



If calling, please ask for Democratic Services

Environment Committee

Thursday 15 June 2023, 9.30am

Taumata Kōrero, Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council
100 Cuba St, Te Aro, Wellington

Quorum: *Seven Members*

Members

Cr Gaylor (Chair)

Cr Bassett

Cr Kirk-Burnnand

Cr Lee

Cr Ponter

Cr Saw

Cr Woolf

Cr Duthie (Deputy Chair)

Cr Connelly

Cr Laban

Cr Nash

Cr Ropata

Cr Staples

Barbie Barton

Recommendations in reports are not to be construed as Council policy until adopted by Council

Environment Committee (A Committee of the Whole)

1 Purpose

Oversee the development, implementation and review of Council's:

- a Environmental strategies, policies, plans, programmes, initiatives and indicators to improve environmental outcomes for the Wellington Region's land, water, air, biodiversity, natural resources, parks and reserves, and coastal marine area
- b Regional resilience priorities in the delivery of plans, programmes, initiatives and activities for flood protection, erosion control, and regional parks and forests
- c Regulatory systems, processes and tools to meet Council's related legislative responsibilities
- d Plans, programmes, and efforts to increase volunteer uptake, community involvement and mahi tahi with others seeking to improve environmental outcomes in the Wellington Region.

2 Specific responsibilities

The Committee's environmental responsibilities include the areas of land use management, air quality, water health and quality, regional natural resources, river control, flood protection, regional parks and reserves, coastal marine environment, maritime navigation and safety, biosecurity and biodiversity.

- 2.1 Apply Council's Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles when conducting the Committee's business and making decisions.
- 2.2 Oversee the development and review of Council's:
 - a Environmental strategies, policies, plans, programmes, initiatives and indicators
 - b Regional resilience prioritiesand recommend these matters (and variations) to Council for adoption.
- 2.3 Review periodically the effectiveness of implementing and delivering Council's:
 - a Environmental strategies, policies, plans, programmes, initiatives and indicators
 - b Regional resilience priorities.
- 2.4 Consider regional, national and international developments; emerging issues and impacts; and changes in the legislative frameworks for their implications for Council's:
 - a Environmental strategies, policies, plans, programmes, initiatives and indicators
 - b Regulatory systems, processes and tools.

- 2.5 Recommend to Council changes to improve the effectiveness of Council's:
 - a Environmental strategies, policies, plans, programmes, initiatives and indicators
 - b Regional resilience priorities
 - c Regulatory systems, processes and tools.
- 2.6 Review Greater Wellington's compliance with Council's related legislative responsibilities¹, and the monitoring and enforcement of compliance.
- 2.7 Ensure that the Committee's decision making:
 - a Considers climate change-related risks (mitigation and adaptation)
 - b Is consistent with Council's plans and initiatives to give effect to Council's declaration of a climate emergency on 21 August 2019, including agreed emissions reduction targets.
- 2.8 Review, after each Farming Reference Group meeting, a written report of the business conducted at that meeting.

3 Delegations

- 3.1 Subject to sections 3.3 to 3.7, Council delegates to the Committee all the powers, functions and duties necessary to perform the Committee's responsibilities (except those that must not be delegated, have been retained by Council, have been delegated to another committee, or have been delegated to the Chief Executive).
- 3.2 The Committee has the authority to approve submissions to external organisations for matters pertaining directly to the Committee's purpose.
- 3.3 The Committee may make decisions on matters with a financial impact only where the related costs are:
 - a Budgeted for in the relevant business group's budget
 - b Not budgeted for in the relevant business group's budget, but can be met from savings within that budget.
- 3.4 Where the Committee considers a decision with a material financial impact is needed², the Committee must refer the matter to Council for its decision.
- 3.5 The Committee may not make a decision that is materially inconsistent with Council's Annual Plan or Long Term Plan.
- 3.6 Where a matter proposed for consideration by the Committee (including during the development of proposed Greater Wellington plans and policies) is of strategic

¹ These responsibilities include those under the Resource Management Act 1991 and for the granting of resource consents, the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1967, the Biosecurity Act 1993, the Reserves Act 1977, and the Maritime Transport Act 1994.

² That is, where savings are identified from other business groups' budgets to meet the related costs; or no savings are identified across Greater Wellington's overall budget to meet the related costs.

importance to the Wairarapa Constituency, that matter shall first be referred to the Wairarapa Committee or its members for their consideration.

- 3.7 The Committee shall ensure that it acts under the guidance of the Memorandum of Partnership in working with Greater Wellington's mana whenua partners of the Wellington Region to ensure effective Māori participation in the Committee's deliberations and decision-making processes.

4 Members

4.1 All thirteen Councillors.

4.2 The Chair of the Farming Reference Group.

5 Voting entitlement

The Chair of the Farming Reference Group sits at the table and has full speaking rights, but has no voting rights at any Committee meeting.

6 Quorum

Seven Committee members.

7 Meeting frequency

The Committee shall meet six times each year, with additional meetings as required.

Environment Committee

Thursday 15 June 2023, 9:30am

Taumata Kōrero, Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council
100 Cuba St, Te Aro, Wellington

Public Business

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Please note these minutes remain unconfirmed until the Environment Committee meeting on 15 June 2023.

Report 23.170

Public minutes of the Environment Committee meeting on Thursday 27 April 2023

Committee Room, Greater Wellington Regional Council | Te Pane Matua Taiao
34 Chapel Street, Masterton at 10.06 am

Members Present

Councillor Gaylor (Chair)
Councillor Duthie (Deputy Chair - via MS Teams)
Councillor Bassett
Councillor Connelly
Councillor Kirk-Burnnand
Councillor Laban
Councillor Lee
Councillor Nash
Councillor Ponter
Councillor Ropata (from 10.24am)
Councillor Saw (from 10.22am)
Councillor Staples
Councillor Woolf (from 11.18am)

Barbie Barton (until 1.09pm)

Karakia timatanga

The Committee Chair opened the meeting with a karakia timatanga.

Public Business

1 Apologies

Moved: Cr Nash / Cr Staples

That the Committee accepts the apology for lateness from Councillors Ropata, Saw and Woolf.

The motion was **carried**

2 Declarations of conflicts of interest

There were no declarations of conflicts of interest.

3 Public participation

There was no public participation.

4 Confirmation of the Public minutes of the Environment Committee meeting on 9 February 2023 - Report 23.31

Moved: Cr Staples / Cr Nash

That the Committee confirms the Public minutes of the Environment Committee meeting on 9 February 2023 - Report 23.31

The motion was **carried**.

The Committee Chair invited Lian Butcher, General Manager Environment, to introduce Fathima Iftikar, Director, Strategy, Policy and Regulation.

5 Predator Free Wellington – Report 23.156 [For Information]

James Wilcox, Programme Director, Denise Church, Board member, spoke to the report.

Councillor Saw arrived at 10.22am and Councillor Ropata arrived at 10.24 during the above item.

6 Environment Catchment Update – Report 23.2 [For Information]

Lian Butcher, General Manager, Environment, Al Cross, General Manager, Environment Management and Wayne O'Donnell, General Manager, Catchment Management spoke to the report.

Noted: The Committee requested:

- an update on Transmission Gully and the wetlands in Queen Elizabeth Park in future reports
- a workshop to discuss the role of councillors in a flood event
- that officers include ungulate culling in the 2023-33 Long Term Plan.

Councillor Woolf arrived at 11.18am during the above item.

7 Whaitua Implementation Update – Report 23.144 [For Information]

Nicola Patrick, Director, Catchment Management, spoke to the report.

8 Whaitua Development Update – Report 23.143 [For Information]

Nicola Patrick, Director, Catchment Management, spoke to the report.

The meeting adjourned at 11.44am and resumed at 11.56am

9 Visibility of GW within Environment Collaborative Projects and Education Programmes – Report 23.97 [For Information]

Wayne O’Donnell, General Manager Catchment Management and Micheline Evans, Team Leader, Strategy and Advice spoke to the report.

10 Farming Reference Group Chair update – Report 23.155 [For Information]

Barbie Barton, Chairperson, Farming Reference Group, spoke to the report.

The Committee Chair acknowledged that this is Wayne O’Donnell, General Manager Catchment Management, and Al Cross, General Manager Environment Management final Environment Committee meeting as general managers. The Committee Chair thanked them for their contributions to the Committee’s work, and invited the Chief Executive, Council Chair and Council Deputy Chair to express their thanks. Waiata were sung in acknowledgement of each speaker.

The meeting adjourned at 12.40pm and resumed at 1.09pm. Barbie Barton was not present when the meeting resumed and did not return to the meeting.

The chair afforded importance to agenda item 12 in accordance with Standing Order 3.5.2

12 Mauri Tūhono Framework Engagement Report 23.157 [For Information]

Ali Caddy, Manager Biodiversity, Micheline Evans, Team Leader, Strategy and Advice and Ra Smith spoke to the report.

11 Wainuiwhenua Update – Report 23.83 [For Information]

Amanda Cox, Principal Advisor to the Chair, Office of the Chief Executive, spoke to the report.

Karakia whakamutunga

The Committee Chair closed the meeting with a karakia whakamutunga.

The meeting closed at 2.36pm

Councillor P Gaylor

Chair

Date:

Environment Committee
15 June 2023
Report 23.3



For Information

Environment Group update

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To inform the Environment Committee (the Committee) of Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) activities relating to the Committee's areas of responsibilities.

Te horopaki

Context

Regional issues

2. Action items from previous Environment Committee meetings are being progressed. For an update on specific action items, please refer to Attachment 1.
3. A draft report on learnings from Ex Tropical Cyclone Gabrielle impacts on Hawke's Bay has been compiled by Officers from Greater Wellington and sister councils. This is presently with Hawke's Bay Regional Council Officers for review before being circulated more widely.
4. Greater Wellington is participating in the proposal to Government to work with Te Uru Kahika to deliver a pipeline of investment in climate resilient river management infrastructure. This infrastructure will be a critical component of New Zealand's adaptation to climate change and severe weather events. Councils are seeking a co-investment commitment of \$200 million per annum over the next three years, and then \$250 million per annum in years 6-10.
5. The first hearing for the Proposed Change 1 to the Regional Policy Statement (RPS) will commence on Monday 26 June 2023. A full hearing schedule will be published in due course. The first hearing is set down for 5 days and will be held at Naumi Studio, 213 Cuba Street. All hearings will be livestreamed. The hearing report will be available online 20 working days prior to the hearing start date. This hearing stream will cover an overview of Change 1 and address submissions that apply to Change 1 overall, and submissions of a general nature. The relevant hearing reports were made available on Friday 26 May on the Greater Wellington website.¹

¹ <https://www.gw.govt.nz/your-region/plans-policies-and-bylaws/updating-our-regional-policy-statement-and-natural-resources-plan/regional-policy-statement-change-1/hearings/>

6. Engagement on the Mauri Tūhono framework closed on 31 May 2023 after a successful two months of kōrero, events and receiving written feedback. The feedback so far has been very encouraging with widespread support for the framework. There have been plenty of questions about 'what next' from those eager to see it implemented, and several groups and agencies wanting to start applying it straight away to their own planning and environmental work. We will be working through feedback over the next month and confirming timeframes for completing the document and planning the transition to implementation.
7. The summer boating education programme has been completed and report returned to Maritime NZ (in relation to funding supplied). We had significant increase online expose and engagement, largely due to strong support and expertise from the Communications team.
8. An application has been submitted to Maritime NZ for funding for the coming summer boating education and season, the results of the applications will be announced in early August 2023.
9. The Navigation Safety Group annual meeting was hosted by Greater Wellington, supporting vessels on our coasts and lack of consistency in national Navigation Safety rules were discussed. There was good engagement with Maritime NZ, this included an indication that Maritime NZ are looking to alter their involvement and that of Regional Councils in the recreational boating space.
10. After very positive feedback on the first version of our "Skipper's cockpit guide" we will be revising this ahead of the next print run. We have applied for Maritime NZ funding to boost this. We will be addressing the feedback from Rob Hewitt of Water Safety NZ to provide Te Ao Māori input.
11. An oil spill response exercise was held on 23 May 2023, unfortunately this coincided with the Shiling arrival and highlighted some resourcing gaps. We are working with Maritime NZ on both short and long term solutions to this. The exercise went well for field and wildlife staff who relocated bird response equipment to Matiu/Somes island and worked with the Department of Conservation (DOC) on the island.
12. The Wairarapa Federated Farmers and Greater Wellington Councillors workshop and field trip was held on 27 and 28 April 2023. This event provided an excellent opportunity for Councillors and senior Greater Wellington staff to understand the challenges facing the farming sector, particularly regulation and economic and environmental challenges via climate changes. The key points from this were:
 - a. Farmers are focused on having resilient farming systems that are adaptive to changing climate conditions.
 - b. Technology and science are key ingredients in farmers response toolkit.
 - c. Nutrient and sediment management are key focus points for farmers, with wetlands acknowledged as an important natural filtration and flood management 'tool'. However, concerns were raised regarding Greater Wellington regulation being a barrier to enhancing wetlands due to consenting requirements.
 - d. There was strong acknowledgement of the role that Greater Wellington's land management works programmes have played in enabling more resilient and

productive farm systems. The benefits of land retirement and covenants were also highlighted

- e. The increasingly important role of Catchment Community groups was acknowledged. These groups will be excellent conduits for Greater Wellington connectivity with local communities.
- f. There was strong agreement that Farm Environment Plans were an important tool for Greater Wellington and farmers to connect to create resilient and adaptive farming systems.

Regional Projects Update

- 13. Upgrades for the onsite wastewater treatment plants located throughout the parks has continued this financial year. This programme began in early 2021 with an audit of all the systems. Many of them did not meet the New Zealand standard for onsite wastewater treatment plants and land disposal of the final effluent.
 - a. The new system for the top terrace campground buildings at Kaitoke Regional Park was installed in May 2022, and received its Code of Compliance Certificate from Upper Hutt City Council
 - b. Belmont Regional Park has had two systems replaced, one for a residential house and the other for a woolshed up Hill Road.
 - c. We have been granted the building consent from Kāpiti Coast District Council and a discharge permit from Greater Wellington for the upgrade of the system at Ramaroa in Queen Elizabeth Park. To meet capacity requirements a new system will be installed in the 2023-2024 financial year.
 - d. Consent applications are being prepared for replacements of the public toilets at Onehunga Bay in Whitireia Park, the lower campground facility buildings and public toilets at the forks carpark at Kaitoke Regional Park, the campground at Battle Hill Farm Forest Park, and the ranger's office and houses at Wainuiomata Regional Park. The installation dates for these upgrades will be spread over the next three financial years.



Whaitua-specific issues

Te Awarua-o-Porirua

14. Harbours continue to work with Porirua City Council to assist with semi-derelict and abandoned vessels on Porirua City Council's pile moorings. In early June 2023, we assisted a vessel that broke their mooring back to a safe berth.

Te Whanganui-a Tara

15. Initial control work has been undertaken at a second site of alligator weed (an exclusion species in our Regional Pest Management Plan) found in Naenae.
16. Current Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP) pest animal control work around the region has a strong focus on night shooting for rabbits and ungulates. A contract for pig control in the Hutt catchment has been completed. The annual possum night count in Belmont Regional Park/Western Hills resumed this year.
17. Under the Restoring Papatūānuku programme, planting sites in East Belmont have been prepared for winter 2023 planting.
18. The South Makara aerial 1080 control operation is complete, with no incidents. Prefeed was delivered on 17 April 2023 and 1080 on 12 May 2023, using two helicopters to minimise the risks of wind affecting the operation.
19. The remaining 3,000 hectares of Akatarawa forest (Hutt water catchment) were prefeed on 26 May 2023, but 1080 bait is still to be delivered.
20. The Remutaka goat control joint operation (Greater Wellington assisting DOC) was continued on the 29 May with a one-hour road closure.
21. The Predator Free Wellington project is nearing completion of Phase 1, focusing on the Miramar Peninsula. As of now, a total of 792 hectares out of approximately 1000 hectares have been successfully cleared of predators. The Greater Wellington team is making a final concentrated effort to eliminate any remaining rat populations. Possums were eradicated in 2006, Norway rats, stoats, and weasels have been eliminated, while ship rats remain in low numbers. The strong partnership between Greater Wellington and Predator Free Wellington will continue, as outlined in the newly signed service agreement, until at least 2028. Phase 2 of the operation will encompass an estimated 1,350 hectares and will be tackled systematically in parts.
22. Rail trail extreme weather in August 2022 caused damage to the Remutaka Rail Trail. Darlington's have completed new retaining to manage land that had slipped away limiting work vehicle access and creating a hazard for the public. The work cost \$96,000 with a contribution of \$40,000 from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) under Maintaining Great Rides Funding.



23. Recent weather events have further exacerbated erosion of the riverbank between Melling Link and Kennedy Good Bridge, which is now close to the Hutt River Trail and the Harcourt Werry Drive carriageway. River management work (bed recontouring) is planned as an interim solution until permanent works take place as part of the RiverLink project. Work is expected to start soon once we have worked through consenting requirements and will take approximately four weeks to complete. Signs will be erected, and a communications campaign conducted to inform the public.
24. At Baring Head - Ōrua Pouanui \$280,000 worth of NZ Lotteries grant money which was obtained by the Friends of Baring Head has been spent on the lighthouse complex buildings. This has allowed for delivery of wastewater, rain collection, a fire suppression system and external painting on house number two. An internal fitout of house number one continues at pace with significant work underway on wiring, plumbing and heating. Parks hope to have one of these houses open for public accommodation this summer.
25. Compliance and monitoring of the resource consents for the construction works on the shared pathways and coastal protection, Te Ara Tupua and Tupua Horo Nuku, from Ngauranga to Petone and around the Eastern Bays continue.
 - a. In relation to Te Ara Tupua, construction continues, including on one of the offshore bird habitats which is now visible in the Harbour. An additional resource consent will also be lodged in June for the artificial reef system that is proposed as an alternative to the mussel beds/stormwater treatment that formed part of the original resource consent.
 - b. In relation to Tupua Horo Nuku, Hutt City Council and the Alliance recently met with the Little Penguin Interest Group (LPIG) to discuss the plans for the shared pathway to pass through the Whiorau Reserve. This group comprises of representatives from DOC, Forest and Bird, Greater Wellington, and the community. The LPIG was not supportive of this route due to the impacts the pathway would have on this area as a successful Korora offsetting site and the

lack of other penguin offset opportunities within the project area and the Harbour. Hutt City Council and the Alliance are now revising plans which will likely result in the pathway following the road alignment in this location. This may require further community consultation.

26. A resource consent for the extension of Southern landfill has now been lodged with Greater Wellington. It is currently on hold for further information. At this stage the application is expected to be publicly notified in July 2023.
27. Te Rōpū Tiaki have agreed on new signage designs for the Parangarahu lakes area. Based on the existing Parks sign hardware, the new design incorporates the Rōpū Tiaki tohu which symbolises Taranaki Whānui and Greater Wellington’s partnership and also includes design provided by Len Hetet. The design also has links to the Hutt City Council signage which was created for the Tupua Hooro Nuku (Eastern Bays Walkway, Cycleway and resilience programme). These designs were bought together by Char Love, Greater Wellington Manager Brand, Insight and Design.

Rōpū Tiaki Brand Concepts



28. Parks are nearing completion of production of \$170,000 worth of signage. This funding has allowed parks in partnership with our comms team to deliver approximately 500 signs. This will improve signage consistency, safety for our visitors and ease of maintenance.
29. On 23 May 2023, the disabled containership Shiling was towed into Wellington. The ship is now detained by Maritime NZ awaiting repairs. More detail will be provided at the next Finance, Risk and Assurance committee meeting. Following on from the January loss of power incident on Kaitaki this has continued the discussion on the ability to support ships outside of port.

30. The Harbourmaster, along with the Council Chair and Marlborough District Council Mayor had a positive meeting with the Associate Minister of Transport to out of port support for vessels and the work that is underway regarding this. More detail will be provided to the next Finance, Risk and Assurance committee meeting.

Kāpiti Coast

31. Otaki Regional Predator Control Programme (RPCP) mustelid control operations are completed for the year.
32. A successful gravel extraction has been completed from the Waikanae River in the vicinity of the expressway bridge to reduce the risk of flooding, which involved us working closely with Te Atiawa ki Whakarongotai to achieve this.
33. The Te Roto Link track from Te Roto Road to the Ōtaki River, around the Winstones Lake and connecting to the Peka Peka to Ōtaki Expressway cycle/pedestrian path was completed and opened in time to connect with the Expressway track opening (refer to the photo below, looking at the new track from the Lake area looking towards Te Roto Road). Minor works, including removing a tree, still need to be carried out.



34. The resource consent for the Otaki to North Levin section of the northern corridor has now been referred to the Environment Court. The period in which submitters may join the proceeding has now closed and a total of 40 notices were received. The planning reports by the reporting officers have been completed with a number of areas identified where further information or clarification is required. The Environment Court has directed all parties to undertake conferencing to address these outstanding issues and any matters raised through submissions prior to holding the hearing.
35. Queen Elizabeth Park hui with Rongoā Collective on planting and restoration planning continue. A significant amount of weed control and planting preparation for this winter will be undertaken. The areas to be planted this winter are to be confirm shortly in partnership with the Collective.

Ruamāhanga

36. Rabbit count surveys have been completed for the year in Wairarapa. A night shooting control plan has been accepted for plant protection within Wairarapa Moana.
37. Te Whiti and Ruamāhanga RPCP mustelid control operations are completed for the year.
38. The Te Kāuru Floodplain Management Plan (Te Kāuru) implementation has commenced. Stage two of River Road, Masterton preconstruction documentation and contract documents for a stockpile area and the rock supply is currently in progress. This will allow rock to be supplied during the winter months to ensure rock is available when construction commences.
39. Other projects within Te Kāuru that have commenced are Paierau Road flood signage, a memorandum of understanding for Masterton District Councils raw water supply pipe, Rathkeale College flood resilience options and discussions around flood resilience requirements for the headworks at the Masterton District Councils Wastewater Treatment Plant.
40. The establishment of the Waiohine River Plan Advisory Committee and Terms of Reference went to Council on 23 February 2023 (*Establishment of the Waiohine River Plan Advisory Committee – Report 23.5*).
 - a. A nomination process for non-elected members has commenced with the closing date for self-nomination being 15 June 2023. At present we have three self-nominations.
 - b. The Waiohine Action Group have also submitted their nominees. As there are now more nominations than there are positions, Greater Wellington will undertake an assessment of nominations.
 - c. A new project manager to implement the Waiohine River Plan started on 8 May 2023 with the Floodplain Management Plan Implementation team and is managing the self-nomination process for the Waiohine River Plan Advisory Committee.
41. The flood modelling and final design for the proposed Greytown Stopbank will commence shortly.
42. A community meeting was held on 23 May 2023 at the request of the landowners from the Tauanui and Turanganui catchments to understand river management activities within these rivers. Items covered included past and future work programmes focusing on riverbed surveys and gravel extraction, finances, rates and budgets, resource consent conditions. While everyone's views were not entirely aligned, the attendees were appreciative of the information provided and the opportunity to share their views. An outcome from the meeting is there's an appetite for a catchment community group to be formed to better represent the communities living in these catchments. Greater Wellington is supportive of this and will investigate how this could be implemented in the future.
43. A lease has been signed off by Greater Wellington to expand the Akura Nursery production by developing a further 13 hectares at the Carterton District Council Wastewater Treatment Plant. This will future proof the nursery operations through the

security of guaranteed irrigated treated wastewater throughout the summer months. This is essential due to the current operation at Akura being restricted due to the Waipoua River low flows during this period.

Wairarapa Coast

44. The Land Management winter programme is well underway. The first Helicopter flight went well for pole delivery and pole planting is underway. Native plantings began last month, and great progress is being made. Conditions are extremely wet and while this makes it easy for planting, site access is an issue.
45. We have had a large proportion of projects delayed until next year as it is too wet to get the fence in.
46. We continue to support the Tinui/Whareama Catchment with cyclone recovery. We are supporting the rural catchment group and staying in close contact with landowners out there.

Crown Funded Projects – Flood Protection Resilience

47. *Site 1 – Stokes Valley Stream weir repair:* A diversion of the stream has been put in place, all rock has been delivered to site and rock placement is well underway. Site work is due for completion by 30 June 2023.



Site 1 work site at the mouth of the Stokes Valley Stream

48. *Site 11 – Port Road, Seaview rock revetment:* Site work was completed in early May 2023, including rock placement, river trail reinstatement, Pohutukawa replacement and installation of penguin motels.



Site 11 Port Road Installation of penguin motel

49. *Site 17 – Seton Nossiter, Johnsonville culvert:* Site work was completed in late May 2023, following challenging summer weather. Culvert remediation work included removal of damaged aluminium panels and new concrete to base of culvert. A new removable steel intake screen has also been installed.



Site 17 Seton Nossiter culvert repair, showing damaged culvert and repair work in progress

50. *Site 12 – Ruamāhanga River Road:*

- a. Stage one of the River Road, Masterton erosion protect works is being funded by the Kānoa Climate Resilience project. Stage one is now well into construction with the completion of two out of five rock groynes. Rock supply has continued since early April 2023 and is keeping up with construction. The project has been accelerated and will be due for completion on the 30th of June 2023.
- b. Stage two construction works will commence summer 2023, however rock supply for stage two will during winter months as this is currently the biggest constraint on the project. An estimated 3,000 plants are being procured for a planting programme at this project site, which will now be delayed until the 2024 planting season. Rangitāne o Wairarapa will be involved in assisting with the planting activities.



Site 12 Ruamāhanga River Road Stage 1 site overview



Site 12 Ruamāhanga River Road Stage 1 - completed rock groyne

Ministry for the Environment 'Jobs for Nature' Project Update

51. Approximately 50 hectares of weed vegetation maintenance activities in previous planted sites are complete.
52. Pest animal control is continuing across all sites with a variety of pest animal species continuing to be caught. Rabbit fenced area at Kuratawhiti Street appears to be preventing incursions and the remaining population within the fence are managed.
53. Site preparation is almost complete for Winter 2023 planting. This is 20 hectares in total.
54. The first of winter 2023 sites have started to be planted during the last week of May 2023. Nearly 70,000 native plants will be planted in the next few months.



Site preparation area at Black Rock Road

55. The HEM of Remutaka kaimahi team continue to be involved in a range of projects, even some outside their project range. They participated in the Capital kiwi release, filmed by Country Calendar. They were also at Zealandia for the release of the toitoi (common bully) from Parangarahu Lakes to Te Māra a Tāne. The HEM are also supplying some the plants from their Catchpool nursery for this winter planting at Baring Head and the Lakes, as well as assisting with the planting at the Taranaki Whānui Day in August 2023.



Hem of Remutaka kaimahi team at the Capital kiwi release in Mākara Village Hall

56. Parks has also been in discussion with the Ngāti Toa kaimahi team about aspects of the Whitireia park operational budget they can take over in 2023/24. The Ngāti Toa kaimahi team have been contracted to plant 7,500 plants into the retired land at Waitangarua this winter.

Ngā āpitihanga

Attachments

| Number | Title |
|--------|---|
| 1 | Action items from previous meetings |

Ngā kaiwaitohu

Signatories

| | |
|----------|--|
| Approver | Lian Butcher – Kaiwhakahaere Matua Taiao Group Manager Environment |
|----------|--|

| He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations |
|--|
| <i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i> The Environment Committee has responsibility to consider all matters across the development and implementation of the work programmes of Greater Wellington's Environment Group. |
| <i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i> Development and implementation of related work programmes fall under the core activities of the 2021-2031 Long Term Plan |
| <i>Internal consultation</i> Internal consultation was limited to officers of Greater Wellington's Environment Group |
| <i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i> This report covers the full breadth of work programmes, and equally a broad range of environmental, reputational, legal, financial and Health, Safety and Wellbeing risks and associated implications. |

Action items from previous Environment Committee meetings

| Date | Action item | Status and comment |
|-----------------|---|--|
| 9 February 2023 | <p>Environment/Catchment Update – Report 23.1</p> <p>Noted:</p> <p>The Committee requested that:</p> | |
| | <p>a A report to be presented at a future Committee meeting on the responsibilities that Greater Wellington has in marine biosecurity and how this may be addressed going forward</p> | <p>Status: In progress</p> <p>Comment: A report will be prepared on Marine Biosecurity to an Environment Committee meeting at a later date. This will include an update on joining the top of the South Marine Partnership.</p> |
| | <p>b Staff organise communications to inform communities about alligator weed and where it is found across the region</p> | <p>Status: In progress</p> <p>Comment: Information regarding Alligator Weed is currently on our website; however, the sites have not been included. This will be reviewed due to privacy issues.</p> |
| | <p>c More information is provided about reported environmental incidents</p> | <p>Status: In progress</p> <p>Comment: A workshop item will be prepared for 10 August Environment workshop on Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement. The aim is to use the workshop to tease</p> |

Attachment 1 to Report 23.3

Action items from previous Environment Committee meetings

| Date | Action item | Status and comment |
|---------------|--|--|
| | | out what information would be useful for Councillors and what we can publicly provide. |
| 27 April 2023 | <p>Environment/Catchment Update – Report 23.2</p> <p>Noted:</p> <p>The Committee requested that:</p> | |
| | <p>a an update on Transmission Gully and the wetlands in Queen Elizabeth Park in future reports</p> | <p>Status:</p> <p>In progress</p> <p>Comment:</p> <p>Given the nature of some of the tasks being in the non-compliance space, and with legal conversations between the parties ongoing, we are unable to give a public update at this stage. We will report on the status of ongoing work with Transmission Gully at an appropriate future report.</p> |
| | <p>b a workshop to discuss the role of councillors in a flood event</p> | <p>Status:</p> <p>In progress</p> <p>Comment:</p> <p>Scheduled for the workshop on 1 August 2023</p> |

Attachment 1 to Report 23.3

Action items from previous Environment Committee meetings

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | <p>c that officers include ungulate culling in the 2023-33 Long Term Plan</p> | <p>Status: In progress</p> <p>Comment: We will be bringing this to Environment Committee as part of our strategic priorities' presentation for the Long Term Plan.</p> |
|--|---|--|

Environment Committee
15 June 2023
Report 23.249



For Information

WHAITUA IMPLEMENTATION UPDATE

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Environment Committee on progress to date in implementing received Whaitua Implementation Programmes (WIPs). It includes the detailed progress reports for each WIP.

Te horopaki

Context

2. Three Whaitua Implementation Programmes (WIPs) have now been received by Council:
 - a Ruamāhanga WIP, in August 2018 (*Completion of the Ruamāhanga Whaitua Implementation Programme – Report 18.289*)
 - b Te Awarua-o-Porirua WIP and Ngāti Toa Rangatira Statement, in April 2019 (*Completion of Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua Implementation Programme – Report 19.121*)
 - c Te Whaitua te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai o Te Kāhui Taiao, in September 2021 (*Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua Implementation Programme and Te Mahere Wai o Te Kāhui Taiao – Report 21.422*).
3. The Whaitua Kāpiti Committee was established in late 2022 and a Wairarapa Coast-Eastern Hills Whaitua process will follow. Their subsequent WIPs, plus any mana whenua companion documents (if developed), will also need to be implemented.
4. A review was undertaken in 2021 of progress in implementing the WIPs, using a project and programme management approach to identify how the work could be better managed. This responded to concerns, particularly from Councillors, about the rate of progress in implementing the WIPs and the adequacy of progress reporting.
5. The primary recommendation from the review was to use a project management approach to articulate non-regulatory recommendations as tangible deliverables that can be commissioned. Other recommendations were also identified, including regarding governance and reporting.
6. The Whaitua Operational Implementation Programme (Implementation Programme) was established to implement recommendations from the review. It is now in the process of transitioning to the new Rōpū Taiao Environment Group.

Te tātaritanga Analysis

7. The tables and pie charts below show the progress to date in implementing the WIPs. They include work led by Greater Wellington and by other organisations. They show a substantial proportion of recommendations across all WIPs are in the process of being implemented.
8. There is still substantial work in the WIPs that is yet to be implemented. The progress reports identify outstanding recommendations and suggest how they may be implemented and by whom. This has defined the problem much more clearly but has not, in itself, fixed it.
9. Approximately a quarter of recommendations overall have been identified as requiring non-regulatory deliverables that still need to be commissioned. The number of recommendations outstanding is higher for the more recently received WIPs (Te Whanganui-a-Tara) and lower for older WIPs (Ruamāhanga and Porirua), which have had more time to be implemented.
10. For Greater Wellington, the resulting programme of work it needs to lead to competes with other work programmes for resourcing. This will now be managed as part of the improved, integrated business planning underway in the new Rōpū Taiao Environment Group and Te Hunga Whiriwhiri and will be considered in Long Term Plan processes.
11. Te Hunga Whiriwhiri are establishing Greater Wellington's internal partnership framework that will guide our partnerships with mana whenua. This is being informed by what mana whenua have told us through other Greater Wellington processes and will create better outcomes for our collective mahi through catchment planning.

Reflections from the progress reporting

12. The progress reports showing detailed tracking of each recommendation are included as attachments 1-3 of this report. Following the Environment Committee meeting these reports will be loaded to the Greater Wellington website.
13. Overall, there is a pattern of greater challenge where recommendations require multiple agencies to implement. It is valuable to work together to achieve integrated practices, but this approach sometimes means implementation takes longer. Some of the momentum working with other agencies has been lost following completion of the WIPs but significant effort will be put into understanding work underway by other agencies and reinvigorating these connections going forward.
14. The stand-up of the new Rōpū Taiao Environment Group has brought challenges and opportunities for Whaitua implementation. Momentum was lost during the change period but is now picking up. With new teams, e.g. the Community Capability and Change team, there is the potential to look at unallocated recommendations and where these sit. Where Greater Wellington led activities have involved multiple teams, the new integrated Rōpū Taiao Environment Group will make the assessments of next steps easier. There is still significant work involved in undertaking these assessments.
15. The progress reports show the level of detail and complexity in some of the recommendations, which provides context for why some are taking time to get

underway. Even the implementation of what look to be straightforward plan changes to the Natural Resources Plan (NRP) can end up in complicated multi-staged processes.

16. Progress on plan changes to the NRP and their connection to the implementation of regulatory recommendations need to be considered and how this may be reflected in future versions of these reports.
17. We note that this improved reporting highlights areas of challenge and complexity. We note this may prompt feedback and questions from interested members of the public, partners, and other agencies.

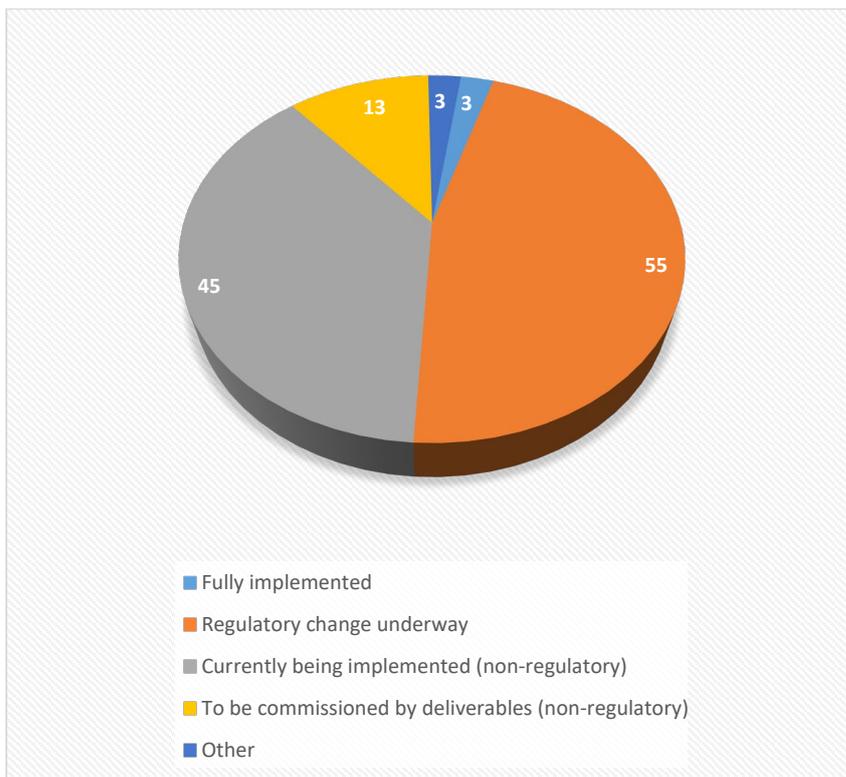
Implementation progress of all received WIPs by category and sub-category

| Category | Ruamāhanga | Te Awarua -o-Porirua | Te Whanganui -a-Tara | Total |
|---|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Fully implemented | 3 | 10 | 0 | 13 |
| <i>Regulatory change underway:</i> | | | | |
| Regional Policy Statement | 1 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| Natural Resources Plan Change by 2024 | 51 | 26 | 22 | 99 |
| Natural Resources Plan Change after 2024 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| Currently being implemented (non-reg.) | 45 | 34 | 28 | 107 |
| To be commissioned by deliverables (non-reg.) | 13 | 17 | 46 | 76 |
| <i>Other:</i> | | | | |
| To be confirmed (e.g. to discuss with TAs) | 0 | 0 | 21 | 21 |
| No applicable deliverables to implement | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Total | 119 | 92 | 122 | 333 |

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

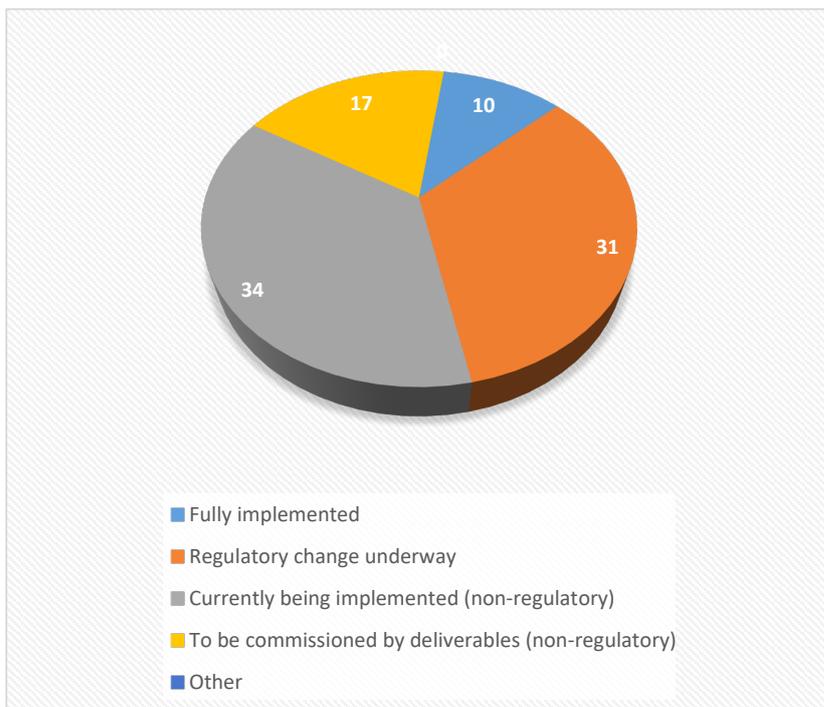
Ruamāhanga WIP implementation progress by category

18. The pie chart below shows progress towards implementation of the Ruamāhanga WIP.
19. Almost 50% of the recommendations involve a regulatory change to the Natural Resources Plan (NRP), which will be notified by December 2024. The high proportion of regulatory recommendations reflects where the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP) was in the Resource Management Act (RMA) process at the time the WIP was written.
20. A high proportion of the non-regulatory recommendations are underway as they've been picked up through business-as-usual work in the years since the WIP was completed.



Te Awarua-o-Porirua WIP implementation progress by category

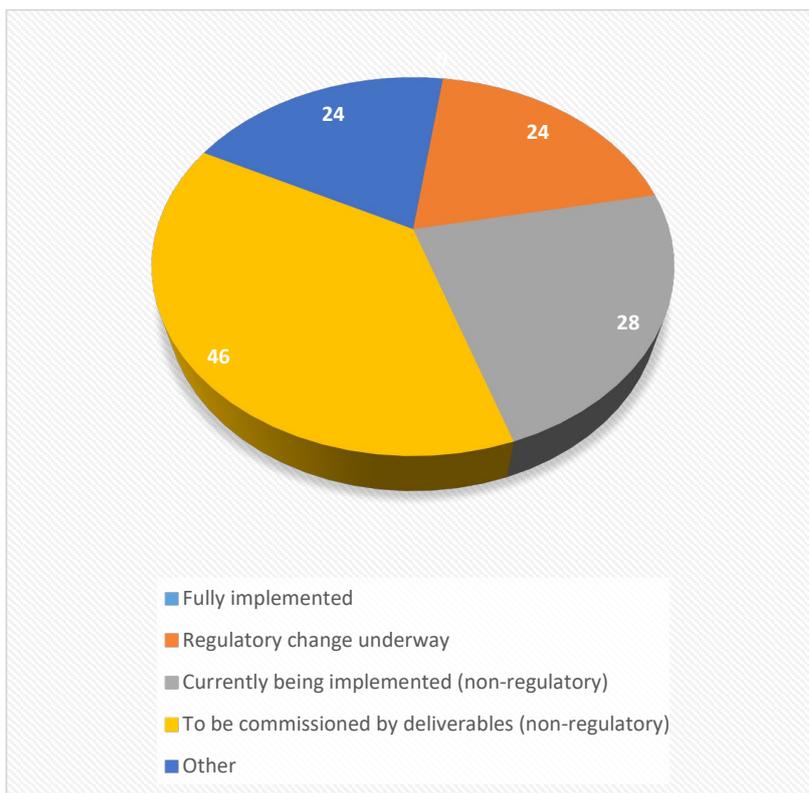
21. The pie chart below shows progress towards implementation of the Te Awarua-o-Porirua WIP.
22. Many of the WIP recommendations require multiple agencies to work together to implement the more urban water quality focused recommendations. In some cases, this has meant implementation has been slower but is considered worthwhile to create more integrated practices.
23. A reasonable proportion of the non-regulatory recommendations are underway as they've been picked up through business-as-usual work in the years since the WIP was completed. The Porirua WIP has the highest number of fully implemented WIP recommendations. This is mostly a result of some regulation changes and work undertaken by Porirua City Council e.g., updating bylaws.
24. Assessments have not yet been undertaken for the Ngāti Toa Rangatira Statement as it is comparatively high level and assistance will be required from Ngāti Toa Rangatira to articulate it at this reporting level.



Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP implementation progress by category

25. The pie chart below shows progress towards implementation of the Whaitua te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP.
26. Many of the WIP recommendations require multiple agencies to work together to implement the recommendation. In some cases, this has meant implementation has been slower but is considered worthwhile to create more integrated practices.
27. In Te Whanganui-a-Tara, a higher proportion of the recommendations need work to be commissioned compared to other WIPs. This is because it was completed more recently and there has been less time for recommendations to be picked up as part of business-as-usual work.
28. There are gaps in this reporting where agencies haven't had the capacity to engage with Greater Wellington and therefore this report does not yet contain the full picture of work being undertaken. This is reflected in the higher number of 'Other' recommendations that still require joint assessment and are identified as 'TBC' (to be confirmed) within the progress report entries.
29. The challenge of implementing all Greater Wellington led deliverables within the WIP has been accepted with the receipt of the WIPs; however, the outstanding recommendations are subject to prioritisation within a business planning cycle. This has meant that some recommendations with a timeframe of 2022 have not yet been fully implemented as recommended in the WIP. Progress towards these recommendations will continue and will be tracked through these reports.

30. Assessments have now been completed on each recommendation in Te Mahere Wai o Te Kāhui Taiao. The outputs of this will be incorporated into future reporting to the Environment Committee.



Work undertaken in developing progress reports

31. To create these progress reports the following work has been undertaken:
- a Each recommendation across the three received WIPs has been assessed by Greater Wellington working groups. The assessments identified how each recommendation would be implemented at an operational level.
 - b Recommendations requiring regulatory responses have all been matched to a relevant regulatory mechanism to implement them, for example the Regional Policy Statement or the Proposed Natural Resources Plan.
 - c Non-regulatory recommendations have been matched to any work already underway. For any recommendation where sufficient work to implement the recommendation is not underway yet, a new deliverable has been specified to implement that recommendation.
 - d Porirua City Council have reviewed the recommendations and deliverables that are relevant to them from the WIPs. Reviews are currently underway with Wellington Water Ltd. These reviews assist Greater Wellington to understand what work is already being undertaken by other organisations to implement the WIPs and what new deliverables they would lead.

- e Where specific updates are not available from other organisations, reporting utilises our best understanding of their progress.

New reporting approach for Whaitua implementation

32. As outlined at the 27 April 2023 Environment Committee, the new reporting approach for WIP implementation will provide Councillors with greater oversight of progress and is expected to provide more useful information for communities. It will include:
- a Six-monthly updates to the Environment Committee and on the Greater Wellington website providing detail on each recommendation (the progress reports) and a summary of progress (updated tables and pie graphs for each WIP).
 - b State of the environment reporting for each catchment. This will be drawn from existing information but compiled by catchment to explain their current state and priorities.
 - c Targeted sharing of stories and photos about progress and of work completed, by Greater Wellington and partners, that supports WIP implementation. These will appear as part of our regular communications activities and can be linked to from the relevant Whaitua pages on the website.

Ngā hua ahumoni Financial implications

33. There are no direct financial implications from this report.
34. Regulatory components of the WIPs will enter into the existing Regional Policy Statement/Natural Resources Plan Change Programme, which is already funded. Non-regulatory elements will need to be prioritised and resourced through the Long Term Plan and Annual Plan processes and internal change control management considerations as part of wider funding and prioritisation requirements.

Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori Implications for Māori

35. Development of the WIPs has included substantial input from mana whenua over many years. Mana whenua have led development of the Ngāti Toa Rangatira Statement and Te Mahere Wai o Te Kāhui Taiao.
36. This relationship creates space for mana whenua to reiterate their obligations as kaitiaki and recognises a need for Greater Wellington to create space to enable mana whenua the opportunity to determine their rangatiratanga. Partnership with mana whenua remains paramount for the organisation.
37. As we move away from engagement with mana whenua on Whaitua implementation towards a space where we partner, the role of mana whenua and their solutions will become clearer. Kaupapa funding will support their aspirations.
38. Mana whenua representation at all levels of this work, from governance to implementation, is key to achieving successful outcomes for the environment and in giving effect to our responsibility to Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei

Next steps

39. These progress reports will be published on the Greater Wellington website and communications undertaken with the former Whaitua committees and other interested parties to highlight the new approach to tracking implementation.
40. The new Catchment team plans to re-establish forums to improve collaboration on Whaitua implementation and other fronts. This includes coordination with the proposed Te Whanganui-a-Tara reference group for Whaitua implementation, being tabled for establishment at the full Council meeting on 15 June 2023.
41. The next progress report may be provided earlier than the proposed six-monthly timeframe as a one-off. This is because the stand-up of the new Rōpū Taiao Environment Group in Greater Wellington means there is fresh assessment on how to approach the outstanding recommendations. There will also be further follow up with other agencies to update the recommendations they are leading.
42. Prioritisation and funding of remaining work to implement the WIPs will be included in the integrated business planning underway in the new Rōpū Taiao Environment Group and be considered in Long Term Plan contributions.

Ngā āpitihanga

Attachments

| Number | Title |
|--------|--|
| 1 | Ruamāhanga Whaitua Implementation Programme (WIP) Progress Report |
| 2 | Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua Implementation Programme (WIP) Progress Report |
| 3 | Whaitua te Whanganui-a-Tara Implementation Programme (WIP) Progress Report |
| 4 | Whaitua Implementation Presentation |

Ngā kaiwaitohu

Signatories

| | |
|----------|--|
| Writers | Kat Banyard – Kaitohutohu Matua Senior Policy Advisor Nicola Patrick – Hautū Manaaki Wai Director Catchment |
| Approver | Lian Butcher – Kaiwhakahaere Matua, Taiao Group Manager Environment |

| |
|---|
| <p>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</p> |
| <p><i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i></p> <p>The Environment Committee has a responsibility to review periodically the effectiveness of implementing and delivering Council's environmental strategies, policies, plans, programmes, initiatives and indicators.</p> |
| <p><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></p> <p>Implementing the WIPs and companion mana whenua documents are core activities in the Long Term Plan for Rōpū Taiao Environment Group.</p> |
| <p><i>Internal consultation</i></p> <p>Nearly all business units in Rōpū Taiao Environment Group and Te Hunga Whiriwhiri have contributed to the progress reports over time as implementation requires work from across the groups.</p> |
| <p><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></p> <p>There is significant environmental, reputational and legal risk if the WIPs and companion mana whenua documents are not implemented. Environmental risks include that water quality and biodiversity will continue to decline. Reputational risk includes that our partners, stakeholders and communities consider that implementation has not been given sufficient priority. Whaitua committees and mana whenua have invested significant time and knowledge to the development of WIPs and companion mana whenua documents. There is a legal risk to Council if the statutory obligations of the NPS-FM 2020 are not met.</p> |

Ruamāhanga Whaitua Implementation Programme (WIP) Progress Report

June 2023

Report Purpose

This report provides an update on progress made with implementing the recommendations of the Whaitua Implementation Programme (WIP), developed by the Ruamāhanga Whaitua Committee, and received by Greater Wellington (GW) in August 2018.

It will be updated every six months and presented at a GW Environment Committee meeting. It will be accompanied by a paper summarising the report, along with the other WIPs, and identifying successes, issues, and risks. In time, this report will be retired as GW moves to integrated Catchment reporting with these recommendations picked up alongside the wider range of environmental programmes GW and others are committed to delivering.

The next progress report may be provided earlier than the proposed six-monthly update as a one-off as the stand-up of the new Rōpū Taiao Environment Group in GW means there is fresh thinking happening on how to consider the outstanding recommendations.

Important note on the limitations of this data

Information provided here is provisional until it has been reviewed and endorsed by reference groups and/or governance groups which are to be established. It includes implementation attributed to organisations other than Greater Wellington and in some cases their agreement has not yet been obtained and therefore may be revised.

The interpretation of some of the more generally worded recommendations, and therefore their implementation category (and any other details provided regarding their implementation), may also be changed by reference groups and/or governance groups.

Interpreting this report

The table below is broken down by recommendation as recorded in the Whaitua Implementation Programme (WIP).

Some recommendations in the WIP list multiple actions to be completed. Where these actions require different mechanisms to implement them, the recommendation is broken down in the table as sub-recommendations, reflecting the distinct pieces of work to be implemented.

An example is when a recommendation has multiple bullet points within it and only some of those bullets can be grouped under a single implementation mechanism.

Where this occurs, the wording of the recommendation is shown in full but the non-applicable parts are shown as crossed out. These parts that are crossed out are not lost – they are repeated against a different implementation mechanism.

Implementation Category

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

Attachment 1 to Report 23.249

The category ‘NRP Plan Change by 2024’ means a change to the Natural Resources Plan (Greater Wellington’s regional plan) to be undertaken by 2024. This is underway.

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

Summary of Progress

The table and pie chart below show progress towards implementation of the WIP.

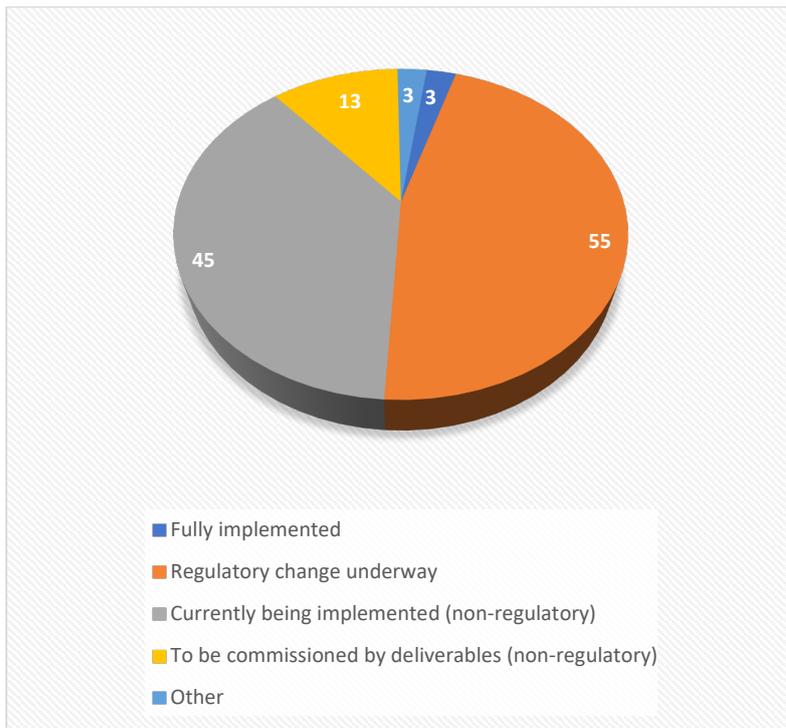
Almost 50% of the recommendations involve a regulatory change to the Natural Resources Plan (NRP), which will be notified by December 2024. The high proportion of regulatory recommendations reflects where the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP) was in the RMA process at the time the WIP was written.

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

| Implementation Category | Number of recommendations |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Fully implemented | 3 |
| Regulatory change underway | 55 |
| Currently being implemented (non-regulatory) | 45 |
| To be commissioned by deliverables (non-regulatory) | 13 |
| Other | 3 |
| Total | 119 |

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

Attachment 1 to Report 23.249



Accessing the WIP

This report needs to read in conjunction with WIP which can be accessed here: [Final-Ruamhanga-WIP-August-2018-Pdf-version.pdf \(gw.govt.nz\)](https://www.government.nz/assets/Uploads/Final-Ruamhanga-WIP-August-2018-Pdf-version.pdf). The WIP provides the context to each recommendation.

Ruamāhanga Whaitua – Progress by individual recommendation

| Recommendation | Recommendation wording | Implementation category | Comment |
|----------------|--|------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | | | |
| 1.1 | <p>Greater Wellington will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support mana whenua as active partners in the management of the Ruamāhanga whaitua • Work in partnership with mana whenua to develop a management structure that includes a permanent role for hapū/marae at the FMU level • Work in partnership with mana whenua to establish and resource a kaitiaki support structure that ensures that Ruamāhanga whaitua hapū and marae are enabled to participate fully in FMU and catchment community planning, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Identification of indicators – Monitoring programme – Kaitiaki training – Development of matāuranga Māori • Ensure that sufficient funding and dedicated resourcing to enable mana whenua participation are available as soon as the implementation of an FMU/freshwater objective framework begins • Establish operative roles for mana whenua and hapū/marae in the management of water quality and quantity and river management activities in the Ruamāhanga whaitua • Support hapū/marae to develop their own indicators for each FMU, including one for Ruamāhanga as a whole. This process to start as soon as the implementation of an FMU/freshwater objective framework begins • Include hapū/marae indicators in reporting on progress towards meeting freshwater objectives • Establish and support the process for mana whenua analysis and interpretation of hapū/marae indicators • Ensure that hapū/marae are informed through multiple channels of any new resource consent applications or renewals of existing consents within their FMUs, and that their input to the consent process is supported | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Partnering with marae.</p> <p>Greater Wellington led (Te Hunga Whiriwhiri team).</p> <p>This will be a dedicated project with a focus on creating structures and ways of working with hapū and marae together (by working through marae).</p> <p>Some existing work is underway with hapū and marae through individual projects. This project will need to be aware of this work and could learn lessons about what is working e.g., from the Gladstone cluster.</p> |

| | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage and work with mana whenua on the development and inclusion of mātauranga Māori innovative regulatory and non-regulatory approaches to achieving improved water quality • Include PNRP Schedule B, Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa, which specifies the relationship of Wairarapa mana whenua with Te Awa Tapu o Ruamāhanga in the Ruamāhanga whaitua chapter • Include PNRP Schedule C, Sites of significance to Wairarapa mana whenua within the Ruamāhanga whaitua in a specific schedule in the Ruamāhanga whaitua chapter. | | |
| 1.2 | <p>Greater Wellington will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support mana whenua as active partners in the management of the Ruamāhanga whaitua • Work in partnership with mana whenua to develop a management structure that includes a permanent role for hapū/marae at the FMU level • Work in partnership with mana whenua to establish and resource a kaitiaki support structure that ensures that Ruamāhanga whaitua hapū and marae are enabled to participate fully in FMU and catchment community planning, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Identification of indicators — Monitoring programme — Kaitiaki training — Development of mātauranga Māori • Ensure that sufficient funding and dedicated resourcing to enable mana whenua participation are available as soon as the implementation of an FMU/freshwater objective framework begins • Establish operative roles for mana whenua and hapū/marae in the management of water quality and quantity and river management activities in the Ruamāhanga whaitua • Support hapū/marae to develop their own indicators for each FMU, including one for Ruamāhanga as a whole. This process to start as soon as the implementation of an FMU/freshwater objective framework begins • Include hapū/marae indicators in reporting on progress towards meeting freshwater objectives • Establish and support the process for mana whenua analysis and interpretation of hapū/marae indicators • Ensure that hapū/marae are informed through multiple channels of any new resource consent applications or renewals of existing consents within their FMUs, and that their input to the consent process is supported | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |

| | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage and work with mana whenua on the development and inclusion of mātauranga Māori innovative regulatory and non-regulatory approaches to achieving improved water quality • Include PNRP Schedule B, Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa, which specifies the relationship of Wairarapa mana whenua with Te Awa Tapu o Ruamāhanga in the Ruamāhanga whaitua chapter • Include PNRP Schedule C, Sites of significance to Wairarapa mana whenua within the Ruamāhanga whaitua in a specific schedule in the Ruamāhanga whaitua chapter. | | |
| 2 | The Ruamāhanga whaitua chapter of the PNRP includes all the objectives for mauri, natural form and character and habitat, fish and mahinga kai, sediment, and water quality and aquatic ecosystem health as set out in sections 4.3.1, 4.3.2 and 4.3.3 and Tables 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in Appendix 3. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 3 | <p>The PNRP includes a policy that describes how the periphyton objectives in this WIP will be achieved by the following approaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving the in-stream nutrient criteria for periphyton set out in Table 1. • Achieving the nutrient targets for diffuse sources in Table 2 and for point-source load reductions in Table 4 • Achieving the sediment load reductions in Table 3. • Undertaking extensive riparian planting for the purpose of creating suitable shading for streams to reduce temperatures and photosynthetic active radiation. • Ensuring that any consented in-stream works and activities maintain or restore flushing flows suitable to avoid nuisance periphyton build-up. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 4 | <p>The PNRP includes a policy that describes how the macroinvertebrate community health objectives (indicated by the MCI) in this WIP will be achieved by the following approaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving the in-stream nutrient criteria for the management of periphyton in Table 1. • Achieving the nutrient targets for diffuse-source and point-source loads in Table 2 and Table 4. • Achieving the sediment load reductions in Table 3. • Undertaking extensive riparian planting to reduce water temperatures, reduce fine sediment inputs from stream bank erosion, increase organic matter input (as a food source) and provide habitat for adult insects to colonise from. • Retaining and improving the natural character of water bodies, such as riffles, pools and runs. • Ensuring that any consented in-stream works and activities are managed to minimise the release of deposited fine sediment. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progressively reducing the use, frequency and extensiveness of mechanical in-stream disturbances in flood protection, drainage and gravel-extraction activities. Greater Wellington facilitating, and implementing the findings of, research to identify innovative approaches to improve macroinvertebrate community health, as sought by Recommendation 9 of this WIP. | | |
| 5 | <p>The Ruamāhanga whaitua integrated land and water management system should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek to be a comprehensive, catchment-wide system that increases ecological and social health and wellbeing as well as improving water use reliability Create resilience to the pressures of changing weather systems under climate change Empower communities to identify and implement suitable processes and management options in their sub-catchments in order to contribute to the whaitua-wide approach. | No applicable deliverables to implement | <p>These are guiding high-level principles and outcomes, achieved through other recommendations, rather than having deliverables themselves.</p> <p>These directions feed into the Catchment planning processes underway.</p> |
| 6 | <p>In order to see the effective implementation of all the objectives, limits and policy packages described in this WIP, the Committee supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A programme of actions where rural and urban catchments have a collective responsibility to make change and improve water quality A mainly non-regulatory approach to staying within discharge limits for diffuse contaminants An emphasis on the use of integrated planning tools (sub-catchment groups, farm planning tools and user groups), supported by education and incentives Regulation of point-source discharges of contaminants, land use activities and water takes Seeking means for promoting and ensuring continuous improvement and innovation across all sectors and communities Collecting and making available information on resource use in the whaitua as a way of enabling better decision-making at all scales. | No applicable deliverables to implement | These are guiding high-level principles and outcomes, achieved through other recommendations, rather than having deliverables themselves. |
| 7 | Greater Wellington, along with iwi and other partners, develops a coherent FMU implementation framework that results in effective and successful managing to limits at an FMU scale, in both rural and urban environments, to achieve freshwater objectives. | Currently being implemented | The stand up of Greater Wellington’s new Rōpū Taiao Environment Group in May 2023, including the introduction of catchment plans will encompass this recommendation. |
| 8 | Greater Wellington resources the Freshwater Management Unit Implementation Framework sufficiently to support the development of an implementation work programme. | Currently being implemented | To be provided through the stand up of Greater Wellington’s new Rōpū Taiao Environment Group in May 2023, the introduction of catchment plans, and the inclusion of implementation work in the Long Term Plan (LTP) if necessary. |
| 9 | Greater Wellington ensures that, in preparing the Ruamāhanga whaitua plan change to the PNRP, it works with communities and the Ruamāhanga Whaitua Committee to ensure that the NPS-FM is appropriately given effect to, including in accordance with the freshwater objectives approach described in NPS-FM Policy CA2 | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |

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| | and recognition of the 2017 amendments to the NPS-FM in relation to Te Mana o te Wai (NPS-FM Objective AA1) and mātauranga Māori. | | |
| 10 | | | |
| 10.1 | <p>Innovation in land and water management practice in the Ruamāhanga whaitua should be encouraged and actively facilitated by Greater Wellington, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Including a policy in the Ruamāhanga whaitua chapter of the PNRP, to be considered in resource consent processes, that recognises the value of innovative practice in the achievement of the objectives of the Ruamāhanga whaitua • Avoiding resource consent conditions that would prevent trialling of alternative management approaches where change and future proofing are known drivers, while also recognising the need to mitigate risk • Taking opportunities for ongoing plan changes to provide for innovative practice • Actively reviewing the effectiveness of the implementation of Greater Wellington operational activities and planning practices and of the recommendations in this WIP in order to promote continued improvement and learning, and to ease bottlenecks • Ensuring that management processes within Greater Wellington reflect a desire to support innovation. This may include internally rewarding “bright ideas” and establishing/fostering internal practices that support and reward innovation. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 10.2 | <p>Innovation in land and water management practice in the Ruamāhanga whaitua should be encouraged and actively facilitated by Greater Wellington, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Including a policy in the Ruamāhanga whaitua chapter of the PNRP, to be considered in resource consent processes, that recognises the value of innovative practice in the achievement of the objectives of the Ruamāhanga whaitua • Avoiding resource consent conditions that would prevent trialling of alternative management approaches where change and future proofing are known drivers, while also recognising the need to mitigate risk • Taking opportunities for ongoing plan changes to provide for innovative practice • Actively reviewing the effectiveness of the implementation of Greater Wellington operational activities and planning practices and of the recommendations in this WIP in order to promote continued improvement and learning, and to ease bottlenecks Policy Effectiveness Monitoring Programme (contact person Lucy) • Ensuring that management processes within Greater Wellington reflect a desire to support innovation. This may include internally rewarding “bright ideas” and establishing/fostering internal practices that support and reward innovation. Deliverable – review of GW processes which hinder innovation | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |

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| 10.3 | <p>Innovation in land and water management practice in the Ruamāhanga whaitua should be encouraged and actively facilitated by Greater Wellington, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Including a policy in the Ruamāhanga whaitua chapter of the PNRP, to be considered in resource consent processes, that recognises the value of innovative practice in the achievement of the objectives of the Ruamāhanga whaitua • Avoiding resource consent conditions that would prevent trialling of alternative management approaches where change and future proofing are known drivers, while also recognising the need to mitigate risk • Taking opportunities for ongoing plan changes to provide for innovative practice • Actively reviewing the effectiveness of the implementation of Greater Wellington operational activities and planning practices and of the recommendations in this WIP in order to promote continued improvement and learning, and to ease bottlenecks • Ensuring that management processes within Greater Wellington reflect a desire to support innovation. This may include internally rewarding “bright ideas” and establishing/fostering internal practices that support and reward innovation. | Currently being implemented | Aligns with the Greater Wellington Policy Effectiveness Monitoring Programme (Environmental Science team). |
| 10.4 | <p>Innovation in land and water management practice in the Ruamāhanga whaitua should be encouraged and actively facilitated by Greater Wellington, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Including a policy in the Ruamāhanga whaitua chapter of the PNRP, to be considered in resource consent processes, that recognises the value of innovative practice in the achievement of the objectives of the Ruamāhanga whaitua • Avoiding resource consent conditions that would prevent trialling of alternative management approaches where change and future proofing are known drivers, while also recognising the need to mitigate risk • Taking opportunities for ongoing plan changes to provide for innovative practice • Actively reviewing the effectiveness of the implementation of Greater Wellington operational activities and planning practices and of the recommendations in this WIP in order to promote continued improvement and learning, and to ease bottlenecks • Ensuring that management processes within Greater Wellington reflect a desire to support innovation. This may include internally rewarding “bright ideas” and establishing/fostering internal practices that support and reward innovation. | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Review of GW processes which hinder innovation.</p> <p>Greater Wellington led.</p> <p>Workshop that culminates in a report with recommendations for improved practices and processes internally to support land and water management practices externally.</p> <p>Should consider innovation across new Rōpū Taiao Environment Group.</p> <p>Should include reviewing policy effectiveness related to plans.</p> <p>May include identifying opportunities to use science and other knowledge, and external partnerships and tools.</p> |
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| 11.1 | The Committee recommends that: | Currently being implemented | Industry Good Management Practice (GMP) is already being utilised by Greater Wellington. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GMP be emphasised and innovation fostered as part of every farm plan and by the operational practices of Greater Wellington and territorial authorities in the Ruamāhanga whaitua • Industry guidelines are the primary source of GMP guidance • Sub-catchment groups, communities and industry bodies help to develop and apply appropriate GMP specific to the identified requirements of FMUs • All sectors, including the three waters sector, actively design and progressively implement GMP, not just the primary sector • As Greater Wellington cannot implement GMP on its own, it develops partnerships with industry, stakeholders and communities for supporting the implementation and adoption of GMP, with the critical role of industry recognised. | | <p>Note: All new and reviewed farm plans include this. However, not all existing farm plans have been reviewed/updated to include GMP.</p> |
| 11.2 | <p>The Committee recommends that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GMP be emphasised and innovation fostered as part of every farm plan and by the operational practices of Greater Wellington and territorial authorities in the Ruamāhanga whaitua • Industry guidelines are the primary source of GMP guidance • Sub-catchment groups, communities and industry bodies help to develop and apply appropriate GMP specific to the identified requirements of FMUs • All sectors, including the three waters sector, actively design and progressively implement GMP, not just the primary sector • As Greater Wellington cannot implement GMP on its own, it develops partnerships with industry, stakeholders and communities for supporting the implementation and adoption of GMP, with the critical role of industry recognised. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 12 | | | |
| 12.1 | <p>The Committee recommends that water use efficiency be improved among all water users in the Ruamāhanga whaitua, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local councils (as suppliers of water) improving water conservation by residential, commercial and industrial users, establishing appropriate demand management strategies during water shortages, improving resilience and reducing demand in issuing of consents for new builds and subdivisions, and investigating opportunities for water re-use • Group and community water suppliers appropriately managing demand during water shortages and supporting improved resilience of supply | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Water Conservation Programme.</p> <p>Proposed that this be led by Masterton District Council, Carterton District Council and South Wairarapa District Council (or Wellington Water on their behalf).</p> <p>Each of the above Councils would lead their own document.</p> |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation users meeting at least 80% efficiency of application and further improving practices through recognised programmes • Greater Wellington recognising that exceptions to the “80% efficiency of application” requirement may be appropriate where the financial return from a less efficient water application can be shown to be high (i.e. the water use is highly economically efficient) or where there are meaningful benefits for the environment in a less efficient water use, effectively offsetting the benefits of being 80% efficient • Greater Wellington and territorial authorities working together to develop long term plans for the management of water races in the Ruamāhanga whaitua that meet the objectives of this WIP and provide for the values of the water bodies and communities • Increasing education opportunities across types of water users. | | |
| 12.2 | <p>The Committee recommends that water use efficiency be improved among all water users in the Ruamāhanga whaitua, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local councils (as suppliers of water) improving water conservation by residential, commercial and industrial users, establishing appropriate demand management strategies during water shortages, improving resilience and reducing demand in issuing of consents for new builds and subdivisions, and investigating opportunities for water re-use • Group and community water suppliers appropriately managing demand during water shortages and supporting improved resilience of supply • Irrigation users meeting at least 80% efficiency of application and further improving practices through recognised programmes • Greater Wellington recognising that exceptions to the “80% efficiency of application” requirement may be appropriate where the financial return from a less efficient water application can be shown to be high (i.e. the water use is highly economically efficient) or where there are meaningful benefits for the environment in a less efficient water use, effectively offsetting the benefits of being 80% efficient • Greater Wellington and territorial authorities working together to develop long term plans for the management of water races in the Ruamāhanga whaitua that meet the objectives of this WIP and provide for the values of the water bodies and communities • Increasing education opportunities across types of water users. | Currently being implemented | Being delivered through farm plan tools. |
| 12.3 | <p>The Committee recommends that water use efficiency be improved among all water users in the Ruamāhanga whaitua, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local councils (as suppliers of water) improving water conservation by residential, commercial and industrial users, establishing appropriate demand management strategies during water shortages, improving resilience and reducing demand in issuing of consents for new builds and subdivisions, and investigating opportunities for water re-use | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Water Races Long Term Management Options Project. Greater Wellington led.</p> <p>This will be a dedicated project. Work will commence with identifying objectives, preliminary scope and resource requirements, then testing these through a project brief</p> |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group and community water suppliers appropriately managing demand during water shortages and supporting improved resilience of supply • Irrigation users meeting at least 80% efficiency of application and further improving practices through recognised programmes • Greater Wellington recognising that exceptions to the “80% efficiency of application” requirement may be appropriate where the financial return from a less efficient water application can be shown to be high (i.e. the water use is highly economically efficient) or where there are meaningful benefits for the environment in a less efficient water use, effectively offsetting the benefits of being 80% efficient • Greater Wellington and territorial authorities working together to develop long term plans for the management of water races in the Ruamāhanga whaitua that meet the objectives of this WIP and provide for the values of the water bodies and communities • Increasing education opportunities across types of water users. | | <p>(or business case or similar mechanism) to identify whether there is a mandate to proceed further.</p> <p>The project will need to align with the Wairarapa Water Resilience Programme.</p> <p>This deliverable is shared with Recommendation 107.</p> |
| 13 | All people of the whaitua need to be involved in efforts to ensure that water is used efficiently and with care, and the burden of change in order to improve water quality should be borne across communities. | No applicable deliverables to implement | This is a principle and addressed through other recommendations, rather than having specific deliverables attached to it. |
| 14 | Greater Wellington establishes as an urgent priority, and actions, a monitoring plan as required by Policy CB1 of the NPS-FM for the monitoring of each FMU. | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Whaitua Monitoring Plan encompassing each FMU.</p> <p>Greater Wellington led.</p> <p>Word document for each Whaitua. Each FMU is to be represented. To meet requirements of NFS-FM 2020 s3.18.</p> <p>Note: although each FMU will be addressed, this will not necessarily mean monitoring sites will be implemented. Modelling or extrapolation may be utilised.</p> <p>To action the plan, a revised monitoring programme will need to be put in place.</p> <p>This deliverable is also shared with recommendations 17, 19, 20 and 21.</p> |
| 15 | Greater Wellington establishes as an urgent priority, and operates, a freshwater quality accounting system as required by the NPS-FM (Policy CC1). The existing water take accounting system should be upgraded so that it is compatible with the quality system and is accessible to the public and water users. | Currently being implemented | Greater Wellington’s Environment Group have been progressing this but identified issues with data which are being resolved. An ICT component may be progressed separately. |
| 16 | Greater Wellington requires the provision of information on contaminant inputs, sources and/or losses and mitigation activities from resource users, as appropriate to the issues, suitable for the development, operation and use of fit for purpose freshwater accounting. | Currently being implemented | A Freshwater accounting system is being developed by Greater Wellington, as described in Recommendation 15. |
| 17 | Greater Wellington develops a suitable monitoring programme(s) to establish in-river sediment loads and/or concentrations, including confirming relationships to sediment loads off land and the effectiveness of | To be commissioned by deliverables | New deliverable name: Whaitua Monitoring Plan encompassing each FMU. |

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| | mitigations. Greater Wellington requires the progress of actions to mitigate sediment loss, including riparian planting and hill-slope erosion practices, to be regularly reported. | | Greater Wellington led. Refer to recommendation 14 for details. |
| 18 | Greater Wellington establishes a data protocol and reporting plan to ensure that all aggregated data collected is publicly available and provided in a fit for purpose and transparent manner. | Currently being implemented | Being implemented by Greater Wellington through an accounting system. Data is currently aggregated and publicly available but not in a fit for purpose manner. Remainder of the recommendation will be delivered through the data platform project. |
| 19 | Greater Wellington supports community monitoring and the wider integration of monitoring results to support FMU outcomes. | To be commissioned by deliverables | New deliverable name: Whaitua Monitoring Plan encompassing each FMU. Greater Wellington led. Refer to recommendation 14 for details. |
| 20 | Greater Wellington undertakes a review of flow monitoring sites in the Ruamāhanga whaitua. Where necessary, to ensure that the network is fit for purpose in implementing this WIP, it makes changes to the network, including the establishment of new sites. | To be commissioned by deliverables | New deliverable name: Whaitua Monitoring Plan encompassing each FMU. Greater Wellington led. Refer to recommendation 14 for details. |
| 21 | Greater Wellington establishes a social and economic monitoring and assessment framework with indicators agreed by the community. Greater Wellington includes social and economic monitoring in the monitoring plan for the Ruamāhanga whaitua. | To be commissioned by deliverables | New deliverable name: Whaitua Monitoring Plan encompassing each FMU. Greater Wellington led. Refer to recommendation 14 for details. |
| 22 | Greater Wellington undertakes a full review of the land and water management system at the next regional plan review (10 years) and makes appropriate changes to the plan. | NRP Plan Change after 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 23 | Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP a policy or policies that identifies that “river and lake management” is for the health of the water body itself, recognising: 1. That the mauri of the water sustains the mauri of the people 2. The critical importance of providing for the habitat and natural character of rivers and lakes in achieving the Ruamāhanga freshwater objectives 3. The extensiveness and importance of small streams, wetlands and backwaters (in braided rivers) in the Ruamāhanga whaitua in providing healthy native fish habitat and bird habitat and the conditions for mahinga kai species, places and activities to thrive. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 24 | Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP a policy or policies that identifies that “river and lake management” is for the health of the water body itself, recognising: 1. That the mauri of the water sustains the mauri of the people | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |

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| | <p>2. The critical importance of providing for the habitat and natural character of rivers and lakes in achieving the Ruamāhanga freshwater objectives</p> <p>3. The extensiveness and importance of small streams, wetlands and backwaters (in braided rivers) in the Ruamāhanga whaitua in providing healthy native fish habitat and bird habitat and the conditions for mahinga kai species, places and activities to thrive.</p> | | |
| 25 | <p>Greater Wellington plans and implements the Committee’s vision for healthy rivers and lakes in the Ruamāhanga whaitua by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensuring that the river and lake management functions of the Council achieve freshwater objectives and targets in each FMU 2. Working with mana whenua and communities in co-creating what river and lake management for the health of the river looks like within each FMU. | Currently being implemented | <p>Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan sets out a change in river management to improve the health of the rivers in the Upper Ruamāhanga catchment. Such as allowing the river more room, less in river works and planting of the buffer (riparian). Intervention methods have changed since the adoption of Te Kāuru (circa 2019) with many small erosion events being left and watched as they are deemed not to be of any risk to people or infrastructure. The lower catchment will require a wider plan, which is to be developed over the next six years.</p> <p>The Waiohine River Plan has now been adopted by Council. Within this river plan it talks about water quality and outlines the WIP water quality targets for the Waiohine River Plan. The plan outlines recommended plan (PNRP) changes to align water allocation as well as planting for river management, biodiversity, and cultural resource.</p> |
| 26 | <p>Greater Wellington identifies and implements methods for further enabling mana whenua participation in land and water resource management, including with papa kāinga, marae and hapū (as appropriate), to ensure that the values of mana whenua are appropriately reflected in freshwater planning and regulatory processes and in flood protection strategic and operational planning and implementation.</p> | Currently being implemented | <p>Greater Wellington’s work programmes includes incorporation of Mana Whenua values in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • freshwater planning and regulatory processes • flood protection strategic activities • flood protection operational planning • flood protection implementation. |
| 27 | <p>Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP a policy promoting the restoration of rivers, lakes and wetlands to achieve the Ruamāhanga freshwater objectives, which supports activities in the beds of rivers, lakes and wetlands when these activities are undertaken for such restoration purposes.</p> | PNRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 28 | <p>Greater Wellington reviews current planning and implementation activities relevant to the health of lakes and rivers in order to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify any changes necessary to planning, governance, investment and practice to deliver the Ruamāhanga whaitua objectives through river and lake management 2. Identify new multidisciplinary systems to deliver integrated river and catchment management 3. Progressively implement the findings of this review work. <p>“Activities” could include institutional delivery structures, the alignment of future relevant land and water programmes and investments, and the application of GMP in operational and capital expenditure works.</p> | Currently being implemented | <p>Being implemented by Greater Wellington through several initiatives.</p> <p>Floodplain Management Plan Guidelines are currently being reviewed to ensure they capture WIP recommendations and are relevant to how flood protection is undertaken in today’s environment. The review will be completed late 2023.</p> <p>Flood Protection also have a Code of Practice that has been updated to reflect WIP recommendations around water quality/healthy rivers and streams.</p> |

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| <p>29</p> | <p>Greater Wellington seeks and takes opportunities to enhance the natural form and character, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai of rivers, streams, lakes and wetlands across the Ruamāhanga whaitua, including by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aligning the planning and operation of flood management activities (e.g. floodplain planning) with the Ruamāhanga whaitua objectives and policies 2. Identifying and implementing management options to enhance natural character and to achieve the Ruamāhanga freshwater objectives when undertaking operational works (e.g. willow removal and gravel extraction) 3. Aligning and supporting farm planning and farm plan implementation with the Ruamāhanga whaitua objectives 4. Investing in riparian planting for shading and stream bank erosion management and in wetland restoration 5. Supporting and undertaking the restoration of native fish spawning habitat, including in water bodies affected by flood management activities. | <p>Currently being implemented</p> | <p>Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plan covers river activities within the Upper Ruamāhanga catchment. It has objectives in the plan that seek to achieve this recommendation. The Code of Practice is also aligned to meet this recommendation.</p> <p>Riparian planting is part of the implementation of Te Kāuru. Funding was achieved through the Ministry for the Environment ‘Jobs for Nature’ programme that has seen 150,000 native plants planted over 100ha over the last 4 years. This funding was based off Te Kāuru.</p> <p>Te Kāuru funding has now become available to enable us to continue this work in the upper catchment, along with the appointment of Riparian and Community officers. The river schemes also undertaken enhancement work restricted to scheme funding.</p> <p>The lower valley work is via the current scheme structure, where substantial planting is undertaken through each work programme. Over the next six years a river and/or catchment plan will be developed that with mana whenua, TAs and the community that will align with all relevant WIP recommendations.</p> <p>The Waiohine River Plan has now been adopted by Council. Within this river plan it talks about water quality and outlines the WIP water quality targets for the Waiohine River Plan. The plan outlines recommended plan (PNRP) changes to align water allocation as well as planting for river management, biodiversity and cultural resource. The vision, targets and requirements of the Whaitua programme and Te Mana O Te Wai are incorporated into the Waiohine River Plan.</p> <p>There is also farm planning and riparian planting and biodiversity work underway.</p> |
| <p>30</p> | <p>Greater Wellington includes a policy in the PNRP to restore the health of Wairarapa Moana by 2080, including to provide for mahinga kai, support native fish populations and restore the health of the Wairarapa Moana wetlands.</p> | <p>NRP Plan Change by 2024</p> | <p>Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.</p> |
| <p>31</p> | <p>Greater Wellington commits to the restoration of the health of Wairarapa Moana, including Lake Wairarapa and Lake Ōnoke, by undertaking research, investigations and experiments in management approaches, strategic planning and changes to operational activities to progressively improve the lake health and to reach the objectives of this WIP by 2080 at the latest.</p> | <p>Currently being implemented</p> | <p>All falls under Wairarapa Moana Wetland Project.</p> <p>Wairarapa Moana will form part of the Lower Valley catchment/river plan that will be developed over the next 6 years with mana whenua, TAs and community. The current barrage gate consent will expire in 6 years so that a catchment/river plan is able to be thoroughly investigated (with or without the gates).</p> <p>Some parts of this recommendation are also covered in the following recommendations.</p> <p>Governance arrangements will change with the introduction of a Statutory Board.</p> |
| <p>32</p> | <p>Greater Wellington undertakes feasibility studies of “in-lake” management options for the purposes of providing for the community values of Wairarapa Moana and achieving the freshwater objectives identified in this WIP. Options to investigate include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-routing the Ruamāhanga River into Lake Wairarapa, particularly at flows below the median flow, with higher flows bypassing the lake | <p>Currently being implemented</p> | <p>This recommendation is being implemented through the Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme Review and Management Plan Project Plan led by Greater Wellington.</p> <p>Knowledge Water are progressing with the development of a hydraulic model to test the options identified by this recommendation.</p> |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative management regimes for the lake level gates at Lake Wairarapa Alternative management regimes for Lake Ōnoke, including in relation to the timing, location and operation of lake mouth openings Experimenting with alternative management options, such as temporarily holding Lake Wairarapa at higher levels than current practice, as a means of testing proof of concepts for potential broader application. <p>All such feasibility studies of in-lake management options should be completed within 10 years of the issuing of this WIP (i.e. by 2028). Experimentation should ensure an appropriate consideration of the WCO. Effective and early engagement with the Ruamāhanga whaitua community and broader public as part of any such feasibility work will help to underpin successful experimentation and the robust identification of management choices for future implementation.</p> | | |
| 33 | <p>Greater Wellington investigates further options for restoring the health of Wairarapa Moana, including restoring the Ruamāhanga River flow into Lake Wairarapa, including to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigate the impacts of wave action Reduce the re-suspension of sediments in order to improve clarity Create conditions suitable for macrophytes to survive and thrive Remove nutrients and sediments Restore the health of mahinga kai species Enhance the health of wetlands. | Currently being implemented | <p>As per Recommendations 32 & 34 this is being implemented through the Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme Review.</p> <p>Jobs for Nature funding has a research component for fish and water quality.</p> |
| 34 | <p>Greater Wellington recognises and supports research being undertaken by external groups, mana whenua and the whaitua community on means to improve the health of Lake Wairarapa and Lake Ōnoke, and actively considers the application of new knowledge to the management of activities affecting the lakes, including through planning, consent practice and operational management practices.</p> | Currently being implemented | <p>This recommendation is being implemented through the Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme Review and Management Plan Project Plan.</p> |
| 35 | <p>Greater Wellington actively informs and works with external agencies, including the Department of Conservation, to link the management of non-native fisheries and the commercial harvest of native fish species with achieving the Ruamāhanga whaitua objectives and to deliver on the needs of catchment communities.</p> | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Meeting with DoC re fisheries with identification of any next steps</p> <p>Greater Wellington led.</p> <p>Meeting with DoC representative for Wairarapa fisheries to be initiated by Greater Wellington as part of Wairarapa Moana project discussions.</p> <p>To be followed by written advice (for example a memo or similar) to any local whaitua governance group overseeing implementation of the Ruamāhanga WIP.</p> |

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| 36 | Greater Wellington sets water quality limits and targets for nutrients and sediment loads as rules in the PNRP for each FMU within the Ruamāhanga whaitua, in accordance with Tables 2 and 3. Targets should be expressed as percentage reductions (from the limits) in the Ruamāhanga whaitua plan change. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 37 | Greater Wellington sets water quality limits and targets for E. coli concentrations as rules in the PNRP for each FMU within the Ruamāhanga whaitua, in accordance with the four attribute states in Table 8 in Appendix 3. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 38 | Progressively reduce sediment loads in the five FMUs producing the greatest sediment load off non-native land, as modelled under the baseline (current state), in accordance with the targets (to be achieved by 2050) set in Table 3. These “top 5” FMUs are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taueru • Huangarua • Eastern hill streams • Whangaehu • Kopuaranga. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 39 | As a priority for implementation in the “top 5” FMUs, Greater Wellington works with communities to establish and implement farm plans on properties where they do not presently exist. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 40 | Progressively reduce sediment loss from net bank erosion in all non-“top 5” FMUs in the Ruamāhanga whaitua in accordance with the targets (to be achieved by 2050) set in Table 3. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 41 | Greater Wellington reviews progress in achieving the targets (set in Table 3) 10 years after the notification of the Ruamāhanga whaitua plan change, including describing the extent of mitigation work undertaken and the modelled and/or monitored impacts on water quality in rivers, streams and lakes in the whaitua. | NRP Plan Change after 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 42 | Across the whaitua, Greater Wellington supports and drives improved management of critical source areas and high-risk land uses in line with GMP, including through working with industry partners. | Currently being implemented | Being implemented by Greater Wellington’s Environment Restoration team. |
| 43 | In the “top 5” FMUs, Greater Wellington undertakes further sub-FMU scale planning with local communities to establish the locations of highest priority in which to undertake sediment mitigation works in order to achieve the targets in Table 3. | Currently being implemented | Across the whaitua, Greater Wellington supports and drives improved management of critical source areas and high-risk land uses in line with good management practice, including through working with industry partners. |
| 44 | Greater Wellington aligns the planning, funding and support of sediment mitigation activities, including both riparian restoration and hill-slope erosion and sediment control, with the identified priority areas and targets and the suitable mitigation approaches. | Currently being implemented | Across the whaitua, Greater Wellington supports and drives improved management of critical source areas and high-risk land uses in line with GMP, including through working with industry partners. |
| 45 | Greater Wellington promotes the uptake of sediment mitigation through connections with new research into sediment mitigation measures, practices and adoption mechanisms, and Greater Wellington, industry and community extension services to enable the uptake of constantly improving practice. | Currently being implemented | Across the whaitua, Greater Wellington supports and drives improved management of critical source areas and high-risk land uses in line with GMP, including through working with industry partners. |

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| 46 | Greater Wellington reviews the need for a nutrient allocation regime 10 years after the Ruamāhanga whaitua plan change, or by 2029. NOTE: Grandparenting would not be considered a suitable allocation regime if one were to be implemented. | NRP Plan Change after 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 47 | Greater Wellington and industry promote and support the implementation of farm planning as a primary tool of management at a farm scale. | Currently being implemented | Being implemented by Greater Wellington's Environment Restoration team. |
| 48 | Greater Wellington further incentivises and promotes the adoption of farm planning and the activation and review of existing farm plans. | Currently being implemented | Being implemented by Greater Wellington's Environment Restoration team. |
| 49 | Greater Wellington and iwi partners and industry work together to promote and implement GMP in both rural and urban contexts. Appropriate GMP for the Ruamāhanga catchment should be defined. | Currently being implemented | Being implemented by Greater Wellington's Environment Restoration team. Good Management Practice (GMP) is a long-standing aspect of farm environment planning. Recent developments in this work include updating the GMP competencies of staff with deliberate training, staff development. GMP advisory services are planned in line with catchment priorities as determined by Whaitua water quality objectives and land enhancement grant programmes support landowners implementing farm system changes to enhance GMP at a property scale based on catchment priorities. GMP promotion in urban context is not being implemented, apart from a minor amount of services (less than 5% of total programmes) provided to lifestyle block owners on the fringes of urban areas. |
| 50 | GMP should be emphasised as part of farm planning. | Currently being implemented | Being implemented by Greater Wellington's Environment Restoration team. |
| 51 | Greater Wellington reviews the land use rules structure including for break-feeding, cultivation, and livestock exclusion, to ensure that the requirements are clear to resource users when resource consent is required. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 52 | Greater Wellington actively promotes and enforces the requirements of the permitted activity rules for break-feeding, cultivation and livestock exclusion. | Currently being implemented | Being implemented by Greater Wellington's Environment Restoration team. This work aligns with Recommendation 49, GMP. Riparian restoration programme and various land enhancement grant support opportunities are enabling compliance through a farm environment planning delivery model. Enforcement of the requirements, where the above is not successful, is a standard regulation response. |
| 53 | Greater Wellington provides a new rule for land use changes where a new land use results in an increase in contaminant load as a discretionary activity in the PNRP. A land use change that results in a decrease in contaminant load shall be a permitted activity. | Fully implemented | |
| 54 | Greater Wellington expands its support for extensive, whaitua-wide riparian planting for the management of stream bank erosion and for in-stream benefits (e.g. shade to reduce periphyton), including through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority in farm planning design and implementation • Increasing funding for riparian planting, as well as improving access to and awareness of the funds | Fully implemented | The implementation of Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Flood Management Plan is to riparian plant the buffer along the Upper Ruamahanga catchment. This was limited to the Ministry for the Environment Jobs for Nature funding as Te Kāuru did not have funding |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Producing plants (e.g. at Akura nursery) or assisting communities to produce plants fit for such a programme. | | <p>available. However, this has since changed, and planting can now occur under this funding base.</p> <p>The Waiohine River Plan has now been adopted by Council. Within this river plan it talks about water quality and outlines the WIP water quality targets for the Waiohine River Plan. The plan outlines recommended plan (PNRP) changes to align water allocation as well as planting for river management, biodiversity and cultural resource.</p> <p>The vision, targets and requirements of the Whaitua programme and Te Mana O Te Wai are incorporated into the Waiohine River Plan.</p> |
| 55 | Greater Wellington includes a rule in the PNRP for wastewater discharges to meet the target allocations for nutrients in Table 4. Target allocations are to be met by 2040. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 56 | Greater Wellington ensures that the nutrient allocations for wastewater discharges in Table 4 are reviewed and changed appropriately when plan reviews occur, including to recognise ongoing changes to and improvements in GMP. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 57 | Greater Wellington works with territorial authorities to ensure that wastewater is discharged appropriately to land by 2040, recognising that direct discharges to water may occasionally be acceptable but only in exceptional circumstances and only at high flows (e.g. three times the median flow). | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 58 | Greater Wellington works with territorial authorities on a suitable permitted activity rule for the irrigation of wastewater to farm land. This should include conditions on the standard of the discharged effluent, discharge rates and timing, and any restrictions on where this irrigation should occur. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 59 | Greater Wellington introduces discharge standards for all point-source discharges. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 60 | Urban stormwater is managed in accordance with GMP and progressive improvement and the PNRP policies and rules. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 61 | Greater Wellington, along with iwi and other partners, supports the formation and coordination of catchment communities in both urban and rural environments. | Currently being implemented | Being implemented by Greater Wellington's Environment Restoration team. |
| 62 | Greater Wellington supports and contributes to the continued development of the Wairarapa Catchment Communities/Pūkaha to Palliser project, which aims to bring catchment community groups together and "make it easier" for them to achieve desired outcomes for their communities, whether they are environmental, social, cultural or economic outcomes. | Currently being implemented | <p>Riparian planting programme is working closely with the community where possible. Te Kāuru now has funding, this will open up a significant ability for GW to work with communities to establish riparian margins throughout the upper catchment. It is early days for the funding, so work needs to commence on developing a programme for this in conjunction with the new Rōpū Taiao Environment Group and Te Hunga Whiriwhiri.</p> <p>The Lower Valley, as stated in other recommendations, will require community input to enable a successful catchment plan.</p> <p>The Waiohine River Plan covers the restoration and conservation of the riverside to enable catchment community groups to become involved.</p> |

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| 63 | Greater Wellington supports and contributes to the development of a multi-agency delivery platform that will effectively respond and deliver resources effectively and efficiently to the needs of catchment communities. This agency coordinated response will enable communities to make changes ahead of regulation and support innovation. | Currently being implemented | Once the Lower Valley catchment plan is completed Greater Wellington will be able to support and contribute to developing a multi-agency platform. |
| 64 | Greater Wellington writes a compliance plan with the community for compliance with rules in the PNRP, including targets and limits. | Currently being implemented | Will dovetail with Greater Wellington catchment plans. |
| 65 | Greater Wellington implements good compliance systems e.g. strategic compliance across activities (prioritising compliance on higher risk activities). | Fully implemented | Strategic compliance programme is already operating. |
| 66 | Greater Wellington undertakes a prioritisation exercise to determine the further investigations that need to be completed in the catchment to better understand effects and/or to establish causality to inform future management. The priorities identified in the following recommendation should also be included. | To be commissioned by deliverables | New deliverable name: Investigation Strategy for the Whaitua. Greater Wellington led. Report with recommendations on priorities for science investigations across the whaitua, including noting priorities already highlighted within the WIP. |
| 67 | | | |
| 67.1 | The following investigations should be considered priorities as part of the implementation of Recommendation 66: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish sedimentation rates (and gather other information on the impacts of sediment on lake health and river health) for Lake Ōnoke, including to establish a relationship between catchment loads and lake health. Complete a further investigation, including via modelling, of sediment loads lost from land use activities, including to identify how loads are changing over time. Complete a further investigation of contaminant pathways through groundwater, including soil vulnerability and attenuation processes. | Currently being implemented | |
| 67.2 | The following investigations should be considered priorities as part of the implementation of Recommendation 66: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish sedimentation rates (and gather other information on the impacts of sediment on lake health and river health) for Lake Ōnoke, including to establish a relationship between catchment loads and lake health. Complete a further investigation, including via modelling, of sediment loads lost from land use activities, including to identify how loads are changing over time. Complete a further investigation of contaminant pathways through groundwater, including soil vulnerability and attenuation processes. | To be commissioned by deliverables | New deliverable name: Contaminant Pathway Investigation. Greater Wellington led. This would need a staged approach. Would need to wait for completion of SkyTEM to begin the groundwater portion, expected to be a couple of years away (see work underway to implement recommendation 89). Stage 1: Desktop and scoping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider what national/research work has been undertaken in this area already. |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider how work can be used in FMUs. Scope investigations to apply national programmes for soil. <p>Stage 2: Soil attenuation study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake soil investigations <p>Stage 3: Groundwater Monitoring programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted monitoring where you have a groundwater issue (in a groundwater management zone). <p>Stage 4: Catchment Pathways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attenuation pathways report outlining results. Could potentially then apply results to other similar catchments. Would need to involve a soil/land scientist. |
| 67.3 | <p>The following investigations should be considered priorities as part of the implementation of Recommendation 66:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish sedimentation rates (and gather other information on the impacts of sediment on lake health and river health) for Lake Onoke, including to establish a relationship between catchment loads and lake health. Complete a further investigation, including via modelling, of sediment loads lost from land use activities, including to identify how loads are changing over time. Complete a further investigation of contaminant pathways through groundwater, including soil vulnerability and attenuation processes. | Currently being Implemented | |
| 68 | <p>Greater Wellington advocates for, and actively seeks out, alternative funding models for mitigation measures in order to promote successful and extensive implementation.</p> | Currently being implemented | <p>Greater Wellington Flood Protection actively searched out additional/alternative funding through the first Covid19 lockdown, successfully obtaining a \$5 million, 5 year riparian planting programme through MfE.</p> <p>Also obtained shovel ready funding through the Provisional Development Fund for erosion works, one of which is for River Road, Masterton (\$2 million). This work is to protect the Ruamāhanga River from the closed MDC landfill.</p> |
| 69 | <p>Greater Wellington should actively seek capital from central government and promote external capital investment, such as carbon offsetting programmes, in assisting landowners in extensive uptake of sediment mitigations across the whaitua.</p> | Currently being implemented | <p>As per Recommendation 68. Flood Protection has obtained central government funding to assist with erosion control (riparian planting and hard engineering). We will continue to apply for capital funding from central government when it is available.</p> |

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| 70 | <p>To improve water supply reliability, the Ruamāhanga whaitua integrated land and water management system should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate multiple management options for water retention, including attenuation, storage and harvesting at a range of scales, and efficient use in the long and short terms, rather than be dependent on any one mechanism • Actively promote attenuation of water in soils, wetlands, lakes and groundwater systems across the catchment • Ensure an equitable approach to improved water storage and water use efficiency by both rural and urban users. | Currently being implemented | Being implemented through Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy. |
| 71 | Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP a policy that recognises the importance of the role of attenuation of water in soils, wetlands and lakes and their riparian margins in the whaitua to support groundwater recharge and wetland restoration and help build resilience in communities. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 72 | Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP a policy that recognises the benefits of multiple mechanisms (such as storage, harvesting, attenuation and aquifer recharge) that increase resilience and water reliability of supply. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 73 | Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP a policy, or amends existing policy, to provide for circumstances where water may be taken at higher flows for purposes wider than storage e.g. aquifer recharge. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 74 | Greater Wellington further investigates integrated solutions to water reliability. These should include integrating storage, harvesting, attenuation and managed aquifer recharge, and facilitate pilot projects to prove feasibility. | Currently being implemented | Being implemented through Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy. |
| 75 | <p>Greater Wellington requires users of water to manage their take and use in a more equitable manner and to ensure GMP, including to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek efficiency gains when consents are renewed for all water use activities • Promote small-scale storage on urban and rural properties in order to increase resilience and to encourage everyone to take part in improving water use efficiency • Require takes from directly connected groundwater to reduce and cease at times of low flows in rivers in the same way that surface water takes are managed • Require community supply takes to do more to reduce take at minimum flows, while protecting the ability to take water for people's health needs • Reduce water race takes at minimum flows to only the water required to provide for people's domestic needs and stock drinking needs. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |

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| 76 | <p>Greater Wellington investigates policy options in the PNRP to provide for “non-consumptive” takes. Consideration will need to be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The volume of the take and discharge • Ensuring that the efficiency of the water use is maximised in order to return a similar amount of water to the source • Maintaining the quality of the discharge in relation to the quality of the source water • The distance between the abstraction and discharge points • Any net ecological benefits of the use of the water. <p>The efficiency and quality requirements of this policy would come into effect five years after the plan change. Non-consumptive takes do not include irrigation.</p> | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 77 | <p>Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following water allocation limits for the Kopuaranga River:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase the minimum flow from 270L/s to 280L/s. 2. Cap the amount of water available to be allocated through consents at the existing consented use. (Existing consented use at June 2018 is 150L/s) | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 78 | <p>Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following water allocation limits for the Waipoua River:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase the minimum flow from 250L/s to 340L/s over time as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Five years after plan change (or in 2024), increase the minimum flow to 300L/s. b. 10 years after plan change (or in 2029), increase the minimum flow to 340L/s. 2. Retain the current step down level at which takes shall reduce at 300L/s until the first minimum flow increase in 1 above occurs. 3. Cap the amount of water available to be allocated through consents at the existing consented use. (Existing consented use at June 2018 is 116L/s) | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 79 | <p>Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following water allocation limits for the Waingawa River:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the existing PNRP “lower” minimum flow of 1,100L/s. 2. Increase the minimum flow to the existing PNRP¹ “higher” minimum flow of 1,700L/s over 10 years as follows: | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |

¹ Schedule R of the PNRP

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Five years after plan change (or in 2024), increase the minimum flow to 1,400L/s for all takes for community and group water supplies and water races. - 10 years after plan change (or in 2029), increase the minimum flow to 1,700L/s for all takes. <p>3. Retain the efficient use and unused water policies in the PNRP to work towards reducing the consented allocation in line with the allocation amount specified in the PNRP (920L/s).</p> | | |
| 80 | Greater Wellington combines the upper Ruamāhanga and Middle Ruamāhanga catchment management units into a single water allocation management unit through a change to the PNRP. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 81 | <p>Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following water allocation limits for the Upper/Middle Ruamāhanga catchment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase the minimum flow level from 2,400L/s to 3,250L/s over time as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No change for 10 years. - 10 years after plan change (or in 2029), increase to 2,700L/s. - 15 years after plan change (or in 2034), increase to 2,970L/s. - 20 years after plan change (or in 2039), increase to 3,250L/s. 2. Retain the current stepdown level at which takes shall reduce at 2,700L/s until the first minimum flow increase in 1 above occurs. 3. Cap the amount of water available to be allocated through consents at the existing consented use. (Existing consented use at June 2018 is 1,910L/s.) | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 82 | <p>Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following water allocation limits for the Waiōhine River:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the existing PNRP “lower” minimum flow of 2,300L/s. 2. Retain the “higher” minimum flow level of 3,040L/s. 3. Cap the amount of water available to be allocated through consents at the existing consented use. (Existing consented use at June 2018 is 950L/s). | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 83 | <p>Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following water allocation limits for the Tauherenikau River:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the existing “lower” PNRP minimum flow of 1,100L/s. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |

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| | <p>2. Retain the existing “higher” PNRP minimum flow of 1,300L/s.</p> <p>3. Cap the amount of water available to be allocated through consents at the existing consented use. (Existing consented use at June 2018 is 234L/s).</p> | | |
| 84 | For the Lower Ruamāhanga catchment, Greater Wellington retains the existing PNRP minimum flow and allocation amounts. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 85 | Greater Wellington changes the provisions of the PNRP to ensure that in 10 years’ time (or in 2029) those takes classified as Category A groundwater must cease their take when the nearby river or stream reaches its minimum flow. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 86 | Greater Wellington undertakes further investigations to ensure that those groundwater takes classified as Category A do have a direct connection with nearby river, stream or lake. | Currently being implemented | Investigations have been completed but may be refined in the future using additional information about the geology (e.g., results from Sky TEM project). An assessment of the gaps and confidence in information for each area may be needed. |
| 87 | | | |
| 87.1 | <p>Greater Wellington undertakes targeted investigations into the Parkvale Stream, Booths Creek, Mākōura Stream, Kuripuni Stream and Tauanui and Tūrangānuī Rivers to determine the specific minimum flow requirements and allocation limits for each river or stream, within three years of the plan notification or by 2022.</p> <p>In the interim, Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following minimum flows and allocation limits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For Parkvale Stream and Booths Creek, retain the current allocation limits and minimum flows in the PNRP. 2. Separate the Mākōura and Kuripuni Streams from the Upper Ruamāhanga limits currently in the PNRP and set allocation limits at the current consented allocation and minimum flow at 100L/s based on the management point Colombo Road on the Mākōura Stream. 3. Separate the Tauanui River from the Lower Ruamāhanga limits currently in the PNRP, and set an allocation limit at the current consented allocation and minimum flow of 30L/s based on the management point Iraia on the Ruakokoputuna Stream (correlations indicate that this represents 90% of MALF in the Tauanui and Tūrangānuī). 4. Set the allocation limit for the Tūrangānuī River at the current consented allocation and set a minimum flow of 30L/s based on the management point Iraia on the Ruakokoputuna Stream (correlations indicate that this represents 90% of MALF in the Tauanui and Tūrangānuī). 5. Separate the Huangarua River from the Lower Ruamāhanga PNRP limits (upstream of the Ruamāhanga River confluence), retain the existing PNRP allocation of 110L/s and set a minimum flow of 30L/s based on the management point Iraia on the Ruakokoputuna Stream (the headwaters of the Huangarua River). | Currently being implemented | Small Stream Investigations work led by Greater Wellington. This work is currently underway. |
| 87.2 | Greater Wellington undertakes targeted investigations into the Parkvale Stream, Booths Creek, Mākōura Stream, Kuripuni Stream and Tauanui and Tūrangānuī Rivers to determine the specific minimum flow | To be commissioned by deliverables | New deliverable name: Minimum flow requirements and allocation limits for Mākōura Stream, Kuripuni Stream. |

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| | <p>requirements and allocation limits for each river or stream, within three years of the plan notification or by 2022.</p> <p>In the interim, Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following minimum flows and allocation limits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For Parkvale Stream and Booths Creek, retain the current allocation limits and minimum flows in the PNRP. 2. Separate the Mākōura and Kuripuni Streams from the Upper Ruamāhanga limits currently in the PNRP and set allocation limits at the current consented allocation and minimum flow at 100L/s based on the management point Colombo Road on the Mākōura Stream. 3. Separate the Tauanui River from the Lower Ruamāhanga limits currently in the PNRP, and set an allocation limit at the current consented allocation and minimum flow of 30L/s based on the management point Iraia on the Ruakokoputuna Stream (correlations indicate that this represents 90% of MALF in the Tauanui and Tūranganui). 4. Set the allocation limit for the Tūranganui River at the current consented allocation and set a minimum flow of 30L/s based on the management point Iraia on the Ruakokoputuna Stream (correlations indicate that this represents 90% of MALF in the Tauanui and Tūranganui). 5. Separate the Huangarua River from the Lower Ruamāhanga PNRP limits (upstream of the Ruamāhanga River confluence), retain the existing PNRP allocation of 110L/s and set a minimum flow of 30L/s based on the management point Iraia on the Ruakokoputuna Stream (the headwaters of the Huangarua River). | | <p>Greater Wellington led.</p> <p>Study to match other streams in Recommendation 87.</p> <p>Note that these streams were excluded in existing work (the streams covered in Recommendation 87.1) due to the high cost of implementing this recommendation.</p> |
| 87.3 | <p>Greater Wellington undertakes targeted investigations into the Parkvale Stream, Booths Creek, Mākōura Stream, Kuripuni Stream and Tauanui and Tūranganui Rivers to determine the specific minimum flow requirements and allocation limits for each river or stream, within three years of the plan notification or by 2022.</p> <p>In the interim, Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following minimum flows and allocation limits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For Parkvale Stream and Booths Creek, retain the current allocation limits and minimum flows in the PNRP. 2. Separate the Mākōura and Kuripuni Streams from the Upper Ruamāhanga limits currently in the PNRP and set allocation limits at the current consented allocation and minimum flow at 100L/s based on the management point Colombo Road on the Mākōura Stream. 3. Separate the Tauanui River from the Lower Ruamāhanga limits currently in the PNRP, and set an allocation limit at the current consented allocation and minimum flow of 30L/s based on the management point Iraia on the Ruakokoputuna Stream (correlations indicate that this represents 90% of MALF in the Tauanui and Tūranganui). 4. Set the allocation limit for the Tūranganui River at the current consented allocation and set a minimum flow of 30L/s based on the management point Iraia on the Ruakokoputuna Stream (correlations indicate that this represents 90% of MALF in the Tauanui and Tūranganui). 5. Separate the Huangarua River from the Lower Ruamāhanga PNRP limits (upstream of the Ruamāhanga River confluence), retain the existing PNRP allocation of 110L/s and set a minimum flow of 30L/s based on the management point Iraia on the Ruakokoputuna Stream (the headwaters of the Huangarua River). | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |

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| 88 | <p>Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following minimum flows and allocation amounts for small streams and rivers in the Ruamāhanga whaitua:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Retain the current allocation limits and minimum flows in the PNRP for the Papawai and Otukura Streams. 2. Separate the Makahakaha Stream from the Middle Ruamāhanga PNRP limits (upstream of the Ruamāhanga Category A groundwater boundary) and set the allocation limit at the current consented allocation and the minimum flow at 90% of MALF. 3. Separate the Taueru River (upstream of the Kourarau Stream confluence) from the Middle Ruamāhanga PNRP limits, and set the allocation at the current consented allocation and the minimum flow at 65L/s at the upstream confluence. 4. Separate the Whangaehu River from the Upper Ruamāhanga PNRP limits (upstream of the Poterau Stream confluence), and set the allocation at the current consented allocation and the minimum flow at 18L/s at the Whangaehu River at the Waihi management site. 5. For the streams and their tributaries that drain directly to Lake Wairarapa or the South coast, retain the existing default provisions in the PNRP (90% MALF minimum flow, 30% MALF allocation limit). 6. For all other tributary streams of the main stem Ruamāhanga River that are not listed elsewhere (primarily in the Eastern hill and Valley floor streams water allocation management units), separate from the Lower Ruamāhanga PNRP limit and set default allocation limits of 30% MALF and default minimum flows of 90% MALF. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 89 | Greater Wellington establishes fit for purpose information about the size and nature of groundwater resources, particularly in the Pirinoa Terraces, Parkvale, Waiōhine and Waingawa parts of the Ruamāhanga whaitua. | Currently being implemented | <p>Pirinoa terraces – undertaken quite a lot of work on this, geophysics and geology, geochemistry and groundwater quality investigation to gain a better conceptual understanding of the Tauanui and Turanganui rivers and their connections to groundwater that feeds into building a groundwater flow model to inform plan change work.</p> <p>Flew SkyTEM across the whole of the Wairarapa valley in early 2023 to understand the geology better to understand the groundwater aquifer boundaries and any additional areas where groundwater might be. Will take 2 years to complete the model. This will then feed into other areas.</p> <p>Additional work will need to follow this, and it will need to be confirmed that the recommendation has been fully implemented over time.</p> |
| 90 | Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP a policy to ensure that a precautionary approach is taken to the issuing of resource consents for groundwater takes where information on the nature of the resources is limited. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 91 | Greater Wellington implements the new minimum flow levels in resource consents for the Ruamāhanga whaitua using the following methods: | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |

| | Implementing minimum flow levels in resource consents | | | | |
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| | New consents | Existing consents | | | |
| | | Expire within five years of whaitua plan change | | | Expire more than five years after whaitua plan change |
| | At consent application | At consent renewal | At consent review, five years after whaitua plan change | | |
| 92 | Greater Wellington uses the review of resource consent conditions (RMA section 129) and water shortage directions (RMA section 329), especially where adverse effects are occurring. This includes recognising that when adverse effects are occurring in a particular river or stream, water shortage directions may be issued to further restrict both consented and permitted water use. | | Currently being implemented | | |
| 93 | Greater Wellington amends the permitted activity rule, or introduces a new permitted activity rule, in the PNRP to ensure that users have certainty that water can be taken for reasonable domestic use and animal drinking water (provided the taking does not, or is not likely to, have adverse effects on the environment). | | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. | |
| 94 | <p>Greater Wellington identifies in the PNRP, using narrative and (possibly) numbers (unit/volume/day), the meaning of domestic and stock water use, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water for an individual’s reasonable domestic needs is the amount sufficient to provide for hygiene, sanitary and domestic requirements 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. | | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. | |
| 95 | <p>Greater Wellington amends the relevant permitted activity² rule in the PNRP to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit take to 5m³/day for surface and groundwater takes, regardless of property size Ensure that the water allowed under this permitted activity excludes use for which a person has resource consent i.e. a take under the permitted activity cannot be used to provide an extra 5m³ of water for irrigation if a person has a consent for irrigation Cease permitted take at minimum flows Retain the ability for Greater Wellington to require metering | | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. | |

² Rule R136 of the PNRP

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| | Ensure that users have the ability to use water under this rule in addition to water available under Recommendation 93. | | |
| 96 | Greater Wellington collects better information on water take and use volumes, including for permitted activity takes, in order to provide for more transparent accounting of water use and better management into the future and to ensure that the requirements of the NPS-FM are met. Methods to obtain information on permitted activities could include surveys, modelling and metering of takes where adverse effects are observed or in areas of high demand. | Currently being implemented | To form part of Freshwater Accounting System. |
| 97 | Greater Wellington introduces a new rule to the PNRP to provide for the use and diversion of rainwater from a roof to a tank as a permitted activity. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 98 | In order to help meet minimum flow requirements, the Committee strongly supports the use of rainwater tanks and encourages territorial authorities to require rainwater tanks in new subdivisions to promote the efficient use of water. | Regional Policy Statement | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 99 | Greater Wellington amends the relevant permitted activity rule in the PNRP to ensure that where takes are from surface water bodies, water may be taken below minimum flow levels but it must be reduced to the minimum amount necessary in order to operate dairy sheds safely. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 100 | Territorial authorities inform and raise awareness of water conservation in their constituencies, such as on their websites. Information promoting and encouraging water conservation can extend to all sectors of the community, such as households, businesses, industry, agriculture and recreational facilities, including information on re-using greywater. | Currently being implemented | Being delivered via the Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy. |
| 101 | Greater Wellington requires group and community water suppliers to provide water conservation plans as part of resource consent applications to take water, which include how use will be managed at times of water shortage when restrictions are being placed on other consented water uses (e.g. during summer low flow periods). | Currently being implemented | Being delivered via the Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy. |
| 102 | Greater Wellington supports community water suppliers' moves to manage their networks through metering water users (recognising that some already do so). | Currently being implemented | Being delivered via the Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy. |
| 103 | Greater Wellington supports steps by community water suppliers to improve water supply resilience by increasing the number of water sources, including water storage, particularly where a single source is relied on. | Currently being implemented | Being delivered via the Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy. |
| 104 | Greater Wellington retains the provisions in the PNRP requiring an irrigation application efficiency of 80% in demand conditions that occur in nine out of 10 years, as verified by a field validated model that assesses crop water use, soil water holding capacity, rainfall variability and evapo-transpiration. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 105 | Greater Wellington and industry reinforce and promote best practice when users are measuring and reporting on their water use. The "Blue Tick Accreditation Programme" championed by Irrigation New Zealand is suitable practice for monitoring and reporting on water takes. | Currently being implemented | To be integrated into work on farm plans by Greater Wellington. |

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| 106 | Greater Wellington explores options for transferring the taking and use of water (including sharing) from one location to another with the intention of making it easier for users, including by changing consenting status (e.g. from discretionary to controlled activity). | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 107 | Greater Wellington works with territorial authorities and landowners to collect information and develop long-term management options (in conjunction with Recommendations 9 and 11) for all water races in the Ruamāhanga whaitua. The information should be collected and assessed in the order that water races come up for consent renewal. | To be commissioned by deliverables | New Deliverable name: Water Races Long Term Management Options Project. Greater Wellington led. See Recommendation 12.3 which shares this deliverable for details. |
| 108 | Greater Wellington develops a policy indicating that water races requiring resource consent before appropriate long-term management options have been developed shall get short-term consent until the long-term status of the water race is decided. Appropriate information for developing long-term management options for each water race may include, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The hydrology of the water race and the interaction with surrounding groundwater and surface water (how much water is in the water race, how much is lost, how much is discharged) • How much water is used and what it is used for • Water quality • Social values, ecological values, mana whenua values, heritage values and economic value • The efficiency of water use and options for increasing efficiency • The areas of management overlap and opportunities for better integration (regional consents and district bylaws). | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 109 | Greater Wellington amends the date in the relevant provisions of the PNRP for water used by industry from a community drinking water supply to be authorised below the minimum flow, from the existing approach of seven years from the notification of the PNRP to seven years from the date of notification of the Ruamāhanga whaitua plan change. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |

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

June 2023

Report Purpose

This report provides an update on progress made with implementing the recommendations of the Whaitua Implementation Programme (WIP), developed by the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua Committee, and received by Greater Wellington (GW) in April 2019.

It will be updated every six months and presented at a GW Environment Committee meeting. It will be accompanied by a paper summarising the report, along with the other WIPs, and identifying successes, issues, and risks. In time, this report will be retired as GW moves to integrated Catchment reporting with these recommendations picked up alongside the wider range of environmental programmes GW and others are committed to delivering.

The next progress report may be provided earlier than the proposed six-monthly update as a one-off as the stand-up of the new Rōpū Taiao Environment Group in GW means there is fresh thinking happening on how to consider the outstanding recommendations. The next report will also include more detailed commentary on how the regulatory recommendations are being implemented through the development of plan changes to the Natural Resources Plan.

Important note on the limitations of this data

Information provided here is provisional until it has been reviewed and endorsed by reference groups and/or governance groups which are to be established. It includes implementation attributed to organisations other than Greater Wellington and in some cases their agreement has not yet been obtained and therefore may be revised.

The interpretation of some of the more generally worded recommendations, and therefore their implementation category (and any other details provided regarding their implementation), may also be changed by reference groups and/or governance groups.

Interpreting this report

The table below is broken down by recommendation as recorded in the Whaitua Implementation Programme (WIP).

Some recommendations in the WIP list multiple actions to be completed. Where these actions require different mechanisms to implement them, the recommendation is broken down in the table as sub-recommendations, reflecting the distinct pieces of work to be implemented.

An example is when a recommendation has multiple bullet points within it and only some of those bullets can be grouped under a single implementation mechanism.

Where this occurs, the wording of the recommendation is shown in full but the non-applicable parts are shown as crossed out. These parts that are crossed out are not lost – they are repeated against a different implementation mechanism.

Implementation Category

Attachment 2 to Report 23.249

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

The category 'NRP Plan Change by 2024' means a change to the Natural Resources Plan (Greater Wellington's regional plan) to be undertaken by 2024. This is underway.

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

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

Summary of Progress

The table and pie chart below show progress towards implementation of the WIP.

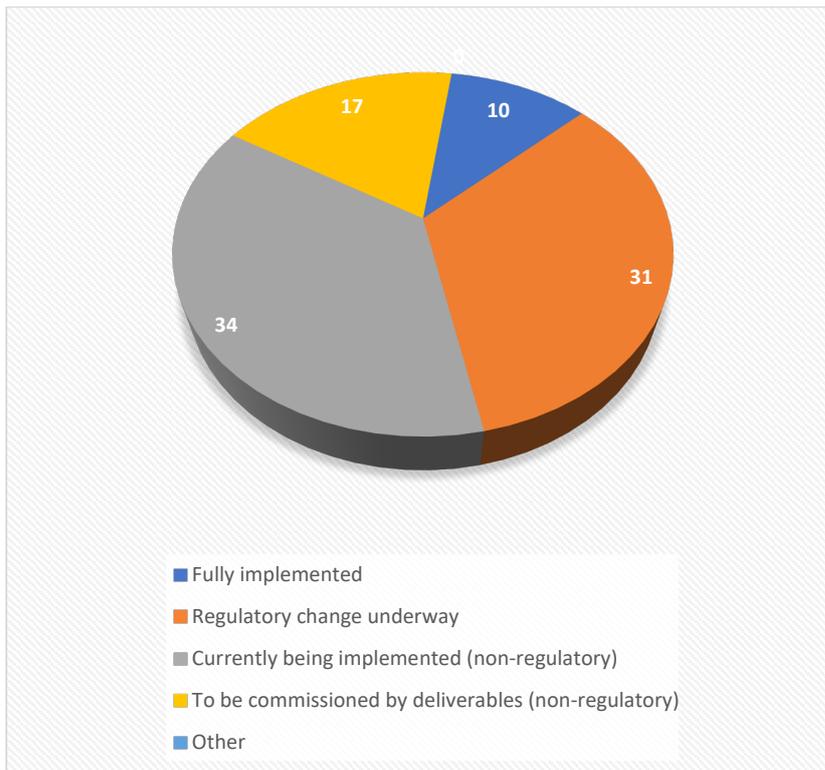
Many of the WIP recommendations require multiple agencies to work together to implement the more urban water quality focused recommendations. In some cases, this has meant implementation has been slower but is considered worthwhile to create more integrated practices.

A reasonable proportion of the non-regulatory recommendations are underway as they've been picked up through business-as-usual work in the years since the WIP was completed. The Porirua WIP has the highest number of fully implemented WIP recommendations. This is mostly a result of some regulation changes and work undertaken by Porirua City Council e.g., updating bylaws.

| Implementation Category | Number of recommendations |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Fully implemented | 10 |
| Regulatory change underway | 31 |
| Currently being implemented (non-regulatory) | 34 |
| To be commissioned by deliverables (non-regulatory) | 17 |
| Other | 0 |
| Total | 92 |

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

Attachment 2 to Report 23.249



Accessing the WIP

This report needs to read in conjunction with WIP which can be accessed here: [Te-Awarua-o-Porirua-Whaitua-Implementation-Programme.pdf \(gw.govt.nz\)](https://www.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Te-Awarua-o-Porirua-Whaitua-Implementation-Programme.pdf). The WIP provides the context to each recommendation.

Te Awarua-o-Porirua – Progress by Individual Recommendation

| Rec # | Recommendation wording | Implementation category | Comment |
|-------|---|---|---|
| 1 | Greater Wellington amends the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP) to include the objectives set out in Table 3 and 4 (including the numeric objectives in Appendix 3) and the narrative objectives in Section 4.8. | Natural Resources Plan (NRP), Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington (GW) through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 2 | Greater Wellington undertakes a full review at the next regional plan review (in 10 years) on progress towards achieving the objectives in this Whaitua Implementation Programme (WIP) and the effectiveness of the management responses and makes changes as necessary to the PNRP to ensure progress is satisfactory. | Currently being implemented | Greater Wellington led. This is a regulatory review that will happen at the appropriate time but won't be completed through either of the 2023 or 2024 plan changes as it's a review of the progress from the changes made in those plan changes. |
| 3 | | | |
| 3.1 | <p>Greater Wellington works with Ngāti Toa Rangatira, Porirua City Council (PCC) and Wellington Water through various mechanisms (including the Harbour Strategy) to implement this WIP and prioritise actions within the Rangituhi water management unit (WMU) and the catchments that contribute to hotspot areas of elevated metal concentrations within the harbour. This work will comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifying the catchments that contribute to the harbour hotspot areas identifying areas of piped stream in the lower reaches of the Rangituhi WMU that could be day-lighted targeting a pollution prevention programme (Recommendation 36) within these catchments. <p>[Note: text shown as crossed out shows which parts of a recommendation are being implemented through other sub-recommendations. The text that has been crossed out here in sub-recommendation 3.1 can be found in recommendations 3.2 and 3.3]</p> | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 3.2 | <p>Greater Wellington works with Ngāti Toa Rangatira, PCC and Wellington Water through various mechanisms (including the Harbour Strategy) to implement this WIP and prioritise actions within the Rangituhi WMU and the catchments that contribute to hotspot areas of elevated metal concentrations within the harbour. This work will comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifying the catchments that contribute to the harbour hotspot areas identifying areas of piped stream in the lower reaches of the Rangituhi WMU that could be day-lighted targeting a pollution prevention programme (Recommendation 36) within these catchments. | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Map of streams that could be feasibly daylighted.</p> <p>Porirua City Council led.</p> <p>NB: relates to second bullet point in the recommendation.</p> <p>Proposed as a digital map showing all streams that could be daylighted. To be succeeded by a feasibility assessment and to identify next steps for subsequent implementation (for this deliverable to provide value). Could help form part of a wider catchment plan.</p> |
| 3.3 | Greater Wellington works with Ngāti Toa Rangatira, PCC and Wellington Water through various mechanisms (including the Harbour Strategy) to implement this WIP and prioritise actions within the Rangituhi WMU and the | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Reinstate Take Charge Programme.</p> <p>Greater Wellington led.</p> <p>Proposed as reinstatement of Greater Wellington's previous Take Charge Programme.</p> |

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| | <p>catchments that contribute to hotspot areas of elevated metal concentrations within the harbour. This work will comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifying the catchments that contribute to the harbour hotspot areas • identifying areas of piped stream in the lower reaches of the Rangitahi WMU that could be day-lighted • targeting a pollution prevention programme (Recommendation 36) within these catchments. | | <p>NB this is also the deliverable for recommendations 36.2, 36.3, 37 and 39 (also Te Whanganui-a-Tara recommendation 46).</p> |
| 4 | <p>Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework of the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP) to set water quality limits and targets for E.coli for each freshwater water management unit (WMU) within Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua, in accordance with the E.coli objectives set out in Table 14 (Appendix 3).</p> | <p>NRP Plan Change by 2024</p> | <p>Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.</p> |
| 5 | <p>Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework of the PNRP to set water quality limits and targets for ammonia for each freshwater WMU within Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua, in accordance with the ammonia objectives in Table 15 (Appendix 3).</p> | <p>NRP Plan Change by 2024</p> | <p>Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.</p> |
| 6 | <p>Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework of the PNRP to set total nitrogen and total phosphorus load limits entering the Onepoto Arm WMU and Pauatahanui Inlet WMU to maintain the current loads (as shown in Tables 5 and 6).</p> | <p>NRP Plan Change by 2024</p> | <p>Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.</p> |
| 7 | <p>Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework of the PNRP to set total zinc and copper load limits and targets entering the Onepoto Arm WMU and Pauatahanui Inlet WMU, in accordance with Tables 7 and 8.</p> | <p>NRP Plan Change by 2024</p> | <p>Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.</p> |
| 8 | <p>Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework of the PNRP to set sediment load limits and targets entering the Onepoto Arm WMU and Pauatahanui Inlet WMU, in accordance with Table 9.</p> | <p>NRP Plan Change by 2024</p> | <p>Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.</p> |
| 9 | <p>Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework of the PNRP to include incrementally decreasing limits for each contaminant over time.</p> | <p>NRP Plan Change by 2024</p> | <p>Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.</p> |
| 10 | <p>Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework of the PNRP to set nutrient concentration criteria for DIN and DRP concentrations for each freshwater WMU within Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua, in accordance with Table 10.</p> | <p>NRP Plan Change by 2024</p> | <p>Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.</p> |
| 11 | <p>Together with Harbour Strategy partners Porirua City Council (PCC), Wellington City Council (WCC) and Ngāti Toa Rangatira, Greater Wellington develops and implements an aquatic ecosystem and habitat strategy for Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua to achieve the freshwater and coastal water objectives.</p> <p>Greater Wellington amends the PNRP to include this strategy as a method for achievement of the objectives.</p> <p>The strategy must include the following components.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Baseline assessment including identification, analysis and mapping of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - aquatic habitats, including wetland seep areas and streams (perennial, intermittent and ephemeral) - existing riparian vegetation and its protection (e.g. fenced areas) and - areas of ecological significance, including spawning areas. 2) Identification of factors affecting ecosystem health including: | <p>Currently being implemented</p> | <p>Multiple leads.</p> <p>This recommendation is being implemented through multiple mechanisms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catchment plans, including where required through the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) will encompass an ecosystem action plan. • Changes to the Natural Resources Plan (NRP) will include policies and methods to implement the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) to formulate action plans which include limits and timeframes. • Greater Wellington’s science work informs water quality limits. • Ecosystem health work on attributes has been done. • Porirua City Council commissioned the Cardo report which looks at existing riparian vegetation across the catchment and opportunities. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - locations with streambank erosion - stormwater outfalls and retaining structures - high-risk sediment source areas - fish passage barriers and - modified areas of water courses (e.g. straightened, piped, hard edged or bottomed streams). <p>3) Implementation plan, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prioritisation - criteria for re-vegetation and other measurable targets - targets and timeframes to protect and restore aquatic habitats and - a description of commitments by Greater Wellington and landowners. <p>When developing and implementing the strategy, Greater Wellington should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - work with landowners, councils, sectors and community groups - incorporate traditional and local knowledge - ensure all riparian margins on Greater Wellington land are protected and planted (where practicable) as a matter of priority to showcase best practice - align with existing programmes, including those in the <i>Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour and Catchment Strategy and Action Plan</i> and - recognise, review and align with PNRP changes, including schedules identifying areas of significance. <p>This aquatic ecosystem and habitat strategy will inform the actions of Harbour Strategy partners (Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Ngāti Toa Rangatira) in the updated Harbour Strategy.</p> | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wetlands not currently assessed but will be before 2030 as part of national regulation requirements (National Environmental Standard for Freshwater). • Work has been undertaken on spawning areas. • Locations of streambank erosion and high-risk sediment source areas have been identified at the sub-catchment scale, based on whaitua modelling. Greater Wellington technical action plans will be further refined through catchment plans. • Fish passage barriers have been mapped by Greater Wellington (but excluding piped etc where there is no access). • NB Wellington Water will hold information on outfall structures. • Greater Wellington is currently prioritising areas and interventions with greatest impact through technical actions plans. |
| <p>12</p> | | | |
| <p>12.1</p> | <p>Greater Wellington, WCC and PCC amend the policy and rule framework in the PNRP and district plans to control the effects of urban development on riparian margins. The framework must require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • setbacks from streams for any activity (excluding riparian restoration activities) • restrictions on hard surfaces. | <p>NRP Plan Change by 2024</p> | <p>Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.</p> |
| <p>12.2</p> | <p>Greater Wellington, WCC and PCC amend the policy and rule framework in the PNRP and district plans to control the effects of urban development on riparian margins. The framework must require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • setbacks from streams for any activity (excluding riparian restoration activities) • restrictions on hard surfaces. | <p>Currently being implemented</p> | <p>NB relates to second bullet point in the recommendation.</p> <p>Being implemented through changes to WCC and PCC district plans. Addressed through Greater Wellington submitting on District Plans where necessary.</p> |

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| <p>13</p> | <p>Greater Wellington work with WCC and PCC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to identify options to protect, restore and enhance riparian margins in greenfield and brownfield developments on a Whaitua-wide riparian protection, planting and maintenance programme by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increasing funding (and awareness of existing funding) for riparian protection and restoration (including fencing, planting and maintenance) building partnerships and supporting existing and new restoration projects providing educational programmes and expert advice. | <p>Currently being implemented</p> | <p>Porirua City Council and Greater Wellington led.</p> <p>Porirua City Council have a Ministry for the Environment (MfE) funded programme that encompasses all parts of the recommendation.</p> <p>Also addressed through consenting business as usual (developments).</p> <p>Greater Wellington Catchment Management Plans will also provide assurance in this area.</p> |
| <p>14</p> | <p>Greater Wellington amends the PNRP policy and rule framework to require, where necessary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> protection and restoration of all aquatic ecosystems in the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua the avoidance of reclamation and/or drainage of beds of lakes, streams (including intermittent) and wetlands, with no exemption for special housing areas and urban growth areas. | <p>PNRP Plan Change by 2024</p> | <p>Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.</p> |
| <p>15</p> | <p>Greater Wellington works with PCC, WCC and Wellington Water to identify opportunities to enhance the natural form, character, ecosystem health and capacity for mahinga kai of streams and the harbour, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> restoring modified streams, including hard-edged, hard-bottomed (e.g. concreted) or channelled sections, to provide physical diversity of banks and bed habitat restoring natural meander in straightened channels restoring piped or culverted reaches to a more natural state by daylighting streams protecting native aquatic species habitat protecting fish passage, including removal of tide valves from stream outlets or use of valves which enable fish passage and investigating fish passage barriers in piped streams and developing methods to enhance their ecological connectivity. | <p>Currently being implemented</p> | <p>Will be achieved through implementation of Recommendation 11 and other initiatives.</p> |
| <p>16</p> | <p>Greater Wellington works towards reducing streambank erosion by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> investigating the causes of streambank erosion identifying land-use activities that contribute to streambank erosion exploring options for streambank protection and rehabilitation, including options to support and incentivise landowner action. | <p>Currently being implemented</p> | <p>This recommendation is being implemented for rural settings.</p> <p>Wellington Water has established an urban stormwater design standard (relates to third bullet).</p> |
| <p>17</p> | <p>Greater Wellington works together with Ngāti Toa Rangatira, Porirua City Council (PCC), Wellington City Council (WCC) and other relevant stakeholders to help set up and/or support catchment and community groups to identify and implement optimal local solutions to achieve the objectives, limits and targets in this WIP.</p> | <p>Currently being implemented</p> | <p>Multiple leads.</p> <p>Currently being implemented through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Environment Fund - Contestable fund (Greater Wellington and Ngāti Toa). Porirua City Council riparian planting, starting new community groups and existing groups. Greater Wellington is supporting a community catchment group. |

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| 18 | | | |
| 18.1 | <p>Greater Wellington, WCC, PCC and Wellington Water work together to raise water literacy, awareness of receiving freshwater and marine environments, and consumption and conservation practices. This work will be coordinated and delivered through various mechanisms (including the Harbour Strategy) and should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC and WCC adding an 'Environmental Water Zone' to residential and commercial Land Information Memorandum (LIM) reports to link properties with receiving freshwater and marine environments • naming streams from headwaters to the harbour, including piped sections and drains, and using these in stormwater network infrastructure and asset plans • installing signs at all freshwater outlets into the harbour, including pipes, to indicate that they are streams • Greater Wellington developing an online interactive mapping tool with a GIS layer identifying WMUs and associated streams, including headwaters. | Currently being implemented | <p>Porirua City Council led.</p> <p>NB relates to bullet points 2-4.</p> <p>These three bullet points are currently being implemented through Porirua City Council initiatives. However, the last is to catchment level not Water Management Unit (WMU) specifically although this is not expected to undermine the usefulness of this information.</p> <p>Need to measure what the current level of awareness is (baseline) so we can measure the success of future work.</p> |
| 18.2 | <p>Greater Wellington, WCC, PCC and Wellington Water work together to raise water literacy, awareness of receiving freshwater and marine environments, and consumption and conservation practices. This work will be coordinated and delivered through various mechanisms (including the Harbour Strategy) and should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC and WCC adding an 'Environmental Water Zone' to residential and commercial Land Information Memorandum (LIM) reports to link properties with receiving freshwater and marine environments • naming streams from headwaters to the harbour, including piped sections and drains, and using these in stormwater network infrastructure and asset plans • installing signs at all freshwater outlets into the harbour, including pipes, to indicate that they are streams • Greater Wellington developing an online interactive mapping tool with a GIS layer identifying WMUs and associated streams, including headwaters. | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Receiving environments on Land Information Memorandum (LIM) reports.</p> <p>Porirua City Council and Wellington City Council led.</p> <p>NB relates to the first bullet point in the recommendation.</p> <p>Proposed deliverable is work programme to develop a process to identify information to be applied to LIMs. Then implement and notify the changes.</p> <p>Potentially a more effective outcome might be achieved by providing information as part of the new resident packs sent out by Porirua City Council.</p> |
| 19 | | | |
| 19.1 | <p>Innovation in land and water management practice in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua is encouraged and actively facilitated by Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regularly monitoring and reviewing progress towards achieving the freshwater and coastal water objectives as set out in this WIP and the updated Harbour Strategy and the effectiveness of the management responses • adding a policy into the PNRP, to be considered in resource consent processes, that recognises the value of innovative practice in the achievement of the objectives of Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour Whaitua • taking opportunities for ongoing plan changes and updates to guidance documents to provide for innovative practice • avoiding resource consent conditions that would prevent trialling of alternative management approaches | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Whaitua Monitoring Plan encompassing each freshwater management unit (FMU).</p> <p>Greater Wellington led.</p> <p>NB relates to the first bullet point in the recommendation.</p> <p>Proposed as a Word document for each Whaitua. Each FMU is to be represented. To meet requirements of NFS-FM 2020 s3.18.</p> <p>Note: although each FMU will be addressed, this will not necessarily mean monitoring sites will be implemented. Modelling or extrapolation may be utilised.</p> <p>To action the plan, a revised monitoring programme will need to be put in place.</p> |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> encouraging and providing opportunities for landowners and sector groups to develop innovative practice investing in research and development to identify and adopt innovative practice. | | NB this deliverable is also used for recommendations 22 and 73 (and also across other WIPs). |
| 19.2 | <p>Innovation in land and water management practice in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua is encouraged and actively facilitated by Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> regularly monitoring and reviewing progress towards achieving the freshwater and coastal water objectives as set out in this WIP and the updated Harbour Strategy and the effectiveness of the management responses adding a policy into the PNRP, to be considered in resource consent processes, that recognises the value of innovative practice in the achievement of the objectives of Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour Whaitua taking opportunities for ongoing plan changes and updates to guidance documents to provide for innovative practice avoiding resource consent conditions that would prevent trialling of alternative management approaches encouraging and providing opportunities for landowners and sector groups to develop innovative practice investing in research and development to identify and adopt innovative practice. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 19.3 | <p>Innovation in land and water management practice in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua is encouraged and actively facilitated by Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> regularly monitoring and reviewing progress towards achieving the freshwater and coastal water objectives as set out in this WIP and the updated Harbour Strategy and the effectiveness of the management responses adding a policy into the PNRP, to be considered in resource consent processes, that recognises the value of innovative practice in the achievement of the objectives of Te Awarua o Porirua Harbour Whaitua taking opportunities for ongoing plan changes and updates to guidance documents to provide for innovative practice avoiding resource consent conditions that would prevent trialling of alternative management approaches encouraging and providing opportunities for landowners and sector groups to develop innovative practice investing in research and development to identify and adopt innovative practice. | Currently being implemented | <p>Greater Wellington led.</p> <p>NB relates to bullet points 3-6 in the recommendation.</p> <p>Greater Wellington is constrained by the Resource Management Act (RMA) to implement good management practice, rather than adaptive management. However, innovation is accommodated as part of the consents rather than conditions. Greater Wellington is already working to allow innovation where possible within the constraints.</p> <p>Greater Wellington provides incentives to improve good management practice understanding and is actively engaging in grant support for water quality improvement.</p> |
| 20 | | | |
| 20.1 | <p>Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water maximise opportunities to demonstrate good management practice in respect of ecosystem health and water management, including by:</p> | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Water sensitive design guidelines for GW projects</p> <p>Greater Wellington led.</p> |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demonstrating water-sensitive urban design practice on projects such as town centre redevelopments, transport hubs and buildings • replacing copper brake pads in fleet vehicles with low copper or copper free alternatives • increasing targeted street sweeping in high traffic locations • demonstrating and showcasing good practice land and ecosystem management on council land, including in Greater Wellington's regional parks • promoting good practice by community and industry • identifying opportunities to promote best practice water management messages through the media. <p>These opportunities will be identified and delivered through the various mechanisms, including the Harbour Strategy. They may also be included in other planning documents developed by Greater Wellington and the contributing agencies such as the Parks Network Plan.</p> | | <p>NB relates to the first bullet point of the recommendation.</p> <p>Potential to incorporate an assessment of Water Sensitive Urban Design into project guidelines for all GW projects.</p> |
| <p>20.2</p> | <p>Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water maximise opportunities to demonstrate good management practice in respect of ecosystem health and water management, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demonstrating water sensitive urban design practice on projects such as town centre redevelopments, transport hubs and buildings • replacing copper brake pads in fleet vehicles with low copper or copper-free alternatives. • increasing targeted street sweeping in high traffic locations <i>PCC and WCC to lead</i> • demonstrating and showcasing good practice land and ecosystem management on council land, including in Greater Wellington's regional parks • promoting good practice by community and industry • identifying opportunities to promote best practice water management messages through the media. <p>These opportunities will be identified and delivered through the various mechanisms, including the Harbour Strategy. They may also be included in other planning documents developed by Greater Wellington and the contributing agencies such as the Parks Network Plan.</p> | <p>Currently being implemented</p> | <p>This recommendation is being managed by Greater Wellington as part of a wider work programme of zinc and copper related recommendations.</p> <p>It includes liaising with the Greater Wellington fleet manager and with Metlink regarding the bus fleet.</p> <p>Wellington Water has a voluntary measure in it's draft Stormwater Management Strategy to lead by example in replacing copper brake pads in its fleet.</p> <p>Unknown whether PCC and WCC are taking actions to implement this recommendation.</p> |
| <p>20.3</p> | <p>Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water maximise opportunities to demonstrate good management practice in respect of ecosystem health and water management, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demonstrating water sensitive urban design practice on projects such as town centre redevelopments, transport hubs and buildings • replacing copper brake pads in fleet vehicles with low copper or copper free alternatives • increasing targeted street sweeping in high traffic locations • demonstrating and showcasing good practice land and ecosystem management on council land, including in Greater Wellington's regional parks <i>is being implemented through GW parks.</i> | <p>Currently being implemented</p> | <p>This is a measure being proposed in Wellington Water's draft Stormwater Management Strategy. It will be implemented when the stormwater consent is granted.</p> |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting good practice by community and industry PCC and WCC led urban focussed (picking after dogs, industry discharge etc) • identifying opportunities to promote best practice water management messages through the media. Implemented Wellington Water led. Also GW Listen to the Water etc. <p>These opportunities will be identified and delivered through the various mechanisms, including the Harbour Strategy. They may also be included in other planning documents developed by Greater Wellington and the contributing agencies such as the Parks Network Plan.</p> | | |
| 20.4 | <p>Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water maximise opportunities to demonstrate good management practice in respect of ecosystem health and water management, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demonstrating water sensitive urban design practice on projects such as town centre redevelopments, transport hubs and buildings • replacing copper brake pads in fleet vehicles with low copper or copper free alternatives • increasing targeted street sweeping in high traffic locations • demonstrating and showcasing good practice land and ecosystem management on council land, including in Greater Wellington’s regional parks. • promoting good practice by community and industry • identifying opportunities to promote best practice water management messages through the media. <p>These opportunities will be identified and delivered through the various mechanisms, including the Harbour Strategy. They may also be included in other planning documents developed by Greater Wellington and the contributing agencies such as the Parks Network Plan.</p> | Currently being implemented | <p>Greater Wellington and Wellington Water led.</p> <p>NB relates to bullet points four and six of the recommendation.</p> <p>Bullet point 4 is being implemented through Greater Wellington Parks management.</p> <p>These opportunities will be identified and delivered through the various mechanisms, including the Harbour Strategy.</p> <p>They may also be included in other planning documents developed by Greater Wellington and the contributing agencies e.g., the GW Parks Network Plan.</p> <p>Bullet point 6 is being implemented through a number of initiatives, particularly by Wellington Water. Greater Wellington also have Listen to the Water, etc.</p> |
| 20.5 | <p>Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water maximise opportunities to demonstrate good management practice in respect of ecosystem health and water management, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demonstrating water sensitive urban design practice on projects such as town centre redevelopments, transport hubs and buildings • replacing copper brake pads in fleet vehicles with low copper or copper free alternatives • increasing targeted street sweeping in high traffic locations • demonstrating and showcasing good practice land and ecosystem management on council land, including in Greater Wellington’s regional parks • promoting good practice by community and industry • identifying opportunities to promote best practice water management messages through the media. <p>These opportunities will be identified and delivered through the various mechanisms, including the Harbour Strategy. They may also be included in other planning documents developed by Greater Wellington and the contributing agencies such as the Parks Network Plan.</p> | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Promoting good practice for community and industry.</p> <p>Porirua City Council and Wellington City Council led.</p> <p>Format of the deliverable to be determined by leads (Wellington City Council and Porirua City Council).</p> <p>Urban focussed (picking after dogs, industry discharge, etc).</p> <p>Note: An industrial health check programme is being proposed by Wellington Water as part of the draft Stormwater Management Strategy. Would need to be worked on with TAs and GWRC to partly implement this recommendation.</p> |

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| 21 | Greater Wellington undertakes an exercise to determine additional investigations and monitoring needed to better understand the causes and effects of poor water quality to inform future management. | Currently being implemented | Fundamental role of Greater Wellington’s science work which is being implemented. No specifics mentioned beyond this that can be identified as new deliverables. |
| 22 | Greater Wellington works with relevant agencies and groups to support citizen science initiatives that enable communities to assess stream health and evaluate management activities. | To be commissioned by deliverables | New deliverable name: Whaitua Monitoring Plan encompassing each FMU. Greater Wellington led. See recommendation 19.1 for details which shares this deliverable |
| 23 | | | |
| 23.1 | <p>Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water reviews their compliance and enforcement practices to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a consistent and reliable approach between institutions to the enforcement of all water-related policies, bylaws and regulations, creating a clear pathway for changing practice • regulations are applied fairly and consistently • sufficient resource is committed for compliance and enforcement activities, including the collection of financial fines for infringements • local communities are provided with enough information to enable them to more effectively assist with reporting of non-compliance and pollution incidents to the council. | Currently being implemented | <p>Greater Wellington led.</p> <p>Note: Relates to the first three of four bullet points in the recommendation.</p> <p>‘REPO’ forum provides coordination across Councils. Other Councils refer to Greater Wellington for wetlands and streams, etc. Greater Wellington has employed an additional three FTEs for enforcement with a further three planned through the Long-Term Plan (LTP).</p> <p>Work is underway on national compliance monitoring and enforcement, which crosses territorial authorities. Greater Wellington is undertaking a strategic compliance review which will align with the national compliance framework. As part of this, the recommendations of the WIPs are being reviewed and includes incident response (hotline).</p> |
| 23.2 | <p>Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water reviews their compliance and enforcement practices to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a consistent and reliable approach between institutions to the enforcement of all water related policies, bylaws and regulations, creating a clear pathway for changing practice • regulations are applied fairly and consistently • sufficient resource is committed for compliance and enforcement activities, including the collection of financial fines for infringements • local communities are provided with enough information to enable them to more effectively assist with reporting of non-compliance and pollution incidents to the council. | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Reinstate Take Charge Programme</p> <p>See recommendation 3.3 for details.</p> |
| 24 | Greater Wellington, Wellington City Council (WCC), Porirua City Council (PCC) and Wellington Water look at options for spatial planning for the future development of Te-Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua. | Currently being implemented | <p>Greater Wellington led.</p> <p>Being implemented via the new Spatial Planning Act and Natural and Built Environment Act, etc, if and when they are introduced as law. In interim some work underway identifying areas where development is not required etc.</p> |

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| 25 | <p>Greater Wellington, WCC, PCC and Wellington Water work to align urban growth planning within Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua to achieve social, cultural, economic and environmental objectives that provide for the values of Ngāti Toa Rangatira and the community. Consideration must be given to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Policy Statement for Urban Development Capacity, including the results from the Wellington Housing and Business Capacity Assessment • National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, including the freshwater objectives, limits and targets for Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour and streams • full cost of urban development, including construction and maintenance of infrastructure over its lifetime • specific characteristics of Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua, including the relationship with Ngāti Toa Rangatira, topography, demography, transport infrastructure and urban form. | RPS | <p>Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.</p> <p>This has been partly implemented through notification of the Proposed Regional Policy Statement Change 1 in August 2022. There are updated provisions around urban development, freshwater and indigenous biodiversity.</p> |
| 26 | <p>Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water work together to provide a clear cohesive policy direction and align and streamline planning processes. This work may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • amendments to the Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region to guide regional and district plan changes • alignment of strategic plans, regional plans, district plans, and infrastructure plans and supporting documentation including water-sensitive urban design guidelines • joint resource consent application processing • joint plan change processing to add new urban areas to existing zoned areas • distinction in respect of any jurisdictional overlap • utilising the transfer of powers or delegated authority provisions in the RMA. | Currently being implemented | <p>Greater Wellington led.</p> <p>This has been partly implemented through notification of the Proposed Regional Policy Statement (RPS) Change 1 in August 2022. The Proposed RPS requires joint consent processing for notified consents for urban development. It also provides further direction where there is jurisdictional overlap between regional council and territorial authorities.</p> <p>Remaining implementation will be largely achieved through upcoming Resource Management Act reform and local government reform.</p> |
| 27 | <p>Greater Wellington amends the PNRP to include a policy and rule framework that identifies the urban area and controls the location and extent of new urban development areas within Te-Awarua-o-Porirua. The framework must set a more stringent rule activity status for new urban development outside of the identified urban area.</p> | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | <p>Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.</p> |
| 28 | | | |
| 28.1 | <p>Greater Wellington, WCC and PCC amend the policy and rule framework in the PNRP and the district plans to control the effects of urban development on water quality and catchment hydrology. In particular the policy and rule framework must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • require the design, construction and maintenance of developments to demonstrate good practice in water sensitive urban design • specify that a certain percentage of the mean annual volume of the catchment be treated by an approved device(s) to achieve a certain percentage reduction in total zinc and copper, these being proxies for a suite of other contaminants • manage the effects from both small infill developments and larger scale brownfield and greenfield developments through permitted activity conditions and the resource consenting process. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | <p>Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.</p> |

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| 28.2 | <p>Greater Wellington, WCC and PCC amend the policy and rule framework in the PNRP and the district plans to control the effects of urban development on water quality and catchment hydrology. In particular the policy and rule framework must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> require the design, construction and maintenance of developments to demonstrate good practice in water sensitive urban design specify that a certain percentage of the mean annual volume of the catchment be treated by an approved device(s) to achieve a certain percentage reduction in total zinc and copper, these being proxies for a suite of other contaminants manage the effects from both small infill developments and larger scale brownfield and greenfield developments through permitted activity conditions and the resource consenting process. | RPS | <p>Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.</p> <p>This has been partly implemented through notification of the Proposed Regional Policy Statement (RPS) Change 1 in August 2022. The Proposed RPS directs district councils to require water sensitive urban design and includes a new definition of hydraulic controls as per this WIP recommendation. District plans will be required to consider the effects of both brownfield and greenfield development on freshwater and the harbour.</p> <p>Further implementation of this recommendation will be through changes to the relevant district plans.</p> |
| 29 | <p>Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water look for opportunities to initiate and incentivise the adoption of good practice in water-sensitive urban design, including through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> development and implementation of an education programme for consultants, developers and council staff on the new policy direction and ways to meet requirements programmes that improve industry and council capability and capacity financial incentives recognition and acknowledgement of good practice through certification schemes and design competitions. | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Water Sensitive Urban Design Work Programme</p> <p>Greater Wellington led.</p> <p>Work programme with specified deliverables. Work would likely include developing water sensitive urban design guidelines along the lines of GD04 developed by Auckland Council. All organisations would have a role in implementing this recommendation.</p> |
| 30 | | | |
| 30.1 | <p>Greater Wellington, WCC and PCC amend the policy and rule framework in the PNRP and/ the district plans, to control hydrological impacts of urban development by ensuring that the design, construction and maintenance of new developments manage stormwater runoff to mitigate changes in runoff volumes and flow rates. This will be achieved through good practice in water-sensitive urban design. In particular the policy and rule framework must require the following from developers.</p> <p>For greenfield development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the modelled mean annual runoff volume generated by the fully developed area must not exceed the mean annual runoff volume modelled from the site in an undeveloped (pastoral) state | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | <p>Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.</p> |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the modelled mean annual exceedance frequency of the 2-year Average Recurrence Interval (ARI) so-called ‘channel forming’ (or ‘bankfull’) flow for the point where the fully developed area discharges to a stream must not exceed the mean annual exceedance frequency modelled for the same site and flow event arising from the area in an undeveloped (pastoral) state. <p>For brownfield and infill development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the modelled mean annual runoff volume generated by the fully developed area must, when compared to the mean annual runoff volume modelled for the site prior to the brownfield or infill development, be reduced as far as practicable towards the mean annual runoff volume modelled for the site in an undeveloped state the modelled mean annual exceedance frequency of the 2-year ARI so-called ‘channel forming’ (or ‘bankfull’) flow for the point where the fully developed area discharges to a stream, or stormwater network, shall be reduced as far as practicable towards the mean annual exceedance frequency modelled for the same site and flow event in an undeveloped state. (See also implementation notes, below.) <p>Implementation notes for Recommendation 30</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential developers will be required to demonstrate compliance with the above hydrological limits through the process of obtaining resource consent. The policy and rule framework will include a permitted activity threshold for small brownfield and infill developments, above which a consent pathway is required to demonstrate compliance with the hydrological limits. The permitted activity provision will include conditions requiring prescriptive, demonstrable minimum standards of practice to be met for small activities to be permitted. Guidance will be provided on acceptable models for developers to use in their consent application to demonstrate compliance with limits. This will include guidance on acceptable assumptions around the meaning of ‘undeveloped state’. The same model must be used to assess the pre-, post- and undeveloped state for a given development application, in order to provide a robust assessment against the limits. For brownfield and infill developments, the practicability of the proposed reductions in mean annual runoff volume and mean annual exceedance frequency must be justified in the consent application for the proposed development. | | |
| 30.2 | <p>Greater Wellington, WCC and PCC amend the policy and rule framework in the PNRP and/ the district plans, to control hydrological impacts of urban development by ensuring that the design, construction and maintenance of new developments manage stormwater runoff to mitigate changes in runoff volumes and flow rates. This will be achieved through good practice in water-sensitive urban design. In particular the policy and rule framework must require the following from developers.</p> <p>For greenfield development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the modelled mean annual runoff volume generated by the fully developed area must not exceed the mean annual runoff volume modelled from the site in an undeveloped (pastoral) state | RPS | <p>Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.</p> <p>This has been partly implemented through notification of the Proposed Regional Policy Statement (RPS) Change 1 in August 2022. The Proposed RPS requires district plans to manage the runoff from development as per the definition of hydrological controls in this WIP recommendation.</p> <p>Further implementation of this recommendation will be through changes to the relevant district plans.</p> |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the modelled mean annual exceedance frequency of the 2-year Average Recurrence Interval (ARI) so-called 'channel forming' (or 'bankfull') flow for the point where the fully developed area discharges to a stream must not exceed the mean annual exceedance frequency modelled for the same site and flow event arising from the area in an undeveloped (pastoral) state. <p>For brownfield and infill development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the modelled mean annual runoff volume generated by the fully developed area must, when compared to the mean annual runoff volume modelled for the site prior to the brownfield or infill development, be reduced as far as practicable towards the mean annual runoff volume modelled for the site in an undeveloped state the modelled mean annual exceedance frequency of the 2-year ARI so-called 'channel forming' (or 'bankfull') flow for the point where the fully developed area discharges to a stream, or stormwater network, shall be reduced as far as practicable towards the mean annual exceedance frequency modelled for the same site and flow event in an undeveloped state. (See also implementation notes, below.) <p>Implementation notes for Recommendation 30</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential developers will be required to demonstrate compliance with the above hydrological limits through the process of obtaining resource consent. The policy and rule framework will include a permitted activity threshold for small brownfield and infill developments, above which a consent pathway is required to demonstrate compliance with the hydrological limits. The permitted activity provision will include conditions requiring prescriptive, demonstrable minimum standards of practice to be met for small activities to be permitted. Guidance will be provided on acceptable models for developers to use in their consent application to demonstrate compliance with limits. This will include guidance on acceptable assumptions around the meaning of 'undeveloped state'. The same model must be used to assess the pre-, post- and undeveloped state for a given development application, in order to provide a robust assessment against the limits. For brownfield and infill developments, the practicability of the proposed reductions in mean annual runoff volume and mean annual exceedance frequency must be justified in the consent application for the proposed development. | | |
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| <p>31.1</p> | <p>Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework in the PNRP to manage and progressively improve stormwater discharges to achieve the freshwater and coastal water objectives, limits and targets for Te Awarua-o-Porirua. In developing the amended framework Greater Wellington must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tailor the framework to the different scales and types of stormwater discharges such as for individual properties, state highways and local authority stormwater networks • include a more stringent rule activity status for stormwater discharges that discharge into waterbodies where the current water quality is worse than the limit or target compared to those catchments where current water quality is better than the limit for a respective contaminant • investigate the potential to increase the alignment 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 coastal water objectives, limits and targets in this WIP, including a staged approach to meet progressively reducing limits • include policy direction to target 'priority' areas in both freshwater and coastal environments by prioritising improvements in the stormwater network. | <p>Fully implemented</p> | <p>The tailored framework was implemented through the decisions of the PNRP.</p> |
| <p>31.2</p> | <p>Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework in the PNRP to manage and progressively improve stormwater discharges to achieve the freshwater and coastal water objectives, limits and targets for Te Awarua-o-Porirua. In developing the amended framework Greater Wellington must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tailor the framework to the different scales and types of stormwater discharges such as for individual properties, state highways and local authority stormwater networks • include a more stringent rule activity status for stormwater discharges that discharge into waterbodies where the current water quality is worse than the limit or target compared to those catchments where current water quality is better than the limit for a respective contaminant • investigate the potential to increase the alignment 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 coastal water objectives, limits and targets in this WIP, including a staged approach to meet progressively reducing limits • include policy direction to target 'priority' areas in both freshwater and coastal environments by prioritising improvements in the stormwater network. | <p>NRP Plan Change by 2024</p> | <p>Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.</p> |

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| <p>31.3</p> | <p>Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework in the PNRP to manage and progressively improve stormwater discharges to achieve the freshwater and coastal water objectives, limits and targets for Te Awarua-o-Porirua. In developing the amended framework Greater Wellington must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tailor the framework to the different scales and types of stormwater discharges such as for individual properties, state highways and local authority stormwater networks • include a more stringent rule activity status for stormwater discharges that discharge into waterbodies where the current water quality is worse than the limit or target compared to those catchments where current water quality is better than the limit for a respective contaminant • investigate the potential to increase the alignment 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 coastal water objectives, limits and targets in this WIP, including a staged approach to meet progressively reducing limits • include policy direction to target 'priority' areas in both freshwater and coastal environments by prioritising improvements in the stormwater network. | <p>Currently being implemented</p> | <p>NB relates to bullet points 3 and 5.</p> <p>Bullet 3 is underway by Wellington Water who are requesting the amount of funding needed to deliver the stormwater outcomes required by the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP).</p> <p>Bullet 5 is already in Schedule N of Proposed Natural Resources Plan but potentially there will be amendments to align with the new limits framework.</p> |
| <p>32</p> | | | |
| <p>32.1</p> | <p>Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water identify opportunities and investigate methods for incentivising stormwater mitigations within the existing urban footprint and maximise the opportunities provided by infill and brownfields redevelopments. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifying potential brownfield redevelopment areas and supporting master planning at the outset to integrate water management with other development drivers • identifying potential locations for stormwater mitigations • providing public investment into upgrading existing stormwater infrastructure • providing incentives to treat stormwater from the wider stormwater network within brownfield development sites • exploring and promoting public private partnerships and funding models to encourage redevelopment of brownfield sites. | <p>Currently being implemented</p> | <p>Implementation is through the development of the Stormwater Management Strategy by Wellington Water, required by the Stage 2 global stormwater consent.</p> |

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| 32.2 | <p>Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water identify opportunities and investigate methods for incentivising stormwater mitigations within the existing urban footprint and maximise the opportunities provided by infill and brownfields redevelopments. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifying potential brownfield redevelopment areas and supporting master planning at the outset to integrate water management with other development drivers identifying potential locations for stormwater mitigations providing public investment into upgrading existing stormwater infrastructure providing incentives to treat stormwater from the wider stormwater network within brownfield development sites exploring and promoting public-private partnerships and funding models to encourage redevelopment of brownfield sites. | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Incentivising stormwater mitigations in brownfield areas Porirua City Council led.</p> <p>Workshop with documented agreements. It needs to include an agreed process for how stormwater mitigations would be incentivised.</p> |
| 33 | <p>Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water investigate and implement options to progressively upgrade or replace high zinc and copper-yielding building materials from existing urban areas. This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> developing and implementing an incentive scheme to paint or replace large-scale high zinc-yielding industrial and commercial roofs identifying and targeting high contaminant contributing areas prioritising catchments that contribute to the hotspot areas of degradation. | Fully implemented | <p>In Porirua City Council District Plan to use low zinc and copper material in new builds and replacements.</p> <p>Bullet 2 will also be addressed through the National Objectives Framework (NOF) process as part of implementing the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management.</p> |
| 34 | <p>Greater Wellington advocates to central government that it initiate change at a national level to restrict the use of high zinc- and copper-yielding building materials.</p> | Currently being implemented | <p>This recommendation is being managed by Greater Wellington as part of a wider work programme of zinc and copper related recommendations. It includes liaising with other Councils nationally with similar concerns and jointly engaging with Ministry for the Environment.</p> |
| 35 | <p>PCC, WCC and Wellington Water work together in high-risk areas to increase and prioritise regular street sweeping and sump clearance and investigate other opportunities to capture and clear contaminants from stormwater drains.</p> | Currently being implemented | <p>This is a measure being proposed in Wellington Water’s draft Stormwater Management Strategy. It will be implemented when the stormwater consent is granted.</p> |
| 36 | | | |
| 36.1 | <p>Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC, Wellington Water and relevant industry groups develop and implement a pollution prevention programme. This will be outlined, delivered and monitored through various mechanisms, including the Harbour Strategy. The programme must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> raise the awareness of the public about what they can do to reduce their impacts on harbour and stream health | Currently being implemented | <p>Relates to first bullet point.</p> <p>Barriers removed through PNRP hearings have reduced regulation in terms of discharging hydrocarbons.</p> <p>Periodic communications campaigns have been run including by Greater Wellington e.g., save the drain for the rain which are implementing some of the bullets and are ongoing.</p> <p>Porirua City Council has just completed a communications strategy, which is now being implemented, for reducing impacts on the harbour and streams. This includes working with Wellington City Council and Sustainable Coastlines.</p> |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote and incentivise industry good management practice targeting high risk land-use activities that contribute relatively high levels of contamination • identify and target priority areas for contaminant reduction based on the identification of catchments that contribute to localised hotspot areas • investigate opportunities to enable change by streamlining regulatory processes and removing barriers to businesses and industry initiating change • work with specific industries/suppliers to increase understanding around risks from exterior chemical cleaning products with an aim to reduce usage through point of sale warnings and changes in product care advice. | | Need to check with Wellington City Council about what they're currently doing. |
| 36.2 | <p>Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC, Wellington Water and relevant industry groups develop and implement a pollution prevention programme. This will be outlined, delivered and monitored through various mechanisms, including the Harbour Strategy. The programme must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • raise the awareness of the public about what they can do to reduce their impacts on harbour and stream health • promote and incentivise industry good management practice targeting high-risk land-use activities that contribute relatively high levels of contamination • identify and target priority areas for contaminant reduction based on the identification of catchments that contribute to localised hotspot areas • investigate opportunities to enable change by streamlining regulatory processes and removing barriers to businesses and industry initiating change • work with specific industries/suppliers to increase understanding around risks from exterior chemical cleaning products with an aim to reduce usage through point of sale warnings and changes in product care advice. | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Reinstate Take Charge Programme</p> <p>Relates to second, fourth and fifth bullet point.</p> <p>See recommendation 3.3 for details.</p> |
| 37 | Greater Wellington investigates options to revise the controls on chemical cleaning products (such as '30 seconds' type cleaning products) and advocates to central government for better control of these products at a national level. | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Reinstate Take Charge Programme</p> <p>See recommendation 3.3 for details.</p> |
| 38 | Greater Wellington advocates to central government that high zinc and copper yielding materials in vehicles be progressively replaced with lower yielding alternatives. | Currently being implemented | This recommendation is being managed by Greater Wellington as part of a wider work programme of zinc and copper related recommendations. It includes liaising with other Councils nationally with similar concerns and jointly engaging with Ministry for the Environment to seek abolition of copper brake pads. |
| 39 | Greater Wellington, PCC and WCC raise the awareness of the public of the effects of copper brake pads and actively promote low-copper/copper-free alternatives. | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Reinstate Take Charge Programme</p> <p>See recommendation 3.3 for details.</p> |
| 40 | Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP) as necessary to manage and progressively improve wastewater discharges in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua to achieve the freshwater and coastal water objectives, limits and targets in this WIP. The policy and rule framework must: | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> require resource consent applications and wastewater management strategies to demonstrate how they will meet the freshwater and coastal water objectives, limits and targets in this WIP, including through a staged approach recognise and address the complexities of the wastewater network, including issues with capacity, overflows, leaks, and cross connections require assessment of the progress towards achieving the <i>E.coli</i> and enterococci objectives and amendments of programmes and strategies if expected progress is not achieved acknowledge the interrelationship of stormwater and wastewater. | | |
| 41 | | | |
| 41.1 | <p>Greater Wellington amends 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 do not exacerbate issues with the wastewater network by providing adequate on-site storage, including requirements for applicants to demonstrate how wastewater generated by development will be managed.</p> | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 41.2 | <p>Greater Wellington amends 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 do not exacerbate issues with the wastewater network by providing adequate on-site storage, including requirements for applicants to demonstrate how wastewater generated by development will be managed.</p> | RPS | <p>Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.</p> <p>This has been partly implemented through notification of the Proposed Regional Policy Statement (RPS) Change 1 in August 2022. The Proposed RPS requires district plans to assess the adequacy of wastewater infrastructure when considering new development.</p> <p>Further implementation of this recommendation will be through changes to the relevant district plans.</p> |
| 42 | <p>Wellington Water develops and implements wastewater programmes, strategies and/or plans to improve the wastewater network to achieve the freshwater and coastal water objectives, limits and targets in this WIP. The development and implementation of these programmes, strategies and plans must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> clearly set out the steps, actions and milestones to deliver the necessary improvements inform the investment strategies of the 2021-2031 Long Term Plans for Greater Wellington, PCC and WCC assess all wastewater management options and identify priority areas for actions provide an integrated assessment and management approach for all forms of wastewater discharges from the network and the associated effects on freshwater and coastal receiving environments address both dry weather wastewater discharges and wastewater network overflows adopt an integrated catchment approach that recognises the interconnected nature of the wastewater network and the receiving environments for these discharges align funding and investment with Greater Wellington, PCC and WCC for these actions and improvements to occur. | Currently being implemented | <p>Wellington Water led.</p> <p>NB also supported through Proposed Natural Resources Plan.</p> |

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| 43 | Greater Wellington, WCC and PCC work together to integrate and align regional plans, district plans and infrastructure service plans to achieve the freshwater and coastal water objectives, limits and targets in this WIP. | RPS | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. This has been partly implemented through notification of the Proposed Regional Policy Statement (RPS) Change 1 in August 2022. The Proposed RPS requires regional and district plans to achieve the same outcomes for freshwater and coastal water. |
| 44 | PCC and WCC align their policies on the licencing, monitoring and enforcement of trade waste discharges into the wastewater network. | Fully implemented | Porirua City Council has a revised bylaw which corresponds with the Wellington City Council bylaw. Have also changed monitoring and licencing and now requires greater monitoring from specific contaminants. |
| 45 | PCC, WCC and Wellington Water work together to identify sub-catchments within the Whaitua that have the most widespread issues with private laterals and cross connections, and prioritise these sub-catchments for improvement. | Fully implemented | Porirua City Council have introduced a new bylaw and have two teams doing tests for leaks and getting these fixed through the Infiltration and Inflow (I&I) programme. Porirua City Council are aware that Wellington Water have also funded the I&I programme. |
| 46 | <p>PCC, WCC and Wellington Water initiate a comprehensive work programme to identify and address issues with the private wastewater network within the Whaitua, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • education and guidance for home and business-owners in relation to leaking laterals, cross-connections and the consequences of non-compliance • promotion of redevelopment as an opportunity to address existing cross-connections and leaking laterals • financial mechanisms and incentives, such as rates relief or targeted rates in priority sub-catchments, to assist property owners to get their pipes checked and fixed • investigation and implementation of the best regulatory methods to address cross connections, e.g. through a by-law that requires the pipes to be checked and certified at the time of sale or through a warrant of fitness scheme. | Fully implemented | <p>Fully implemented already by Porirua City Council, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know Your Pipes education programme (how to check cross connections, inflows, etc). • Redevelopment – building and assurance team look for cross connections etc at time of building permit. • Re: financial mechanisms, PCC have met with DIA with the intention of enabling targeted rates – this was rejected and has been exhausted as an option, but further work will progressed if possible. • Improved bylaw for laterals and made enforceable. |
| 47 | 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. | Fully implemented | <p>Regulatory side of this recommendation is largely in place now. Stormwater consents for over 3000m2.</p> <p>Eastern Porirua Development – conversations have taken place between Greater Wellington and Kāinga Ora about resource consents in relation to this. There is also a proposal for a community stormwater system at Cannons Creek, as well as replacing the wastewater pipe which goes along Kenepuru Stream – both of which will improve the water quality.</p> <p>Overtaken by current NRP plan change process.</p> |
| 48 | PCC and WCC building compliance officers undertake proactive, consistent compliance monitoring of connections in new builds and renovations to ensure there are no cross connections, including a system for recording which properties have been checked and assessed and when issues have been resolved. | Currently being implemented | <p>Porirua City Council and Wellington City Council led.</p> <p>Porirua City Council and Wellington City Council building compliance officers undertake proactive, consistent compliance monitoring of connections in new builds and renovations to ensure there are no cross connections, including a system for recording which properties have been checked and assessed and when issues have been resolved.</p> |

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| 49 | Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP) to set discharge standards for earthwork activities that require consent in order to achieve the sediment targets and limits in the WIP. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 50 | WCC and PCC have consistent bylaws and guidance for silt and sediment control within the Whaitua. Consideration must be given to the effects of climate change to ensure control measures are designed to meet increasing intensity and duration of rainfall events. | Currently being implemented | Porirua City Council and Wellington City Council led Porirua City Council have implemented a new bylaw and increased enforcement, which includes adaptation for Climate Change as much as possible. Liaising with Wellington City Council who would implement similar steps. Nb requires discussion with Wellington City Council. |
| 51 | Greater Wellington reviews and updates publications, including Small earthworks – Erosion and sediment control for small sites (2006), and Erosion and sediment control guidelines (2000), to ensure the methods and principles they set out reflect current good practice. Amendments may include increasing the design standards to deal with more significant but less frequent rainfall events. | Fully implemented | The named guidelines were updated in 2021. |
| 52 | Greater Wellington, WCC and PCC develop a compliance programme to ensure good practice in relation to silt and sediment control is followed for all earthworks, particularly in relation to permitted activities. This should also include a required frequency of cleanout and monitoring of retention basins to reduce the risks of retention basins being overwhelmed. | Fully implemented | Intent was clarified – the recommendation is about co-ordination between district councils and Greater Wellington around small-scale sites to ensure integration and consistency. Greater Wellington has good practice guidelines for small sites for sediment and erosion control. Greater Wellington doesn't do proactive compliance on permitted activities as often we don't know about these sites. Greater Wellington has a compliance programme in relation to larger, consented earthworks sites. Porirua City Council has implemented a new bylaw and increased enforcement on earthworks sites. Porirua City Council has introduced a silt and sediment education programme. Porirua City Council is doing compliance on small scale permitted sites. |
| 53 | Greater Wellington, in conjunction with WCC and PCC, develops an education programme to ensure that good practice for silt and sediment control is understood by those carrying out earthworks. | Fully implemented | Porirua City Council led Silt and Sediment education programme is in place. |
| 54 | Greater Wellington works with the forestry sector to identify potential barriers and risks to good practice in reducing sediment from forestry operations and works with the industry to overcome the risks and barriers. | Currently being implemented | Greater Wellington led New compliance roles are being established which will increase GW's capacity and resourcing to perform this. |
| 55 | Upon receiving notice under the NESPF of earthworks, forestry quarrying or harvesting in the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua, Greater Wellington requests a copy of the Forestry Earthworks Management Plan and Harvest Plan or Quarry Erosion and Sediment Management Plan and actively monitors compliance to ensure sediment discharges to waterbodies are minimised. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 56 | Greater Wellington provides sufficient resources to deliver consistent advice on forestry good practice and compliance, both within the Whaitua and across the region. | Currently being implemented | Greater Wellington led. |

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| | | | New compliance roles that are planned will achieve this recommendation. |
| 57 | Greater Wellington develops a charging policy under the NESPF for the monitoring of permitted activities. | To be commissioned by deliverables | New deliverable name: Policy for NES-PF charging for monitoring of permitted activities. Greater Wellington led. An addition to Greater Wellington fees and charging policy (Currently valid for 2021-24 – to be incorporated in next review). Consultation with the forestry sector will be needed in the development. |
| 58 | Greater Wellington undertakes further work to determine priority areas for reducing sediment in the Whaitua's streams and harbour. Once priority areas have been identified, Greater Wellington should work with landowners to develop environment plans that set out how sediment losses will be reduced at a farm/property scale. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | NRP Plan Change 1 will introduce provisions to reduce sediment loads in rivers and the harbour. The plan change work includes identifying priority areas for sediment reduction actions, including through regulatory farm plans for all farms >20ha of pasture, and action plans. |
| 59 | Greater Wellington develops a regulatory framework in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP) to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> undertake farm/property-scale mapping to identify erosion-prone land in priority areas identified in Recommendation 58 require land owners to develop an environment plan setting out how sediment losses will be reduced where erosion-prone land is identified above a certain threshold (e.g. more than specified number of hectares) require that, where identified erosion-prone land is vegetated in scrub, shrubs and/or non-plantation forestry, that vegetation should not be cleared for uses that are likely to increase sediment loss. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | NRP Plan Change 1 will introduce provisions to reduce sediment loads in rivers and the harbour. The plan change work includes identifying priority areas for sediment reduction actions, including through regulatory farm plans for all farms >20ha of pasture, and action plans. It also includes controls on vegetation removal. |
| 60 | Greater Wellington aligns its programmes, planning, funding and support of sediment mitigation activities, including both riparian restoration and reductions in hill-slope and landslide erosion, within the identified priority areas. | Currently being implemented | Greater Wellington already doing although could be improved further through catchment plans. Funding not currently fully aligned. Porirua City Council have already implemented riparian restoration. NRP Plan Change 1 will also introduce provisions to reduce sediment loads in rivers and the harbour. The plan change work includes identifying priority areas for sediment reduction actions, including through regulatory farm plans for all farms >20ha of pasture, and action plans to address erosion and land restoration. |
| 61 | Greater Wellington provides sufficient resources in the Whaitua to deliver land management advice, provide expert input into environment plans and to deliver on the work programmes identified. | Currently being implemented | Greater Wellington led. New compliance roles are being established which will increase GW's capacity and resourcing around forestry. Porirua City Council have resources in place doing a similar role. |
| 62 | Greater Wellington prioritises opportunities to mitigate sediment loss from erosion-prone lands in council-administered regional parks within the Whaitua. | Currently being implemented | Greater Wellington led. Ongoing before and after the WIP was completed. Being addressed through restoration plans in regional parks. NRP Plan Change 1 will identify priority areas for sediment reduction, which may include regional parks. Interventions to reduce sediment may be required by Plan provisions supported by action plans. |

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| 63 | <p>Greater Wellington amends the PNRP policy and rule framework to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> map low-slope land areas for livestock exclusion using finer scale land-slope criteria that also take into account the average land slope within a specified distance from a water body require livestock exclusion from water bodies with an active bed of greater than 1m in width within the mapped low-slope areas apply to livestock as defined in <i>Section 2 (Interpretation)</i> of the PNRP. | Fully implemented | Implemented via the Resource Management Act Stock Exclusion Regulations. |
| 64 | <p>Greater Wellington works with rural landowners to promote and implement good management practices, including integrated farm environment planning.</p> | Currently being implemented | <p>Greater Wellington led.</p> <p>Ongoing work is occurring. Currently doing farm plans which will increase when these become mandatory under the National Environmental Standards for Freshwater.</p> |
| 65 | <p>Greater Wellington and PCC develop and implement a proactive compliance monitoring programme for on-site wastewater systems in the Whaitua to ensure they comply with the rules in the PNRP and PCC wastewater by-law.</p> | Currently being implemented | <p>Porirua City Council led.</p> <p>Porirua City Council completed inspection and compliance programme in 2021. This found all operating systems were compliant (some discharges remaining from older decommissioned/replaced systems).</p> |
| 66 | <p>PCC prioritises initial compliance monitoring efforts on unlicensed on-site wastewater systems and takes appropriate enforcement action as necessary to ensure all on-site wastewater systems in the Whaitua are licensed and compliant.</p> | Currently being implemented | Porirua City Council led. |
| 67 | <p>Greater Wellington and PCC provide information and raise the awareness of property owners about the importance of maintaining on-site wastewater systems and how to identify and address performance issues.</p> | Currently being implemented | Porirua City Council led. |
| 68 | <p>Greater Wellington amends the rule and the associated policy framework in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP) to take water from a stream in the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua so that it incorporates the limits listed in Tables 12 and 13. Amendments to the rule and policy framework should also ensure that no more than 30% of MALF (of the tributary) can be taken from a tributary within the WMUs listed in Tables 12 and 13.</p> | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 69 | <p>Greater Wellington removes the permitted activity rule in the PNRP that allows water to be taken from a waterbody in the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua.</p> <p>Note: water for reasonable domestic use and animal drinking water is authorised under section 14(3)(b) of the RMA.</p> | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 70 | <p>Greater Wellington amends the PNRP policy and rule framework to allow for 'one off' incidental uses of water in the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua (such as for water required for farm-spraying operations). The rate of water taken must be no greater than 2.5L/s, the volume no greater than 5,000 litres per day and no more than 10,000 litres in any one calendar month. Water must not be taken when the affected waterway is below the minimum flow. Users must keep records of the amount taken.</p> | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 71 | <p>Greater Wellington defines the meaning of domestic and animal drinking water use in the PNRP, using narrative and (as appropriate) numbers (volume/day), for example:</p> | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> water for an individual’s reasonable domestic needs is the amount sufficient to provide for hygiene, sanitary and domestic requirements. Consideration should be given to how vegetable garden watering could be allowed for while lawn or pasture irrigation may be beyond the scope of reasonable domestic needs water for reasonable needs of a person’s animals for drinking is the amount sufficient to provide for the health and welfare of animals. | | |
| 72 | Greater Wellington investigates mechanisms to incentivise or encourage the installation and use of roof-collected rainwater (tanks) for domestic and non-domestic uses. | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Rainwater Storage Options paper.</p> <p>Greater Wellington led.</p> <p>Policy paper capturing options as outlined in recommendation 71.</p> |
| 73 | Greater Wellington collects better information on water take and use volumes, including for takes under 14(3)(b) of the RMA, in order to provide for more accurate and transparent accounting of water use, better management of the Whaitua’s waterways, and to ensure the requirements of the NPSFM are met. | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Whaitua Monitoring Plan encompassing each FMU.</p> <p>Greater Wellington led.</p> <p>See recommendation 19.1 for details.</p> |
| 74 | Greater Wellington amends the PNRP to ensure all takes requiring resource consent within the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua require metering to ensure accurate and reliable records of abstractions are maintained. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 75 | Greater Wellington develops an information and education programme to ensure land owners affected by the removal of the permitted activity rule are aware of the new resource consent requirements and provided with assistance with the resource consent process. | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Permitted activity changes comms plan and implementation.</p> <p>Greater Wellington led.</p> <p>Communications plan and implementation of deliverables/activities specified within it.</p> <p>This recommendation will follow the implementation of recommendation 69 to remove the permitted activity rule.</p> |

Whaitua te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua Implementation Programme (WIP) Progress Report

June 2023

Report Purpose

This report provides an update on progress made with implementing the recommendations of the Whaitua Implementation Programme (WIP), developed by the Whaitua te Whanganui-a-Tara Committee, and received by Greater Wellington (GW) in September 2021.

It will be updated every six months and presented at a GW Environment Committee meeting. It will be accompanied by a paper summarising the report, along with the other WIPs, and identifying successes, issues, and risks. In time, this report will be retired as GW moves to integrated Catchment reporting with these recommendations picked up alongside the wider range of environmental programmes GW and others are committed to delivering.

The next progress report may be provided earlier than the proposed six-monthly update as a one-off as the stand-up of the new Rōpū Taiao Environment Group in GW means there is fresh thinking happening on how to consider the outstanding recommendations. The next report will also include more detailed commentary on how the regulatory recommendations are being implemented through the development of plan changes to the Natural Resources Plan.

Initial assessments of how Greater Wellington are supporting the implementation of the recommendations in Te Mahere Wai (the companion document to the WIP developed by Te Kāhui Taiao) have been completed and will be provided as part of future updates.

Te Mahere Wai can be accessed here: <https://www.gw.govt.nz/environment/freshwater/protecting-the-waters-of-your-area/whaitua-te-whanganui-a-tara/te-mahere-wai-recommendations/>

Important note on the limitations of this data

Information provided here is provisional until it has been reviewed and endorsed by reference groups and/or governance groups which are to be established. It includes implementation attributed to organisations other than Greater Wellington and in some cases their agreement has not yet been obtained and therefore may be revised.

The interpretation of some of the more generally worded recommendations, and therefore their implementation category (and any other details provided regarding their implementation), may also be changed by reference groups and/or governance groups.

Interpreting this report

The table below is broken down by recommendation as recorded in the WIP.

Some recommendations in the WIP list multiple actions to be completed. Where these actions require different mechanisms to implement them, the recommendation is broken down in the table as sub-recommendations, reflecting the distinct pieces of work to be implemented.

An example is when a recommendation has multiple bullet points within it and only some of those bullets can be grouped under a single implementation mechanism.

Attachment 3 to Report 23.249

Where this occurs, the wording of the recommendation is shown in full but the non-applicable parts are shown as crossed out. These parts that are crossed out are not lost – they are repeated against a different implementation mechanism.

Implementation Category

The report includes a column showing Implementation Category. This is a high-level grouping used by GW for reporting purposes.

The category ‘NRP Plan Change by 2024’ means a change to the Natural Resources Plan (GW’s regional plan) to be undertaken by 2024. This is underway.

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

Summary of Progress

The table and pie chart below show progress towards implementation of the WIP.

Many of the WIP recommendations require multiple agencies to work together to implement the recommendation. In some cases, this has meant implementation has been slower but is considered worthwhile to create more integrated practices.

In Te Whanganui-a-Tara a higher proportion of the recommendations need work to be commissioned compared to other WIPs. This is because it was completed more recently and there has been less time for recommendations to be picked up as part of business-as-usual work.

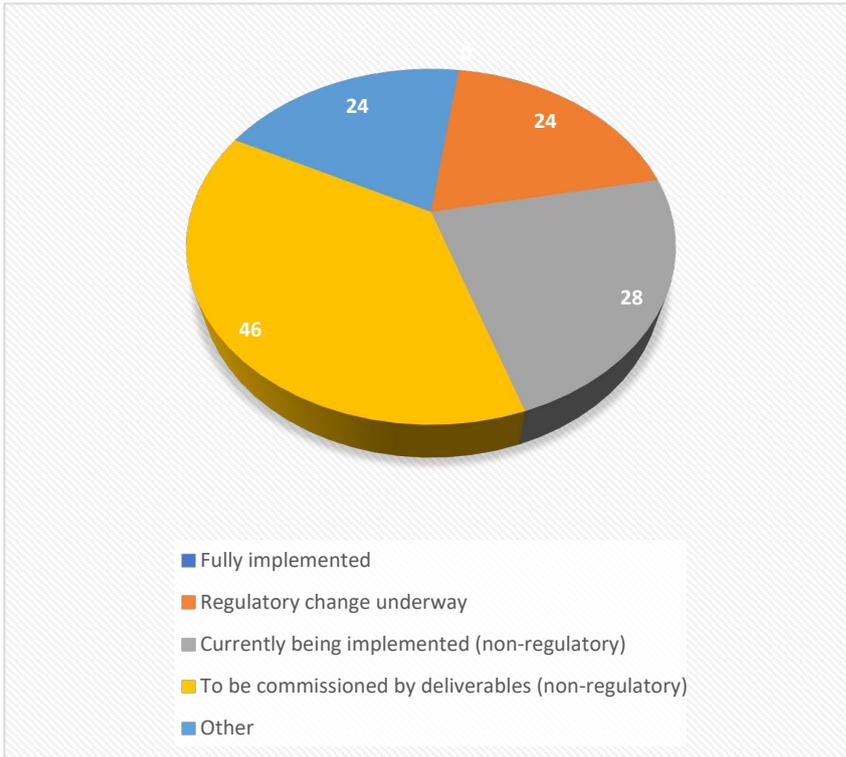
There are gaps in this reporting where agencies haven’t had the capacity to engage with GW and therefore this report does not yet contain the full picture of work being undertaken. This is reflected in the higher number of ‘Other’ recommendations that still require joint assessment and are identified as ‘TBC’ (to be confirmed) within the progress report entries.

The challenge of implementing all GW-led deliverables within the WIP has been accepted with the receipt of the WIPs; however, the outstanding recommendations are subject to prioritisation within a business planning cycle. This has meant that some recommendations with a timeframe of 2022 have not yet been fully implemented as recommended in the WIP. Progress towards these recommendations will continue and will be tracked through these reports.

| Implementation Category | Number of recommendations |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Fully implemented | 0 |
| Regulatory change underway | 24 |
| Currently being implemented (non-regulatory) | 28 |
| To be commissioned by deliverables (non-regulatory) | 46 |
| Other | 24 |
| Total | 122 |

Attachment 3 to Report 23.249

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



Accessing the WIP

This report needs to read in conjunction with WIP which can be accessed here: [Greater Wellington Regional Council — Whaitua te Whanganui-a-Tara \(gw.govt.nz\)](https://www.gw.govt.nz/whaitua-te-whanganui-a-tara). The WIP provides the context to each recommendation.

Te Whanganui-a-Tara - Progress by Individual Recommendation

| Recommendation | Recommendation wording | Implementation category | Comment |
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| 1 | Greater Wellington adds all 'first steps' attribute states (short term and generational) identified in the catchment chapters of the WIP into the PRNP as part of the 2022 and 2024 plan changes. | Natural Resources Plan (NRP), Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington (GW) through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 2 | Greater Wellington works with Mana Whenua to complete Te Oranga Wai attributes for freshwater and coastal receiving environments for inclusion in the PNRP as part of the 2022 and 2024 plan changes. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 3 | Greater Wellington proactively communicates the WIP and Te Mahere Wai with stakeholders, community groups and partners through a variety of channels to ensure there is adequate awareness in our whaitua to support ongoing dialogue and accountability for implementation. | Currently being implemented | <p>GW led. Many activities have been undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch event in November 2021 and recording made available on whaitua website. • Newsletter sent to online mailing list advising on completion of Whaitua Implementation Programme (WIP) and Te Mahere Wai (TMW). • Interactive catchment tool developed and made available on the whaitua webpage. • Marketing campaign promoted WIP, TMW and catchment tool from April-August 2022 through google ads, social media, radio, and newspapers. • Updates to meetings are being provided to other organisations as requested e.g., Sanctuary to Sea. <p>Further communications activities are planned, including activities related to the sharing of this progress report.</p> |
| 4 | Greater Wellington establishes a community-led reference group tasked with monitoring progress on the implementation of WIP for Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and ensures that the council is reporting on progress to the wider community in meaningful ways. | Currently being implemented | Greater Wellington is in the process of establishing the group. Discussions have been held with the former Whaitua Committee's Co-chairs. A terms of reference has been developed and Council approval is currently being sought for this. |
| 5 | Greater Wellington, Mana Whenua and territorial authorities work with communities located around piped and above-ground streams to share those streams' stories through visual images, signs, sculptures, temporary artworks or other interactive ways that the communities design. | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Streams stories visibility community package.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Intended to include signs and other visual indicators of streams which show that a stream exists there in a way that connects people to piped streams and open streams.</p> |
| 6 | Greater Wellington works with Mana Whenua to name unnamed streams, including those currently piped underground, starting with large streams and then smaller streams within the whaitua (by 2026). | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Stream naming assessment and implementation.</p> <p>GW to facilitate with Ngāti Toa and Taranaki Whānui.</p> <p>Proposed to include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desktop exercise to identify unnamed streams to prioritise (GW led). |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unnamed streams prioritised for naming and re-named (Ngāti Toa and Taranaki Whānui). • Names determined by mana whenua (Ngāti Toa and Taranaki Whānui). • Geographic Board submission/approved (GW led). • GIS update (GW led). |
| 7 | Greater Wellington and territorial authorities add information to property Land Information Memorandum (LIM) reports about wetlands and streams that a property drains to and its pathway to the sea; the source of the property's water supply; and the treatment of its wastewater. | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Adding water information to LIMs.</p> <p>WCC, UHCC and HCC led.</p> <p>Work programme to develop a process to identify information to be applied to LIMs – the recommendation is for wetlands, streams the property drains to, it's pathway to the sea, the source of the properties water supply and the treatment of wastewater.</p> <p>Then implement and notify the changes.</p> |
| 8 | Mana Whenua, community groups and Greater Wellington take advantage of opportunities to get involved in the refresh of the National Curriculum, which guides teaching and learning in schools, with a focus on how well it identifies and grows capabilities that will help realise aspirations for communities that care for wai and te taiao. | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Assist National Curriculum Refresh.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Intended to provide input to Ministry of Education National Curriculum Refresh, format determined by Ministry of Education.</p> |
| 9 | Mana Whenua, community groups and Greater Wellington work with early learning centres, schools and kura to develop local resources and supports that help teachers and kaiako to provide teaching and learning that connect tamariki with their local waterways, including piped streams, and grow their understanding of the interconnectedness of the wellbeing of our communities and Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Mountains to the Sea programme in Whaitua te Whanganui-a-Tara.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Intended approach is a programme funded by GWRC but delivered by Mountains to Sea (would need to review their work in this whaitua to understand the need for additional work/funding first).</p> <p>GWRC currently fund this programme in Porirua and Ruamāhanga catchments.</p> <p>GWRC might have a supporting role rather than main funder.</p> |
| 10 | <p>Greater Wellington, Mana Whenua and territorial authorities establish services to support new and existing catchment or community groups (by 2025), including for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing access to easy-to-use data from all relevant sources, including citizen science, especially data that is relevant to each group's locations and needs • Inspiring and supporting the formation of new groups • Funding ongoing organisational and technical support, including lab analysis • Supporting citizen-led science and monitoring with appropriate training and tools • Mātauranga monitoring » Providing specialist support (such as engineering and legal support, help with navigating local government politics, and communication guidance) • Supporting catchment coordinators for catchment-scale projects and help with project management, people facilitation and fundraising (it includes tapping into the wider volunteer base) | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Community Group Support Service.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Envisaged as a service for community groups that is hosted within GW but may coordinate with Territorial Authorities (TAs). Resourcing of the service may be jointly funded with TAs and informed with Mana Whenua.</p> <p>To provide the services listed across recommendations 10, 11 and 12.</p> |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offering guidance on where to put the best efforts and take actions, consistent with the kawa and Te Mana o te Wai. | | |
| 11 | <p>Greater Wellington creates cross-whaitua structures and services that support a coherent and connected approach to local action knowledge-sharing. These should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spatial and catchment-level planning that helps coordinate efforts aimed at meeting Te Mana o te Wai and community goals, and makes roles and responsibilities clear Community-to-community knowledge exchange and connecting groups The provision of transparent and clear mechanisms for accessing and allocating funding and services, including expert knowledge The provision of frameworks and supports that give community groups confidence that they are working in the interests of Mana Whenua A strategic approach to the use of council support services (such as Mountains to Sea Wellington) Providing a single contact point for questions and advice for all the agencies involved. | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Community Group Support Service.</p> <p>Refer to comment for Recommendation W10 as the same deliverable includes implementation of recommendations 10, 11 and 12.</p> |
| 12 | <p>Greater Wellington and Mana Whenua develop resources (by 2024) that community groups can use and adapt for their own communication with local communities, to help build understanding, connections and involvement that complement messages and campaigns by councils and water agencies.</p> <p>Specific themes to include are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where drinking water comes from, and the relationships between activities in the Hutt Valley and risks to the Waiwhetū aquifer Awa as tipuna, living entities of distinctive mana and whakapapa Our responsibility to respect the awa and their mana, and act on this in our behaviour with water The state of our waterways, including for different places Action being taken, including for different places Actions people can take, including those specific to their local areas. | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Community Group Support Service.</p> <p>Refer to comment for Recommendation W10 as the same deliverable includes implementation of recommendations 10, 11 and 12.</p> |
| 13 | <p>Greater Wellington, Mana Whenua and territorial authorities partner with communities in developing catchment plans, co-designing their journeys and sharing the delivery process and roles required to achieve Te Mana o te Wai and local outcomes. This will help groups to know where to put their best efforts and provide clear resourcing strategies to follow through with their plans.</p> | Currently being implemented | <p>This will be delivered via catchment plans being introduced through the new Rōpū Taiao Environment Group that was stood up in May 2023.</p> <p>Note that it may be necessary to develop additional implementation at a sub-catchment level to fully implement this recommendation once the new group is stood up.</p> |
| 14 | <p>Greater Wellington works with Mana Whenua and catchment groups to make data easily available and accessible in a user-friendly way, including through the use of aggregated data.</p> | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Whaitua Monitoring Plan encompassing each FMU.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>This is a broad deliverable which will span all three WIPs received to date. Within WIPs there are numerous stand-alone monitoring and evaluation recommendations which need to be coordinated rather than implemented in an ad hoc manner, and which also need to be aligned with an even broader GW monitoring and evaluation improvement work programme.</p> |

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| | | | <p>This deliverable ensures that the relevant recommendations across the WIPs are identified for that wider monitoring and evaluation improvement work programme.</p> <p>This is also the deliverable for W15.</p> |
| 15 | <p>Greater Wellington provides more specific, local information on water quality to communities – through making existing data more readily available and collecting new data, including via citizen science programmes, Greater Wellington monitoring programmes and the integration of the two (where appropriate).</p> | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Whaitua Monitoring Plan encompassing each FMU.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>See details in comment for recommendation 14.</p> |
| 16 | <p>Greater Wellington, with Mana Whenua and communities, develops a toxic algal bloom action plan that includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management actions • A monitoring plan specific to toxic algae • Research priorities • Climate change adaptation • A communications approach that supports community and Mana Whenua visions and outcomes. | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Toxic algae action plan.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Intended to be an action plan that focuses on monitoring, communications, and research specific to toxic algae (noting monitoring and communication aspects are already being implemented).</p> <p>It will need to bring together all the current work which refers to management actions (e.g., setting limits, improving river health etc. which will improve the prevalence of toxic algae).</p> |
| 17 | <p>Greater Wellington amends regulatory documents to require the relevant three waters agency to develop a stormwater strategy (by 2023), within the global stormwater network resource consent, to contribute to achieving the relevant first steps in each of the catchment tables under the heading 'Journey from current state to wai ora'.</p> | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 18 | <p>Greater Wellington amends regulatory documents to require the relevant three waters agency to develop a strategy/plan (by 2023), within the wastewater network resource consents, to contribute to achieving the relevant first steps in each of the catchment tables under the heading 'Journey from current state to wai ora'.</p> | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 19 | <p>The relevant three waters agency increases the number of repairs and renewals in the public wastewater infrastructure (aligning with the strategy in Recommendation 18) to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2033, no more than approximately 22 per cent of the wastewater pipe network will be worse than grade 3 (average condition) • By 2040, no more than ~12 per cent of the wastewater pipe network will be worse than grade 3 (average condition) • By 2050, no wastewater pipe assets will be below grade 3, and asset management plans will be actively identifying and replacing ageing pipes or pipes in poor condition. | TBC | Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water regarding timeframes. |
| 20 | <p>Territorial authorities and the relevant three waters agency prioritise the repair and replacement of public wastewater assets that lead to overflows on private or public land.</p> | Currently being implemented | <p>Wellington Water led.</p> <p>Greater Wellington understands Wellington Water are implementing this through their wastewater network overflow resource consent applications which they are currently in the process of lodging for different areas (mid 2023).</p> |

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| <p>21</p> | <p>A target of zero wastewater overflows (by 2060) is achieved, except in infrequent situations (such as pump failures or rainfall events) with a >25-year average return period (ARI).¹⁻²</p> <p>To meet this goal, we recommend implementing six-yearly targets for reducing wastewater overflows set out in the relevant three waters agency's 2024 wastewater strategy and resource consent. These overflow reductions must align with our obligation to achieve the relevant first steps in each of the catchment tables under the heading 'Journey from current state to wai ora' and the primary contact recreation national bottom lines set by central government by 2040</p> <p>Footnotes:</p> <p>1 While we appreciate flooding events can result in wastewater contamination in the environment, we should not accept this as 'normal practice' for the wastewater network. By 2060, we expect the wastewater network to be of such a standard that it does not leak wastewater and that overflows only happen under unplanned or extreme events.</p> <p>2 A 25-year average return period (ARI) is a storm of a certain size and duration that could be expected to occur once in a generation, which has a four per cent probability of occurring every year. While historical records indicate this storm should occur every ~25 years, it could occur more than once over this period, but the probability would be low. Similarly, a 100-year ARI storm could occur twice in one year, but the probability would be very low.</p> | <p>TBC</p> | <p>Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water for latest information.</p> |
| <p>22</p> | <p>The relevant three waters agency investigates, and reports to, Greater Wellington and Mana Whenua (by 2022) on the feasibility of pre-treating wastewater overflows and any locations where this could be prioritised for upcoming Long Term Plan reviews.</p> | <p>TBC</p> | <p>Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water for latest information.</p> |
| <p>23</p> | <p>The relevant three waters agency increases its monitoring of wastewater overflows across the network, with the aim of identifying faults through increased data collection (by 2025). The identified faults are to be repaired in line with the timelines specified in Recommendations 19, 27 and 28</p> | <p>TBC</p> | <p>Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water for latest information.</p> |
| <p>24</p> | | | |
| <p>24.1</p> | <p>Greater Wellington amends the relevant regulatory documents, and the relevant three waters agency increases its investigations of, the public/private water networks (by 2030) to identify all cross-connections (wastewater connected to stormwater) and inflow faults (stormwater connected to wastewater).</p> <p>The assessed pipe conditions and any faults are to be recorded on the relevant properties' LIMs and updated as repairs are made.</p> <p>[Note: text shown as crossed out shows which parts of a recommendation are being implemented through other sub-recommendations. The text that has been crossed out here in sub-recommendation 24.1 can be found in sub-recommendations 24.2 and 24.3]</p> | <p>NRP Plan Change by 2024</p> | <p>Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.</p> |
| <p>24.2</p> | <p>Greater Wellington amends the relevant regulatory documents, and the relevant three waters agency increases its investigations of, the public/ private water networks (by 2030) to identify all cross-connections (wastewater connected to stormwater) and inflow faults (stormwater connected to wastewater).</p> <p>The assessed pipe conditions and any faults are to be recorded on the relevant properties' LIMs and updated as repairs are made.</p> | <p>TBC</p> | <p>Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water for latest information.</p> |

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| 24.3 | <p>Greater Wellington amends the relevant regulatory documents, and the relevant three waters agency increases its investigations of, the public/ private water networks (by 2030) to identify all cross-connections (wastewater connected to stormwater) and inflow faults (stormwater connected to wastewater).</p> <p>The assessed pipe conditions and any faults are to be recorded on the relevant properties' LIMs and updated as repairs are made.</p> | TBC | Requires conversations with Wellington Water for latest information then other TAs. |
| 25 | | | |
| 25.1 | <p>Greater Wellington amends the relevant regulatory documents on, and the relevant three waters agency increases its investigations of, the public/ private water networks (by 2040) to identify all groundwater infiltration (to the wastewater network) and wastewater leakage (exfiltration).</p> <p>The assessed pipe conditions and any faults are to be recorded on the relevant properties' LIMs and updated as repairs are made.</p> | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 25.2 | <p>Greater Wellington amends the relevant regulatory documents on, and the relevant three waters agency increases its investigations of, the public/ private water networks (by 2040) to identify all groundwater infiltration (to the wastewater network) and wastewater leakage (exfiltration).</p> <p>The assessed pipe conditions and any faults are to be recorded on the relevant properties' LIMs and updated as repairs are made.</p> | TBC | Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water for latest information. |
| 25.3 | <p>Greater Wellington amends the relevant regulatory documents on, and the relevant three waters agency increases its investigations of, the public/ private water networks (by 2040) to identify all groundwater infiltration (to the wastewater network) and wastewater leakage (exfiltration).</p> <p>The assessed pipe conditions and any faults are to be recorded on the relevant properties' LIMs and updated as repairs are made.</p> | TBC | Requires conversations between GW, Wellington Water, and territorial authorities for latest information. |
| 26 | <p>All territorial authorities provide financing mechanisms (subject to appropriate terms and conditions) no later than 2024 to assist landowners to fix faults in private laterals. These mechanisms could be deferred payments collected through rates, or territorial authorities could recover the costs when the properties are sold.</p> <p>Territorial authorities and the relevant three waters agency also provide supporting advice to private landowners on their rights and responsibilities regarding private laterals.</p> | TBC | Requires conversations between GW and each TA. |
| 27 | <p>Territorial authorities apply their existing powers under the Local Government Act 1974 and Health Act 1956 to ensure landowners repair all faults related to cross-connections (wastewater to stormwater) and inflows (stormwater to wastewater) within two years of their identification.</p> <p>Cross-connection and inflow fault repairs on private land may be undertaken by the relevant three waters agency. However, the costs are to be covered by the landowners either directly or through other funding mechanisms (see Recommendation 26).</p> | TBC | Requires conversations between GW and each TA. |

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| <p>28</p> | <p>Territorial authorities, through the relevant three waters agency, apply their existing powers under the Local Government Act 1974 and Health Act 1956 to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All identified leaky private wastewater laterals, including infiltration and/or exfiltration leaks, are fixed within five years of identification. Enforcement action is to be taken if the fixes are not made in this timeframe By 2045, all identified leaky private wastewater laterals have been fixed and an ongoing cycle of maintenance is in place <p>A database is developed and maintained of the conditions and ages of all private and public assets in the three waters network.</p> | <p>TBC</p> | <p>Requires conversations between GW, Wellington Water and TAs for latest information.</p> |
| <p>29</p> | <p>By 2025, territorial authorities and the relevant three waters entity develop a process (such as a 'warrant of fitness'), through which the condition of private laterals is assessed at the point of a property's sale or when a building consent application is lodged. The costs are to be covered by the property owners.</p> <p>The condition of these laterals, and any faults revealed through the process, are to be recorded on the properties' LIMs with the information updated as repairs are made (aligning with the timelines in Recommendations 27 and 28). Once the repairs are complete, an ongoing cycle of inspection and maintenance should be established.</p> | <p>TBC</p> | <p>Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water and TAs for latest information.</p> |
| <p>30</p> | <p>By 2024, territorial authorities establish a complete set of regulatory and policy measures that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require landowners to repair all failed private laterals and record these failures on their LIMs until the repairs are complete <p>Provide a funding mechanism to support landowners in making these repairs (such as instalments on their rates bills or councils recovering the costs when properties are sold).³</p> <p><small>Footnote 3: Modified from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on three waters, Recommendation 23.</small></p> | <p>TBC</p> | <p>Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water and TAs for latest information.</p> <p>Too detailed for RPS, etc.</p> |
| <p>31</p> | <p>Relevant three waters agency investigates methods (by 2025) to significantly reduce sludge going to landfills from wastewater treatment plants.</p> | <p>TBC</p> | <p>Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water and TAs for latest information.</p> |
| <p>32</p> | <p>Greater Wellington and territorial authorities provide good-practice information and advice to septic tank owners.</p> <p>They also develop a programme for regular septic tank investigations undertaken in rural/lifestyle areas in the whaitua, with the aim of improving their understanding of the impact of septic tanks on water quality, ecology and public health.</p> <p>Where septic tanks are identified as affecting water quality, ecology or public health, territorial authorities or Greater Wellington are to work with the relevant landowners to reduce these effects by repairing, replacing or enhancing their septic systems and having an ongoing cycle of maintenance.</p> | <p>To be commissioned by deliverables</p> | <p>New deliverable name: Septic tanks communication stocktake and communications package.</p> <p>GW led overall but see details below.</p> <p>Intended to include an initial stocktake to identify what initiatives are in place across GW and TAs in the whaitua to communicate septic tank requirements and gaps to be filled for landowners.</p> <p>Communications package would likely include information on maintenance requirements and permitted rule activity requirements and ensure that initiatives reach relevant occupiers across all TAs.</p> <p>GW to be initial lead for stocktake but communications may be led by individual TAs, including to recognise/build on work already underway.</p> |

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| <p>33</p> | <p>Greater Wellington provides sufficient Land Management advisory resources and funding to:</p> <p>Support the implementation of actions at property and catchment levels to achieve catchment plan objectives</p> <p>Support landowners' implementation of national stock exclusion rules</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help link farmers' action (including through their Freshwater Farm Plans) to catchment plans, and help small block owners to link their actions to catchment plans • Support the implementation of Freshwater Farm Plans to ensure quality delivery of farm planning services and effective connections to catchment plans • Promote the uptake of best management practice, and ensure open communication between landowners and Greater Wellington to keep best practices up to date • Integrate advice to landowners with other relevant objectives to achieve co-benefits (e.g., carbon sequestration, biodiversity) | <p>Currently being implemented</p> | <p>Led by GW.</p> <p>Additional Land Management roles were appointed prior to stand up of the new Rōpū Taiao Environment Group.</p> <p>The new Rōpū Taiao Environment Group is likely to provide more support and help to ensure these functions are included in catchment planning (but will require confirmation following implementation).</p> |
| <p>34</p> | | | |
| <p>34.1</p> | <p>Greater Wellington supports landowners to exclude livestock from waterways by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helping them to develop and implement practices that minimise stock access to streams not covered by regulations • Investigating the specific impacts of horses on water quality and considering further stock exclusion regulations if they are identified as a significant source of contaminants. | <p>Currently being implemented</p> | <p>GW led.</p> <p>Being implemented via farm plans.</p> |
| <p>34.2</p> | <p>Greater Wellington supports landowners to exclude livestock from waterways by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helping them to develop and implement practices that minimise stock access to streams not covered by regulations • Investigating the specific impacts of horses on water quality and considering further stock exclusion regulations if they are identified as a significant source of contaminants. | <p>To be commissioned by deliverables</p> | <p>New deliverable name: Impacts of horses on water quality investigation.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Intended to include an investigation culminating in a report which quantifies the impact of horse activities (including but not limited to grazing) on water quality in Te Whanganui-a-Tara whaitua.</p> <p>Report will include recommendations on regulatory (including stock exclusion) and non-regulatory options to mitigate any identified water quality issues.</p> |
| <p>35</p> | <p>Greater Wellington investigates alternative incentives (e.g., rates rebates) to increase landowners' uptake of revegetation projects, including projects using native plant species.</p> <p>This applies particularly to landowners with marginal and erosion-prone land (to reduce erosion and sediment loss), wetlands (for nutrient stripping, etc), and rural catchments generally (to slow flood flows further down the catchment).</p> | <p>To be commissioned by deliverables</p> | <p>New deliverable name: Alternative incentives for landowner revegetation projects options paper.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Intended to be an options paper based on research including other council initiatives, ETS opportunities for administrative support by GW, rates rebates, etc.</p> <p>To identify current barriers to change.</p> <p>To recommend any options to be progressed and next steps for this.</p> |

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| 36 | Greater Wellington supports the development of property-specific information to inform Freshwater Farm Plan development, particularly for managing diffuse discharges, CSA (Critical Source Area, i.e., hotspot) management, riparian planting (to complement stream fencing regs), and management methods for those streams where stock exclusion rules do not apply | Currently being implemented | GW led. Will be incorporated into freshwater farm plans. These things are already being undertaken currently through non-regulatory farm plans. |
| 37 | Greater Wellington provides enough staff and resources to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with forestry groups (New Zealand Farm Forestry Association, New Zealand Forest Owners Association) and contractors to provide proactive advisory support that includes ensuring all forestry operators are aware (by 2023) of relevant regulatory requirements and good practice • Ensure all forestry operators in the whaitua are monitored for compliance with the National Environmental Standard for Plantation Forestry (NES-PF) and other relevant requirements from 2023 onwards, and share this monitoring information with the community • Take enforcement action on non-compliance. | Currently being implemented | New compliance roles are being established which will increase GW's capacity and resourcing to perform this. Review will be needed to ensure this is sufficient resource to fully implement this recommendation. |
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| 38.1 | Greater Wellington and territorial authorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are exemplars of good practice on all council-owned land and infrastructure, including contaminated land, farms, forestry land, wetlands and golf courses. • Provide information on how good-practice decisions have been made. • Report publicly on their year-on-year improvements. | Currently being implemented | GW led. 38.1 relates to GW being named (versus 38.2 "and territorial authorities" being named) Currently being implemented for GW through Parks Networks Plan (10 year plan on managing parks), including reporting; Reclothing Papatūānuku Restoration Plan (retiring farm parks except Battle Hill); Forestry advisory service roles being established. |
| 38.2 | Greater Wellington and territorial authorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are exemplars of good practice on all council-owned land and infrastructure, including contaminated land, farms, forestry land, wetlands and golf courses. • Provide information on how good-practice decisions have been made. • Report publicly on their year-on-year improvements. | TBC | Requires conversations between GW and each TA. |
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| 39.1 | Greater Wellington, territorial authorities and the relevant three waters agency set an example by ensuring that (from 2022), their fleet vehicles are renewed with copper-free brake pads or replaced by vehicles with these pads. | Currently being implemented | This recommendation is being managed by Greater Wellington as part of a wider work programme of zinc and copper related recommendations. It includes liaising with the Greater Wellington fleet manager. |
| 39.2 | Greater Wellington, territorial authorities and the relevant three waters agency set an example by ensuring that (from 2022), their fleet vehicles are renewed with copper-free brake pads or replaced by vehicles with these pads. | Currently being implemented | Included as a programme in the Stormwater Management Strategy being developed by Wellington Water around leading by example. Unknown whether WCC, HCC and UHCC are taking actions to implement this recommendation. |

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| <p>40</p> | <p>Territorial authorities review and strengthen their plumbing consent and code compliance processes (by 2024), to ensure there are clear accountabilities and consequences for compliance transgressions and ultimately a low risk of future illegal cross-connections. ⁴</p> <p><small>Footnote 4: Adapted from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on three waters, Recommendation 22.</small></p> | <p>Currently being implemented</p> | <p>Wellington Water led.</p> <p>GW understands that Wellington Water have implemented a number of changes to implement this recommendation via updating regional Standards for Water Services which took effect in December 2021. For example, colour coding of pipes. Sign-off procedures have been updated.</p> |
| <p>41</p> | <p>Greater Wellington and the relevant three waters agency engage with and express the importance of environmental consequences to the Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainlayers Board, relevant professional regulatory bodies and industry organisations. These organisations shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Together improve their systems of communication and reporting for disciplinary complaints • Become active and consistent in reporting discovered evidence of sub-standard tradesperson work, especially for instances of illegal wastewater to stormwater connections • Apply disciplinary action as set out under the defined offences in section 89 of the Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Drainlayers Act 2006. | <p>To be commissioned by deliverables</p> | <p>New deliverable name: Letter to Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainlayers Board</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Letter from GW at GM or higher level to CE of Chair of the Board.</p> |
| <p>42</p> | <p>The relevant three waters agency works with industry organisations to reinforce or improve standards, communication and training for best industry practice. Priority should be given to industries where there is high interaction with the stormwater and wastewater network (e.g., painters and cleaners).</p> | <p>TBC</p> | <p>Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water for latest information.</p> |
| <p>43</p> | <p>Greater Wellington investigates and considers adopting new mechanisms to improve compliance (such as restorative processes and requiring bonds for earthworks and forest harvesting).</p> | <p>To be commissioned by deliverables</p> | <p>New deliverable name: Options paper for New Compliance Mechanisms.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Paper which notes options for meeting the description in recommendation 43.</p> <p>To include recommendations on which options should be implemented and which are not feasible. To include, but not necessarily, be limited to examples listed in recommendation 43.</p> <p>Could include non-regulatory recommendations.</p> <p>May include permitted activities.</p> |
| <p>44</p> | <p>Greater Wellington and Mana Whenua work with territorial authorities to ensure that all large green spaces (e.g., parks, school grounds, golf courses) are managed to reduce the infiltration of fertiliser into groundwater and waterways, with plans in place (by 2023) that include public reporting.</p> | <p>To be commissioned by deliverables</p> | <p>New deliverable name: Stocktake and mitigation of fertiliser leeching in green spaces.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>1. Intended as a workshop on current fertiliser application, including GW, Wellington Water, WCC, HCC, UHCC. To include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. assessing awareness of and compliance with current PNRP rules b. current information available on fertiliser use and potential leeching risk c. area of land fertiliser is being applied to/mapping <p>2. To include TA managed land and privately owned green spaces such as golf courses</p> |

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| | | | 3. Workshop to provide written findings and recommend any next steps for mitigation and how these will be followed up. |
| 45 | <p>With input from the relevant three waters agency (by 2026), Greater Wellington and territorial authorities develop or amend regulatory instruments to help reduce the risk of contaminants entering the stormwater system.⁵ These could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Painting and/or replacing old roofs to reduce the prevalence of heavy metals • Washing paint brushes or cars • Treating runoff from carparks and roads. <p>Footnote 5: Modified from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on three waters, Recommendation 12.</p> | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 46 | <p>Greater Wellington and territorial authorities develop a scheme to support the painting or replacing of large-scale high zinc-yielding roofs, which could include education, advice and incentives.</p> | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>Two new deliverables, names:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting good practice by community and industry. • Reinstating Take Charge Programme. <p><i>Promoting good practice by community and industry</i></p> <p>Note: Promoting good practice by community and industry has been discussed between GW and PCC as the deliverable is also applicable for Te Awarua-o-Porirua WIP. This has identified that clarification with the former Whaitua Committee for Te Awarua-o-Porirua would be useful to define the good management practice intended in that WIP. This may result in a revision of the deliverable and potentially a different deliverable may need to be applied for just Te Whanganui-a-Tara.</p> <p><i>Reinstating Take Charge Programme</i></p> <p>GW led</p> <p>Take charge is the name of a previous education programme.</p> <p>The deliverable recognises that a number of education focussed activities could sit with this programme if reinstated. However, it would not necessarily need to be delivered via the former Take Charge programme exactly as it was, so this description should be considered a starting point rather than the final deliverable to be commissioned.</p> |
| 47 | <p>Greater Wellington and territorial authorities develop a scheme to reduce the impacts on waterways from the washing of cars.</p> | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Car Washing Scheme</p> <p>GW led (to facilitate with TAs, Taranaki Whānui and Ngāti Toa)</p> <p>Intended to initially be a workshop with next steps to be identified and documented.</p> |
| 48 | <p>Greater Wellington and territorial authorities investigate options to minimise the impacts of agricultural sprays on waterways and report on options (by 2025).</p> | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Report on Sprays Impact on Waterways</p> <p>GW led.</p> |

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| | | | <p>Intended to be a report which includes a stocktake of current information on use of agrichemical sprays in waterways in the whaitua. Could include discussion with spraying contractors, possibly non-commercial users.</p> <p>To identify current state (including regulatory measures) and options for minimising impacts.</p> <p>To focus on non-regulatory options and to make recommendations on options to be implemented.</p> <p>This deliverable spans both W48 and W49.</p> |
| 49 | <p>Greater Wellington, territorial authorities, the relevant three waters agency and relevant industry groups develop and implement a pollution prevention programme. This will be outlined, delivered and monitored through various mechanisms.</p> <p>The programme must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Raise the awareness of the public about what they can do to reduce their impacts on harbour and stream health » Promote and incentivise industry good management practice, targeting high-risk land-use activities that contribute relatively high levels of contamination » Identify and target priority areas for contaminant reduction based on the identification of catchments that contribute to localised hotspot areas » Investigate opportunities to enable change by streamlining regulatory processes and removing barriers to businesses and industries initiating change » Work with specific industries/suppliers to increase understanding around risks from exterior chemical cleaning products, with an aim to reduce usage through point-of-sale warnings and changes in product care advice. | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Report on Sprays Impact on Waterways</p> <p>GW led</p> <p>See details in comments for W48.</p> |
| 50 | <p>Territorial authorities and the relevant three waters agency work together in high-risk areas to increase and prioritise regular street sweeping and sump clearance. They also need to investigate other opportunities to capture and clear contaminants from stormwater drains, including those to increase awareness and education with residents and businesses about how they can reduce contaminants (e.g., litter ending up in waterways).</p> | Currently being implemented | <p>Wellington Water has an education programme as part of the Stormwater Management Strategy. Looking to create memorandums of understanding to undertake street sweeping for water quality purposes.</p> |
| 51 | <p>Greater Wellington works with territorial authorities, Mana Whenua and landowners to identify and document (by 2026) the locations of potentially contaminated land, including landfills, and the risks to water quality and aquatic ecosystems.</p> | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Contaminated Site Investigation and Remediation Plans Project.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>The first part of this is likely already being implemented via the SLUR database (including the HAIL database within this) but the component “and the risks to water quality and aquatic ecosystems” may not be implemented via this. To be discussed further within GW.</p> |

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| | | | <p>Landfills - Identified 7 high priority closed landfill sites based on risk to water quality. Undertaking desktop assessment using risk assessment tool to assess climate change risk (which relates to water quality).</p> <p>This deliverable has been identified as requiring further assessment within GW.</p> <p>This deliverable spans W51 and W52.</p> |
| 52 | <p>Greater Wellington, territorial authorities and Mana Whenua work with owners of land with contaminated sites to further investigate, monitor, develop and implement remediation plans for those that pose medium-to-high risks to water quality and aquatic ecosystems. These plans are to be developed within five years of the identification of these sites, and those posing high risks to water quality are to be prioritised for remediation.</p> | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Contaminated Site Investigation and Remediation Plans Project.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>See comments in W51 for details.</p> |
| 53 | <p>Agencies involved in the remediation of contaminated land affecting water quality and aquatic ecosystems include Mana Whenua in decision making and involve, consider and contain the visions and ideas of community groups in the planning and implementation, including as part of developing catchment plans (see Recommendation 13).</p> | Currently being implemented | <p>Will be included in the development of catchment plans.</p> <p>If a consent is involved, which it will be if affecting water quality and aquatic ecosystems, Mana Whenua will be involved via the regulatory process.</p> |
| 54 | <p>Greater Wellington, Mana Whenua, Hutt City Council, Upper Hutt City Council, the relevant three waters agency and the community actively work together to better protect the current and future sources (surface water and groundwater) of human drinking-water from emerging threats. They do this by investigating the risks associated with water quality and quantity and managing activities that may adversely affect this (such as land use and contaminant discharges). This may include developing district and regional plan provisions and other methods.</p> | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work |
| 55 | | | |
| 55.1 | <p>The relevant three waters agency's (currently Wellington Water) Regional Standard for Water Services should incorporate WSUD stormwater and water conservation interventions. ⁽⁶⁾</p> <p>⁽⁶⁾ Modified from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on three waters, Recommendation 7.</p> | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | <p>Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.</p> <p>Relates to first paragraph of the recommendation.</p> |
| 55.2 | <p>Also, territorial authorities' codes of practice and district plans should be amended to refer to the Regional Standard for Water Services (where applicable) by 2025, and should be mandatory for all developments (greenfield, infill/brownfield and re-development, including infrastructure). It should be supported through education programmes for contractors, community groups, and the design and engineering community.</p> | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: WSUD Education Programme</p> <p>Relates to second paragraph of the recommendation.</p> <p>GW led.</p> |
| 56 | <p>By 2022, Greater Wellington convenes a WSUD working group with Mana Whenua, territorial authorities, the relevant three waters agency and Waka Kotahi. The group will need to be funded to cover its wide-ranging work, which will aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Resolve barriers to WSUD in the Wellington Region » Identify opportunities to retrofit WSUD and green infrastructure into the existing urban environments, incorporating communities and catchment-level planning | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>GW led.</p> <p>Regional Stormwater Forum/Working Group set up – made up of GW, mana whenua, TAs, Waka Kotahi and Wellington Water.</p> |

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| | <p>» Identify opportunities to ‘daylight’ piped streams and restore existing streams to promote community connection, habitat restoration and flood mitigation</p> <p>» Lead by example in promoting new WSUD initiatives. The working group should be part of Greater Wellington’s newly established regional stormwater forum. It should also collaborate with key stakeholders (such as developers and commercial, industrial and residential community groups), and help provide education and training material/ programmes for contractors.</p> | | |
| 57 | By 2025, Greater Wellington, Mana Whenua and territorial authorities amend the relevant planning documents to retain, restore and enhance the natural drainage system – so that they require hydraulic neutrality and water-quality treatment in urban catchments through WSUD. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 58 | | | |
| 58.1 | Greater Wellington and Mana Whenua, together with territorial authorities and the relevant three waters agency, develop (by 2025) a comprehensive suite of regulatory and non-regulatory interventions for new property developments and infrastructure, to be implemented through WSUD via a catchment-management approach. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. Covers regulatory aspects of this recommendation, versus non-regulatory is W58.2. |
| 58.2 | <p>These interventions would include water impact assessments, rainwater/stormwater harvesting, rain gardens, constructed wetlands, green roofs, improved sump maintenance, strategic street sweeping and permeable pavements to reduce water-quality impacts and reduce peak wet weather flows. (7). Existing properties and infrastructure should be retrofitted using this WSUD approach whenever opportunities arise (e.g., at the end of an asset’s life).</p> <p>(7) Modified from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on the three waters, Recommendation 6.</p> | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Expanded Wellington Water’s Water Sensitive Design Guidelines 2019.</p> <p>Wellington Water led (but subject to discussion/confirmation with them).</p> <p>Proposed that the existing guidelines be updated if Wellington Water agree.</p> |
| 59 | <p>The relevant three waters agency:</p> <p>» Develops a standardised tool (by 2025) that can be used to assess a development’s potential contributions of contaminants and hydrological impacts</p> <p>» Recommends potential options to mitigate these effects using site-appropriate WSUD green infrastructure. This supports the global stormwater strategy (Recommendation 56) and Recommendation 58.</p> | Currently being implemented | GW understands that this work is already underway at Wellington Water regarding this. |
| 60 | <p>By 2025, Greater Wellington and territorial authorities amend the relevant planning documents so that all resource consents for property developments and infrastructure upgrades/repairs require the minimisation of stormwater effects and achieve hydraulic neutrality on-site. Where this is not possible or practical on development sites, a formal stormwater offsetting programme could be adopted to fund more efficient centralised systems in the public realm. (8)</p> <p>(8) Modified from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on three waters, Recommendation 8.</p> | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 61 | Territorial authorities amend regulatory documents, while working with the relevant three waters agency, to (by 2035) reduce the effects of stormwater flooding on public health, safety and property by further integrating the use of roads and open spaces (such as parks and sports grounds) to act as overland flow paths and flood storage. (9) | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: District Plan Flood Hazard Mapping and Rules</p> <p>UHCC, HCC, WCC led (subject to GW confirming this with them).</p> |

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| | (9) Modified from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on three waters, Recommendation 14. | | GW anticipates that this recommendation will be implemented by updates to District Plans. GW has ongoing work providing up to date flood hazard mapping to all TAs for the Flood Protection Scheme areas. This deliverable spans W61 and W65. |
| 62 | By 2024, territorial authorities work with the relevant three waters agency to develop an approach to the ownership and management of green infrastructure for property developments, and ensure this infrastructure meets appropriate standards when being vested to council ownership. (10) (10) Modified from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on three waters, Recommendation 10. | TBC | Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water for latest information. |
| 63 | Territorial authorities ensure that (by 2024) all green infrastructure is adequately capitalised and depreciated to provide funding for ongoing maintenance and renewals. (11). (11) Modified from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on three waters, Recommendation 11. | TBC | Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water for latest information. |
| 64 | Greater Wellington works with Mana Whenua, community groups and territorial authorities to amend (by 2024) all relevant regulatory documents to ensure: » That river management enhances habitat restoration and stormwater treatment along the full length of developed rivers » The protection of swimming holes. Specifically, for Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River, these objectives should be accounted for when undertaking flood protection works | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 65 | Territorial authorities update the relevant regulatory documents (by 2025) to ensure they incorporate up-to-date flood hazard mapping and are supported by rules that prevent property development in high-risk areas. | To be commissioned by deliverables | New deliverable name: District Plan Flood Hazard Mapping and Rules. UHCC, HCC, WCC led (subject to GW confirming this with them) This deliverable spans W61 and W65. See comments in W61 for details. |
| 66 | | | |
| 66.1 | By 2024, Greater Wellington amends the relevant regulatory documents to include policies that aim to avoid unsuitable property development, with reference to setbacks from stream/river margins and hydraulic neutrality. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 66.2 | By 2025, territorial authorities incorporate rules in their district plans that: » Require WSUD, including hydraulic neutrality in any developments » Provide for buildings to be set back from river and stream margins (these setbacks are to provide for āhua and natural character) » Restrict development in known overland flow paths (in line with Recommendation 61). | To be commissioned by deliverables | New deliverable name: District Plans set backs and restrictions. UHCC, HCC, WCC led (subject to GW confirming this with them) GW anticipates that this recommendation be implemented by updates to District Plans. |

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| 67 | <p>Greater Wellington amends the relevant regulatory documents by 2023, while working with Mana Whenua and territorial authorities to co-design operational guidelines for undertaking flood works on small urban streams, including those on private property. These guidelines would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Leave room for the river, floodwater and natural processes » Establish native riparian vegetation, which also gives effect to the values in the NPS-FM 2020. | TBC | <p>GW led.</p> <p>GW is identifying any non-regulatory components as the recommendation is already covered under the PNRP.</p> |
| 68 | <p>Greater Wellington, territorial authorities, Mana Whenua and the relevant three waters agency develop plans (by 2030) for the managed retreat and adaptation of three waters infrastructure due to rising sea level.</p> | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Three Waters Infrastructure Managed Retreat Plan.</p> <p>Wellington Water led (but subject to discussion/confirmation with them).</p> <p>GW anticipates that this will be a plan identifying all key infrastructure under threat and how its managed retreat (or adaptation) will be managed and funded.</p> <p>GW notes that this will be dependent on the Climate Change Adaptation Act and the Three Water Reforms implemented, although preliminary work could commence prior to this.</p> |
| 69 | <p>Greater Wellington supports and incentivises landowners wanting to restore wetlands and removes barriers for best-practice restoration of the mauri of degraded wetlands.</p> | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Complex wetland restoration resource.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>An additional staff member at 1 FTE across the region.</p> |
| 70 | <p>Greater Wellington increases the resourcing available to implement and enforce the NPS-FM 2020, National Environment Standards and PNRP provisions about wetland identification, protection and restoration.</p> | Currently being implemented | <p>GW led.</p> <p>GW could support more complex wetland restoration activities if we had more inhouse expertise to support consent holders to get consent. The barrier is the information gathering and putting together the consent application.</p> <p>Need focus on wetland compliance (compliance monitoring for NES-F) and wetland identification.</p> <p>To be followed up once further prioritisation occurs within the new Rōpū Taiao Environment Group.</p> |
| 71 | <p>Greater Wellington supports positive relationships with wetland owners, including those with wetlands above the Parangārehu Lakes and at Mangaroa. It also provides assistance to protect and restore those wetlands.</p> | Currently being implemented | <p>GW led.</p> <p>Parangārehu Lakes - Parks and Land Management are engaging with the key landowner.</p> <p>GW is reviewing its communication and engagement and policy settings in relation to wetland owners.</p> |
| 72 | <p>Greater Wellington and Mana Whenua seek opportunities to develop and restore wetland habitat when managing and designing flood protection works and developing green spaces.</p> | TBC | <p>GW led.</p> <p>GW is identifying the extent to which this recommendation is being implemented through existing work including farm management plans and Riverlink.</p> |

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| 73 | Greater Wellington maps all natural wetlands in the whaitua, as required by the NPS-FM 2020. This is to be completed by 2024, rather than the NPS-FM deadline of 2030. | Currently being implemented | GW led. Work is underway. Mapped wet areas have been identified using aerial imagery across Kapiti Coast, Porirua and Wellington. These areas still need to be ground truthed to confirm which of the wet areas qualify as natural wetlands. |
| 74 | Greater Wellington addresses the issues raised in Te Mahere Wai on the recommendations about the Parangārehu Lakes area. | No applicable deliverables | Te Mahere Wai is being assessed and will be implemented, so there is not a separate WIP deliverable to commissioned/managed here as part of Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP. |
| 75 | Greater Wellington identifies all fish passage barriers on public land by 2025 and private land by 2030. | Currently being implemented | GW led. This work is underway. Barriers on GWRC land have been identified. |
| 76 | Greater Wellington, together with Mana Whenua, community groups and territorial authorities, works with owners of fish passage barriers to remediate the highest-risk sites by 2040 and all other sites as soon as practical, but no later than 2045. Catchments highly valued for their indigenous fish and mahinga kai species are prioritised and Greater Wellington reports publicly on the identification and remediation progress. | Currently being implemented | GW led. This work is underway. It is being implemented through the Improving fish passage in the Wellington Region programme. The programme has GWRC funding, and Ministry for the Environment funding from the Freshwater Improvement Fund until June 2026. |
| 77 | | | |
| 77.1 | Greater Wellington and Mana Whenua work with territorial authorities to identify (by 2025) the spawning habitats of indigenous fish and mahinga kai species (e.g., inanga) in their rohe. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 77.2 | Greater Wellington and Mana Whenua work with territorial authorities to restore (by 2035) the spawning habitats of indigenous fish and mahinga kai species (e.g., inanga) in their rohe. | To be commissioned by deliverables | New deliverable name: Spawning habitat restoration project GW led. A new project which will need to be scoped to meet the requirements of the recommendation. |
| 78 | Mana Whenua and Greater Wellington work together and with input from relevant interested parties, including the three waters agency, to design a new water allocation regulatory regime that: » Gives effect to our understanding of Te Mana o te Wai » Provides for Mana Whenua rights and interests, which may include a specific allocation for iwi » Includes mātauranga Māori in its development and monitoring | NRP Plan Change post 2024 | Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work |
| 79 | Greater Wellington investigates options for iwi allocation in the current regulatory regime. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work |
| 80 | Mana Whenua and Greater Wellington work together to develop a framework of how Te Mana o te Wai (for water quantity) can be achieved and demonstrated. This includes agreeing on the process, measures and indicators of success. Note: This links to wider attribute work, as the measures can't sit with water quantity alone | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work |

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| 81 | Greater Wellington supports Mana Whenua to develop mahinga kai measures related to water quantity. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work |
| 82 | Greater Wellington, Mana Whenua and territorial authorities (including Porirua City Council) recognise, promote and provide for the mana of the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt, Wainuiomata and Ōrongorongo Rivers as awa tupuna for Taranaki Whānui and Ngāti Toa Rangatira. They are treasured taonga and providers of wai ora and hauora (health and wellbeing) for the whole Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara community and Te Awarua-o-Porirua community. | To be commissioned by deliverables | New deliverable name: Hui with mana whenua on how to recognise and provide for the mana of Te Awa Kairangi, Wainuiomata and Ōrongorongo Rivers. GW led (to facilitate with Ngāti Toa and Taranaki Whānui). To be a hui with Ngāti Toa and Taranaki Whānui with actions agreed, documented and implemented. |
| 83 | Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following water allocation limits for the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt, Wainuiomata and Ōrongorongo Rivers: » Increase the minimum flows over time to 80 per cent of MALF in 50 years' time: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first minimum flow increase must be included in the upcoming plan changes to be notified by 2024 and will apply from the mid-2030s, or whatever date is most appropriate, to ensure that the new minimum flow applies when the bulk water consents to take surface water in the major water supply catchments are renewed • Future increases in minimum flow must be stepped out in line with the bulk water consent renewals • We expect this pathway for increases in minimum flows to be revised as a result of further investigative work to understand the limits that would achieve Te Mana o te Wai, outlined in Recommendation 107. » Cap the amount of water available to be allocated through consents at the existing consented use. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work |
| 84 | Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following water allocation limits for all streams (outside the three major water supply catchments): » 100 per cent of MALF for the minimum flow » 30 per cent of MALF for the allocation limit. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work |
| 85 | Greater Wellington retains the current policy settings that allow the reallocation of any water that becomes available within the allocation limit to be reallocated. | No applicable deliverables | As this recommendation is to retain the status quo there are no deliverables to be commissioned to implement it. |
| 86 | Greater Wellington amends the PNRP policy and rule framework in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara so the region-wide permitted activity rule (R136) no longer applies to this whaitua. Note: Water takes for reasonable domestic use and animal drinking water are still authorised under section 14(3)(b) of the Resource Management Act. All other takes will require a resource consent. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 87 | Greater Wellington amends the PNRP through a plan change (by 2022) to ensure that all water takes requiring resource consent within Te Whanganui-a-Tara require metering. Electronic metering is required by 2027. | NRP Plan Change by 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |

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| 88 | <p>Greater Wellington reviews all existing consents in catchments outside the major water supply catchments that haven't expired within five years of the whaitua plan change, to ensure that any updated allocation limits are applied to consents.</p> | <p>To be commissioned by deliverables</p> | <p>New deliverable name: Water Take Consent Review.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Per s128 of RMA.</p> <p>May also need to include a review/update of the GW charging policy if consent holders who were intended to be charged for the cost of the review.</p> <p>May require supporting hydrological model to identify MALF limits.</p> <p>Note that this work would ideally happen after limits have been amended in the PNRP.</p> |
| 89 | <p>In collaboration with catchment communities, Greater Wellington develops a work programme designed for and with landowners (particularly for lifestyle block owners), to ensure they are aware of regulations on the use of water.</p> | <p>To be commissioned by deliverables</p> | <p>New deliverable name: Education Programme for rural land owners</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Communication/engagement based activities to include lifestyle block owners and to be per the wording of the recommendation.</p> <p>Should also encompass other regulations relevant to rural owners, e.g. sediment and erosion.</p> |
| 90 | <p>Greater Wellington undertakes assessments (e.g., through rural engagement surveys and targeted catchment investigations) to understand any potential changes in the way people are taking unconsented water (section 14(3)(b) of the Resource Management Act about takes).</p> | <p>To be commissioned by deliverables</p> | <p>New deliverable name: Unconsented Water Use Assessments.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Deliverable is still to be designed and agreed within GW but will need to be sufficient to inform decision making.</p> |
| 91 | <p>Greater Wellington increases its flow monitoring in small streams in catchments where land use is changing significantly, or there is thought to be a relatively high potential for change (e.g., rural intensification). This is to establish whether any increase in water use is affecting flows and therefore values.</p> | <p>To be commissioned by deliverables</p> | <p>New deliverable name: Whaitua Monitoring Plan encompassing each FMU.</p> <p>GW led.</p> |
| 92 | <p>Territorial authorities and the relevant three waters agency implement universal residential metering to identify water wastage, reduce demand and enable more effective network management. To enable metering:</p> <p>» Territorial authorities will consult on how to fund water meters by 2025</p> <p>» The relevant three waters agency will install water meters. The whaitua committee recognises that water metering enables a range of mechanisms for reducing demand. These include, for example: leak detection; information provision; the identification of potential excessive users for advice, support and/or fines; and volumetric charging.</p> <p>Agreement could not be reached on whether volumetric charging should be introduced as a lever for reducing demand. However, if it is, it will be important to ensure that:</p> | <p>Currently being implemented</p> | <p>Wellington Water are undertaking feasibility assessments and developing an indicative business case. Greater Wellington has funded the economic case.</p> <p>Has been added into the 30-year investment plan for the metropolitan councils. Some Councils have money in their LTPs for water meters.</p> <p>The emphasis should be on Wellington City due to the overall amount of water use.</p> |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Water assets remain in public ownership » People can access enough water to flourish » Vulnerable communities are not disadvantaged » Water is respected as the giver of life and doesn't become a commodity » It prevents exploitation and excessive use by people who can afford it. | | |
| 93 | <p>The relevant three waters agency provides the community (by 2022) with information on and practical support for being more efficient with water. The information might cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Technological solutions (such as the different uses of rainwater tanks) » Water-saving tips » The natural water cycle and where our water comes from. <p>The support could be provided through partnerships with catchment groups, through the Mangai Wai Ora (kaitiaki) programme (see Recommendation 101), professional associations and enterprises (e.g., a Sustainability Trust model).</p> | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Additional funding to improve efficiency of water use by community.</p> <p>Wellington Water led.</p> <p>Will involve a request for funding through the GW LTP 2024 process.</p> <p>Note: Wellington Water are already undertaking work in this area with funding from WCC and HCC, but funding is not sufficient for full implementation.</p> |
| 94 | <p>The relevant three waters agency develops a programme by 2023 that engages with commercial water users (and starts with identifying the top 100).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The programme: Identifies how water is used » Helps users to understand how their use compares to that of similar industries nationally and globally » Supports businesses to improve water efficiency and/or lower their demand. | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Additional funding to improve the water efficiency of commercial water users.</p> <p>Wellington Water led.</p> <p>Will involve a request for funding through the GW LTP 2024 process.</p> <p>Note: Wellington Water are writing a strategy that will lead to pilots with the small amount of funding they have. Likely to start with top 10 water users, including customer groups e.g., schools. Not enough to fully implement this recommendation unless it is expanded.</p> |
| 95 | <p>Greater Wellington and the relevant three waters agency investigate the current pricing for commercial water users (by 2023), to determine if changes in pricing mechanisms could help improve their water-use efficiency and identify the possible economic implications.</p> | TBC | <p>Requires conversations between GW and territorial authorities for latest information.</p> <p>Will need to be implemented by TAs as they issue water bills to commercial users.</p> |
| 96 | <p>Territorial authorities promote the use of rainwater tanks or alternative water-storage solutions for non-potable uses in new commercial and residential developments.</p> <p>Note: The majority of the committee strongly supported rainwater tanks being mandatory for new developments, but there was not consensus agreement. The committee did agree that more rainwater tanks in new developments would be beneficial and their use should be promoted.</p> | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Promote use of Rainwater Tanks.</p> <p>GW led (to follow up with TAs).</p> <p>Will involve following up with TAs to ensure that existing RPS rainwater tanks requirements (policy 42) are incorporated into their respective District Plans or through some other mechanism.</p> |
| 97 | <p>Greater Wellington, territorial authorities and the relevant three waters agency incentivise (and support with educational material) the retrofitting of rainwater tanks to reduce demand and/or</p> | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable name: Rainwater Tank promotion and incentivisation initiatives.</p> <p>GW led (to initiate with TAs).</p> |

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| | attenuate stormwater, prioritising suburbs that are prone to flooding due to capacity issues in the stormwater network. Territorial authorities provide a funding mechanism for willing property owners. | | Will involve WCC, HCC and UHCC to each identify a project or suite of initiatives to meet recommendation 97 within their jurisdiction. TAs could request Wellington Water to come up with a consistent suite of initiatives across the TAs. |
| 98 | <p>The relevant three waters agency ensures that 100 per cent of the public drinking-water network is assessed for leakage (by 2030) and a plan (publicly available with progress reporting) is developed to repair and replace assets in the Wellington drinking-water network so that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » By 2030, the network will have an Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) of 4.5 or lower » By 2040, the network will have an ILI of 3.5 or lower » By 2050, an ILI target of 2 or less will have been achieved and an ongoing cycle of maintenance will be in place to ensure this continues. | Currently being implemented | Wellington Water are working with Councils to take a proactive approach to leaks. Wellington Water are asking for additional funding from Councils to reduce leakage. Uncertainty around funding will impact on meeting the targets in this recommendation. |
| 99 | The relevant three waters agency investigates additional water storage and harvesting water at high flows as soon as possible to ensure continued security of supply for municipal use. | Currently being implemented | Wellington Water led. These options are being considered as part of the water supply strategy work to be completed in 2023. |
| 100 | <p>The relevant three waters agency engages with the community and Mana Whenua (by 2023) on implementing community-scale, urban-water recycling for uses such as firefighting, the irrigation of parks and industrial/commercial applications. Initiatives to be considered should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Collecting and storing community stormwater in public spaces for non-potable purposes » Using the continuous supply of treated wastewater for non-potable purposes. <p>Continued public education and long-term three waters strategies should also encourage a greater use of recycled urban water, and evaluate where existing networks can be optimised, replaced or retrofitted to make greater use of recycled water.</p> | Currently being implemented | Options for urban water recycling are being considered by Wellington Water as part of their demand management programme. Investment will be requested in the future. This is currently low priority. |
| 101 | <p>Greater Wellington provide resourcing for a Mangai Wai Ora (kaitiaki) programme (as outlined in Te Mahere Wai), to be developed and led by Taranaki Whānui and Ngāti Toa, alongside relevant industry bodies to train a workforce of kaitiaki to support the ongoing delivery of work on freshwater projects in the whaitua. The scope of the role could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Freshwater and coastal monitoring using a range of scientific information, including mātauranga Māori, citizen science and community knowledge to inform the current state of water and the environment » Leadership in freshwater policy and plan development » Providing for cultural relationships with freshwater and coastal environments » Monitoring of mahinga kai and Māori customary use » Checking wastewater and stormwater infrastructure on private and public land, in support of three waters agency roving crews » Providing advice and support for industries on their potential impacts on water quality and mitigations | Currently being implemented | <p>GW led.</p> <p>Kaiwhina Taiao positions were being progressed through kaupapa funding programme. Internships working with different people in the organisation. Currently under review pending Rōpū Taiao Environment Group implementation.</p> <p>Funding coming for specific mana whenua roles related to monitoring for 5 years. Roles could grow over time to encompass more activities. Under discussion with iwi on funding arrangements.</p> <p>This recommendation references Te Mahere Wai which is being assessed and implemented so may move to there to track implementation.</p> |

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| | <p>» Supporting education on local streams, water quality and water usage in schools and the community</p> <p>» Clearing waterways of rubbish, riparian planting and reporting pollution.</p> | | |
| 102 | <p>Mana Whenua, Greater Wellington and territorial authorities engage with relevant Workforce Development Councils (WDCs) to identify how the WDCs can best contribute, through their leadership roles in vocational education and training, to growing the workforce needed to take care of water.</p> | <p>To be commissioned by deliverables</p> | <p>New deliverable name: Workforce Development Councils workshop.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Workshop involving the parties identified in recommendation 102. Content and format to be agreed with the parties in advance and an alternative mechanism may be identified as more appropriate.</p> |
| 103 | <p>Greater Wellington and territorial authorities continue to advocate and petition central government for new regulations to restrict the supply of water for water-bottling activities.</p> | <p>No applicable deliverables</p> | <p>Prior to the WIP being submitted, GW and TAs have supported the need for new regulations, via Local Government NZ and submissions on central government proposals. This is expected to continue.</p> <p>As the recommendation is to continue current approaches and does not identify any additional specific work to commission or manage, it has been classified as no applicable deliverables.</p> |
| 104 | <p>Greater Wellington advocates to central government in 2022 for the Emissions Trading Scheme to include the protection and restoration of natural wetlands, whether or not they are currently functioning wetlands.</p> | <p>To be commissioned by deliverables</p> | <p>New deliverable name: Letter to Minister of Climate Change advocating for wetlands inclusion in ETS.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Letter from Chair GWRC to Minister for Climate Change requesting inclusion of wetlands in the ETS and outlining the benefits of this.</p> |
| 105 | <p>By 2022, Greater Wellington, Mana Whenua and territorial authorities (through the regional stormwater forum – see Recommendation 56) will advocate to central government to introduce with urgency rules that will phase out copper brake pads in vehicles by 2030 or earlier.</p> | <p>Currently being implemented</p> | <p>This recommendation is being managed by Greater Wellington as part of a wider work programme of zinc and copper related recommendations. It includes liaising with other Councils with similar concerns and jointly engaging with Ministry for the Environment to seek abolition of copper brake pads.</p> |
| 106 | <p>Greater Wellington partners with Mana Whenua to use mātauranga Māori in developing an understanding of water quality and quantity within the whaitua (e.g., our understanding of springs, aquifers and wetlands, and stream water-quality monitoring).</p> | <p>Currently being implemented</p> | <p>GWRC are employing three mātauranga Māori roles that will sit in Te Hunga Whiriwhiri that will work across the new Rōpū Taiao Environment Group looking at how we incorporate mātauranga Māori across our work programmes and decision making.</p> |
| 107 | <p>Greater Wellington partners with Mana Whenua to develop a comprehensive approach to understanding, managing and allowing for mahinga kai values throughout the whaitua. This should build on existing work by Mana Whenua and include:</p> <p>» Developing attributes for understanding whether the values are being provided for with Mana Whenua</p> <p>» Designing and implementing a comprehensive monitoring programme to provide information on current state and trends</p> <p>» Developing targets for mahinga kai throughout the whaitua</p> | <p>NRP Plan Change by 2024</p> | <p>Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work</p> |

| | | | |
|-------|---|------------------------------------|---|
| | » Determining any management methods beyond those already recommended in this WIP that are required to achieve the targets. | | |
| 108 | <p>Greater Wellington works with Mana Whenua and communities to develop measures for community participation in and connection to their water bodies – and in doing so build on the kaupapa framework, Te Oranga Wai, being developed by Mana Whenua (as outlined in Te Mahere Wai). ‘Community connection’ is important beyond narrow in-stream measures of environmental outcomes. It spans participation, mental health, spiritual connection, identity, sense of place, story and culture, and physical health needs.</p> <p>Note: This recommendation should only be undertaken once the kaupapa framework, Te Oranga Wai, being developed by Mana Whenua is complete and only if there are identified gaps in meeting wider community needs</p> | To be commissioned by deliverables | <p>New deliverable: Community Connection Measures Workshop.</p> <p>Workshop with subsequent implementation actions identified, agreed and carried through.</p> <p>As noted in the WIP recommendation 108, this work cannot take place until the Te Oranga Wai framework is complete.</p> |
| 109 | <p>Greater Wellington, Mana Whenua and the relevant three waters agency undertake, or continue to undertake, investigations to determine the changes in minimum water flows and allocation required to meet the long-term whaitua vision and Te Mana o te Wai. Investigations are to begin by 2022 and to be completed by 2027. These investigations should lead to a package of actions and a timetable for implementation. Their scope should be defined in detail and include, but not be limited to:</p> <p>» Prioritising catchments based on information requirements, values and pressures, which includes any catchment focal points for small stream investigations beyond the main water supply catchments</p> <p>» Mātauranga Māori and quantifying water flows to support Mana Whenua values and outcomes for catchments of interest</p> <p>» Testing alternative minimum water flow and allocation regimes alongside a range of municipal water supply infrastructure options</p> <p>» Facilitating the implementation of any new allocation regime and detailed assessments of its implications for municipal water supply infrastructure</p> <p>» Assessments of the implications of climate change on stream flows » Ecosystem function modelling</p> <p>» A review and revision of the Waiwhetū aquifer’s management</p> | NRP Plan Change post 2024 | Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. |
| 110 | | | |
| 110.1 | <p>Greater Wellington supports and invests in research (to begin by 2023) to better understand our aquifers. This includes investigations of the:</p> <p>» The hydrogeology of aquifers (such as groundwater sources and flow paths, and water availability)</p> <p>» Indicators of aquifer ecosystem health, such as stygofauna</p> <p>» Stressors on aquifer ecosystem health, such as contamination from E. coli and land uses</p> <p>» Risks to the sources of human drinking water, including from emerging contaminants.</p> | Currently being implemented | <p>Wellington Water led.</p> <p>We understand that Wellington Water is implementing the first bullet point. Undertook a drilling campaign across the aquifer to understand more about the hydrology and hydrogeology. Results captured in updated Hutt Aquifer Model (HAM5). It’s being used by Wellington Water for optimising use of the resource and enhancing infrastructure and supply resilience.</p> <p>Wellington Water has developed a GIS catchment risk tool that includes sites (e.g., HAIL sites, closed landfills) to understand the risks to the sources of drinking water across the aquifer.</p> |

| | | | |
|-------|---|------------------------------------|---|
| | Note: Ecosystem health encompasses the five elements of the NPS-FM 2020 – water quality, water quantity, habitat, aquatic life and ecological processes. | | We understand Wellington Water is implementing the fourth bullet point. Wellington Water has lodged a source water risk management plan with Taumata Arowai around the risks to the sources of human drinking water. GW sampled for emerging contaminants after the Kaikoura earthquake (2017 & 2018). We may sample again in the future for the state of the environment reporting. |
| 110.2 | To support this research, Greater Wellington develops a monitoring network for aquifer ecosystem health by 2023. | To be commissioned by deliverables | New deliverable name: Aquifer ecosystem health monitoring (e.g. stygofauna). GW led. To have three stages: 1) Set up monitoring bores to sample what’s in the groundwater (set up bores suitable for this – can’t use current bores). 2) Research work to input into overall national conversation to develop indicators for groundwater. 3) Research work to follow on to identify the stressors to the indicators on groundwater dependent ecosystems. |
| 111 | Greater Wellington initiates (by 2025) and carries out more investigations into the nutrient sources of Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River, to help in developing the actions needed in future to manage toxic algae. These investigations may include: » Nitrogen coming from tributaries and groundwater in the Pakuratahi and Mangaroa River catchments » Nitrogen entering the shallow, unconfined Upper Hutt aquifer » The contribution of sediment-bound phosphorus » Identifying the sources of fine sediment and its role in toxic algal bloom formation. | To be commissioned by deliverables | New deliverable name: Nutrient sources of Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River Investigation. GW led. Will likely need to include substantial field work, collecting data and a spatial map of nutrient loads, etc. To culminate in a report. Could potentially be a PhD thesis. |



Whaitua Implementation

Presented by Nicola Patrick

Director Catchment

Background

- Inclusive process to deliver NPS FM requirements – WIPs don't cover all BAU activities in catchments
- Focus (and expectations) changed over first three at Ruamāhanga, Te Awarua-o-Porirua and Te Whanganui-a-Tara
- Implementation has been challenging
- Kāpiti under way now; Wairarapa Coast next

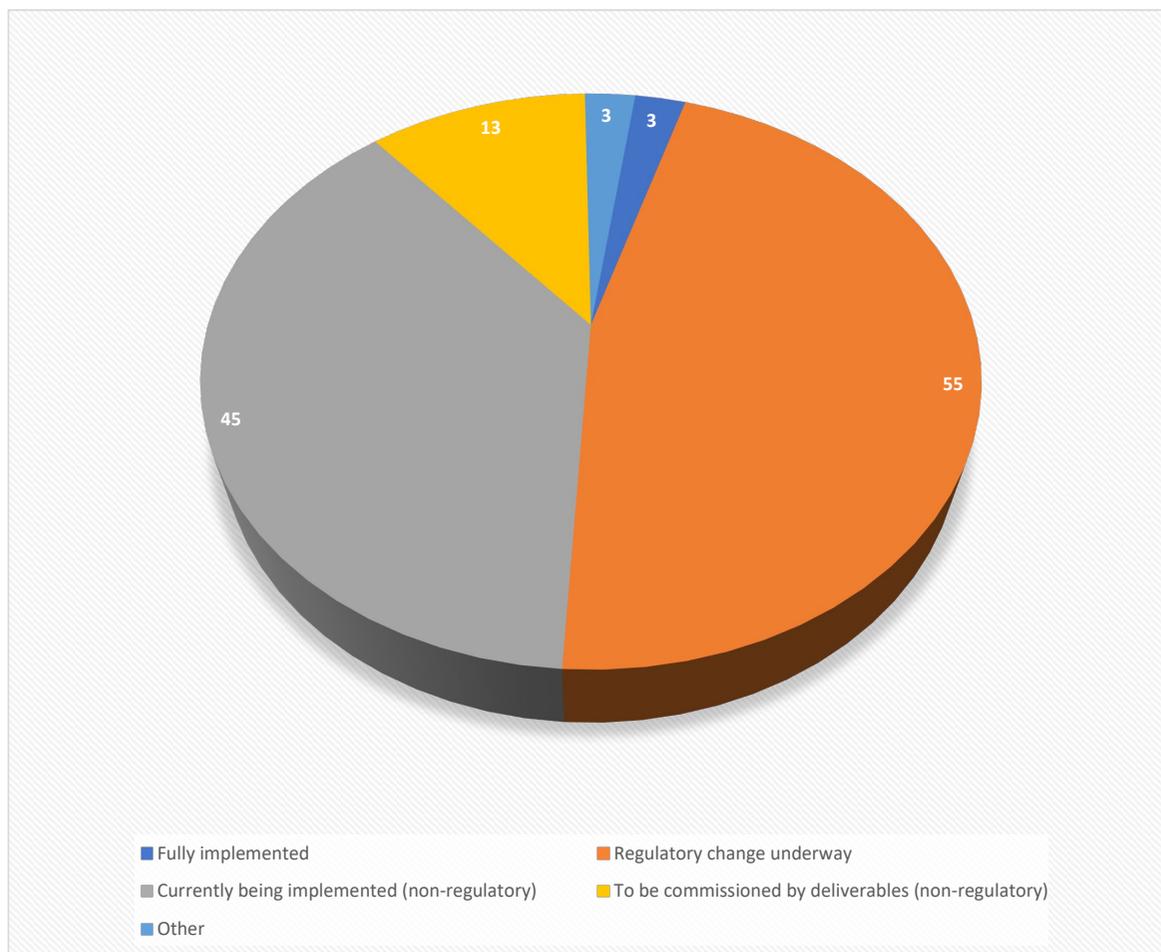


Implementation of the new reporting approach

- The first WIP progress reports provide detailed tracking of each recommendation for the three completed WIPs
- A summary of overall progress is shown with pie graphs
- These reports will be provided twice a year via this committee and published on GW website
- These detailed reports will sit alongside state of the environment information and stories with photos

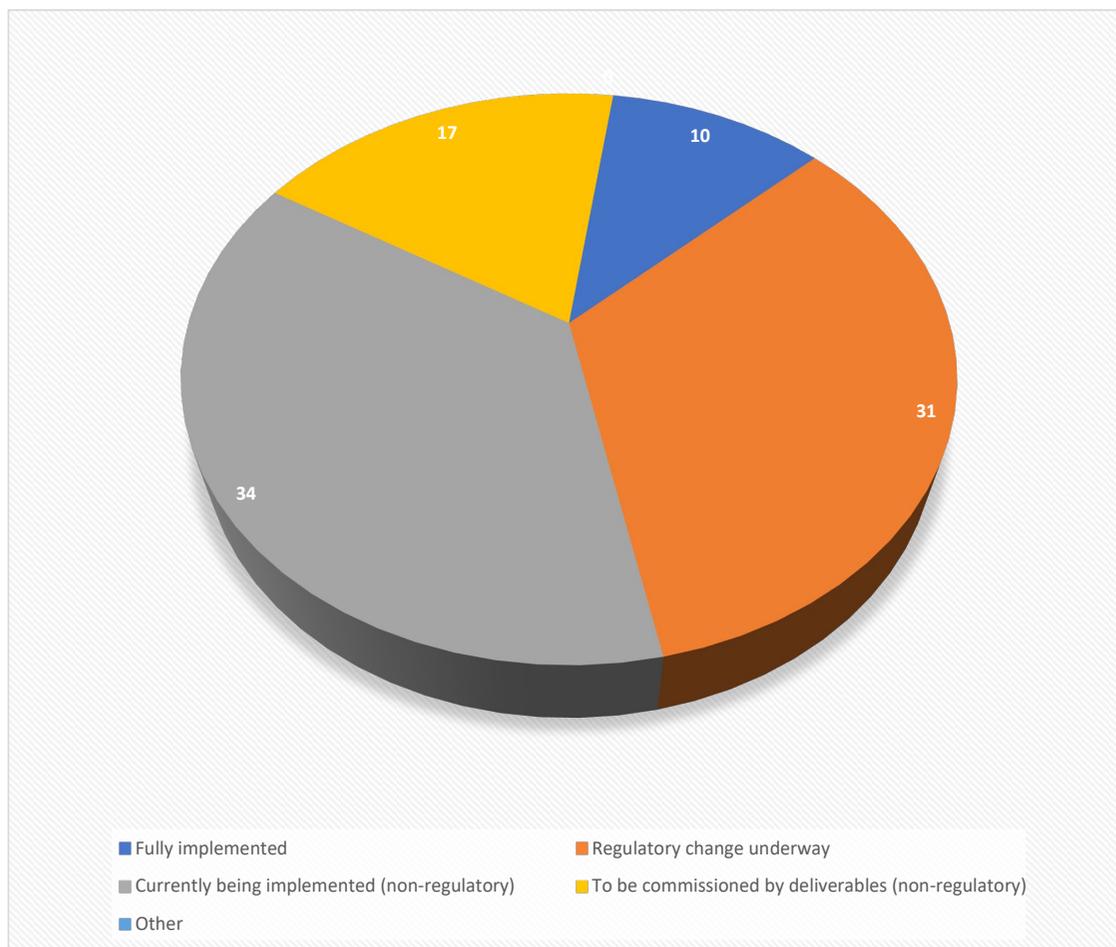
| Category | Ruamāhanga | Te Awarua -o-Porirua | Attachment 4 to Report 23.249 | Total |
|---|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| | | | Te Whanganui -a-Tara | |
| Fully implemented | 3 | 10 | 0 | 13 |
| Regulatory change underway | 55 | 31 | 24 | 110 |
| Currently being implemented (non-reg.) | 45 | 34 | 27 | 106 |
| To be commissioned by deliverables (non-reg.) | 13 | 17 | 47 | 77 |
| To be confirmed (e.g. to discuss with TAs) | 0 | 0 | 21 | 21 |
| No applicable deliverables to implement | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Total | 119 | 92 | 122 | 333 |

Ruamāhanga WIP



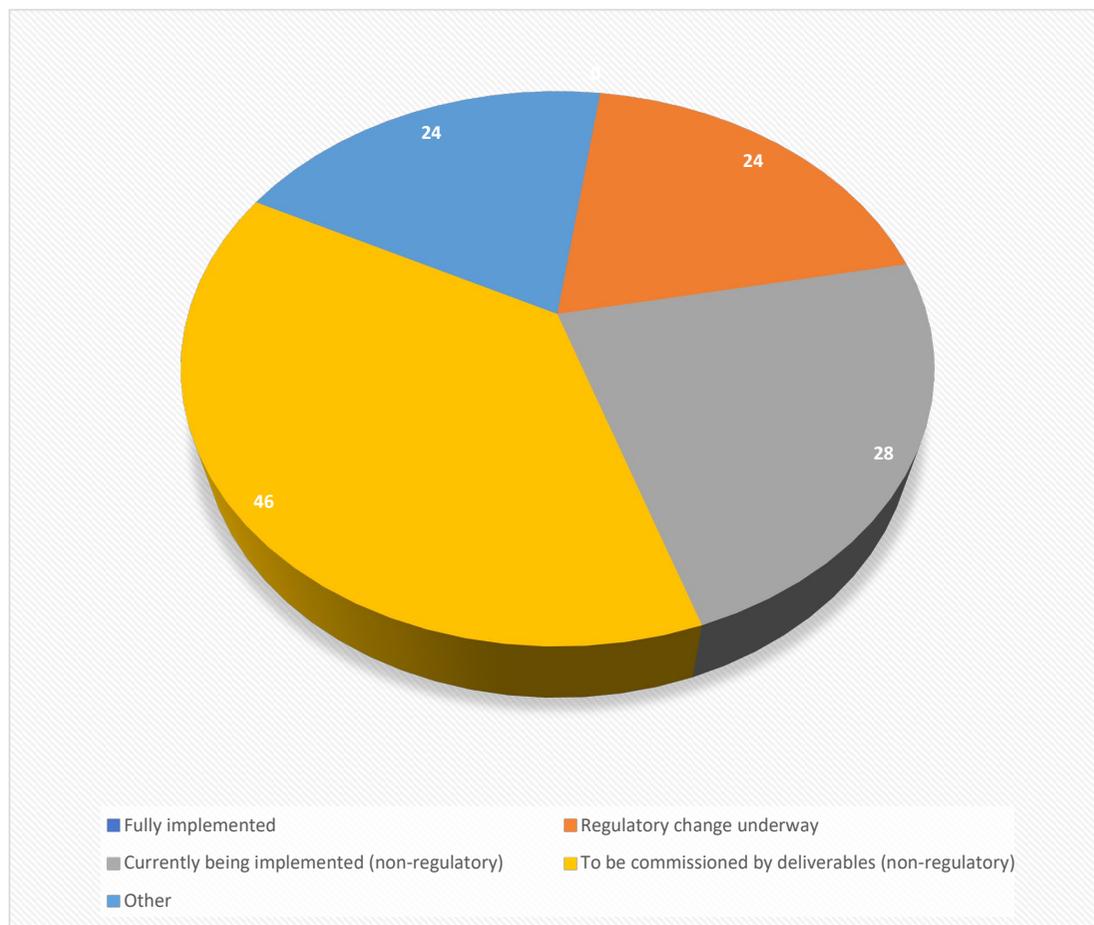
- A significant majority of recommendations is underway or being implemented
- Still recommendations of substance to be implemented

Te Awarua-o-Porirua WIP



- A high proportion of recommendations underway or being implemented
- Still recommendations of substance to be implemented

Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP



- A moderate proportion of recommendations underway or being implemented
- There is a significant number of recommendations of substance to be implemented, including some that need further discussion with other agencies to be defined

Reflections

- A lot of work is in progress but there is still substantial work that isn't underway.
- Many recommendations require multiple agencies to work together – sometimes implementation has been slower but has created more integrated practices.
- Stand up of the new Rōpū Taiao Environment Group has created challenges and opportunities.
- Some of the recommendations are complex and detailed.
- Progress on plan changes to the NRP and their connection to implementation needs to be considered.

Next steps

- Communication with former Whaitua committees and other interested parties
- Re-establish forums to improve collaboration including co-ordination with the proposed Te Whanganui-a-Tara Reference Group
- Next progress report to be developed earlier than the six-monthly timeframe proposed
- Prioritisation and funding of remaining work to implement the WIPs as part of business planning and to feed into Long Term Plan processes
- Continued roll out of new reporting approach – state of environment reporting and sharing stories and photos about progress to be refined

Environment Committee
15 June 2023
Report 23.250



For Information

WHAITUA DEVELOPMENT UPDATE

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To inform the Environment Committee about the progress of the Whaitua Kāpiti Committee and development of the Wairarapa Coast-Eastern Hills Whaitua approach.

Te horopaki

Context

2. The Whaitua Kāpiti Committee (the Whaitua Committee) was established by Council (*Establishment of the Whaitua Kāpiti Committee – Report 22.374*) in August 2022 to support Council's giving effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM). Appointments to the Whaitua Committee were completed in February 2023.
3. The Whaitua Committee is using a Tiriti House model, which proposes a Tiriti approach to decision-making that provides for equal recognition of and input from each house (Mana Whenua House and Kāwanatanga House). This partnership recognises both types of authorities (rangatiratanga and kāwanatanga) functioning together.
4. The Terms of Reference provides for at least 12 Whaitua Committee meetings.

Te tātaritanga

Analysis

5. The Committee held its fourth meeting on 10 May 2023 at Otaihanga Boating Club. The key agenda items were:
 - a reflections on the Tiriti House model;
 - b Te Mana o te Wai; and
 - c confirming the work programme.
6. The discussion on the Tiriti House model highlighted resourcing gaps between the two houses and concerns that information is heavily weighted to the Kāwanatanga House. Opportunities for addressing this inequity are being worked through but remain challenging given the nature of this topic.
7. The discussion on Te Mana o te Wai emphasised the new hierarchy in NPS-FM 2020 where water bodies and freshwater ecosystems come first, and that this will have implications for the Kāpiti water users.

8. The discussion on the work programme noted that the NPS-FM provides for tangata whenua to be involved in freshwater decision-making “to the extent they wish to be involved” (NPS-FM Clause 3.4.1), and that for Kāpiti iwi, this means right through to the Long Term Plan decision-making and plan change notification (described as a proposed “phase 2”). The Kāwanatanga House members noted their concerns with implementation, and also expressed a desire to continue beyond the initial Whaitua development phase. It was noted that phase 2 would extend beyond the currently scheduled 12 meetings.
9. The approach to be taken with the Wairarapa Coast-Eastern Hills Whaitua is subject to discussion with mana whenua and community members.

Ngā hua ahumoni
Financial implications

10. As highlighted in paragraph 8, the Whaitua Committee may require additional meetings to be scheduled with potential funding implications. This is yet to be determined.

Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori
Implications for Māori

11. The Terms of Reference for the Whaitua Kāpiti Committee were drafted in conjunction with, and approved by, Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust, Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki, Ngāti Toa Rangatira and the wider Whaitua Committee.
12. In upholding the Terms and our Tiriti House commitments, all aspects of the Whaitua Kāpiti process are developed in conjunction with mana whenua representatives.
13. The approach for the Wairarapa Coast-Eastern Hills Whaitua will be determined with mana whenua.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei
Next steps

14. The next Whaitua Kāpiti Committee is scheduled for 21 June 2023.

Ngā kaiwaitohu
Signatories

| | |
|-----------|---|
| Writer | Tim Sharp – Kaiwhakahaere Manaaki Wai Catchment Manager |
| Approvers | Nicola Patrick – Hautū Manaaki Wai Director Catchment Lian Butcher – Kaiwhakahaere Matua, Taiao Group Manager, Environment |

| |
|--|
| <p>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</p> |
| <p><i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i></p> <p>The Environment Committee has wider responsibility to consider all matters across the development and implementation of Greater Wellington's Environment Group's work programmes. Although the Whaitua Programme is specifically the responsibility of the Te Upoko Taiao – Natural Resources Plan Committee; while that Committee is in abeyance, updates on the programme will be provided to the Environment Committee.</p> |
| <p><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></p> <p>The Whaitua Programme contributes to Council's obligations to give effect to the NPS-FM through engagement with mana whenua and the community.</p> |
| <p><i>Internal consultation</i></p> <p>This report was prepared by Catchment and reviewed by Te Hunga Whiriwhiri.</p> |
| <p><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></p> <p>There are no known specific risks and impacts related to this report beyond the challenges of operating within a Tiriti House model in constrained circumstances.</p> |

Environment Committee
15 June 2023
Report 23.247



For Information

ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOMES PLATFORM – HE KĀKANO

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To inform the Environment Committee of the mahi accomplished by the newly established Information, Communications and Telecommunications (ICT) delivery team 'He Kākano.'

Te horopaki

Context

2. In 2022 the Environment Committee was advised of the development of a water data solution. This was previously referred to as "Water that Counts", however, it has now been gifted the name of He Kākano in consultation with Te Hunga Whiriwhiri.
3. Environmental data is needed to support the development of policies and regulation. A review of environmental reporting in New Zealand found the broader environmental system suffers from numerous gaps in data; that is fragmented and often inaccessible to decision-makers.¹
4. Funded through Better-off Funding until June 2024, a Greater Wellington lead initiative, Environmental Outcomes Platform (EOP) aims to provide environmental data to our community in an accessible way. Our focus is on how we can pull the data together to achieve the outcomes together.
5. EOP is developed openly, and we encourage sector contribution. He Kākano is Greater Wellington's implementation of EOP. Operating as small cohesive unit working on one objective at a time, we have begun developing a product to help Greater Wellington answer key questions. The first question being - are meeting targets/limits set in our resource plan?
6. ICT uses Agile methodology for product development. This involves the tīma breaking the product into increments, emphasising continuous collaboration and improvement. Consequently, delivering value early with each increment, while working towards the product goal.
7. To achieve our first outcome by answering a key question, the tīma focused on water quantity allocation limits set in the Proposed Natural Resource Plan. With support from

¹ Source: Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment, 2022

subject matter experts, we have made it easy for citizens and staff to see what the water quantity limits are for an area of interest.

8. There will be a demonstration of the first increment of the product - Plan Limits Viewer. (**Attachment 1**) The value proposition of this first increment is that we now have a foundation to build off. Value increases exponentially in the next steps by including additional information from our consenting systems (underway), which enables us to provide a complete picture of our water quantity and use.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei

Next steps

9. The web application will be embedded on the Greater Wellington website.
10. In our current increment (ending July 2023) the Plan Limits Viewer will include information on how much water we have allocated to consent holders through the consenting process.
11. The following increment (July-September 2023), the viewer will include how much water consent holders are using. The roadmap for this product includes introducing water quality targets.

Ngā āpitihanga

Attachments

| Number | Title |
|---------------|--|
| 1 | He Kāhano Product Release Presentation |

Ngā kaiwaitohu

Signatories

| | |
|----------|--|
| Writer | Sam Gundersen - Product Owner |
| Approver | Sue McLean - Kaiwhakahaere Matua Ratonga Rangapū Group Manager, Corporate Services |

| He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations |
|--|
| <i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i> The Environment Committee has responsibility to oversee the development, implementation and review of Council's regulatory systems, processes and tools to meet Council's related legislative responsibilities. |
| <i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i> Environment outcomes are linked to the integrated Environment Group Long Term Plan objectives. |
| <i>Internal consultation</i> There was consultation between the Corporate Services Group and the Environment Group. |
| <i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i> There are no known risks associated with this report. |

Product Launch March 2023

He Kākano

Plan Limits Viewer Demo



What is
Environmental
Outcomes
Platform(EOP)?



What makes this
different?

What is He
Kākano?



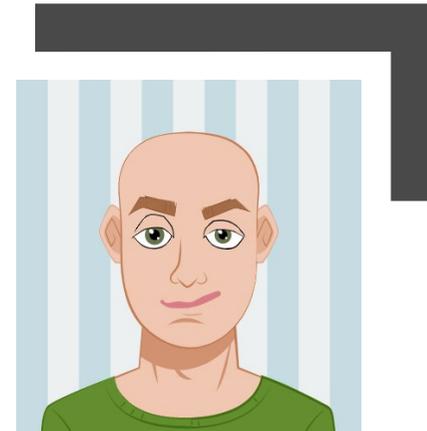
Attachment 1 to Report 23.247



Subject Matter Experts



Sam – Product Owner



Drew- Advisor

Team



Vim - Developer

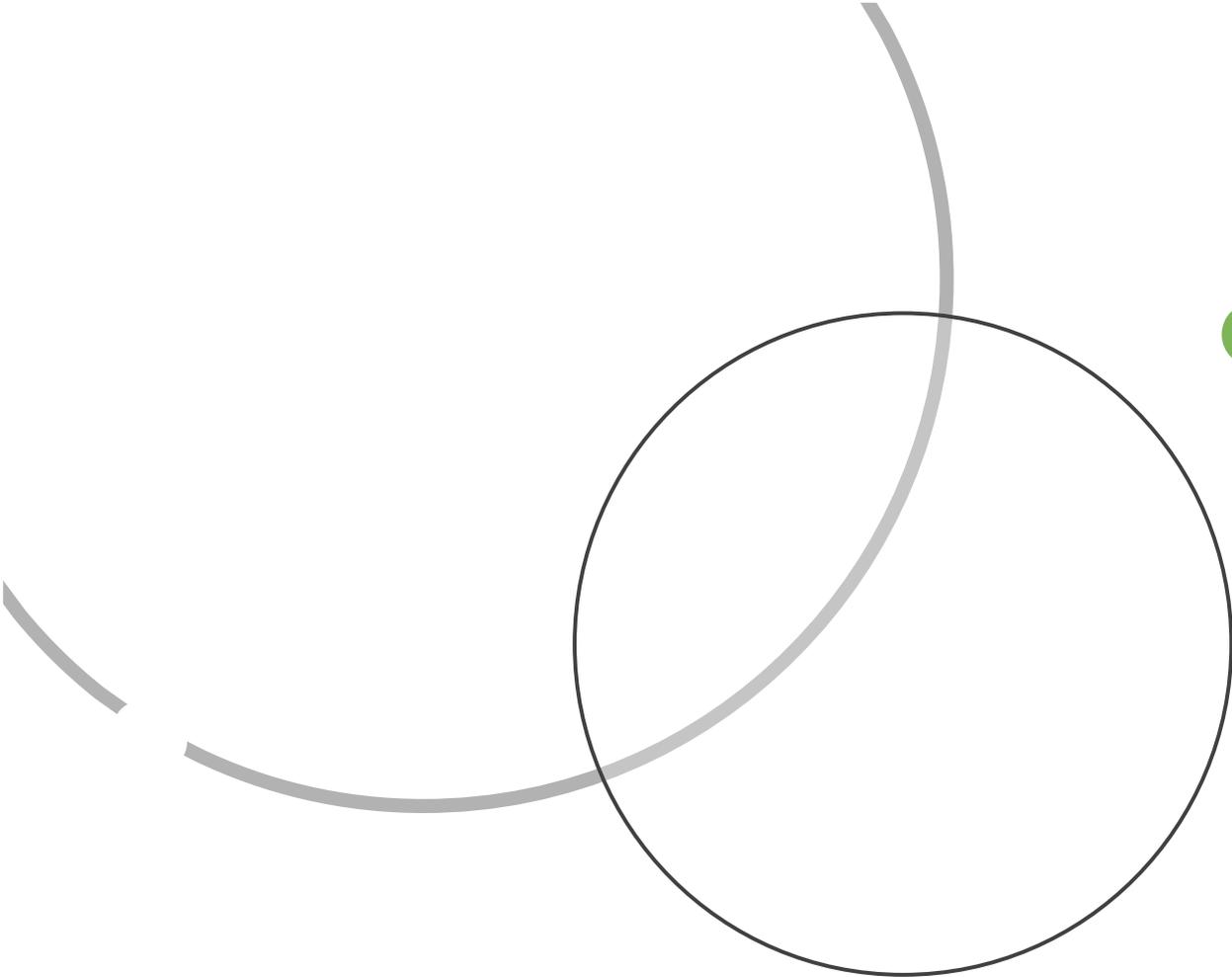


Steve - Developer



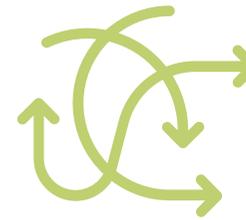
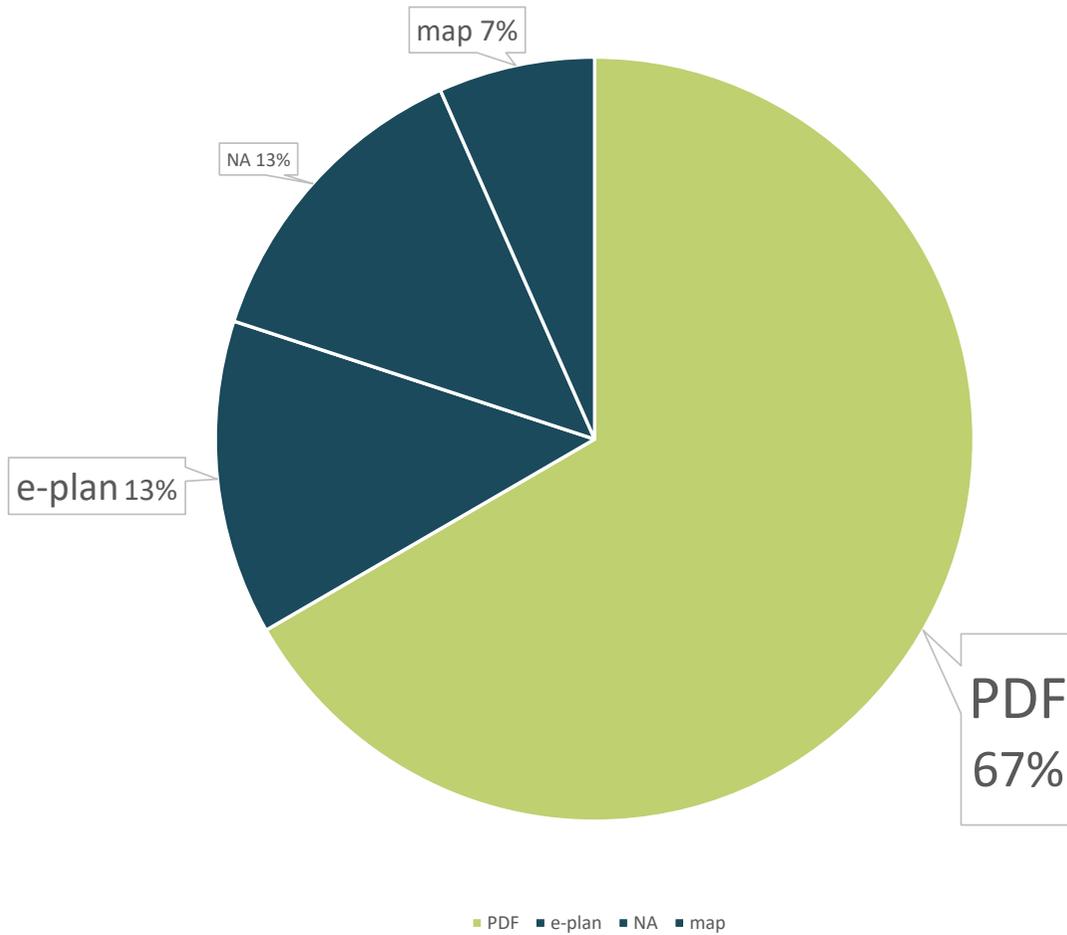
Martin – Data Platform Specialist





Why?





Plan Limits Viewer

[First iteration](#)



Future Product Development



What is the **limit?**

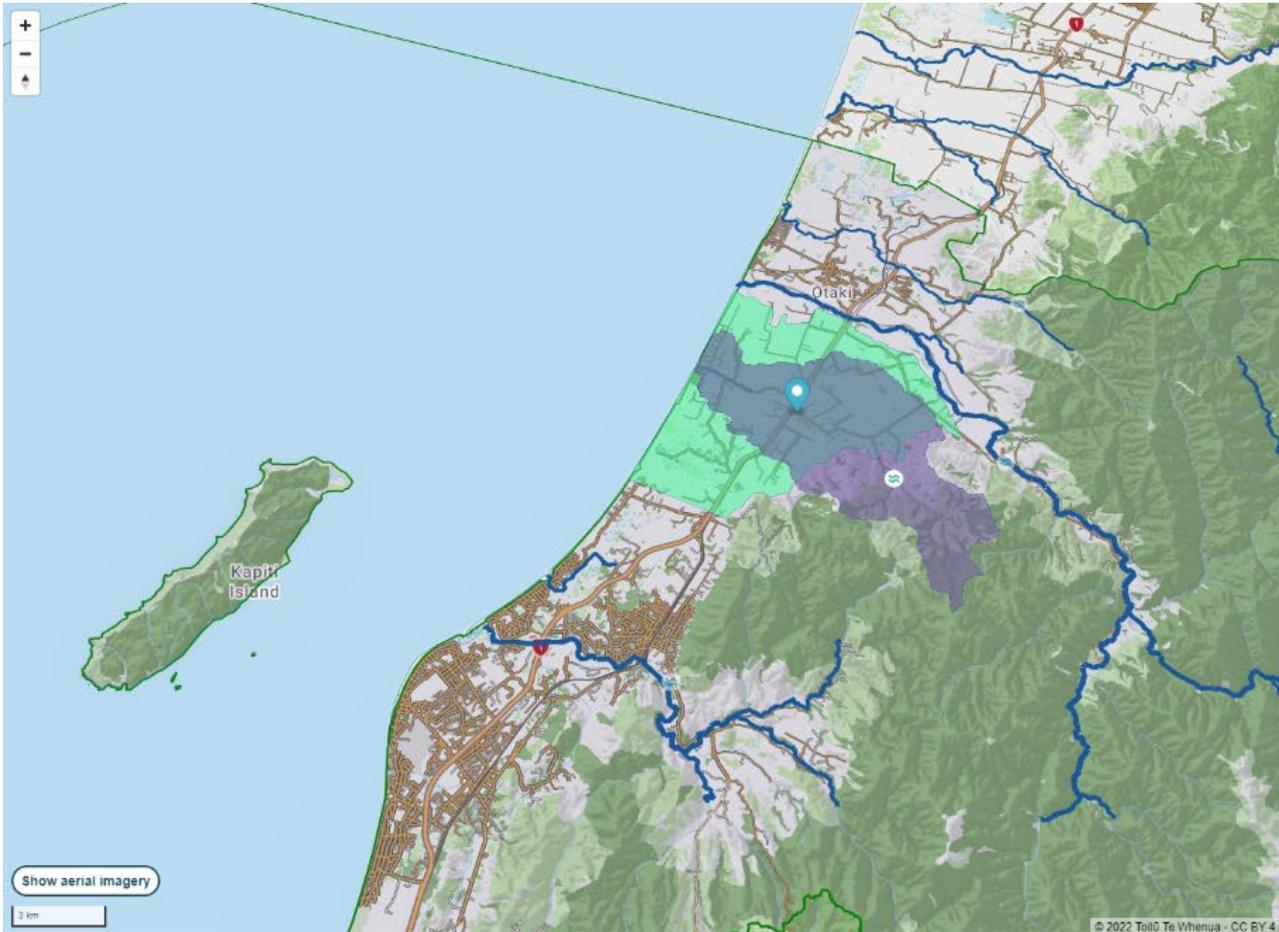


How much **can we use?**



What is our **actual use?**





Proposed Natural Resource Plan Limits
Water Quantity Limits



Surface water view

Groundwater view

Combined view

AREA

Whaitua

Kāpiti Whaitua

Surface Water Catchment Unit

Mangaone Stream and tributaries

Surface Water Catchment Sub-unit

None

Groundwater Catchment Unit

Te Horo

Flow Management Site

Mangaone Stream at Ratanui

Minimum Flow or Restriction Flow

22 L/s

LIMITS

| Type | Bore screen depth | Category | Sub-unit Allocation Limit | Catchment Management Unit Allocation Limit | Allocated Amount | % Allocated | Actual Amount Used | % Used |
|---------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|--------|
| Surface water | - | - | - | 24 L/s | 24 L/s | 100% | 20 L/s | 83% |
| Groundwater | All depths | B | See Table 4.1 of PNRP ¹ | | 750,818 m ³ /year | 46% | 500,000 m ³ /year | 67% |

¹Table 4.1 of the Proposed Natural Resource Plan Limits

²Policy P121 of the Proposed Natural Resource Plan Limits

[Proposed Natural Resource Plan](#)

[Conditions of use](#)

[Water allocation rules](#)



Target Market

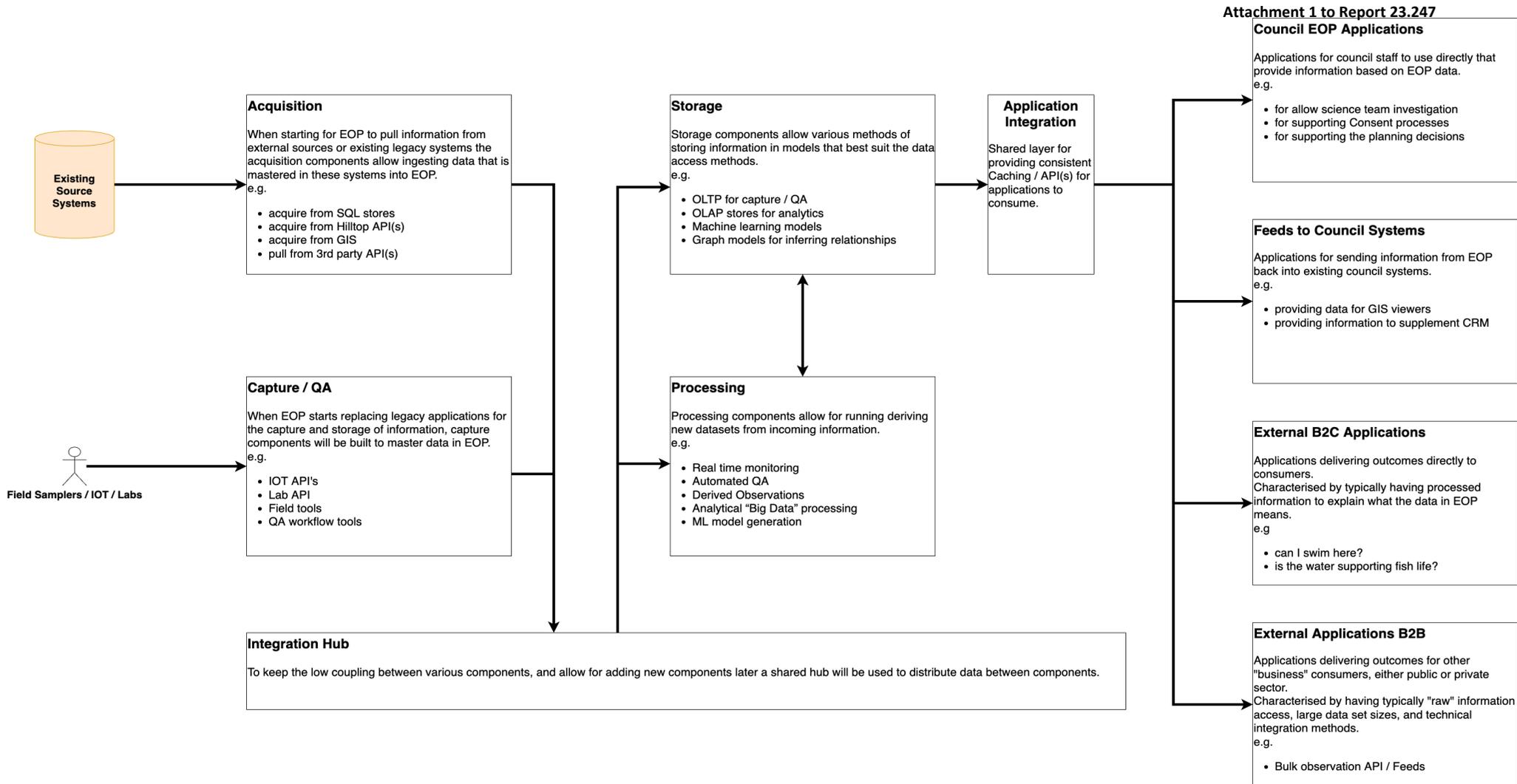
Citizens, Staff & LAWA

“Evidence of finger on the pulse” Citizen

“The value in this tool will be huge” GW
Staff

Over half of all council’s resource limit data is missing from LAWA.





Questions

What would you like to see?



Environment Committee
15 June 2023
Report 23.235



For Information

FARMING REFERENCE GROUP CHAIR UPDATE REPORT

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To update the Environment Committee on the items discussed at Farming Reference Group held 24 May 2023.

Te horopaki

Context

2. The Terms of Reference for the Environment Committee and the Farming Reference Group state that a written report will be provided to the Environment Committee after each Farming Reference Group meeting. The Chair of the Farming Reference Group is a member of the Environment Committee and will speak to the written report at each meeting.

Ngā āpitihanga

Attachments

| Number | Title |
|--------|---|
| 1 | Farming Reference Group Chairs report |

Signatories

| | |
|----------|---|
| Writer | Aidan Bichan – Acting Chair, Farming Reference Group |
| Approver | David Boone, Acting Director Delivery (for the FRG meeting) |

| He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations |
|--|
| <i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i> The Environment Committee's terms of reference state that they will review, after each Farming Reference Group meeting, a written report of the business conducted at that meeting. |
| <i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i> The Farming sector is a key demographic within the Greater Wellington Region with a focus on environmental matters. |
| <i>Internal consultation</i> There was no internal consultation. |
| <i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i> There are no known risks and impacts related to this report. |

Attachment 1 to Report 23.235

Farming Reference Group report to Environment Committee

15 June 2023

Farmer Reference Group Chair's Report to Environment Committee

Thank you for the opportunity to provide an update from the Farming Reference Group (FRG). This meeting took place within days of the new Environment Group structure being implemented. We welcomed several new Directors of Catchment and Engagement as well as Councillor Quentin Duthie. Also joining the FRG team as a new member was Stan Braaksma who will add a valuable forestry and land management view.

Following on from the two cyclones the cleanup in the Eastern Hill country has continued. Greater Wellington provided a very useful guideline publication to assist farmers in decision making around water ways. Support from the Land Management team continues to be greatly appreciated. The physical scars will take 3-5 years to fade, and the mental toll will be impacting for several years. Rural Support continues to be active and is starting to move towards mental wellbeing support as well as delivering posts, wire and electric fence units. It has been heartening to see rural communities working together with working bees, information days and social events, many of these have been supported by the Greater Wellington team.

A very wet April has returned soil moisture conditions to winter levels and many slips are continuing to move. The benefit of well established pole planting is evident, and it is interesting to learn, from discussion following David's Boone update on Land Management activities and comments from Stan Braaksma that Poplar and Willow trees provide far greater soil holding than either pines or native plantings. Farm access in the hills has become challenging and much restoration work will cease for the winter. This is creating problems with managing stock and feed and will make for a difficult winter.

Between cyclones, covid and poor road access it has been challenging getting stock off farm, this is starting to improve. Generally, feed conditions are good although the April rain finished the dairy season off quickly.

The field day at the Ballance Farm Environment Awards - Greater Wellington Supreme Winner was held at Rewa Rewa Station. This showcased the wonderful environmental work carried out as well as showcasing wool, which included a blade shearing demonstration. Unfortunately host Rod Clutton passed away two weeks later while holidaying with partner Patrizia. A lack of entries in the competition this year meant Wellington was not represented at the National Sustainability Showcase.

Rising interest rates are biting as mortgages are rolled over. As with housing loans we are seeing interest increase from 3% to over 7%. This doubling, along with on inflation is putting pressure on already tight cashflows. Expect all rate payers to be grumpy as all the cost increases hit the pocket.

The FRG group has an extensive network throughout the community and is looking forward to further engagement within the new structure.

Mauri Tūhoho Engagement

Ali Caddy, Joshua McLennan-Deans, Ra Smith and Sam Ludden presented the proposed Kaipupuri Taonga ki te Ao Whānau' framework. FRG 'got' the concept of holistic thinking building on a 'heart model' rather than a 'mind model' to build connections. This reflects how farmers think about their business - to work within the environment, climate, landscape, social and community using science and knowledge. The balancing of all these provides a daily

Attachment 1 to Report 23.235

Farming Reference Group report to Environment Committee

reminder of where our food comes from, while still getting a return to cover expenses and provide a living.

Land Management Challenges

David Boone updated the group on the impact of weather on planting work. With so much fence damage stock exclusion cannot be guaranteed so a significant area of planting has been postponed or cancelled. This will no doubt be caught up with in future but at this stage farmers focus is getting management fences re-established. This is being compounded by funding cuts with MPI for hill country planting. The FRG is concerned that the drop off in planting support will leave us more exposed to future weather events.

The development of the Carterton wastewater nursery was welcomed, the group sees an increase in demands for willow and poplar poles and is concerned there may not be enough local product in the next five years.

Farm plans – David summarise the progress being made towards certified Farm Environment Plans as required by Greater Wellington's Regional Plan. The RMA-required farm plans are expected to be applicable in the Greater Wellington region in 2024 and staff are confident that the work going into the plans required by the Regional Plan will be easily transitioned into the national framework to avoid any double-ups.

An explanation of new Environment Group structure was presented. While early days the group believes this will deliver a greater benefit to landowners with a more coordinated approach. A further, more in depth, look into changes will hopefully be made at the next FRG meeting in July.

Plan Changes to the Natural Resources Plan (NRP)

An update on the timeframes faced within the NRP and the National policies and regulation (NPS -FW) showed how busy the next two years is going to be. The FRG is concerned that considerably more regulation is coming and the ability to cope (both at Greater Wellington level and for Landowners) is going to increase stress levels. One point raised was the potential for Greater Wellington to become 'Compliance' focused and enforcing all the regulation - rather than having the resources to help achieve desirable outcomes.

It was pleasing to hear that Greater Wellington is working with the Primary sector groups as we all work through the raft of Policy, rules and regulation.

The FRG formally acknowledged Wayne O'Donnell's many years of involvement as General Manager, Catchment Management Group of the FRG. He has listened, replied and mentored the group through many challenging discussions.

I am unable to attend this meeting but welcome any questions or feedback.

Thank you

Aidan Bichan

Acting Chair, Farming Reference Group

abichan@xtra.co.nz

027 432 3410

Environment Committee
15 June 2023
Report 23.270



For Information

PROPOSED TIMELINE FOR THE NATURAL RESOURCES PLAN CHANGE 1 PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To update the Environment Committee (the Committee) on the proposed timeline ([Attachment 1](#)) toward the Natural Resources Plan Change 1 public notification.

Te horopaki

Context

2. The Natural Resources Plan (NRP) Plan Change 1 will amend the Natural Resources Plan to:
 - a. Imbed the relevant recommendations from Te Awarua-o-Porirua and Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua Implementation Programmes (WIPs), Te Mahere Wai and Ngāti Toa Rangatira statement as part of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) 2020 implementation
 - b. Incorporate Te Mana o te Wai, the fundamental concept in the NPS-FM, which requires changes to the regional plan to ensure that the health of waterbodies and ecosystems is protected and improved (NRP Plan Change 1 primarily applies in Te Awarua-o-Porirua and Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua).
3. This update will provide the Committee with information on the timeline between now and public notification of Plan Change 1 in October 2023.

Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori

Implications for Māori

4. The NPS-FM requires that freshwater is managed in a way that 'gives effect' to Te Mana o te Wai, fundamentally through involving Mana Whenua in all elements of that management. The NRP Plan Change 1 worked with mana whenua as an integral part of the plan development process. The timeline has implications for the work undertaken with mana whenua.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei

Next steps

5. Continue development of Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan.

Ngā āpitihanga

Attachments

| Number | Title |
|--------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Natural Resources Plan Timeline |

Ngā kaiwaitohu

Signatories

| | |
|----------|--|
| Writer | Natasha Tomic – Team Leader – Environmental Policy |
| Approver | Fathima Iftikar – Hautū Rautaki, Kaupapa Here me ngā Waeture Director, Strategy, Policy and Regulation Lian Butcher – Group Manager Environment |

| |
|---|
| <p>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</p> |
| <p><i>Fit with Committee's terms of reference</i></p> <p>The Environment Committee has a responsibility to oversee the development and review of Council's environmental strategies, policies, plans, programmes, initiatives, and indicators.</p> |
| <p><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></p> <p>The Natural Resources Plan Change 1 is a key planning instrument that implements national direction and is identified in the Long Term Plan.</p> |
| <p><i>Internal consultation</i></p> <p>No consultation required for this item.</p> |
| <p><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></p> <p>The timing of notification has implications for the overall work programme and the work undertaken with mana whenua.</p> |

NRP Plan Change 1 proposed timeframes – Council dates June-Oct 2023

| Date | Council Event | Proposed Discussion/decisions |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Late June – Date TBC | Councillor Working Group | Discussion on scoping of further technical work, especially economics work to inform the Section 32 report for Plan Change 1 |
| 29 June 2023 | Council Meeting | DECISION to approve the pNRP becoming operative (Subject to receiving confirmation from the Minister of Conservation on the coastal provisions) |
| Mid-July – Date TBC | Councillor Working Group | Discussion on the policy approach to rural land use to achieve sediment objectives informed by technical mapping of highly erodible land. For Plan Change 1. |
| 25 July 2023 | Councillor Working Group | Discussion on draft Plan Change 1 to go out for limited consultation (Draft plan provisions and draft section 32 report) |
| 3 August 2023 | Council Workshop | Discussion on draft Plan Change 1 to go out for limited consultation (Draft plan provisions and draft section 32 report) |
| 17 August 2023 | Council Meeting | DECISION to approve draft Plan Change 1 to go out for limited consultation |
| 5 October 2023 | Council Workshop | Discussion on final Plan Change 1 content (Plan provisions and section 32 following changes as a result of consultation) |
| 26 October 2023 | Council Meeting | DECISION to approve Plan Change 1 for public notification on 27 October 2023 |