



Goals in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan

- Provide a framework for Integrated Land and Water Management (Whaitua)
- > Improve water quality and water use efficiency
- Identify values and places for protection
- Support economic wellbeing
- Provide opportunities for partnerships with communities and TAs
- A clear single plan and greater certainty to natural resources users



Whaitua committees are making RMA law

- The whaitua committees are working to write parts of the regional plan which means
 - Giving effect to the Regional Policy Statement
 - ➤ Giving effect to the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement, National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management
 - > Implementing the RMA
 - ➤ Identifying programmes and investments that may shape investment under council plans,

So you are doing the local bits in a regional context

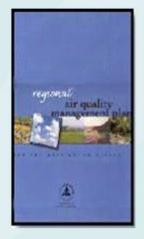


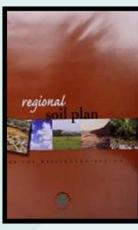


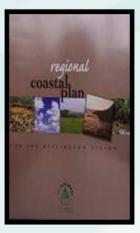


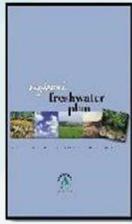
Process for developing whaitua chapters

Current regional plans











Process 1

Give effect to RPS air, soil, hazards, heritage, coastal, land and water

Second generation regional plan



Process 2

Implement the NPS-FW (catchment-based) whaitua

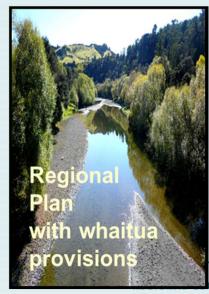
Ruamāhanga – Land and Water Management Chapter

Wairarapa Coast Land and Water Management Chapter

Porirua Harbour Land and Water Management Chapter

Kāpiti Coast Land and Water Management Chapter

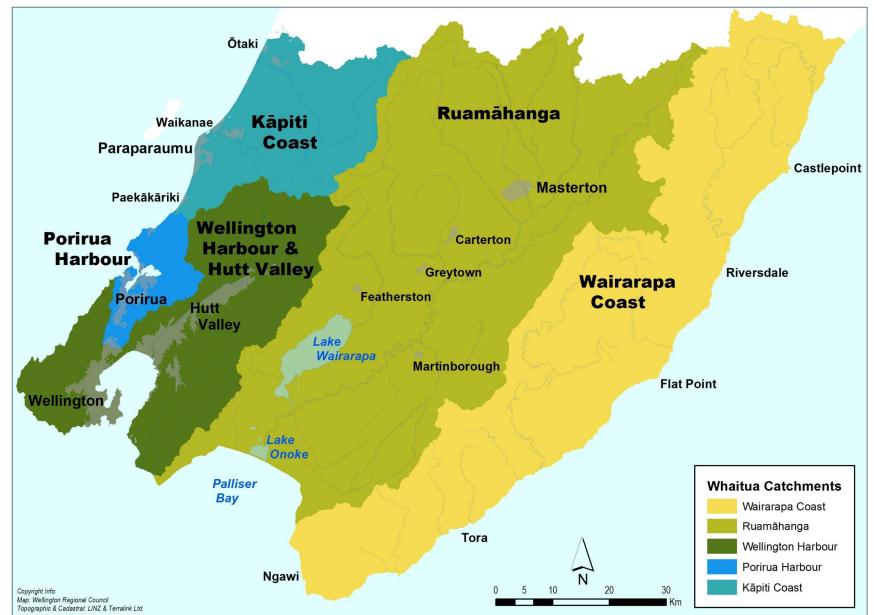
Wellington/Hutt Valley Land and Water Management Chapter



UNCI

Te Pane Matua Taiao

Whaitua - Integrated Catchment Management





What's the difference?

'Water quality limits for freshwater set *for* the catchment *in* partnership with the community of the catchment'

- Catchment based water allocation and water quality management
- > Equal focus on both urban and rural uses
- Changing the way we do things combining rules and non regulatory actions
- Working in defined catchment areas whaitua process



Water Quality – the big picture

- Maintain or improve water quality
 - Describe water quality that supports ecosystem health and mahinga kai, contact recreation and mana whenua use
 - Series of targeted non statutory programmes to improve water quality in priority catchments
- Water quality limits, targets and timeframes focus of the whaitua process
- Achieving secondary and primary contact recreation, over time
- > Approaches to improve water quality, over time



Water Quality - Objectives

➤ Objective O5

- Freshwater bodies as a minimum are managed to safeguard ecosystem health and mahinga kai, provide for contact recreation and Māori customary use and health needs of people (freshwater)
- ➤ Objective O23- water quality maintained or improved
- **→** Objective O24
 - water contact recreation, secondary every where, primary contact in significant contact recreation water bodies
- Objective O25 aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai maintain and improve over time where outcomes not met
 - Note whaitua sections take precedence



Water quality for recreation

- Secondary contact everywhere to meet national bottom-line
 - Of RSoE two sites will need improvement, over time other methods
 - Priorities sites/river close to national bottom-line whaitua
- > Primary contact swimming in our rivers
 - Regional Policy Statement significant rivers for swimming
 - Minimum for primary contact recreation Match the national approach
 - Priorities two Significant Rivers will need improvement, overtime
- Coast Primary contact standards outside of the Port Area – priorities for improvement identified.



Rural water quality

- > No specific nutrient limits or leaching loads
 - Limits through the whaitua process
 - Integrated catchment management solutions a major focus
- Actions to maintain or improve water quality in rural area
 - Riparian setbacks for cultivation and break-feeding
 - Livestock excluded from most surface waters in intensively farmed areas – 2015-2022
 - Control activities on steep slopes
 - Priority catchment programmes to advance good management practice, linked to areas with poorer water quality



Urban water quality

Stormwater management

- > Two step process for community/council networks
 - 1st Controlled activity (2+5 years)
 - Identify networks work with storm water managers
 - Prepare Stormwater Management Plans link with Whaitua
 - 2nd Longer-term consents and Stormwater Management Plan
 - Set objectives and priorities Whaitua
 - Integrate asset management and planning processes
 - Longer-term plans to improve water quality



Urban water quality

Wastewater

- ➤ Effects based approach to minimise adverse effects of wastewater fresh and coastal
- ➤ The quality of existing discharges progressively improved and the quantity reduced no time
- Existing discharges to fresh or coastal following rainfall progressively reduced - no timeframes
- New discharges to freshwater are non-complying
- New discharges to the coast are discretionary
- Engagement with Iwi reasonable steps to reflect interests and values – NPS-FM



Water allocation



Water allocation

- Integrate surface and ground water resource management
- No claw backs
 - > Existing users retain their water
 - New users meet allocation limits
- Transition period (4 years) to meet efficiency criteria
- Minimum flows effectively unchanged whaitua
- whaitua also -
 - Review allocation limits
 - explore options for transfer and for maximising efficient allocation and use



Where to from here?

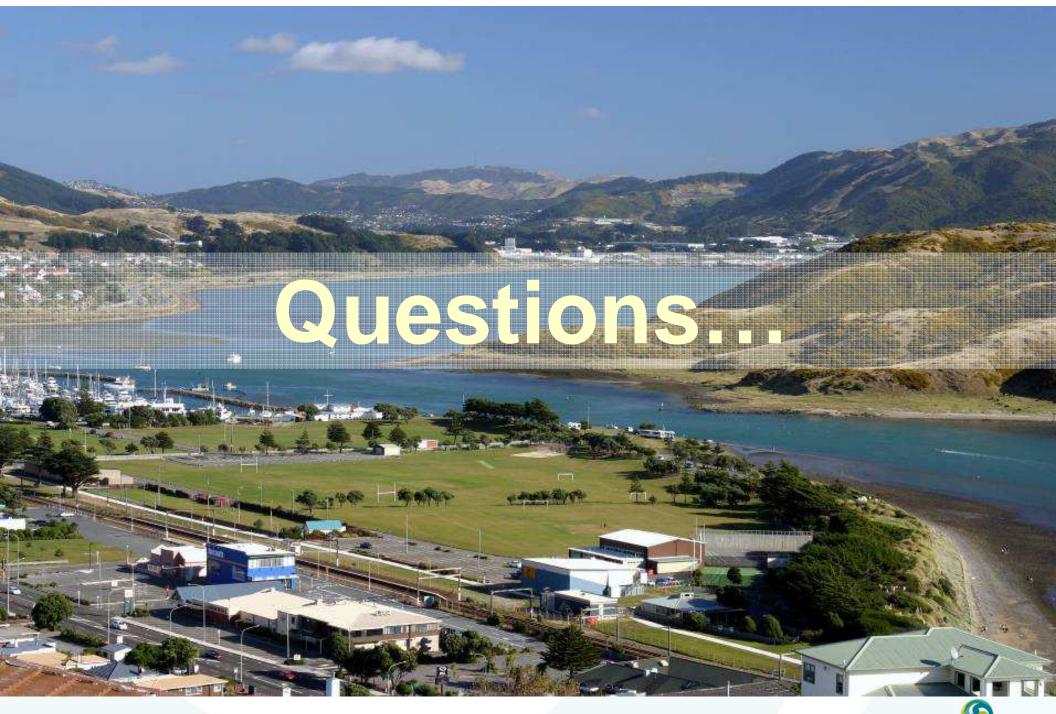
➤ Notification 31 July 2015:

- 2 month submission period to end of September/October
- Summary of submissions and further submissions through to January/February 2016

> Early-mid 2016

- Pre-hearing meetings
- Officers s42A reports and circulation of evidence
- Hearings late 2016- early 2017





greater WELLINGTON
REGIONAL COUNCIL
Te Pane Matua Taiao

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