



If calling, please ask for Democratic Services

Environment Committee

Thursday 17 June 2021, 9.30am

Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council
100 Cuba Street, Te Aro, Wellington

Members

Cr Gaylor (Chair)

Cr Blakeley

Cr Hughes

Cr Laban

Cr Lee

Cr Ponter

Cr van Lier

Barbie Barton

Cr Connelly (Deputy Chair)

Cr Brash

Cr Kirk-Burnnand

Cr Lamason

Cr Nash

Cr Staples

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

Environment Committee

Thursday 17 June 2021, 9.30am

Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council
100 Cuba Street, Te Aro, Wellington

Public Business

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Please note these minutes remain unconfirmed until the Environment Committee meeting on 17 June 2021.

Report 21.193

Public minutes of the Environment Committee meeting on Wednesday 12 May 2021

Solway Room IV, Copthorne Hotel and Resort
High Street, Masterton, at 3.30pm.

Members Present

Councillor Gaylor (Chair)
Councillor Blakeley
Councillor Brash
Councillor Kirk-Burnnand
Councillor Lamason
Councillor Lee
Councillor Nash
Councillor Ponter
Councillor Staples
Councillor van Lier
Barbie Barton

Public Business

1 Apologies

Moved: Cr Blakeley / Cr Staples

That the Committee accepts the apologies for absence from Councillors Connelly, Hughes and Laban.

The motion was **carried**.

2 Declarations of conflicts of interest

There were no declarations of conflicts of interest.

3 Public participation

Amber Craig, Rangitāne o Wairarapa Inc, spoke to the Committee on water resilience and water.

Marama Fox spoke to the Committee on water resilience and water.

Marnie Prickett, Choose Clean Water NZ, spoke to agenda item 5 – Whaitua implementation update, and fresh water issues relating to irrigation.

4 Confirmation of the Public minutes of the Environment Committee meeting of 1 April 2021 - Report 21.134

Moved: Cr Brash / Cr Blakeley

That the Committee confirms the Public minutes of the Environment Committee meeting of 1 April 2021 - Report 21.134

The motion was **carried**.

5 Whaitua Implementation Update – Report 21.167

An updated report was tabled.

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

Moved: Cr Gaylor / Cr Staples

That the Committee:

- 1 Notes that whaitua implementation covers multiple organisations, our partners and communities, including Greater Wellington, territorial authorities, Wellington Water, mana whenua and local communities.
- 2 Notes that regulatory recommendations of the Whaitua Implementation Programmes (WIPs) are being progressed through the Plan Change programme.
- 3 Notes that integration and coordination of the non-regulatory recommendations for which Greater Wellington has responsibility, will be fully realised through the *Fit for the Future* programme, which brings together organisational arrangements across Greater Wellington’s Environment Management and Catchment Management groups.
- 4 Requests officers to prepare two reports, with input from mana whenua, assessing Greater Wellington’s progress against Te Awarua-o-Porirua and Ruamāhanga WIPs, including current gaps.
- 5 Requests officers to assess the resourcing implications of fully implementing the Whaitua Implementation Programme recommendations for which Greater Wellington is responsible.

- 6 Requests officers to compile a schedule of Whaitua Implementation Programme recommendations across all responsible organisations, identifying progress, proposed timing and phasing, and estimated completion.
- 7 Requests officers to advise on the ongoing implications for Whaitua implementation of the Resource Management and Three Waters reform programmes, and the Local Government Review.

The motion was **carried**.

6 Crown Funded Projects and programmes update – Oral report

Wayne O’Donnell, General Manager, Catchment Management, gave a presentation on progress with Crown funded COVID-19 recovery projects.

The meeting closed at 5.29pm.

Councillor P Gaylor

Chair

Date:



Please note these minutes remain unconfirmed until the Environment Committee meeting on 17 June 2021

Report 21.218

Public minutes of the Environment Committee - Wellington Regional Navigation Safety Bylaws Hearing meeting on 25 May 2021

Taumata Kōrero – Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council
100 Cuba Street, Te Aro, Wellington at 9.38am

Members Present

Councillor Gaylor (Chair)
Councillor Connelly (Deputy Chair)
Councillor Brash
Councillor Kirk-Burnnand
Councillor Laban
Councillor Lee
Councillor Nash
Councillor Ponter
Councillor Staples

Karakia timatanga

The Committee Chair invited Councillor Connelly to open the meeting with a karakia timatanga.

Public

1 Apologies

Moved: Cr Connelly / Cr Laban

That the Committee accepts the apologies for absence from Councillors Blakeley, Hughes, Lamason and van Lier and Barbie Barton.

The motion was **carried**.

2 Declarations of conflicts of interest

There were no declarations of conflicts of interest.

3 Process for considering submissions and feedback on the Wellington Regional Navigation and Safety Bylaws 2009 – Report 21.190 [For information]

4 Hearing of oral submissions

A timetable of oral submissions was circulated.

Ellen Blake, submission number 9, spoke to their submission.

5 Analysis of submissions and feedback on proposed amendments to the Navigation and Safety Bylaws – Report 21.206

Grant Nalder, Manager Harbours/Regional Harbourmaster, spoke to the report.

The Committee completed its deliberations.

Moved: Cr Connelly / Cr Staples

That the Committee:

- 1 Considers the submissions and feedback on the proposed amendments to the Wellington Regional Navigation and Safety Bylaws 2009, together with officers' comments and recommendations, (Attachment 1) in determining its findings and recommendations to Council.
- 2 Recommends that Council agrees to adopt the proposed changes to the Wellington Regional Navigation and Safety Bylaws 2009, subject to the following additional changes being included in the finalised Wellington Regional Navigation and Safety Bylaws:
 - a That 'wing' is added to the definition of 'Sailboard.'
 - b That the following stand-alone provision be included:

'No person who is permitted by any provision of this bylaw or any Maritime Rule to navigate a vessel at a speed exceeding 5 knots shall do in any manner that is likely to endanger or unduly interfere with the reasonable enjoyment of any person who is in, on, or using the waters, or fishing, or undertaking any activity in the vicinity of the vessel.'
 - c That clause 2.6 be amended by adding:

'No vessel may use a mooring without the mooring owner's permission. If they do so, the Harbourmaster may direct the owner of the vessel to remove it from that mooring. If they do not comply or the owner cannot be located then the vessel may be removed by the Harbourmaster (or their agent) at the vessel owner's expense.'

- d That clause 3 be amended by adding:
'Swimmers more than 200 metres from shore must tow a float or other means of increasing visibility, unless accompanied by a support craft.'
- e That clauses 2.3.1 and 2.8.1 be amended by adding:
'Designated launching area.'
- f That the following be added to the definitions:
Dive flag – see Flag A.
Free diving – breath hold diving that relies on breath holding until resurfacing.
Shore SCUBA diver – a diver using breather apparatus that enters and exits the water from shore and not a vessel.
Diver's marker float – any float that can be deployed on or before surfacing by a SCUBA diver, can include a safety sausage or Surface Marker Buoy.
Underway – as defined in Maritime Rules Part 22.
- g That clause 3.4.5 be modified to read:
'Any shore SCUBA diver that intends to surface, or is likely to surface more than 200 metres from shore must display a diver's marker float similar that marks their position when surfacing.'
- h That the following be added to the definitions:
'Restricted visibility' as defined in the Maritime Rules Part 22.'
- i That a new clause 5.5.4 be added:
'A commercial operation that displays a MNZ or MSA number satisfies the identification requirements in clauses 5.3 or 5.4.'
- j That clause 5.4.1 be replaced with the following:
'Every personal water craft being used on the waters of the Wellington Region must display a distinctive individual numbers; this may be the trailer's registration or a PWC registration number.'
- k That a new clause 5.4.2 be added:
'If not using the trailer registration number then the personal water craft must be registered with:
- The Council; or
 - An authorised agent of the Council; or
 - Another regional council.'

- l That a new clause 5.4.3 be added:
'If using a PWC registration number, this must be displayed on the trailer drawbar.'
- m That clause 5.5.4 be replaced with the following:
'The vessel name or identifying letters and number must be displayed prominently on the trailer.'
- n That clause 2.8.1 be amended by replacing "by waters" with "from seaward."
- o That the definition of 'Explosive' be amended to:
'Have the same meaning as in the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.'
- p That subclause 4.1.1(c) be amended by inserting the following words:
'This declaration must include Net Explosive Quantity and gross weight.'
- q That new clauses 5.4.3 (the second reference) and 5.5.1 be amended by inserting:
"In a contrasting colour"
- r That Schedule 2 be amended by including "bunker barges."
- s That the definition of 'Paddle craft' be amended to:
"includes waka ama."
- t That the following be added to the definitions:
"In writing" includes 'communication by email.'
- u That the definitions of the lakes be revised to:
'Lake Wairarapa – the more or less continuous area of water commonly known as Lake Wairarapa, including the Ruamahanga Cut-off, in south Wairarapa and extends as far downstream as the barrage gates.'
'Lake Onoke (Lake Ferry) – the more or less continuous area of water commonly known as Lake Onoke or Lake Ferry located in the south Wairarapa and extending through to Palliser Bay (when the entrance is open).'
- v That in clause 2.15 the word "one" be replaced with the word "two."
- w That the following new paragraph be added to clause 2.15:
'(d) a non-motorised vessel within a harbour or less than 1000 metres of the coast only requires one waterproof form of communication.'
- x That in clause 3.2.7 "Director of Maritime Safety" be replaced with 'Harbourmaster.'

- y That a new clause 6.2.2 be added to include:
‘Before any vessel on a commercial berth that clause 6.2.1 applies to starts an engine that may result in their propulsion system operating that vessel must contact Wellington Harbour Radio to ensure it is safe to start their engine,’ and:
Renumber subsequent subclauses and any cross-references.
 - z That clause 6.1.2 be replaced with:
‘Pleasure craft are exempt from clause 6.1.1 except during the hours of darkness and in restricted visibility.’
 - aa That new clause 6.2.4 be amended by replacing the words “This does not apply to Pleasure Craft during daylight and good visibility” with ‘Pleasure craft are exempt from clause 6.2.4 except during the hours of darkness and in restricted visibility.’
 - bb Incorporate references to speed in both knots and kilometres per hour in each clause that refers to knots.
- 3 Requests that officers investigate and report back to the Committee regarding possible changes to improve safety for swimmers at Oriental Bay.
 - 4 In relation to the proposal from submitter number 5 to remove this water ski access lane in Days Bay; this proposal was rejected.
 - 5 Submitter number 9 raised the issue of noise from the coastal area and specifically the port. This is outside of the scope of the Bylaws, however, this does fall within Greater Wellington’s resource management functions.

The motion was **carried**.

Noted: The Committee agreed that the final copy of the proposed **Wellington Regional Navigation Safety Bylaws** is to be forwarded to maritime lawyers for a final review and confirmation of wording prior to them being submitted to Council.

The meeting closed at 10.57am.

Councillor P Gaylor

Chair

Date:

Environment Committee
17 June 2021
Report 21.201



For Information

UPDATE ON PROGRESS OF ACTION ITEMS FROM PREVIOUS ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE MEETINGS – JUNE 2021

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To update the Environment Committee (the Committee) on the progress of action items arising from previous Committee meetings.

Te horopaki

Context

2. Items raised at the Committee's previous meetings, which require action by officers, are listed in [Attachment 1](#) – Action items from previous Environment Committee meetings. For all action items, the current status and a brief comment is provided on progress to date.

Ngā hua ahumoni

Financial implications

3. There are no financial implications from this report, but there may be implications arising from the actions listed.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei

Next steps

4. All completed items will be removed from the action items table for the next report. Items not completed will continue to be progressed. Any new items will be added, following this Committee meeting, and circulated to the relevant business group/s for action.

Ngā āpitihanga

Attachment

Number	Title
1	Action items from previous Environment Committee meetings

Ngā kaiwaitohu
Signatories

Writer	Al Cross – Kaiwhakahaere Matua mo te Taiao/General Manager, Environment Management Wayne O'Donnell – Kaiwhakahaere Matua Whaitua/General Manager, Catchment Management
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He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations
<i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i> The action items are of an administrative nature and support the functioning of the Committee.
<i>Implications for Māori</i> Known implications for Māori are identified to the extent advised in Attachment 1.
<i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i> Action items contribute to Council's or Greater Wellington's related strategies, policies and plans to the extent identified in Attachment 1.
<i>Internal consultation</i> There was no additional internal consultation in preparing this report and updating the action items.
<i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i> There are no known risks or impacts.

Attachment 1 to Report 21.201

Action items from previous Environment Committee meetings

Meeting date	Action	Status and comment
18 February 2021	<p>Wainuiomata Mainland Island threatened species sanctuary update</p> <p>Noted:</p> <p>The Committee requested that a standing item on the Wainuiomata Mainland Island threatened species sanctuary (Report 20.466) be added to the agenda for future meetings.</p>	<p>Status</p> <p>Ongoing.</p> <p>Comment</p> <p>To be reported to Environment Committee on 17 June.</p>
18 February 2021	<p>Crown Funded Covid Recovery Projects – progress update – Report 21.51</p> <p>Resolution:</p> <p>That the Committee requests officers to explore and report back to Council of a targeted rate to support predator free efforts in the Wellington City and the viability of inclusion in the draft Long Term Plan consultation document.</p>	<p>Status</p> <p>Ongoing.</p> <p>Comment</p> <p>Discussed at Council Workshop on 27 May.</p> <p>Regional Pest Management funding review programmed for 2021/22.</p>
1 April 2021	<p>Submissions on the Navigation and Safety Bylaws Review – Report 21.103</p> <p>Noted:</p> <p>The Committee requested that the Chair allow an allocation of 10 minutes per submitter on the proposed amendments to the Wellington Region Navigation and Safety Bylaws 2009 when submissions are heard.</p>	<p>Status</p> <p>Completed.</p> <p>Comment</p> <p>Submitters presented oral submissions at the hearings on the Wellington Region Navigation and Safety Bylaws 2009 review, held on 25 May.</p>
1 April 2021	<p>Crown Funded Projects and Programmes update – oral report</p> <p>Noted:</p> <p>The Committee requested officers to provide an update at the next meeting regarding the total number of Full Time Equivalents (FTE's) that will be required for the Predator Free Wellington project as the number of external contractors will have an impact on Corporate Services, particularly Finance.</p>	<p>Status</p> <p>Completed.</p> <p>Comment</p> <p>Presentation provided to the Environment Committee meeting of 12 May 2021.</p>

Attachment 1 to Report 21.201

Action items from previous Environment Committee meetings

Meeting date	Action	Status and comment
1 April 2021	<p>Transmission Gully Project</p> <p>Noted:</p> <p>The General Manager, Environment Management, will provide Councillors with the Transmission Gully Project mitigation planting plans within Belmont Regional Park.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Comment</p> <p>The information requested may encompass a significant amount of work for to collate.</p> <p>A suggested meeting first off with officers and Cllr Brash to work through information required.</p>
12 May 2021	<p>Whaitua Implementation update – Report 21.167</p> <p>Resolution:</p> <p>That the Committee requests officers to prepare two reports, with input from mana whenua, assessing Greater Wellington’s progress against Te Awarua-o-Porirua and Ruamāhanga WIPs, including current gaps.</p>	<p>Status</p> <p>Ongoing.</p> <p>Comment</p> <p>First report (Report 20.242) to 17 June Environment Committee.</p>
12 May 2021	<p>Whaitua Implementation update – Report 21.167</p> <p>Resolution:</p> <p>That the Committee requests officers to assess the resourcing implications of fully implementing the Whaitua Implementation Programme recommendations for which Greater Wellington is responsible.</p>	<p>Status</p> <p>Ongoing.</p> <p>Comment</p> <p>To be tasked to new Whaitua Programme Lead to progress.</p>
12 May 2021	<p>Whaitua Implementation update – Report 21.167</p> <p>Resolution:</p> <p>That the Committee requests officers to compile a schedule of Whaitua Implementation Programme recommendations across all responsible organisations, identifying progress, proposed timing and phasing, and estimated completion.</p>	<p>Status</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Comment</p> <p>Partly covered in First report (Report 20.242) to 17 June Environment Committee.</p>

Attachment 1 to Report 21.201

Action items from previous Environment Committee meetings

Meeting date	Action	Status and comment
12 May 2021	<p>Whaitua Implementation update – Report 21.167</p> <p>Resolution:</p> <p>That the Committee requests officers to advise on the ongoing implications for Whaitua implementation of the Resource Management and Three Waters reform programmes, and the Local Government Review.</p>	<p>Status</p> <p>Ongoing.</p> <p>Comment</p> <p>Report to the Environment Committee to be prepared by October 2021.</p>

Environment Committee
17 June 2021
Report 21.148



For Information

PLAN CHANGE WORK PROGRAMME TO IMPLEMENT NATIONAL DIRECTION

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To advise the Environment Committee of the work programme planned to the end of 2022 for changes to:
 - a The Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region (RPS)
 - b The Natural Resources Plan (NRP),to give effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM) and the National Policy Statement for Urban Development 2020 (NPS-UD).

Te horopaki

Context

2. The Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP) was developed in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), and notified in July 2015. The full submissions and hearing process was completed in accordance with Schedule 1 of the RMA with Decisions notified on 31 July 2019.
3. Parts of the Decisions have been appealed to the Environment Court. The majority of appeals have been resolved through mediation, with only two topics to be heard in Environment Court Hearings commencing in September 2021 (Water quality outcomes and the management of diffuse discharges, and vegetation clearance and earthworks).
4. The purpose of the PNRP is to identify outcomes for the management of natural and physical resources and put in place policies and methods (including rules) to achieve the purpose of the RMA. The PNRP is a combined Regional (and Coastal) Plan and once operative will replace the five existing Regional Plans (Regional Coastal Plan, Regional Air Quality Management Plan, Regional Freshwater Plan, Regional Plan for Discharges to Land and Regional Soil Plan). The PNRP must give effect to higher order planning documents such as National Policy Statements and incorporate (not duplicate) National Environmental Standards and other Regulations promulgated under the RMA.
5. Report 20.364 - Changes to the phasing and timing of Whaitua processes and changes to the proposed natural resources plan to give effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management- considered by the Committee on 15 October 2020, set out the changes to phasing and timing of whaitua process and plan changes. This report provides updated and more detailed information on the plan change work programme.

The National Direction Timeline that was provided at the October meeting has been updated to reflect this and is provided as [Attachment 1](#).

6. Once the NRP is operative (all appeals are resolved and all of the plan provisions are beyond challenge) Council can notify changes to the Plan. The upcoming plan changes are the first step in giving full effect to the NPS-FM. The plan changes must give effect to the same higher order Central Government direction and follow the same section 32 process as the PNRP did. However, Council must apply the 'new' Freshwater Planning Process to all freshwater related provisions.
7. Both the NPS-UD and NPS-FM require changes to the RPS. The NPS-UD requires specific amendments to be notified no later than 20 August 2022. There is also a requirement to add 'housing bottom lines' to the RPS, as soon as practicable after a Housing and Business Capacity Assessment is published, without a RMA Schedule 1 (standard) process. This will occur in the second half of 2021.
8. The RPS identifies the regionally significant issues around the management of the region's natural and physical resources and sets out what needs to be achieved (objectives) and the way in which the objectives will be achieved (policies and methods). Regional and district plans and the Regional Land Transport Strategy are required to *give effect to* the RPS.

Te tātaritanga Analysis

9. The first phase of the work programme (August 2022 bundle of plan changes) involves RPS Change 1 and three NRP Plan Changes. [Attachment 2](#) summarises the elements of each of the plan changes in this first phase.
10. The second phase of the work programme (2024 bundle of plan changes) is less well defined at this stage ([Attachment 3](#)). In essence it will require at least one more change to the NRP and to the RPS, or a full RPS review, to ensure Council's obligations are met with respect to notifying all elements to give full effect to the NPS-FM 2020 by 31 December 2024.
11. Additional to these elements is the need to implement the National Planning Standards, including translation into e-plans for both the RPS and the PNRP.

Timing

12. As discussed in the October 2020 Committee report (Report 20.364), the key driver behind which elements of which Whaitua Implementation Plans (WIPs) are prioritised in the 2022 plan change process is managing the impacts of urban development and ensuring there are appropriate limits and targets in the NRP to inform the 'Stage 2 stormwater consenting process' for Wellington Water Limited.
13. The intention is to notify the RPS and Plan Changes at the same time, driven by the NPS-UD date of 20 August 2022. This will provide a crucial opportunity to bundle the changes enabling a more efficient and cost effective process, and ensuring a more integrated outcome.

Freshwater Planning Process

14. Once notified, the RPS and NRP Plan Changes will go through the new Freshwater Planning Process (FPP) as they will be considered freshwater planning instruments. Councils must use the FPP for proposed freshwater provisions.
15. The FPP modifies the RMA Schedule 1 process, sets timeframes for certain steps, and limits appeals to the Environment Court. This means that the Changes will be made significantly faster, as the process must be completed within two years. Limiting appeals will also encourage parties to engage more fully in the earlier stages of the process.

Engagement on the RPS and Plan Changes

16. Mana whenua leadership and participation is a prerequisite for freshwater management. This is emphasised in the six principles of Te Mana o Te Wai, the first three of which (mana whakahaere, kaitiakitanga and manaakitanga) require a mana whenua decision making role in all freshwater management.
17. It is essential that mana whenua partner with Greater Wellington in drafting plan changes. Whilst some elements of the PNRP were developed in this way; the expectation on Council now through the NPS-FM 2020 is significantly greater and requires significant resource to enable mana whenua to bring their values and outcomes to the planning table in their own way.
18. This means we urgently need to be able to engage with mana whenua to determine how we can best support and resource their input. Without this input, we cannot draft the plan changes and cannot meet our obligations under the NPS-FM. This part of the work is currently behind where it needs to be.
19. We also propose that the RPS Change to implement the NPS-UD is developed collaboratively with mana whenua and the city and district councils, and tested through the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee and supporting structures. The changes to the RPS will provide the regulatory components to implement the Wellington Regional Growth Framework, and will have ramifications for district plans and future spatial planning.

Risks

20. There is a substantive work programme ahead of officers and the Committee between now and August 2022 to achieve the timeframe of notifying the RPS and Plan Changes by August 2022. The volume of work and number of interconnected workstreams mean that any delays may have flow-on effects to other workstreams and the overall work programme. A Programme Manager role has been created to manage this risk.
21. The most significant risk to achieving notification lies in further delays to confirming our partnership arrangements with mana whenua and the associated NPS-FM implementation and plan provision drafting. The delays experienced to date have been associated with and compounded by the wider relationship reset. Te Hunga Whiriwhiri team has been assisting to manage this risk.
22. The 2022 local government elections present a potential risk in terms of 'normal' Council processes being interrupted by the elections. The possibility of changes to Council's governance structure for resource management issues (e.g. equal mana whenua participation or membership) could also significantly change decision making

processes. Our mitigation here is to ensure that the first tranche of plan and RPS changes are notified in advance of the election period.

23. The upcoming reforms of the Resource Management Act also present a risk. These reforms could significantly alter current processes or regulatory requirements. There is a risk that these reforms could invalidate some of the current plan change and RPS change work if they are extensive. This risk is difficult to quantify, although direction from the Minister for the Environment is to continue work on implementing national direction, and that there will be a significant transitional period to any new arrangements, i.e. ten years.
24. There is a small risk that all appeals may not be resolved ahead of the proposed notification date. Any provisions which have not been resolved and are still under challenge cannot go through a plan change process. Whilst far from an ideal outcome, there would be many elements of the plan changes which could still progress.
25. Any delays to the work programme will have implications for meeting the NPS-FM statutory deadline of December 2024, and managing the effects of urban development, including stormwater discharges in the interim period (between 2022 and 2024).

Ngā tikanga whakatau Decision-making process

26. Council's core decisions will be in determining whether to notify the plan changes, having had regard to RMA section 32 matters in August 2022 (and then latterly in 2024 for the subsequent plan changes, see Attachment 3). Council will also need to decide if all of the elements of all of the plan changes will use the FPP. All freshwater provisions must use the FPP. Those provisions which are less 'directly' freshwater provisions, i.e. urban development changes to the RPS, could (and arguably should because of the integrated nature of the plan provisions) use the FPP if Council determines to do so. Once in the FPP recommendations will be made by a Freshwater Hearing Panel made up of expert freshwater commissioners, Council and mana whenua nominees (a minimum of five on the panel all appointed by the Chief Freshwater Commissioner). Submitters have limited appeal rights to the Environment Court. Council then determines whether to accept or reject the Freshwater Hearing Panel's recommendations and publicly notifies its Decisions. If the Council rejects the recommendations then appeals are allowed to the Environment Court.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei Next steps

27. Regular reporting to Environment Committee (or other Committees or governance entities) in order to meet an August 2022 notification date. Reporting will include RMA section 32 considerations such that the Council will be in a position in August 2022 to be able to make a Decision to notify the plan changes having had regard to the matters in section 32.
28. Looking ahead to the Committee's 12 August 2021 meeting it is intended to provide high level scopes of each element of each plan change and set out a draft meeting and workshop forward work programme for the remaining seven meetings ahead of

notification (16 September 2021, 21 October 2021, 2 December 2021, February 2022, March/April 2022, June 2022, August 2022). This will culminate in Council needing to make a decision whether to notify the RPS and Plan changes in August 2022.

29. Given the scale of the work programme and limited number of meetings available, the Committee may wish to consider the use of working groups or sub-committees, and whether there are other Committees that may have a role (such as the Climate Change Committee). We will provide options and advice at the 12 August 2021 meeting on this matter.
30. The PNRP appeals process continues. Consent order documentation continues to be prepared and filed with the court for those matters that have been resolved through mediation. Preparation of evidence for filing on 14 June 2021 for the Environment Court Hearings.

Ngā āpitihanga Attachments

Number	Title
1	Updated Implementing National Policy Direction Timeline to 2025
2	RPS and PNRP Plan changes to be notified by 20 August 2022 (date defined by NPS-UD requirement)
3	Plan changes to be notified by 31 December 2024 (NPS-FM requirement)

Ngā kaiwaitohu Signatories

Writers	Fleur Matthews, Team Leader, Environmental Policy Miranda Cross, Team Leader, Environmental Policy
Approvers	Matt Hickman, Manager, Environmental Policy Al Cross, General Manager, Environment Management

He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations
<p><i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i></p> <p>The Environment Committee has responsibility to consider changes in the legislative frameworks and the implications these changes have on Council's environmental strategies, policies, plans, programmes and initiatives.</p>
<p><i>Implications for Māori</i></p> <p>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.</p>
<p><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></p> <p>Implementation of the NPS-FM is a core resource management activity of the current LTP. An additional bid is sought in order to meet Council's statutory obligations under the RMA.</p>
<p><i>Internal consultation</i></p> <p>The Proposed Natural Resources Plan Steering Group is responsible for overseeing and delivering on the plan change project. Input to the plan change workstreams is provided from across the organisation.</p>
<p><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></p> <p>There are legal risks if Council does not meet its statutory obligations by 31 December 2024. There is reputational risk associated with the timing and phasing of the remaining whitua processes, and associated plan changes.</p>



Implementing Major National Policy Direction to 2025

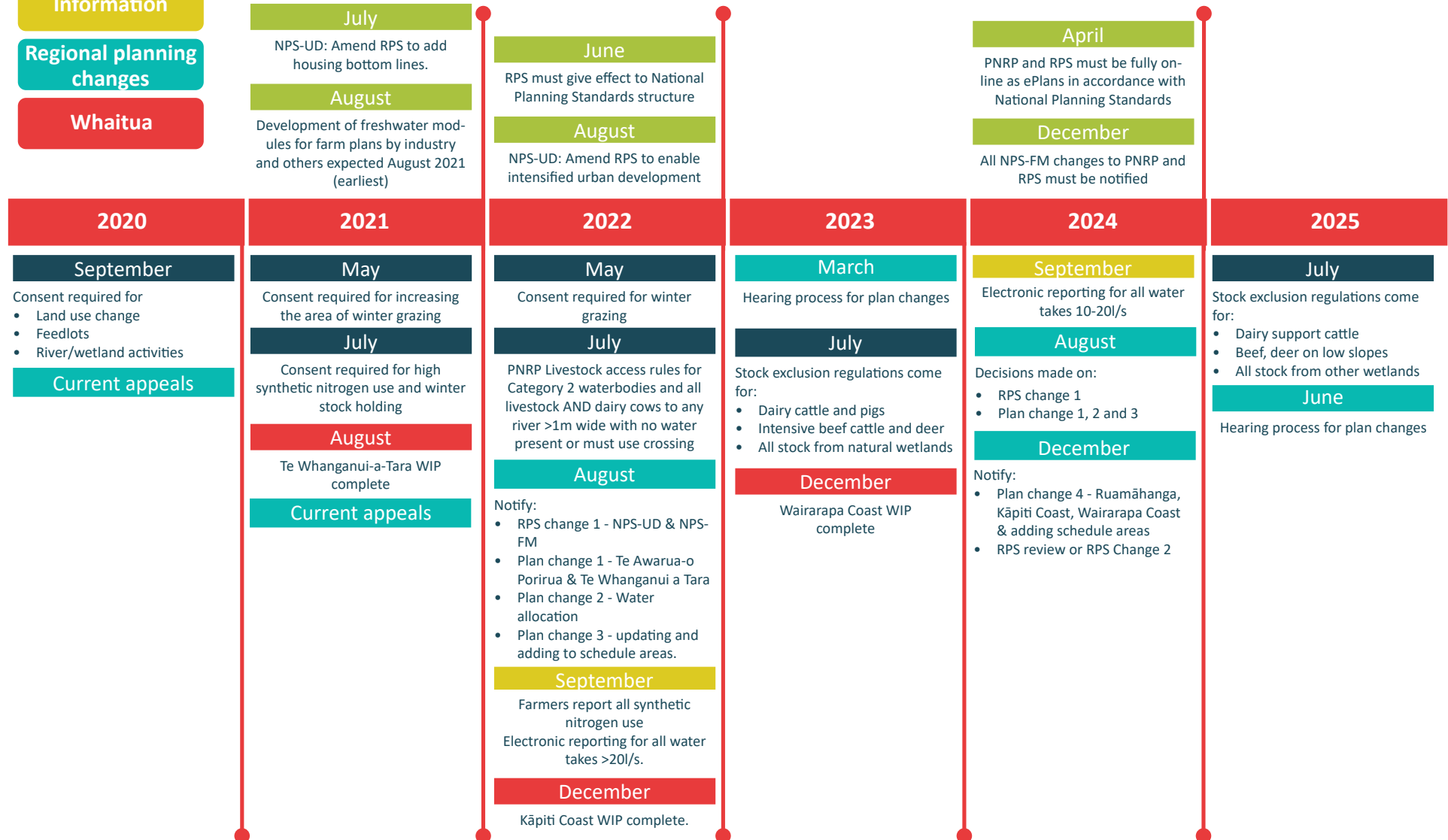
National direction deadlines

Regulation

Information

Regional planning changes

Whaitua



Attachment 2 to Report 21.148

RPS and PNRP Plan changes to be notified by 20 August 2022 (date defined by NSP-US requirement)

Attachment 2: RPS and PNRP Plan changes to be notified by 20 August 2022 (date defined by NPS-UD requirement)

Process	Element of plan change	Which Whaitua/Region wide?
RPS C1	NPS UD Implementation - to enable more intensive housing across the region, both in the RPS itself, and providing direction to territorial authorities to inform district plan changes & implementing the Wellington Regional Growth Framework	Region wide
	New Climate change chapter	Region wide
	NPS FM - Te Mana o te Wai objective. Visions for completed whaitua	Region wide for objective; Ruamāhanga, Te Awarua-o-Porirua, Te Whanganui a Tara
	Update natural character provisions	Region wide
	Indigenous ecosystems - Biodiversity targets and priorities, maintenance of biodiversity	Region wide
	Minor amendment to the definition of Regionally Significant Infrastructure (as directed by Environment Court consent order)	Region wide
PNRP PC1	NPS FM - NOF	Te Awarua-o-Porirua, Te Whanganui a Tara
	NPS UD/ NPS FM - Urban stormwater and wastewater	Te Awarua-o-Porirua, Te Whanganui a Tara
	NPS UD / NPS FM - Rural/earthworks	Te Awarua-o-Porirua, Te Whanganui a Tara
	Te Mana o te Wai objective	Te Awarua-o-Porirua, Te Whanganui a Tara
PNRP PC2 (Subject of Environment Committee Workshop)	Consent impact analysis	Ruamāhanga
	Water allocation objectives assessment	Region wide
	Supplementary takes	Ruamāhanga, Te Awarua-o-Porirua, Te Whanganui a Tara
	Claw-back mechanisms	Ruamāhanga, Te Awarua-o-Porirua, Te Whanganui a Tara
	Non-consumptive takes	Ruamāhanga, Te Awarua-o-Porirua, Te Whanganui a Tara
	Water races	Ruamāhanga
	Te Whanganui a Tara topics to be confirmed	Te Whanganui a Tara
	Municipal supply takes	Ruamāhanga, Te Awarua-o-Porirua, Te Whanganui a Tara
PNRP PC3	Addition of areas of Outstanding and High Natural character in the coastal environment (and changes to associated objectives, policies and rules)	Region wide
	Schedule C - Sites with significant mana whenua values - Ngāti Toa Rangatira	Te Awarua-o-Porirua
	Schedule A - Outstanding waterbodies – mana whenua values, rivers and lakes	Region wide

Attachment 2 to Report 21.148

RPS and PNRP Plan changes to be notified by 20 August 2022 (date defined by NSP-US requirement)

	Schedule M - Community drinking water supply protection areas	Region wide
	Schedule F1 (rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems), Schedule F1b (Inanga spawning habitat) Schedule F2c (Significant habitats for indigenous birds) Schedule F3 (significant natural wetlands), Schedules F4 and F5 (sites and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area)	Region wide
	NPS-FM fish passage requirements to identify “desirable” and “undesirable” species and identify any rivers/river reaches where exotic species should be excluded	Region wide
	Miscellaneous issues/errors noted during appeals process and in plan implementation experience	Region wide

Attachment 3 to Report 21.148

Plan changes to be notified by 31 December 2024 (NSP-FM requirement)

Attachment 3: Plan changes to be notified by 31 December 2024 (NPS-FM requirement)

PNRP PC4	Natural character in Freshwater, Outstanding Natural Landscapes and Outstanding Natural Features (in the coastal environment, Beds of Lakes & rivers and wetlands).	Region wide
	Ruamāhanga NPS FM implementation (remainder not captured in PC1 and PC2 including review of target attribute states and new NOF requirements for mana whenua values)	Ruamāhanga
	Kāpiti Coast NPS FM implementation	Kāpiti Coast
	Wairarapa Coast NPS FM implementation	Wairarapa Coast
	Outstanding rivers and lakes for recreation values - Method M7b of the PNRP	Region wide

Full RPS review due to be initiated 2023

The Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region was made operative in 2013, therefore a review is required to be commenced by 2023. Given the Government's intention to replace the RMA by 2023, we do not intend to progress a review until we have a clearer picture about what the future may require.

Regardless of a full review of the RPS, amendments to the RPS must be notified by 2024 that incorporates vision statements for remaining whitua under the NPS-FM.

Environment Committee
17 June 2021
Report 21.242



For Decision

WHAITUA IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME - ACTION PLANNING

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To inform the Environment Committee on progress by Greater Wellington towards implementing the recommendations of Te Awarua-o-Porirua and Ruamāhanga Whaitua Implementation Programmes (WIPs).

He tūtohu

Recommendation

That the Committee **requests** that officers report to the Committee, identifying specific gaps in current responses to WIP recommendations, including in relation to recommendations that sit with organisations other than Greater Wellington.

Te horopaki

Context

2. This report responds to Recommendation 4 of Report 21.167 provided to the Committee on 12 May 2021 requesting officers to provide an assessment of Greater Wellington's progress in implementing Te Awarua-o-Porirua, including the Ngāti Toa Rangatira Statement (NTS), and Ruamāhanga Whaitua Implementation Programmes (WIPs).
3. The Committee should note that this report does not contain an assessment against the NTS, primarily because the majority of the content of responses needs to be informed and lead by Ngāti Toa Rangatira.
4. **Attachments 1** and **2** provide a recommendation-by-recommendation assessment of implementation progress. The tables indicate for each recommendation:
 - a the type of recommendation (regulatory, non-regulatory or other)
 - b the organisation or organisations responsible for its implementation
 - c if there is an overlap with central government regulations such as the National Environmental Standards for Freshwater Management (NESFM)

- d if the recommendation is dependent on a plan change and when that will occur if implementation has commenced and the rate of progress
- e broad estimates of any additional resourcing required

Te tātaritanga Analysis

5. The appended tables represent an initial high-level assessment of progress to date and are intended to be a starting point for discussion. Some of the key points identified are:
 - a Of the 75 recommendations contained in Te Awarua-o-Porirua WIP and 109 in the Ruamāhanga WIP approximately one third in the case of Porirua and half in the case of Ruamāhanga will be achieved in part or in full by amendments to the proposed Natural Resources Plan (pNRP) scheduled for 2022 - 2024. Resourcing to support this statutory plan change process is provided for in the Long Term Plan (LTP) 2021 – 2031 with preparatory work underway (report 2021.148 Plan change work programme and implementing national direction).
 - b One implication (common to both Whaitua) of these plan changes is that there are likely to be increased demands on Greater Wellington’s regulatory services as a result of the need to process a greater number of (and possibly more complex) resource consents. There is also likely to be an increased need to undertake more monitoring and compliance work for which additional resources may need to be allocated.
 - c The balance of the recommendations are non-regulatory involving such activities as environmental investigations, monitoring, landowner incentives and support, provision of information, education and awareness.
 - d These are areas in which Greater Wellington has strengths and a considerable track record of success and the response in some cases will be to continue or increase current work programmes, subject to resourcing. However many of the non-regulatory recommendations in the WIPs are aspirational and multi-generational and achieving them is beyond the ability or mandate of Greater Wellington to deliver alone. A partnership approach with mana whenua and key stakeholders, in some cases already in existence, will be required along with an examination or organisational priorities and funding requirements.
6. It is the intention to develop WIP Action Plans for Te Awarua-o-Porirua and Ruamāhanga catchments as a matter of priority. Recruitment is currently underway for a fixed-term Project Manager to lead and drive this process, including scoping of requirements, sequencing and timeframes for completion - supported by relevant officers from the Environment and Catchment Groups. It is hoped to have a Project Manager in place by mid-July on an initial six-month engagement. Action Plans, incorporating specific activities and priorities, will need to be established with mana whenua and in conversation with catchment communities.

Ngā hua ahumoni

Financial implications

7. The assessment of WIP recommendations identifies a high level indication of future resourcing implications associated with WIP implementation. These requirements will be tested and refined through the process of formulating WIP Action Plans.
8. Any new resourcing required to meet Greater Wellington's responsibilities for WIP implementation will need to be considered in line with current and future long term and annual planning processes.
9. There are no immediate financial implications associated with this report.

Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi

Consideration of climate change

10. There has been no consideration of climate change in the preparation of this report. Climate change considerations are fundamental in the Whaitua process and in the preparation of the WIPS.

Ngā tikanga whakatau

Decision-making process

11. Decision-making for future implementation of WIP recommendations will require a partnered approach with mana whenua, and input from catchment communities and related organisations.

Te hiranga

Significance

12. Officers have considered the significance (as defined by Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of this matter, taking into account Council's Significance and Engagement Policy and Greater Wellington's decision-making guidelines. Officers consider the decision to agree to recommendations for further reporting requirements to be of low significance due to its administrative nature.

Te whakatūtakitaki

Engagement

13. Whaitua implementation will require substantial engagement with mana whenua and many sectors of the community.
14. There is no immediate engagement requirements in association with this report.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei

Next steps

15. Engagement of a Project Manager to design and establish a process for producing WIP Action Plans for both Te Awarua-o-Porirua and Ruamāhanga Whaitua.

16. Further reporting to the Committee when specific gaps have been identified in current responses to WIP recommendations, including in relation to recommendations that sit with organisations other than Greater Wellington.

Ngā āpitihanga

Attachments

Number	Title
1	Te Awarua-o-Porirua WIP assessment of recommendations
2	Ruamāhanga WIP assessment of recommendations

Ngā kaiwaitohu

Signatories

Writer	Tim Porteous, Manager, Biodiversity
Approvers	Al Cross, General Manager, Environment Management Wayne O'Donnell, General Manager, Catchment Management

He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations
<p><i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i></p> <p>The Environment Committee has responsibility to consider changes in the legislative frameworks and the implications these changes have on Council's environmental strategies, policies, plans, programmes and initiatives.</p>
<p><i>Implications for Māori</i></p> <p>Greater Wellington, through the NPS-FM, is required to manage freshwater in a way that gives effect to Te Mana o Te Wai. The information provided in this report reflects and supports mana whenua interests through WIPs and NTS recommendations.</p>
<p><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></p> <p>Implementation of the National Policy Statement -Freshwater Management, PNRP and the Whaitua Committee Programme are core environmental resource management activities of the 2018 -2028 Long Term Plan.</p>
<p><i>Internal consultation</i></p> <p>Catchment and Environment Group Managers were consulted.</p>
<p><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></p> <p>There is reputational and legal risk for Council associated with the timing and phasing of implementation of WIPs and Ngāti Toa Statement recommendations.</p>

Attachment 1 – Ruamahanga WIP Recommendations Progress at May 2021

#	Recommendation	Reg/Non-reg	Orgn.	Overlap with new NESFW and stock access regulations	Plan change (WMU = Water Management Units)	Implementation Commenced Yes/No	Rate of Progress to date	Comments
1	Greater Wellington will: • 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: — 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 • 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	Mix	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes/partial		A lot of this is the crux of Te Mana o te Wai – active work programmes to deliver this. Key risk is access to and availability of mana whenua to participate.
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.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.

Attachment 1 – Ruamahanga WIP Recommendations Progress at May 2021

#	Recommendation	Reg/Non-reg	Orgn.	Overlap with new NESFW and stock access regulations	Plan change (WMU = Water Management Units)	Implementation Commenced Yes/No	Rate of Progress to date	Comments
3	The PNRP includes a policy that describes how the periphyton objectives in this WIP will be achieved by the following approaches: • 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	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		For sediment: Significant work has occurred for decades towards mitigating erosion prone land and riparian restoration. Increasing resources in 2021/22 to deliver larger programmes of work. Tree supply and fencing are significant limitations that funding may not solve.
4	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: • 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 • 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	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input. Successful implementation of this recommendation will require coordination of effort both within GW and with our key partners. An early task of the proposed Project Manager will be to map out what is needed to achieve this. A fully supported data management system would increase our ability to effectively and efficiently deliver this recommendation.
5	The Ruamahanga whaitua integrated land and water management system should: • 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	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Additional resourcing required to update out-of-date hydrology software to allow for real-time assessment of consents compliance. A fully supported data management system would increase our ability to effectively and efficiently deliver this recommendation.

Attachment 1 – Ruamahanga WIP Recommendations Progress at May 2021

#	Recommendation	Reg/Non-reg	Orgn.	Overlap with new NESFW and stock access regulations	Plan change (WMU = Water Management Units)	Implementation Commenced Yes/No	Rate of Progress to date 	Comments
								<p>Te Kāuru is a Catchment based FMP attempting to implement this recommendation. However, due to the RFP not being reviewed this LTP there are no funds available for implementation. A Riparian Officer and a Community Officer are to be employed to enable FMP and WIP implementation. If there was another avenue for funding this would enable a number of the Whaitua recommendations to be implemented.</p> <p>Wetland protection and enhancement is integral to achieving this objective. Current resourcing cannot meet demand from private landowners for our services.</p>
6	In order to see the effective implementation of all the objectives, limits and policy packages described in this WIP, the Committee supports: • 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	-Reg/non reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		Partly underway through the plan change work.
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.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		<p>To be developed post plan change.</p> <p>Analyst resourcing to deliver freshwater accounting (across many recs and all WIPs)</p> <p>A fully supported data management system would increase our ability to effectively and efficiently deliver this recommendation.</p>

Attachment 1 – Ruamahanga WIP Recommendations Progress at May 2021

#	Recommendation	Reg/Non-reg	Orgn.	Overlap with new NESFW and stock access regulations	Plan change (WMU = Water Management Units)	Implementation Commenced Yes/No	Rate of Progress to date	Comments
8	Greater Wellington resources the Freshwater Management Unit Implementation Framework sufficiently to support the development of an implementation work programme.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		To be developed post plan change.
9	Greater Wellington ensures that, in preparing the Ruamahanga whaitua plan change to the PNRP, it works with communities and the Ruamahanga Whaitua Committee to ensure that the NPS-FM is appropriately given effect to, including in accordance with the freshwater objectives approach described in NPSFM Policy CA2 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.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.
10	Innovation in land and water management practice in the Ruamahanga whaitua should be encouraged and actively facilitated by Greater Wellington, including by: • Including a policy in the Ruamahanga 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 Ruamahanga 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	Mix	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Planning components under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input. Encouraging innovation will mainly require a non-reg approach and successful implementation of this recommendation will require coordination of effort both within GW and with our key partners and ultimately through adoption of innovative practice by external parties. With regard to regulation, while we can encourage innovation in any pre-application process, ultimately we can only grant/decline applications based on the information that is formally submitted to us. The Barrage gates consent conditions lead onto the renewal of the Lower Valley Scheme. This will require a wider catchment plan to ensure all opportunities are realised for all. To enable this to occur, significant investigation work into the effects of the Barrage Gates on the environment will need to be undertaken as well as on the wider catchment.

Attachment 1 – Ruamahanga WIP Recommendations Progress at May 2021

#	Recommendation	Reg/Non-reg	Orgn.	Overlap with new NESFW and stock access regulations	Plan change (WMU = Water Management Units)	Implementation Commenced Yes/No	Rate of Progress to date	Comments
11	The Committee recommends that: • 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 Ruamahanga 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	Non-reg	GW, industry groups	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Significant progress made in past decades. MfE's Farm Environmental Plan certification requirements expected to land in 2021 will change our implementation focus.
12	The Committee recommends that water use efficiency be improved among all water users in the Ruamahanga whaitua, including by: • 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	Mix	GW, TAs, industry groups	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		Efficiency of use already a requirement of any resource consent to take water under the PNRP. Any more stringent requirements will require a plan change.

Attachment 1 – Ruamahanga WIP Recommendations Progress at May 2021

#	Recommendation	Reg/Non-reg	Orgn.	Overlap with new NESFW and stock access regulations	Plan change (WMU = Water Management Units)	Implementation Commenced Yes/No	Rate of Progress to date 	Comments
	to develop long term plans for the management of water races in the Ruamahanga 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							
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.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		Further detail to be developed.
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.	Monitoring and accounting	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		Further detail to be developed.
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.	Monitoring and accounting	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		Freshwater Accounting System being considered and developed through the <i>Water That Counts</i> programme. A fully supported data management system would increase our ability to effectively and efficiently deliver this recommendation.
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.	Monitoring and accounting	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		A fully supported data management system would increase our ability to effectively and efficiently deliver this recommendation. <i>Further detail to be developed.</i>
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 mitigations. Greater Wellington requires the progress of actions to mitigate sediment loss, including riparian planting and hill-slope erosion practices, to be regularly reported.	Monitoring and accounting	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		<i>Further detail to be developed.</i>
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.	Monitoring and accounting	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		A fully supported data management system is required to effectively and efficiently deliver this recommendation.

Attachment 1 – Ruamahanga WIP Recommendations Progress at May 2021

#	Recommendation	Reg/Non-reg	Orgn.	Overlap with new NESFW and stock access regulations	Plan change (WMU = Water Management Units)	Implementation Commenced Yes/No	Rate of Progress to date 	Comments
								<i>Further detail to be developed.</i>
19	Greater Wellington supports community monitoring and the wider integration of monitoring results to support FMU outcomes.	Monitoring and accounting	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		<i>Further detail to be developed.</i>
20	Greater Wellington undertakes a review of flow monitoring sites in the Ruamahanga 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.	Monitoring and accounting	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		GW's Flood Protection and Environmental Science have commenced a programme to improve gauging sites across the region. A review of high flow sites for flood warning is complete and an implementation programme is being developed. Additional hydrology monitoring, analysis and science likely to be needed to accelerate the implementation of this (spans multiple recs)
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 Ruamahanga whaitua.	Monitoring and accounting	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		<i>Further detail to be developed.</i>
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	Monitoring and accounting	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No	N/A	Next full regional plan review. Post 2030.
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 Ruamahanga freshwater objectives 3 The extensiveness and importance of small streams, wetlands and backwaters (in braided rivers) in the Ruamahanga whaitua in providing healthy native fish habitat and bird habitat and the conditions for mahinga kai species, places and activities to thrive.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.
24	Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP an overarching policy to improve, across the Ruamahanga whaitua, riparian vegetation of streams, rivers and lakes for erosion and sediment control, bank stabilisation, temperature management (via shading) and control of algae, and to support other ecosystem health, mahinga kai and indigenous biodiversity outcomes.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.

Attachment 1 – Ruamahanga WIP Recommendations Progress at May 2021

#	Recommendation	Reg/Non-reg	Orgn.	Overlap with new NESFW and stock access regulations	Plan change (WMU = Water Management Units)	Implementation Commenced Yes/No	Rate of Progress to date 	Comments
25	Greater Wellington plans and implements the Committee’s vision for healthy rivers and lakes in the Ruamahanga whaitua by: 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.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		Successful implementation of this recommendation will require coordination of effort both within GW and with our key partners. An early task of the proposed Project Manager will be to map out what is needed to achieve this Te Kāuru, Upper Ruamahanga FMP As stated in recommendation 5: due to the FRP not being reviewed this LTP there are no funds available for implementation. The Lower Ruamahanga will require a catchment wide plan (rather than solely an FMP) to be developed over the next 6 years. There will be a need for input from Mana Whenua and the community to enable this plan to develop.
26	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.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		<i>Further detail to be developed.</i>
27	Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP a policy promoting the restoration of rivers, lakes and wetlands to achieve the Ruamahanga freshwater objectives, which supports activities in the beds of rivers, lakes and wetlands when these activities are undertaken for such restoration purposes	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.
28	Greater Wellington reviews current planning and implementation activities relevant to the health of lakes and rivers in order to: 1 Identify any changes necessary to planning, governance, investment and practice to deliver the Ruamahanga 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. “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.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		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. Te Kauru governance structure involves Mana Whenua, river scheme members and the community.

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								The Lower Valley catchment plan (FMP) is yet to be developed but is required within the next six years. This plan will need to incorporate a number of recommendations to ensure river and lake health.
29	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 Ruamahanga whaitua, including by: 1 Aligning the planning and operation of flood management activities (e.g. floodplain planning) with the Ruamahanga whaitua objectives and policies 2 Identifying and implementing management options to enhance natural character and to achieve the Ruamahanga 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 Ruamahanga whaitua objectives 4 Investing in riparian planting for shading and stream bank erosion management and in wetland restoration 4.2 5 Supporting and undertaking the restoration of native fish spawning habitat, including in water bodies affected by flood management activities	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Riparian planting is part of the implementation of Te Kāuru. Once funding is available this work will commence, along with the appointment of Riparian and Community officers. In the meantime the river schemes undertaken enhancement work restricted to scheme funding. Te Kauru FMP has objectives in the plan that seek to achieve this recommendation and GW is working with landowners and taking opportunities to implement this outcome where funds allow. Progress and actions regarding Land Management support for Farm environment planning, including riparian planning, is commented upon against other recommendations.
30	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.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input. It is anticipated that the recent granting of RAMSAR status to Wairarapa Moana and the imminent Treaty of Waitangi settlement will increase mana whenua and community expectations of greater investment by GW to achieve this recommendation.

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31	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.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		A funding boost from J4N for five years from 2021 will allow an increased delivery of programmes intended to address this recommendation. Funding to maintain momentum post 2026 is needed.
32	Greater Wellington undertakes feasibility studies of “inlake” 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: • Rerouting the Ruamahanga River into Lake Wairarapa, particularly at flows below the median flow, with higher flows bypassing the lake • 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 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 Ruamahanga 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.	Investigations	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		To be considered as part of preparing for review of Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme
33	Greater Wellington investigates further options for restoring the health of Wairarapa Moana, including restoring the Ruamahanga River flow into Lake Wairarapa, including to: • 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	Investigations	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		Tied in with Barrage Gates consenting. <i>See recommendation 10 for more information.</i>
34	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	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		The Lower Valley catchment plan Floodplain Management Plan (FMP) development will require input from external groups, mana whenua and the Whaitua community. This work is now urgent but delayed due to minimal capacity.

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35	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 Ruamahanga whaitua objectives and to deliver on the needs of catchment communities	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		These matters are discussed from time to time at Wairarapa Moana Governance Group meetings.
36	Greater Wellington sets water quality limits and targets for nutrients and sediment loads as rules in the PNRP for each FMU within the Ruamahanga whaitua, in accordance with Tables 2 and 3. Targets should be expressed as percentage reductions (from the limits) in the Ruamahanga whaitua plan change	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Main risk at the moment is mana whenua engagement Will increase the complexity of resource consenting once plan changes are in place. These will require customer engagement involvement to be able to 'socialise' the new consenting frameworks to applicants
37	Greater Wellington sets water quality limits and targets for E. coli concentrations as rules in the PNRP for each FMU within the Ruamahanga whaitua, in accordance with the four attribute states in Table 8 in Appendix 3.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input. As per Rec 36.
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: • Taueru • Huangarua • Eastern hill streams • Whangaehu • Kopuaranga	Reg / non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		Primarily post plan change. Land Management programmes prioritise mitigation works in these catchments.
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.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Existing hill country erosion programme spend is about \$1M per year in Ruamahanga. Increasing resources in 2021/22 to deliver larger programmes of work to make significant (measurable) reduction to sediment load in 10 years.

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								Tree supply and fencing are significant limitations that funding may not solve. New national direction will also make farm environment plans mandatory for certain farms.
40	Progressively reduce sediment loss from net bank erosion in all non-“top 5” FMUs in the Ruamahanga whaitua in accordance with the targets (to be achieved by 2050) set in Table 3.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		Same delivery as Rec 39. River Scheme funding is very limited in the top 5 FMUs so only cracked willow clearing is possible. Te Kauru implementation cannot currently occur (see Rec 5). MfE Jobs 4 Nature funding is limited and will not have a significant impact in these areas.
41	Greater Wellington reviews progress in achieving the targets (set in Table 3) 10 years after the notification of the Ruamahanga 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.	Reg / Investigation	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		10 year WIP review.
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.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Increasing resources in 2021/22 to deliver larger programmes of work.
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.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Additional mapping is being done every year to identify erosion prone land. Funding would accelerate mapping and fill gaps.
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.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	yes		Programmes already aligned.
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.	Non-reg	multiple	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	yes		Increasing resources in 2021/22 to deliver larger programmes of work. Land management advice seeking to promote good management practice innovation.

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								Updated earthwork guidelines produced and distributed to developers
46	Greater Wellington reviews the need for a nutrient allocation regime 10 years after the Ruamahanga whaitua plan change, or by 2029. NOTE: Grandparenting would not be considered a suitable allocation regime if one were to be implemented.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Partially		Already an active area for PNRP appeals. Central government direction may impose a model as well.
47	Greater Wellington and industry promote and support the implementation of farm planning as a primary tool of management at a farm scale.	Non-reg	GW	Possible superseded by national regulation	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Already doing this at scale, funding needs are represented by implantation needs of other recommendations above.
48	Greater Wellington further incentivises and promotes the adoption of farm planning and the activation and review of existing farm plans.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Already doing this at scale, funding needs are represented by implantation needs of other recommendations above.
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 Ruamahanga catchment should be defined.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		<u>Rural:</u> Already doing this at scale, funding needs are represented by implantation needs of other recommendations above. <u>Urban:</u> Resourcing needs are significant and many factors will make delivery very slow.
50	GMP should be emphasised as part of farm planning.	Non-reg	GW, industry groups	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Already doing this at scale, funding needs are represented by implantation needs of other recommendations above.
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.	Reg	GW	Yes	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes	N/A	Superseded by new National Environmental Standard for Freshwater (NES-F) stock access regs
52	Greater Wellington actively promotes and enforces the requirements of the permitted activity rules for breakfeeding, cultivation and livestock exclusion.	Non-reg	GW	Yes	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		Currently a strategic compliance approach is adopted that means no permitted activities are monitored. If we were to expand this programme, additional resource would be required (or existing compliance programmes dropped).

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								Would also require additional resource in the 'education' and 'engagement' space.
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.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input. May result in an increase in resource consents being applied for which could potentially require additional resourcing in resource consenting once plan changes are in place.
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: • Priority in farm planning design and implementation • Increasing funding for riparian planting, as well as improving access to and awareness of the funds • Producing plants (e.g. at Akura nursery) or assisting communities to produce plants fit for such a programme	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Additional resource will be applied in 2021/22 to incentivise work delivery to make significant (measurable) reduction to sediment load and nutrient management. GW funding not the only limiting factor, e.g. landowner willingness/ability to co-fund, fencing or plant shortage. The implementation of Te Kāuru Flood Management Plan is to riparian plant the buffer along the Upper Ruamahanga catchment. This is currently limited to the MfE J4N funding. See Rec 5 for more details.
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.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.
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.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes/partial		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.

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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).	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		PNRP already encourages discharges to land over water and this is being implemented through existing and ongoing consenting processes.
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.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Partially		PNRP already encourages discharges to land over water and this is being implemented through existing and ongoing consenting processes.
59	Greater Wellington introduces discharge standards for all point-source discharges.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		PNRP currently sets out some discharge standards (in line with s107 of the RMA). Plan change required.
60	Urban stormwater is managed in accordance with GMP and progressive improvement and the PNRP policies and rules.	Non-reg	GW, TAs	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Partial		Some progress made through PNRP appeals mediation.
61	Greater Wellington, along with iwi and other partners, supports the formation and coordination of catchment communities in both urban and rural environments.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Facilitation and planning support needed for catchment groups.
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.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		J4N Riparian Mgmt. is working closely with the community where possible. When Te Kauru has funding this will open up a significant ability for GW to work with communities to establish riparian margins throughout the upper catchment. The Lower Valley, as stated in other recommendations above, will require community input through to enable a successful catchment plan. Land Management functions are currently supporting multiple community groups to produce their long-term catchment vision and action plans.
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.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		Again, Te Kauru funding issues mean we are currently unable to support and contribute to the development of multi-agency platform in this area.






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64	Greater Wellington writes a compliance plan with the community for compliance with rules in the PNRP, including targets and limits.	Mix	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		Programmed for post plan changes. See also rec 65.
65	Greater Wellington implements good compliance systems e.g. strategic compliance across activities (prioritising compliance on higher risk activities).	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		A strategic compliance programme is already in operation – and is categorised according to risk and dictated by existing resource. Recent independent report shows GW has good compliance systems in place.
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.	Investigations	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		There are significant investigations required in the lower valley around the effects of barrage gates on Lake Wairarapa, Lake Onoke and the surrounding environment.
67	The following investigations should be considered priorities as part of the implementation of Recommendation 66: • 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	Investigations	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		Additional monitoring and modelling resource needed. As stated in Rec66 re Lower Valley
68	Greater Wellington advocates for, and actively seeks out, alternative funding models for mitigation measures in order to promote successful and extensive implementation.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		A full review/scoping of the WIP recommendations needs to be undertaken to establish if they are all viable and what costs are involved before alternative funding models can be investigated.
69	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.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		See Rec 68 above.
70	To improve water supply reliability, the Ruamahanga whaitua integrated land and water management system should: • 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	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Promoted through Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy, and water allocation plan change.

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	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							
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.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.
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	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.
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.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input. Covered in part by water resilience strategy
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.	Investigations	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Promoted through Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy and skyTEM project.
75	Greater Wellington requires users of water to manage their take and use in a more equitable manner and to ensure GMP, including to: • 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	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		Will increase the complexity of resource consenting once plan changes are in place. These changes will require engagement with the community to be able to ‘socialise’ the new consenting frameworks to land owners.

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76	Greater Wellington investigates policy options in the PNRP to provide for “non-consumptive” takes. Consideration will need to be given to: • 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 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.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.
77	Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following water allocation limits for the Kopuaranga River: 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)	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.
78	Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following water allocation limits for the Waipoua River: 1 Increase the minimum flow from 250L/s to 340L/s over time as follows: 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. 3 Retain the current step down level at which takes shall reduce at 300L/s until the first minimum flow increase in 1 above occurs. 4 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)	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.
79	Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following water allocation limits for the Waingawa River: 1 Remove the existing PNRP “lower” minimum flow of 1,100L/s. 2 Increase the minimum flow to the existing PNRP44 “higher” minimum flow of 1,700L/s over 10 years as follows: a 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. b 10 years after plan change (or in 2029), increase the minimum flow to 1,700L/s for all takes. 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)	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.
80	Greater Wellington combines the Upper Ruamahanga and Middle Ruamahanga catchment management units into a single water allocation management unit through a change to the PNRP.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.






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#	Recommendation	Reg/Non-reg	Orgn.	Overlap with new NESFW and stock access regulations	Plan change (WMU = Water Management Units)	Implementation Commenced Yes/No	Rate of Progress to date	Comments
81	Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following water allocation limits for the Upper/Middle Ruamāhanga catchment: 1 Increase the minimum flow level from 2,400L/s to 3,250L/s over time as follows: a No change for 10 years. b 10 years after plan change (or in 2029), increase to 2,700L/s. c 15 years after plan change (or in 2034), increase to 2,970L/s. d 20 years after plan change (or in 2039), increase to 3,250L/s. 5 Retain the current stepdown level at which takes shall reduce at 2,700L/s until the first minimum flow increase in 1 above occurs. 6 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.)	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.
82	Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following water allocation limits for the Waiōhine River: 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)	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.
83	Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following water allocation limits for the Tauherenikau River: 1 Remove the existing “lower” PNRP minimum flow of 1,100L/s. 2 Retain the existing “higher” PNRP minimum flow of 1,300L/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 234L/s)	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.
84	For the Lower Ruamāhanga catchment, Greater Wellington retains the existing PNRP minimum flow and allocation amounts.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.
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.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.
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.	Investigations	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.

Attachment 1 – Ruamahanga WIP Recommendations Progress at May 2021

#	Recommendation	Reg/Non-reg	Orgn.	Overlap with new NESFW and stock access regulations	Plan change (WMU = Water Management Units)	Implementation Commenced Yes/No	Rate of Progress to date	Comments
87	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. In the interim, Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following minimum flows and allocation limits: 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 Ruamahanga 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 Ruamahanga 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 Ruamahanga PNRP limits (upstream of the Ruamahanga 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).	Investigations / Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.
88	Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following minimum flows and allocation amounts for small streams and rivers in the Ruamahanga whaitua: 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 Ruamahanga PNRP limits (upstream of the Ruamahanga 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 Ruamahanga 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 Ruamahanga 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	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.









Attachment 1 – Ruamahanga WIP Recommendations Progress at May 2021

#	Recommendation	Reg/Non-reg	Orgn.	Overlap with new NESFW and stock access regulations	Plan change (WMU = Water Management Units)	Implementation Commenced Yes/No	Rate of Progress to date 	Comments
	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 Ruamahanga River that are not listed elsewhere (primarily in the Eastern hill and Valley floor streams water allocation management units), separate from the Lower Ruamahanga PNRP limit and set default allocation limits of 30% MALF and default minimum flows of 90% MALF.							
89	Greater Wellington establishes fit for purpose information about the size and nature of groundwater resources, particularly in the Pirinoa Terraces, Parkvale, Waiöhine and Waingawa parts of the Ruamahanga whaitua.	Monitoring and accounting	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Investigations are underway.
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.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input. Precautionary approach already recognised under current regulatory regime where effects are unknown.
91	Greater Wellington implements the new minimum flow levels in resource consents for the Ruamahanga whaitua using the following methods: Implementing minimum flow levels in resource consents 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	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		To be developed post 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.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		To be developed post plan change.

Attachment 1 – Ruamahanga WIP Recommendations Progress at May 2021

#	Recommendation	Reg/Non-reg	Orgn.	Overlap with new NESFW and stock access regulations	Plan change (WMU = Water Management Units)	Implementation Commenced Yes/No	Rate of Progress to date	Comments
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).	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.
94	Greater Wellington identifies in the PNRP, using narrative and (possibly) numbers (unit/volume/day), the meaning of domestic and stock water use, e.g.: • Water for an individual's reasonable domestic needs is the amount sufficient to provide for hygiene, sanitary and domestic requirements • Water for the reasonable needs of a person's animals for drinking water is the amount sufficient to provide for the animals' health and welfare	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.
95	Greater Wellington amends the relevant permitted activity rule in the PNRP to: • 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 • Ensure that users have the ability to use water under this rule in addition to water available under Recommendation 93	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input. Will result in more resource consents for 'small scale' water usage post plan changes.
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.	Monitoring and accounting	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		<i>Further detail to be developed.</i>
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	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.
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.	Non-reg	GW, TAs	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		GW's role is to advocate to TAs. Link to water resilience strategy.
99	Greater Wellington amends the relevant permitted activity rule ⁴⁶ in the PNRP to ensure that where takes are from surface water bodies, water may be taken below minimum flow levels	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work.

Attachment 1 – Ruamahanga WIP Recommendations Progress at May 2021

#	Recommendation	Reg/Non-reg	Orgn.	Overlap with new NESFW and stock access regulations	Plan change (WMU = Water Management Units)	Implementation Commenced Yes/No	Rate of Progress to date 	Comments
	but it must be reduced to the minimum amount necessary in order to operate dairy sheds safely							Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.
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.	Education	TAs	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		<i>Further detail to be developed.</i>
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)	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		Also being recognised through current consenting practice - Water conservation plans already required for large municipal water takes. Also to be developed further post-plan change.
102	Greater Wellington supports community water suppliers' moves to manage their networks through metering water users (recognising that some already do so).	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		See above.
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.	Non-reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Linked to 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.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.
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.	Monitoring and accounting	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		<i>Further detail to be developed.</i>
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)	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		Part of plan change programme
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 Ruamahanga whaitua. The	Monitoring and accounting	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		<i>Further detail to be developed.</i>

Attachment 1 – Ruamahanga WIP Recommendations Progress at May 2021

#	Recommendation	Reg/Non-reg	Orgn.	Overlap with new NESFW and stock access regulations	Plan change (WMU = Water Management Units)	Implementation Commenced Yes/No	Rate of Progress to date 	Comments
	information should be collected and assessed in the order that water races come up for consent renewal.							
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) 	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	No		Water race working group currently on hold. Requires a plan change to existing policy. Currently term of consent is determined in line with the requirements of the RMA and case law.
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 Ruamahanga whaitua plan change.	Reg	GW	No	Urban FMUs 2022 Rural FMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.

Attachment 2 - Te Awaroa-o-Porirua WIP Recommendations

	Recommendation	Reg/Non-reg	Organisation	Overlap with new NESFW and stock access regulations	Plan change (WMU = Water Management Units)	Implementation Commenced Yes/No	Rate of Progress to date	Comments
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.	Reg	GW	No	Urban WMUs 2022 Rural WMUs 2024	Yes (plan change work)		Recs 1 and 4-10 below will increase the complexity of resource consenting once plan changes are in place. These will require customer engagement involvement to be able to 'socialise' the new consenting frameworks to applicants Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.
2	Greater Wellington undertakes a full review at the next regional plan review (10 years) on progress towards achieving the objectives in this WIP and the effectiveness of the management responses and makes changes as necessary to the PNRP to ensure progress is satisfactory.	Reg	GW	No	Urban WMUs 2022 Rural WMUs 2024	NA	 NA – post operative plan	No action required until next regional plan review.
3	Greater Wellington works with Ngāti Toa Rangitira, PCC and Wellington Water through various mechanisms (including the Harbour Strategy) to implement this WIP and prioritise actions within the Rangituihi WMU and the catchments that contribute to hotspot areas of elevated metal concentrations within the harbour. This work will comprise: • identifying the catchments that contribute to the harbour hotspot areas • identifying areas of piped stream in the lower reaches of the Rangituihi WMU that could be day-lighted • targeting a pollution prevention programme (Recommendation 36) within these catchments.	Non-reg / Investigation	GW/PCC/WWL	No		Yes		A fully supported integrated data management system would increase our ability to effectively and efficiently deliver this recommendation.
4	Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework of the PNRP to set water quality limits and targets for <i>E.coli</i> for each freshwater WMU within Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua, in accordance with the <i>E.coli</i> objectives set out in Table 14 (Appendix 3).	Reg	GW	No	Urban WMUs 2022 Rural WMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.
5	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).	Reg	GW	No	Urban WMUs 2022 Rural WMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.





Attachment 2 - Te Awaroa-o-Porirua WIP Recommendations

	Recommendation	Reg/Non-reg	Organisation	Overlap with new NESFW and stock access regulations	Plan change (WMU = Water Management Units)	Implementation Commenced Yes/No	Rate of Progress to date	Comments
6	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).	Reg	GW	No	Urban WMUs 2022 Rural WMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.
7	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.	Reg	GW	No	Urban WMUs 2022 Rural WMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.
8	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.	Reg	GW	No	Urban WMUs 2022 Rural WMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.
9	Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework of the PNRP to include incrementally decreasing limits for each contaminant over time.	Reg	GW	No	Urban WMUs 2022 Rural WMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.
10	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.	Reg	GW	No	Urban WMUs 2022 Rural WMUs 2024	Yes		Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.
11	Together with Harbour Strategy partners PCC, 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. Greater Wellington amends the PNRP to include this strategy as a method for achievement of the objectives. The strategy must include the following components. 1) Baseline assessment including identification, analysis and mapping of: - 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.	Non-Reg	All	No		Yes		With respect to amending PNRP - Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input. Successful implementation of this recommendation will require coordination of effort both within GW and with our key partners. An early task of the proposed Project Manager will be to map out what is needed to achieve this




Attachment 2 - Te Awaroa-o-Porirua WIP Recommendations

	Recommendation	Reg/Non-reg	Organisation	Overlap with new NESFW and stock access regulations	Plan change (WMU = Water Management Units)	Implementation Commenced Yes/No	Rate of Progress to date 	Comments
	<p>2) Identification of factors affecting ecosystem health including:</p> <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 Te Awaroa-o-Porirua Harbour and Catchment Strategy and Action Plan 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>							<p>Flood Protection will work with landowners to address factors affecting ecosystem health. We have small budgets for the Porirua, Kenepuru and Taupo Streams. These funds are used to maintain the channel capacity and remove blockages. There are not sufficient funds for erosion protection work, therefore it would be the landowner who would need to finance any improvements</p> <p>A fully supported integrated data management system would increase our ability to effectively and efficiently deliver this recommendation.</p>
12	<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 	Reg	GW/WCC/PCC	No	2022	Yes		<p>We are providing input and feedback to the current Porirua DP.</p> <p>With respect to amending PNRP - Under way as part of plan change work.</p>




Attachment 2 - Te Awaroa-o-Porirua WIP Recommendations

	Recommendation	Reg/Non-reg	Organisation	Overlap with new NESFW and stock access regulations	Plan change (WMU = Water Management Units)	Implementation Commenced Yes/No	Rate of Progress to date 	Comments
	(excluding riparian restoration activities) • restrictions on hard surfaces.							Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input. May require additional resourcing in resource consenting/compliance, monitoring and enforcement once plan changes are in place.
13	Greater Wellington: • works with WCC and PCC to identify options to protect, restore and enhance riparian margins in greenfield and brownfield developments • works with WCC and PCC on a Whaitua-wide riparian protection, planting and maintenance programme by: - 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.	Mix	GW	No	2022	Yes	 (no measurable reduction to sediment load)	Existing Riparian programme spend is about \$100k per year in Porirua and planning to increase funding for this work in 2021/22. To date some progress made with lifestyler issues around Good Management Practice across about 300 lifestyler properties. Some progress to date with about half of the large farms >50 ha, of which there's about 20. Additional resources from LTP will be directed to accelerate progress in this Whaitua to incentivise work delivery to make significant (measurable) reduction to sediment load in 10 years. Ongoing provision of Healthy Harbours programme in schools. Our coordination of the Porirua Harbour Educators' Network helps coordination across orgs who work with teachers From a Flood Protection perspective, we have small budgets for the Porirua, Kenepuru and Taupo Streams. These funds are used to maintain the channel capacity and remove blockages. There are not sufficient funds for erosion protection work. Our isolated works fund can assist landowners with river mgmt. and erosion control, the annual budget is only \$4,650.
14	Greater Wellington amends the PNRP policy and rule framework to require, where necessary: • Protection and restoration of all aquatic ecosystems in the Te Awaroa-o-Porirua Whaitua • the avoidance of reclamation and/or drainage of beds of lakes, streams (including intermittent) and wetlands, with no	Reg	GW	Reclamation	2022	Yes		With respect to amending PNRP - Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input. May require additional resourcing in resource consenting/compliance, monitoring and enforcement once plan changes are in place.







Attachment 2 - Te Awaroa-o-Porirua WIP Recommendations

	Recommendation	Reg/Non-reg	Organisation	Overlap with new NESFW and stock access regulations	Plan change (WMU = Water Management Units)	Implementation Commenced Yes/No	Rate of Progress to date 	Comments
	exemption for special housing areas and urban growth areas.							
15	Greater Wellington works with PCC, WCC and Wellington Water to identify opportunities to enhance the natural form and character and ecosystem health and capacity for mahinga kai of streams and the harbour, including: <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. 	Mix	All	Yes (partially)	Urban WMUs 2022 Rural WMUs 2024	Yes	 (little completion of restorative works delivered)	Extra resource will be used in 2021/22 to incentivise the planning and delivery of these actions on all properties through compulsory Farm Environment Plans on all farms >20 ha Fish passage barriers identified \$100k per annum required to mitigate identified barriers See Rec 13.
16	Greater Wellington works towards reducing streambank erosion by: <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. 	Mix	GW	No	Urban WMUs 2022 Rural WMUs 2024	Yes		This is the same service described in Rec 13 . Successful implementation of this recommendation will require coordination of effort both within GW and with our key partners. An early task of the proposed Project Manager will be to map out what is needed to achieve this See Rec 13 for Flood Protection response
17	Greater Wellington works together with Ngāti toa Rangatira, PCC, 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.	Non-reg	All	No		No		Combined approach across Environmental Science, Land Management and partners (Mountains to Sea already involved). Extra resource to support citizen science (supports multiple recs across multiple WIPs)



Attachment 2 - Te Awaroa-o-Porirua WIP Recommendations

	Recommendation	Reg/Non-reg	Organisation	Overlap with new NESFW and stock access regulations	Plan change (WMU = Water Management Units)	Implementation Commenced Yes/No	Rate of Progress to date 	Comments
18	<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. 	Non-reg / reg	All	No		No		<p>Requires significant customer Engagement involvement.</p> <p>Successful implementation of this recommendation will require coordination of effort both within GW and with our key partners.</p> <p>A fully supported data management system would increase our ability to effectively and efficiently deliver this recommendation.</p> <p>An early task of the proposed Project Manager will be to map out what is needed to achieve this.</p>
19	<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 	Mix	All	No		No		<p>Encouraging innovation will mainly require a non-reg approach and successful implementation of this recommendation will require coordination of effort both within GW and with our key partners and ultimately through adoption of innovative practice by external parties.</p> <p>With regard to regulation, while we can encourage innovation in any pre-application process, ultimately we can only grant/decline applications based on the information that is formally submitted to us.</p>





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	Recommendation	Reg/Non-reg	Organisation	Overlap with new NESFW and stock access regulations	Plan change (WMU = Water Management Units)	Implementation Commenced Yes/No	Rate of Progress to date 	Comments
	innovative practice • investing in research and development to identify and adopt innovative practice.							
20	Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water maximise opportunities to demonstrate good management practice in respect of ecosystem health and water management, including by: • 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 best practice by community and industry • identifying opportunities to promote best practice water management messages through the media.	Non-reg	All	No		No		Successful implementation of this recommendation will require coordination of effort both within GW and with our key partners. An early task of the proposed Project Manager will be to map out what is needed to achieve this.
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.	Investigations	GW	No		No		<i>Further detail to be developed.</i>
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.	Non-reg	GW	No		No		<i>Working with Mountains to Sea.</i>
23	Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water reviews their compliance and enforcement practices to ensure: • 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	Compliance/monitoring/enforcement	All	No		Yes		Regulations are always applied fairly and consistently by GWRC where breaches are detected. There may be differences across agencies. Currently a strategic compliance approach is adopted that means not all consented activities, and no permitted activities, are monitored. If we were to expand this programme additional resource would be required. Would also require additional resource in the 'education' and 'engagement' space.



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	<p>infringements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 							
24	<p>Greater Wellington, WCC, PCC and Wellington Water look at options for spatial planning for the future development of Te-Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua.</p>	Non-Reg	All	No		Yes		Active examples – Plimmerton Farm Plan Change, Proposed District Plan. Wellington Regional Growth Framework
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. 	Mix	All	No	2022	Yes		<p>With respect to amending PNRP - under way as part of plan change work.</p> <p>Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.</p>



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26	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: <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. 	Mix	All	No	2022	Yes		With respect to amending PNRP - under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.
27	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.	Reg	GW	No	2022	Yes		With respect to amending PNRP - Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input. May require additional resourcing in resource consenting once plan changes are in place.
28	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: <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% of the mean annual volume of the catchment be treated by an approved device(s) to achieve a certain% 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 	Reg	GW/WCC/PCC	No	2022	Yes		With respect to amending PNRP - Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input. Would increase the complexity of consents and may require additional resourcing in resource consenting once plan changes are in place.



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	greenfield developments through permitted activity conditions and the resource consenting process.							
29	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: <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. 	Mix	All	No	2022	Yes		GW advocating through submissions, e.g. Plimmerton Farm Plan change and PCC Proposed District Plan





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30	<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 • 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</p>	Reg	GW/WCC/PCC	No	2022	Partial yes		<p>With respect to amending PNRP - Under way as part of plan change work.</p> <p>Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.</p> <p>Will increase the complexity of resource consenting once plan changes are in place.</p> <p>These changes will require engagement with the developer community to be able to 'socialise' the new consenting frameworks to developers</p>






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	<p>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. 							
31	<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 Awaroa-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 	Reg	GW	No	2022	Yes		<p>With respect to amending PNRP - Under way as part of plan change work.</p> <p>Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.</p> <p>Will increase the complexity and number of resource consents received once plan changes are in place.</p> <p>These changes will require engagement with the developer community to be able to 'socialise' the new consenting frameworks to developers</p>

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	<p>is better than the limit for a respective contaminant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 							
32	<p>Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water identify opportunities and investigates 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. 	Mix	All	No	2022			<i>Further detail to be developed.</i>
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 	Non-reg	All	No		No		<i>Further detail to be developed.</i>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifying and targeting high contaminant contributing areas prioritising catchments that contribute to the hotspot areas of degradation. 							
34	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.	Non-reg	GW	No		No		<i>Further detail to be developed.</i>
35	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.	Non-Reg	WCC/PCC/WWL	No		No		<i>Further detail to be developed.</i>
36	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: <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. 	Non-reg	All	No		No		<p>GWRC are not currently resourced to undertake this. Would require the re-establishment of the 'take charge' pro-active pollution prevention programme (or similar).</p> <p>Successful implementation of this recommendation will require coordination of effort both within GW and with our key partners.</p> <p>An early task of the proposed Project Manager will be to map out what is needed to achieve this</p>
37	Greater Wellington investigates options to revise the controls on chemical cleaning products (such as '30 seconds' type cleaning	Non-Reg	GW	No		No		Successful implementation of this recommendation will require coordination of effort both within GW and with our key partners.





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	products) and advocates to central government for better control of these products at a national level.							An early task of the proposed Project Manager will be to map out what is needed to achieve this
38	Greater Wellington advocates to central government that high zinc and copper yielding materials in vehicles be progressively replaced with lower yielding alternatives.	Non-Reg	GW	No		No		Successful implementation of this recommendation will require coordination of effort both within GW and with our key partners. An early task of the proposed Project Manager will be to map out what is needed to achieve this.
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.	Non-Reg	GW/WCC/PCC	No		No		<i>Further detail to be developed.</i>
40	Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework in the PNRP as necessary to manage and progressively improve wastewater discharges in Te Awaroa-o-Porirua Whaitua to achieve the freshwater and coastal water objectives, limits and targets in this WIP. The policy and rule framework must: <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 E.coli and enterococci objectives and amendments of programmes and strategies if expected progress is not achieved • acknowledge the interrelationship of stormwater and wastewater. 	Reg	GW	No	2022	Yes		The consenting process already requires applicants to demonstrate how they meet specific objectives, policies and limits. Strengthened approach once plan changes are in place. With respect to amending PNRP - under way as part of plan change work. Main risk at the moment is potential delay in engaging with mana whenua.
41	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	Reg	GW/WCC/PCC	No	2022	Yes		With respect to amending PNRP - Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input. May result in additional resource consents being applied for once plan changes are in place

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	how wastewater generated by development will be managed.							
42	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: <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. 	WWL	WWL	No		Yes		<i>Further detail to be developed.</i>
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.	Reg	GW/WCC/PCC	No	2022	Yes		See submissions on Plimmerton Farm Plan Change and Proposed District Plan.
44	PCC and WCC align their policies on the licencing, monitoring and enforcement of Trade Waste discharges into the wastewater network.	WCC/PCC - Compliance/monitoring/enforcement	WCC/PCC	No		No		<i>Further detail to be developed.</i>
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	Non-reg	WCC/PCC/WWL	No		Yes		Some work underway by PCC and WWL. Testing out approach in Titahi Bay.




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	connections, and prioritise these sub-catchments for improvement.							
46	PCC, WCC and Wellington Water initiate a comprehensive work programme to identify and address issues with the private wastewater network within the Whaitua, including: <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. 	Information/education	WCC/PCC/WWL	No		Yes		Some work underway by PCC and WWL. Testing out approach in Titahi Bay.
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.	Non-reg / Reg	All	No		Yes		<i>Further detail to be developed.</i>
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.	WCC/PCC-Compliance/monitoring/enforcement	WCC/PCC	No		Yes		<i>Further detail to be developed.</i>
49	Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework in the PNRP to set discharge standards for earthwork activities that require consent in order to achieve the sediment targets and limits in the WIP.	Reg	GW	No	Urban WMUs 2022 Rural WMUs 2024	Yes		With respect to amending PNRP - Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input. May result in increased numbers of resource consents being applied for once plan changes in place

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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	Reg	WCC/PCC	No		Yes		<i>Further detail to be developed.</i>
51	Greater Wellington reviews and updates publications, including <i>Small earthworks – Erosion and sediment control for small sites (2006)</i> , and <i>Erosion and sediment control guidelines (2000)</i> , 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.	Information/education	GW	No		Yes		Update guidelines completed and distributed to relevant people
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.	Compliance/monitoring/enforcement	GW/WCC/PCC	No		Partially		Currently do not monitor permitted activities. Small scale earthworks would come under the regulatory jurisdiction of WCC/PCC. GW role would therefore be one of education and support for WCC/PCC.
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.	Information/education	GW/WCC/PCC	No		No		As above
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.	Mix	GW	No		Yes		Have been working on an ad-hoc basis with the forestry sector for many years on good management practice and compliance issues - See comments for rec 55. Would need a regulation and non-regulation approach.
55	Upon receiving notice under the NESPF of earthworks, forestry quarrying or harvesting in the Te Awaroa-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.	Consenting	GW	No		Yes		Systems in place for receiving notifications under the NES-Plantation Forestry (NES-PF). Currently do not pro-actively monitor permitted activities under the NES –PF, but consented sites are monitored. Would require additional resource to monitor all sites. A forestry programme would be required across the region and not just for Porirua (for consistency).

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								Can cost-recover under the NES-PF for some of this 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.	Information/education	GW	No		No		As above
57	Greater Wellington develops a charging policy under the NESPF for the monitoring of permitted activities.	Consenting	GW	No		Yes	 Achieved	Already covered under our Resource Management Charging Policy.
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.	Investigations	GW	yes		yes	 (no measurable reduction to sediment load)	<p>\$100k planned for accelerating erosion prone land mapping work in next two years – all MPI funding through existing programmes.</p> <p>Existing hill country erosion programme spend is about \$100k per year in Porirua. Some progress to date with about half of the large farms >50 ha, of which there's about 20.</p> <p>Additional resources from LTP will be directed to accelerate progress in this Whaitua to incentivise work delivery to make significant (measurable) reduction to sediment load in 10 years.</p> <p>GW funding is not the only limiting factor. A crude estimate is that increasing our existing hill country and riparian programmes by 50% (about an additional \$1M per year) would meet customer demand under the existing grant rates. To accelerate implementation we would need to increase incentive and reduce landowner share.</p> <p>Tree supply and fencing are significant limitations that funding may not solve.</p>
59	Greater Wellington develops a regulatory framework in the 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 x number of hectares) require that, where identified erosion-prone land is vegetated in scrub, shrubs and/or non- 	Reg	GW	farm management plans	2024	Yes – overtaken	N/A	Requirement 'overtaken' by National Regulations - Waiting for national Farm Environmental Plan regs to be finalised in 2021.

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	plantation forestry, that vegetation should not be cleared for uses that are likely to increase sediment loss.							
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.	GW action	GW	No		Yes		Programmes mentioned are already aligned. Landowner willingness to engage in incentives remains variable.
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.	Information/education	GW	farm management plans		No		Waiting for national Farm Environmental Plan regs to be finalised in 2021. Increase to Land Management planning resources to be applied in 2021/22.
62	Greater Wellington prioritises opportunities to mitigate sediment loss from erosion-prone lands in council-administered regional parks within the Whaitua.	GW action	GW	No		Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retirement of 6 hectares over last two years in Horokiri Catchment with pioneer restoration at Battle Hill, farmland retired to achieve this. Additional stream retirement planned. Some grazed areas now sheep only. Riparian planting to continue as areas retired. • Restoration by TG in Eastern Horokiri by TG into GW retired stream riparian areas, Battle Hill Includes aftercare for 3 years • Cannons Creek retirement undertaken by GW (some planted by TG), catchment completely retired from grazing • Duck Creek retirement from grazing as part of additional mitigation areas required by TG. Entire catchment largely retired from grazing • 250 hectares of steep catchment retired (Cannons Creek/Duck Creek) in Belmont as part of TG project, will require unplanted areas to be quantified for further works by Parks, hopefully identified through upcoming restoration planning exercise. TG focus has been on riparian/wetland. • Restoration planning underway for Western Belmont, final retirement from 31 March 2022 with residual open areas being identified to manage fire risk, utility setback. All subject to

Attachment 2 - Te Awaroa-o-Porirua WIP Recommendations

	Recommendation	Reg/Non-reg	Organisation	Overlap with new NESFW and stock access regulations	Plan change (WMU = Water Management Units)	Implementation Commenced Yes/No	Rate of Progress to date 	Comments
								priority ranking and funding, 110 hectares current grazed area. • Additional planting at Whireia to add additional protection around Onepoto Stream catchment.
63	Greater Wellington amends the PNRP policy and rule framework to: • 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 Section 2 (Interpretation) of the PNRP.	Reg	GW	Stock access	Superseded	Yes Superseded	N/A	If this is not more stringent than national direction requirements then no need to implement plan change.
64	Greater Wellington works with rural landowners to promote and implement good management practices, including integrated environment planning.	Information/education	GW	farm management plans		Yes		Increase to Land Management planning resources to be applied in 2021/22.
65	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.	Compliance/monitoring/enforcement	GW/PCC	No		No		On-site wastewater is currently a permitted activity under our Plan. Currently do not monitor permitted activities. Would require additional resourcing. No ability to cost-recover for such monitoring. PCC also has jurisdiction here under their bylaws.
66	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	PCC-Compliance/monitoring/enforcement	PCC	No		Yes		<i>Further details to be developed.</i>
67	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.	Information/education	GW/PCC	No		Yes		Linked to Rec. 65 above.

Attachment 2 - Te Awaroa-o-Porirua WIP Recommendations

	Recommendation	Reg/Non-reg	Organisation	Overlap with new NESFW and stock access regulations	Plan change (WMU = Water Management Units)	Implementation Commenced Yes/No	Rate of Progress to date 	Comments
68	Greater Wellington amends the rule and the associated policy framework in the PNRP to take water from a stream in the Te Awaroa-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.	Reg	GW	No	water allocation	Yes		With respect to amending PNRP - Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input. May require some community engagement to 'socialise' the new requirements. Should not result in any more resourcing requirements once plan change in place.
69	Greater Wellington removes the permitted activity rule in the PNRP that allows water to be taken from a waterbody in the Te Awaroa-o-Porirua Whaitua. Note: water for reasonable domestic use and animal drinking water is authorised under section 14(3)(b) of the RMA.	Reg	GW	No	water allocation	Yes		With respect to amending PNRP - Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input. May result in more resource consents for 'small scale' water usage once plan change in place
70	Greater Wellington amends the PNRP policy and rule framework to allow for 'one off' incidental uses of water in the Te Awaroa-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.	Reg	GW	No	water allocation	Yes		With respect to amending PNRP - Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.
71	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: • 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	Reg	GW	No	water allocation	Yes		With respect to amending PNRP - Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.

Attachment 2 - Te Awaroa-o-Porirua WIP Recommendations

	Recommendation	Reg/Non-reg	Organisation	Overlap with new NESFW and stock access regulations	Plan change (WMU = Water Management Units)	Implementation Commenced Yes/No	Rate of Progress to date 	Comments
	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.	Information/education	GW	No		No		Further details to be developed.
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.	investigations	GW	No		N/A - superseded	N/A	Most likely superseded by national Water Measuring Regulations
74	Greater Wellington amends the PNRP to ensure all takes requiring resource consent within the Te Awaroa-o-Porirua Whaitua require metering to ensure accurate and reliable records of abstractions are maintained.	Reg	GW	No	water allocation	No		The majority of water takes already require metering under the PNRP and water meter regulations. With respect to amending PNRP - Under way as part of plan change work. Current risk in ensuring mana whenua can input.
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.	Information/education	GW	No		No		Requires customer engagement input once plan changes in place. With regard to assistance, we currently operate a pre-application advice service that anyone can access, with our current charging policy allowing for 4 hours free of charge.

Environment Committee
 17 June 2021
 Report 21.248



For Information

PROPOSED NATURAL RESOURCE PLAN EFFECTS MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To advise the Environment Committee (the Committee) on the development of a guidance document to improve the implementation of ‘the effects management hierarchy’ by resource consent applicants and council officers.

Te tātaritanga

Analysis

The Effects Management Hierarchy

2. The effects management hierarchy (also known as ‘the mitigation hierarchy’) is a tool used to manage the adverse effects of development projects on biodiversity, and is commonly applied as part of an Assessments of Ecological Effects. It requires, in sequential order, first avoiding, then minimising, then remedying any adverse effects of an activity on the environment (known collectively as mitigation), and only then considering offsetting of any remaining (residual) impacts.

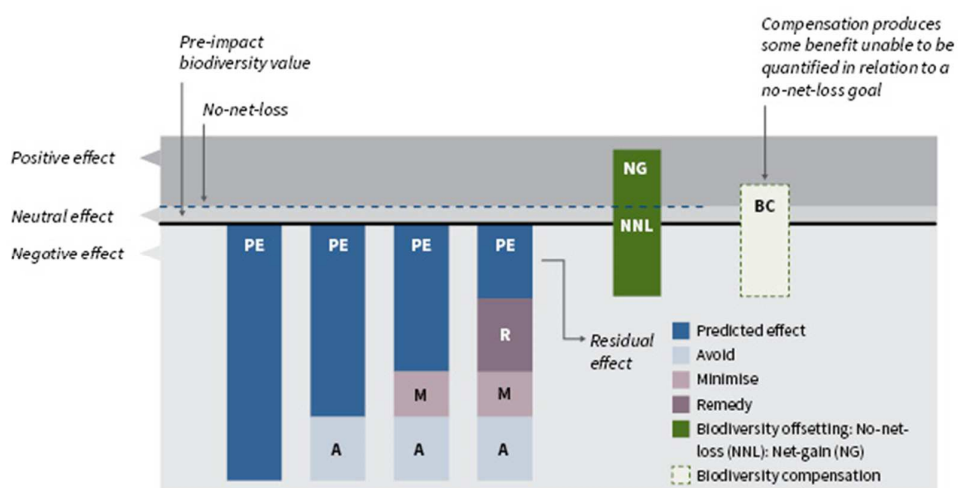


Figure 1: Conceptual illustration of the effects management hierarchy progressing from avoidance (least risk and most certainty) to biodiversity compensation (greatest risk and least certainty) and showing the difference between a neutral ‘no-net-loss’ outcome and positive ‘net gain’ outcome.

3. Offsetting is a process that seeks to make redress for any unavoidable impacts of development activities on biodiversity by enhancing the state of the same type of biodiversity elsewhere (generally a like-for-like exchange). In some instances, biodiversity compensation may be offered as a final effects management option. Compensation makes up for any impacts that cannot be avoided by providing positive gains for a different type of biodiversity than that which has been damaged (a like-for-unlike exchange).
4. Policies in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP) direct resource consent applicants to apply this hierarchy in situations where an activity could adversely impact biodiversity, aquatic ecosystem health or mahinga kai. The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) also directs the use of the effects management hierarchy in certain circumstances. Successful implementation of the effects management hierarchy is critical to achieve a number of objectives in the Resource Management Act, the NPS-FM and the PNRP. Globally it is considered to be critical to halting the decline in biodiversity and degradation of ecosystem services.
5. The application of the effects management hierarchy by resource consent applicants throughout New Zealand has tended to be poor, often resulting in ineffective environmental protection. Officers consider that a step change in practice is needed and that requiring an accepted standard of principled analysis to be undertaken for each step of the effects management hierarchy is critical to eliminate inadequate and ad-hoc decision making in our region. Guidance is needed to ensure that any mitigation, offset or compensation measures accepted by Greater Wellington as part of the conditions of a resource consent will achieve an appropriate outcome for biodiversity, ecosystem health and mahinga kai.

Draft Guidance

6. Officers have developed draft guidance on the assessment required under each step of the effects management hierarchy as part of the preparation of any Assessment of Ecological Effects for resource consent applications which have effects on biodiversity, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai.
7. The aim of the guidance is to provide clarification, both for resource consent applicants and officers who evaluate effects assessments, regarding:
 - a the differences between mitigation, offsetting and compensation;
 - b how to apply the principles set out in PNRP Schedules G1 (principles to be applied when proposing and considering mitigation in relation to biodiversity) and G2 (principles to be applied when proposing and considering offsetting in relation to biodiversity);
 - c the principles to be applied when proposing and considering biodiversity compensation; and
 - d the evaluation required to demonstrate that the principles for each step have been applied.
8. Officers will speak to a presentation ([Attachment 1](#)) on the development and implementation of the guidance at the Committee's meeting on 17 June 2021.

Te tātaritanga Analysis

9. Officers have developed the draft guidance document over the past year and have consulted on the draft guidance over the past month.
10. A copy of the draft guidance was sent to a range of resource management professionals who work with the effects management hierarchy, including staff from government departments, including the Department of Conservation and the Ministry for the Environment, district councils, organisations, including Meridian Energy, and consultant ecologists and planners. Survey results were used as a basis for discussion in two workshops held on 31 May 2021.
11. The draft guidance received favourable and constructive feedback and the workshops provided excellent input to help officers clarify key points and make the guidance user-friendly. Officers will revise the guidance to address feedback received. Key amendments include:
 - a points of technical clarification
 - b addition of case studies
 - c addition of visual aids (basic figures, photos, and text boxes).

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei Next steps

12. Templates are being prepared to assist resource consent applicants to provide the correct information with an appropriate level of detail. Further amendments will be made once the mediated outcomes to the PNRP have been approved by the Environment Court.
13. Once finalised, the guidance document will be uploaded to the Greater Wellington website and updated to stay abreast of emerging best practice. Training for key stakeholders and officers is also being planned.
14. Officers are working on other pieces of work that will support better implementation of the effects management hierarchy, including developing:
 - a guidance on habitat types in which offsetting is inappropriate (ie, the limits for offsetting due to rarity, for example);
 - b a better understanding of our ability to create new wetlands (to offset loss of wetland extent) and associated guidance on appropriate sites for wetland offsetting/creation; and
 - c an offsetting database and compliance monitoring task sheet to help identify opportunities to better manage/use/evaluate consenting data associated with offset projects.

**Ngā āpitihanga
Attachments**

Number	Title
1	Proposed Natural Resource Plan Effects Management Guidance – presentation

**Ngā kaiwaitohu
Signatories**

Writers	Jamie Steer – Senior Biodiversity Advisor Pam Guest – Senior Policy Advisor
Approvers	Wayne O’Donnell – General Manager, Catchment Management Al Cross – General Manager, Environment Management

<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>This work aligns with one of the Environment Committee's purposes to oversee the development, implementation and review of Council's regulatory systems, processes and tools to meet Council's related legislative responsibilities.</p>
<p><i>Implications for Māori</i></p> <p>The guidance aims to provide clearer direction and emphasis on the need to understand the cultural values of the potentially impacted biodiversity, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai.</p>
<p><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></p> <p>The work is central to the effective implementation of the effects management hierarchy in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan.</p>
<p><i>Internal consultation</i></p> <p>Draft guidance has been developed by a cross-council working group, including representatives from Biodiversity, Environmental Policy, Environmental Science, Environmental Regulation, Strategy & Corporate Planning, Customer Engagement and Te Hunga Whiriwhiri.</p>
<p><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></p> <p>Legal risks have been managed by taking advice from our solicitor and including a disclaimer on the document's use. We consider the environmental risks of not providing guidance to outweigh the risks of providing it. The document will also be updated as new information is received thus ensuring that any direction provided remains accurate.</p>

PNRP Effects Management Guidance

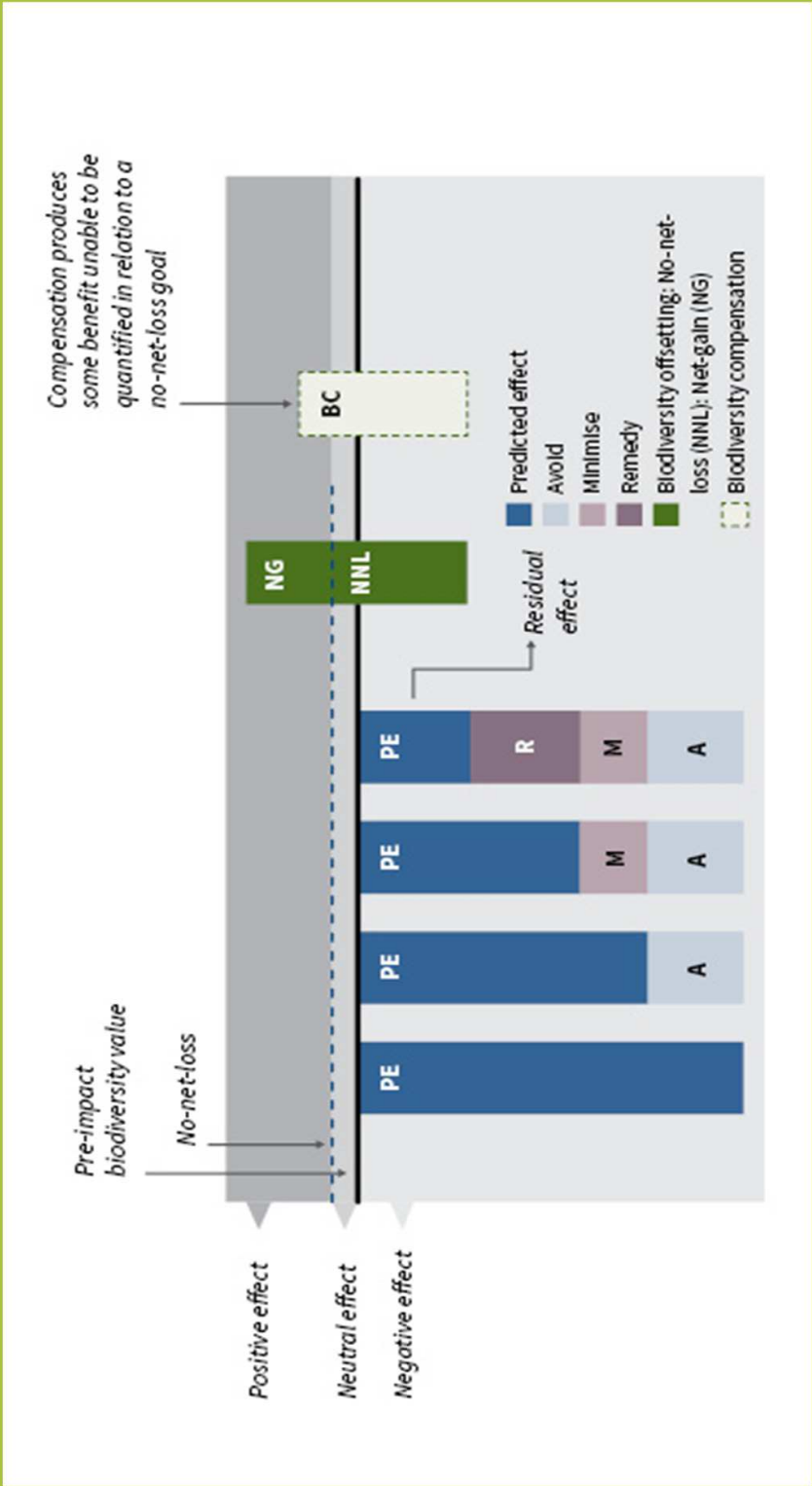
Effects management hierarchy ('the mitigation hierarchy')

- A tool to manage the adverse effects of development on biodiversity
- Globally, considered critical to halt biodiversity decline
- Applied as part of an Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE)

A sequential process

Critically a sequential process:

- First avoid }
- Then minimise } Collectively known as 'mitigation'
- Then remedy }
- Offset } possible in some situations
- Compensate }



Policy Setting

- Policies in the PNRP and NPS-FM direct use of the effects management hierarchy
- The policy setting directs whether the effects management hierarchy can be applied and the threshold of adverse effects - depends on the resource and its significance:
 - Significant resources in the coastal marine area, adverse effects are to be avoided
 - Significant aquatic resources, offset minor adverse effects
 - Non-significant aquatic resources, offset significant adverse effects
- PNRP Schedules set out principles that must be applied for mitigation and offsetting

Why a Guidance Document?

- Application of the effects management hierarchy is poor, with poor environmental outcomes:
 - AEEs need to put more effort into mitigation (including avoidance); often go straight to offsetting
 - Offsets generally offer an inadequate redress for the values lost
- Aim to achieve a step-change in practice
- Guidance document to provide clarity for consent applicants and GW consent officers
- Define and explain each step of the effects management hierarchy, with examples of good and bad practice and visual aids

Collaboration with stakeholders

- Draft document shared with key stakeholders
- Survey and workshops
- Favourable and constructive feedback
- A high-level of buy-in from stakeholders

Next Steps

- Draft guidance to be amended and then finalised
- Will be a 'living document' housed on our website
- Templates to be developed, with training for staff and consent applicants
- Further work:
 - limits to offsetting
 - ability to recreate wetlands (offset loss of extent)
 - better tools to manage offset and compensation measures

Environment Committee
17 June 2021
Report 21.270



For Information

CROWN FUNDED COVID RECOVERY PROJECTS – PROGRESS UPDATE

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To update the Environment Committee (the Committee) on the Crown funded COVID-19 recovery projects.

Te horopaki

Context

2. The Government announced infrastructure investment funding to create jobs and progress COVID recovery. Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) secured funding for regional projects, as outlined in [Attachment 1](#) – Crown funded COVID recovery projects – progress update presentation.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei

Next steps

3. The General Manager Catchment Management will speak to [Attachment 1](#) at the Committee's meeting on 17 June 2021.

Ngā āpitihanga

Attachment

Number	Title
1	Crown funded COVID recovery projects – progress update presentation

Ngā kaiwaitohu

Signatory

Writer	Wayne O'Donnell – General Manager Catchment Management
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He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations
<i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i> It is appropriate for the Committee to be informed of the progress of the Crown funded COVID recovery projects as the projects in the Wellington Region relate to Council's environmental strategies, plans, programmes and initiatives, which address environmental issues in the Region.
<i>Implications for Māori</i> Implications for Māori are advised to the extent described in Attachment 1 .
<i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i> The update contributes to the delivery of the Wairarapa Moana Wetlands Project, Hutt River and Ruamāhanga River flood protection strategies, Predator Free Wellington, and 1 Billion Trees Partnership Project.
<i>Internal consultation</i> All Crown Funded projects are reported to the Greater Wellington Crown Funded Project Board, comprising representatives from Catchment, Environment and Corporate Services.
<i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i> There are no known risks or impacts.

Crown Funded Covid Recovery Projects - Progress Update

The Projects:

FUND	FUNDER	PROJECT	TOTAL VALUE	GW CONTRIBUTION	JOBS CREATED
MfE	J4N	Wairarapa Moana Wetlands Project Expansion	\$5M	\$1.5	2 FTE + staff support & DOC resources
PDU	Shovel Ready	Hutt River Erosion Edge Protection	\$14.8M	\$9.5M	3 FTE (Project Manager, Civil Engineer & Technical Officer work across these projects)
PDU	Shovel Ready	RiverLink, River Works from Mill Road			
PDU	Shovel Ready	Ruamahanga River Scheme River Road and MDC transfer station and landfill bank edge protection			
MfE	J4N	Ruamahanga River buffer riparian planting	\$2M	\$1.3M	1 FTE
PFW	PF2050 Ltd	Predator Free Wellington	\$7M	\$250K	31 FTE Up to 15 contractors
1BT	MPI	1 Billion Trees – Hill Country Erosion	\$15M	\$7.4 (GW & landowner)	6 FTE (100% MPI funded)
1BT	MPI	1 Billion Trees Partnership Grant – Riparian/Parks/Biodiversity programme increase	\$4.5M	\$3.25M (GW & landowner)	1 FTE (100% MPI funded)

MfE – Ministry for the Environment
 J4N – Jobs for Nature
 PDU – Provincial Development Unit
 MPI – Ministry of Primary Industries



J4N Wairarapa Moana Wetland Enhancement

Year 1 expanded pest management programme underway.

10,000 natives to be planted at Lake Domain by June end.

RFP being prepared for development of Restoration and Visitor Engagement Plans (to guide Project delivery in years 2-5).

Expanded work programme behind schedule – budget to be rolled into Year 2.

1BT Restoration co-ordinator role will support delivery of the Project planting programme.

Shovel Ready Flood Risk Management

2 projects over 17 sites

Tight timeframes to progress new internal processes

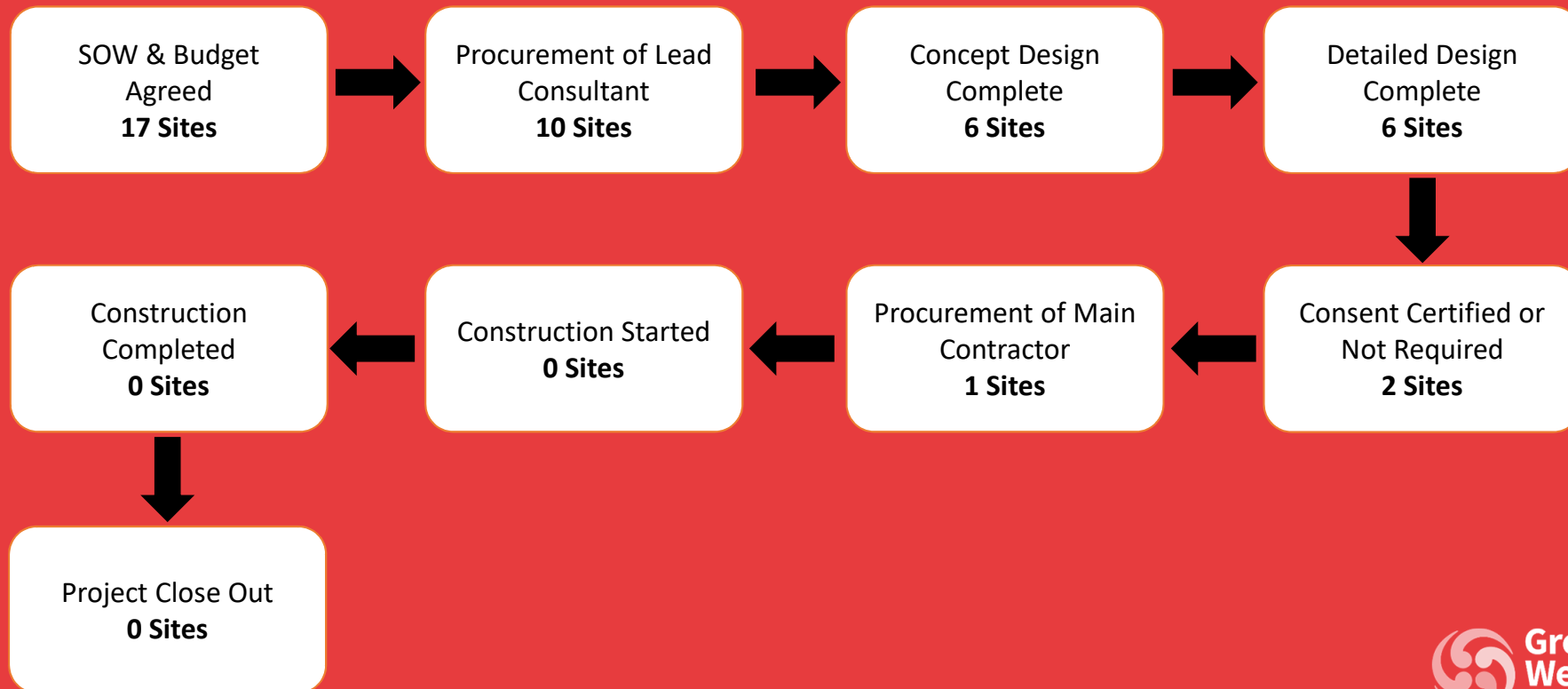
Detailed design continuing

Budget and scope increased by \$3 million

3 contracts with mana whenua written

Consultation with DoC and Fish and Game has begun

Shovel Ready Programme Overview – May 2021



J4N Ruamahanga River Riparian Planting

Three planting sites in 2021 – Barrage Gates (4.2ha)

South Road Waingawa River (1.9ha), Ruamahanga River near Barrage Gates (4.3ha).

36,000 native plants secured for planting in 2021

Covenants to be placed on all private land planting sites

Pre-spray and site clearance started. Planting to start mid to late June.

Predator Free Wellington

15 new staff joined the team

Existing staff completing rat eradication work on Miramar Peninsula.

Challenging.

Suitable accommodation for Phase 2 secured in Wilton.

For now team will operate from Miramar.

Council approved additional funding via LTP.

1 Billion Trees

Implementation phase of the programme is ready to begin with the first seedling to be planted in June.

97,000 seedlings across 50ha to be planted this winter.

Restoration Coordinator (MPI funded FTE) recruitment in final stages, commencement late June.