with the Waiwhetu stream. Still need some work done on the creeks in Wainui (flood protection, pollution etc). The Wainui river seems in good nick.
- Better monitoring of industry. Education to decrease dumpings
- There needs to be greater effort to protect the waterways from runoff, pollution and sewage. Monitoring permit holders to ensure they are sticking to the guidelines and restricting the issuing of new permits that allow for blatant polluting of our waterways. Our wetlands should be protected from developments in developed areas and runoff in rural areas
- Plant more trees around the waterways
- Work with councils, businesses, developers, rural landowners to ensure that pollution, runoff, soil erosion, etc, is contained and reduced. Promote (direct mail outs, targeted emails, radio/tv and web) to the wider community the importance of protecting the waterways. Keeping it on the land saves a whole heap (time/resources/money) "downstream". Prosecute any business that releases pollutants into the systems, (ensure publicity is made of the event).
- Pauatahanui wetlands excellent under Forest and Bird. Duck creek Horokiwi stream not so good. Encourage landowners to retire marginal farmland into riparian/wetland plantings. Discourage planting of large areas of exotics.
- I would like to see Kenepuru stream restored from being canalised and to be regenerated like the Kaiwharawhara stream.
- Develop effective programmes for keeping waterways, etc weed and rubbish free. Whether this can be achieved by community/local involvement with workdays only your records can tell.
- Some drainage channels at Waterstone would get the water circulating. The ponds are rather stagnant. The birdlife ie ducks, geese swans, pukeko, need to be protected not removed. Well done Kapiti putting a fish bypass in the stream at Coastlands.
- Certainly be more proactive with farmers or owners who are not fencing off land beside streams/rivers etc. More Riparian planting to assist clean streams. Bit more education via papers, tv etc.
- Criminalise the dropping of cigarette butts into gutters; establish community drop-off points for excess chemicals, paints, oils, etc. Make the restoration of waterways, wetlands, lakes and shores a high priority. Make public walkways along them. Require developers to build around waterways, wetlands, etc, so that they continue to exist.
- In some areas where there are incentives for landowners it seems waterways and wetlands are getting better, but these areas are too few and far between. WRC spends most of its budget on

flood protection and transport. It would be good if there was more support for landowners to fence and undertake riparian planting in more areas throughout the region (and not just streams alive areas). Making everything voluntary, like clean streams accord, won't work

- In Porirua the Takapu Stream that runs thru POrirua smells of cow manure run-off and the water is tinged a deep green at times. What is being done about this?
- Reduce pollution from oil-based transport. Specifically; 1. set targets and implement a plan to reduce dependence on car and truck use. Pollution from petrol, diesel and emissions reduce water and air quality and threaten climate stability. 2. accelerate and fund GW's programmes in public transport, cycling, walking and demand management. 3. Educate residents on peak oil issues such as impacts on supply and price of fossil fuels.
- The Hutt River is periodically closed to swimming just when we want to swim, ie, in the summer, because of algal bloom. This is a reflection of the excessive water removal, and the nutrient flows into the river. Regional Council needs to raise the minimum flow at Kaitoke from 600L/sec to 800L/sec. It needs to ensure nutrient flows into the river are stopped. Roofwater harvesting should be encouraged and water tanks & grey water systems subsidised.
- Le4ss pollution allowed
- The dumping of any pollutants into waterways needs to be outlawed immediately. This includes dumping of heavy metals, raw sewage and any other industrial pollutants. Consumers should be educated strongly in terms of self management of pollutants such as plastics etc and be made aware of polluters and encouraged to cease buying from those that choose to pollute.
- Provide more obvious areas for people to recycle. More education for the community of the state of our waterways and ways we can help to improve things.
- Improve stormwater and wastewater treatment to avoid polluting the waterways, reduce soil erosion to the waterways
- Waterways - ensure flood protection is adequate, and maximise recreation opportunities in area's adjacent to waterways (eg encourage city councils to develop more pet area's etc). I would also like the regional council to support recreational hunting opportunities such as duckshooting at lakes at pencarrow and such opportunities for adventurous family bonding.
- Support replanting stream bordersSeek ways to achieve zero harmful waste discharge in to waterwaysRequire remediation from those who pollute
- The waterways need to be protected from contaminated water running off the land;. So land fertilizers need some form of control, or farmers need an education program, or both.

- ensure bicycle trails such as on miramar peninsula & wainuiomata bike park have measures e.g. gravel to reduce soil erosion polluting waterways and consequent siltation of wetlands and waterways
- Thrilled to see your participation and investment in the Baring Head property acquisition and Waiwhetu Stream clean-up. Well done! Continued monitoring of our G.W. marine and freshwater assets is imperative, with strict prosecution of any polluters, whether corporate, industrial, primary producers, or individuals. Provide continued support for community environmental improvement initiatives, including riparian restoration, foreshore restoration, wetland restoration and the like...
- Remove exotic pest species from waterways and establish native ecosystems
- Do more cleanups (like the Waiwhetu Stream). Be far more stringent with resource consents for dumping sewage etc. Do more education of where town drains water ends up.
- Help further develop and enforce controls on effluent, effluent disposal, waste water -including storm water - at every level: from territorial councils to individual private property level.
- There is much cross pipes flowing sewage into the rivers around us
- stop storm water runoff into lyaill bay polluting the beach
- Concentrate on the Hutt River disappearing and the pollution runoff in Petone.
- Greater control of ongoing/regular disposal of sewer and similar waste into waterways. Less control of one-off minor disposals of material into waterways. The level of control should roughly match the significance of the problem. eg The regular dumping of sewerage in a stream is a significant issue, but a one off possible silt/cement inflow is minor.
- educate people about putting nasties into their drains (e.g. bleach, paint thinner etc.) and how to dispose of these alterantively. Also work with district councils to control the nubmer of cattle/hectre of land, even for diary farming to be more sustainable. Restrict aerial sprays of fertilisers, pesticides etc (to certain, 'better' sprays (e.g. manure is better than petroleum based fertiliser)
- Urban runoff, particularly from roads, as well as summer-time water supply abstraction are problematic issues. Not sure what can be done tho.
- No discharge into the sea, especially within Taputeranga Marine Reserve
- More resources put into pollution prevention- i.e. duty officers to attend water pollution incidents on either side of the region. More stringent enforcement. A consisent regional approach to water quality. Quantative and explicit standards and requirements for water quality and coastal environmental monitoring.

- My impression is that we need to work harder to ensure we are not dumping toxins (via sewerage and industrial waste disposal) into Wellington Harbour and the Hutt River.
- Natural waterway eg Belmont Park a good recreation area. Waterway around city (Lower Hutt & Wellington) polluted by storm water run off from streets. Need to increase public awareness of cigarette butts, oil, paint etc & how it gets to the sea
- Porirua(?) stream which flows along Middleton road has been beautified which is good, and also further up near Churton Park, but small stream/bog area in old Churton Park, is full of bottles rubbish etc and could be 'cleaned out' but left as natural rather than 'beautified'
- Provide information
- tougher rules to protect our water resources from intensive agricultural and urban land uses. And harsher penalties for those that breach those rules. More incentives for both rural and urban landowners, and territorial authorities, to protect our water resources. e.g., fencing and planting of streams and low impact urban design. less emphasis on making money from water and more emphasis on protecting the aquatic ecosystems.
- Tighter regulation of land use activities combined with increased monitoring (and much stronger penalties for breaches) of current consents. Reduced confinement and in river works during erosion/flood protection management - cost of this should be entirely born by adjacent landowners. Protection of indigenous species such as the longfin eel. Restore access to Lake Wairarapa for migratory indigenous fishes. Control or eradicate harmful introduced aquatic species such as perch.
- Exclude stock from all waterways. I walked the length of the Kopuranga a year or so ago to find very minimal stock exclusion. The two biggest dairy farms had some basic fencing, but this had been destroyed by flooding and not repaired. Basics such as stock exclusion - particularly cattle, are minimal, yet are not being achieved. If this can't be remedied, how will we get on top of diffuse nitrate? Dairy farming must be controlled as per the new horizons regime.
- For the most part the management of waterways seems to be good. A concern in my area is discharge of pollutants into the sea. Owhiro Bay has been closed frequently recently due to unacceptable levels of contaminants. This conveys that monitoring of water quality is being maintained, which is really good, however it also highlights that contaminants are making some waterways unsafe and a risk to human health. The discharge of untreated sewage is unacceptable. Perhaps it should be required that all councils have the capacity to deal with high volumes even when there is a high pressure on drainage from storm water drains as well. A concern in higher density urban areas is pollutants from roads that are transported into the sea via storm water drains. Monitoring of the levels of pollutants present would be good, and if necessary could high risk road water be treated?
- no opinion

- Education regarding waste exposure to water, litter etc.
- My local stream, Owhiro Stream, is under huge pressure due to pollution coming from the landfill, sewerage overflow, rubbish and contaminants in the storm water. I think that elastic nets should be put over all recycling bins to reduce the loss of recyclable material from these bins into local waterways. I think that all people should be strongly encouraged to use eco-products for washing their cars. I don't know enough about sewerage management and the exact problems that lead to sewerage entering Owhiro Bay, but I think that something needs to be done to stop this from happening!
- Karori Stream: Still polluted, still full of recycling and windblown rubbish. Exposed to toxic chemicals from the sports ground under which it is piped. Local community are unaware of the stream's value, this seems like a key factor in management of the stream. Communities should be supported to celebrate and treasure their urban rivers. Not build over them.
- Clean them up, there's a lot of rubbish in them
- Support Councils and volunteer groups with the costs of native revegetation of dunes, stream edges, and the formation of healthier wetlands
- Encourage the use of wetlands for stormwater treatment in localised areas.
- Waterways need to run freely and therefore rubbish and weeds need to be removed, nutrients limited - and discharges either purified or stopped. Wetlands need protection - fences, limited nutrients and less pollution - and more planting. Lakes at Pencarrow are pretty good
- Prevent sewer spillage and monitor what pollution goes into the waterways, wherever possible at source, and hold the industries responsible. Get on top of the algae that spoils the Hutt River every year. Do not reduce water levels!!!
- stop spraying poisons/ weedkiller. stop spraying fungicides. plant more trees. re-align water courses into natural curves instead of straight lines. dig more swales into the landscape to increase water absorption
- Again, I am not in a good position to comment much beyond the importance of local waterways being part of a natural clean environment. As well as sustaining the usual inhabitants of a natural water environment, sources of clean flowing water can be useful for community resilience when pipes break in earthquakes, even if boiling is required.
- Waterways: Although I went to one of the workshops, a post-it note was not enough to get some of the detail across. We now get toxic algae in the Hutt river on a regular basis, to the point where we can no longer swim in it. To combat this, the regional council needs to reduce the amount of water it is taking, lower the amount of nutrients (farm runoff) going into the river, and reduce population

pressures on our river. This last can be achieved I feel from both water conservation measures (eg subsidising water tanks that have pumps so as to use for toilet water), but also, most importantly, I feel that the regional council needs to put a limit on how many people can live in the region. If the population level continues to climb unchecked, then no matter what conservation measures are put in place, we will (and some would say already have) run out of water to share, indicated by toxic algae bloom. I also strongly recommend that the WRC combines its efforts to help fund a programme called "Baby think it over", to help reduce population pressures. A one-off payment of \$90,000 per school purchases a class of 30 electronic dolls which have a microchip in them and a non-tamperable wrist bracelet. This microchip causes the doll to cry at random times through the night, and will scream if hit or if the head is allowed to roll back, and the microchip records all these actions and if the "parent" just leaves the doll to cry. It is intended that Year 10 students take these dolls home for a weekend. They have been used successfully overseas reducing teenage pregnancy rates by 1/3 - and NZ has one of the highest teenage pregnancy rates in the world. If we can help reduce this rate, we would help reduce pressure on both water and land requirements. I envisage that the WRC will help fund this along with contributions from local councils, Whanau Ora, Dept Education, Dept Social Welfare, Dept Justice (abuse rates should fall) and District Health Boards. We should be seeing benefits within 5 years of implementing such a programme, and should show savings in the various departments even faster.

Wetlands: I think the biggest threat to wetlands is real estate development and the suburban sprawl. With current policies, Wellington Region is turning into Auckland ie suburbia is simply expanding further and further until it is one giant web with all its natural resources (in particular bushland) depleted. Policies that discourage subdividing properties and encourage planting of trees on are required. We have the 2nd largest area of wetland in the North Island, in Upper Hutt. This urgently needs protection from the usual pests, and from being drained and built on.

- Continue public awareness campaigns what not to put in drains, continue encouraging communities to take control of riparian zones and assist them to clean up, plant and control predators in such areas. Uncover streams that are piped in urban areas to flow on a natural course where at all possible, providing they don't increase the risk of flooding or erosion eg, opening up more of the stream in the town belt that flows under Epuni St. Retain more porous surfaces for natural absorption of runoff - far too many hard surfaces around the city. Regionwide - find a sustainable solution to the silting up of Porirua Harbour and Pauatahanui Inlet, increased predator control on Waikanae estuary, restore more of the wetlands around Lake Wairarapa. Make farmers fence off all riparian areas from stock and assist with planting suitable riparian species.
- Prevent use of existing wetlands for purposes other than restoration & enhancement of wetland. Prohibit discharge of polluted (including with silt from developments, be they wind turbines or housing or whatever, or with fuel, rubber etc. from motor vehicles) water and prosecute any who do so pollute. Provide advice and possibly appropriate native seedling plants for restoring and enhancing wetlands and protecting waterways. Ensure there is public foot access to waterways, wetlands and lakes so the public will appreciate and enjoy what is under threat

- Educate people about the importance of water quality - it is not just about quantity. Show people how they can help with improving water quality
- WRC has spent a lot of effort contouring my river (Waiohine) with heavy machinery and planted it with thousands of willows! Why not plant native plant???? The willows are "wretched" plants. As noted earlier hold local workshops to teach me how to manage my waterways. Stop Masterton from dumping sewage into the local river!
- No comment
- continue cleaning waterways and replanting banks
- Thanks. Difficult issue. Getting better slowly.
- Increase support of local community initiatives as well as of your own work.

Coastal areas

What would you like the Regional Council to do to assist people improve the coastline in your area?

- less development on fragile coastal areas
- replant dunes, stop motorbikes and vehicles on dunes and beaches, support local care groups
- Nail all the seafood poachers. Empound their cars, boats, gear, clothing. Make them walk home naked.
- Education
- make waste and recycling accessible and backed up with a cost effective waste system .masterton district council would have built there own waste bank (tip) but as it would cost a lot and some other area or company could under cut them and they would have no waste to pay for theirs.environmental damage is happening to save money
- Get more (e.g.)'community service' fine defaulters etc to clean up rubbish at head of Evans Bay. [i was on Forest&bird's clean up in ~March but it's filthy again now). Better defined path there would allow vegetation to grow more & stop trampling of vegetation. Perhaps have signs telling people importance of seaweed to ecosystem so they don't moan about the smell (?island Bay). Promote locals throw their meat scraps in sea to help fish & bird life.
- Set up fines for littering on the beach.

- as there is much pollution on some of the coast it washes up a bit which is rather irritating - maybe introduce larger fines for people who dump waste in the water
- Nope
- get rid of the rubbish
- Begin the process to incorporate much larger areas into marine reserve status. Demand land users fronting coastline restore appropriate vegetation and control pests. Provide financial incentives for this activity and closely monitor improvements. Cease all coastal residential development.
- Provide more toilet and rubbish facilities in coastal areas. Discourage the use of 4-wheel drives and trail-bikes along the beaches.
- It is a shame that not the whole coast from Sinclair Rocks to Mahanga Bay became a Marine Reserve. The Marine Reserve concept seems to work well - especially in Island Bay, e.g. Mermaids Kitchen, you can see the positive effects of the protection. Too bad that there are a lot of people who don't care and deliberately go to fish and gather in the areas that are just inside the borders of the reserve - also commercial. They then can tell officials that they thought they were outside the reserve. It would be good to make larger parts protected areas. Same points as before: I regularly swim, surf and dive in the area as well as other parts of the harbour and south coast. Often you can smell sewage and taste it too. Even if you run around the coast you can get whiffs of sewage smells in place. Problems: 1) untreated sewage seems to enter the waterways/sea through storm water drains 2) I often saw the guys that spray chemicals against weeds do so before forecast heavy rain or on already rainy days - even at the Marine Reserve and Te Kopahou Reserve - this poisons all plants and animals in the sea as well as us people 3) most locals wash their cars in their driveways next to the sea with detergents - either drains that go into the sewage system need to be installed or people have to be forced to go to special places to wash the car with chemicals 4) I have seen Painters/builders put leftovers down the storm water drains - there need to be ways to dispose of poisonous items safely 5) sewage treatment needs to be upgraded to the best standard so that overflow in periods of heavy rain is no problem - at the same time water recycling could be integrated to solve the water shortage problem 6) educate people about keeping our waterways clean
- People don't understand coastal systems
- Pauatahanui Inlet and feeders into the Porirua Harbour need urgent attention. The Porirua Harbour is a mess, with very poor aesthetic and biodiversity value. For a coastal community, we do not appear to care much for the coast!!
- I'm part of a group that regularly walks the wellington coastline and beaches, picking up the rubbish we find there, and the amount of plastic and other material we remove is incredible. Most concerning are the quantities of polystyrene foam, loops of plastic rope and twine, and plastic rings

from drink bottles and milk containers. The effects of these things on the animals living on or under the water are well known, but the situation is getting worse, not better. Seeing how poorly people take care of their rubbish in this windy city, it's hard to know what to do to change the general attitude - take ownership! It's our rubbish!

- Have a clearer erosion policy and be tougher about protecting the coast
- More education about drain to sea. More active publicity about littering on beaches. Carefully evaluate merits of development close to precious coastline
- Just maintain it, provide rubbish bins to stop littering... Water fountains would be nice (drinking, not for looking at)
- Encourage revegetation of dunes and cliffs
- Protect Wellington's south coast from any major development (eg: an aquarium should not be built there)
- REPLENISH OUR HARBOUR WITH FISH - BREED AND RELEASE TO MAINTAIN HIGH LEVELS FOR RECREATIONAL FISHINGBAN COMMERCIAL FISHING IN CLOSE TO SHORE WATERS - MOVE THEM OUT FURTHER SO AS TO NOT AFFECT THE STOCKS OF FISH FOR RECREATIONAL FISHERMANLOWER THE COMMERCIAL FISHING QUOTAS AND INCREASE ENFORCEMENT FOR POACHING AND OVER QUOTA CATCHES
- Again - too much rubbish
- Road access to Ngawi is falling into sea and needs some serious long term solution
- Rubbish is a big problem at Iyall bay beach it's very gross. More bins around the sea side and possible more warning signs about rubbish dumping and fines
- Better access for disabled - wheelchair and mobility scooter users. Better quality toilet facilities and rubbish collection.
- Improve the quality of stormwater that flows into the harbour, reduce the amount of oil and other pollutants that end up there. Introduce a green roofs policy that all new buildings must have a green roof to filter stormwater, and other methods to reduce the amount of waste washed into the ocean. Particularly plastics and cigarette butts, both of which are hazardous to ocean life. Work to reduce the amount of pollutants that end up in the ecosystem.
- Erosion on west coast caused by goats
- I think that given the density of population and extremes of environmental conditions the South Coast is kept in reasonable condition, it is a highlight of the Wellington environment. I would like

vehicles banned from the road to Red Rocks, as they degrade the coast and the walking experience, I also would be strongly opposed to the development of an aquarium on the South Coast as previously planned, it would be a further encroachment on the 'wild coast' environment which is unique in Wellington.

- encourage city councils to make parking only ok in defined areas rather than driving right onto the shingle, push for road run-off contaminants to be filtered out in areas of slow moving water e.g. inner harbour by Taranaki wharf and by Marine Reserve, put stronger support behind the Great Harbour Way so people can access the whole coast and love it even more!
- Keep vehicles off beaches and dunes. Rubbish collection - particularly for plastics. No subdivision without effective sewage systems and treatment. No untreated sewage discharged. No streams to carry effluent from stock or industries. Planting of buffer zones and keeping housing back from beach edges. Using native species such as pingao for stabilisation of sand movement. Inventory and monitor small wetland areas adjacent to beaches. Liaise with other agencies to ensure marine reserves are in high health and take any action needed to eliminate adverse impacts. ensure vital spawning areas and nursery areas for species are well-protected from human impacts. Treat everyone as 'tangata whenua' who speaks out to conserve.
- The coastline is in a reasonably good condition, this is the result of strong community involvement. GW should look to work with these groups more and continue to educate the benefits of dune building through planting etc
- Control of sedimentation at the Ruamahunga outlet (Lake Ferry). Lobby Government to make coastal fishing sustainable.
- in some way ensure that rubbish isn't being dumped into the harbour. it is washing up quite heavily on our beaches in some areas.
- sink a boat full of poli's in it
- Coast line is well maintained, perhaps more education of people about littering
- The marine reserve is a great step forward. There is still a lot of plastic and cans on the beaches, particularly plastic film.
- increase the amount of basic amenities at beaches etc such as rubbish bins, toilets (at more popular locations) to reduce rubbish litter along with interpretive signage that explains what lives here/geology etc of the location.
- Work with DOC to continue to remove pest plants and replant with natives.

- I don't know whether there's waste put into the sea at Makara or Kilbirnie/the south coast, but other options for that would be great (if there is waste disposal). Good too, to keep the beaches as clean as possible, and I think the WCC (if not RC) does a good job of that.
- the Regional Council needs to properly manage construction within the coastal hazard zone. Liaison with city councils is essential as buildings above (and at) mean high water spring (MHWS) level are part of the active coastal zone. Continued construction of hard coastal protection measures is completely unsustainable
- Involve councils and community in clean ups of plastics and other non environment friendly items
- There seems to be sewage problems on some beaches, leading to closures
- Reduce sources of urban pollution.
- Recognise the value of submarine fresh water springs in and around Wellington Harbour. Stop sending shipping over the fresh water springs at the Falcon Shoals as they form major spawning grounds. Stop sending waste water through the marine reserve
- Interesting that you can unilaterally remove an iconic structure like the walkway across to the lighthouse at Castlepoint on the grounds of safety without consultation when it suits. Other issues you consult and consult!
- The great scandal in the Wellington region is the sewage routinely running into Wellington harbour after heavy rain etc., in floods. The E.coli count in shellfish is a disgrace on a national scale, particularly as many Polynesian people (I assume new residents of NZ) still collect cockles and mussels to eat, from inner harbour areas such as Lowry Bay (where I observe them often). These people SHOULD be able to eat seafood safely! The physical coastline itself urgently needs a more carefully thought-out walkway combined with a low sea wall around the Eastbourne road edge, so the road is more usable during stormy weather, but also people are able to walk safely around the road edge. This would put less walking pressure on beaches and rocks.
- Clearer controls on development on coastal side of major roads, increased marine reserves
- Discourage the emptying of toxic pollutants into the sewage system and provide more easy to use alternatives to tipping any old waste down the drain. 2) have more public 'clean up' days and get heaps of people involved - corporate events, schools, staff working for Greater Wellington etc. - raise peoples awareness !
- more stringent rules on what gets dumped into the coastal and marine environment by developers (housing), industrial complexes and farms (take Porirua Harbour for example). Follow up on your enforcing any rca rules.

- My concern is the loss of biodiversity. Are you even monitoring it?
- Smelly pipe empties into Evans Bay by the marina - making the beach dodgy. I would like to see the public graphically informed about the quality of the beaches and shallow areas and the route of wastes from our houses into those waterways and what various household products do to the beaches/ harbour/ marine life.
- Raise awareness of the adverse effects on the coastal and marine environment from land-based activities. Ensure that strong rules are in place to deter degradation and damage of the coastal and marine environment - and ensure those rules are enforced. Target the main areas where degradation is caused the most damage. Encourage communities to take ownership for protection and stewardship of coastal and marine environments in their local area.
- Prevent ordinary cars driving on the beaches. I spoke with an older Maori man recently who said hooners were racing down the beach and he was very sad because the pipi beds would be squashed. He did ring the police but by the time they came the offenders had gone.
- Love the marine reserve. Stricter monitoring and consequences for poachers and environment damagers
- Take a harder line on control and management of land uses that cause sedimentation in Porirua Harbour and Pauatahanui Inlet.
- Support local groups such as EHA to research, plan, consult and maintain coastline. Make sure that people aren't allowed to build in areas that liable to flood as the sea level rises - plan for a staged retreat from these areas
- Many beaches are too polluted for swimming - we need to clean them up. This means limiting discharges, enforcing rules, penalising polluters. Also, protect our wild beaches from development, and look after our marine reserve.
- I think there should be more marine national parks.
- Main improvement is Taputeranga marine reserve - but not a regional council initiative. Main problem is still litter and pollution out of the stormwater system. City council beautification works on south coast car parks need to be careful not to over-suburbanise this wild environment.
- continue to monitor the coastal environment so as to identify any adverse trends and their causes. and the same actions as suggested in the previous question. improve the amenity of neglected coastal areas through planting, establish coastal care groups etc
- assumption is that the inlet is not coastal - see previous question

- Strong guidelines on where it is appropriate to build. Erosion of the beaches near Raumati mean it is no longer appropriate to have buildings on the beach front
- All storm and grey water systems should be filtered before being released into the ocean to prevent water pollution. Also, ensuring proper rubbish management around beaches and shores to prevent rubbish being carried by the wind into the ocean (Oriental Bay can get quite polluted in the summer by a vast amount of floating rubbish).
- Active anti-littering campaign.
- Manage future development it minimalises damage to the coast.
- Rubbish collections are more frequently required. More education to people in boats not to throw stuff over the side!
- Fewer sewage overflow/emergency discharges.
- Continue education in schools about the environment and importance of dune care. Make a stronger effort to sign and isolate those delicate areas from those who are not thinking or aware.
- Prevent all vehicle access on beaches and especially sensitive areas like the entire Waikanae estuary area and beach access to it where birds like oystercatchers nest.
- Keep on setting money aside to make sure it is looked after.
- not enough cleanups going on after a storm
- Prevent the City Councils from dumping raw sewage into the ocean - for example Karori Sewage Pumping Station and also the Hutt River.
- Increase regular data gathering and evaluation / publicity in marine and freshwater spaces
- We totally overfish the coast. Temporary reserves would probably restore some fish populations. This should apply to shell fish as well. Reserves around Matiu Somes and Ward would only stop people who have boats and therefore can afford to buy fish from fishing and then only in small areas. It would probably improve fishing for others in the harbour after a time. Much of the shoreline should not have kelp etc. removed.
- access is good erosion needs to be monitored but unsure of dune stability
- Maintain strict limits on new buildings and development. Punish polluting companies, very publicly. Continue education of people on how their waste affects marine life

- Support to people who want to help decrease erosion and education about what plants work and don't work
- Policing of fishing quotas
More effective waste management
- Organize community clean ups of the Wellington Waterfront. Areas around the wharf are gross with floating rubbish always near the lagoon/boatshed.
- Develop more family beaches, control pollution better, erect more fisherman friendly safety barriers on popular fishing spots in rocky area's, Clean and sift the sand for glass on all beaches at a regular time each week.
- Heavily resource volunteers. We have alot of them her on the Kapiti Coast and they have made a signifcant difference to the quality of the areas beaches and waterways.
- install more rubbish bins around the place
- Where opportunities permit to acquire land having significant scenic, geological or ecological values for public ownership and management. Congratulations on helping to acquire the Baring Head land. Negotiate public access and land protection management arrangements with private land owners on land having distinctive or unique natural history, geological or scenic values. Continue with and extends animal pest control arrangements on coastal land having unique ecological qualities.
- City led beach cleanups. Publicity. Watches. Report dumpings/increase penalties
- Our coastal areas need greater protection from over fishing and pollution. The two Marine reserves already present in our region are a great start, but are not nearly sufficient to secure this resource and natural landscape for future generations. GW need to work more closely with the likes of DOC to both establish more reserves and help monitor and protect those existing areas from the likes of poachers and pollution. Other leading cites around the world that are in close proximity to the sea treat water the runs from their drainage systems. This is something that should be considered in key areas such as the south coast to mitigate polluted runoff leaching into these environments
- Plant more native grasses and flaxes to prevent erosion
- Porirua Inlet is silting up. Helping to remove the sand at the entrance and in the inlets (both arms) may help to flush the area which will hopefully have flow on effects (improvements) with water quality and biodiversity. Helping / assisting organisations to keep the environment clean. Greater promotion of the benefit of having a cleaner marine area on Wellington's doorstep.
- Some good initiatives around T bay coastal escarpments.PCC needs to be more proactive on weed control and resourcing revegetation near sewerage plant and at Hongoeka.
- Priority should be given to cleaning out the Porirua harbour

- Sand dune planting. Limited beach accessways. Not building horrible rock revetments.
- Erosion is increasing at Raumati Sth Queen Eliz Park , as rock walls are built further north to protect houses. The grass planting in the dunes is insufficient to prevent high tides washing dunes away.
- Have to say I do not visit the beach area very often, but coastal erosion is an area that requires constant vigilance.
- through RPS and regional plan, stricter rules/ policies around stormwater discharges to better guide local territorial authorities. Education about the difference between stormwater and sewage and the fact the drain outside is stormwater and anything going down there enters streams and ultimately the sea. The education/ promotion needs to be more visible.
- How can we prevent litter on beaches, so there is a deterrent to dropping it?
- Wellington (including Upper Hutt) discharges its screened sewage directly into the sea. This is a 19th century approach that does not befit a modern city that cares for its environment. Also there are many heavy metals entering the harbour. The Wellington Region should adopt similar sewage-processing methods to Christchurch. We should ensure that heavy metals do not get into the harbour and that the sea-life in the harbour returns to a vibrant ecology.
- I include the harbour in the 'coastline' as it is a nursery for many species of marine life. There are significant issues with run off, pollution and conscious decisions to damage, such as beach cleaning below medium high water. We also need to attach pollution at its source and hugely increase the understanding of the population so they can take responsibility for consumer pollution.
- It surprises me that so many of our beaches and coastal areas are so bare of trees. Apart from the way trees beautify landscapes everywhere and coastal areas especially, beaches need shade to give people protection from sun. It is hard to think of a beach anywhere in Greater Wellington that has trees. Plces lije Lyall Bay, Oriental Bay, Scorching Bay, Karehana Bay, Titahi and Shelley Beach in Whitireia PArk, should all have avenues of large shade-offering trees. It is time that the council implemented a project to plant, preferably native, coastal trees, and if possible, not the ubiquitous pohutukawa, on all the beaches of the region.
- Information is always good. Maybe having community clean up days, where we can all work together to clean up areas.
- Help DoC monitor the marine reserve, reduce wastewater pollution to the marine environment, reduce illegal pollution (including metals), reduce legal pollution by making industrial consents tighter.
- tidy them up

- A lot of the coastline is being improved with opportunities for people to interact with the shoreline and I would like to see this improved further with more parking for people to easily pull up at the coast, ease of access to beaches and shorelines and infrastructure aimed at encouraging people towards shorelines (eg parking/micro retail/dunes as opposed to seawalls).
- ban campervans & free campers from Wgtn carparks so they can't defecate in bushes- campervans should go to motorcamps. More marine reserves. Stop silt runoff from farmland and developments as silt fills harbour. RC should lobby justice system so that fine defaulters etc are picking up the rubbish on the coastline- even with the volunteers' work, there's still too much rubbish around, e.g. head of Evans Bay.
- Support local community groups and municipal councils to clean up our beaches, encourage & foster recycling of plastics and other recyclables to prevent them from entering our marine environment via stormwater drains, streams, rivers, beaches, surface vessels and from all other operators in our surrounding 12 nautical mile - and beyond - waters. Support the police, MAF and fisheries agents to come down hard on paua poachers and all other fisheries miscreants. Provide support for and encourage research in the development of tidal power options for production of clean energy/ electricity in Cook Strait - it could well be our salvation in the long run!
- police poaching
- Establish and implement full plans, together with coastal communities and interest groups, to further protect coastal areas at a time when climate change is expected to begin to threaten their survival, viability and on-going health.
- stop storm water run off polluting the beach. more concerted effort of revegetation. enforce dog owners to pickup there doggy doo.
- There is a lot of littering and pollution coming from the ocean, and also from the badly designed recycling bins (I am aware the WCC is finally looking at changing that). The possibility to extend the airport runway 500m into the south coast is utterly insane, and has to be stopped at all costs. Make the entire south coast a marine reserve and start treating it as the taonga it is. Poaching is another big problem still, dune restoration as well.
- Stop sewage going into the sea
- Stop using methyl bromide. seriously. Establish and maintain buffer zones around sensitive coastlines - for example the two major estuaries near Tawa have suffered from surrounding development. Continue supporting marine reserves
- what is the potential for Petone beach? The dune restoration is looking great - if that actual beaches are not 'groomed' perhaps they might prograde and there could be some significant dune and beach growth - perhaps enough to delay the effects of SLR for a while? What about promoting Matiu

as a potential marine reserve, it occupies a prime location in the Harbour, so great opportunity to raise awareness.

- No discharge or overflow allowed into the sea, especially so within the marine reserve
- A consistent regional approach to water quality. Quantitative and explicit standards and requirements for water quality and coastal environmental monitoring.
- Education through schools and info signs at coastal locations explaining the effect litter, etc has on the environment. The provision of good rubbish removal facilities.
- The planting of the dunes in Petone is good. LH Council need more rubbish storage or more frequent collection along beach (to my surprise most people try to use the bins for pizza boxes, beer bottles & coffee cups. Heavy use over winter.
- Don't really have a coastline close by so can't comment
- Provide information
- does the council even have a coastal monitoring programme? what is the council doing to protect our coastline? I'm unaware of any such programmes
- It is great that Wellington now has a marine reserve. It would be great however if it was larger, as this would mean that it could have more of an effect in increasing the biodiversity of the marine area. Greater education on safe recreational use, in areas of high use, to reduce risks to the environment could be implemented. Testing water quality in the harbours, and then evaluating the impact of commercial boats on water quality could be beneficial. Data gathered on the state of marine biodiversity is a good indicator of marine health.
- Standards of sewage effluent discharges should be consistent between all parties such as Porirua, Lower Hutt & Wellington
- I think that Tapu Te Ranga marine reserve is AMAZING! And that the regional council should do all that it can to stop contaminants (rubbish, toxins, sewerage etc.) from entering the reserve via Owhiro Stream.
- Great job with the Marine Reserve - let's have more of them! Karori Stream - haven't been to the mouth, but overflows from the Sewerage plant can't be good.
- Advocate for measures needed for protection of the coastline. For example, a whole line of trees/flaxes are being lost as a consequence of not dredging the Stream, north end of Paekakariki: wind-blown sand is preventing the stream returning to its historic course, and its north migration is, along with higher tide reach, cutting down banks and all the careful revegetation efforts and older vegetation.

- The Makara Coastline is in desperate need of a clean up, essentially. Perhaps organise a working bee?
- Put more resources into stopping chronic low level pollution through stormwater systems.
- Taupeteranga Marine Reserve is great but I wish it were longer. Water quality is wellington Harbour is better than 20 years ago. Porirua harbour? Of course we would like the Regional Council to support local initiatives.
- Clean up the harbour and prevent sewage getting into it as well as monitoring the pollution caused by especially large vessels coming into the harbour and holding them responsible for the clean-up. Make Petone beach a more attractive recreation area for the public by ensuring water quality to be safe for swimming and reducing the traffic along the esplanade. Build a safe cyclepath for all to enjoy the coastline around the harbour.
- that question doesn't make any sense. clean up the rubbish. reinstate natural streams. stop landscaping everything
- Thank you for establishing the marine reserve on the southern coast and I am sorry about the opposition from locals who want to remove seaweed from Island Bay beach.
- I don't really know this topic
- Extend marine reserve and help enforce no taking, come down harder on city council for sewage overflows, check Happy Valley tip (and old tip sites) not leaching, stop large scale developments that put a lot of silt in streams. Continue restoration of coastline to as natural a state as possible, particularly at Te Raikahau Point.
- Advocate for more marine reserves. Prohibit use of motorised vehicles along the coast other than on formed roads. Use a Regional Landscape Plan or any other statutory provisions to prevent building development on the coast outside the already established built areas. Prosecute ("polluter pays") polluters of our harbour and coastline (=seas). Organise & fund, with assistance from community (and local TAs), clean up of beaches and restoration/enhancement planting of dune and coastal vegetation.
- People need to protect marine life and not overfish - also more education about little penguins etc on the coast
- As before, make it clear to the local community what they can do to assist the RC improve coastal management.
- Regular cleaning is needed - rubbish, plastic, etc - which may be done by volunteers. Needs to be supervised by GW or WCC, not sure where the main responsibility lies.

- Increase support of local community initiatives as well as of your own work.

Air Quality

What would you like the regional council to do assist people to improve air quality in your area?

- Encourage uptake of cleaner heating technologies
- no comment
- Looks good so far.
- promote clean burning wood burners, control burn offs.
- more people are burning there waste.. find and advertise what poisons could be in the smoke from waste fires and what happens when burnt near a house where we collect water for our family
- Ban open fires in houses.
- They need to sort out the air pollution that comes from the motorway
- nothing i think its fine
- Due to the geographic location of Wellington I feel this is of no major concern.
- Tighter guidelines and policing is needed for burning of rubbish. Too many people think that it is ok to dispose of plastic stock feed wrap and other toxic materials by burning.
- Ban (or at least restrict) open fires and woodburners! Even if there is a southerly and there is only one row of houses next to the sea you can really get trouble breathing or at least really feel and smell it. That is one major cause of respiratory disease - especially in children.2) another major source is cars - people should not be allowed to let their engine running while parking etc. - this especially goes for the diesel bus drivers! How can they sit there and let the diesel engine run for 10 minutes or more while taking a break! They should be fined. Letting your engine run should be prohibited.3) I live near the airport which comes with its own problems - but I couldn't think of anything the council could do regarding that
- Improve the bus system and increase prices
- Mostly okay, due mainly to favourable winds.

- Despite the fact that there's normally plenty of wind to clear things away, the air quality is pretty good here. However, far more could be done to encourage people to commute by foot or cycle. Some air standards for pedestrian areas like the Victoria tunnel would be a welcome help in that regard - the appalling noise and fumes are a major impediment to many would-be self-propelled commuters.
- The wind takes care of it outside of central city!
- Our building, at Girton Terrace, is covered in black particulates from pollution from cars. We need to use net curtains to catch as many particulates as possible to prevent breathing it in or settling on furniture and carpets. I'd like the council to work with central govt to ensure that car, bus, and truck exhausts emit as few particulates as is practically possible.
- THE AIR IS FINE IN WELLINGTON - NO CREDIT TO THE COUNCIL - ALL CREDIT TO GOD'S UNIVERSE AND HIS DESIGN MANAGEMENT.
- Air quality not an issues in Wainuioru
- Due to the southerly air pollution isn't that big just gets blown somewhere else
- Only because its windy
- Put limits on open fires in Raumati homes.
- Nothing - too windy for it to be a real problem.
- More trees, more electric transport, more emphasis on bicycles. More pedestrian only areas in the central city. More green roofs. More green space.
- For a big city Wellingtons air quality is very good in my mind (wind probably a help). As a cyclist who commutes sometimes it really sucks getting stuck behind one of the old buses which have alot of exhaust fumes.
- more frequent buses so fewer cars, liaise with central govt to get decent tests into WOF, work with private and public partners to clean up bus diesel, improve marine fuel used by teh ferries
- Reduce planting of birches (Betula) and pines (Pinus spp) to lower the spring pollen count. Liaise with city councils to ensure that devices such as woodburners, as well as industrial processes, are using 'best practice and technologies' to keep air healthy. Where possible, that vehicle fleets are moved to bio-fuels, if these are shown to be safer long-term.
- i don't know the answer to above question without some more data or info , I base it on the wonderful wind we have that keeps air moving etc compared to say Chch.things to do would include

keeping us informed of the quality as per standards and ensuring that industry demands do not impact on air quality

- Think about how the Korokoro-SH2 junction works (maybe join the Piti-one Rd overpass to Petone Station carpark to SH2 southbound lane - which would be very very easy), as direct access to SH2 might decrease the congestion (by spreading out the choke-points as Korokoro residents use both Maungaraki and Petone Roundabout access to SH2 making things worse)- on a still day both the Maungaraki & Korokoro junctions smell pretty bad (make you cough/choke if you wind down your window until you get used to it).
- Further develop green spaces and native restoration. Actively control industry emissions levels.
- reduce the use of cars in the city
- In conjunction with District Councils, tighten regulations for fireplaces in towns.
- Wellington relies on the wind to deal with air quality issues - but this isn't good enough. Anyone who walks in Wellington, as I do, knows of the pall of diesel fumes that hangs over busy roads on the increasing number of still days. Air pollution is a major cause of death in New Zealand cities, and Wellington is no exception. We need to change the focus of our transport system from the private car to public transport, walking and cycling for many reasons - but improving air quality is an important one.
- continue the electric busses, stop ramping up public transport fares, improve road safety for cyclists with better road design and lowered speed limits in the city.
- come on u plonkers, think up a better line of questioning than this infintile slop
- Air quality in Wellington is fine thanks to the occasional breeze that passes through
- Encourage and subsidise alternatives to private motor car use. Set up more opportunities such as communal bicycles. Keep up the campaign for car pooling.
- There should be stricter enforcement of particle emissions limits from vehicles and chimneys. Some vehicles are disgusting and some chimneys are blowing smoke all over the place.
- Would be great but may not be economically feasible to reduce exhaust emissions from vehicles especially trucks.
- Still need to do more to reduce pollution from fires during winter. Could it be made mandatory that all firewood sold commercially is "dry", to an acceptable moisture level. So much wood is sold still green and not dried properly before use.

- There's no industry in Karori. Fuel emissions from cars are probably the biggest issue, and that's a central govt regulatory issue. We're lucky Wellington is windy. Emission from fires? What are the rules re open fires? Could restrict.
- the regional council needs to have a proper air quality management system. Continued use of wood burners and other discharges to air with a reliance on Wellingtons wind to remove the resulted pollution is not good management policy
- Reduce the usage of cars, which kill hundreds of people in NZ each year due to pollution. From my office I can see across the harbour and Lower Hutt has fog quite frequently - I don't know how much of this is smog from wood fires or just from being in a damp valley...
- Too many woodheaters in town. Better regulation?
- Enhance the public transport system so it is more desirable to take public transport than drive. Make fares cheaper, more bus lanes to increase speed of travel. Also helping to make the city more bicycle friendly - many more bike lanes are needed.
- There is no problem
- Long term plans required for open fire replacement
- Wellington is windy enough for this not to be a big problem! Nevertheless, it is a relief to see such eye-sores as the Exide smokestack in Petone ceasing to belch noxious smoke.
- Develop a transport policy that improves air quality - the main cause of air pollution in Wellington is motorised traffic and Wellington is one of the cities in the world best suited to sustainable transport but the Regional Council transport planners seem to lack even a basic understanding of sustainable transport.
- Adopt measures to reduce pollution from motor vehicles.
- enforce the new rules that came in regarding warrants of fitness to cars that are visibly smoking. There are a heap of vehicles on the road that belch out thick exhaust from poorly maintained engines - why is this still happening? Encourage more car pooling and help to make it 'safer' to many people who are discouraged from sharing cars because of perceived safety risks.
- We're just lucky it's so windy here.
- Get traffic off Wellington Road with electric public transport. There used to be a respite period between 9am and 3pm before petrol went down again but now the traffic is backed up the entire block all day seven days a week. Tax petrol. Make sure the buses going through the bus tunnel aren't diesel. I currently have to select the electric buses or walk on the weekends as it affects my lungs. There are now enough buses at peak times but that is a very small window.

- Raise awareness about the activities that have adverse effects on air quality. Provide alternate means of undertaking activities that adversely affect air quality that minimise those adverse effects.
- Make tighter regulations regarding woodburners. Also again ensure market gardeners and dairy farmers spray away from boundaries with neighbours. Many people are unsure of the regulations. The market gardener next to me has never given me a spraying outline, nor what he sprays, and he sprays with a tractor sprayer right on the fenceline. There seems to be a reliance on these people to go by their Growsafe regulations but no one to follow them up. Regional council should be the ones to ensure Growsafe regulations are withheld.
- Very poor on calm days in Karori due to fires. More ads advising people the way to operate one. Tighter regulations on new burners like Nelson, Central Otago...why not??
- not moan about the wind.
- Close down the Exide Factory in Petone
- No new motorways. We need massively improved public transport and we need it now. Light rail from the train station to the airport via Newtown would be a good start.
- Air quality is good - bujt thanks more to good luck (windy weather) than good management.
- live in rural area-no issue
- Emissions from home fires needs to be improved over the next few years. It is too smokey at night in many sheltered areas.
- Improve public transportation by providing light rail access to the airport, better bike access on the trains and provide bike racks on the buses.
- Look forward and implement measures to prevent deterioration
- Diesel particulates are known to be a nasty health hazard. Clean up the buses poisoning all the commuters who are attempting to be sustainable by using public transport. Can you capture the particulate exhaust waste and dispose of it carefully in stead of pumping it into the lungs of old and young? Diesel is a problem on non-windy days in Wellington. What is the potential health hazard from the spent jetfuel on the populations surrounding the airport?
- Prevent erection of any further masts for wireless internet and telephone access, as the electromagnetic radiation from them definitely affect human and animal health.
- Seems fine to me! Wind is a natural ventilator!

- Maybe a bit more monitoring.
- I don't really know. Wellington is not heavily industrialised and it has great winds. Even its traffic is not so bad so I think we are lucky. I don't know what management GW does.
- increase education on non burning options such as heat pumps
- Continue to encourage switch from private to public transport. Offer free bus journeys for a week to encourage those who have never considered using them. Extend rail/light rail service to Wellington Airport to reduce traffic in Eastern suburbs
- I really have no idea how the council is managing air quality. But supporting the building of train systems and car pooling is a great way to reduce emmisions and I think these are programmes that the council support.
- Encourage more pedestrian/cycle/bus use. MAKE WELLINGTON BIKE FRIENDLY! Secure bike lock ups where tires wont be stolen and bikes wont be vandalized would be a start.
- Stop wood burners. On still night the smoke builds up in stokes valley and permutates thought out the house
- Re-route planes to sea entry only - More policing of vehicle exhaust systems, Switch truck transport to sea and rail, Tighter control of factory emissions.
- Haven't noticed any thing about air quality
- educate people about carbon emissions and awareness of ecosystems
- Maintain present standards
- I wasn't aware that the GWRC is a 'manager' of air!We are lucky to have the wind which sweeps the region clean :)
- Not aware of the regional council doing anything for air quality. Wainui gets a bit smoggy in winter but generally its nice over here.
- Mitigation of air quality thru more robust and sustainable mass transit. Monitor and improve diesel exhaust/soot ratings
- Promotion of clean air products. Support to help homeowners/businesses convert from polluting heating systems to more energy efficient systems. Promotion of public transport > less reliance on the motor vehicle. Conversion of diesel powered public transport systems to more energy efficient and less polluting ones.

- We have great air quality in Paraparaumu due to frequent winds. Perhaps low lying areas have smog associated with wood fires in winter.
- Get behind initiatives that encourage people to leave their cars at home and take public transport, walk or cycle. But the public transport services need to be efficient and meet up with trains etc. Drivers need to be mindful of customer needs - i.e. don't drive off 2 mins before a train is due!!!
- Well, we're lucky there is wind because otherwise air quality wouldn't be that great. We don't need to manage it. Council should continue to encourage cleaner heating options through warm up wellington
- Reduce pollution from oil-based transport. Specifically; 1. set targets and implement a plan to reduce dependence on car and truck use. Pollution from petrol, diesel and emissions reduce water and air quality and threaten climate stability. 2. accelerate and fund GW's programmes in public transport, cycling, walking and demand management. 3. Educate residents on peak oil issues such as impacts on supply and price of fossil fuels.
- Air quality is pretty good. One improvement would be to not allow coal-burning.
- Our air quality is governed by the wind... it cleans out the area. The regional council can contribute to pollution by creating safe cycling routes and encouraging their use and by extending the railway through to the airport and potentially having another link through to island bay. If wellington council can destroy manners mall for a bus lane then anything can be done.
- More sponsor of public transport, more cycleways, support people insulating their homes and heating them in a less polluting manner, decongest roads at traffic times, support flexible working hours to decongest roads etc
- tighten laws for industry. In Newtown I had to make complaints because I could smell toxic fumes from a car repaint shop in my house and I was pregnant!!!! Nothing was done. I moved.
- Ban open fires in houses- they are inefficient & useless & expensive for the heat output.
- How about providing even more information, financial incentives and encouragement to homeowners and businesses to replace inefficient, smoke and CO2 producing heating systems with cleaner, more efficient alternatives? Your website material is good - but could be even better in this area...
- Head towards banning of open fires. Do more air monitoring and more encouragement of public transport to reduce private vehicle dependency and use. People should pay (far more) for their pollution.

- Sharply improve output controls on noxious products that affect air quality, ranging from poisonous chemicals used in fumigation and other activities on farms and wharves, to air pollution from factory production and other processes, and from transport sectors.
- Outlaw open fireplaces and put in airsheds for PM10 and VOX, NOX and GHGs. Outlaw buses, couriers and trucks from idling in the region - it could save tens of millions, and 100s of tons of GHGs.
- Create a public transport system that runs on electric power. Limit the amount of cars in the city.
- The air quality is poor in Te Aro, particularly down Vivian Street. I probably would work with NZTA to re-route SH1 and/or get light rail from the railway station to the airport. In general get the PT sorted. Trains are always late and poorly managed
- Vehicle emissions detract from cycling and running near major traffic routes. A dirty haze sits over the area when out in the harbour kayaking. Often when out and about getting exercise the strong smell of soap from rexona detracts from the experience - especially on an early mornig kayak trip. The smell of burning plastic from exide also sometimes an issue when trying to enjoy the garden.
- Vents in Mt Victoria Tunnel and a perspex wall along the walkway in the tunnel protecting walkers from both noise and air pollution.
- I know GW have a couple of air quality monitoring station in the city, but I have no position on the managment or the quality of air in the city.
- I am not aware of any specific work done to improve air quality - I recognise there are laws in place to reduce emissions that would be detrimental to air quality. Generally I think Wellington has good air quality because of its relatively small population and it's coastal location.
- No ideas
- Numerous cars exhaust fumes are sometimes a nuisance, - not much you can do unless you convince more people to take buses.
- Provide information
- Too much money is spent on management and monitoring of air. I dont think it is a major issue in Wellington region. these resources could be better spent else where.
- Its great to see air monitoring stations around the region. A major issue in air quality is transport emissions from vehicles. This is detrimental to the health of many people, not only to those who live by busy roads, but also to those who work in areas of high vehicle transport density, such as the inner city. It would be really good to see increased efficiency, reliability and quantity of public

transport (including busses and trains). This would decrease the use of vehicles. This is something I would really like to see happen. Real time updates at bus stops would be especially helpful. There is potential for other modes of public transport which are efficient, fast and reliable, such as the trams that are highly successful in Europe (eg Dublin). Another way of reducing air pollution from vehicles is to increase pedestrian and cyclist safety and give them priority. We need cycle lanes throughout region to encourage more people to cycle. This would not only increase air quality but also increase general health. Pedestrians and cyclists (as well as public transport) should be given priority in central areas such as the inner city. Storage areas for Bicycles need to be provided in the city. Inner city parking should be much more expensive (this is possibly a more district council thing, but can the regional council encourage it?) to encourage transport via other modes. Importantly, services from non-polluting modes of transport, such as the trains, should be further integrated and encouraged effectively across the region.

- Presurise WCC to fully comply with Odour Discharge Rules of the Moa Point Designation in regard to the Inlet Pump Station. Current Resource Consent held by United Water should be reviewed immediately to include an odour condition in accordance with the main plant od no discernible odour at or beyond the boundary. The current situation cannot be tolerated as neither party is prepared to take the upper hand and dedicate the finance to remedy a bad situation.
- All autos that are expelling oil fumes heavy smoke etc. should be fined or removed from road, also outside waste burning should be eliminated from any residential area.
- We need more people taking public transport to reduce the pollution (and emissions) coming from private vehicles. I think that GW should work with WCC to introduce a congestion charge in Wellington city centre, thereby encouraging more people to use public and active modes of transport to access the CBD. I think that public transport fares should be integrated so that fares for the different modes of transport in the city are interchangeable and that bicycles should be allowed for free on trains and that there should be NO limit on the number of bicycles allowed on each train. I think that GW should do what it can to stop NZTA from building more new roads in the Greater Wellington region as this just increases traffic with the result of increased pollution and greenhouse gases.
- Cars are the main source of air pollution in Karori. Riding to work is pretty stinky in rush hour. We need bike lanes, and better public transport links - trains to Johnsonville!
- Winter is a problem with fires, especially on days of no or low speed wind. I don't know what the council can do.. but obviously some fires are not efficient.
- Carbon Emissions are obviously a major issue, along with methane from rubbish dumps. This is indirect to noticeable air quality - and emissions should be looked at no matter what.
- Support public transport and its development and support less cars, especially in the city

- We are lucky to have the wind on our side in this respect but further up the Hutt Valley it looks dire a lot of the times during winter especially. Monitor the air quality properly and enforce improvements.
- the question doesn't make sense. stop the chemtrail spraying. stop spraying poison/weedkiller.
- More information campaigns about what you should and shouldn't burn in a woodburner. i.e NO green wood or plastics. I frequently walk past smoking chimneys where it is clear that these are being burnt
- Although pollution from vehicles can be unpleasant, especially in areas like the Mt Victoria tunnel, my biggest concern is the limited capacity of the global atmosphere to absorb any more greenhouse gas emissions. Responding urgently, responsibly and fairly to that crisis dwarfs any other concerns about air quality - and indeed is probably the biggest strategic issue facing us and our government, local and central.
- Put in place policies that reduce car-use. According to the Guardian Weekly, the American military is expecting "severe" oil shortages by 2015. I doubt that NZ will be far behind and whatever alternative we are going to move to needs to be largely implemented before then.
- Continue to subsidise and encourage use of buses, including limiting rate of price increases; work with city council on marking off bike lanes where feasible. Look seriously at light rail and oppose Transport Agency's plans for Basin Reserve.
- Note: the level of "greenhouse gases" is part of the quality of air and is the reason for the low scores (particularly the getting worse) on this. If WRC cannot regulate directly then it needs to join with the community in lobbying central government for stronger action. Vehicle emissions (and even sea vessel emissions ? I've seen some appalling clouds of black pouring from the funnels of ships outside the harbour (but within the 19.3km coastal limit)) are more offensive than residential fires.
- Air quality is fine - plenty of wind to drive any pollution away!
- Please monitor exhaust fumes and air contamination
- Phase out the use of wood burning home heating appliances, which are a serious source of pollution in hillside suburbs.

Biological diversity

What would you like the Regional Council to do to assist people improve biodiversity and indigenous habitat in your area?

- Encourage landowners to protect biodiversity - more clean streams
- there are some improvements being made (some areas are being actively protected) but some areas are being destroyed. some consistency please
- further pest control, assist in fencing
- more on farm waste systems instead of monitored sites. look at figures for Mauriceville 338 ton of waste reduced to 28 ton achieved by limiting access to waste service
- Feed the fish. Value marine life: enjoy it by viewing it not killing it: that's dive shop The Dive Guys approach. Promote extension of marine reserves.
- Invest more money in the conservation and regeneration of native flora and fauna.
- Ensure that old trees that many birds roost in are not cut down.
- no
- i don't really see many animals, but improving the tree life would be good
- A major effort is required to stimulate the replanting of shoreline and waterway systems. The Porirua and Pauatahanui estuaries are specific examples of the lack of planning and action that is required to improve animal habitat and marine systems. These inlets are a disgrace when their original state is reviewed and contrasted with today's status.
- See waterways. Local fish and bird life would benefit greatly from removing stock from waterways and riparian planting of waterways.
- The Marine Reserves work but a larger area should be come a reserve. Fish life has already improved. I'm against poison baiting. 1) poison leaks into groundwater (as well as sea) and has detrimental effects on environment and people 2) on the South Island a lot of the heavily baited areas and National Parks are virtually lifeless (deadly quiet) and we found baits in the waterways that trampers usually drink from - in contrast we found areas which had abundant native bird life as well as a lot of possums. I am convinced that the poison poisons native wildlife as well as anything else, so it is the wrong way.
- Pohutukawa is not indigenous to Wellington, plant Rata instead. Trees need other foliage too to protect the soil, lower canopy plants around native trees.

- Clearance of native bush is a concern. Freshwater resources not in good condition. These areas need more management control. Great to see pest control/poison programmes happening in some of PCC's parks/reserves. Opportunities for more/better interpretation/public awareness about values that are being protected by these programmes. We see reasonable quantities of native birds in this area - good indicators of success, but always more needs doing.
- Developers have a huge role to play here, as their decision often affect large areas. For them, appearance and lack of maintenance are their main thoughts, which can lead to the same plant varieties being used repeatedly. Providing alternatives ideas and encouraging a more varied approach might help them to broaden their bio-horizons. The same is true of residential locations - it's less effort to cut back, and grass or concrete. Maybe encouraging food providing trees and bushes might help here?
- Treat it as very important - once it's gone it's so hard to restore
- I think we're doing pretty well here. Would be great to get kids involved in planting programmes
- Too many new houses being built (which is fine) however they are totally enveloping the area.... leave some spaces!
- More predator trapping and poisoning
- Removal of foreign plant species from bush areas. Active policing of dumping of garden waste. Possum trapping/1080
- The inlet needs to be cleaned for the water life and birds!
- I live off Adelaide Road - we don't have any habitat, waterways, wetlands, rivers, or coast. It's pretty much a barren wasteland of buildings unless someone plants some trees between the Basin and John St. There do seem to be more native birds living in the trees at Government House, which is good. There need to be more green corridors through Wgtn eg from the stupidly named Zealandia to Govt House. The Basin Reserve is not a welcoming place for casual use such as picnics or use that is not organised sport, which seems a shame. In theory, it should be my local park. The vandalism at the Basin also seems to be getting gradually worse there too. I hate to think how the flyover will affect the Basin.
- READ PREVIOUS COMMENTS
- Keep up the good work with the possum control
- QE11 fencing and tree planting increasing biodiversity in our rural community but a lot of work required. It would be great to have specialists visit farm discussion groups and tell land managers

how to increase biodiversity i.e. what trees/srubs to plant and what indicator species to look out for.

- More funding to the karori wildlife centre - they are doing a great job way more native birds in the area since it opened but it was too expensive to go!
- Trap wild cats along river banks and in reserves. Plant more fruit and berry trees.
- There seemed to be work going on to replace non-indigenous vegetation with indigenous vegetation in the town belt, which I totally support. To compliment your booklet "Plant Me Instead", it might be beneficial to have another booklet which is about attracting wildlife to your garden - different angle might appeal to different people.
- Reduce pine trees and other noxious introduced species, increase native trees and plants in all areas. Better pest management. More reserves. Promotion of community driven eco-restoration and conservation programs and projects.
- I would prefer much more native forest regeneration especially close to Wellington city and west of the city
- Diversity is strong, but of animal life less so. Karori Scenic Reserve is commendable, I have seen Kaka in Aro Valley which is impressive given proximity to the city. The hills between Eastbourne and Wainuamata and the Wainuamata valley could be places to improve wild life and develop into parks.
- pest control - plant and animal. continue with Restoration Day, combine resources with city councils - there is some duplication and some gaps
- Ensure that subdivisions take into account the need for more than just 'known habitat'. There also need to be corridors for species to access full range throughout their life cycles, liaison with the QEII Trust to ensure the viability of remnants - plus covenants to enhance the planting. Remember that 'indigenous species' covers more than birds and wetas...eg Carmichaelia on the rocks along the river banks, milk worms, huhu beetles, toi toi. Work with the schools to ensure this material is taught all through. Conserve regeneration and continue fire control practices - and liaise with landowners to ensure both sides of the boundary fence are compliant.
- any ways like we have seen the increase in native birds in green belt etc . great initiative
- Noticeable decrease in lizards.
- In conjunction with DoC and the community, improve predator control in forested areas (especially during masting years) through the use of 1080 (until a better alternative is found). Greater protection of existing wetlands and creation of new wetland areas (preferably where they

previously were) to increase the diversity of protected habitat types (other than just high country and forests).

- I have just returned from Christchurch, where the lack of native vegetation and native birdlife in and around the city was striking. Wellington and its environs are much better by comparison, and the return of tui to the city over the past 10 years has delighted me - but we need to continue to:
- keep up the indigenous re-planting on the town belt
- ...kill more indigenous species and preserve farming and forestry
- Teach people not to litter and prohibit dogs from the native walk ways
- I would like to see the town belt move from being pines to being native bush with extensive traps to encourage native birds to migrate out of the Karori bird reserve. Imagine a city full of Tui and Wood Pigeon - it would be spectacular!
- Stop allowing for new building on delicate areas.
- keep pushing to eradicate all the goats in the Te Kopahou Reserve, put shooters in T&T Landfill more often to clean out the goats. Keep up the fantastic possum eradication programme.
- It would be good to have safe corridors for birds and sea life. The Karori sanctuary and the marine reserve are doing lots of good stuff and we now have the possibility of spreading these natives further with more designated safe areas.
- ensure the future of supply of anti-possum bait for continued possum control.
- I met Alton Perrie the other night, a passionate man, are farmers being advised how to look after streams to avoid polluting the water, and how trees can keep the water cool for fish?
- Again, assist initiatives like the Karori Sanctuary, Otari Wilton Bush.
- continuation of pest management through baiting is essential in the preservation of native flora and fauna. Greater protection needs to be given to the marine environment and it is disappointing that the one major success (Karori Sanctuary) is now a profit-driven tourist destination with wildlife protection seen only as a revenue stream.
- Most indigenous habitat was destroyed long ago, but that which remains is being looked after well. I would love to see the conversion of the town belt from pines to native vegetation, which would provide more food for birds and other wildlife.
- Stimulate native regeneration. Free advice about what to plant where. Stress multi purpose plantings. Keep/get on top of pests

- The WRC must stop poisoning the native wetland plants along the Makara Estuary. The WRC must stop cutting down fifty year old trees such as the Rata at Makara. The tree must be replaced as the WRC had not obtained a resource consent to cut it down. The WRC must show respect for our estuaries and throwing the Rata into the estuary to block the streams out let is an attitude that is unacceptable. Allowing the pines waste to be discarded into the Makara Stream and advising a land owner to plant willows along the Makara stream is resulting in miles of stream banks falling into the stream resulting in the mud smothering the ecosystem in the inter tidal zone. The WRC needs to employ someone with marine knowledge or seek help from within the community that has recognised marine knowledge. The estuary recently built by the WRC along the Hutt River at Moera stands as an example of the WRC lack of knowledge. The estuary drains away at low tide and is not fit for the purpose. The WRC further displayed ignorance when they used round up along the estuary banks when clearly this product kills zoo plankton the very beginning of the marine food chain.

- Encourage planting of more ecosourced native trees instead of exotics

- There are some wonderful examples of biodiversity and habitat conservation in the Wellington area! - but they all seem to be private under-takings, such as "Zealandia" in Karori and the east harbour group running Miro. These last people have supplied us with possum traps in Lowry Bay, and possum control seems to be working well in the East Harbour area now, but the Wgtn, Hutt and regional councils could do a lot more to control possums, and their appalling affect on the fauna and flora. However, the up-graded bush paths in the Easy Harbour regional park are a joy, and a major reason for living there, thank you!

- Supplying or subsidising selected native plants at discounted prices would encourage bird and invertebrate populations.

- Increase control of noxious weeds and pests

- Akatarawas are a vital part of the corridor from sea to mountains and should be protected from damage, particularly from over development of logging and wind turbine access roads and from destruction of the Whakatikei River and surrounds.

- Assist the residents to improve biodiversity and indigenous habitats by increasing the resources available from GW.

- Eliminate feral predators. Possum control seems good. Stringently enforce resource consent conditions on land development. Release hatchery trout in local rivers. Reduce level of town water use, ie preserve flows in waterways. No dams in rivers. Help residents remove tall-growing pinus radita type trees from hillsides adjacent to residential areas.

- The Regional Council has done a very good job in this area with many residents I know reporting a large increase in native birds in their neighbor hoods. More can be done here especially regarding cleaning up waterways and providing more habitat for native flora and fauna.
- Council puts decent effort into the wide range of volunteer groups taking care of local habitat, keep up the good work - perhaps get more low decibile schools and families involved. (means funding for initiatives in those areas - good luck)
- My main concern is about the planned development of irrigation and the inevitable growth of more intensive farming in the Wairarapa. We know that with intensive farming there is a drastic loss of biodiversity. It is not clear whether or not anyone is actually monitoring the loss of biodiversity, either Landcare or Regional Councils, but the latest Bird Atlas from the Ornithological Society of NZ reveals that intensive dairy farming areas are virtual avian deserts. I think intensification of farming is inevitable: given so, then mitigation of effects must be put in place before the event rather than later. Rural towns become important as havens for birds and other vertebrates and invertebrates. People living in rural towns therefore need to be encouraged and educated about having their backyards as natural habitats for native species. The planting of creeks and streams becomes an absolute necessity. Driving around the Wairarapa I see little evidence of rivers, let alone creeks and streams, being fenced off and planted. Whatever happened to the Accord? If farmers want irrigation and intensive farming then I think it little to ask them to fence of their streams.
- Raise awareness about the state of biodiversity and indigenous habitats, the importance of these to environmental health, robustness and sustainability and the need to actively protect. Establish stronger rules around the impacts of activities on biodiversity and indigenous habitats. Proactively encourage greater community involvement in environmental protection. Establish more dedicated means of providing environmental advice and support services to assist communities in being more proactive.
- I have asked the District Council to provide cat free zonings in some subdivisions but they do not provide these. I see down Te Waka Road the banana passionfruit, and many other very bad weeds taking over, going onto berms. I wrote to the District Council about this and they forwarded my email to the Regional Council, and nothing ever gets done. Laws are there but no-one seems to use the law for this. We now have blackberry and banana passionfruit hedges on some of the berms in western side of Te Waka Road. It really seems to be a hopeless situation.
- Get people more involved, so they feel they have an investment/ownership of the natural environment.
- Restrict pesticide use - Insect and skink populations seem down...restrict cats to one per household

- again the care groups are doing essential work. More money and resource for them. More promotion and validation of this work to encourage others to join. encourage more gardeners to help create urban native corridors.
- Continue to assist with planting programmes, purchase of important land areas, community education programmes
- Continue to support local trapping of pests and removal of pest plants - if we all take responsibility for our patch, it will be easier to monitor whats happening and blitz problem areas more quickly
- Too much gorse marring the hillsides
- pest control, planting.
- Pest control programmes have had a fantastic effect on native birdlife in Wellington suburbs - a real coup for the regional council. (Don't let the Zealandia sanctuary get all the credit in the popular mind.) Keep it up, as required. Perhaps there is still opportunity to inform and support residents to do more pest and weed control and enhance biodiversity on private land - suburban as well as rural.
- Assist and support communities to improve the amenity of local wild spaces through planting and pest animal and plant control
- actively participate in joint pest controls programmes with private landowners
- GWRC have removed alot of trees previously enjoyed by Kereru, as a result, they no longer come here. Also, nesting habitats have been destroyed so fewer ducks & pukekos around. GWRC need to undertake native planting to support the work of Zealandia & provide a corridor to birds from Karori to Rimutakas along the hills & Hutt River
- Good to see control of pests in local hills using poisoned baits. Control of pests is important for enhancement of native birds. 1080 is a necessary evil.
- To sponsor native replanting of areas and pest eradication
- Planting native trees on council land, such as Mount Victoria and Tinakori Hill. There should also be bylaws around cats wandering at night. Birds, insects and lizards are actively hunted by cats, especially at night.
- Great possum control campaign
- Possum control? Is this an option?
- Assistance to community groups, encouragement of local restoration activities

- Zealander park is excellent
- Create more corridors for biodiversity in town centres (Kilbirnie) connected to the major green corridors. Plant food bearing trees in public spaces. Keep traffic density one block away from these areas. Encourage people to walk and spend time in these spaces. For example Duncan Flats in Kilbirnie have room for a massive food producing garden and a brilliant north facing wall for a vertical garden. These types of spaces could be fantastic community generating spaces at relatively low cost. It is time to discourage cars from some areas but allow access on alternative sides of those blocks. Pedestrians and cyclists should enjoy priority in urban areas if the regional council is to encourage sustainability. There is very little incentive to change behaviour and stop driving cars, leadership is needed on this front.
- Difficult to comment on this one.
 - Really assist the Zoo in their efforts to find a humane way to stem the populations of opossums. - Work to preserve some areas of native bush.- Support the work of Zealandia (we are pretty sure we spotted a kakapo on the edge of our property one day.
- More pest control in reserves; even 1080 carefully used, should be maintained; you have slowed up on this and it shows with more possum browse [eg in Otaki Gorge]. We cannot beat the possums with traps alone
- Predator control is fantastic. Helping public groups and city councils set up corridors that link some of our better areas together would be beneficial. GW could provide leadership by considering corridors via open space, stream and river corridors and using non forested space in regional parks. We have lots of regenerating forest and need to keep that going. We need to try to restore wetlands because we haven't many. Planting the margins and fixing culverts. How do we protect valuable wetland on private property e.g. Kohungatera and Piripiri
- provide an overall goal of what can be achieved in a modified environment - better funding on private projects
- Planting programmes, volunteer days as CSR option for local companies
- I think the current programmes are fantastic but feel there is a real lack of support for people who don't have significant areas but are really keen to do something. It would be great to run either some pre weed control programmes in non-significant areas or offer low cost native plants to help people build up new areas aswell as manage existing areas.
- Free plants and planting of locally native species and recreating habitats. Information about weeds and invasive garden species. Cards, folders, poster etc in mailboxes. Weeding in private property if needed. (big quantiteys or banned weeds for example.

- Remove gorse in the area
- Encourage planting of natives in gardens.
- Plant lots more trees, create more bird parks, more control of certain lizard species, Allow whale culling to re-commence as soon as possible to replenish fish stocks for human consumption, encourage people to go fishing. Obliterate all noxious plants that attract unwanted insects such as lies and certain stinging insects.
- indigenous habitat are declining as the number of introduced species take over. Cats, dogs, rats possums kill our native species as well as alot of introfuced fauna. how can we assist people to improve it?encouraging planting of native plants over introduced, value the importance of natural biodiversity...educate them, inspire people
- Maintain and where it is both realistic and practicable to expand protection of native plants and animals. Expand public education about indigenous biodiversity using interpretation panels and other publicity. Encourage private and voluntary studies of indigenous biodiversity, especially biota that are rare and either regionally or nationally threatened, or vulnerable. Expand legal protection of habitats where new regionally or nationally threatened biota are discovered.
- promote planting native plants and re-vegetate council reserves with natives, particularly plants birds like tui prefer - koahai, flax etc
- I can only judge it by the bird song. Ca 3years ago I heard lots of TuIs around here, but they seem to have disappeared. I think there may be too much spraying and poison laying.
- Protect wild areas!
- Set up more parks and areas for native bush. Plant Gorse covered hillsides in native plants, like up the Ngauranga Gorge
- Provide locally sourced native plants (and appropriate exotics) to home owners / businesses and local orgainsations (ie Friends of Mana Island, Rotary, Friends of Tawa Bush Reserves other such groups) so that parks, stream sides, islands, reserve land, residential and business areas can be planted out under a locally managed scheme. Greater promtion of what impact weeds has on the local vegetation. Mail out to households information (with pic's) of the worst weeds. How to get rid of them - without transferring the problem elsewhere. Support a "Swap a native plant for weeds" scheme.
- More trapping of mustelids ,cats and possums.Ring fence Elsdon Bush.Stop PCC from planting pohutukawa everywhere.

- Put free wallcharts in the Dominion on natives to plant, dates for planting and plant husbandry supplemented by a guide/booklet that explains how big things grow, how to space them and what birds and insects they attract etc.
- Plant and encourage the planting of native plant species that are suitable for the area.
- It is Nature Coast and we have an abundance of all kinds of wildlife. keep up the good work Forest and Bird , NgaUruora , etc, planting new trees on the escarpment and parks and waterways. And good job putting the Marine Reserve in Place ten years ago.
- Not too knowledgeable about this but whatever it takes to keep the status quo or improve matters.
- Destroy the barbery trees -- they'll kill off most native plants on the hills nearby.Allow for more wet areas to increase the bird population noticeably. Stop building houses and businesses on undeveloped land/property in Karori: all future development should occur on existing developed land.
- Take Care is a great programme and needs to continue and where possible be enhanced but so does possum control to lock in the gains that have been made. While there are no alternatives to 1080 we should continue to use it. Don't be swayed by the vocal but nutty minority. 1080 is making a positive difference and collateral damage has been minimal.
- The targetted reduction of pests in the Tararuas near Holdsworth is commended. The gradual urbanisation of our hills (and flat lands) is destroying indigenous habitats. The monoculture of pines is a lack of biodiversity. The Regional Council should support the development of connected indigenous habitats, and promote private development of QEII covenanted areas.
- You wouldnt allow the dumping into waterways that there is if you cared about biodiversity at all.
- Maybe help make/suggest biodegrady substances cheaper than the other products in our supermarkets, so they are affordable so we dont pollute our waterways and whetlands.
- carry on weed and pest control, continue planting natives etc.
- We need more area's such as East Harbour Regional Park verging our city limits with opportunities for families to interact with native biodiversity! There is ample land, such as Belmont Regional Park, that can be developed into a much more recreational area as opposed to an area of bush with just a few tracks dotting it (eg develop Korokoro dam into a destination with history info and a clean up and introduction of native fish etc into dam, more walking tracks and some mountain biking tracks, more educational placards on native flora in there). The area adjacent to Hutt River for example could easily (long term) be developed into a "native corridor" down the valley with native flora and fauna with amazing easy access for all hutt and wellington residents.

- more marine reserves.
- The GWRC (together with the local councils, community conservation groups and DoC) has done a great job in recent years in terms of pest management and control. The evidence is in the return of several indigenous species and, in many places, restoration of the dawn chorus. Possum numbers are down, but rat numbers are not, except in intensively managed areas like your Wainuiomata Water Catchment's "mainland island". We need you to intensify this effort! Please continue your support for translocations of species once present in the Wellington region, to restore the biodiversity that existed before my ancestors arrived on the shores of Petone in 1840! We need to concentrate also on pest plants (you know the culprits) and indigenous freshwater species survival through determined, methodical, ongoing and continuous habitat restoration of local streams, rivers and wetlands. Keep up the good work!
- stop spraying roadsides and park areas. More planting on unused council and parklands. education of public
- Have more cat free subdivisions, enforce dogs on lead far more in sensitive areas etc.
- By developing indigenous restoration projects and, through them, helping local groups to implement discrete plans to restore indigenous plants and species in their areas. Christchurch has such a plan for restoring native biota systems across its broad city basin. Helping the native environment recover is vital in the greater Wellington area, where so much of the original environment has been lost.
- more promote of this
- more weed control of cape ivy & wandering jew on both public & private land. more native revegetation. possum & rat control
- the marine reserve has such obvious positive impact it needs to be expanded for the entire south coast. Keep planting natives and do something smart with Baring Head to promote biodiversity. Stop the sewerage plant at Moa Point from releasing untreated sewage every time there is a major rainfall event, especially now that you let a radionuclear isotope lab release nuclear material into the sewerage system!
- Provide more green areas in the inner city. Turn the car park on cuba st opposite garrett st into a town square/park area.
- More planting of native trees, etc in conjunction with the community. More trapping of pests (Funding of planting as carbon sinks)
- Let us re-plant the town belt with indigenous trees

- The dunes on the beach are improving, and seems to be plenty of Tui around. However the streams are looking very stressed around Petone.
- I live near the Karori Sanctuary so I have noticed much improvement in this area over the last few years.
- Native trees that promote the native bird population good. Keep up the work trying to control the possum.
- Has already made extensive plantings in some areas.
- Provide information
- More effort needs to be spent on our indigenous biodiversity - this needs to be more than just possum control to stop the spread of TB. Every year the remaining extent of wetlands in our region gets smaller and smaller. More and more river and stream habitat is destroyed and degraded every year through poor management, lack of compliance and not enough regulation! The regional council needs to lift its game. More incentive for landowners (e.g., money towards fencing, enhancing and protecting wetland, stream and rivers and bush habitat) and tougher rules are required.
- focus on aquatic/wetland biodiversity and indigenous habitat - this is where declines are still occurring (c.f. terrestrial fragments which are locked up in reserves)
- It's great to see pest control occurring throughout the region. This is a major threat to our native biodiversity. More could be done to encourage local participation in trapping programmes etc to extend the current programmes. I have seen great information in the mail from the regional council on invasive plants to look out for, and on native plants which are appropriate to plant (traditionally grew) in your area. Information sheets could also be sent out on native biodiversity to look out for (eg lizards), and any invasive pests such as insects which we should look out for.
- no opinion
- I would acknowledge that Zealandia (the Karori Wildlife Centre) has meant that we now enjoy Kaka in Brooklyn, however, my fear is that the granting of permission to build huge and ugly property developments like the one at Brooklyn Rise signals the threat to our local biodiversity. I believe in densification of urban housing, not urban sprawl and to this end feel that there should be stricter limits on property development that extends into the as yet undeveloped land that surrounds Wellington city. This is what makes Wellington so wonderful, and we need to protect it! I think that more funding should be given to biodiversity and indigenous habitat restoration and preservation, with a strong component of this going towards education in schools and in the community about the importance of local biodiversity. The natural environment and natural habitat that surrounds Wellington has to be protected for future generations.

- We have more native birds in the area, and are supported with eco-sourcing. It seems like things are improving, but Karori's urban sprawl is encroaching on space for wildlife. We need limits to our city. Also, more support with trapping rats, possums, stoats along river would be great. Often nesting birds are killed by these predators. Cats are a problem. How about a cat curfew, like in Oz?
- More pest control.. animal and plant. And planting of NON-INVASIVE species like Banksias to provide winter feed for native birds. No point in being pure about what is planted.. only area-indigenous species, if there remains a food shortage. Also: ABSOLUTELY NO LOSS OF LAND to motor sport or motorways in QE Park.
- The Zealandia Sanctuary is doing well, however native animals keep being killed by cats.
- Encourage the removal of exotics and replanting in native plants of inner city areas such as the town belt around Mt Victoria and above Thorndon. Encourage use of native options in amenity plantings and grassed areas.
- Removing pines from town belt and planting natives is good. Pest control is pretty good too.
- Help more with the removal of pest plants and promote native plants. Target cat owners to keep them in at night.
- the question doesn't make sense. there is no biodiversity or indigenous habitat in my "area" all the forests were burnt down to graze sheep.
- Again, limited capacity to comment beyond minor observation of frequent visits by tuis in our neighbourhood in the last few years, and a sense that there seems to be fewer bees - definitely poor quality anecdotal evidence! The biggest threat to biodiversity is the changing climate with talk of losses of around 40% of global species. The risk is that species will not be able to adapt quickly enough as the warming climate changes their natural habitats. This means the best thing GWRC can do towards ensuring biodiversity is to rapidly reduce regional emissions (and encourage other councils and central government to take a similar lead) to attempt to slow habitat change. Any other measures GWRC take towards biodiversity are miniscule compared to the impact on local species of a warming climate. I guess overall I am urging GWRC to take an integrated approach to managing local natural resources that recognises and responds urgently to the profound threat of our changing climate - and nurtures our natural taonga to give the Wellington region the best chance of thriving through the next few decades of rapid change. Concentrating on soil and water quality and biodiversity in isolation from this wider climate threat will be ineffectual otherwise. Thank you for the opportunity to make this submission and I welcome any questions or comments.
- Stop the suburban sprawl.2) Phase out cats from eco-sensitive areas or within 1-2km of the boundary. (ie anyone who owns a cat would not be able to replace it, nor would anyone be able to bring in a new cat. all cats must be neutered within these special areas.3) Put cats on the "pests"

list and start eradicating them.4) Set up a cat pound. (Microchipping and registration would probably be necessary for this to work.)

- Restrict the amount of surface covered by buildings and infrastructure (go up rather than spread out). Work with city council to reverse trend to replace larger trees in gardens and stop developers bowling vegetation. Tall trees needed for birds such as kaka, kakariki and kararea now appearing around edges of cities and to fall naturally and rot to provide insect habitat. Support Zealandia as a source for indigenous species to colonise surrounding suburbs. Continue to encourage planting of native species, particularly those that provide food for insects and birds and are regionally appropriate species.
- For most of these ?what would you like WRC to do to assist the people ...? the best ?assistance? is for WRC itself to take action. It, not the people, has the powers (policy statements, plans, regulations etc) which are a vital part. Admittedly some of those powers are inadequate and it should lobby central government to strengthen them, and encourage the people to support WRC in that. However, that is not to say direct assistance to the people cannot also help. It should provide clear advice on, and assistance to, residents removing plant and animal pests ? I noted a recent article [not sure whether it came from WRC or not] suggesting each resident should have a rat trap set in their section to reduce the level of those pests, but there was no mention of the type, whether a supply was available (without charge or at least at cost rather than retail prices) or operating detail for that purpose (noting that if traps were being supplied specifically for that such details might be included)
- locals need to appreciate NZ wildlife more. Cats are problematic but that is not understood.
- Same as before, hold workshops in local communities to teach me what we can do and to motivate us to do it. Regular "columns" in local newspapers about a specific plant or issue that I can read and act on. Provide plants at costs for me to plant.
- Seems okay what is being done now.
- getting communities on board is critical
- A working harbour is difficult to manage but Wellington Harbour is pretty well looked after. But we must continue to maintain water quality so as to keep improving the biodiversity.
- Maintain and increase your support and involvement of the local community in pest eradication and indigenous habitat cleanup and regeneration programmes.

Appendix 2: Web Survey Questionnaire

Natural resources management

Greater Wellington, Regional Council has policies to guide the management of natural resources in the Wellington Region - soils, rivers, streams, wetlands and lakes, coastal and marine areas (out to 12 nautical miles), air quality and biological diversity – plants, birds, fish, lizards, insects In this survey we are seeking your views on the state of these resources, whether they are getting better or worse and what you think we could do to assist the community to improve them. To begin this survey it is helpful to think of an area you are familiar with or use, and the state of the natural resources in that area. Enter your details below and then start the survey. If you wish to receive an acknowledgement that your survey has been received, please enter your email address.

***Nearest town centre (to where you live)**

Name (optional)

Postal Address (optional)

Email address (optional)

Provide your email address if you want to receive acknowledgement from Greater Wellington that your survey has been received

How did you find out about this survey?

Soils

The questions in this section ask you to consider soils in an area that you are familiar with and what you think the Regional Council can do to assist people to improve soil quality.

How would you score your evaluation of the management of soils in your area?

Click on the scale below

Very poor

Very good

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



Is the state of soils in your area changing in any way?

Click on the scale below

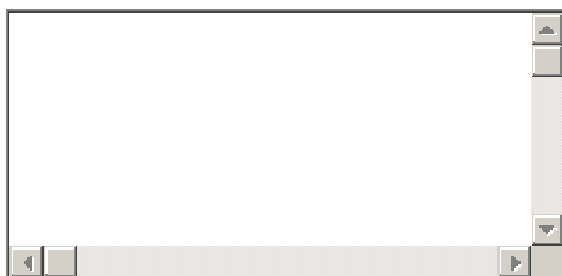
Getting Worse

Getting Better

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



What would you like the Regional Council to do to assist people to improve soil quality in your area?



Waterways, wetlands & lakes

The questions in this section ask you to consider waterways, wetlands and lakes in an area that you are familiar with and what you think the Regional Council can do to assist people to improve waterways, wetlands and lakes.

How would you score your evaluation of the management of the waterways, wetlands and lakes in your area?

Click on the scale below

Very Poor Very Good

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Are the state of waterways, wetlands and lakes in your area changing in any way?

Click on the scale below

Getting Worse Getting Better

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

What would you like the Regional Council to do to assist people to improve waterways, wetlands and lakes in your area?

Coastal & Marine Areas

The questions in this section ask you to consider the coastal and marine environment (out to 12 nautical miles) in an area that you are familiar with and what you think the Regional Council can do to assist people to improve it.

How would you score your evaluation of the management of the coast in your area?

Click on the scale below

Very Poor

Very Good

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



Is the state of coast in your area changing in any way?

Click on the scale below

Getting Worse

Getting Better

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



What would you like the Regional Council to do to assist people improve the coastline in your area?

A text input field with a light gray border and a vertical scrollbar on the right side. The field is currently empty.

Air quality

The questions in this section ask you to consider air quality in an area that you are familiar with and what you think the Regional Council can do to assist people to improve air quality.

How would you score your evaluation of the management of air quality in your area?

Click on the scale below

Very Poor

Very Good

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



Is the state of the air quality in your area changing in any way?

Click on the scale below

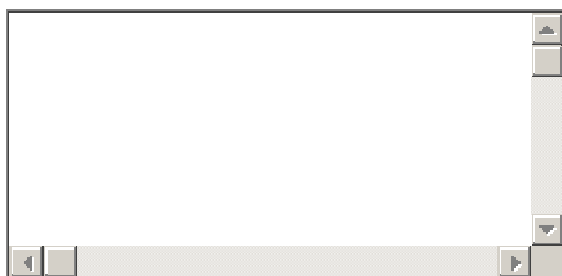
Getting Worse

Getting Better

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



What would you like the Regional Council to do to assist people improve air quality in your area?



Biological diversity - plants, birds, lizards, fish, insects

The questions in this section ask you to consider biological diversity in an area that you are familiar with and what you think the Regional Council can do to assist people to improve it.

How would you score your evaluation of the management of biodiversity and indigenous habitat in your area?

Click on the scale below

Very Poor Very Good

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Is the state of biodiversity and indigenous habitat in your area changing in any way?

Click on the scale below

Getting Worse Getting Better

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

What would you like the Regional Council to do to assist people improve biodiversity and indigenous habitat in your area?

Finish