#### *DECISIONS MADE ON DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS Version 3*

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| **New Section – Overarching recommendations** | **NARRATIVE NOTES** | **New Structure** |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington undertakes a prioritisation exercise to determine the further investigations that need to be completed in Te Awarua-o-Porirua to better understand effects and/or to establish causality to inform future management. The priorities identified in the following recommendation should also be included.
			2. The following investigations should be considered priorities as part of the implementation of Recommendation 4.5.2.2:
 | **Reasons for changes and additions to the narrative**The Committee identified a need to undertake targeted event water quality sampling linked to land use type.The recommendation could request further investigate in respect of railway tracks and/or heavy metals generated from the operation of the state highways and the rate of accumulation/concentration in the harbour sediments and any mitigation measures.  |  |
| 3.7.1.1 Greater Wellington, WCC and PCC work together to increase the community’s awareness of and connection to the freshwater and coastal environments. This may include:* Amendment of LIM reports (residential and commercial) to add a ‘Environmental Water Zone’ that links each property to its freshwater catchment and harbour
* Identifying streams by name from catchment to point of discharge
* Using stream names on stormwater network infrastructure and asset plans where the flows are conveyed in pipes
* Develop and install signs at all of the harbour ‘streams’ outlets
* School and community engagement projects focused on streams and the harbour
 | **Reasons for changes and additions to the narrative**The Committee recognises that a critical component to the achievement of the objectives is the support and engagement of individual people. The level of engagement is influenced by the connection that people and communities have with the rivers, streams and harbours within the whaitua |  |
| 3.7.2.1 Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water leads by example and maximises the opportunities provided through Council-led projects to demonstrate good management practice in respect of both urban and rural water quality and ecosystem health management. Including by:* Demonstrating good water sensitive urban design practice on internal projects such as town centre redevelopments, transport hubs and buildings.
* Investigate replacing the copper brake pads in Council fleet vehicles over time with low copper or copper free alternatives
* Demonstrating and showcasing good practice land and ecosystem management on council land
* Promoting best practice by community and industry champions.
 | **Reasons for changes and additions to the narrative**Greater Wellington is a large organisation with numerous functions and the ability to show case good management practice through Council-led projects. |  |
| **Section 4.3.1 – Planning for urban growth (integrated planning)** | **NARRATIVE NOTES** |  |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington, WCC, PCC and Wellington Water align their urban growth planning within Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua to achieve multiple objectives, including social, environmental, economic and cultural that provide for iwi and community values. Consideration must be given to the:
* National Policy Statement for Urban Development Capacity, including the results from the Wellington Housing and Business Capacity Assessment
* National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, including the freshwater objectives, limits and targets for Te Awarua-o-Porirua
* Full cost of urban development, including construction and maintenance of infrastructure and its lifetime maintenance
* Specific characteristics of Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua, including relationship of Ngati Toa, topography, demography, transport infrastructure and urban form
 | **Restructuring**This recommendation could potentially be moved to the overarching section**Reasons for changes**This recommendation is seeking to ensure that urban growth planning provides for iwi and community values by achieving multiple objectives including social, cultural, environmental and economic.The RPS is a policy instrument and sits better within Recommendation 4.3.1.2 as a potential mechanism to align policy approaches.**Additions to narrative**Note that metals are a proxy for urban contaminants (and that this applies for others eg. E.coli) |  |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington WCC, PCC and Wellington Water works together to provide a clear cohesive policy direction and align and streamline planning processes. This may include:

 * Amendments to the Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington region to direct regional and district plan changes
* Alignment of strategic plans, regional plans, district plans, and infrastructure plans and supporting documentation include water sensitive urban design guidelines
* Joint resource consent application processing
* Joint plan change processing to add new urban areas to existing zoned areas
* Distinction in respect of any jurisdictional overlap
* Utilising the transfer of powers or delegated authority provisions in the RMA.
 | **Restructuring**The Project Team considers that this recommendation could be broaden and moved to the overarching section **Reasons for changes**This recommendation is seeking an alignment of policy direction and planning process. Move “instigating change in land development practice within urban areas” to narrative, thereby, expanding the recommendation to include other policy areas. This recommendation is also relevant to other policy areas such as earthworks, trade waste, stormwater, on-site wastewater systems.Bullet points have been consolidated and repetition with other recommendations have been removed. **Additions to narrative**Expansion of the recommendation to align planning process as well as policy direction.Inclusion of strategic plans which includes the long term planning processes undertaken by local authoritiesJoint consent processing is particularly relevant to new subdivision consents. |  |
| **PAGE 16 Section 4.3.2 – Effects of urban development** | **NARRATIVE NOTES** |  |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework in the PNRP and/or in collaboration with WCC and PCC in the relevant District Plans that regulates use and development in urban areas to control effects on water quality and catchment hydrology. In particular the policy and rule framework must:
* Require the design, construction and maintenance of developments demonstrate good practice in water sensitive urban design
* Require x% of the mean annual volume of the catchment to be treated by an approved device(s) to achieve a y% reduction in total zinc and copper
* Require control of the effects of urban development on stream flow variability by meeting the limits defined in Recommendation 6.2.2.1
* Control the effects from both small and large scale developments
* Set more stringent rule activity status for new urban development outside of the identified urban area
 | **Reasons for changes**The Committee expressed a concern that a large number of smaller sized lots could collectively have a larger effect than some brownfield or greenfield development. The Committee suggested amending the recommendation to apply to all new developments (infill, greenfield and brownfield) rather than just greenfield and brownfield developments. Amended to include potential changes to district plans which might be better placed to control small scale developments.**Additions to narrative**Include in narrative that metals are a proxy for urban contaminantsFirst three bullet points are from Recommendation 4.3.2.1.The Committee expressed a need to undertake further work to determine the performance standards under bullet point 2 and to define hydrological neutrality under bullet point 3. The PT suggests retaining the x% and y% in bullet point 2 and determine these percentages through the plan change process. A recommendation for flow variability is suggested to replace hydrological neutrality as this more accurately describes the effect being managed.Explain in narrative (and potentially include in the glossary) what ‘identified urban area’ means and that there is a transition period that might include land currently zoned rural but intended to be zoned urban through a formal structure planning process. Also note that under the NPS-UDC allows for district plans to identify future urban zones. PCC currently considering whether they will have these in their plan. Explain in narrative the role of regional councils and land use planning.Explain in narrative that appropriate permitted activity thresholds will have to be developed as part of the policy and rule framework. | **Urban** |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water looks for opportunities to initiate and incentivise the adoption of good water sensitive urban design practice, including through:
			* development and implementation of an education programme for consultants, developers and council staff on the new policy direction and ways to meet requirements
			* programmes that improve industry and council capability and capacity
			* financial incentives
			* recognition and acknowledgement of good practice through certification schemes and design competitions.
 | **Reasons for changes**Expanded to include other mechanisms for initiating and incentivising change. | **Urban** |
| **Section 4.3.3 – Stormwater discharges** | **NARRATIVE NOTES** |  |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework in the PNRP for stormwater discharges to achieve the freshwater and harbour objectives, limits and targets. In developing the amended framework Greater Wellington must:
* Tailor the approach to the different scales and types of stormwater discharges such as individual properties, state highways and local authority stormwater networks
* Consider the role of the stormwater management strategy required by the PNRP in achieving the freshwater and harbour objectives, limits and targets
* Investigate the potential to increase the alignment the of the resource consent requirements with the service planning function undertaken by Wellington Water
* Include requirements for resource consent applications and stormwater management strategies to demonstrate how they will meet the freshwater and harbour objectives, limits and targets in this WIP, including through a staged approach
* Include policy direction to target ‘hotspot’ areas in both freshwater and coastal environments through prioritising improvements in the stormwater network
* Include a more stringent rule activity status for stormwater discharges that are above the limit than those within the limit.
 | **Reasons for changes**Increasing the clarity of the recommendationInclusion of a staged approach and refer to the recommendation about stepping down the limit to meet the target over time.**Additions to narrative**Need to make commentary about stormwater discharges from private property, state highways and large sites. | **Infrastructure** |
| **Section 4.3.4 – Stormwater mitigations within the existing urban footprint**  | **NARRATIVE NOTES** |  |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water identify opportunities and investigate methods of incentivising stormwater mitigations within the existing urban footprint and maximise the opportunities provided by brownfields redevelopments. This could include:
* Identifying potential locations for stormwater mitigations
* Providing public investment into stormwater infrastructure
* Provide incentive to treat stormwater from wider public network within brownfield development sites.
* Promoting public/private partnerships to encourage redevelopment
* Identifying potential brownfield redevelopment areas and support master planning at the outset to integrate water management with other development drivers.
 | **Restructuring** Move next to section 4.3.2**Reasons for changes****Additions to narrative**Developer to deal with its effects through developer contribution but need to take advantage of opportunities of these sites | **Urban** |
| **Section 4.3.5 – Reducing the contaminant load from existing urban areas**  | **NARRATIVE NOTES** |  |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water investigates and implements options to progressively remove high zinc and copper yielding building materials from existing urban areas, particularly, high zinc yield roofs and cladding within residential, commercial and industrial areas. This may include:
* Incentive schemes for large scale industrial and commercial roofs
* Identifying and targeting high contributing areas
* Prioritising catchments that contribute to the hotspot areas of degradation
 | **Reasons for changes** Expand recommendation to all building materials not just roofs**Additions to narrative**What kind of schemes? What new products?Narrative could include potential target locations like central Porirua and Plimmerton | **Urban** |
| 4.3.5.2 Greater Wellington advocates to central government to initiate change at a national level to restrict the use of high zinc and copper yielding building materials. | **Reasons for changes and additions to the narrative**The Committee recognises that the change in building materials from high yielding to low yielding is a national issue and better addressed at central government level. The recommendation seeks that Greater Wellington advocate to central government. The Committee also suggest that GW advocate to BRANZ. However, BRANZ certifies compliance of materials with regards to the building code rather than restricts building materials. | **Urban** |
| * + - 1. PCC, WCC and Wellington Water works together to increaseand prioritise street sweeping and sump clearance and investigate other opportunities to capture and clear contaminants from stormwater drains.
 | **Reasons for changes and additions to the narrative**The Committee suggested the need to prioritise hotspot catchments and high contaminant yielding areas. They suggested three times a year for high use areas and twice for others. | **Urban** |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC, Wellington Water relevant industry groups to develop and implement a pollution prevention regulation and education programme. The programme must:
* Raise awareness with the general public on what they can to do reduce their impacts on harbour and stream health
* Promote and incentivise industry good management practice targeting high risk land use activities that contribute a higher portion of contamination
* Identify and target priority areas for contaminant reduction on the basis of catchments that contribute to localised hotspot areas
* Investigate opportunities to enable change by streamlining regulatory process and removing barriers to business initiating change
* ~~Investigate and implement regulatory and non-regulatory measures to reduce the incidence of contaminants directly entering the stormwater network.~~
* Work with specific industries/suppliers to increase understanding around risks from exterior chemical cleaning products with an aim to reduce usage through point of sale warnings and changes in product care advice.
 | **Reasons for changes and additions to the narrative**Committee concern that the general public is unaware of the adverse effects of certain cleaning products sold in hardware stores.Committee felt that the WIP should recognise that there GW used to run a ‘take charge’ programme.The reason for the programme is to help local business meet their regulatory requirements and also to raise general awareness and normalise behaviours.Example is the HCC stormwater consent that targeted a certain area.Currently a separate building consent and trade waste licence to construct and operate a wash pad. The Committee endorses the new rule recommended by Officers in the PNRP to make certain discharges to water, including into the stormwater network, non-complying. If the decisions version of the PNRP does not recommend including the rule in the PNRP the Committee considers that Greater Wellington should consider the reasoning of the Hearings Panel and investigate the potential to include such a rule within Te Awarua-o-Porirua. | **Urban** |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington investigates options to revise the controls on chemical cleaning products (such as ’30 seconds’ type spray on products) and advocates to central government to initiate changes at national level.
 | The Committee is concerned that the general public are unaware of the effects associated with certain household and commercial products that are widely available at hardware stores but their use can potentially breach the PCC bylaw and impact on water quality and ecosystem health.  | **Urban** |

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| **Section 4.3.6 – Vehicular sources** | **NARRATIVE NOTES** |  |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington advocates to central government to initiate change at a national level to progressively replace high zinc and copper yielding materials in vehicles with lower yielding alternatives.
 | **Reasons for changes**Zinc is also present in car tyres.**Additions to narrative**Provide a sentence in the narrative about raising awareness with mechanics and general publicProvide a sentence in the narrative about provide information to central government and building on conversations started by other regional councilsRefer to recommendation re: leading by exampleRecognition that change is slow but we can start now. | **Urban** |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington, PCC and WCC to raise public awareness ~~with the general public~~ of the effects of copper brake pads and actively promote low copper/copper free alternatives.

  | Urban |
| * + - 1. Previous NZTA rec
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| **Chapter 4.4.3 – Wastewater – urban (wastewater network)** | **NARRATIVE NOTES** |  |
| * + - 1. Wellington Water develop and implement wastewater projects, strategies and plans to improve the wastewater network to achieve the freshwater and harbour objectives, limits and targets in this WIP. In achieving these objectives, limits and targets, Wellington Water:
	1. Assess all wastewater management options and discharges in achieving these objectives, limits and target within the timeframes set out in this WIP;
	2. Provide an integrated assessment and management approach to all forms of wastewater discharges from the network and the associated effects on freshwater and coastal receiving environments;
	3. Clearly set out the steps, actions and milestones to deliver the necessary improvements to the wastewater network to achieve the freshwater and harbour objectives, limits and targets in this WIP and work with Greater Wellington, PCC and WCC to align funding and investment for these improvements to occur;
	4. Recognise that dry weather wastewater discharges and wastewater network overflows both need to be addressed to achieve the freshwater and harbour objectives, targets and limits in this WIP, and develop and implement a work programme to reduce the frequency and quantity of wastewater to receiving environments from both sources; and
	5. Adopt an integrated catchment approach that recognises the interconnected nature of the wastewater network and the receiving environments for these discharges.
 | **Reasons for changes*** The revised recommendation is intended to ensure the improvements to the network are ultimately aimed at achieving the Committee’s freshwater and harbour objectives and these objectives drive the wastewater network management strategy/work programme in the whaitua. This may help Wellington Water identify any gaps in funding to carry out the necessary improvements and seek additional funding if necessary.
* The Committee recognises that a range of improvements to the wastewater network are required to address current issues and achieve the freshwater and harbour objectives. Dry weather leaks/overflows are the are the main source of *E.coli* in freshwater and wet weather wastewater overflows and are the main source of wastewater contamination in the harbour. The improvements to the network therefore need to address both rather than prioritise one over the other.
* The revised recommendation therefore seeks to recognise the interconnected nature of the network better in terms of the current issues with the network, the freshwater and coastal receiving environments for wastewater discharges, and the improvements needed.
* The revised recommendation is also intended to inform the wastewater consenting programme that Wellington Water are currently progressing with key stakeholders to consent the discharges from the wastewater treatment plant, which are due to expire in 2020. This wastewater consenting programme includes an overarching vison and objectives (including healthy waterways and harbour) which is informing the assessment of options, and a multi-criteria analysis of the options is also about to be undertaken.
* It would also be beneficial for the wastewater options to be assessed in terms of how they will meet the Committee’s freshwater and harbour objectives (effectiveness, timeliness, achievement of freshwater v coastal objectives etc.). This new recommendation is intended to ensure this occurs and also promotes an integrated approach to consent wastewater discharges in the whaitua.
 | **Infrastructure**  |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington to work with Wellington Water, WCC and PCC to ensure service plans are aligned with the freshwater and harbour objectives, limits and targets in this WIP.
 | **Reasons for changes** * Minor changes to:
	+ Include WCC in the recommendation as a relevant agency; and
	+ Refer to the objectives for the harbour in addition to the freshwater objectives in the WIP.
 | **Infrastructure** |

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| **Chapter 4.4.3 – Wastewater – urban – improvements to private wastewater infrastructure**  | **NARRATIVE NOTES** |  |
| * + - 1. PCC, WCC and Wellington Water work together to identify the sub-catchments within the whaitua ~~that have~~ with the most widespread issues ~~with~~ as a result of leaking private laterals and cross connections prioritise these sub-catchments for improvement.
			2. PCC, WCC and Wellington Water work together to investigate the most cost-effective ~~incentives~~approach for property owners to check and address cross connections and leaking laterals on their property.
			3. PCC, WCC and Wellington Water initiate a comprehensive work programme to identify and address issues with the private wastewater network within the whaitua, including:
	1. **Education** – guidance and information for targeted groups (e.g. plumbers, developers) and property owners to understand the impact of leaking laterals and cross-connections, the consequences of non-compliance, and the importance of avoiding this. This should also promote redevelopment as an opportunity to address existing cross-connections and leaking laterals.
	2. **Financial mechanisms** – financial mechanisms and incentives to assist property owners get their pipes checked and fixed which could be through rates relief or targeted rates in priority sub-catchments.
	3. **Regulation** - investigate and implement the best regulatory methods to address cross connections. This could be through a by-law that requires the pipes to be checked and certified at the time of sale or through a Warrant of Fitness Scheme.
 | **Reasons for changes*** This recommendation recognises that a significant contributor of wastewater issues in the whaitua relates to the private network – cross connections, leaking pipes, laterals etc. Addressing these issues with the private wastewater network is essential to achieving the Committees objectives but this will be a challenge given the costs involved for property owners and current uncertainty on the exact causes/locations of the problems.
* This recommendation is intended to ensure there are a range of incentives and requirements in place for property owners and developers to identify and address cross connections/leaking wastewater pipes on their properties/developments.
* The best methods and incentives to address issues with the private wastewater network are not known at this stage. This recommendation therefore provides some flexibility for PCC and Wellington Water to identify to the best methods to incentivise property owners to address cross connections and leaks on their property while providing clear guidance on the areas they should focus on (i.e. education, financial incentives, regulation). This could be modelled of successful projects elsewhere (e.g. Drainwise in Gisborne).
 | **Infrastructure** |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water target redevelopment and regeneration projects, such as those led by Housing New Zealand, as an opportunity to address existing wastewater and stormwater network issues through education, advocacy and regulation.
 | **Reasons for changes** * This is a new recommendation. It recognises that large scale redevelopment and regeneration projects provide an important opportunity to address existing issues with the wastewater and stormwater networks.
* Housing NZ have a lot of properties in Porirua and some of these areas are known to have a lot of older wastewater pipes and connections. Addressing cross connections and laterals on Housing NZ properties is therefore an important part of improving the wastewater network.
 | **Urban**  |
| 4.4.3.7 PCC and WCC building compliance officers to undertake proactive, consistent compliance monitoring of connections in new builds and renovations to ensure there are no cross connections. | **Reasons for changes** * This recommendation is intended to ensure new entrants to the wastewater network do not make the system worse. PCC undertaking greater compliance monitoring of the connections in new builds and renovations will help ensure this occurs.
* The component of the draft recommendation relating to addressing cross connections during redevelopment has been moved to new recommendation 4.4.3.6.
 | **Urban** |

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| **Chapter 4.4.3 - Wastewater – urban - Regulation** | **NARRATIVE NOTES** |  |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington amend the policy and rule framework in the PNRP and PCC and WCC amend the relevant district plans as necessary to ensure that new urban development and redevelopment does not exacerbate issues with the wastewater network through providing adequate on-site storage, including requirements for applicants to demonstrate how wastewater generated by development will be managed.
 | **Reasons for changes*** This is a new recommendation sought by the Committee. The intent is to ensure new developments manage their wastewater discharges with consideration of the wider wastewater network and do not create or exacerbate existing issues. This should equally apply to redevelopment, particularly larger brownfield sites.
 | **Urban** |
| 4.4.3.9 Greater Wellington amend the policy and rule framework for wastewater discharges in the PNRP as necessary to manage and progressively improve wastewater discharges in the whaitua to achieve the freshwater and harbour objectives, limits and targets in this WIP, including: * + 1. Requirements for resource consent applications and wastewater management strategies to demonstrate how they will meet the freshwater and harbour objectives, limits and targets in this WIP, including through a staged approach where necessary;
		2. Recognition of the complexities as a result of the multiple issues with the wastewater network (capacity, overflows, leaks, cross connections) and the need address all these issues to achieve the freshwater and coastal objectives, limits and targets; and
		3. Clear policy direction that ongoing improvements will be needed for wastewater discharges within the whaitua to achieve the longer-term objectives for freshwater and the harbour in this WIP.

4.4.3.10 Greater Wellington consider amending the PNRP as appropriate to enable a combined wastewater and stormwater management strategy be prepared that meets the requirements of Schedule N (stormwater management strategy) and the requirements for wastewater discharges in the PNRP and this WIP.  | **Reasons for changes** * The changes to this recommendation are to better align it with the recommendation for stormwater discharges and recognise that the actual changes to the PNRP will not be known until after the Hearing Panel’s decisions (by June 2019).
* The recommendation that all wastewater discharges shall be consented has been removed as there is some uncertainty on when/whether wet weather overflows will be consented under the PNRP framework. This could also be viewed as being inconsistent with cultural views on untreated wastewater discharges.
* The recommended policy and rule framework for wastewater discharges in the whaitua will largely consistent with the existing wastewater discharges provisions in the PNRP. However, this recommendation would provide an increased focus within the PNRP on:
	+ The achievement of Committee’s freshwater and harbour objectives, including requirements for resource consent applications to demonstrate how these will be achieved;
	+ Recognition that improvements to the network are needed in multiple areas to achieve the Committee’s freshwater and harbour objectives; and
	+ The need for ongoing improvements to achieve the longer-term objectives for the harbour and meet community aspirations.
 | **Infrastructure** |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington, WCC, and PCC work together to integrate and alignregional plans, district plans, and infrastructure plans to achieve the freshwater and harbour objectives, limits and targets in this WIP.
 | **Reasons for changes*** This recommendation to be moved to overarching section.
* Minor amendments to:
	+ Refer to the agencies responsible for implementing the recommendation consistent with other recommendations; and
	+ Refer to the objectives for the harbour in addition to the freshwater objectives in the WIP.
* Wellington Water not referred to here as alignment of service plans is covered under recommendation 4.4.3.3.
 | **Infrastructure or combinewith an overarching?** |

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| **Chapter 4.4.4 – Wastewater – rural – on-site wastewater systems**  | **NARRATIVE NOTES** |  |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington and PCC develop and implement a proactive compliance monitoring programme for on-site wastewater systems in the whaitua to ensure these comply with the PNRP and PCC wastewater by-law.
			2. PCC prioritise initial compliance monitoring effort on un-licenced on-site wastewater systems and take appropriate enforcement action as necessary to ensure all on-site wastewater systems in the whaitua are licenced and compliant.
 | **Reasons for changes** * Committee supports the focus on prioritising compliance monitoring efforts on unlicensed systems so additional recommendation has been added to emphasis this.
 | **Rural** |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington and PCC to provide education and information to property owners about the importance of maintaining on-site wastewater systems and how to identify and address performance issues.
 |  | Rural |

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| **Section 4.4.5 – Stock and riparian planting** | **NARRATIVE NOTES** |  |
| Greater Wellington amends the PNRP policy and rule framework to:* 1. Map lowland areas within the whaitua using a methodology consistent with that used for other lowland areas in the PNRP; and
	2. Require stock exclusion within lowland areas within the whaitua within 5 years from the date the plan change to the PNRP implementing this WIP is notified.
 | **Reasons for changes**:* Changes reflect Committees discussion on stock access and recommendation for lowland areas to be mapped in the whaitua similar to Category 2 surface water bodies where stock exclusion requirements apply.
 | **Rural** |
| 4.4.5.4 Greater Wellington ~~to~~ work with rural landowners to promote and implement good management practices, including integrated farm planning and the use of farm management plans where appropriate.  | * Recommendation to be moved to overarching recommendation section.
 | **Rural** |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington ~~to~~ help set-up sub-catchment scale land user groups and provide support for them to work together to identify and implement the best local solutions in their area to meet the objectives, limits and targets in this WIP.
 | * Recommendation to be moved to overarching recommendation section.
 | **Rural** |

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| **Section 4.5.1 - Earthworks** | **NARRATIVE NOTES** |  |
| * + - 1. Wellington City Council and Porirua City Council must have consistent bylaws and guidance for silt and ~~S~~ sediment control within the Whaitua. Consideration must be given to the effects of climate change to ensure control measures are designed to meet increasing rainfall intensity and duration events.
 | Consistency across councils because people work across boundaries and we are setting objective for whole catchmentJurisdictional issues with what TA’s can control with regard to earthworks rules in the district planYet to be discussed with WCC | Land Disturbance |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington reviews and updates publications, including Small earthworks – Erosion and sediment control for small sites, and Erosion and sediment control guidelines (2000) to ensure the methods and principles to reflect current good practice. This could include increasing the size of rainfall event being managed to reduce risk during infrequent high intensity events.
 |  | Land Disturbance |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington,WCC and PCC develop a compliance programme to ensure good practice in relation to silt and sediment control is undertaken particularly in relation to permitted activities. This should also include a required frequency of cleanout and monitoring of this to reduce risks associated with ‘full’ retention basins being overwhelmed.
 | All councils need to effectively enforce rules in order to achieve sediment objectives and reduction targets | Land Disturbance |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington, in conjunction with WCC and PCC, develop an education programme to ensure good practice in relation to silt and sediment control is understood by those carrying out earthworks.
 |  | Land Disturbance |
|  | Related to risk of having significant amounts of land open and exposed to potential sediment loss.Committee could see implementation issues with rule specifying amount of earthworks open at any one time. The Committee considered the priority is ensuring there are sufficient on site controls Current practice for earthworks resource consents for larger sites is to require the works to be staged to ensure the amount of area ‘open’ is the amount than can be treated by the controls being used on site. | Land Disturbance |

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| **Section 4.5.2 – Management of erosion prone land** | **NARRATIVE NOTES** |  |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington uses existing land classifications (e.g. Land Use Classification (LUC)) to identify, at a broad scale, priority areas for reducing sediment. Once priority areas have been identified, work with affected land owners to develop environment plans that address how sediment losses will be reduced at a farm/property scale.
 | Committee considered whether to focus on top five sediment producing WMU’s or a whole of Whaitua approach. The Committee felt it was fairer to identify priority areas on a whaitua basis where immediate gains in sediment reduction maybe made. | Rural |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington develops a regulatory framework in the PNRP to:
* undertake farm/property scale mapping to identify erosion prone land in priority areas identified in Recommendation X (above), and
* where erosion prone land is identified above a certain threshold (e.g. more than x amount of hectares) land owners will be required to develop an environment plan that address how sediment losses will be reduced.
* where erosion prone land is identified that is currently vegetated in scrub, shrubs and/or non-plantation forestry, that vegetation should not be cleared for uses that would increase sediment loss
 | This recommendation is intended to be the second phase in managing erosion prone land after Rec 1. The rec relies on more detailed information being gathered/identified at the farm/property scale to further define erosion prone land. This information would then be used to identify areas where it would be compulsory to have an environment plan that outlines how that area will be managed to minimise sediment.The additional restriction on clearing currently vegetated erosion prone land is to help “hold the line” on current sources of sediment loss in the catchment while making progressive improvement (reductions) to losses elsewhere to achieve the catchment scale load reduction targets and consequently outcomes in streams and harbour.The Committee recognises that farm management plans can cover many aspects of a farming operation, from sediment control to fertiliser application. The environment plan requirements of this recommendation could fit within a wider farm management plan. The process may also identify erosion prone land that is not used for the purpose of farming. Sediment management plans will still be required for this land if meets the threshold.  | Rural |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington aligns its programmes, planning, funding and support of sediment mitigation activities, including both riparian restoration and hill slope erosion with the identified priority areas.
 |  | Rural |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington provides sufficient resources in the whaitua to deliver land management advice, expert input into farm plans and deliver on the work programmes identified.
 | The Committee acknowledged that GW needs to build relationships with rural community within whaitua. There has been historical lack of resource investment in whaitua and consequently there is a lack of knowledge about the services available. | Rural |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington prioritises opportunities to mitigate sediment loss from erosion prone land~~s~~ in the regional parks within the whaitua.
 | Regional Parks provide an opportunity to see how things can be done. Committee recognises that recommendations 1 and 2 above will also apply to Regional Parks.Equity – parks funded by rate payers, benefits received by rate payers | Rural |
| **~~Section 4.5.3 – Stream bank erosion~~** | **~~NARRATIVE NOTES~~** |  |
| * + - 1. ~~Greater Wellington explores options for bank protection and works on erosion prone land, with the intention of making the consent process easier where the works are undertaken for the purpose of minimising sediment losses.~~
 | ~~Extending this recommendation to include sediment mitigation structures in addition to bank protection works on advice from Jamie Peryer that the consent process often discourages landowners from committing to building structures. Consideration will also need to be given to how any structures potentially impact on other values and objectives such as fish passage.~~Shifted to habitat - form and character | ???? |
| **Section 4.5.4 - Forestry** | **NARRATIVE NOTES** |  |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington works with the forestry sector to identify potential barriers and risks to good practice in reducing sediment from forestry operations and work with the industry to overcome the risks and barriers.
 |  | Land disturbance  |
| * + - 1. Upon receiving notice under the NES-PF of earthworks, forestry quarrying or harvesting in the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua, Greater Wellington requests a copy of the *Forestry earthworks management plan* and harvest plan or *Quarry erosion and sediment management plan* and actively monitors compliance to ensure sediment discharges to waterbodies are minimised.
 |  | Land disturbance |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington provides sufficient resources to deliver consistent advice on forestry good practice and compliance, both within the Whaitua and across the region.
 |  | Land disturbance |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington develops a charging policy under the NES-PF for the monitoring of permitted activities.
 | The NES-PF has provisions for enabling local authorities to charge for monitoring of permitted activities. A charging policy would allow Greater Wellington to recover costs associated with monitoring compliance of forestry activities. | Land disturbance |
| **5 Channel form and physical habitat****Section 5.1 Planning and implementation** | **NARRATIVE NOTES**The following GW teams have been consulted regarding these draft recs:* + - Environmental Science
		- Policy development
		- Biodiversity
		- Flood protection
 |  |
| 5.1.1.1 Greater Wellington develops a whaitua-wide ‘ecosystem and habitat programme’ to achieve the freshwater and harbour objectives. The programme, developed within 12 months, should include:* Baseline assessment, including comprehensive identification, analysis and mapping, of:
* Aquatic habitats, including wetland seep areas, streams (perennial, intermittent and ephemeral)
* Existing riparian vegetation and it’s protection (e.g. fencing)
* Ecological hotspots, including spawning areas
* Identification of factors that are affecting ecosystem health, including:
* Streams with bank erosion
* Stormwater outfalls and retaining structures
* Piped sections (especially where conveying permanent flow)
* High risk sediment source areas
* Fish barriers
* Modified areas of water courses(e.g. straightened, hard edged or bottomed streams)
* Strategy for habitat protection and enhancement, including a prioritisation of catchment for progressive attention. This should include:
* Criteria to set stream length vegetation and other measurable targets
* Targets, timeframes and commitments for GW and landowners

When developing and implementing the programme GW should:* Partner with landowners and sector and community groups to deliver the programme
* Incorporate traditional and local knowledge of the catchment
* Ensure all riparian margins on Greater Wellington, PCC and WCC land are managed and planted (where practicable) as a matter of priority to showcase best-practice and lead by example
* Align with existing programmes, including the Porirua Harbour catchment strategy and action plan.
* Align with the Whaitua Coastal objectives.
* Recognise, review and align with PNRP changes, including schedules.
 | This recommendation could potentially be moved to the overarching section re. resourcing etc.*Additions/changes:** New recommendation encompassing the committee decisions:
* To develop a comprehensive strategy, including identification, mapping, targets, criteria and catchment prioritisation.
* Should align with existing GW strategies
* Water course assessment should be included
* Inclusion of Ngati Toa’s traditional knowledge and existing research and mapping
* Support co-operation between parties
* Provision made for recognising values of ephemeral and intermittent streams and other possible high values features (critical source and headwaters) and a method to prioritise for attention.

*Other detail:** Programme name to be confirmed
* ‘Aquatic’ to include all freshwater and harbour habitats
* Also applies to wider erosion control, nutrient management sections.
* Recognising the need for site specific responses and expert advice for tailored solutions
* Councils to lead by example noting that planting may not be possible in some areas (eg. flood protection zones)
* Should align with PNRP updates.
 | **Channel form and physical habitat** |
| Section 5.2 - **Management of riparian margins** | **NARRATIVE NOTES** |  |
| * + - 1. The Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua chapter of the PNRP includes a policy to improve~~,~~ Whaitua-wide riparian management (which may include fencing, planting and pest control).
 | * Current PNRP policies P8, P23, P31, P32, P33, P40, P99, P101 include provisions to protect, restore and/or manage riparian margins.
* P23 (Restoring Te Awarua-o-Porirua) provides for:

 (b) managing erosion-prone land and riparian margins in their catchments* Project team recommendation to shift to separate PRNP Porirua Whaitua chapter and expand detail on ‘management’ and tailor to whaitua conditions.

*Additions/changes:*Committee decisions included:* Inclusion of fencing and pest control
* Define what riparian management is, including planting (in the WIP)

*Other:** Detail moved from the recommendation to the WIP detail
* erosion and sediment control
* bank stabilisation
* temperature management (via shading)
* hydrological flows ~~and~~
* control of nutrients and algae ~~and to support other~~
* ecosystem health, mahinga kai and restoration of habitats.
 | **Channel form and physical habitat** |
| 5.2.1.2 Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework in the PNRP and/or in collaboration with WCC and PCC in the relevant District Plans that regulates activities and development within the riparian margins to control the effects on water quality, habitat and channel form. In particular the policy and rule framework should consider:* setbacks from streams for any activity
* restrictions on hard surfaces in the riparian margin.

  | This recommendation could potentially be moved to the ‘effects of urban development’ section.*Additions/changes:** new recommendation recognising the need to include other methods beyond riparian protection.
 | **Channel form and physical habitat/Urban** |
| 5.2.1.3 Greater Wellington, in collaboration with WCC and PCC identifies options to protect, restore and enhance defined riparian margins (as identified in the habitat programme (Recommendation 5.1.1) in greenfield and brownfield developments. | This recommendation could potentially be moved to the ‘effects of urban development’ section.*Additions/changes:** Removed consenting requirement
* *‘*Defined’ added
 | **Urban** |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington, PCC and WCC expands their support for extensive, whaitua-wide riparian protection, planting and maintenance through:
* environmental management plan~~ning~~ design and implementation
* increasing long-term funding for riparian protection and restoration (including fencing planting and maintenance) to achieve the stream length vegetation and other targets identified in the ecosystem and habitat programme (Recommendation 5.1.1)
* improving access to (eg. relax fund application criteria) and awareness of the funds and environmental management plan services
* building partnerships and supporting community, environmental groups and local businesses with planting initiatives
* educational programmes and provision of expert advice.
 | This recommendation could potentially be moved to the overarching section re. education and resourcing.*Additions/changes:*Committee decisions included:* Recognition that we need to also protect (by fencing and restricting stock access both on public land and rural) and maintain (pest/weed control)
* Funding should be long-term and linked to assessment programme (Rec 1)
* Inclusion of weed spraying in riparian margins
* Opportunities to work with community groups and landowners, including building partnerships and changing perceptions

*Other:** Define ‘environment management plan’ in glossary
 | **Channel form and physical habitat** |

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| **Section 5.3 Form and character** | **NARRATIVE NOTES**Sub-heading broadened to include fish passage, spawning areas and critical source areas |  |
| * + - 1. The Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua chapter of the PNRP includes a policy ~~promoting~~ to protect, restore and enhance aquatic ecosystems to achieve the Whaitua ecosystem health objectives.
 | *Additions/changes:** ‘Protection’ added.
* Aquatic ecosystems added so recommendation includes estuary, harbour, wetlands etc.
 | **Channel form and physical habitat** |
| ~~Endorse or strengthen rules in PNRP around infilling of streams and their headwaters.~~ 5.3.1.2 Greater Wellington amend where necessary the PNRP to avoid the reclamation and/or drainage of the beds of lakes, rivers and wetlands. In particular the policy framework must not exempt special housing areas and urban growth areas. | *Additions/changes:** Shifted from ‘Ephemeral streams’ subheading
* Detail about the recommended amendments to PNRP policy, including removal of the exemption for certain developments to reclaim streams.
 | **Urban** |
| 5.3.1.3 Greater Wellington~~,~~ Porirua City Council, Wellington City Council and Wellington Water seek and take opportunities to enhance the natural form and character, ecosystem health and mahinga kai of streams and the harbour across the Whaitua (as identified Rec 5.1.1), including:Restore:* hard edged, bottomed (eg. concrete) or channelled reaches to provide physical diversity of banks and bed habitat.
* straightened channels to create natural meander.
* piped or culverted reaches to open daylight channels.
* and protect fish passage~~,~~ including removal of tide valves from stream outlets or use of valves which enable fish passage”
* and protect native aquatic species habitat ~~inanga~~

And * Investigate fish passage barriers in ‘piped streams’ and develop methods to enhance ecological connectivity in these
 | *Additions/changes:** Additions re. channel form (not in first WIP outline doc)
* Wellington City Council added
* Specific request by the Committee to include the removal of tide valves
* Inclusion of ‘seek and take opportunities’ to allow exceptions for Porirua Flood scheme and where tidal flooding is desirable (tide values).

Tide valve adjustment – checked with Stu and flood protection. | **Channel form and physical habitat** |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington explores options for stream bank protection and works on erosion prone land, with the intention of making the consent process easier where the works are undertaken for the purpose of minimising sediment losses.
 | Shifted from 4.5.3Extending this recommendation to include sediment mitigation structures in addition to bank protection works on advice from Jamie Peryer that the consent process often discourages landowners from committing to building structures. Consideration will also need to be given to how any structures potentially impact on other values and objectives such as fish passage. | ???? |

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| **Section 6.2.1 – Minimum flows and allocations** | **NARRATIVE NOTES** |  |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington amends the rule and the associated policy framework in the PNRP to take water from a river in the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua so that it includes the limits listed in Table X. Amendments to the rule and policy framework should also ensure that no more than 30% of MALF (of the tributary) can be taken from a tributary within the WMU’s listed in Table X.
 | Moved from section 6.4 | Allocation  |

|  |  |  |
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| **Section 6.2.2 - Limits for urbanisation impacts on flow variability** | **NARRATIVE NOTES** |  |
| Greater Wellington includes a policy in the PNRP to minimise the hydrological impacts of urban development, including greenfield, brownfield and infill, by ensuring that the design, construction and maintenance of new greenfield development and brownfield redevelopments manage stormwater runoff to mitigate changes in runoff volumes and flowrates. This shall be achieved through good practice in water sensitive urban design. In particular the policy must require from developers:For greenfield development:1. That the modelled mean annual runoff volume generated by the fully developed area shall not exceed the mean annual runoff volume modelled from the site in an undeveloped (pastoral) state.
2. That the modelled mean annual exceedance frequency of the 2-year ARI [Average Recurrence Interval] so-called “channel forming” (or “bankfull”) flow for the point where the fully developed area discharges to a stream shall not exceed the mean annual exceedance frequency modelled for the same site and flow event arising from the area in an undeveloped (pastoral) state.

For brownfield and infill development:1. That the modelled mean annual runoff volume generated by the fully developed area shall at least be maintained where discharging wholly to a downstream piped network and reduced by x% compared to the mean annual runoff volume modelled from the site prior to the brownfield or infill development where discharging to any open non-tidal stream reaches (including where modified).
2. That the modelled mean annual exceedance frequency of the 2-year ARI [Average Recurrence Interval] so-called “channel forming” (or “bankfull”) flow for the point where the fully developed area discharges to a stream, shall at least be reduced y% compared to the mean annual exceedance frequency modelled for the same site and flow event prior to the brownfield or infill development.
 | New section in WIP – ties in with section 4.3 | Urban |
| **Section 6.3 – Permitted activities** | **NARRATIVE NOTES** | Allocation  |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington removes the permitted activity rule in the PNRP to take water from a waterbody in the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua.
 | Committee decided to dispense with “permitted activity” water takes: all surface water takes beyond reasonable domestic and stock-watering purposes will require a resource consent. The Committee considered people taking water in rural areas from streams should be subject to the same sort of restrictions/limits as those in the urban area (i.e. users should not be able to take water from a stream for garden/lawn irrigation when urban areas have restrictions on outdoor use of water) | Allocation  |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington amends the PNRP policy and rule framework to allow for ‘one off’ incidental uses of water in the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua (such as for water required for farm spraying operations). The rate of water taken must be no greater than 2.5L/s, the volume no greater than 5,000 litres per day and no more than 10,000 litres in any one calendar month. Water must not be taken ~~of water taken~~ when the river or stream it is being taken from is below the minimum flow. Records of the amount taken must be kept.
 | In deciding to dispense with the permitted activity rule, the Committee was aware that there are some ‘one off’ or ‘once a twice a year’ incidental uses of water that occur, particularly in the rural sector. The Committee considered it would be unreasonable to obtain resource consent for these ‘one off’ activities and the effects of the taking the water (provided the rate and volume were small and the take did not occur when the stream was at or below its minimum flow) would be minor. | Allocation  |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington identifies in the PNRP, using narrative and (possibly) numbers (unit/volume/day), the meaning of domestic and stock water use e.g.:
* Water for an individual’s reasonable domestic needs is the amount sufficient to provide for hygiene, sanitary and domestic requirements
* Water for the reasonable needs of a person’s animals for drinking water is the amount sufficient to provide for the animals’ health and welfare
 |  | Allocation  |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington investigates mechanisms to incentivise or encourage the installation and use roof-collected rain-water (tanks) for non-domestic uses.
 |  | Allocation  |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington collects better information on water take and use volumes, including for takes under 14(3)(b) of the RMA, in order to provide for more transparent accounting of water use and better management into the future and to ensure the requirements of the NPS-FM are met.
 |  | Allocation  |
| **Section 6.4 – Resource consents** | **NARRATIVE NOTES** | Allocation  |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington amends the PNRP to ensure all takes within the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua require metering to ensure accurate and reliable information about the abstraction is recorded.
 | The Committee considered it was important that every take of water from a stream was metered, regardless of the size of the take. They considered metering was necessary given the relatively small nature of the streams, the potential increase in demand from lifestyle blocks and the impacts of climate change. | Allocation  |
| * + - 1. Greater Wellington develops an information and education to ensure land owners affected by the removal of the permitted activity rule are aware of the new resource consent requirements and provides assistance with the resource consent process.
 |  | Allocation  |