



**If calling, please ask for Democratic Services**

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## **Environment Committee**

Thursday 21 November 2024, 9.30am

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

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**Quorum:** *Seven Members*

### **Members**

#### **Councillors**

Penny Gaylor (Chair)

David Bassett

Chris Kirk-Burnnand

David Lee

Daran Ponter

Yadana Saw

Simon Woolf

Quentin Duthie (Deputy Chair)

Ros Connelly

Ken Laban

Thomas Nash

Hikitia Ropata

Adrienne Staples

#### **Appointee**

Barbie Barton

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

## **Environment Committee** (A Committee of the Whole)

### **1 Purpose**

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

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

### **2 Specific responsibilities**

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

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

- 2.5 Recommend to Council changes to improve the effectiveness of Council's:
  - a Environmental strategies, policies, plans, programmes, initiatives and indicators
  - b Regional resilience priorities
  - c Regulatory systems, processes and tools.
- 2.6 Review Greater Wellington's compliance with Council's related legislative responsibilities<sup>1</sup>, and the monitoring and enforcement of compliance.
- 2.7 Ensure that the Committee's decision making:
  - a Considers climate change-related risks (mitigation and adaptation)
  - b Is consistent with Council's plans and initiatives to give effect to Council's declaration of a climate emergency on 21 August 2019, including agreed emissions reduction targets.
- 2.8 Review, after each Farming Reference Group meeting, a written report of the business conducted at that meeting.

### **3 Delegations**

- 3.1 Subject to sections 3.3 to 3.7, Council delegates to the Committee all the powers, functions and duties necessary to perform the Committee's responsibilities (except those that must not be delegated, have been retained by Council, have been delegated to another committee, or have been delegated to the Chief Executive).
- 3.2 The Committee has the authority to approve submissions to external organisations for matters pertaining directly to the Committee's purpose.
- 3.3 The Committee may make decisions on matters with a financial impact only where the related costs are:
  - a Budgeted for in the relevant business group's budget
  - b Not budgeted for in the relevant business group's budget, but can be met from savings within that budget.
- 3.4 Where the Committee considers a decision with a material financial impact is needed<sup>2</sup>, the Committee must refer the matter to Council for its decision.
- 3.5 The Committee may not make a decision that is materially inconsistent with Council's Annual Plan or Long Term Plan.
- 3.6 Where a matter proposed for consideration by the Committee (including during the development of proposed Greater Wellington plans and policies) is of strategic

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

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

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

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

#### **4 Members**

4.1 All thirteen Councillors.

4.2 The Chair of the Farming Reference Group.

#### **5 Voting entitlement**

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

#### **6 Quorum**

Seven Committee members.

#### **7 Meeting frequency**

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

# Environment Committee

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Thursday 21 November 2024, 9:30am

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

## Public Business

No.	Item	Report	Page
1.	Apologies		
2.	Conflict of interest declarations		
3.	Public participation		
4.	<a href="#">Confirmation of the Public minutes of the Environment Committee meeting on Thursday 17 October 2024</a>	24.574	6
5.	<a href="#">Farming Reference Group Chair's Report Update</a>	24.619	9
6.	<a href="#">Annual Asset Management Condition Report</a>	24.366	14
7.	<a href="#">Annual Floodplain Management Plan Implementation Report</a>	24.367	119
8.	<a href="#">Streamlining of Resource Management Regulatory Services</a>	24.620	146
9.	<a href="#">Whaitua Implementation Update</a>	24.518	152
10.	<a href="#">Te Rōpū Taiao Environment Update – November 2024</a>	24.573	328



Please note these minutes remain unconfirmed until the Environment Committee meeting on 21 November 2024.

Report 24.574

## Public minutes of the Environment Committee meeting on Thursday 17 October 2024

Taumata Kōrero – Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council  
100 Cuba Street, Te Aro, Wellington at 9.32am

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### Members Present

Councillor Gaylor (Chair)  
Councillor Duthie (Deputy Chair)  
Councillor Bassett  
Councillor Connelly  
Councillor Kirk-Burnnand  
Councillor Laban  
Councillor Lee  
Councillor Nash  
Councillor Ponter (until 11.24am)  
Councillor Ropata (from 10.02am)  
Councillor Saw  
Councillor Staples (until 10.02am, from 11.07am, until 11.42am)  
Councillor Woolf  
  
Barbie Barton

Councillor Staples participated at this meeting remotely via Microsoft Teams and counted for the purpose of quorum in accordance with clause 25A of Schedule 7 to the Local Government Act 2002.

### Karakia timatanga

The Committee Chair opened the meeting with a karakia timatanga.

### Public Business

#### 1 Apologies

Moved: Cr Saw / Cr Kirk-Burnnand

That the Committee accepts the apologies for lateness from Councillor Ropata and early departure from Councillor Staples.

The motion was **carried**.

## **2 Declarations of conflicts of interest**

There were no declarations of conflicts of interest.

## **3 Public participation**

Chris Montgomerie, Team Leader Enviroschools, introduced students from Papa Taiao Earthcare – Ngahuaia Waipara, Akela Youmans, Anahera Graham, and Ahuriri Te Tana.

The rangatahi spoke on the vision of Papa Taiao Earthcare and their current activities including the planning and production of a mural and short stories about the pollution of Te Awarua-o-Porirua – Porirua Harbour.

**Noted:** The Committee requested:

- the Council Chair write a letter in support of the installation of the mural
- a copy of the mural be provided to Committee members and Greater Wellington.

Renée Hogg spoke on Greater Wellington-owned reserves, erosion control and prevention, and duty of care.

**Noted:** The Committee requested that a copy of Renée Hogg's presentation be circulated to members.

## **4 Confirmation of the Public minutes of the Environment Committee meeting on 8 August 2024 – Report 24.426**

Moved: Cr Nash / Cr Ponter

That the Committee confirms the Public minutes of the Environment Committee meeting on 8 August 2024 – Report 24.426.

The motion was **carried**.

Councillor Staples left the meeting at 10.02am during the above item.

Councillor Ropata joined the meeting at 10.02am, during the above item.

## **5 Predator Free Wellington Update – Report 24.528 [For Information]**

James Willcocks, Project Director, Predator Free Wellington, spoke to the report.

**Noted:** The Committee requested information on the interconnection between restoration and pest eradication.

**6 Biosecurity Memorandum of Understanding between Department of Conservation, Biosecurity New Zealand and Te Uru Kahika – Report 24.556** [For Information]

Henk Louw, Principal Advisor, Ecosystems, spoke to the report.

The meeting adjourned at 10.50am and resumed at 11.07am. Councillor Staples was present when the meeting resumed.

**7 Regional Parks Update – Report 24.510** [For Information]

David Boone, Manager Ecosystems and Community, spoke to the report.

**Noted:** The Committee requested an update on replacement park signage and naming of regional parks.

Councillor Ponter left the meeting at 11.24am.

**8 Te Rōpū Taiao | Environment Update – October 2024 – Report 24.490** [For Information]

Lian Butcher, Group Manager Environment, spoke to the report. Matthew Hickman, Principal Advisor, gave an update on resource management changes.

Councillor Staples left the meeting at 11.42am.

## **Karakia whakamutunga**

The Committee Chair closed the meeting with a karakia whakamutunga.

The public meeting closed at 11.53am.

Councillor P Gaylor

**Chair**

Date:



**Environment Committee**  
**21 November 2024**  
**Report 24.619**



**For Information**

## **FARMING REFERENCE GROUP CHAIR'S REPORT UPDATE**

**Te take mō te pūrongo**

### **Purpose**

1. To update the Environment Committee on the items discussed at the Farming Reference Group meeting held on 23 October 2024.

**Te horopaki**

### **Context**

2. The Terms of Reference for the Environment Committee and the Farming Reference Group state that a written report will be provided to the Environment Committee after each Farming Reference Group meeting. The Chair of the Farming Reference Group is a member of the Environment Committee and will speak to the written report ([Attachment 1](#)).

**Ngā āpitihanga**

### **Attachment**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>
1	Farming Reference Group Chair's Report

**Ngā kaiwaitohu**

### **Signatories**

Writer	Barbie Barton – Chair, Farming Reference Group
Approvers	Jack Mace – Director Delivery, Environment Group Lian Butcher – Kaiwhakahaere Matua Taiao Group Manager, Environment

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

## **Greater Wellington Farmer Reference Group (FRG) Report**

### **Farming Reference Group meeting on October 23rd 2024**

To the Greater Wellington Environment Committee

The majority of the Wellington Region has been experiencing one of the best springs we have had for years on the back of a very difficult late summer autumn period. Grass growth has been really good and in the floor of the Wairarapa Valley the nightly drone of the silage machines is commonplace. Crops are largely in and there has been good rain for germination.

Sheep and beef income is still well down on profitability, but we are hopeful of a better price for lamb this coming season although the uncertainty around Trump and his tariff intentions is creating enough concern that the processing companies may be reluctant to lift prices and stay in a wait and see position.

On the bright side the dairy farmers are having a good season with good payout and plenty of grass.

Aidan Bichan, a FRG member, has received his Certified Farm Environment Plan for the farm. Aidan found the process quite detailed but also quite valuable for the farm business.

The rest of the wider rural community remain confused about the need in certain areas for GWRC to require a certified Farm Environment Plan for properties over 20ha whilst at a national level the similarly named Freshwater Farm Plans are on hold.

GWRC are taking a very pragmatic approach but deadlines have come and gone and compliance to date is really low.

Kerry Walker, FRG member, along with Councillor Penny Gaylor have made an amazing contribution with their involvement in the Kāpiti Whaitua. Kerry indicated that it was far more involved both mentally and time than he was expecting but he has a lot of take away learnings from the process.

#### **Dung Beetle update**

Greater Wellington has supported a dung beetle programme since 2019 with controlled releases of up to six varieties of beetles in this area, in the hopes that a population can be established. 91 farms have taken up the offer for release with Greater Wellington covering 50% of the costs - total cost \$6500 per farm package.

Monitoring in 2021 and 2022 has found no sign of any beetles but a 2023 survey has found the first signs of establishment in Pirinoa. The beetles take time to establish, and we are hoping that after 6-9 years we will have established populations working hard to break down animal dung.

Greater Wellington is supplying 43 colonies for strategic release over summer 2024/25 and 2025/16 which will be done with four catchment groups: Wainuioru, Whareama, Parkvale and Homewood. These sites have been chosen due to their active catchment groups and e-coli issues.

We had a presentation from Ethan Coulston, Senior Advisor Environment Restoration around planting audits. FRG have been asking for some time what procedures GWRC

### **Greater Wellington Farmer Reference Group (FRG) Report**

have in place of looking at the survival of trees planted. We were reassured that there are procedures in place to look at survivability and note the reasons for any failure: poor siting, pest animals, stock damage, poor releasing etc. The wetland program has no formal audit program but does try and use pre and post photo points to track changes.

FRG endorsed the approach of the Regional Predator Control Programme (RPCP) in undertaking a thorough regional review into the scale of the problem and what other landowners and groups are already doing in this space. The idea being that Greater Wellington can come in and compliment this work and identify the gaps where they can get more involved. The rise of community predator free groups is one area where Greater Wellington can help with education but not necessarily trapping manpower.

These comments by members on pest control are directly from the minutes of the FRG meeting 23 October 2024

- Feedback sought from Farming Reference Group members and the farming community on the following questions:
  - Is Greater Wellington shifting to focus on biodiversity, pole survival, etc the right decision?
  - Barbie Barton noted that the justification of \$2 million going into Predator Free Wellington for urban pest control versus \$1.5 million to go into the Wairarapa, which has 70% of the land area is a mismatch in terms of pest control.
  - Jack Mace noted that greater Wellingtons contribution to Predator Free Wellington is \$500 000 per annum.
  - Barbie Barton noted that now that pest control is not included as a specific pest control rate there is a general misconception that council is just focusing on biodiversity and if landowners are not getting help with pest control, what are we getting for our rates?
  - Cr Adrienne Staples responded and noted that there has not been good communication about the pest rate changes.
  - Emily Crofoot noted that Castlepoint Station has its own trapping and is disappointed that this focus is on biodiversity only, appreciate there is only a certain amount of money but should not just be biodiversity focused.
  - Aidan Bichan noted that we do not actually know what the cost of possums is, what the damage is, how much grass they consume, etc. Until some of that information can be shown regionally, it is hard to see or get buy in from landowners to co-fund. E.g. farmers are losing \$10 per hectare to pests but pest control only costs \$5 per hectare.
  - Meg Wheatstone suggested that there is a real need for better communication on what council do and do not do. Farmers need to understand the economics of it all.
  - Meg Wheatstone noted that coordination and awareness of efforts are critical, and that Greater Wellington is in an ideal spot to bring together an

**Attachment 1 to Report 24.619**

**Greater Wellington Farmer Reference Group (FRG) Report**

approach between landowners, catchment communities, Department of Conservation (DOC), etc.

- More plantings are going to increase pest numbers, and the bigger benefit might be to invest in pest control which would increase plant survival. Several members echoed this statement and agreed.

Our next meeting will be a field trip to the Kapiti coast on 10 February 2025

Thank you

Barbie Barton  
Chair, GWRC Farmer Reference Group

**Environment Committee**  
**21 November 2024**  
**Report 24.366**



**For Decision**

## **ANNUAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CONDITION REPORT**

### **Te take mō te pūrongo**

#### **Purpose**

1. To advise the Environment Committee (the Committee) of progress made with the Environment Group's asset management system, and the overall performance and physical condition of flood protection and erosion control infrastructure assets (assets) in the region.

### **He tūtohu**

#### **Recommendations**

That the Committee:

- 1 **Notes** that overall, the proportion of assets in Very Good to Moderate condition remains high, but there has been a slight decline in the condition of assets, but that the approval of the Long-Term Plan provides an increased level of funding for capital works and resources over the next 10 years.
- 2 **Agrees** that the major flood protection and erosion control infrastructure assets across the Greater Wellington region have been managed satisfactorily to the agreed Levels of Service in the 2023/24 financial year.
- 3 **Notes** that identified priority issues are being addressed through maintenance and improvement work programmes.

#### **Consideration by Committee**

2. The Committee has overall responsibility to monitor the maintenance and improvement of these assets on behalf of Council. The Committee relies on feedback from the various committees, subcommittees, scheme advisory committees and friends' groups to confirm infrastructure assets are being satisfactorily maintained to the agreed service level.
3. The Te Awa Kairangi / Hutt River Valley Subcommittee (the Subcommittee) met on the 22 October 2024 to consider the Annual Asset Management Condition Report for Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt Floodplain 2023/24 – Report 24.360. The Subcommittee recommends to the Committee that it is satisfied that flood protection and erosion control infrastructure assets for these floodplains have been satisfactorily managed and that identified issues are being addressed through maintenance and improvement work programmes for 2023/24. Noting that the 2024-34 Long Term

Plan provides an increased level of funding for capital works and maintenance over the next ten years.

4. The Wairarapa Committee met on 6 August 2024 to consider the Annual Asset Management Condition Report for Wairarapa 2023/24 – Report 24.362. The Wairarapa Committee confirmed that it is satisfied that flood protection and erosion control infrastructure assets for these floodplains have been satisfactorily managed and that identified issues are being addressed through maintenance and improvement work programmes, noting that the 2024-34 Long Term Plan provides an increased level of funding for capital works and maintenance over the next ten years. The Wairarapa Committee requested that the next report on asset management include a table setting out different asset types and their condition and maintenance. This information is provided within this report (predominantly in [Attachments 1 and 3](#)).
5. The Friends of the Waikanae River meeting was held on 4 September 2024. Officers reported to the Friends on asset condition, performance and risk, and note that identified issues will be addressed through work programmes.
6. The Friends of the Ōtaki River meeting was held on 23 October 2024. Officers reported to the Friends on asset condition, performance and risk, and note that identified issues will be addressed through work programmes.

## **Te tāhū kōrero Background**

### **Context**

7. All major flood protection and control assets used to manage the flood hazard for the community are required to be maintained, repaired and renewed as specified by the Local Government Act 2002 non-financial performance measure for major flood protection and control works.
8. Major flood protection and control works are defined by the Local Government Act 2002 as those works (schemes) that meet two or more of the following four criteria:
  - a Operating expenditure of more than \$250,000 in any one year;
  - b Capital expenditure of more than \$1 million in any one year;
  - c Scheme asset replacement value of more than \$10 million;
  - d Directly benefitting a population of 5,000 or over.
9. Major flood protection and control works are required to provide ongoing flood protection as part of a flood protection scheme up to a defined maximum flood event (Level of Service), which will be defined in the Floodplain Management Plan (or equivalent agreement) for the scheme and is often described in terms of an Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP). The Level of Service (LoS) will vary from scheme to scheme as determined by that community.
10. Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) is responsible for flood protection and erosion control infrastructure assets, including land and property, located on 15 major schemes across the Wellington Region. These assets have a

total combined value of \$621 million<sup>1</sup> and provide flood and erosion protection to the communities, businesses and infrastructure located on these floodplains. Greater Wellington aims to undertake a portion of flood protection and control asset upgrades and improvements each year balanced against available resources, risks and cost.

### **Current challenges**

11. The context and overall environment in which Operations and Maintenance (O&M) is undertaken is evolving, with the introduction of a catchment approach and with more focus on nature-based solutions. Both approaches are now better enabled through the restructure of the Environment Group last year, however a significant change like this takes time to embed new ways of working.
12. Over the past decade we have constructed a broader range of assets, aside from those that provide flood protection and erosion control, and these assets have different uses and more intensive maintenance requirements. For example, the Hutt River Trail which includes tracks, gates, signs and benches.
13. Furthermore, we are broadening our approach to not only include hard infrastructure like the rock structures that bound many of the Wellington Region's river systems, but also more nature-based solutions such as increasing room for river movement, using native species in riverbank planting, and exploring the use of wetlands to slow water flow. This approach necessitates a different maintenance approach, requiring increased management of pest plants and pest animals, which ultimately comes with additional costs.
14. Central and local government reforms coupled with increasing compliance costs (health, safety and wellbeing, environmental), increasing expectations on how we should work to improve environmental outcomes, partnering with mana whenua and the increasing community desire for consultation and engagement to achieve broader social objectives continue increasing operational resource requirements.
15. The implementation of the new operational resource consents for Te Awa Kairangi / Hutt River and Wainuiomata River have been difficult. We have been compliant with the consent conditions though we have not been able to commit the necessary resources to make the further improvements we would have hoped. The increased funding in the 2024-34 Long Term Plan provides for this resourcing. Refer to paragraph [23](#) for some positive progress.
16. Climate change is also requiring more complex planning, and more frequent and extreme weather events may result in reactive maintenance taking precedence over the annual works programme. These events have proven to be significantly disruptive in other parts of Aotearoa in recent times.
17. New government funding has been secured through Kānoa (Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment's Regional Economic Investment and Development Unit) and will provide 60% of the funding required for substantial investment in flood protection and erosion control work, with focus during the first year in the Wairarapa area. To meet the requirements for funding, there will likely be some

<sup>1</sup> Asset Revaluation as of 30 June 2024.



aggressive timeframes required. Successful delivery of the first phase of work may result in the provision of further funding in subsequent years.

18. Greater Wellington transitioned to a new asset management information system (AMIS), called Ngātahi, in February 2022. Migrating to, and rolling out, a new AMIS comes with its challenges, such as change management, new technology to learn, additional training requirements, and data migration and validation. While we have made significant progress with the new systems and tools, it remains a process that will take time to embed.
19. New legislation relating to dam safety, which came into effect in May 2024, requires comprehensive compliance with the safe management of ‘classifiable’ dams. This will lead to the requirement for regular surveillance by qualified inspectors, as well as ongoing annual compliance, both of which will require additional expenditure. Refer to paragraphs [24-28](#) for further information.
20. In light of the above considerations, we require broader skillsets within our teams than we have had in the past if we are to achieve Greater Wellington’s strategic outcomes. Disciplines across the public works sector such as engineering, operations, and asset management are known long-term skill shortage areas.
21. Across the board, resourcing for operational maintenance and asset planning has fallen short of what is required. With the recent approval of the 2024-34 Long-Term Plan increased budgets and resources will be available to ensure we can maintain agreed scheme service levels and continue to undertake routine O&M activities.
22. Following the major internal restructure of the Environment Group in May 2023, there have been several significant realignments across different business units, which comes with new ways of working and changes to roles and responsibilities that will take time to embed. Areas including engineering, operations, and asset management have gone through a process to ensure it is set up for success and to accommodate planned growth over the coming years.

#### ***Updates from previous report***

23. The previous report referenced the challenges involved in the implementation of the new operational resource consents in Te Awa Kairangi / Hutt River both from an operational and consenting support perspective. A significant programme of rock structure building and maintenance, completed in April 2024, provided the opportunity to operate under the new resource consent and monitoring requirements. While this was challenging, particularly with the amount of pre-work approvals required, the team has successfully completed a number of large and complex pieces of work and have recorded details required for consent reporting including rock tonnage used; number of hours of work conducted in the river and on the riverbank; channel volume and wetted length; and environmental and habitat surveys.
24. New legislation relating to dams came into effect on 13 May 2024. Potential Impact Classifications (PIC) for all dams managed within Te Rōpū Taiao | Environment Group have been prepared, certified by a Recognised Engineer, and submitted to the Regional Authority for approval ahead of the 13 August 2024 deadline.

25. There are four classifiable dams: Birchville, Seton Nossiter, Stebbings and the Barrage Gates. The Donalds Creek Dam is no longer classifiable as its height does not meet the updated definition for a classifiable dam within the Regulations. [Figure 1](#) illustrates the thresholds for classifiable dams, and [Table 1](#) provides a list of dams currently managed within the Environment Group.

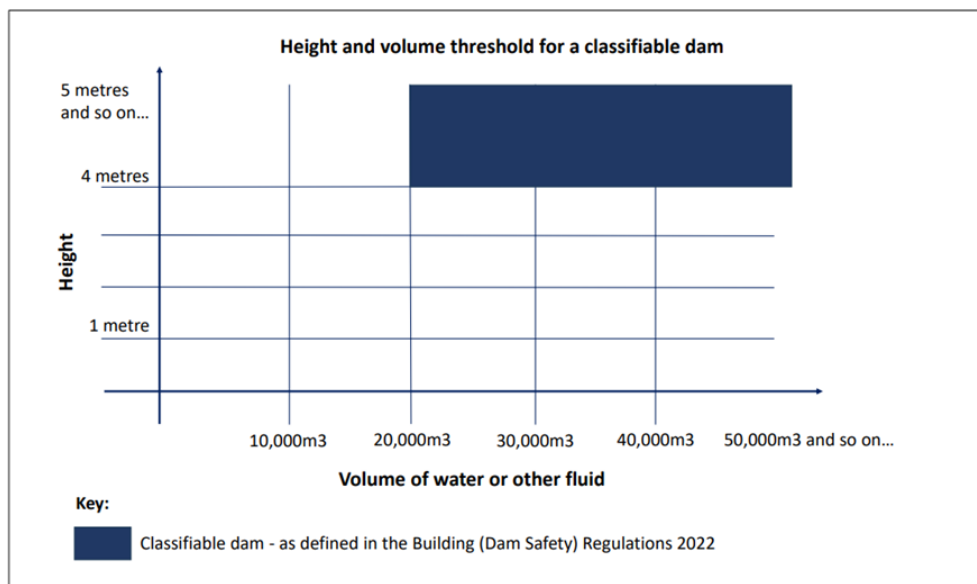


Figure 1: Graph illustrating thresholds for a 'classifiable dam'.

Table 1: A list of defined dams managed by Greater Wellington’s Environment Group.

Dam	River or stream	Height (m)	Reservoir volume (m³)	Classifiable?	PIC
Birchville	Clarkes Stream	15	20 - 22,000	Yes	Low
Korokoro	Korokoro Stream	8	2,500	No	Low
Woollen Mills	Korokoro Stream	6	600	No	Low
Seton Nossiter	Belmont Stream	32.8	1,800,000	Yes	High
Stebbing's	Porirua Stream	19.8	530,000	Yes	High
Donald’s Creek	Donald’s Creek	3.6	105,000	No	High
Barrage Gates	Lake Wairarapa	7.7	27,000,000	Yes	Low

26. For classifiable dams with a High PIC, a dam safety assurance programme (DSAP) encompassing Emergency Action Plans (EAP), and Operations, Maintenance and Surveillance Procedures (OMS), must be submitted to the Regional Authority for approval by 13 August 2025.
27. There are two dams that are both classifiable and have a High PIC: Seton Nossiter and Stebbings. Regarding ownership, Stebbings is owned by Greater Wellington, while for Seton Nossiter we only own the culvert, intake screen and auxiliary inlet. We do not own the dam structure itself. The responsibility to comply with the new dam regulations lies with the owner of the land, which is understood to be Wellington City Council (WCC). Steps have been taken to engage with WCC about Seton Nossiter ownership.

28. While Donald’s Creek dam does not meet the definition of a classifiable dam, and therefore is not required to comply with the new Regulations, as responsible dam owners Greater Wellington will continue to manage the structure commensurate with the consequence of dam failure. Greater Wellington is progressing with a DSAP for this structure.
29. Further updates since the previous report are presented in subsequent sections.

**Te tātaritanga  
Analysis**

**Asset performance, criticality and risk**

30. A comprehensive, risk-based framework ([Figure 2](#)) is used to assess asset performance at discrete reaches along both banks of the river. The output of the assessment produces a risk profile for each major flood protection scheme and identifies critical assets systems or reaches at 100-200m in urban areas and up to 500m in rural areas. Critical assets within those systems are defined as those which have a high consequence of failure.
31. The national risk-based framework was originally developed by the National River Managers Group in 2015 and is used by Regional Authorities across the motu.

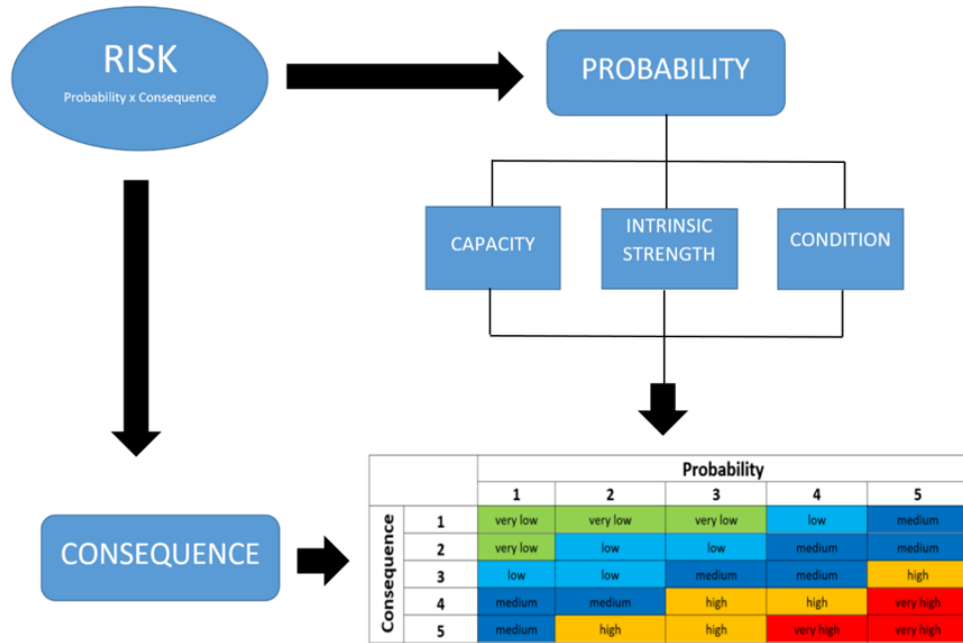


Figure 2: Schematic of risk-based framework for assessing performance of flood assets.

32. The risk assessment framework assesses both the probability and consequence of failure of a group of assets within a discrete reach of the river. Assessing the probability of failure includes analysing the **capacity** of the channel to attenuate flood flows (modelling), the structural strength of stopbanks (**intrinsic strength**), and the physical **condition** of infrastructure assets (through visual inspections).

33. The consequence of failure relates to risk posed to both the community and environment from failure of a design flood event. Once a probability and a consequence score have been determined for each reach, a risk level is attributed from 'Very Low' to 'Very High'.
34. Application of the framework also highlights where the confidence in the underlying technical information is low, or where information is not available, which informs the investigative work programme to gather new or additional information to improve data confidence.
35. Once each assessment is updated, maps are generated illustrating the risk profile for each major flood protection scheme (such as those in [Attachments 2 and 4](#)), which is then used to communicate risk and inform work programme prioritisation.
36. The framework is only applied to major flood protection schemes because the framework is applicable to areas with infrastructure assets such as stopbanks. This risk-based framework is not applied to some schemes and minor streams due to the limited amount of assets on these waterways.
37. Complex structures such as dams and the Barrage Gates are not compatible with this framework but are managed in parallel within their dam safety assurance programmes or similar.

**Asset Condition**

38. Asset condition is one component of the risk-based framework used to assess the performance of flood protection infrastructure ([Figure 2](#)).
39. Asset condition is a measure of the physical state of the asset and is assessed through visual inspection. [Table 2](#) below outlines condition rating descriptions used during visual inspections.
40. Asset condition does not identify criticality of the asset or whether the asset meets the required service level. This is addressed through asset performance assessments using the risk-based framework, covered further below.

*Table 2: Condition rating descriptions taken from the Greater Wellington Condition Rating Guide.*

<b>Score</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Definition</b>
1	Very Good	Sound physical condition, well maintained. No work required.
2	Good	Generally sound physical condition, showing minor wear or deterioration, well maintained. Minor work may be required.
3	Moderate	Acceptable physical condition, showing some wear. Generally well maintained but some work is required to improve asset condition or make sure it is working well.
4	Poor	Poor physical condition, significant wear or deterioration impacting much of the asset. May not meet level of service.
5	Very Poor	Failed or failure imminent. Major work or replacement required.

41. Monitoring asset condition enables us to identify, plan and prioritise maintenance, forecast replacement requirements, and develop effective and proactive work programmes. Asset condition information is essential to managing flood risk because it influences the likelihood of asset failure.

**Regional summary**

42. Overall, there has been a slight decline in asset condition, noting the increase in Poor condition assets in [Figure 3](#). This is largely attributable to a slight decline in the condition of assets in the Wairarapa ([Table 3](#)). As referenced in last year’s report, this is the result of reduced maintenance due to budgetary and resource constraints.

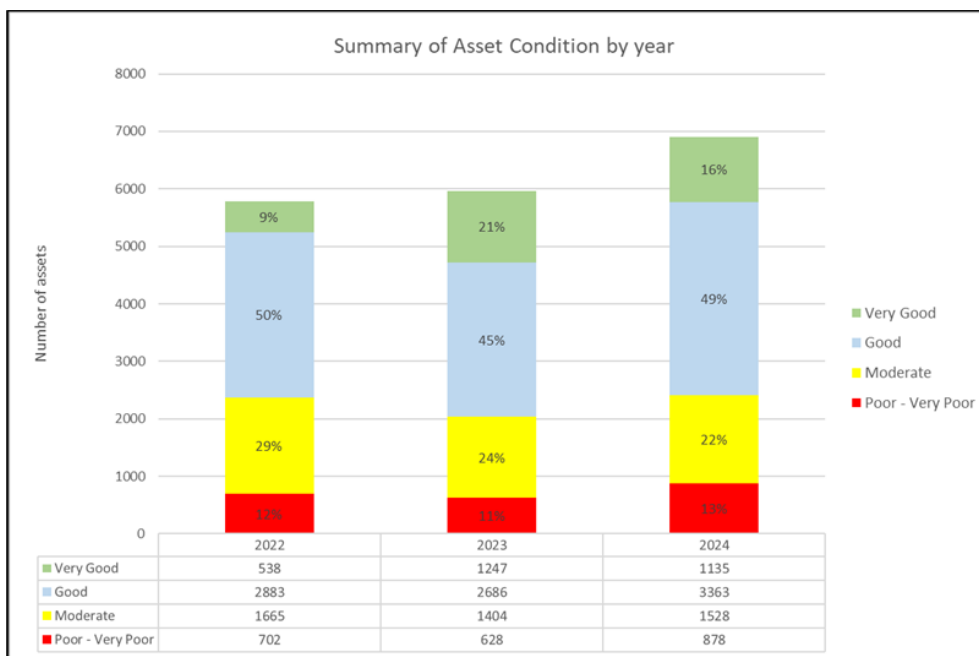


Figure 3: Regional summary of asset condition by year

Table 3: Regional Breakdown of Asset Condition by Year

Year	2022		2023		2024	
	Ratio	Count	Ratio	Count	Ratio	Count
1 - Very Good	92%	538	89%	1247	87%	1135
2 - Good		2883		2686		3363
3 - Moderate		1665		1404		1528
4 – Poor	8%	647	11%	515	13%	751
5 - Very Poor		55		113		127
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5788</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5965</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6904</b>

43. However, the proportion of assets in Very Good to Moderate condition remains high at 87%. There has been a substantial increase in the number of assets in Good condition, which in part reflects targeted maintenance across the region.

44. As referenced in last year’s reports, in 2023 there were significant challenges in collecting condition data due to technical issues experienced whilst implementing our new asset information management system, which meant we could not map the asset locations in time for the inspections and therefore were unable to inspect all assets. This was rectified in time for the 2024 condition rating programme.
45. During the 2024 condition assessment programme, there were 127 assets (2%) assessed as Very Poor condition and 751 assets (11%) in Poor condition ([Figure 4](#)). Of the 127 assets in Very Poor condition, the majority are debris defences, vegetative assets, or groyne assets. A summary of condition by asset type is provided [Attachment 1](#).

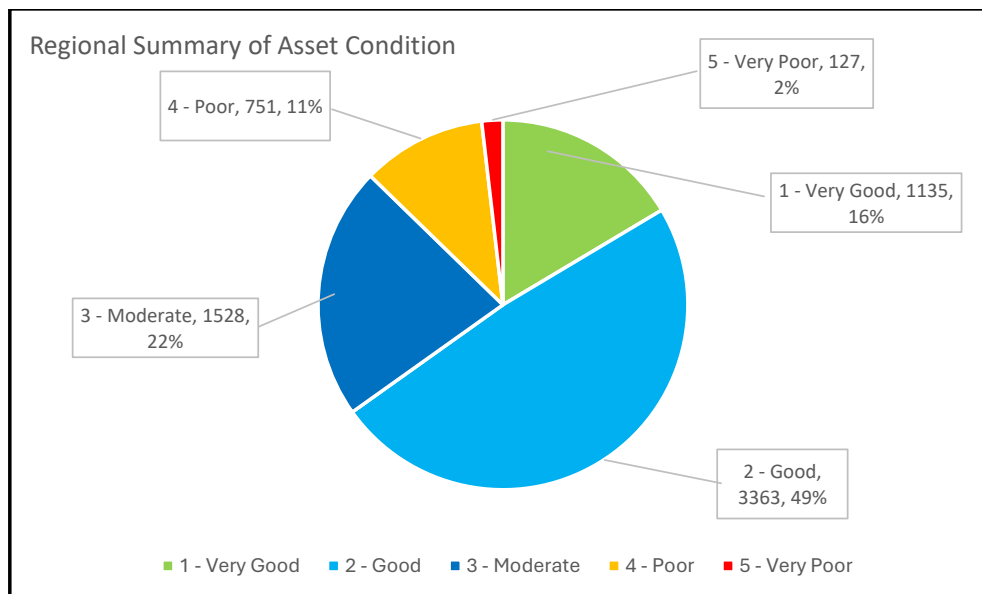


Figure 4: Regional summary of asset condition.

46. [Table 4](#) provides a summary of assets in Poor and Very Poor condition across our significant asset types, including commentary on the common issues reported. There are 288 stopbank assets in Poor condition, and 12 in Very Poor condition. Greater Wellington takes a conservative approach with trees and invasive roots in or within close proximity of stopbanks. This year we updated the inspection guide to assign a Poor score if there were trees/vegetation within 5m of the stopbank toe. This has resulted in a significant increase of stopbanks rated as Poor. We will continue to refine this methodology, considering clearer criteria for assessing stopbank condition (such as tree height, proximity to stopbank, and tree condition).

*Table 4: Summary of poor condition by significant asset type.*

Asset Type	Total Number	4 - Poor	5 - Very Poor	Common issue(s) reported
Culvert	164	21	1	Weeds to be cleared
Floodgate	160	34	7	Rusting/blocked
Floodwall	32	3	0	Crack in wall
Headwall/Wingwall	173	29	12	Cracking
Retaining wall	18	4	1	Evidence of cracking, potential misalignment
Riprap	290	12	5	Erosion, weed infestation
Stopbank	914	288	12	Invasive weeds, trees

47. To prioritise maintenance across our assets, we use a risk-based approach. We analyse the location of our poor condition assets and prioritise those significant assets that are in our highest risk areas. [Attachment 2](#) provides a summary of poor condition assets against the risk profile of each major flood protection scheme.
48. The majority of Poor and Very Poor condition assets fall outside the highest risk areas. Those assets in poor condition that sit within our highest risk areas have been identified and are being addressed through maintenance and improvement work programmes. [Attachment 3](#) highlights the proposed 2024/25 maintenance programme for moderate to very poor condition assets across the region’s major flood protection schemes. Note this does not include our routine, scheduled maintenance work.
49. A summary of asset condition by region is provided below, with more detail in [Attachments 1 and 2](#).

**Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt Valley**

50. Assets in Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt Valley and Wainuiomata are demonstrating improved condition following the work conducted through the Climate Resilience projects and the recent work completed by the Operational team.
51. The rock work programme completed in April 2024 has improved the condition of the high-risk infrastructure assets on Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River. This has resulted in an overall increase in condition compared to last year where a slight decline was emerging, but now a substantial increase in the number of assets in ‘Very Good’ and ‘Good’ condition has been observed ([Table 5](#)).

*Table 5: Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt Valley summary of asset condition by year.*

Year	2022		2023		2024	
Condition	Ratio	Count	Ratio	Count	Ratio	Count
1 - Very Good	92%	392	89%	551	90%	927
2 - Good		944		669		746
3 - Moderate		377		261		313
4 – Poor	8%	137	11%	132	10%	190
5 - Very Poor		22		52		28
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1872</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1665</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2204</b>

**Wairarapa**

52. Assets in the Wairarapa are showing a decline in condition due to lack of funding and resources to conduct maintenance.
53. [Table 6](#) shows the volume of assets in each condition grading which shows there has been an increase in the number of assets in poor condition. Note: as discussed in paragraph [44](#), a large proportion of this increase can be attributed to assets that were not inspected last year. However, as referenced in last year's report, the increase in poor condition is also the result of reduced maintenance due to budgetary and resource constraints.

*Table 6: Wairarapa summary of asset condition by year.*

Year	2022		2023		2024	
Condition	Ratio	Count	Ratio	Count	Ratio	Count
1 - Very Good	86%	30	90%	510	84%	52
2 - Good		1448		1410		2045
3 - Moderate		908		729		954
4 - Poor	14%	362	10%	229	16%	484
5 - Very Poor		28		73		90
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2776</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2951</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3625</b>

**Kapiti**

54. Assets in the Kapiti area show improvements in condition, reflecting the programme of work completed in 23/24 which included work on repairing areas of edge protection, vegetation maintenance and some gravel management.
55. The number of assets in Good condition has substantially increased compared to the previous year. There has also been a decrease in the proportion of assets in Poor and Very Poor condition from 14% to 8% ([Table 7](#)).

*Table 7: Kapiti summary of asset condition by year.*

Year	2022		2023		2024	
Condition	Ratio	Count	Ratio	Count	Ratio	Count
1 - Very Good	86%	114	86%	160	92%	157
2 - Good		464		391		572
3 - Moderate		367		326		260
4 - Poor	14%	143	14%	120	8%	77
5 - Very Poor		5		21		9
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1093</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1018</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1075</b>



**Asset performance and risk**

56. Across the major flood protection schemes, there are 1758 segments assessed using the national, risk-based framework. Each segment is approximately 100-200m in length in urban areas, up to 500m in rural areas. A summary of risk by total segments is provided in [Table 8](#) below and presented spatially in [Attachment 4](#).

*Table 8: Summary of segments by risk scores across the major flood protection schemes.*

Year	2022		2023		2024	
	Ratio	Count	Ratio	Count	Ratio	Count
<b>1 – Very Low</b>	90%	595	90%	638	91%	642
<b>2 – Low</b>		444		547		545
<b>3 – Medium</b>		541		389		410
<b>4 – High</b>	10%	138	10%	144	9%	121
<b>5 – Very High</b>		40		40		40
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1758</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1758</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1758</b>

57. The proportion of ‘Very Low-Medium’ risks have remained consistently high (91%), with a slight improvement since 2023. This is reflected by the number of high-risk segments reducing by 23 since last year, discussed further in the subsequent paragraphs. The remaining highest risks are discussed further below in no particular order (starting paragraph [64](#)) and summarised in [Attachment 5](#).
58. Since 2023, the risk across thirteen ‘High’ risk segments has reduced in Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River, which is largely attributed to the Climate Resilience programme completed in the last 12 months, as well as operational work to remove invasive roots/trees away from stopbanks.
59. Following a revised consequence assessment, six consecutive segments on the Ōtaki River left bank downstream of the old SH1 have reduced from High to Medium risk.
60. Three high risk segments within the Waikanae River scheme have been reduced through operational maintenance, such as removing trees/invasive roots from stopbanks and through channel maintenance.
61. Work is in progress on the River Road project to protect an area along the Ruamāhanga River from flood and erosion. Stage One constructed six 1,000 tonne rock groynes; Stage Two is delivering 150-metre rock revetment and a rock groyne. This has reduced the previous ‘high’ risk to ‘medium’. Stage Three is scheduled to commence summer 2024/25 and will construct a further eleven rock groynes.
62. There are 161 segments (9%) that have been assessed as ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ risk. Of these, 90% are located on Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River. With the practical completion of RiverLink’s Stage 1 Mills Street stopbank project in October 2024, we anticipate this section of Te Awa Kairangi to reduce from Very High risk in the 2025 assessment.

63. While a slight decline in asset condition has been observed this year, overall asset risk across the Wellington Region has slightly improved. This reflects Greater Wellington’s risk-based approach, where we target those poor condition assets in our higher risk areas.

**Remaining highest risks**

64. At the Hutt River mouth, downstream of Estuary Bridge on the right bank, capacity is a potential issue during a 1,900 cumec event (1% Annual Exceedance Probability – AEP). Recent hydraulic modelling for Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River is nearing completion, which will confirm whether overtopping in this location is an issue.
65. Sections of Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River from Moera to Strand Park, and adjacent to Alicetown are ‘High’ risk. This is an inherent risk as the consequences of any stopbank failure is significant. There are some assets in poor condition in this area (**Attachment 2**), which are being addressed in maintenance work programmes (**Attachment 3**).
66. Pharazyn Street and Lower Hutt city stopbanks have capacity and intrinsic strength issues; they are predicted to overtop in the 2,800 cumec design event and are shown as ‘Very High’ risk. RiverLink will retreat, raise, and improve the stopbanks and enhance channel capacity through this section of the river. Advance works are in progress for Mills Street stopbank, and Stage 1 has reached practical completion.
67. The River Road stopbank above Moonshine Bridge has a capacity issue; it is predicted to overtop in the 2,800 cumec event and is shown as ‘Very High’ risk. Updated modelling is mostly complete and awaiting final community consultation and an independent audit. A targeted detailed investigation on this stopbank is planned this financial year and will consider options for managing this risk.
68. The latest assessment for the Wainuiomata River has identified two ‘high risk’ segments attributed to potential overtopping in the 1% AEP event. An investigation is planned into these areas to determine whether local raising of defences is required. An update to the flood hazard model is programmed to commence next year once the flood hazard modelling for Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River is complete.
69. There are three ‘high risk’ segments on the Waikanae River. One relates to overtopping of the flood wall at Otaihanga Domain during the 1% AEP event, as well as the structural integrity when the floodwall is ‘loaded’ (i.e. has floodwaters against it). Following preliminary investigations, a project scope has been developed to rapidly enhance the stability and resilience of this structure in 24/25.
70. Another Waikanae ‘high risk’ relates to overtopping at Greenaway Rd during the 1% AEP event. Standards of protection will be reviewed during the Waikanae FMP review programmed to commence in 2025/26. This will consider options for mitigating this risk, as well as the overtopping risk at Otaihanga floodwall.
71. One more Waikanae ‘high risk’ is attributed to channel vegetation build up adjacent Jim Cook Park. Channel maintenance is planned in the 2024/25 work programme.
72. The urban section of the Waipoua River between SH2 and immediately upstream of the rail bridge are ‘very high’ or ‘high’ risk. The river is predicted to overtop during a

1% AEP event. The Waipoua Catchment Community Group has commissioned consultants to report on design options and flood modelling. Delivery of a preferred option is now programmed for 2025 with community engagement in early 2025. Two projects are being delivered by Flood Resilience Tranche 1 to address left bank protection at SH2 and right bank protection at Waipoua Industrial site upstream of the rail bridge.

73. A 'high' risk section exists on the upper Waingawa River related to erosion of Masterton's water supply pipeline. A project is being delivered under Flood Resilience Tranche 1 to construct rock groynes to protect this pipeline.
74. There are two 'high' risk sections on the Waiōhine River, one related to overtopping during the 1% AEP event downstream of the rail bridge on the right bank, and the other related to lateral erosion risks at Fuller's Bend right bank. The former will be addressed as part of the implementation of the Waiōhine River Plan. A tender process for obtaining a design/engineering consultant for the development of the final design for both the North and Kuratawhiti stopbanks has now closed and we are in the process of contract negotiations with the preferred tenderer. Work has already commenced on the 'high' risk section at Fullers Bend, which will now be delivered under Flood Resilience Tranche 1.
75. On the Mt Bruce scheme, Rathkeale is currently at risk from flooding caused by the Ruamāhanga River, and the section of existing stopbank that is located on Rathkeale College grounds is under significant erosion pressure due to being situated very close to the riverbank. There is also a risk of water leaving the river upstream of the existing stopbank and flooding the school buildings. This was identified in the Te Kāuru FMP as a major project. Further consultation and engagement with landowners are required to agree an option to address the flood and erosion risk to the Rathkeale stopbank.
76. In the Lower Wairarapa Valley, stopbanks are mostly designed for a nominal 5% AEP level of protection upstream of the Tuhitarata Bridge, and a 1% AEP level of protection downstream to Lake Ōnoke. Currently, there are no 'very high' or 'high' risk areas in the Lower Ruamāhanga river schemes.

### **Management response**

77. With the recent approval of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan<sup>2</sup>, increased budgets and resources will be available over the next ten years to ensure we can maintain agreed scheme service levels and continue to undertake routine O&M activities.
78. It is worth noting that the increased funding is incremental over the ten years, and the operational funding in 2024/25 is not significantly higher than 2023/24. While we can expect an improvement in condition over the ten years, next year we will continue to prioritise those poor condition assets in our highest risk areas. Allocated funding for capital works in 2024/25 to reduce risks will continue as planned.
79. The highest risk areas discussed above, and summarised in [Attachment 5](#), are known to officers and unless stated otherwise, have been identified for treatment

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.gw.govt.nz/your-region/plans-policies-and-bylaws/plans-and-reports/long-term-plan/>

through an existing FMPs, a planned technical investigation, as part of an operational work programme, or through Flood Resilience Tranche 1.

80. The injection of Central Government funding for flood resilience through Kānoa (Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment's Regional Economic Investment and Development Unit) will accelerate the reduction of risks over the next three years and beyond.

### **Ngā hua ahumoni**

#### **Financial implications**

81. The proposed recommendations have no immediate financial implications.

### **Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori**

#### **Implications for Māori**

82. Greater Wellington is required to manage land and water within a range of statutory requirements, including giving effect to Te Mana o Te Wai and considering Te Tiriti o Waitangi in the development and implementation of the Council's strategies, plans, programmes and initiatives.
83. A significant number of Māori, both mana whenua and mātāwaka, live and work in flood prone areas. There are also numerous sites of cultural and spiritual significance potentially at risk from flooding. Effective delivery of our flood risk management programme helps to protect Māori communities and their values across the four well-beings (social, economic, environment and cultural).
84. The Environment Group and Te Hunga Whiriwhiri continue to explore opportunities for Māori through the consenting space, joint projects, and eco-sourcing of plants, as well as through the future improvement works. We will develop nature-based solutions with our mana whenua partners to include mātauranga Māori in taking care of our waterways. For example, Greater Wellington are working with Rangitāne O Wairarapa Inc and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Charitable Trust on a nature-based solutions feasibility study for flood resilience options in the Waipoua (note this is funded by the Ministry for the Environment).
85. River management consents for Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River represent a step change in how Greater Wellington will undertake river management activities in the future. These consents enable co-design and development of key plans and strategies that set the parameters by which river management activities are undertaken in these rivers.
86. Implementation with mana whenua partners is guided by Te Whāriki – the Māori Outcomes Framework, as part of Council's Long-Term Plan 2024–34.

## **Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi**

### **Consideration of climate change**

87. Matters discussed in this report have been considered by staff in accordance with the process set out in Greater Wellington Climate Change Consideration Guide.
88. The assets discussed in this report were developed over an extensive period of time, during which climate change projections (e.g. rainfall intensity, sea level rise etc.) have evolved with the scientific community's understanding of how climate change will affect the Wellington Region. Climate change projections were incorporated into the modelling that underpins relevant management plans and asset designs at the time they were developed.
89. The policy for modelling projects is to use latest national guidance for incorporating climate change into flood risk assessments and responses, where increased rainfall and sea level rise predictions are assessed on a catchment-by-catchment basis.
90. The Climate Resilience projects completed in 2023 incorporated significant planting areas to offset carbon footprint.

## **Ngā tikanga whakatau**

### **Decision-making process**

91. The matters requiring decision in this report have been considered by officers against the requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.

## **Te hiranga**

### **Significance**

92. Officers 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 recommend that this matter is of low significance due to the administrative nature of the decision.

## **Te whakatūtakitaki**

### **Engagement**

93. Due to the low significance of this matter, no engagement was considered necessary. Internal consultation was limited to officers of Greater Wellington Environment Group.

## **Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei**

### **Next steps**

94. Officers will present [Attachment 6](#) at the Committee meeting on 21 November 2024.

**Ngā āpitihanga**

**Attachments**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>
1	Summary of condition by asset type
2	Asset Condition VS Risk
3	Proposed maintenance plan for addressing poor condition assets
4	Risk assessment maps 2024
5	High and Very High risks and their remediation
6	Annual Asset Management Condition Presentation

**Ngā kaiwaitohu**

**Signatories**

Writer	George Bowman – Team Lead, Assets and Performance
Approvers	Jacky Cox, Manager, Infrastructure, Assets and Support Jack Mace – Director, Delivery Lian Butcher – Group Manager, Environment

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga</b> <b>Summary of considerations</b>
<p><b><i>Fit with Council’s roles or with Committee’s terms of reference</i></b></p> <p>The Environment Committee has responsibility to consider all matters across the development and implementation of the work programmes of Greater Wellington’s Environment Group.</p> <p>The Committee has overall responsibility to monitor the maintenance and improvement of major flood and erosion infrastructure assets on behalf of Council, ensuring that they are maintained satisfactorily to agreed service levels.</p> <p>The Committee also oversees the development, implementation and review of Council’s regional resilience priorities in the delivery of plans, programmes, initiatives and activities for flood protection.</p>
<p><b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b></p> <p>The confirmation from the Committee that the major flood and erosion infrastructure assets across the region have been satisfactorily maintained fulfils one of the non-financial performance measures in the Long-Term Plan. This report and confirmed minutes are supplied as evidence to Audit NZ that this has achieved this.</p> <p>Content contained in this report relates to Greater Wellington’s strategic priority area of te tū pakari a te rohe/regional resilience and contributes to Greater Wellington’s overarching strategic priority around responding to the climate emergency and is directly aligned with the key activities of environment and flood protection.</p>
<p><b><i>Internal consultation</i></b></p> <p>Internal consultation was limited to officers of Greater Wellington’s Environment Group.</p>
<p><b><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></b></p> <p>The report notes that there are a proportionally small number of sections that pose either a ‘Very High’ or ‘High’ risk to the communities and businesses on across a number the region’s floodplains but that the infrastructure assets providing protection are predominantly in very good to moderate condition. These areas are also identified for either a technical investigation or in an operational or capital improvement programme.</p>

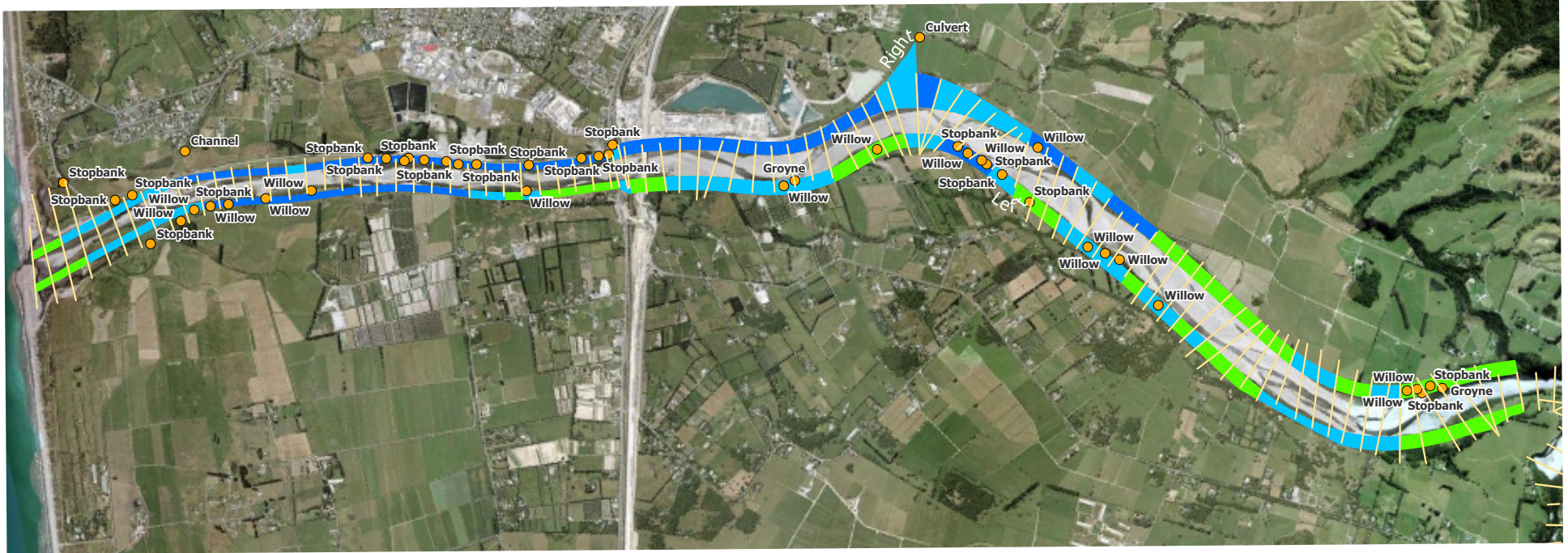
<b>Regional summary – 2024 Condition by Asset Type</b>						
<b>Asset Group</b>	<b>1 - Very Good</b>	<b>2 - Good</b>	<b>3 - Moderate</b>	<b>4 - Poor</b>	<b>5 - Very Poor</b>	<b>Total</b>
Barrage Gate	0	5	2	0	0	7
Blockline	1	11	3	3	1	19
Bridge	1	5	2	1	0	9
Building	0	1	0	0	0	1
Carpark	7	3	0	0	0	10
Channel	316	511	192	35	2	1056
Constructed wetland	0	2	0	0	0	2
Culvert	7	90	45	21	1	164
Cycle path/access track	248	273	25	0	0	546
Debris arrester	1	5	3	2	1	12
Debris fence	3	108	64	81	29	285
Demolition line	0	6	4	1	0	11
Detention Dam	0	1	0	0	0	1
Diversion Cut	0	2	0	0	0	2
Drain/modified channel	29	29	22	2	0	82
Electrical Control System	0	1	0	0	0	1
Electrical Generator	1	0	0	0	0	1
Erosion Protection	0	0	0	1	0	1
Fence	19	34	4	3	0	60
Floodgate	5	65	49	34	7	160
Floodwall	2	25	2	3	0	32
Gate	58	32	4	1	2	97
Groyne	32	847	282	99	34	1294
Headwall/Wingwall	6	78	48	29	12	173
Native planting	70	80	25	1	2	178
Retaining wall	0	8	5	4	1	18
Riprap	29	210	34	12	5	290
Rock Mattress	0	3	1	0	0	4
Seat	10	1	0	0	0	11
Sign	49	23	7	4	1	84
Spillway	0	7	0	0	0	7
Stopbank	164	229	221	288	12	914
Three Water Asset	1	2	0	0	0	3
Weir	1	14	6	4	0	25
Willow	75	652	478	122	17	1344
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1135</b>	<b>3363</b>	<b>1528</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>6904</b>



<b>Hutt Valley – 2024 Condition by Asset Type</b>						
<b>Asset Group</b>	<b>1 - Very Good</b>	<b>2 - Good</b>	<b>3 - Moderate</b>	<b>4 - Poor</b>	<b>5 - Very Poor</b>	<b>Total</b>
Blockline	0	7	3	2	0	12
Bridge	1	0	1	0	0	2
Carpark	7	2	0	0	0	9
Channel	285	88	36	5	0	414
Constructed wetland	0	2	0	0	0	2
Culvert	3	14	3	0	0	20
Cycle path/access track	209	113	19	0	0	341
Debris arrestor	0	1	0	1	1	3
Debris fence	3	23	26	68	9	129
Demolition line	0	6	0	0	0	6
Drain/modified channel	29	23	20	1	0	73
Fence	13	4	0	0	0	17
Floodgate	4	16	3	0	0	23
Floodwall	2	21	2	2	0	27
Gate	45	15	2	1	2	65
Groyne	20	67	25	14	4	130
Headwall/Wingwall	4	12	2	0	0	18
Native planting	39	54	20	1	2	116
Retaining wall	0	2	3	3	1	9
Riprap	18	126	24	6	1	175
Rock Mattress	0	1	1	0	0	2
Seat	10	1	0	0	0	11
Sign	17	5	0	0	0	22
Stopbank	149	52	31	37	0	269
Three Water Asset	1	0	0	0	0	1
Weir	1	2	0	0	0	3
Willow	67	89	92	49	8	305
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2204</b>

<b>Kapiti Coast – 2024 Condition by Asset Type</b>						
<b>Asset Group</b>	<b>1 - Very Good</b>	<b>2 - Good</b>	<b>3 - Moderate</b>	<b>4 - Poor</b>	<b>5 - Very Poor</b>	<b>Total</b>
Barrier Lines	5	5	0	0	0	10
Barrier Points	12	14	1	0	0	27
Bridge	0	5	1	1	0	7
Carpark	0	1	0	0	0	1
Channel	16	84	47	6	0	153
Culvert	1	16	6	1	0	24
Debris Arrestor	1	1	0	0	0	2
Debris Fence	0	22	12	6	0	40
Drain/modified channel	0	5	1	0	0	6
Erosion Protection	1	2	4	2	1	10
Floodgate	0	13	5	0	0	18
Floodwall	0	3	0	1	0	4
General	21	9	4	2	1	37
Groyne	5	34	26	5	2	72
Headwall	0	17	2	0	2	21
Multi-Use	39	160	5	0	0	204
Native	31	22	3	0	0	56
Riprap	6	40	7	2	2	57
Stopbank	13	71	24	25	0	133
Sump	0	2	0	0	0	2
Walking	0	0	1	0	0	1
Weir	0	0	1	0	0	1
Willow	6	46	110	26	1	189
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1075</b>

<b>Wairarapa – 2024 Condition by Asset Type</b>						
<b>Asset Group</b>	<b>1 - Very Good</b>	<b>2 - Good</b>	<b>3 - Moderate</b>	<b>4 - Poor</b>	<b>5 - Very Poor</b>	<b>Total</b>
Barrage Gate Structure	0	2	0	0	0	2
Barrier Lines	1	25	4	3	0	33
Barrier Points	1	3	1	0	0	5
Channel	15	350	111	25	2	503
Culvert	3	60	36	20	1	120
Dam	0	1	0	0	0	1
Debris Arrestor	0	4	2	1	0	7
Debris Fence	0	63	26	7	20	116
Electrical	1	1	0	0	0	2
Erosion Protection	0	3	0	1	0	4
Floodgate	1	40	43	34	7	125
Floodwall	0	1	0	0	0	1
General	12	9	3	2	0	26
Groyne	7	746	231	80	28	1092
Headwall	2	49	44	29	10	134
Native	0	4	2	0	0	6
Retaining Wall	0	5	1	1	0	7
Riprap	5	44	3	4	2	58
Stopbank	2	106	166	226	12	512
Weir	0	12	5	4	0	21
Willow	2	517	276	47	8	850
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2045</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>3625</b>



**Otaki APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Asset Condition Rating	Medium (64)
● Poor Condition (45)	Low (68)
● Very Poor Condition (0)	Very Low (54)
Risk Classification	
■ Very High (0)	
■ High (0)	

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:26 pm
Scale at A4:	1:36,000



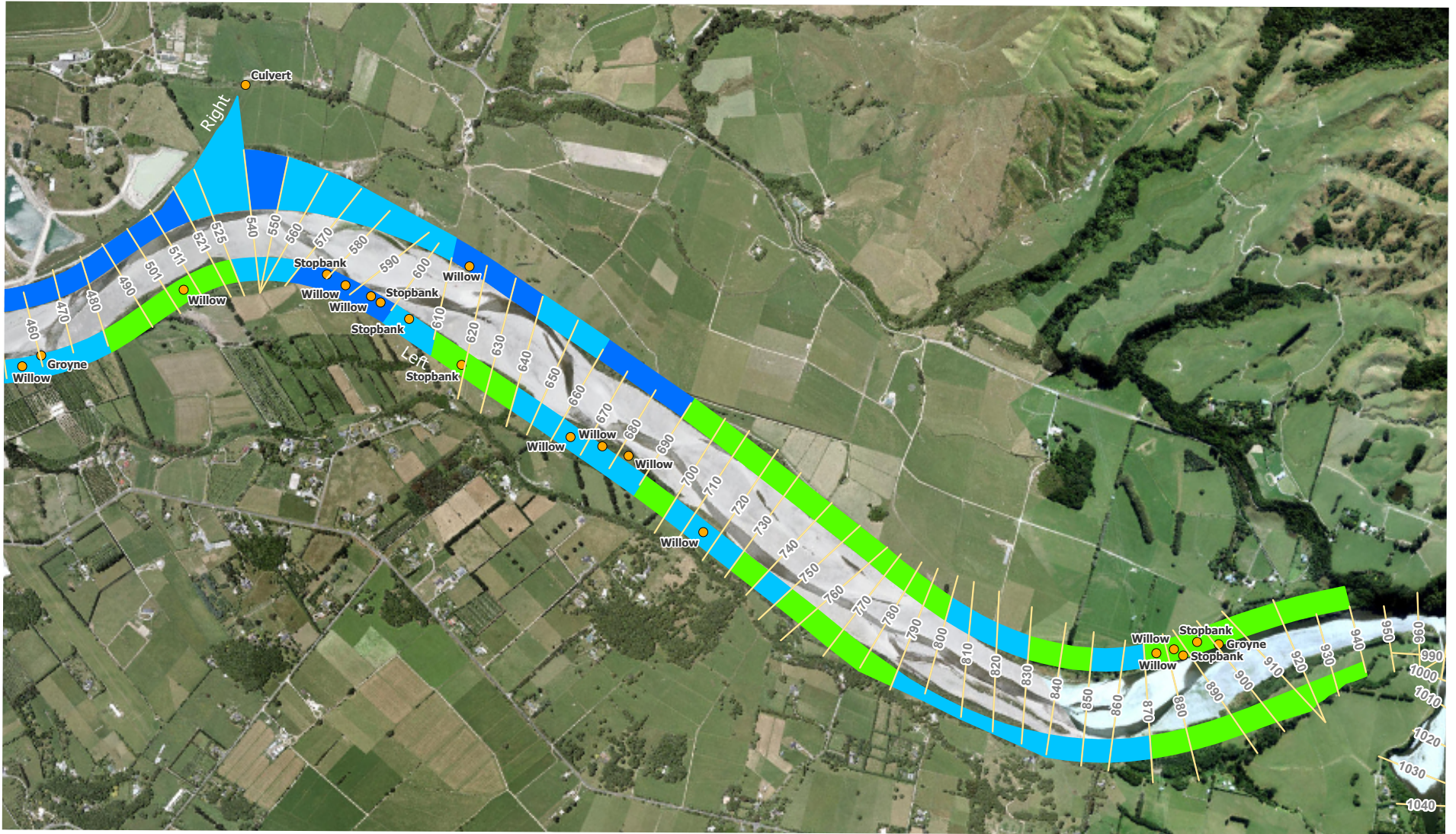
**Otaki Lower APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Asset Condition Rating	Medium (50)
● Poor Condition (27)	Low (31)
● Very Poor Condition (0)	Very Low (13)
Risk Classification	
■ Very High (0)	
■ High (0)	

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:26 pm
Scale at A4:	1:19,000



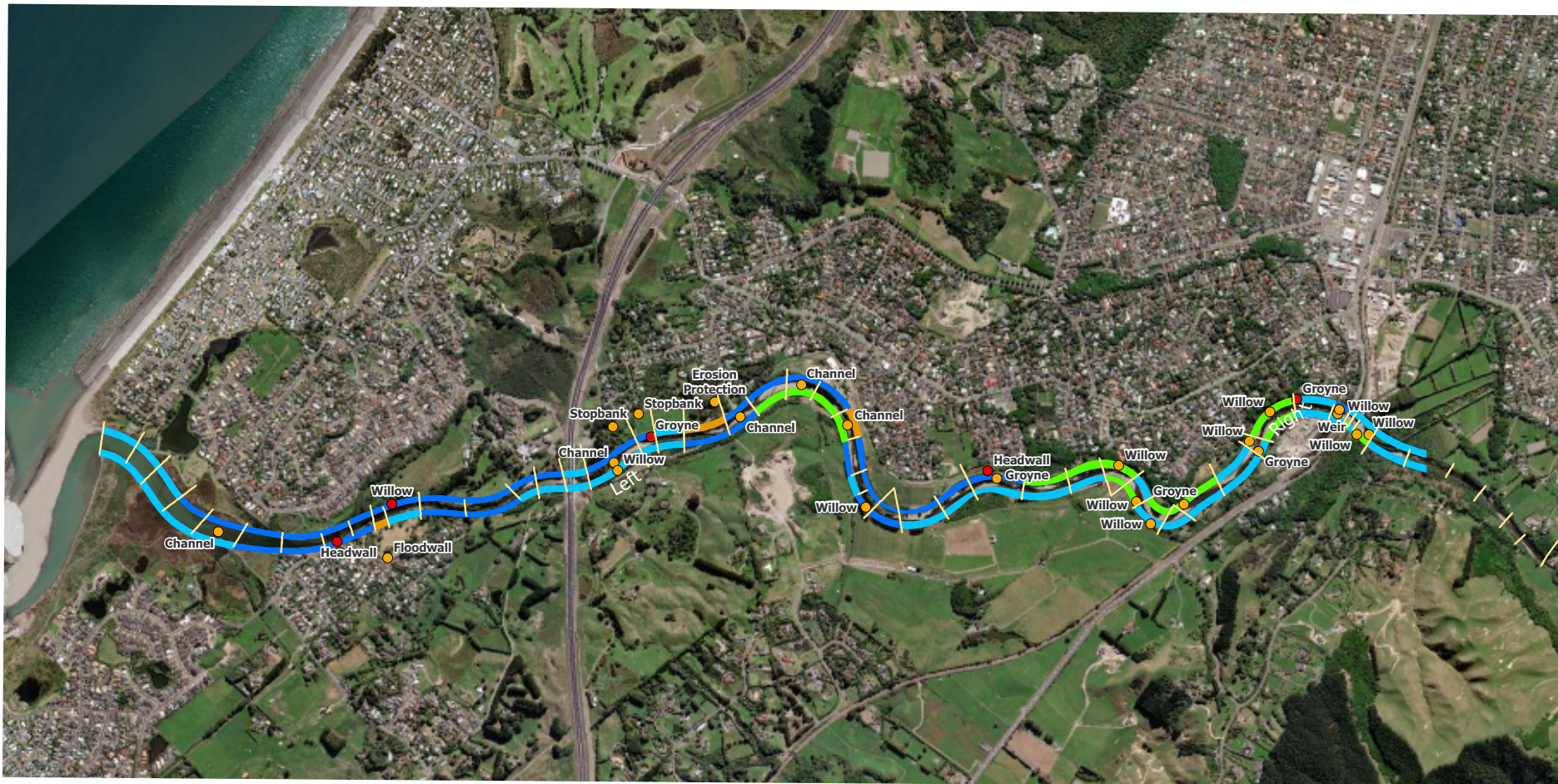
**Otaki Upper APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Asset Condition Rating	Medium (17)
● Poor Condition (20)	Low (41)
● Very Poor Condition (0)	Very Low (41)
Risk Classification	
■ Very High (0)	
■ High (0)	

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:26 pm
Scale at A4:	1:19,000



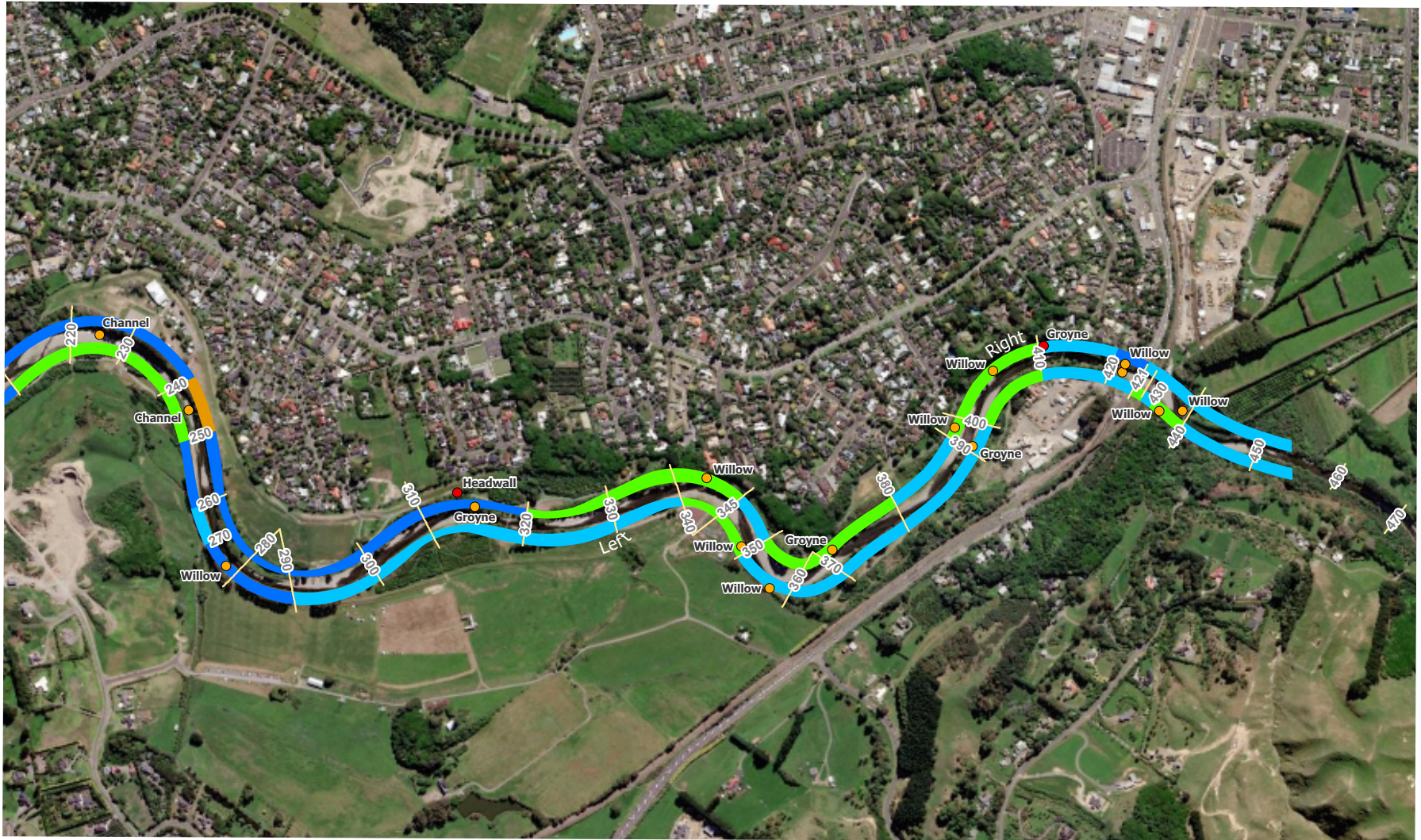
**Waikanae APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Asset Condition Rating	Medium (37)
● Poor Condition (23)	Low (41)
● Very Poor Condition (5)	Very Low (17)
Risk Classification	
■ Very High (0)	
■ High (3)	

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:26 pm
Scale at A4:	1:22,000



Waikanae - Upper APT Map  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment

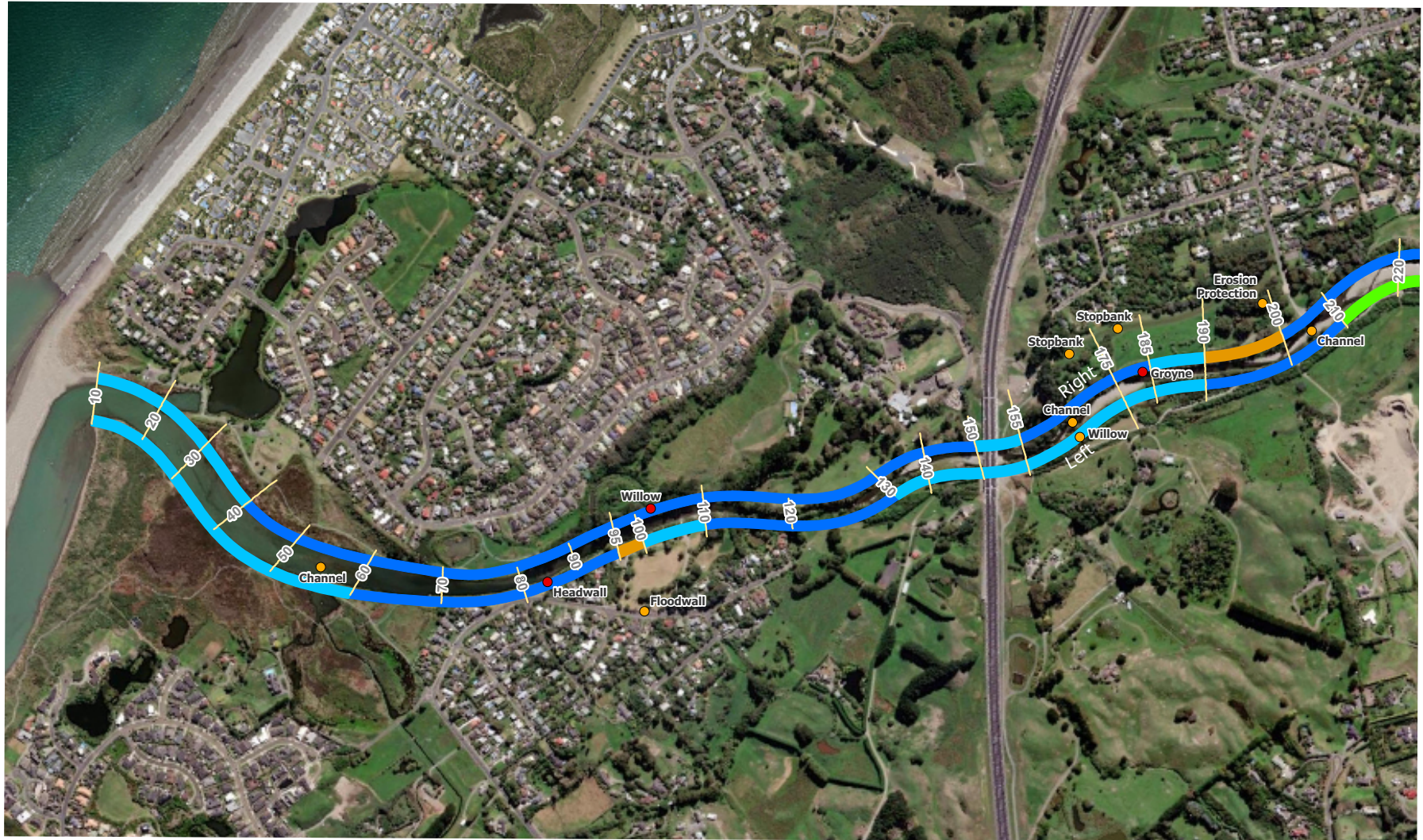


Legend

Asset Condition Rating	Medium (15)
● Poor Condition (15)	Low (24)
● Very Poor Condition (2)	Very Low (17)
Risk Classification	
■ Very High (0)	
■ High (1)	

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:26 pm
Scale at A4:	1:11,000





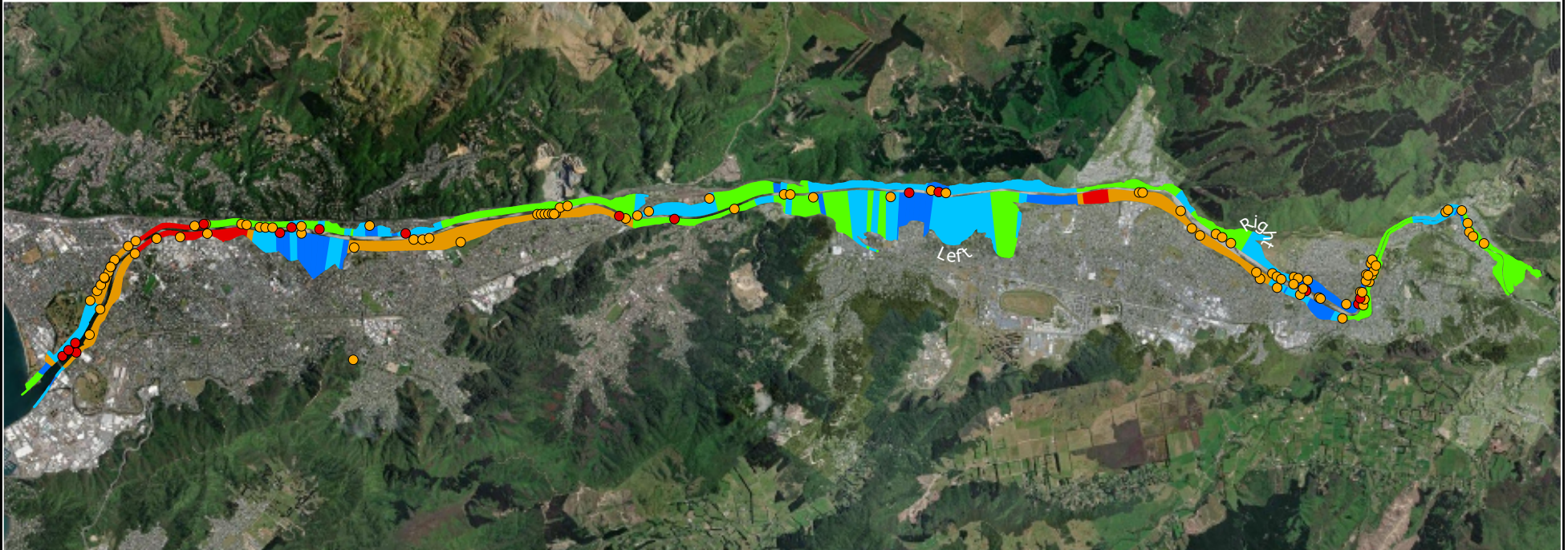
**Waikanae - Lower APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



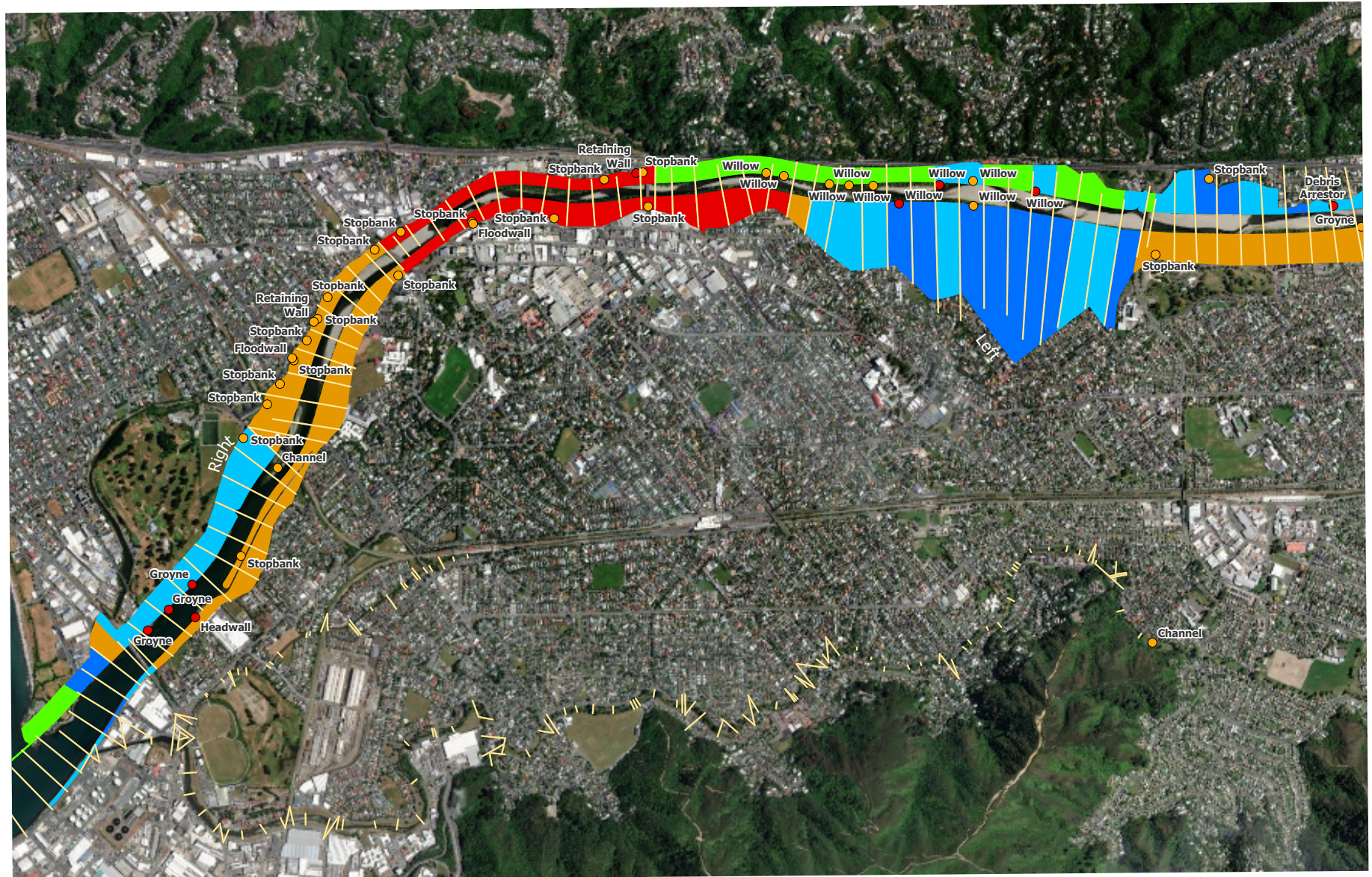
Legend

Asset Condition Rating	Medium (25)
● Poor Condition (8)	Low (17)
● Very Poor Condition (3)	Very Low (2)
Risk Classification	
● Very High (0)	
● High (2)	

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:26 pm
Scale at A4:	1:11,000



	<b>Hutt River Overview APT Map</b> 2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment	Legend	Asset Condition Rating	Medium (66)	Project Name: APT
			Poor Condition (98)	Low (147)	Author: TurnerL
			Very Poor Condition (19)	Very Low (184)	Date of Issue: 21/10/2024 1:27 pm
			Risk Classification		Scale at A4: 1:89,000
	Very High (36)				
	High (107)				

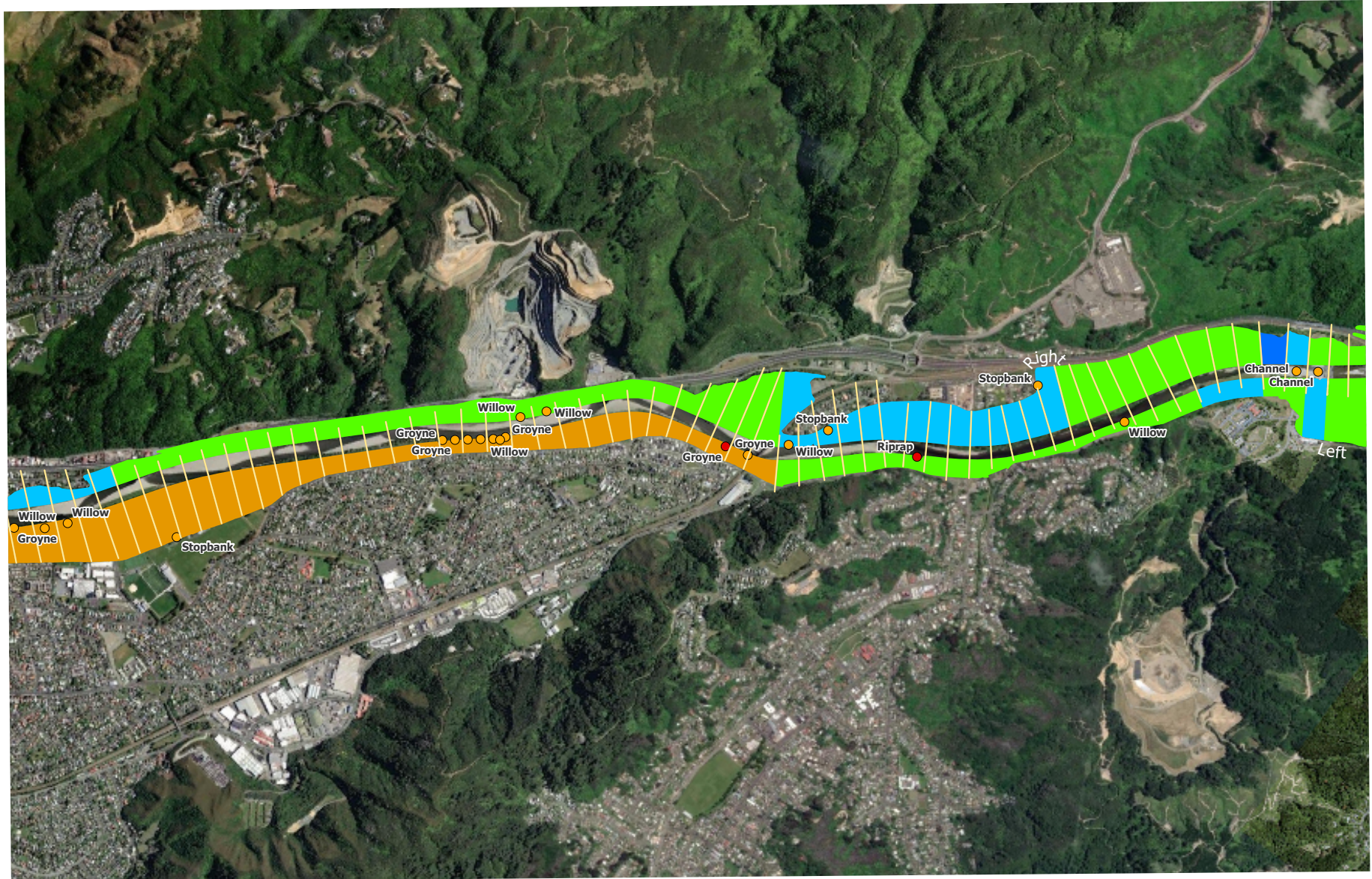


**Hutt 1 APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



<b>Asset Condition Rating</b>	Medium (15)
● Poor Condition (31)	Low (35)
● Very Poor Condition (9)	Very Low (23)
<b>Risk Classification</b>	
■ Very High (32)	
■ High (45)	

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:27 pm
Scale at A4:	1:24,000



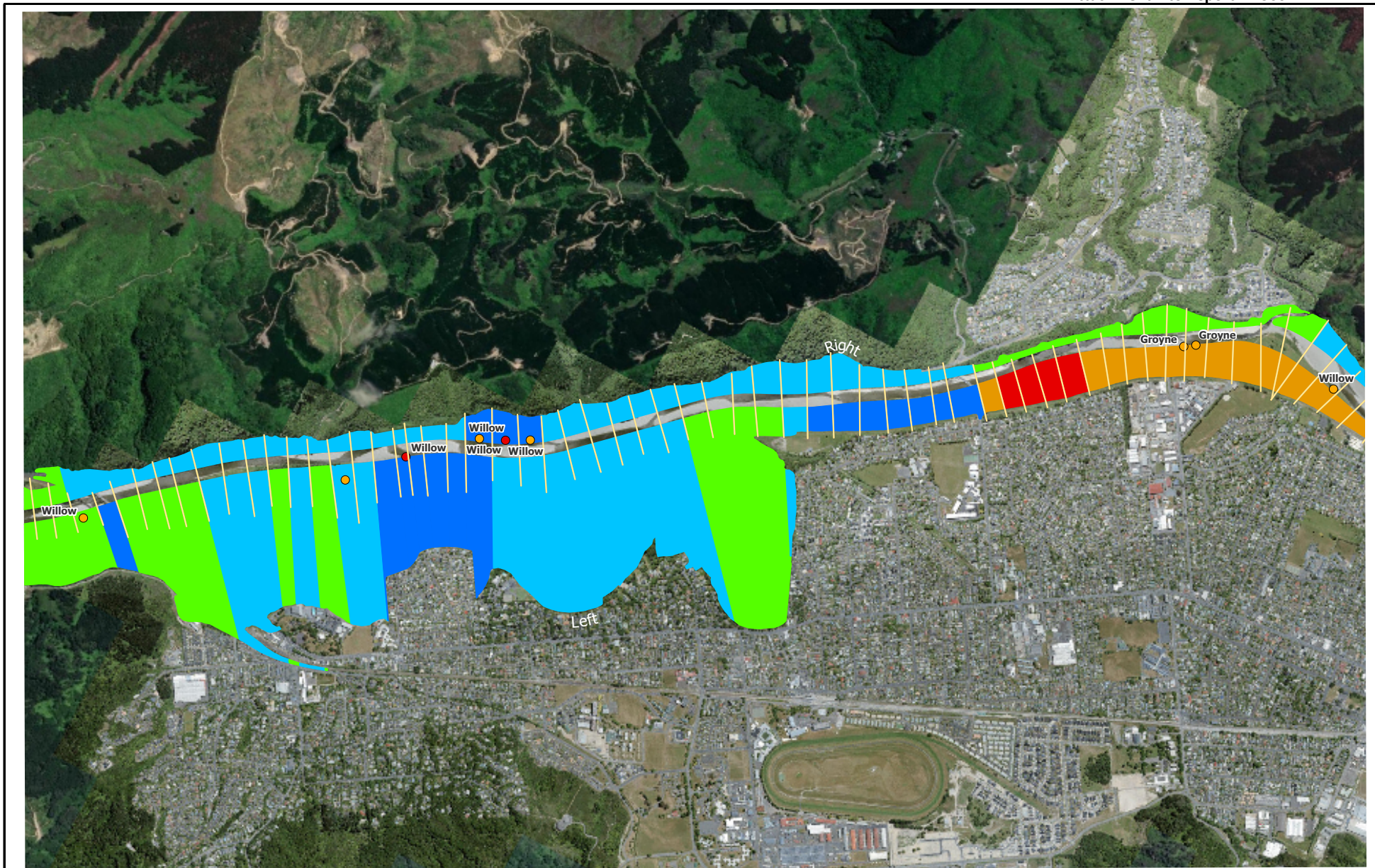
**Hutt 2 APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Asset Condition Rating	Medium (1)
● Poor Condition (20)	Low (24)
● Very Poor Condition (2)	Very Low (65)
Risk Classification	
● Very High (0)	
● High (35)	

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:27 pm
Scale at A4:	1:24,000

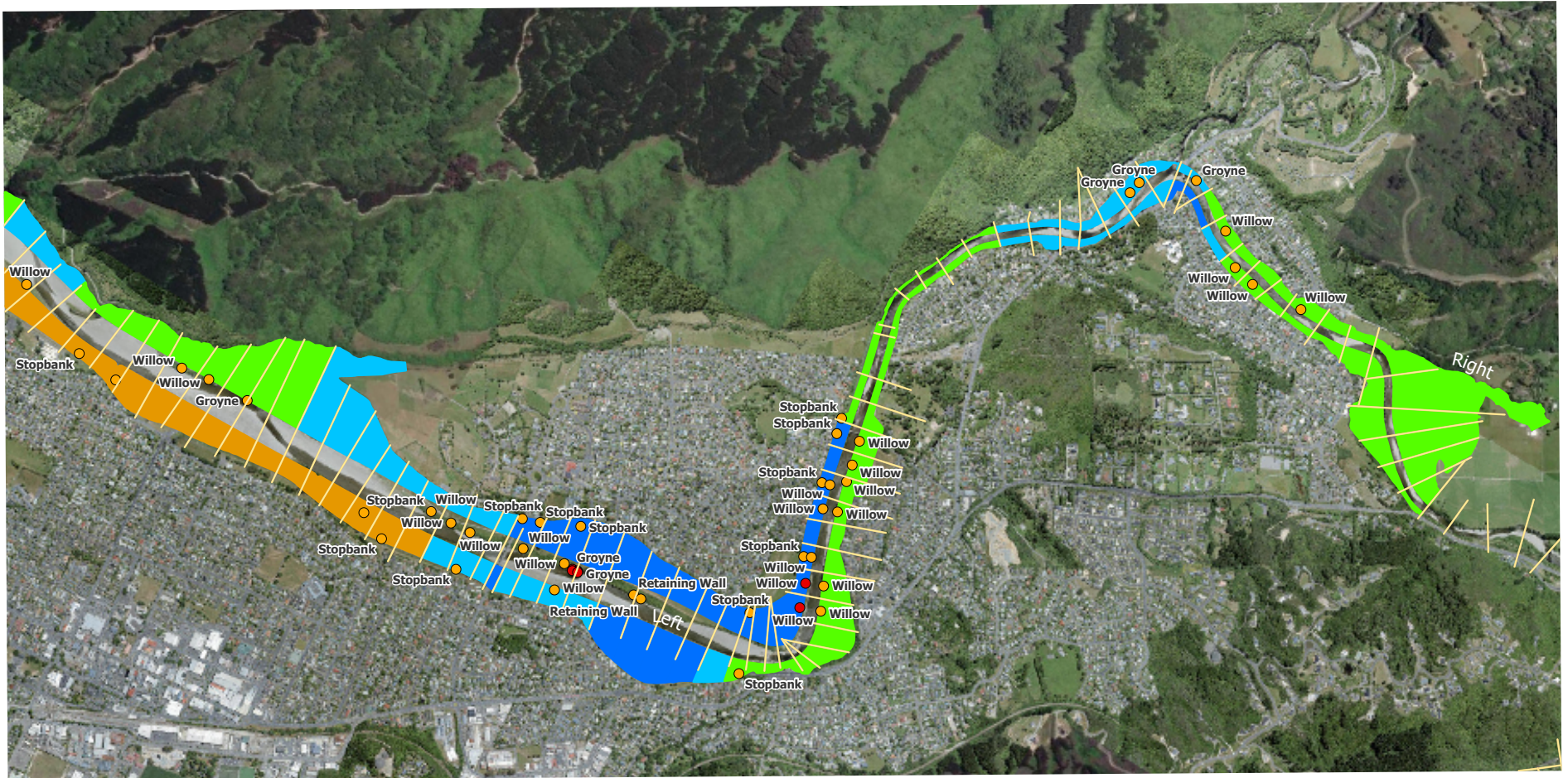


**Hutt 3 APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend	
● Poor Condition (7)	Medium (17)
● Very Poor Condition (2)	Low (55)
● Very High (4)	Very Low (32)
● High (15)	

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:27 pm
Scale at A4:	1:23,000

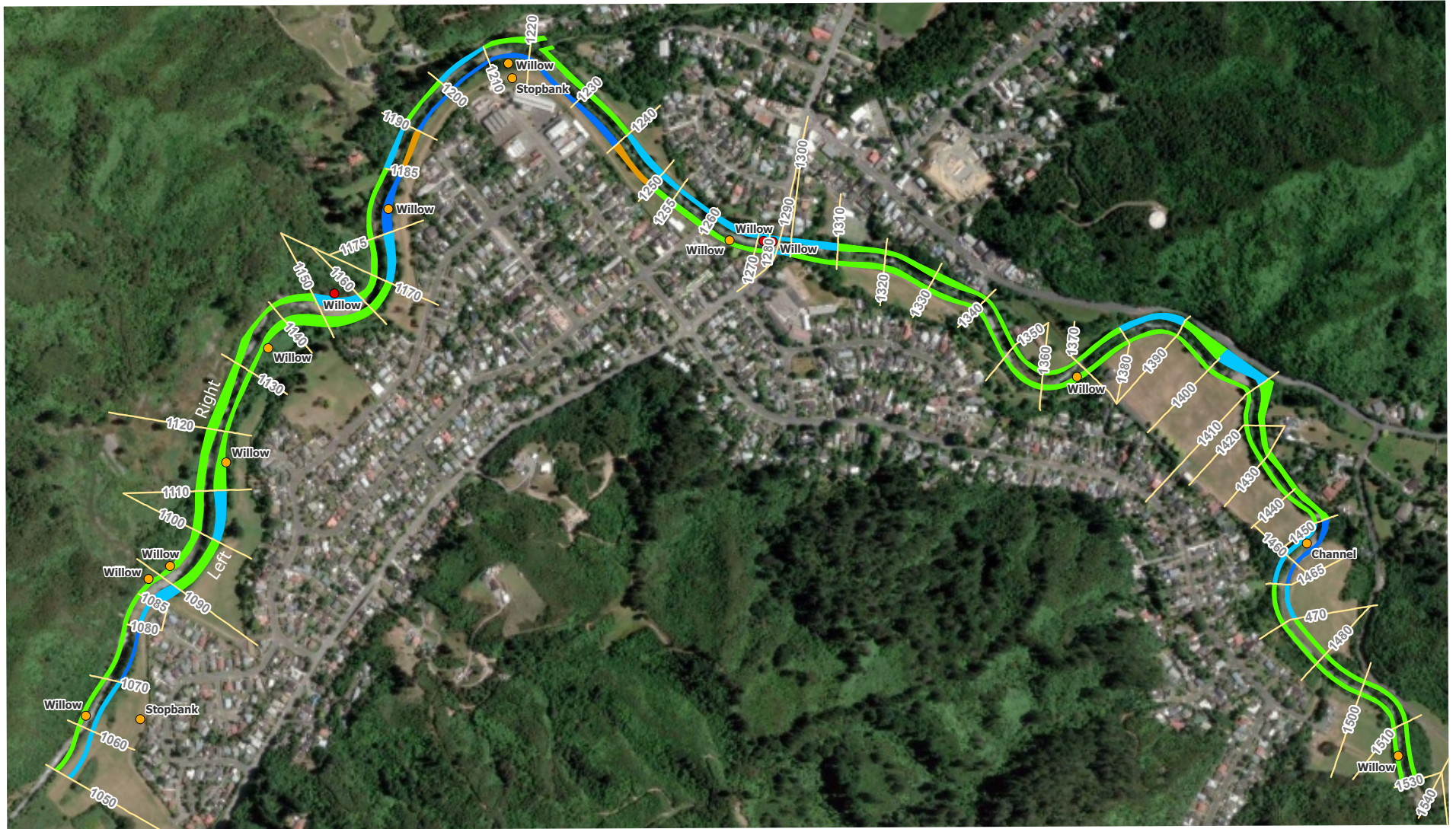


**Hutt 4 APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend	
Asset Condition Rating	Medium (33)
● Poor Condition (42)	Low (37)
● Very Poor Condition (6)	Very Low (69)
Risk Classification	
■ Very High (0)	
■ High (18)	

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:27 pm
Scale at A4:	1:22,000



**Wainuiomata APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Asset Condition Rating	Medium (9)
Poor Condition (13)	Low (24)
Very Poor Condition (3)	Very Low (65)
Risk Classification	
Very High (0)	
High (2)	

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:27 pm
Scale at A4:	1:9,000



**Wainuiomata - Rotary Park APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment

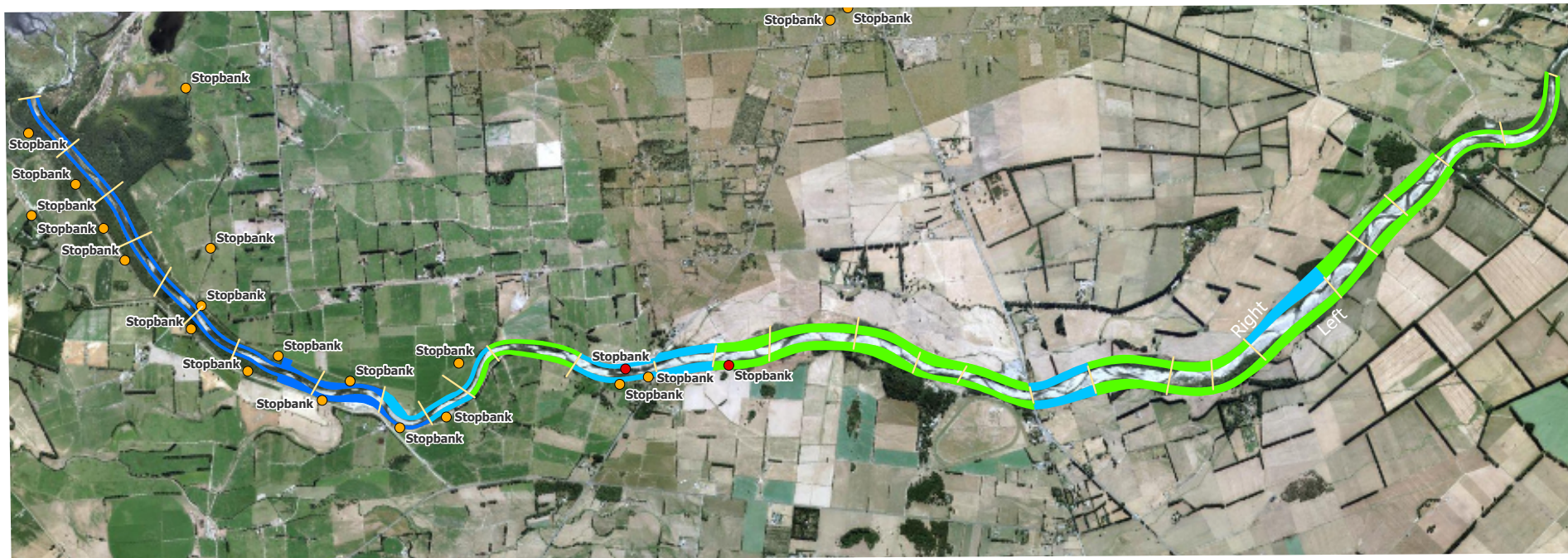


Legend

Asset Condition Rating	Medium (6)
● Poor Condition (4)	Low (11)
● Very Poor Condition (3)	Very Low (13)
Risk Classification	
■ Very High (0)	
■ High (2)	

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:27 pm
Scale at A4:	1:3,000





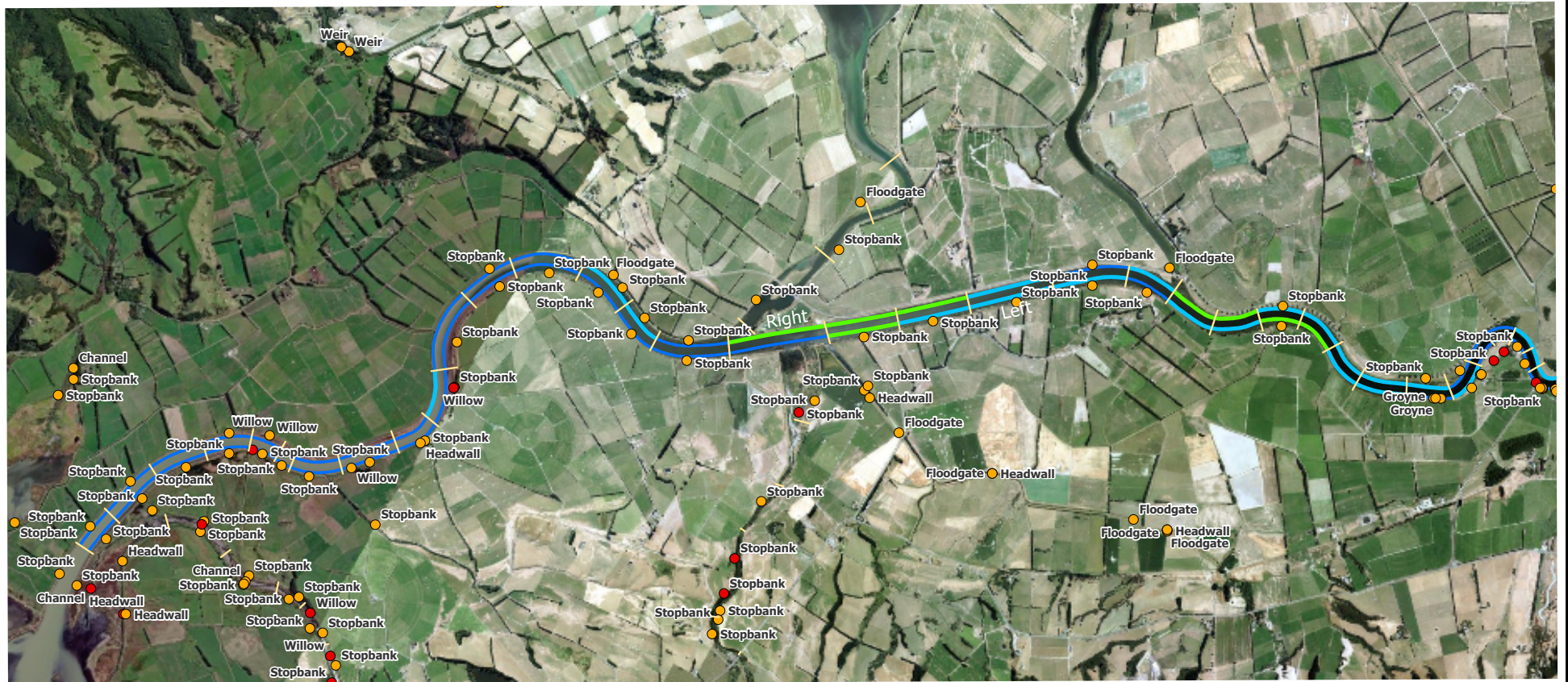
**Tauwharenikau APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Asset Condition Rating	Medium (17)
● Poor Condition (20)	Low (11)
● Very Poor Condition (2)	Very Low (30)
Risk Classification	
■ Very High (0)	
■ High (0)	

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:27 pm
Scale at A4:	1:45,000



### Lower Ruamahanga (Onoke - Tuhitarata) APT Map

2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



<b>Asset Condition Rating</b>	Medium (40)
● Poor Condition (96)	Low (21)
● Very Poor Condition (15)	Very Low (8)
<b>Risk Classification</b>	
■ Very High (0)	
■ High (0)	

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:27 pm
Scale at A4:	1:52,000



Lower Ruamahanga (Tuhitarata - Waihenga) APT Map  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Asset Condition Rating	
<span style="color: orange;">●</span> Poor Condition (216)	<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Medium (96)
<span style="color: red;">●</span> Very Poor Condition (31)	<span style="color: lightblue;">■</span> Low (78)
<b>Risk Classification</b>	<span style="color: green;">■</span> Very Low (22)
<span style="color: red;">■</span> Very High (0)	<span style="color: yellow;">■</span> High (0)

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:27 pm
Scale at A4:	1:64,000



	<h3>Lower Ruamahanga (Waihenga - Waiohine) APT Map</h3> <p>2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment</p>		<b>Asset Condition Rating</b> <span style="color: orange;">●</span> Poor Condition (23) <span style="color: red;">●</span> Very Poor Condition (3)		<span style="color: blue;">—</span> Medium (4) <span style="color: cyan;">—</span> Low (36)
			<b>Risk Classification</b> <span style="color: red;">—</span> Very High (0) <span style="color: orange;">—</span> High (0)		<span style="color: green;">—</span> Very Low (60)
			Project Name: APT	Author: TurnerL	
			Date of Issue: 21/10/2024 1:27 pm	Scale at A4: 1:44,000	



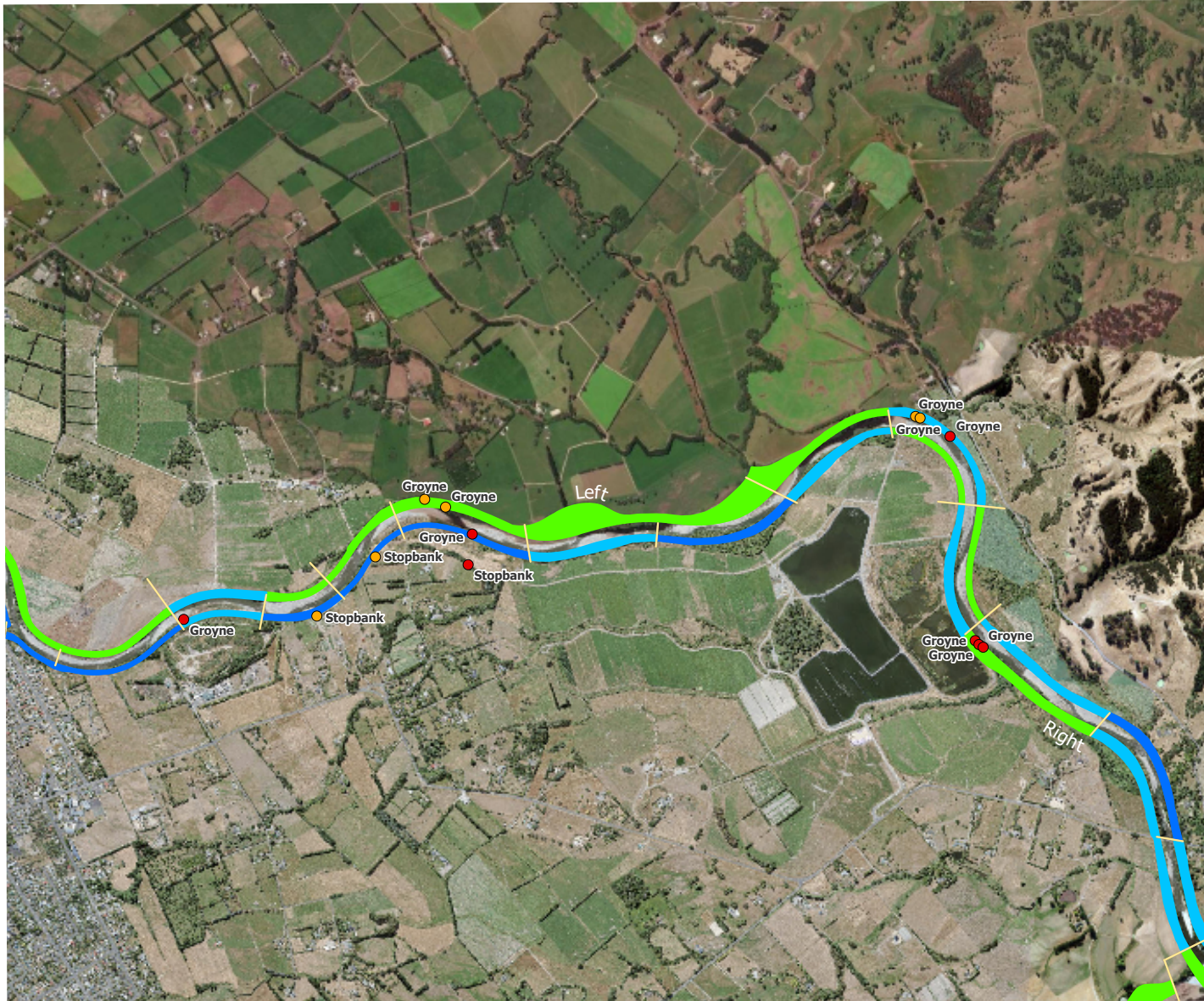
Upper Ruamahanga (Gladstone) APT Map  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Asset Condition Rating	Medium (13)
Poor Condition (12)	Low (24)
Very Poor Condition (2)	Very Low (63)
Risk Classification	
Very High (0)	
High (0)	

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:28 pm
Scale at A4:	1:61,000



Upper Ruamahanga (Te Ore Ore) APT Map  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Asset Condition Rating	Medium (8)
● Poor Condition (7)	Low (11)
● Very Poor Condition (7)	Very Low (14)
Risk Classification	
■ Very High (0)	
■ High (0)	

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:28 pm
Scale at A4:	1:25,000



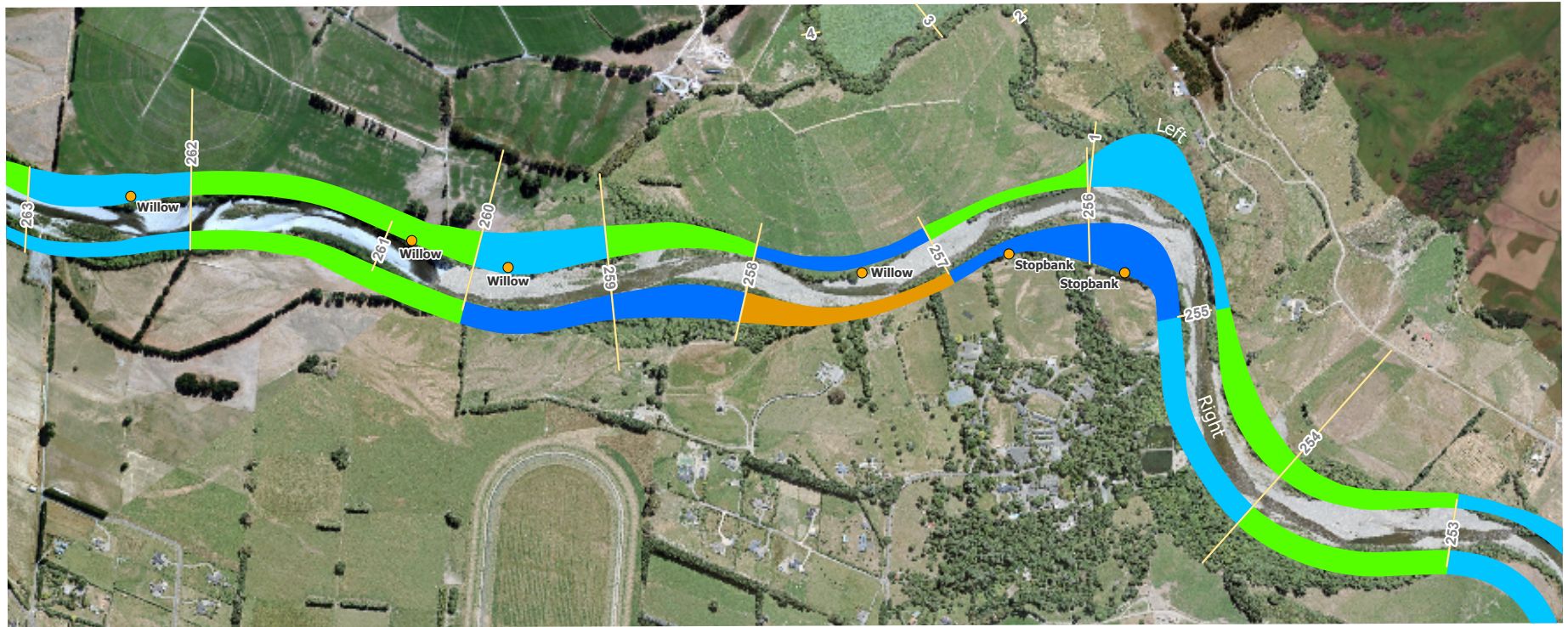
Upper Ruamahanga (Mt Bruce) APT Map  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Asset Condition Rating	Medium (12)
● Poor Condition (22)	Low (30)
● Very Poor Condition (0)	Very Low (43)
Risk Classification	
■ Very High (0)	
■ High (1)	

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:28 pm
Scale at A4:	1:58,000



Upper Ruamahanga (Mt Bruce) - Rathkeale APT Map  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Asset Condition Rating	Medium (5)
Poor Condition (6)	Low (8)
Very Poor Condition (0)	Very Low (10)
Risk Classification	
Very High (0)	
High (1)	

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:28 pm
Scale at A4:	1:13,000





**Waiohine APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Asset Condition Rating	Medium (23)
● Poor Condition (24)	Low (23)
● Very Poor Condition (8)	Very Low (44)
Risk Classification	
■ Very High (0)	
■ High (2)	

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:28 pm
Scale at A4:	1:41,000



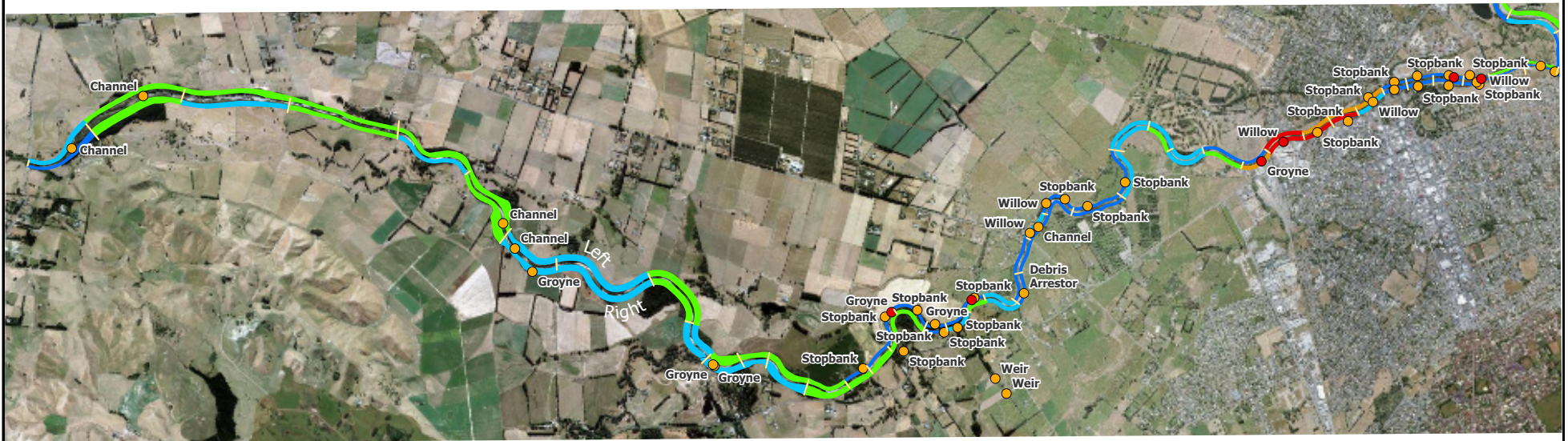
**Waingawa APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Asset Condition Rating	Medium (1)
Poor Condition (6)	Low (18)
Very Poor Condition (3)	Very Low (39)
Risk Classification	
Very High (0)	
High (2)	

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:28 pm
Scale at A4:	1:60,000



**Waipoua APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



**Legend**

Asset Condition Rating	Medium (33)
Poor Condition (39)	Low (24)
Very Poor Condition (6)	Very Low (26)
Risk Classification	
Very High (4)	
High (4)	

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:28 pm
Scale at A4:	1:48,000



Waipoua - Masterton Reaches APT Map  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Asset Condition Rating	Medium (5)
Poor Condition (6)	Low (1)
Very Poor Condition (2)	Very Low (0)
Risk Classification	
Very High (4)	
High (4)	

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:28 pm
Scale at A4:	1:6,000

### Proposed Maintenance Work Programme (as at 25<sup>th</sup> September 2024)

#### Hutt Lower

Location	Cross Section	Work Planned	Segment Risk	Condition of Asset
Alicetown Plantings	SR240-SR250 SR290-SR300	Remove tree from stopbank by flood walls	High	4
Various	Various	Repairs to berm drainage issues	Various	Various
Various	Various	Remove dead willow trees in willow lines that are critical	Various	Various
Belmont Norfolk street	SR680	Remove tree from stopbank by flood walls	Medium	4
Whole lower river	SR0570-SR1350	Vegetation clearing only 200 hrs x \$400	Various	Various
KGB to Belmont	SL/R660-SL/R0780	Bed re-contouring wet channel	High	Various
Taita-Pomare	SL1030-SL1050	Bed contouring Taita/Pomare section total 120hrs 40hrs wet	High	N/A
KGB to Owen street beach	SL/R660-SL/R0780	Gravel Extraction (dry only)	High	Various
Above KGB L/B	SL660-SL0680	Willow planting by augering	High	3
Harcourt Werry Drive Kennel L/B	SL0730-SL0750	Willow planting by old Kennel club L/B	High	N/A

Location	Cross Section	Work Planned	Segment Risk	Condition of Asset
Owen Street area R/B	SR0740-SR0760	Willow Planting along Owen street section R/B	Low	N/A
Manor Park R/B lower golf course	SR1090-SR1150	Willow planting between new groynes, grid pattern spot planting	Very Low	N/A
Marsden Bend rockline	SR0340-SR0370	Repair holes along rockline	Very High	3
Strand Park rockline	SL0210-SL0220	Repair holes along rockline	High	2
Croft Grove rockline	SL0100-SL0110	Repair holes along rockline	High	2
Avalon Groynes number 6 - (10t) 7 - (15t) 8 - (20t)	SL0760-SL0770	Repair holes on groynes	High	2
Stokes Valley training bank	SL1150-SL1190	Repair holes in rockline	Low	5,3
Nash Street groyne repair	SL0950-SL0970	Groynes C, D, E	High	4

**Hutt Upper**

Location	Cross Section	Work Required	Segment Risk	Condition of Asset
Elbow Bend	SR2230- SR2320	Remove tree stumps and further trees from stopbank	Medium	1
Maoribank Stopbank	SL2240	Remove trees from stopbank	Medium	4
Gemstone Drive	SL2570- SL2580	Repair hole in stopbank	Medium	2
River Road section	SR1570- SR1600	Willow Planting erosion area between Moonshine and Silverstream bridge R/B	Medium	4-5
Gibbons street north	SL2050- SL2070	Willow Planting north Gibbons Street	High	1
Bridge Road Groyne (5)	SR2530	Repair groyne nose	Low	3
Bridge road Groyne (4)	SR2530+ 40	Repair groyne nose	Low	4
Maoribank rockline	SL2220- SL2240	Rockline repair	Low-Medium	2
Norbert Street	SR2370- SR2380	Rockline repair	Medium	4

**Wainuiomata**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Cross Section</b>	<b>Work Required</b>	<b>Segment Risk</b>	<b>Condition of Asset</b>
Burden Ave by funeral home	SL1200 – SL1210	Remove 2 trees in stopbank	Medium	3
Wood Street	SL1160 – SL1185	Remove 4 trees in stopbank profile	Low-Medium	3
Leonard Wood Park	SL1070	Repair rutting on top of stopbank	Medium	4
Leonard Wood Park	Various	Willow Planting 2024-2025	Various	Various
Richard Prouse Park	Various	Willow Planting on bank edge	Various	Various
Poole Cres rockline	SL1350	Rock structure top up	Very Low	4



**Kāpiti**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Cross Section</b>	<b>Work Required</b>	<b>Segment Risk</b>	<b>Condition of Asset</b>
Waikanae, Greenaway	SR155 – SR200	Tree trimming/removal from stopbank	Medium - High	4
Waikanae	TBD	Gravel extraction	Medium - High	4
Ōtaki, D/S Old SH1	SR200 – SR340	Tree mulching/removal	Medium	4
Waikanae, Jim Cook Park	SR300 – SR310	Rock structure maintenance	Medium	4
Ōtaki, Various	Various	Old willow mulching + replanting	Medium	4
Ōtaki	SL80 – SL120	Pest plant removal	Medium	4
Waikanae, Otaihanga	SL60 – SL70	Otaihanga stopbank mulching + trees	Medium	3
Waikanae, Dricon	SL390	Channel work	Low	4

**Upper Wairarapa**

Location	Cross Section	Work Required	Segment Risk	Condition of Asset
Waipoua, Urban reach	1-11	Pest plant maintenance/removal	Medium – Very High	4-5
Waipoua, Rutherfords	SL26 – SL27	Redesign & restack rock groyne	Medium	5
Waipoua, Mossman-Jackson’s	35-38 42-43	Vegetation channel clearance	Very Low - Medium	4
Waingawa	SL12 SL13 – SL14	Stopbank mulching Gravel extraction	Medium Low	4 3
Waingawa	SR18	Reinforce gravel groynes	Low	4
Waingawa, South Rd/Hughes	10	Bed recontouring, gravel groynes, & willow planting between groynes	Low	3
Mt Bruce, Te Ore Ore bridge	SL242	Erosion: willow pole planting + willow cabling	Medium	4
Mt Bruce, Hidden Lakes	268 & 271	Vegetation clearing + beach recontouring	Medium	4

Location	Cross Section	Work Required	Segment Risk	Condition of Asset
Mt Bruce, Double Bridges – Hidden Lakes	266-277	Vegetation clearing in design fairway	Very Low - Medium	Various
Mt Bruce, Hidden Lakes	SL277	Vegetation clearing, bed recontouring, gravel groynes + willow pole planting	Low	3
Te Ore Ore, Homebush	234 - 236	Erosion: Bed recontouring	Medium	3-5
Gladstone	SL201–SL 204	Clear willow from stopbank toe, fill in depressions + clear stream outlet	Medium	4
Gladstone	201	Beach clearing, young willow growing in design fairway	Medium	3
Gladstone	219-220	Erosion: Remove large trees in fairway, bed recontouring (phase 2) + willow planting	Low	4

**Lower Wairarapa**

Location	Cross Section	Work Required	Segment Risk	Condition of Asset
LWVDS, Tauanui	SL17 1-6	Tauanui stopbank seepage + drainage at mouth	Medium	4-5
LWVDS, Lower Ruamāhanga	SL7 – SL8	Erosion mitigation side channel stopbank	Medium	4
LWVDS, Lower Ruamāhanga	SL9 – SL11	Large tree removal	Medium	4-5
LWVDS, Lower Ruamāhanga	SL29 – SL30	New rock groyne	Medium	4
LWVDS, Lower Ruamāhanga	SL61-62 SL82-83	Replace broken arms on floodgate Replace timber headwall	Low	5
LWVDS, Tauwharenīkau	Various	Bed recontouring annual run	Very Low - Medium	Various
LWVDS, Donald's Creek	All	Mowing Donald's creek dam + stopbanks	N/A	3-4
Waiohine	SL17 – SL27 SR28	Stopbank maintenance mulching long grass	Low - Medium	3-4
Waiohine, Kuratawhiti Street	24-26	Erosion into buffer: Bed recontouring	Low - Medium	3-5
Waiohine, D/S Mangatāre	14-16	Gravel extraction (5000m <sup>3</sup> )	Low - Medium	3
Waiohine	SR3	Restack rock groynes	Very Low	4



**Otaki APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Risk Classification	
Very High (0)	Red
High (0)	Orange
Medium (64)	Blue
Low (68)	Light Blue
Very Low (54)	Green

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:21 pm
Scale at A4:	1:36,000



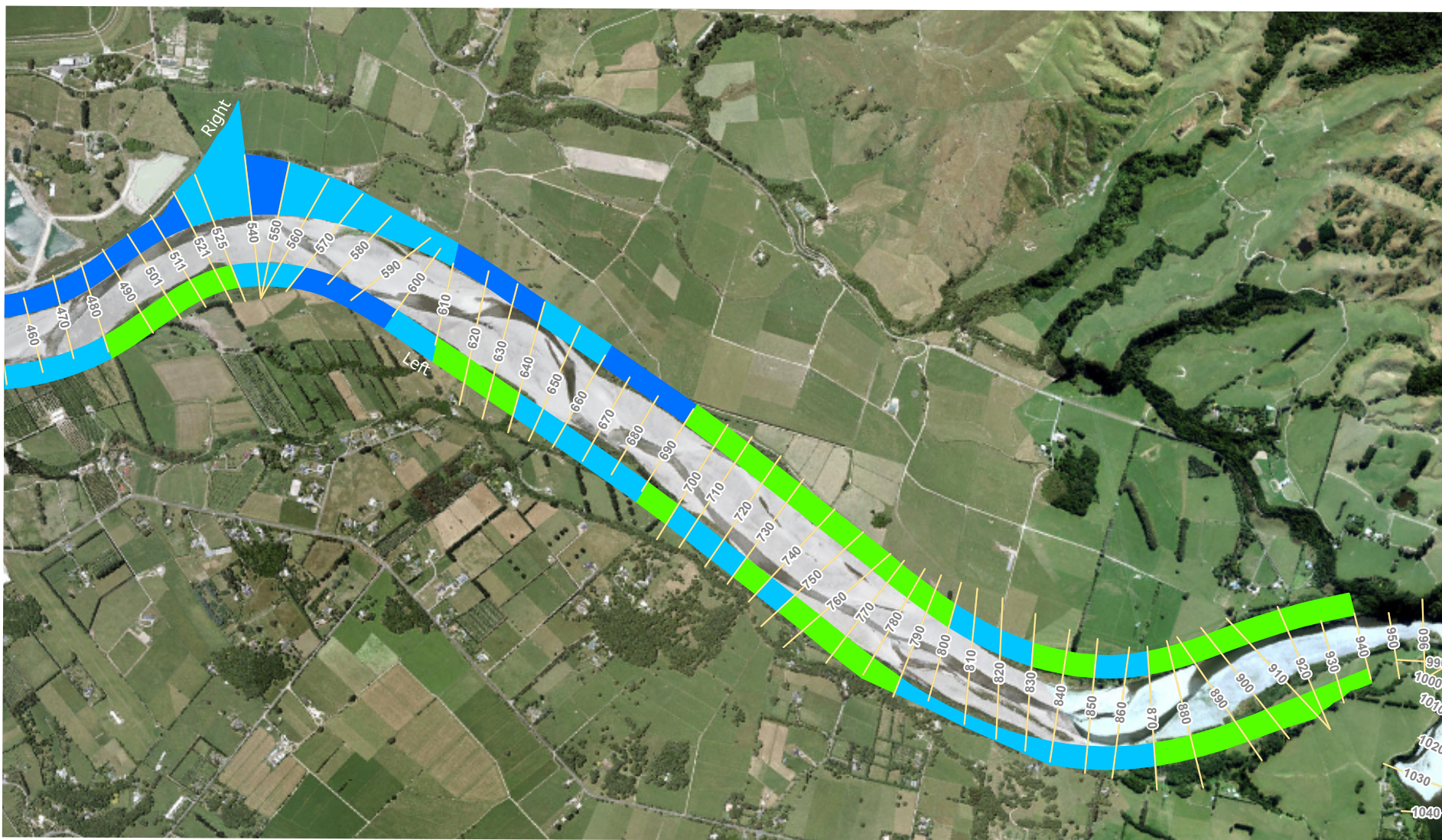
**Otaki Lower APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Risk Classification	
<span style="color: red;">■</span>	Very High (0)
<span style="color: orange;">■</span>	High (0)
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span>	Medium (50)
<span style="color: lightblue;">■</span>	Low (31)
<span style="color: green;">■</span>	Very Low (13)

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:21 pm
Scale at A4:	1:19,000



**Otaki Upper APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Risk Classification	
Very High (0)	Red
High (0)	Orange
Medium (17)	Yellow
Low (41)	Light Blue
Very Low (41)	Green

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:21 pm
Scale at A4:	1:19,000



**Waikanae APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment

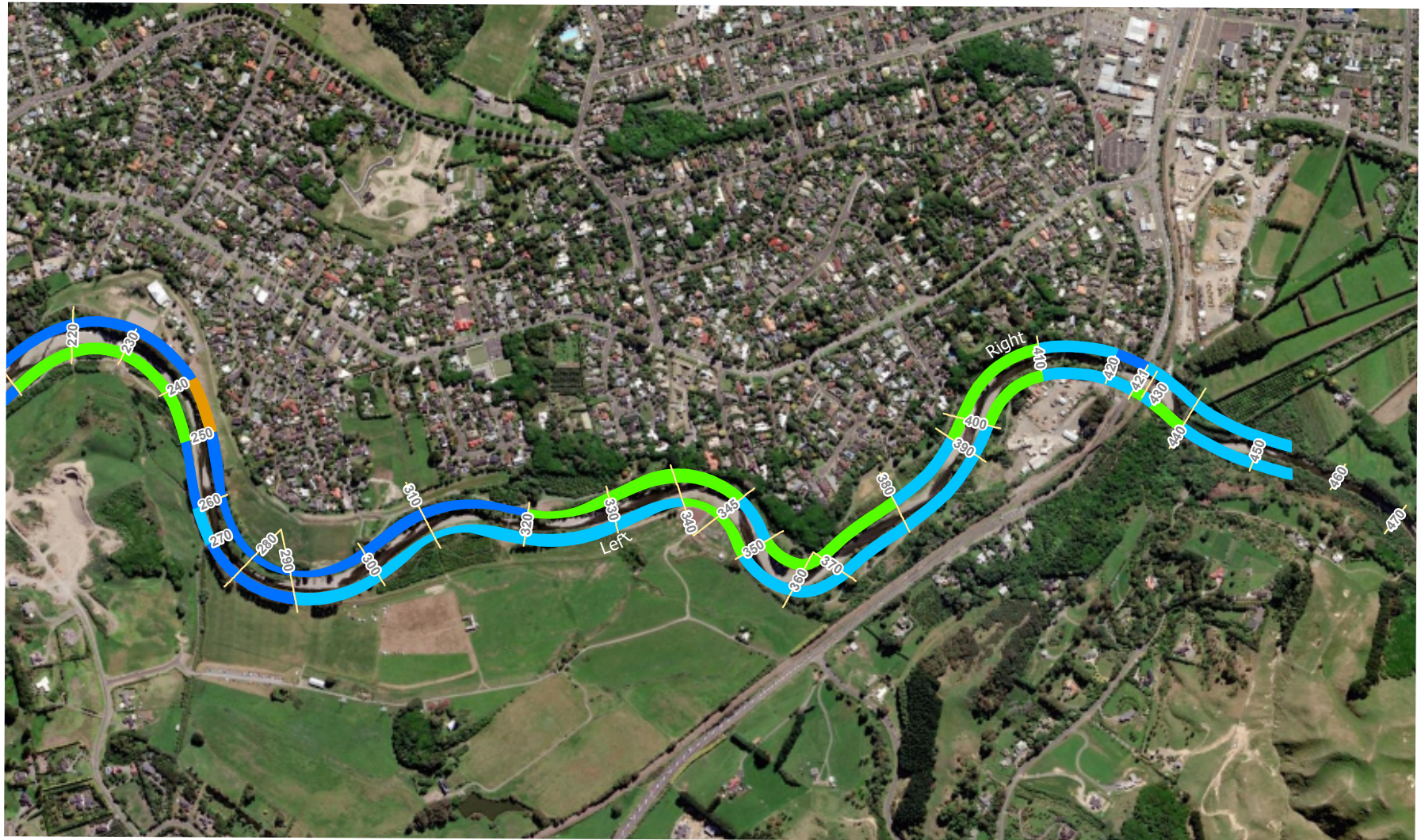


Legend

Risk Classification	
Very High (0)	Red
High (3)	Orange
Medium (37)	Yellow
Low (41)	Light Blue
Very Low (17)	Green

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:21 pm
Scale at A4:	1:22,000





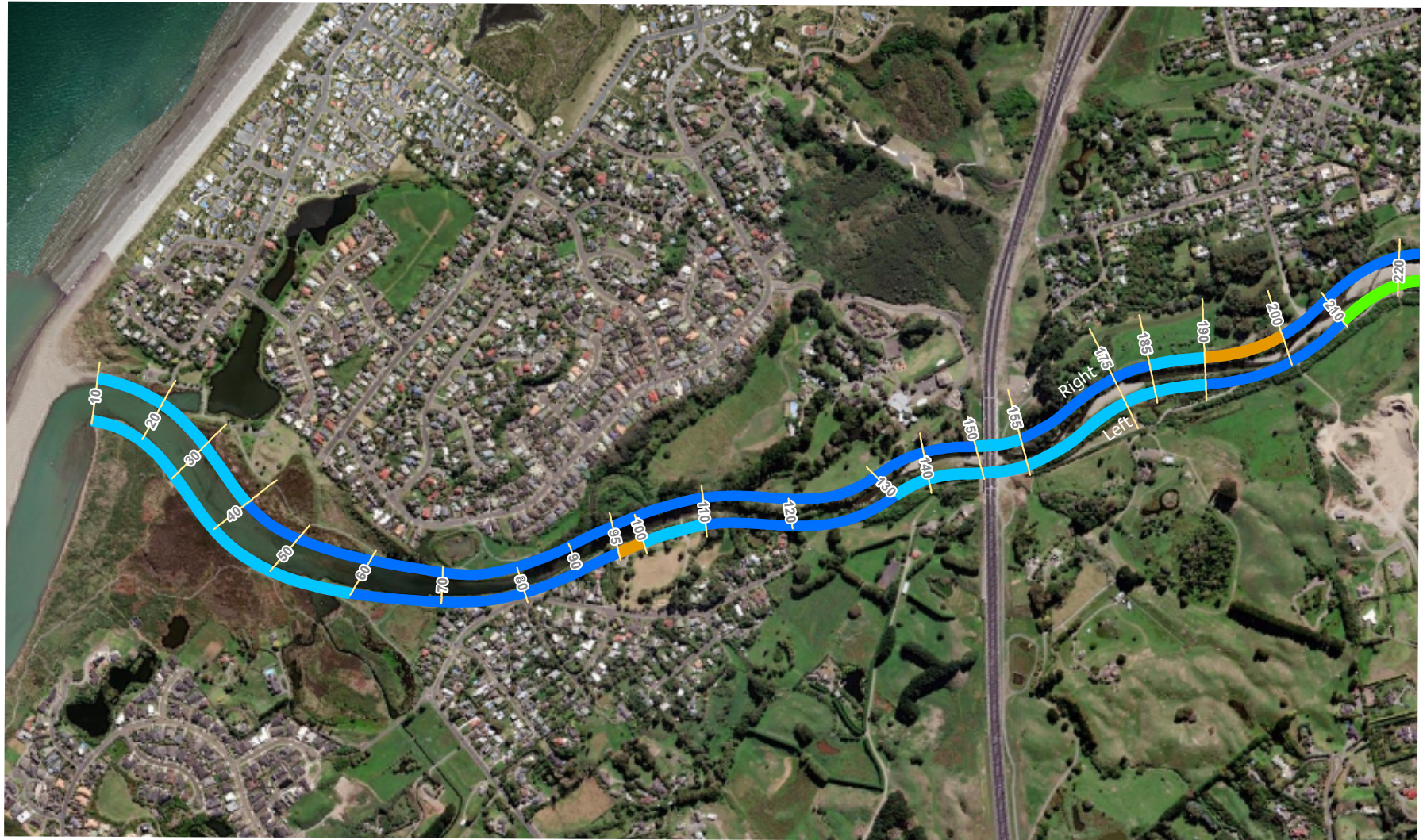
Waikanae - Upper APT Map  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Risk Classification	
Very High (0)	Red
High (1)	Orange
Medium (15)	Yellow
Low (24)	Blue
Very Low (17)	Green

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:22 pm
Scale at A4:	1:11,000



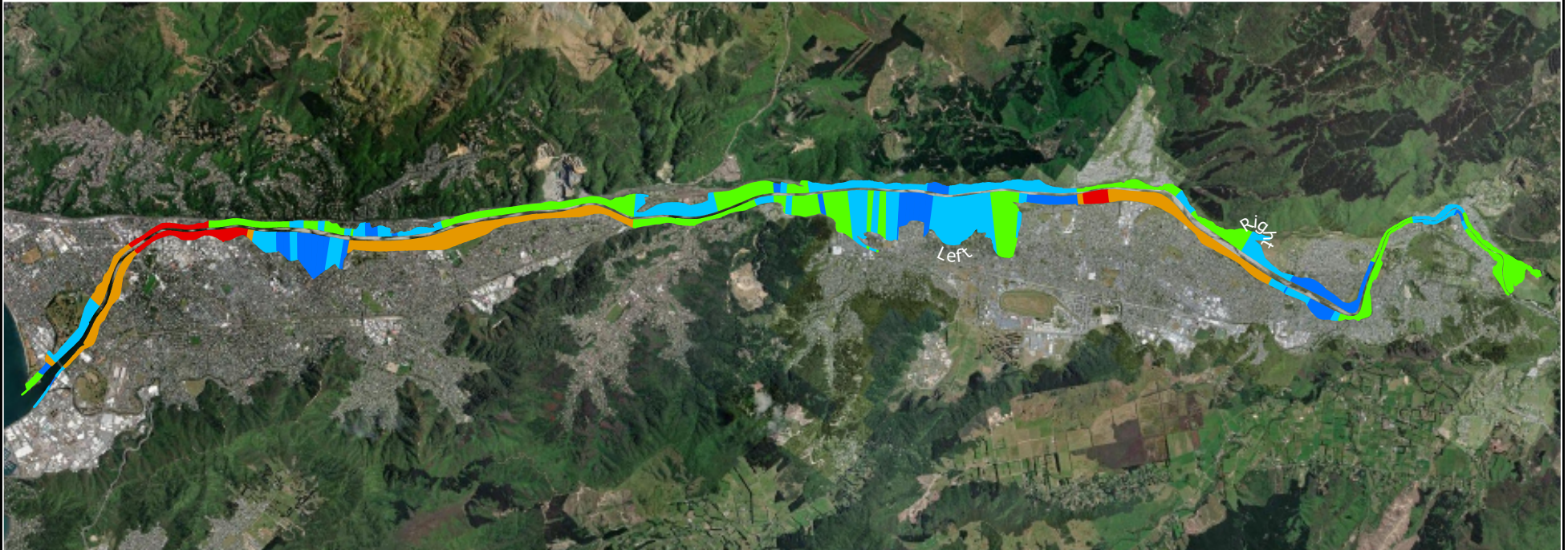
Waikanae - Lower APT Map  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Risk Classification	
Very High (0)	Red
High (2)	Orange
Medium (25)	Yellow
Low (17)	Light Blue
Very Low (2)	Green

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:22 pm
Scale at A4:	1:11,000



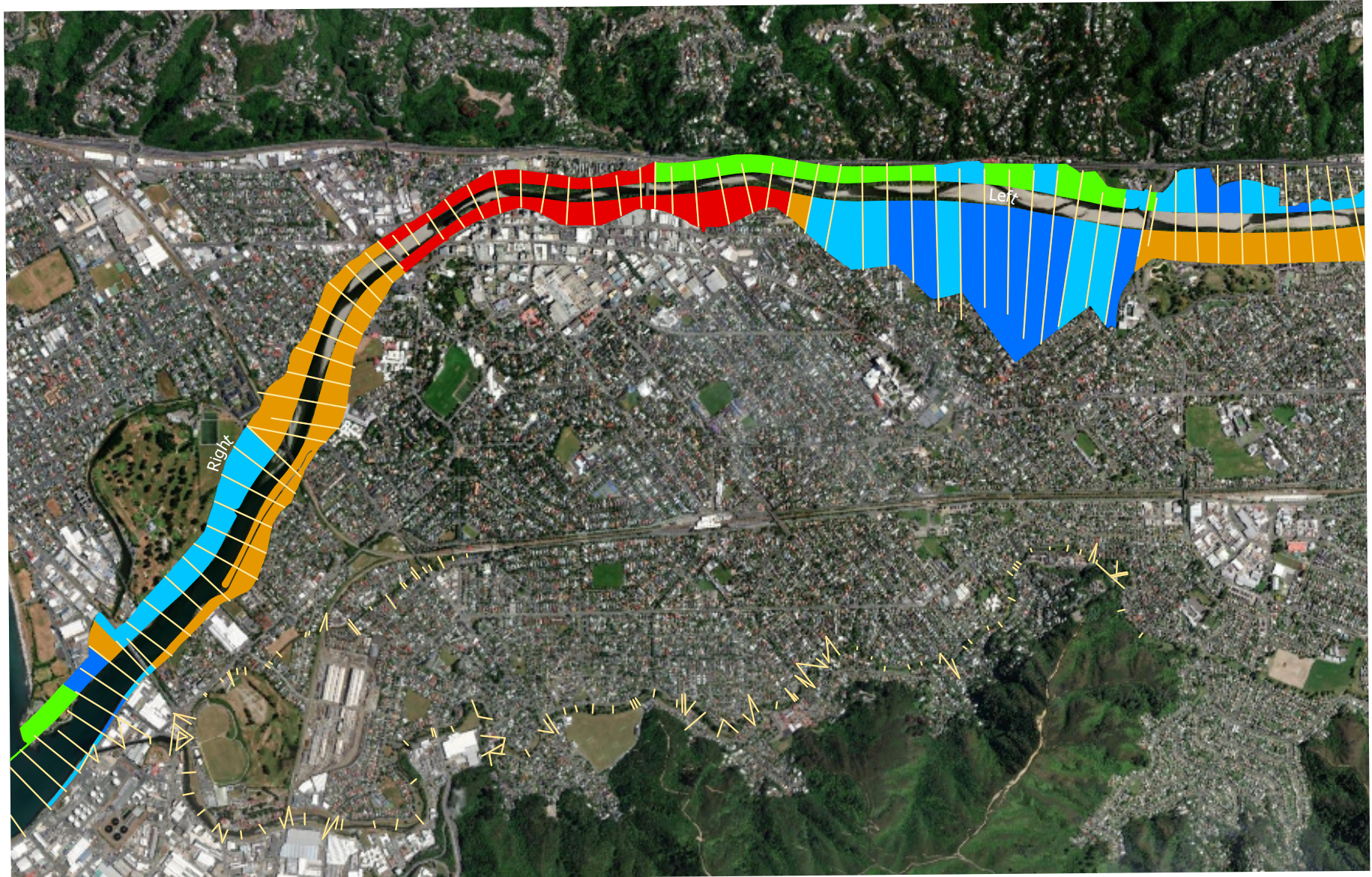
**Hutt River Overview APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Risk Classification	
<span style="color: red;">■</span>	Very High (36)
<span style="color: orange;">■</span>	High (107)
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span>	Medium (66)
<span style="color: lightblue;">■</span>	Low (147)
<span style="color: green;">■</span>	Very Low (184)

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:22 pm
Scale at A4:	1:89,000



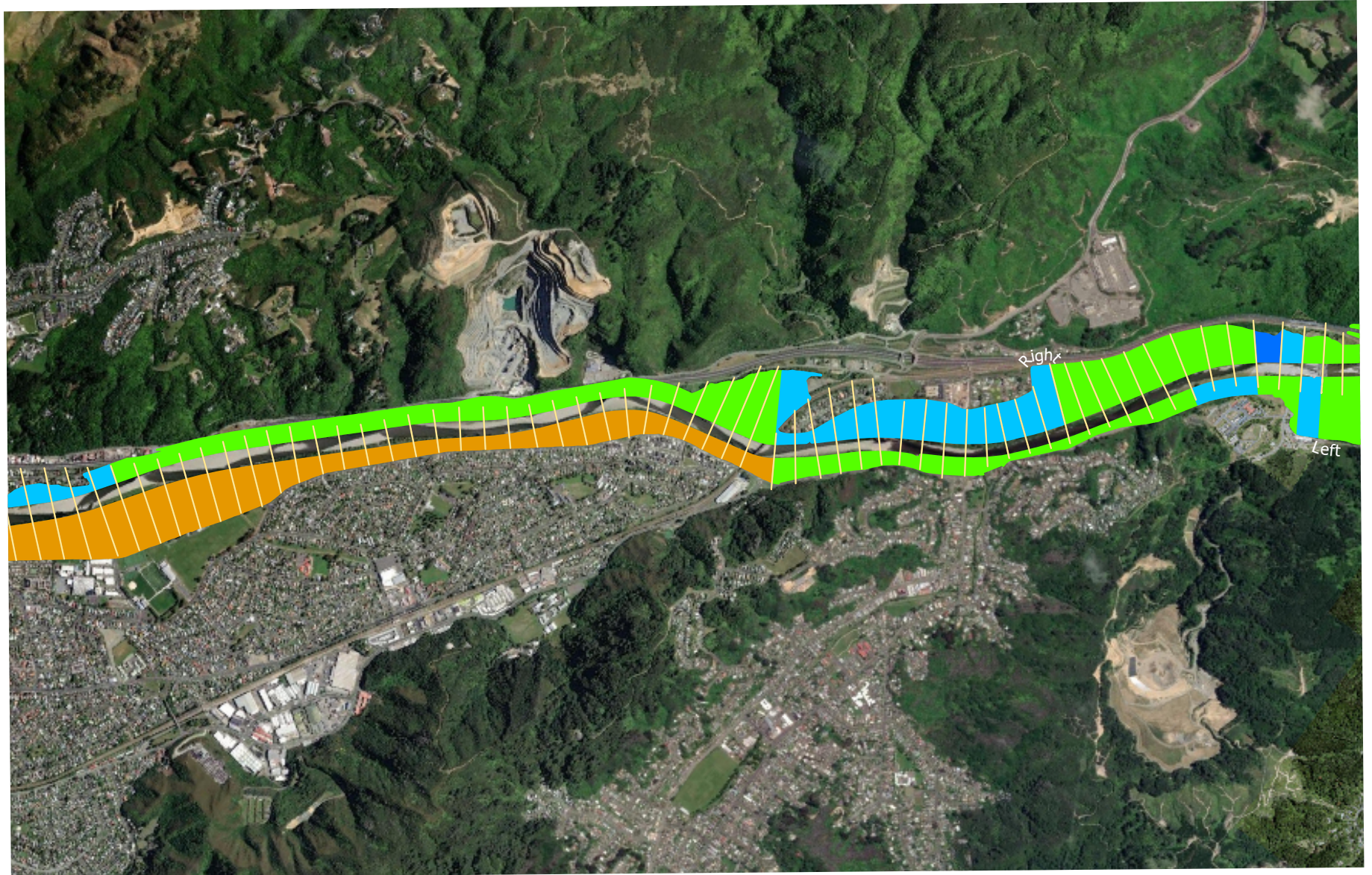
**Hutt 1 APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Risk Classification	
<span style="color: red;">■</span>	Very High (32)
<span style="color: orange;">■</span>	High (45)
<span style="color: blue;">■</span>	Medium (15)
<span style="color: lightblue;">■</span>	Low (35)
<span style="color: green;">■</span>	Very Low (23)

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:22 pm
Scale at A4:	1:24,000



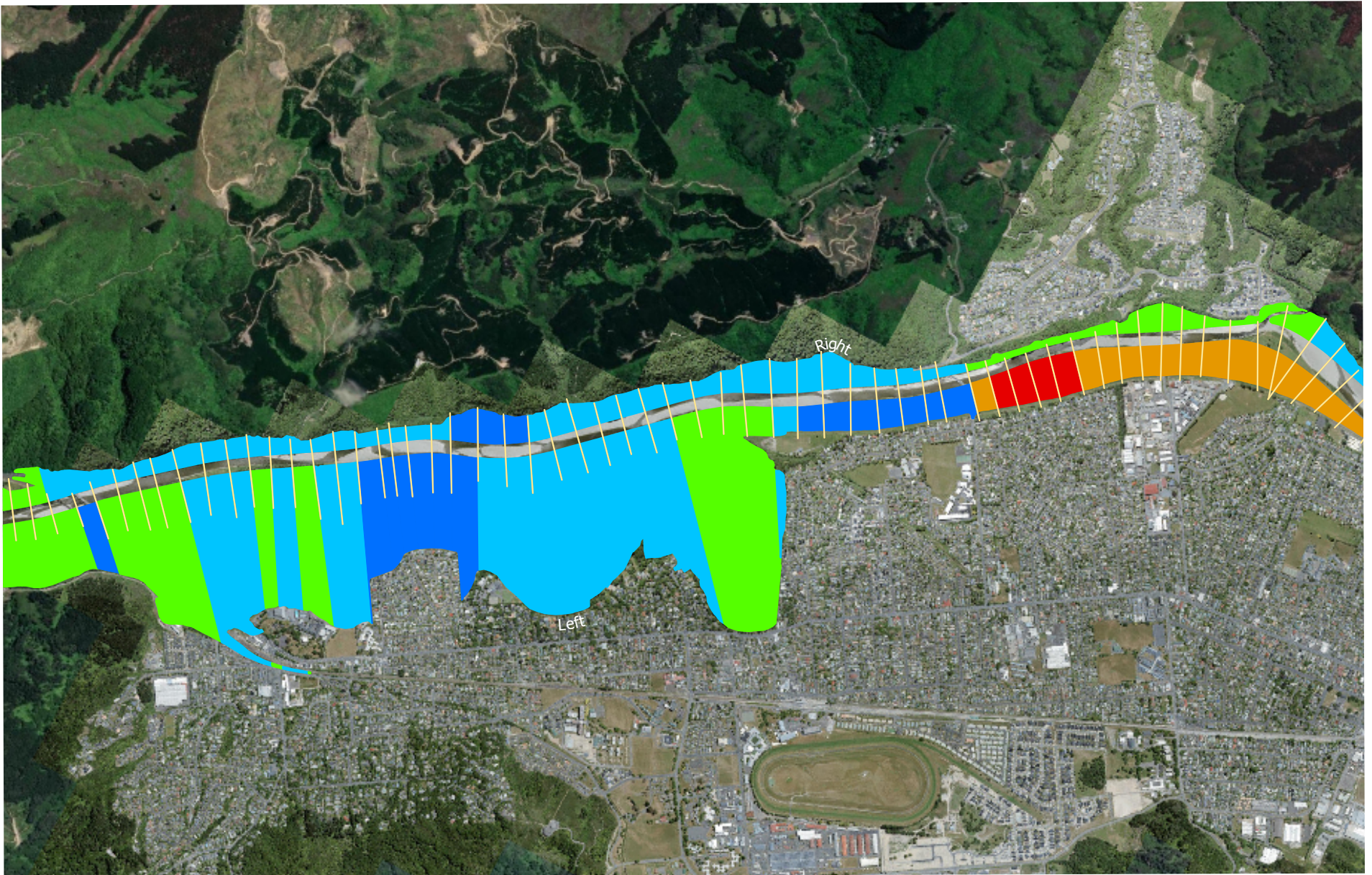
**Hutt 2 APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Risk Classification	
Very High (0)	Red
High (35)	Orange
Medium (1)	Yellow
Low (24)	Light Blue
Very Low (65)	Green

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:22 pm
Scale at A4:	1:24,000

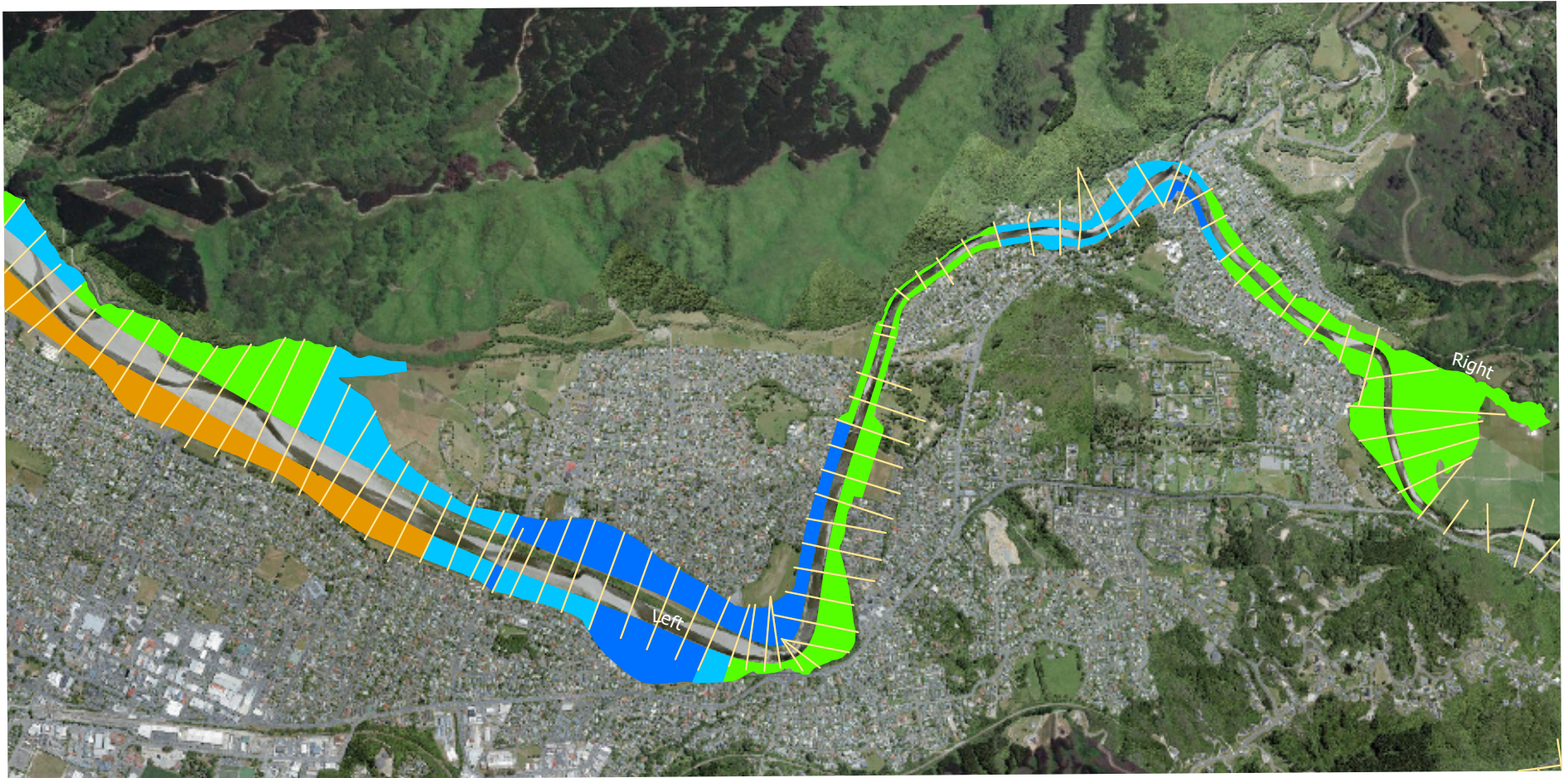


**Hutt 3 APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Risk Classification	
Very High (4)	Red
High (15)	Orange
Medium (17)	Blue
Low (55)	Light Blue
Very Low (32)	Green

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:22 pm
Scale at A4:	1:23,000



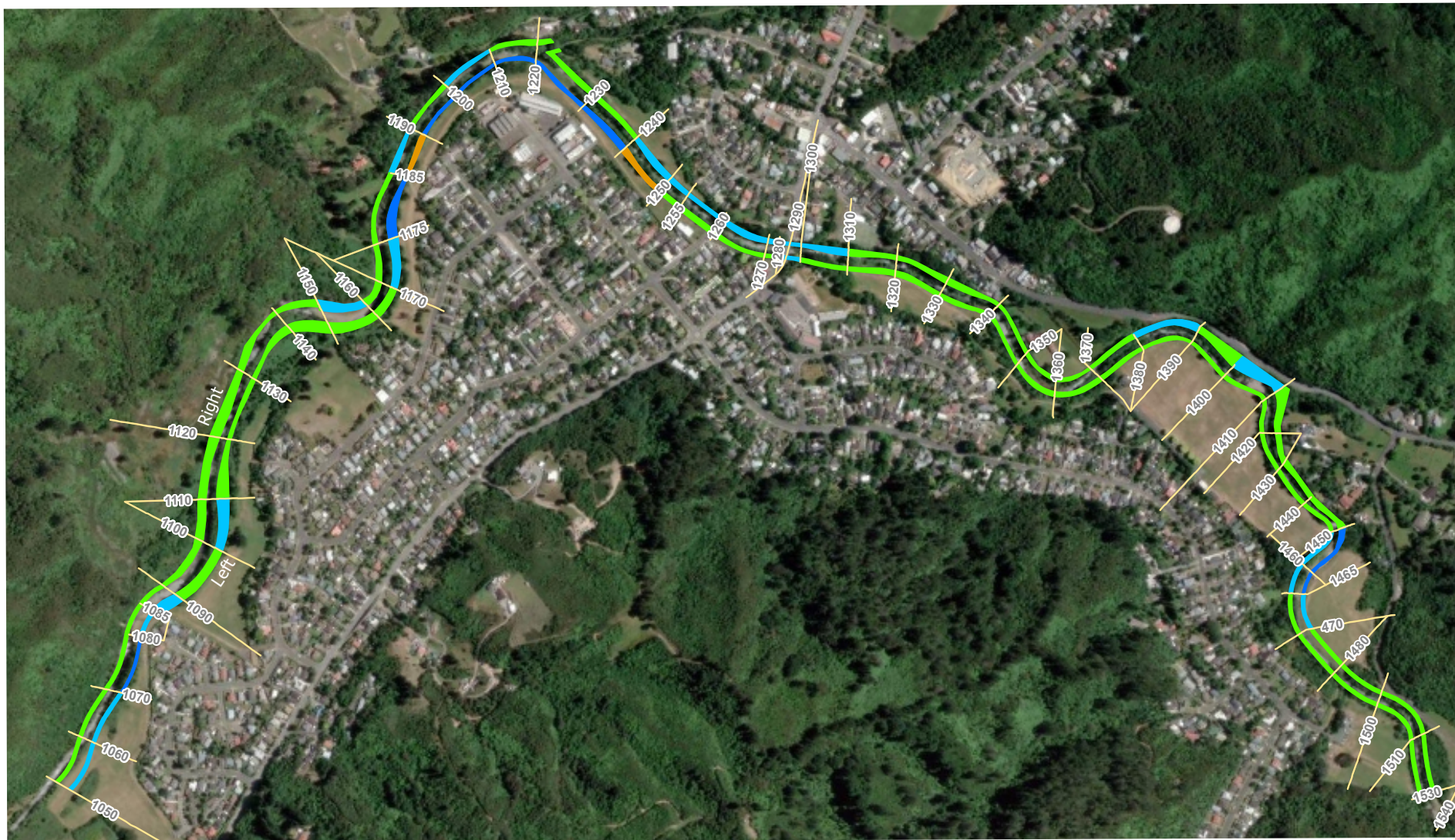
**Hutt 4 APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Risk Classification	
Very High (0)	Red
High (18)	Orange
Medium (33)	Blue
Low (37)	Light Blue
Very Low (69)	Green

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:22 pm
Scale at A4:	1:22,000



**Wainuiomata APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment

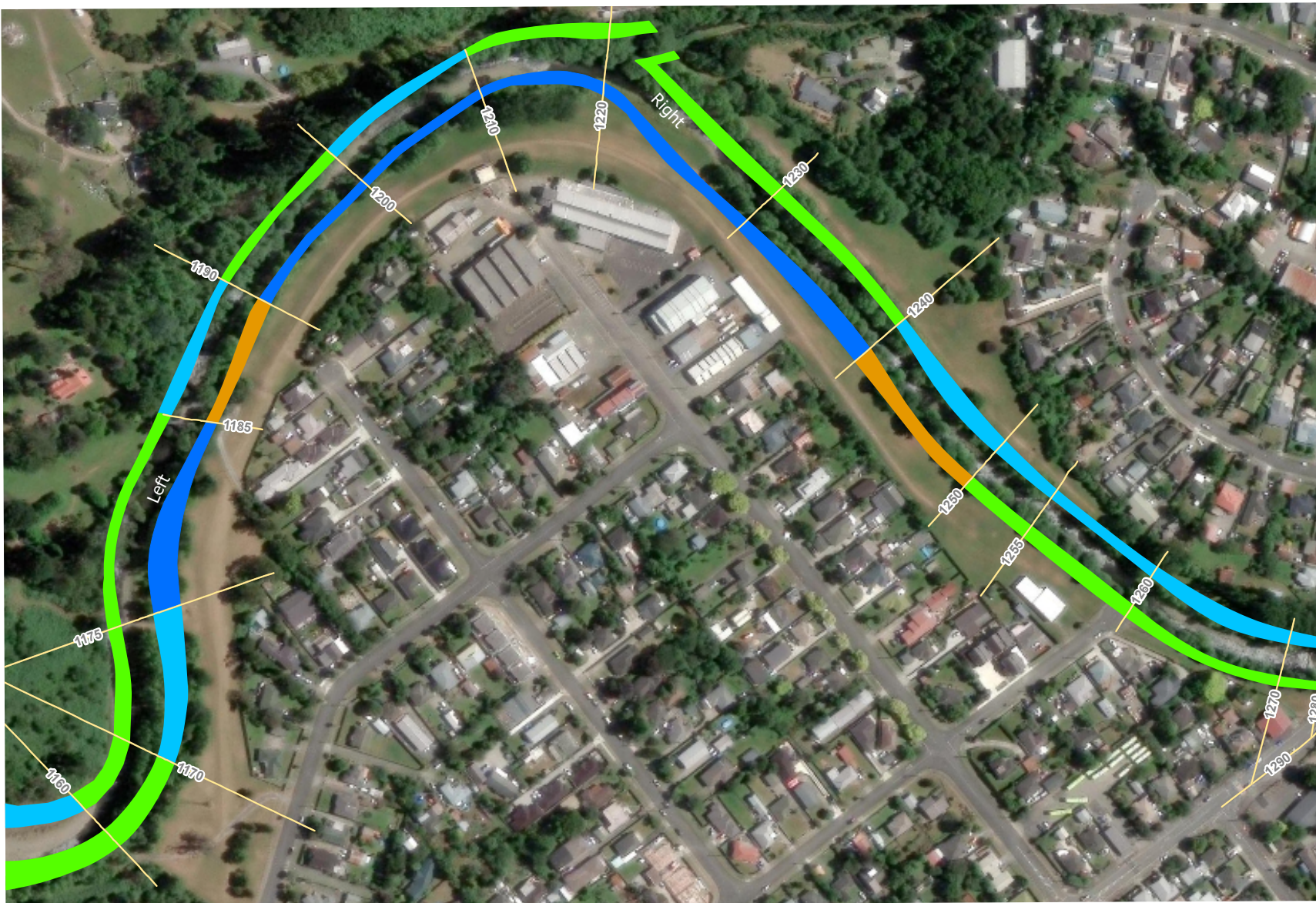


Legend

Risk Classification	
Very High (0)	Red
High (2)	Orange
Medium (9)	Yellow
Low (24)	Green
Very Low (65)	Light Green

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:23 pm
Scale at A4:	1:9,000





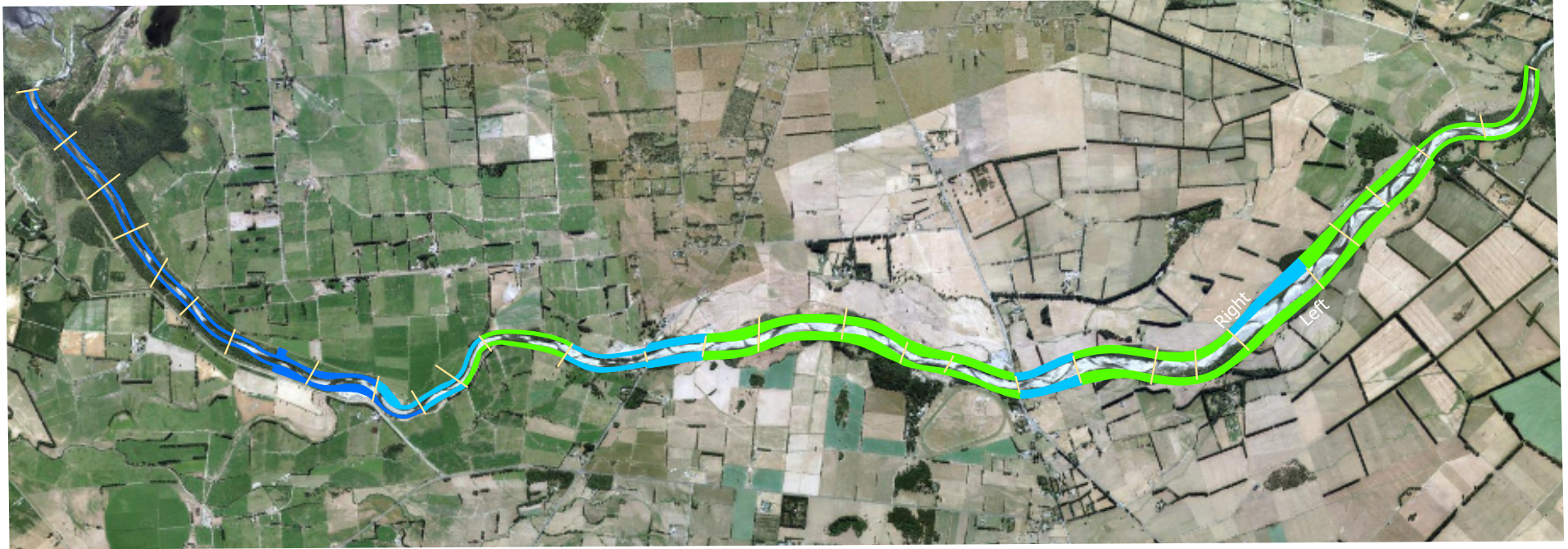
**Wainuiomata - Rotary Park APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Risk Classification	
Very High (0)	Red
High (2)	Orange
Medium (6)	Yellow
Low (11)	Light Blue
Very Low (13)	Green

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:23 pm
Scale at A4:	1:3,000



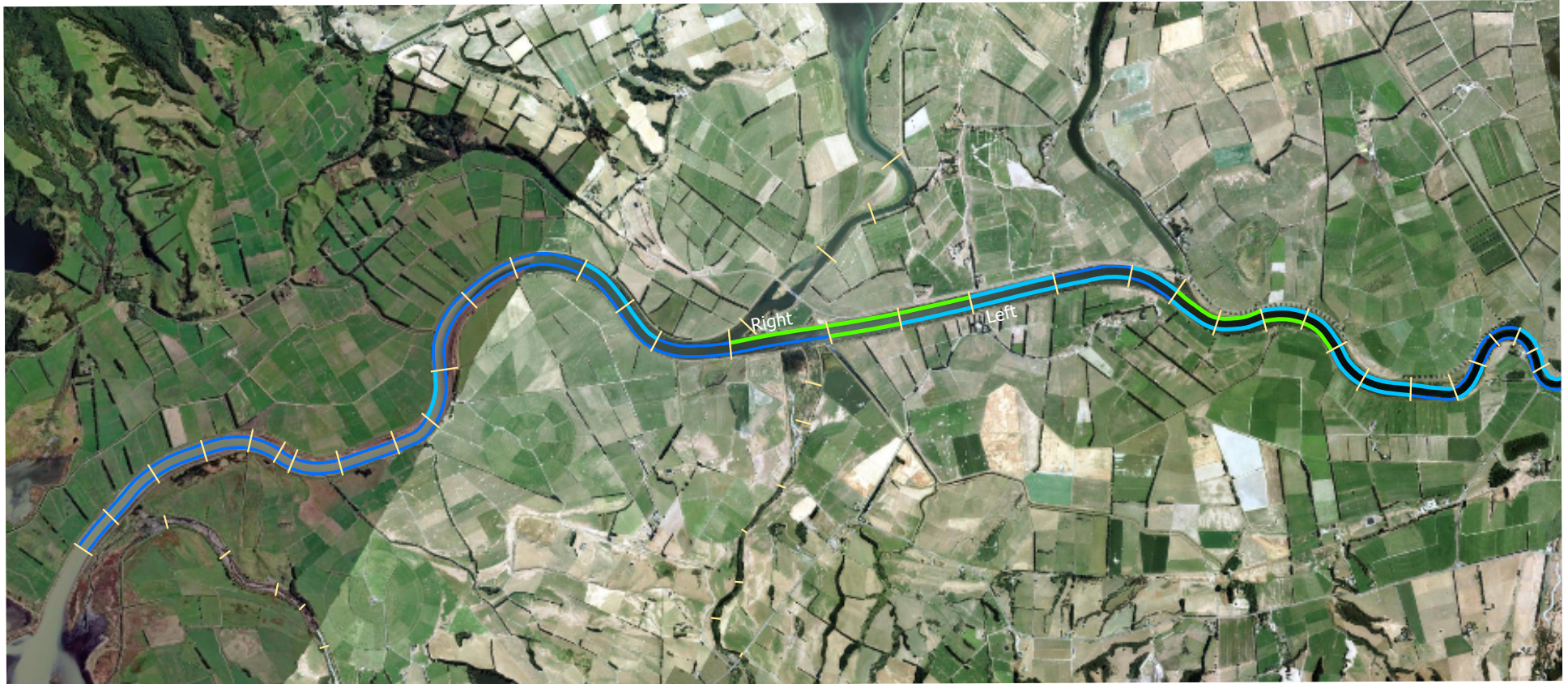
**Tauwharenikau APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Risk Classification	
Very High (0)	Red
High (0)	Orange
Medium (17)	Yellow
Low (11)	Light Blue
Very Low (30)	Green

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:23 pm
Scale at A4:	1:45,000



Lower Ruamahanga (Onoke - Tuhitarata) APT Map  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Risk Classification	
Very High (0)	Red
High (0)	Orange
Medium (40)	Yellow
Low (21)	Light Blue
Very Low (8)	Green

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:23 pm
Scale at A4:	1:52,000



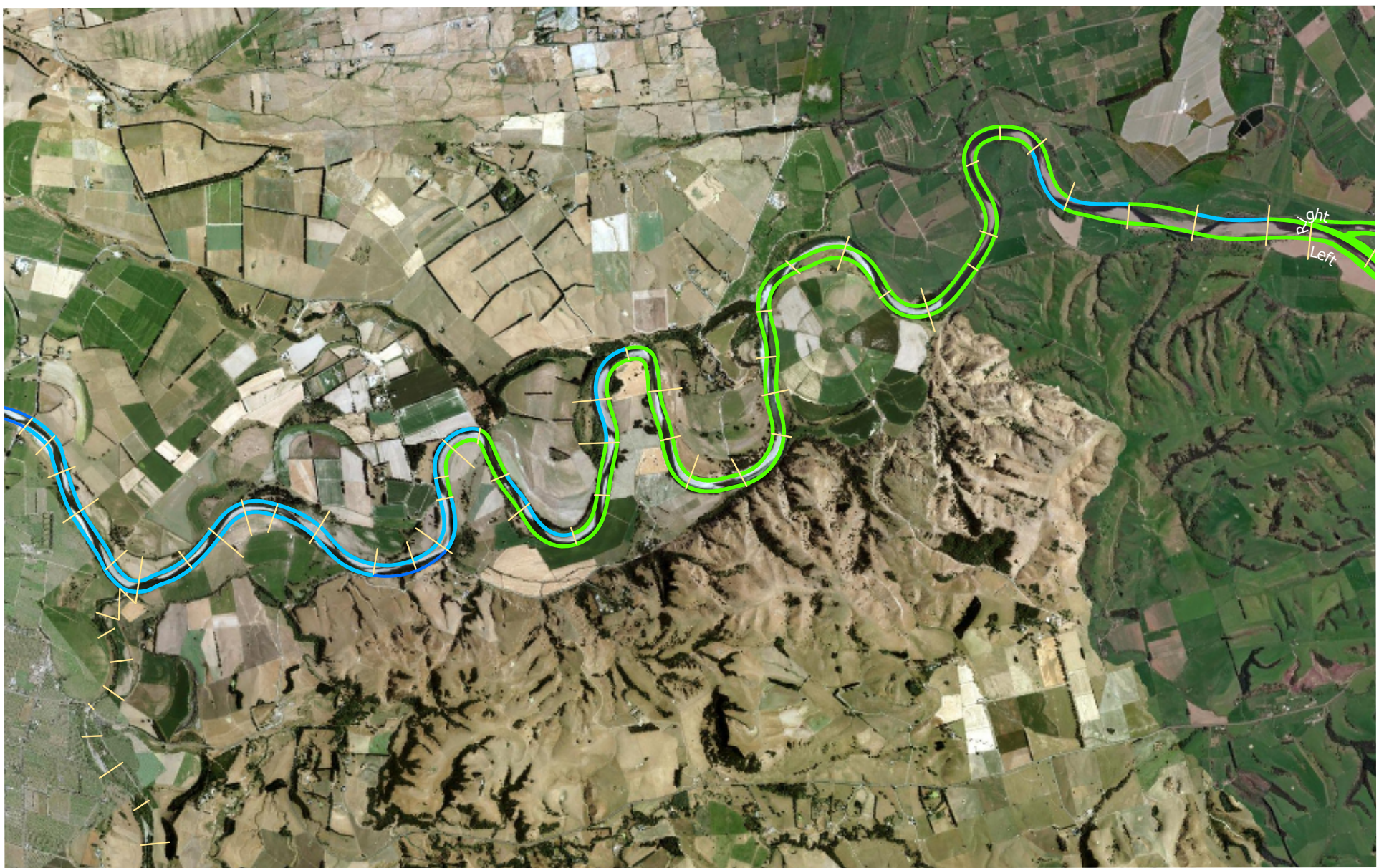
Lower Ruamahanga (Tuhitarata - Waihenga) APT Map  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Risk Classification	
Very High (0)	Red
High (0)	Orange
Medium (96)	Yellow
Low (78)	Green
Very Low (22)	Blue

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:23 pm
Scale at A4:	1:64,000



Lower Ruamahanga (Waihenga - Waiohine) APT Map  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Risk Classification	
Red	Very High (0)
Orange	High (0)
Blue	Medium (4)
Light Blue	Low (36)
Green	Very Low (60)

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:23 pm
Scale at A4:	1:44,000



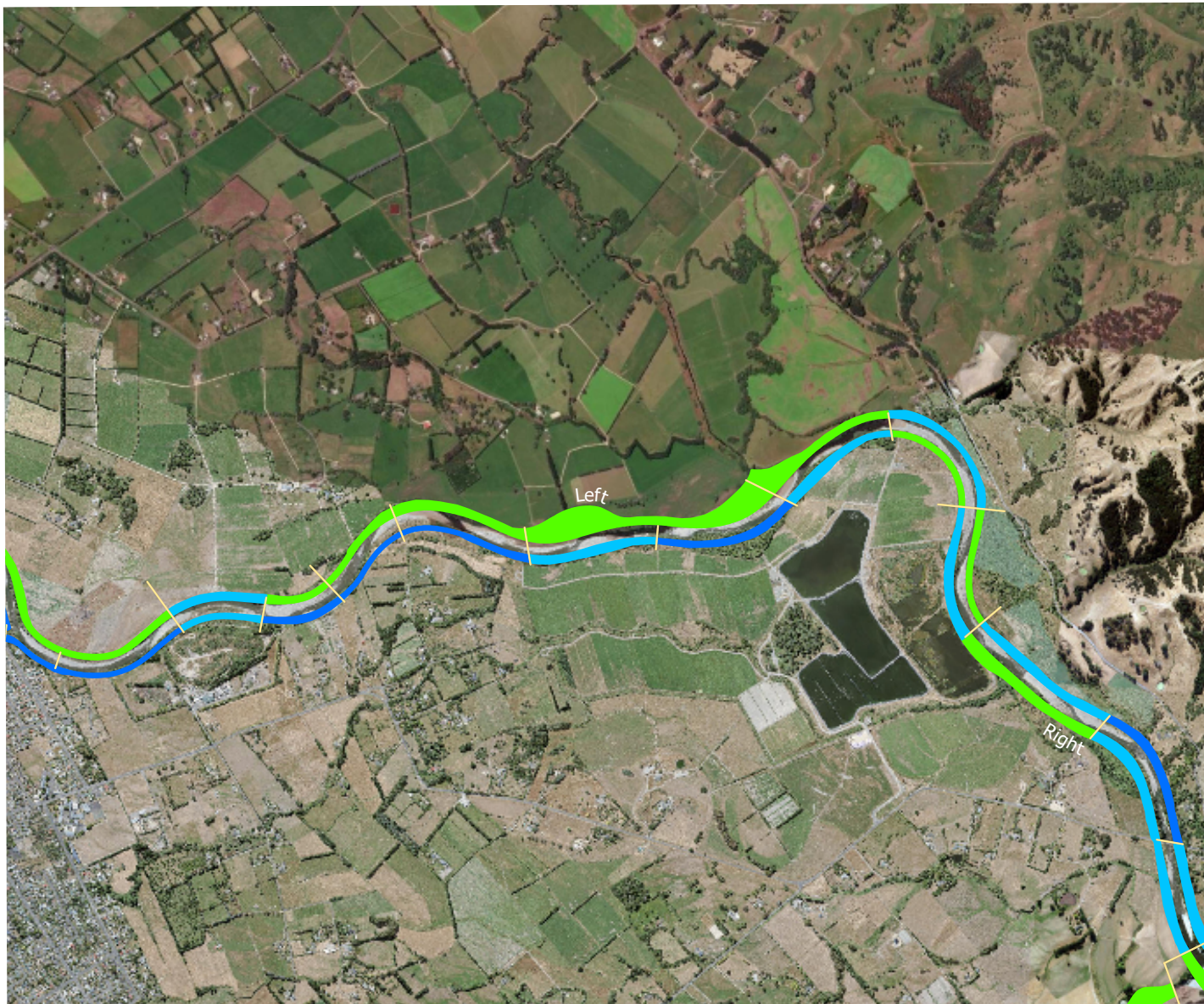
Upper Ruamahanga (Gladstone) APT Map  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Risk Classification	
Very High (0)	Red
High (0)	Orange
Medium (13)	Blue
Low (24)	Light Blue
Very Low (63)	Green

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:23 pm
Scale at A4:	1:61,000



Upper Ruamahanga (Te Ore Ore) APT Map  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Risk Classification	
Red	Very High (0)
Orange	High (0)
Yellow	Medium (8)
Green	Low (11)
Blue	Very Low (14)

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:23 pm
Scale at A4:	1:25,000



Upper Ruamahanga (Mt Bruce) APT Map  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment

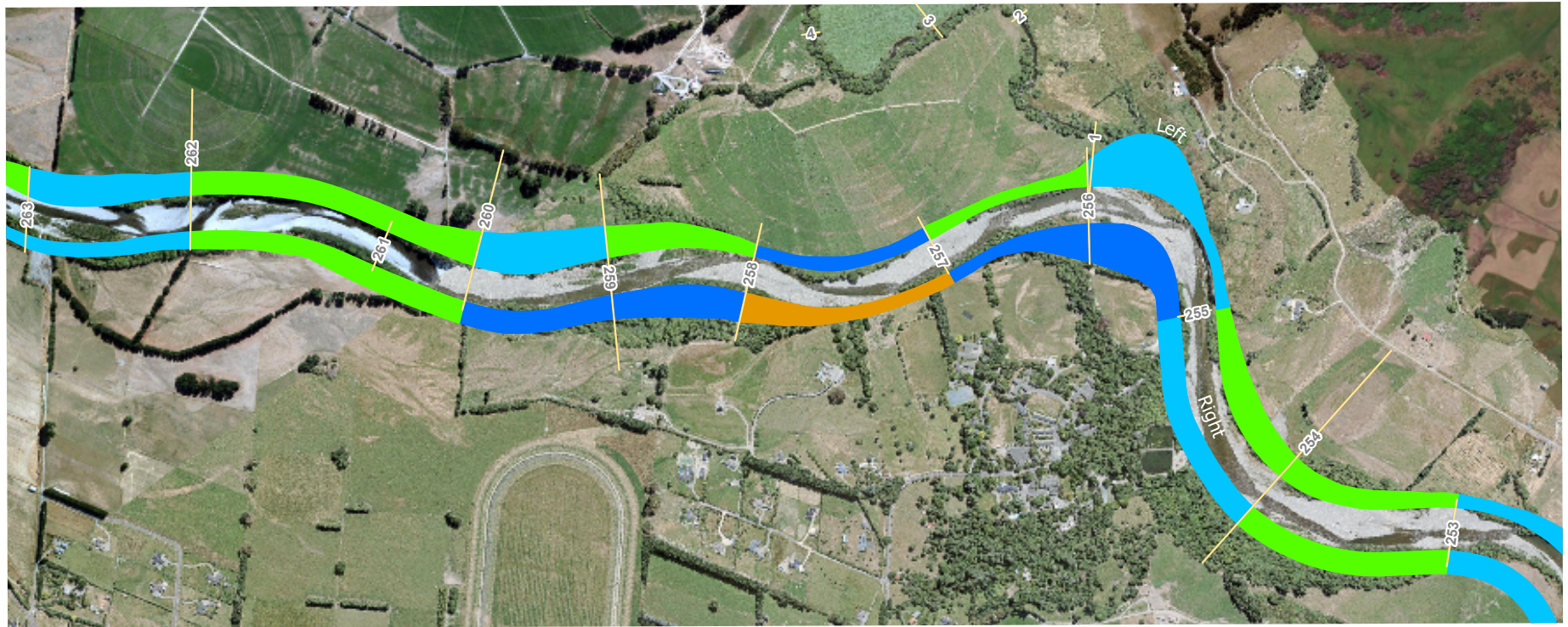


Legend

Risk Classification	
Very High (0)	Red
High (1)	Orange
Medium (12)	Yellow
Low (30)	Light Green
Very Low (43)	Dark Green

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:23 pm
Scale at A4:	1:58,000





Upper Ruamahanga (Mt Bruce) - Rathkeale APT Map  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Risk Classification	
Very High (0)	Red
High (1)	Yellow
Medium (5)	Orange
Low (8)	Blue
Very Low (10)	Green

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:23 pm
Scale at A4:	1:13,000



**Waiohine APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Risk Classification	
Very High (0)	Red
High (2)	Orange
Medium (23)	Yellow
Low (23)	Green
Very Low (44)	Blue

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:24 pm
Scale at A4:	1:41,000



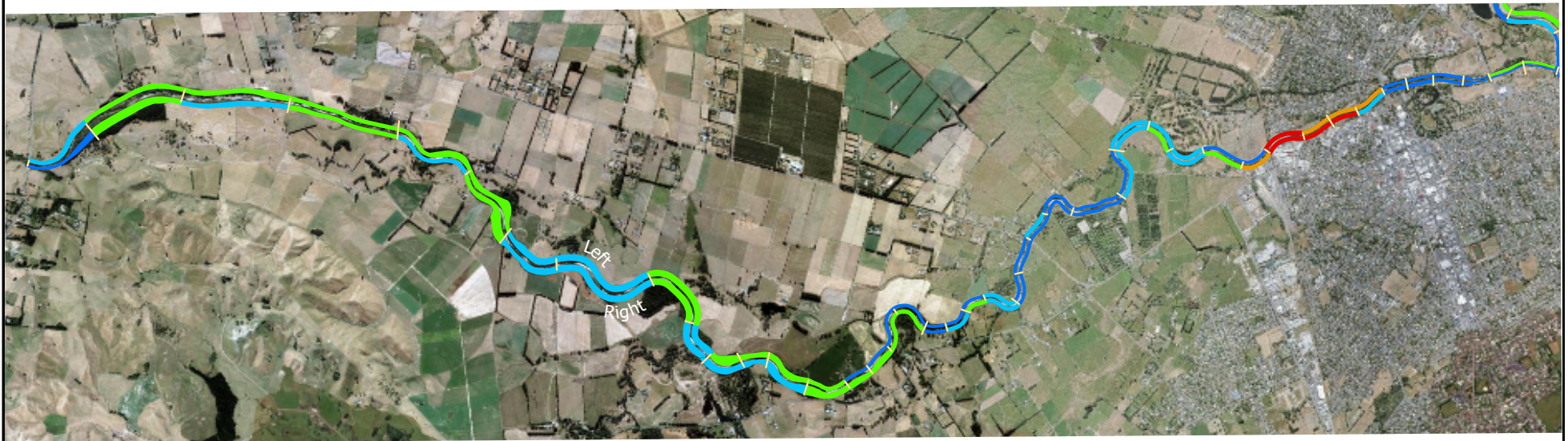
**Waingawa APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Risk Classification	
Very High (0)	Red
High (2)	Orange
Medium (1)	Yellow
Low (18)	Light Blue
Very Low (39)	Green

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:24 pm
Scale at A4:	1:60,000



**Waipoua APT Map**  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

Risk Classification	
Very High (4)	Red
High (4)	Orange
Medium (33)	Cyan
Low (24)	Blue
Very Low (26)	Green

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:24 pm
Scale at A4:	1:48,000



Waipoua - Masterton Reaches APT Map  
2024 Asset Performance Tool Risk Assessment



Legend

- █ Risk Classification
- █ Very High (4)
- █ High (4)
- █ Medium (5)
- █ Low (1)
- █ Very Low (0)

Project Name:	APT
Author:	TurnerL
Date of Issue:	21/10/2024 1:24 pm
Scale at A4:	1:6,000

**Attachment 5 to Report 24.366**

Scheme	Location, XS, Bank	Failure Mode(s)	Description	Probability of Failure	Consequence of Failure	Risk	Remediation 2024
Hutt	Pharazyn Street, 310-430, Right bank	Capacity; Intrinsic Strength	Stopbank will overtop from 2800 cumec event. Stopbank intrinsic strength is 'average'	5	5	<b>Very High</b>	RiverLink project will retreat, raise and improve stopbank structures by 2027.
Hutt	City Centre, 310-490, Left Bank	Capacity; Intrinsic Strength	Stopbank will overtop from 2800 cumec event. Stopbank intrinsic strength is 'average'	5	5	<b>Very High</b>	RiverLink project will retreat, raise and improve stopbank structure. Practical completion of Mills Street stopbank stage 1 is scheduled for October 2024.
Hutt	River Road above Moonshine Bridge 1780-1820, Left Bank	Capacity; Intrinsic Strength	Stopbank will overtop from 2800 cumec event.	5	5	<b>Very High</b>	Modelling for Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River is mostly complete. A targeted detailed investigation on this stopbank is planned this financial year and will consider options for managing the risk.
Te Kauru, Waipoua	Urban Reach, 7-11, Both banks	Capacity; Intrinsic Strength	Stopbank predicted to overtop in the 1% AEP design event. Stopbanks in this area have poor intrinsic strength and condition.	5	3-5	<b>High - Very High</b>	The Waipoua Catchment Community Group has commissioned consultants to report on design options and flood modelling. The delivery of a preferred option now programmed for 2025 with community engagement in early 2025. Projects are being delivered under Flood Resilience Tranche 1 (previously Before the Deluge) to address left bank protection at SH2 and right bank protection at Waipoua Industrial site.

**Attachment 5 to Report 24.366**

Te Kauru, Waingawa,	MDC water supply pipeline, 29-30, Right bank	Erosion	Risk of erosion to MDC water supply pipeline during 1% AEP event.	4	4	High	A project is being delivered under the programme Flood Resilience Tranche 1 (previously Before the Deluge) to construct rock groynes.
Waikanae	Otaihanga, 95, Left bank	Capacity; Intrinsic Strength	Floodwall will overtop in 1% AEP event. Structural risk in 2.5% AEP event.	5	3	High	Project scope has been developed to enhance structural stability and resilience of floodwall up to 2.5% AEP. Level of service provided by floodwall will be reviewed during the review of the Waikanae FMP.
	Greenaway Rd, 190, Right bank	Capacity	Overtopping in 1% AEP event.				Level of service will be reviewed during the review of the Waikanae FMP, and consider options for mitigating the risk.
	Jim Cook Park, 240, Channel	Condition	Channel condition is poor due to gravel build up and vegetation.	4	4		Operational work programmed for summer 24/25 to remove vegetation and channel work.
Wainuiomata	Rotary Park, 1185; 1240, Left Bank	Capacity	Possible overtopping at x2 locations in 1% AEP event.	3	4	High	A quick investigation is planned into these areas to determine whether local raising of defences is required. An update to the flood hazard model is programmed to commence next year once the flood hazard modelling for the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River has been completed.
Waiohine	D/S of rail bridge, XS 32, Right bank	Capacity	During 1% AEP event water spills out river towards Greytown.	3	4	High	Will be addressed through the Waiohine River Plan. The design work for the two agreed stopbanks has now been awarded and the contract has been signed.

**Attachment 5 to Report 24.366**

Waiohine	Fullers bend, 20, Right bank	Erosion	Risk of erosion to Fullers Bend from 1% AEP event.	5	3	High	A project being delivered under the programme Flood Resilience Tranche 1 (previously Before the Deluge) to construct rock groynes.
Te Kauru, Mount Bruce	Rathkeale College, 257, Right bank	Erosion, Intrinsic strength	Risk of erosion to stopbank due to proximity to river.	5	3	High	This was identified in the Te Kāuru FMP as a major project. Further consultation and engagement with landowners is required to agree an option to address the risk to the Rathkeale stopbank.
Hutt	River mouth, (80 Right bank)	Capacity	Stopbank will overtop from 1900 cumec event.	5	3	High	Initial investigations have been completed through the RiverLink project and these will be progressed further when the HRFMP is reviewed.
Hutt	Strand Park-Moera, 100-300 LB. Alicetown, 200-300 RB. Harcourt Werry /Taita Drive, 600-1080 LB. River Rd, 1830-2100.	Consequence; Condition	Inherent high consequence will result in high risk. Some XS have condition issues.	2-3	5	High	Operational work programs to prioritise maintenance of critical assets in poor condition within high risk reaches.



# Environment Committee

# Annual Asset Management Condition Report

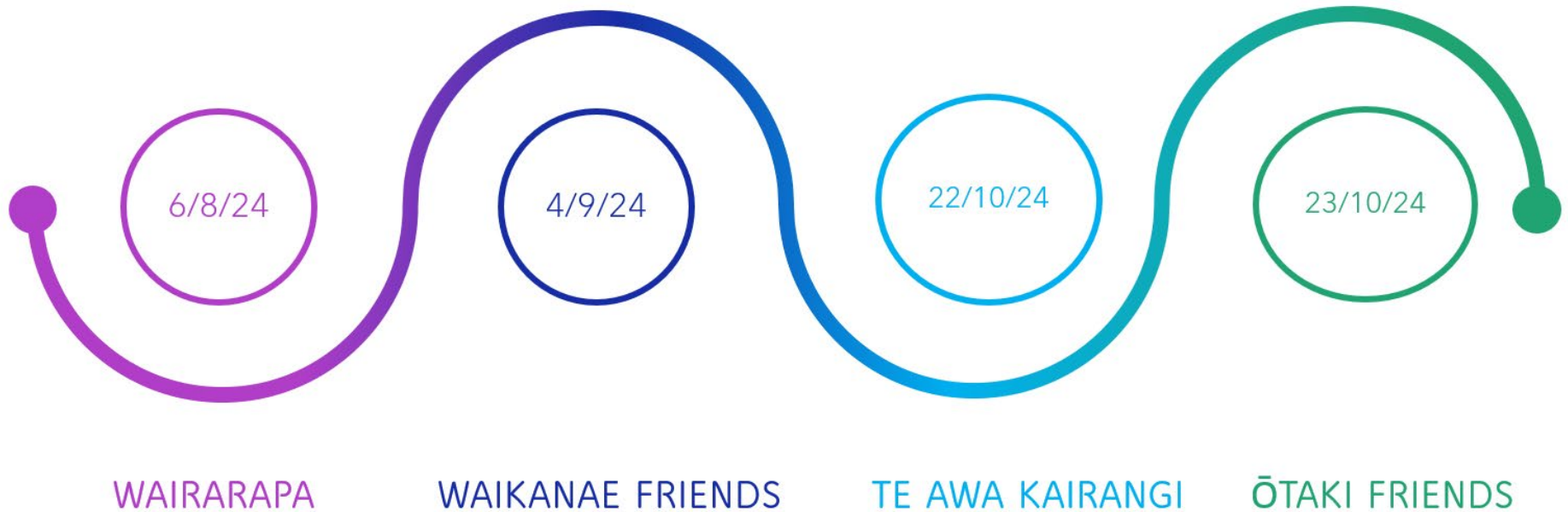
## 21<sup>st</sup> November 2024

# Purpose

## Measure

Major flood protection and control works are maintained, repaired and renewed to the key standards defined in relevant planning documents

# Reporting Timeline



# Major Flood Protection Schemes



# Building (Dam Safety) Regulations 2022

**BUILDING PERFORMANCE**

**Guide to complying with the Dam Safety Regulations**

Dam	Classifiable?	PIC
Birchville	Yes	Low
Korokoro	No	Low
Woollen	No	Low
Seton No	Yes	High
Stebbing	Yes	High
Donald's	No	High
Barrage C	Yes	Low

Dam	servoior volume	PIC
Seton No	300,000 m <sup>3</sup>	High*
Stebbing	0,000 m <sup>3</sup>	High
Barrage C	,000,000 m <sup>3</sup>	Low
Birchville	,000-22,000 m <sup>3</sup>	Low

\*GWRC not legal team.






Activity	Low potential impact dams	Medium potential impact dams	High potential impact dams	Section of the Building Act or regulations
<b>Regulations are made</b>	<b>12 May 2022</b>			
<b>Regulations commence</b>	<b>13 May 2024</b>			
<b>Submit a potential impact classification (PIC) to regional authority</b>	Up to three months after regulations commence or the dam is commissioned <sup>3</sup> (whatever is later).			Section 135(2) of the Building Act
<b>Submit a dam safety assurance programme (DSAP) to regional authority.</b>	Not required	Up to two years after the regional authority approves the PIC.	Up to 12 months after the regional authority approves the PIC.	Section 142(2) of the Building Act
Carry out an intermediate dam safety review (element four).	Not required	Within 12 months of the regional authority approving the DSAP.	Within 12 months of the regional authority approving the DSAP.	Regulation 15 of the regulations
Carry out a comprehensive dam safety review (element five).	Not required	Within five years of the regional authority approving the DSAP.	Within five years of the regional authority approving the DSAP.	Regulation 16 of the regulations
<b>Submit an annual compliance certificate</b>	Not required	On the anniversary of the regional authority approving the DSAP.		Section 150 of the Building Act
<b>Review the dam's PIC</b>	Within five years of the regional authority approving the classification, and then not more than every five years.			Section 139 (1) of the Building Act
<b>Review the DSAP</b>	Not required	Within ten years after the date which the regional authority approves the DSAP, and then after the first review, at intervals of not more than seven years.	Within five years of the date which the regional authority approves the DSAP, and then after the first review, at intervals of not more than five years.	Sections 140 and 146 of the Building Act

on...

# OVERVIEW – Asset Performance Framework

## Flood Protection Assets Performance Assessment Code of Practice



River Managers Forum  
March 2015

WAIKANAĒ - ASSESSMENT - V1 - 2021 - Last Modified: Yesterday at 11:55 AM

George Bowman

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Normal Bad Good Neutral

Calculation Check Cell Explanatory...

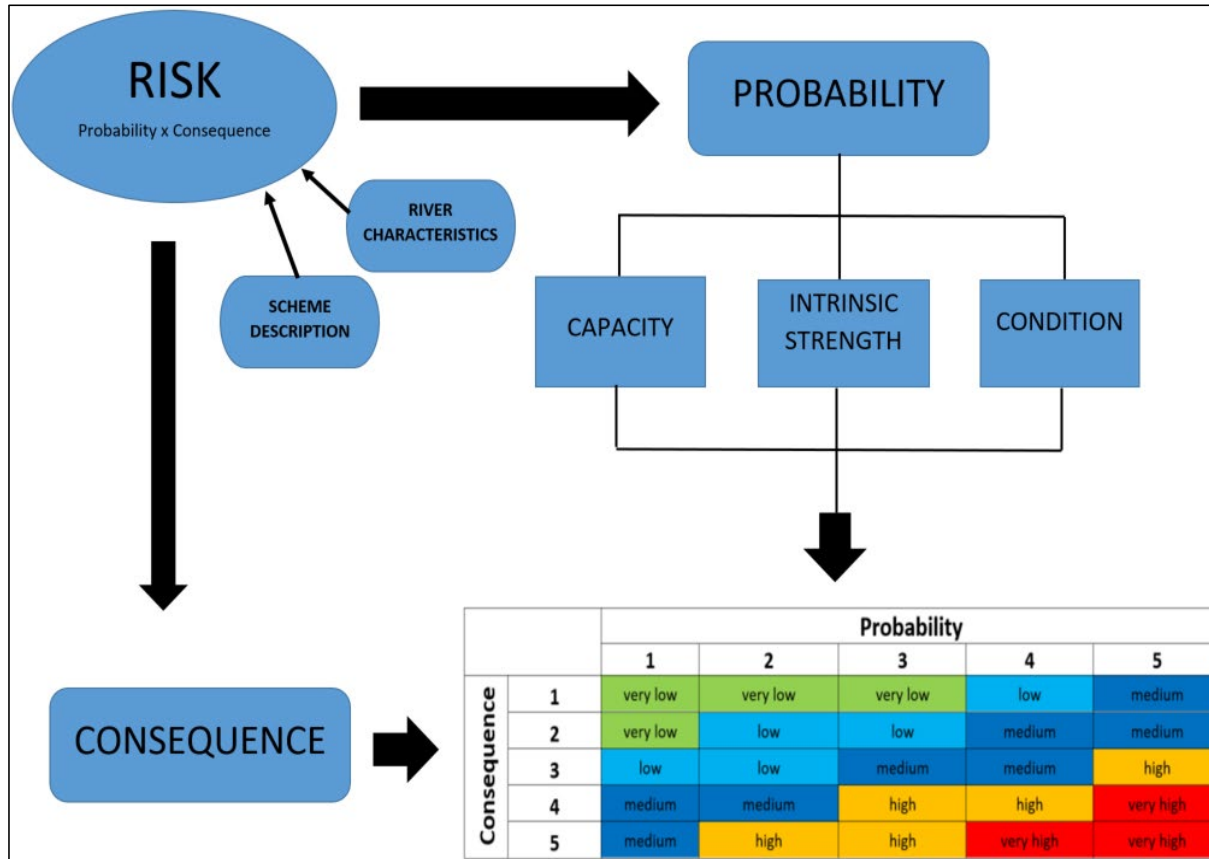
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AJZ

Assessment for Waikanae V1													Condition				Risk Score			
Reach ID	Bank	Asset	Reach Purpose	Start m	End m	Length	Reach Common Name	Target Protection Level	Consequence of Reach Failing	Modified Intra-Reach Strength	In River Conveyance	Active Edge Assets Exis	Condition of Active Edge	Condition of Actual Active Edge	Condition of Bern	Risk 5 yr	Risk 10 yr	Risk 20 yr	Risk 50 yr	Risk 100 yr
41	15	Right	Erosion Control	1984	2076	92		5 yr	3	0	4	None Required	2	2	1	medium	medium	medium	high	high
42	15.5	Left	Erosion Control	2098	2338	240		20 yr	2	0	3	Yes - mature/appropriate	2	2	2	low	low	medium	medium	medium
43	15.5	Right	Flood Control	2076	2304	228		100 yr	4	2	3	Yes - mature/appropriate	2	1	1	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium
44	17.5	Left	Erosion Control	2338	2402	64		20 yr	1	0	4	Yes - mature/appropriate	2	1	1	very low	low	low	medium	medium
45	17.5	Right	Flood Control	2304	2382	78		100 yr	4	2	4	Yes - mature/appropriate	3	1	1	high	high	high	high	high
46	18.5	Left	Erosion Control	2402	2507	105		20 yr	1	0	2	Yes - mature/appropriate	2	1	1	very low	low	low	medium	medium
47	18.5	Right	Flood Control	2382	2495	113		100 yr	4	2	2	Yes - mature/appropriate	2	1	1	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium
48	19	Left	Erosion Control	2507	2684	177		20 yr	1	0	2	Yes - mature/appropriate	2	2	1	low	low	medium	medium	medium
49	19	Right	Flood Control	2495	2661	166		100 yr	4	2	2	Yes - mature/appropriate	4	1	1	high	high	high	high	high
50	20	Left	Erosion Control	2684	2820	136		20 yr	1	0	4	Yes - mature/appropriate	2	2	3	low	low	medium	medium	medium
51	20	Right	Erosion Control	2661	2778	117		10 yr	3	0	4	ome - immature/inadequat	3	2	1	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium
52	21	Left	Erosion Control	2820	2954	134		10 yr	1	0	4	Yes - mature/appropriate	2	2	4	very low	very low	very low	low	low
53	21	Right	Erosion Control	2778	2953	175		10 yr	1	0	4	Yes - mature/appropriate	3	4	2	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium
54	22	Left	Erosion Control	2954	3064	110		10 yr	1	0	4	Yes - mature/appropriate	3	4	4	very low	very low	low	medium	medium
55	22	Right	Flood Control	2953	3083	130		100 yr	4	1	4	Yes - mature/appropriate	3	1	1	high	high	high	high	high
56	23	Left	Erosion Control	3064	3184	120		10 yr	1	0	3	Yes - mature/appropriate	3	3	4	very low	very low	low	medium	medium
57	23	Right	Flood Control	3083	3237	154		100 yr	4	1	3	Yes - mature/appropriate	3	1	1	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium
58	24	Left	Erosion Control	3184	3288	104		10 yr	1	0	3	Yes - mature/appropriate	3	1	4	very low	very low	low	medium	medium
59	24	Right	Flood Control	3237	3353	116		100 yr	4	1	3	Yes - mature/appropriate	2	1	1	high	high	high	high	high
60	25	Left	Erosion Control	3288	3426	138		10 yr	1	0	4	No - none exist but requires	4	4	4	low	medium	medium	medium	medium
61	25	Right	Flood Control	3353	3487	134		100 yr	4	1	4	Yes - mature/appropriate	3	1	1	high	high	high	high	high
62	26	Left	Erosion Control	3426	3503	77		10 yr	1	0	4	No - none exist but requires	4	4	4	low	low	medium	medium	medium
63	26	Right	Flood Control	3487	3562	75		100 yr	4	1	4	ome - immature/inadequat	3	1	1	high	high	high	high	high
64	27	Left	Flood Control	3503	3592	89		100 yr	1	4	2	Yes - mature/appropriate	2	2	3	low	low	low	medium	medium

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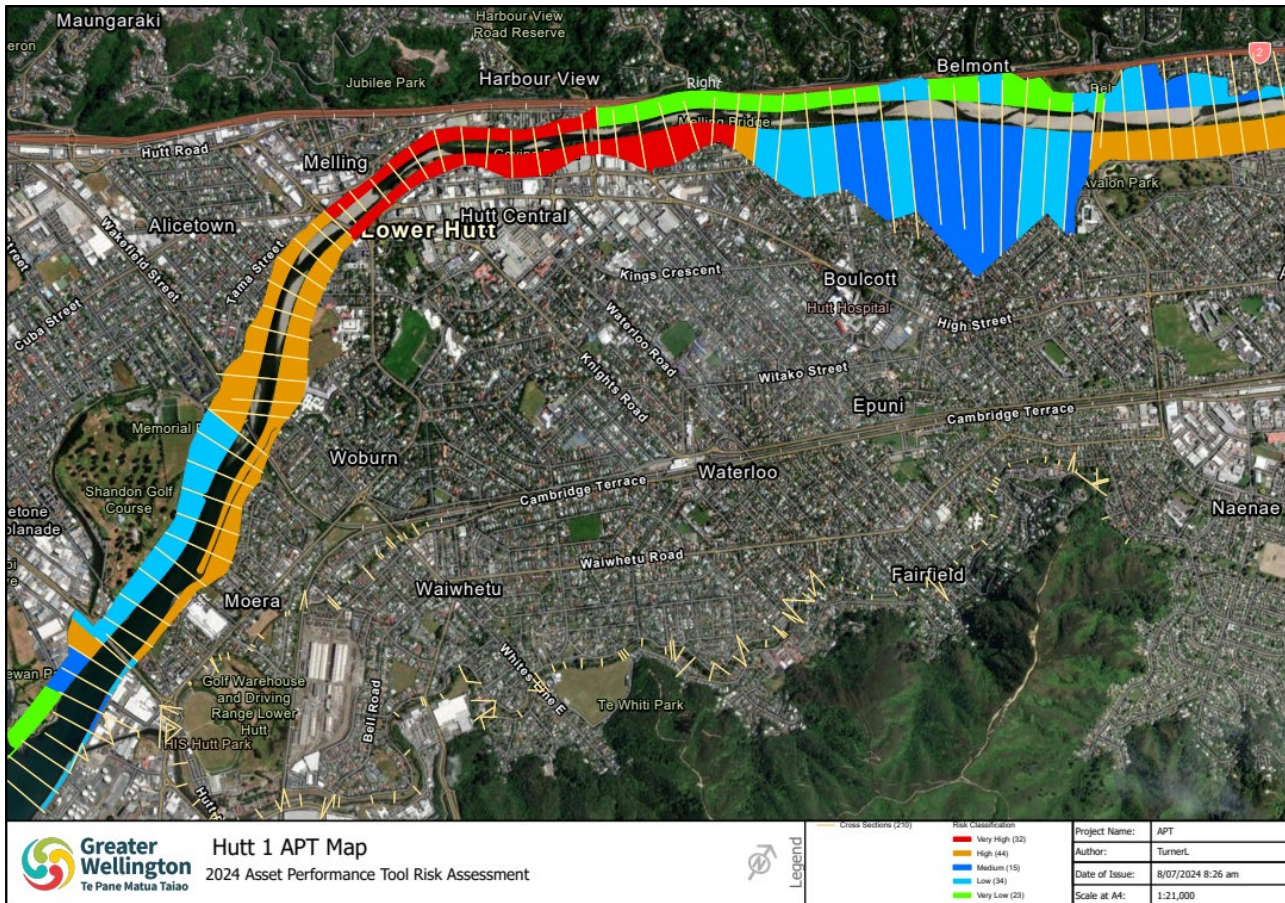
# OVERVIEW – Asset Performance Framework







# OVERVIEW – Asset Performance Framework



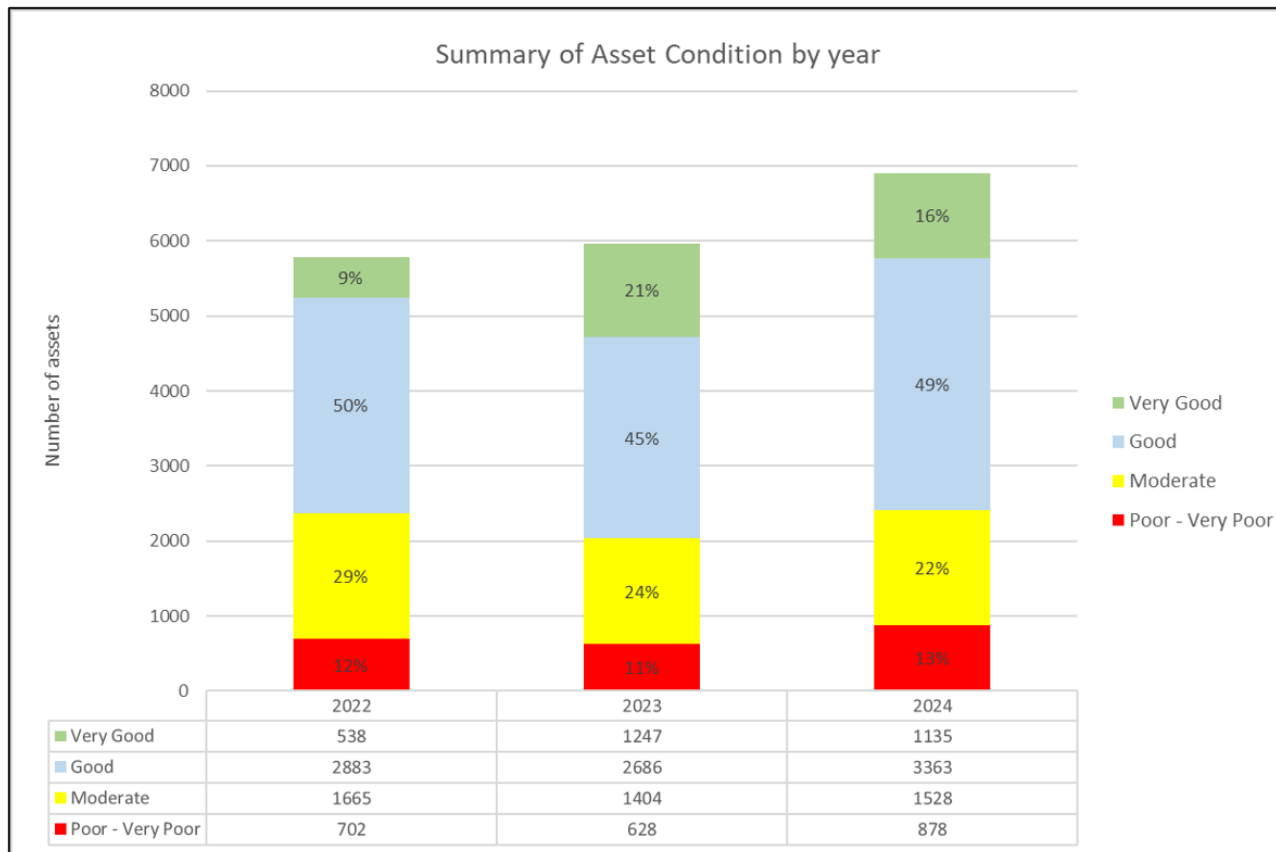
## BENEFITS

- Risk communication
- Work program prioritisation
- Identifies failure modes
- Identifies critical assets
- Identifies missing information

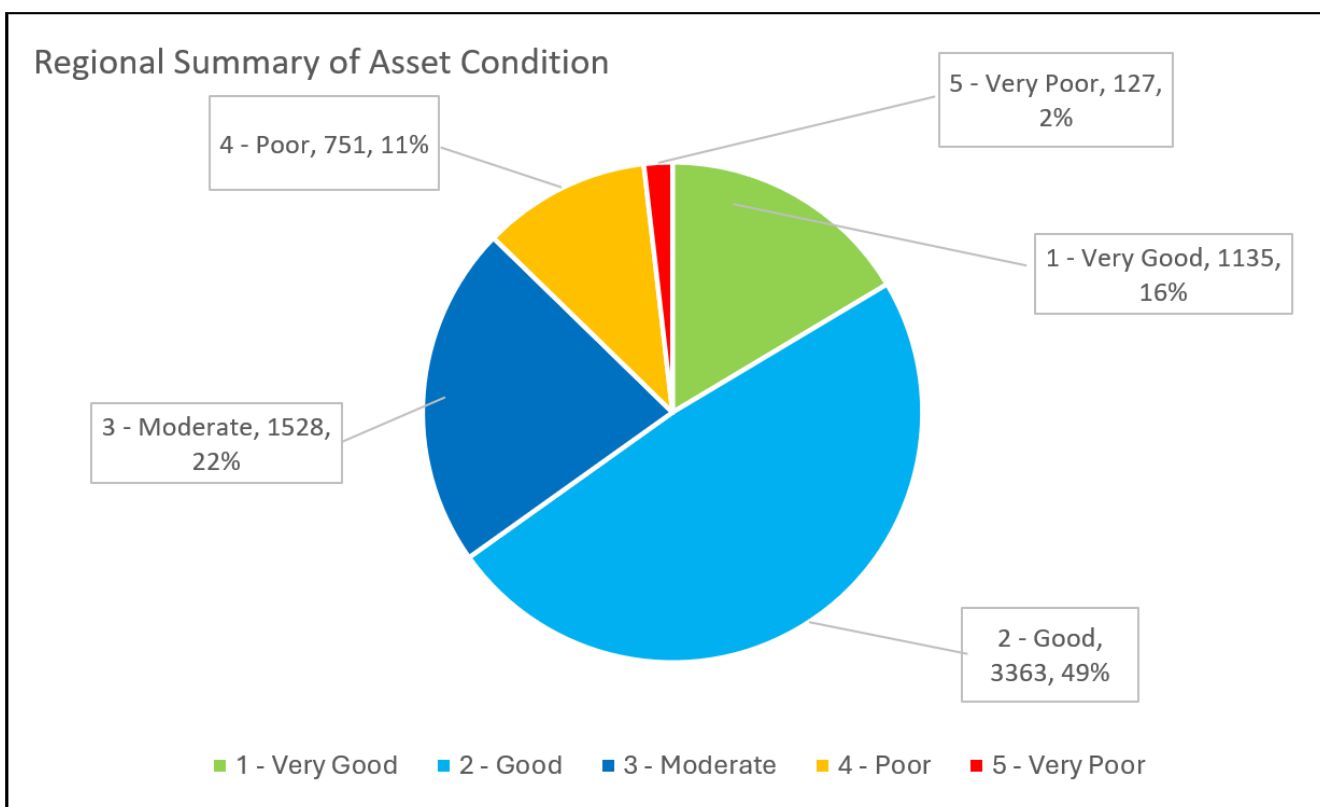
# Summary of Condition by year

Year	2022		2023		2024	
Condition	Ratio	Count	Ratio	Count	Ratio	Count
1 - Very Good	92%	538	89%	1247	87%	1135
2 - Good		2883		2686		3363
3 - Moderate		1665		1404		1528
4 - Poor	8%	647	11%	515	13%	751
5 - Very Poor		55		113		127
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5788</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5965</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6904</b>

# Summary of Condition by year



# 2024 Condition Summary



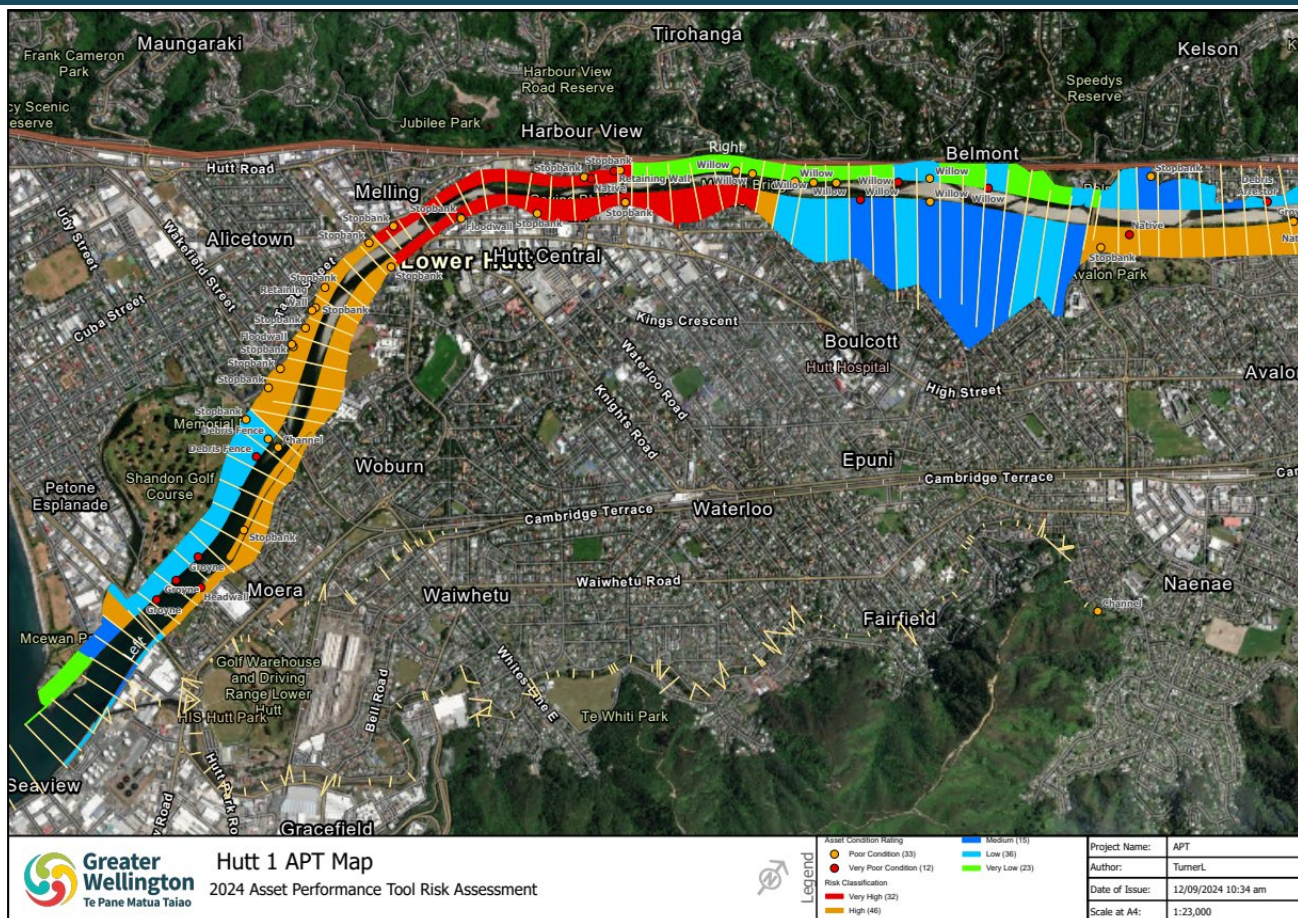
# 2024 Condition by Asset Type

<b>Regional summary – 2024 Condition by Asset Type</b>						
Asset Group	1 - Very Good	2 - Good	3 - Moderate	4 - Poor	5 - Very Poor	Total
Barrage Gate	0	5	2	0	0	7
Blockline	1	11	3	3	1	19
Bridge	1	5	2	1	0	9
Building	0	1	0	0	0	1
Carpark	7	3	0	0	0	10
Channel	316	511	192	35	2	1056
Constructed wetland	0	2	0	0	0	2
Culvert	7	90	45	21	1	164
Cycle path/access track	248	273	25	0	0	546
Debris arrestor	1	5	3	2	1	12
Debris fence	3	108	64	81	29	285
Demolition line	0	6	4	1	0	11
Detention Dam	0	1	0	0	0	1
Diversion Cut	0	2	0	0	0	2
Drain/modified channel	29	29	22	2	0	82
Electrical Control System	0	1	0	0	0	1
Electrical Generator	1	0	0	0	0	1
Erosion Protection	0	0	0	1	0	1
Fence	19	34	4	3	0	60
Floodgate	5	65	49	34	7	160
Floodwall	2	25	2	3	0	32
Gate	58	32	4	1	2	97
Groyne	32	847	282	99	34	1294
Headwall/Wingwall	6	78	48	29	12	173
Native planting	70	80	25	1	2	178
Retaining wall	0	8	5	4	1	18
Riprap	29	210	34	12	5	290
Rock Mattress	0	3	1	0	0	4
Seat	10	1	0	0	0	11
Sign	49	23	7	4	1	84
Spillway	0	7	0	0	0	7
Stopbank	164	229	221	288	12	914
Three Water Asset	1	2	0	0	0	3
Weir	1	14	6	4	0	25
Willow	75	652	478	122	17	1344
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1135</b>	<b>3363</b>	<b>1528</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>6904</b>

## Poor Condition by Significant Asset Type

Asset Type	Total Number	4 - Poor	5 - Very Poor	Common issue(s) reported
Culvert	164	21	1	Weeds to be cleared
Floodgate	160	34	7	Rusting/blocked
Floodwall	32	3	0	Crack in wall
Headwall/Wingwall	173	29	12	Cracking
Retaining wall	18	4	1	Evidence of cracking, potential misalignment
Riprap	290	12	5	Erosion, weed infestation
Stopbank	914	288	12	Invasive weeds, trees

# Risk ft. Poor condition



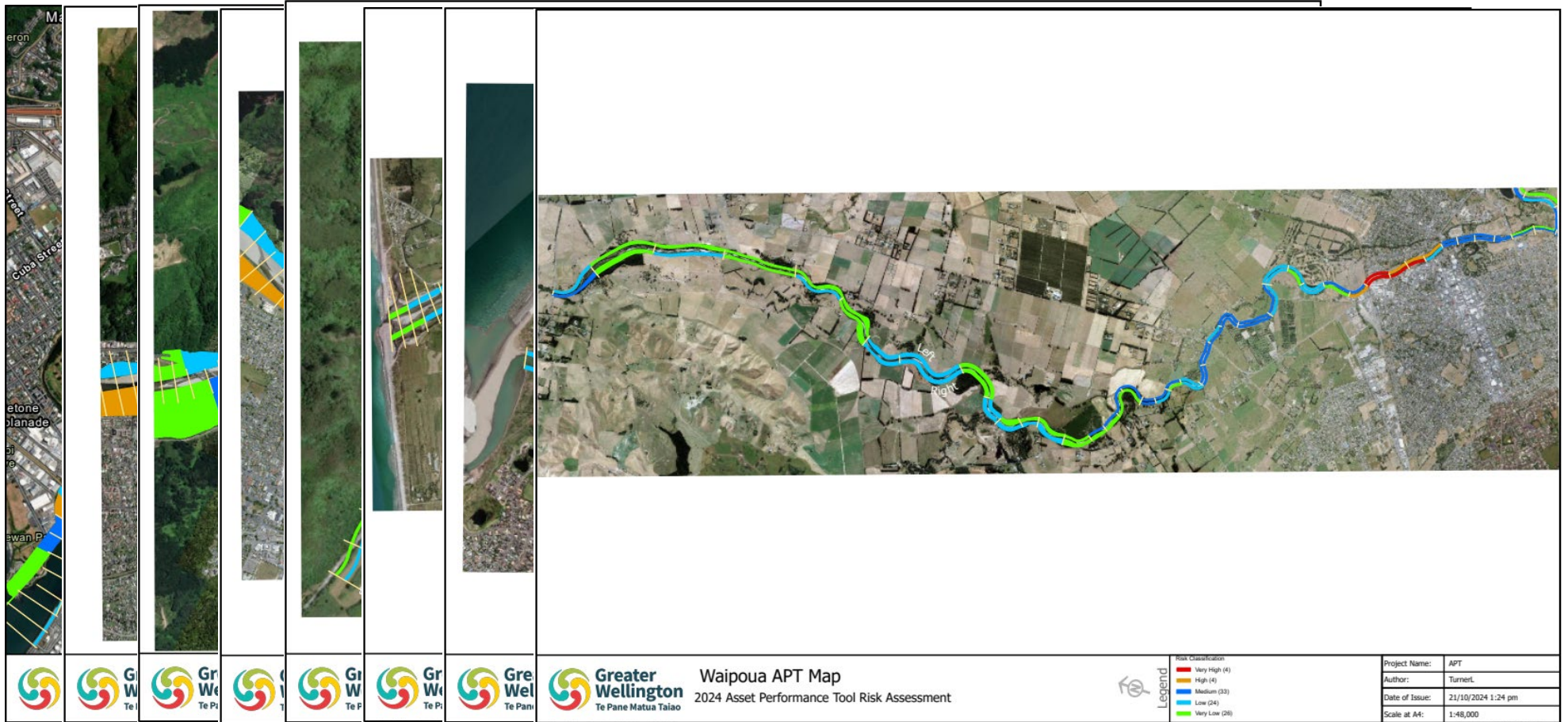
# Proposed Maintenance

## Proposed Maintenance Work Programme (as at 25<sup>th</sup> September 2024)

Location	Cross Section	Work Required	Segment Risk	Condition of Asset
Waikanae, Greenaway	SR155 – SR200	Tree trimming/removal from stopbank	Medium - High	4
Waikanae	TBD	Gravel extraction	Medium - High	4
Ōtaki, D/S Old SH1	SR200 – SR340	Tree mulching/removal	Medium	4
Waikanae, Jim Cook Park	SR300 – SR310	Rock structure maintenance	Medium	4
Ōtaki, Various	Various	Old willow mulching + replanting	Medium	4
Ōtaki	SL80 – SL120	Pest plant removal	Medium	4
Waikanae, Otaihanga	SL60 – SL70	Otaihanga stopbank mulching + trees	Medium	3
Waikanae, Dricon	SL390	Channel work	Low	4



# Asset Risk Maps



# Asset Risk Trend

Year	2022		2023		2024	
Risk Scores	Ratio	Count	Ratio	Count	Ratio	Count
1 – Very Low	90%	595	90%	638	91%	642
2 – Low		444		547		545
3 – Medium		541		389		410
4 – High	10%	138	10%	144	9%	121
5 – Very High		40		40		40
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1758</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1758</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1758</b>

# Risk Mitigation

Scheme	Location, XS, Bank	Failure Mode(s)	Description	Probability of Failure	Consequence of Failure	Risk	Remediation 2024
Hutt	Pharazyn Street, 310-430, Right bank	Capacity; Intrinsic Strength	Stopbank will overtop from 2800 cumec event. Stopbank intrinsic strength is 'average'	5	5	Very High	RiverLink project will retreat, raise and improve stopbank structures by 2027.
Hutt	City Centre, 310-490, Left Bank	Capacity; Intrinsic Strength	Stopbank will overtop from 2800 cumec event. Stopbank intrinsic strength is 'average'	5	5	Very High	RiverLink project will retreat, raise and improve stopbank structure. Practical completion of Mills Street stopbank stage 1 is scheduled for October 2024.
Hutt	River Road above Moonshine Bridge 1780-1820, Left Bank	Capacity; Intrinsic Strength	Stopbank will overtop from 2800 cumec event.	5	5	Very High	Modelling for Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River is mostly complete. A targeted detailed investigation on this stopbank is planned this financial year and will consider options for managing the risk.
Te Kauru, Waipoua	Urban Reach, 7-11, Both banks	Capacity; Intrinsic Strength	Stopbank predicted to overtop in the 1% AEP design event.  Stopbanks in this area have poor intrinsic strength and condition.	5	3-5	High - Very High	The Waipoua Catchment Community Group has commissioned consultants to report on design options and flood modelling. The delivery of a preferred option now programmed for 2025 with community engagement in early 2025.  Projects are being delivered under Flood Resilience Tranche 1 (previously Before the Deluge) to address left bank protection at SH2 and right bank protection at Waipoua Industrial site.

# Risk Mitigation

Te Kauru, Waingawa,	MDC water supply pipeline, 29-30, Right bank	Erosion	Risk of erosion to MDC water supply pipeline during 1% AEP event.	4	4	High	A project is being delivered under the programme Flood Resilience Tranche 1 (previously Before the Deluge) to construct rock groynes.
Waikanae	Otaihanga, 95, Left bank	Capacity; Intrinsic Strength	Floodwall will overtop in 1% AEP event. Structural risk in 2.5% AEP event.	5	3	High	Project scope has been developed to enhance structural stability and resilience of floodwall up to 2.5% AEP. Level of service provided by floodwall will be reviewed during the review of the Waikanae FMP.
	Greenaway Rd, 190, Right bank	Capacity	Overtopping in 1% AEP event.				Level of service will be reviewed during the review of the Waikanae FMP, and consider options for mitigating the risk.
	Jim Cook Park, 240, Channel	Condition	Channel condition is poor due to gravel build up and vegetation.	4	4		Operational work programmed for summer 24/25 to remove vegetation and channel work.
Wainuiomata	Rotary Park, 1185; 1240, Left Bank	Capacity	Possible overtopping at x2 locations in 1% AEP event.	3	4	High	A quick investigation is planned into these areas to determine whether local raising of defences is required. An update to the flood hazard model is programmed to commence this financial year once the flood hazard modelling for the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River has been completed.
Waiohine	D/S of rail bridge, XS 32, Right bank	Capacity	During 1% AEP event water spills out river towards Greytown.	3	4	High	Will be addressed through the Waiohine River Plan. The design work for the two agreed stopbanks has now been awarded and the contract has been signed.

## Recommendations

That the Committee:

- 1 **Notes** that overall the proportion of assets in Very Good to Moderate condition remains high, but there has been a slight decline in the condition of assets, but that the approval of the Long Term Plan provides an increased level of funding for capital works and resources over the next 10 years.
- 2 **Agrees** that the major flood protection and erosion control infrastructure assets across the Greater Wellington region have been managed satisfactorily to the agreed Levels of Service in the 2023/24 financial year.
- 3 **Notes** that identified priority issues are being addressed through maintenance and improvement work programmes.

# Questions ?

**Environment Committee**  
**21 November 2024**  
**Report 24.367**



**For Information**

## **ANNUAL FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION REPORT**

**Te take mō te pūrongo**

### **Purpose**

1. To advise the Environment Committee (the Committee) of progress made to 30 June 2024 in implementing the Hutt, Ōtaki, Waikanae, Pinehaven, Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga Floodplain Management Plans, the Waiōhine River Plan (the WRP), and the Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme (LWVDS).

**Te tāhū kōrero**

### **Background**

2. This is the twenty second annual report on the implementation of the Western Floodplain Management Plans and the seventeenth annual report on the Wairarapa Floodplain Management Plans and capital works.
3. The implementation of floodplain management plans (FMP) is largely undertaken through three business units: Knowledge and Insights; Infrastructure, Assets and Support; and Environment Operations (with the exception of the RiverLink project and the Pinehaven FMP).
4. Each workstream comes together to manage the risk from the Wellington Region's flood hazards by developing and reviewing floodplain management plans; implementing structural, non-structural and environmental measures to reduce the flood risk to the respective floodplains and improve the environment; and maintaining constructed works and river schemes.
5. The scoping and planning of the Hutt River and Pinehaven Stream Floodplain Management Plans were completed in 2001 and 2016 respectively. Implementation of these management plans commenced in 2001.
6. The scoping and planning of the Waikanae and Ōtaki Floodplain Management Plans were completed in 1997 and 1998 respectively. Implementation of these FMPs commenced in 2001. The first Waikanae FMP review was completed in 2013.
7. The Porirua Scheme structural works were completed in 1996, and no further works are programmed apart from maintenance. The flood hazard maps have been reviewed and shared with Porirua City Council to ensure this information is readily available. The review found that the scheme was providing the levels of service originally intended.

8. The Pinehaven Stream Floodplain Management Plan was completed in 2016 with a range of structural and non-structural flood risk management measures proposed. These measures will guide the long-term management of the catchment. The implementation of the plan is being led by Upper Hutt City Council (UHCC). Wellington Water Limited (WWL) were appointed by UHCC to act as the agency to manage delivery of the physical work.
9. Funding for the Pinehaven Stream Floodplain Management Plan has been established through a Memorandum of Understanding with a 50/50 allocation between Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) and UHCC. Reporting on this project is provided by Wellington Water.
10. The Te Kāuru Floodplain Management Plan (Te Kāuru) was adopted by Council in June 2019. Capital funding to implement the major projects within the FMP was not available until 1 June 2022, therefore progress was slow for the first two years. However, planning, rates and governance changes were successfully implemented in 2023.
11. The Waiohine River Plan was adopted by Council in April 2022. At the time there was no capacity to start the implementation of the WRP, however the new rate required for the capital funding was able to be established by 1 June 2022.
12. The LWVDS had a major review in 2006, which recommended a structural upgrade programme to improve the security of the flood defences in the Lower Wairarapa Valley. The original programme was for implementation over eight years, commencing in 2007/08. Generally, the work involved strengthening riverbank protection and upgrading stopbanks on the Ruamāhanga and Tauherenikau Rivers. In 2011, Council approved the extension of the programme of works until 2022 and it was completed in June 2024.

## **Te tātaritanga**

### **Analysis**

#### ***Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River Floodplain Management Plan (2001)***

##### *Flood Hazard Modelling*

13. The Waiwhetū modelling is virtually complete with the independent audit report being finalised. This independent audit is the final step in our flood hazard modelling process. We have been working closely with WWL to complete this modelling and are working with Hutt City Council (HCC) to ensure it is pulled through into the District Plan.
14. The Hutt flood model is also nearing completion with a final stage of community engagement being planned in Upper Hutt to release the mapping. This is currently planned for quarter two of 2024/25.



### *Flood Risk Management Planning*

15. Flood risk management planning is proposed to follow the completion of the flood hazard modelling for the Te Awa Kairangi / Hutt River (Hutt River) and Waiwhetū Stream. For the Hutt River this will be a review and reprioritisation of the major projects identified in the Hutt FMP. This project is currently being planned.
16. For the Waiwhetū Stream, a holistic approach will be required to address flooding from the stream, from stormwater, and from coastal processes, as well as freshwater action planning to meet water quality targets in Plan Change 1. This will be led by the Catchment function, supported by Rōpū Taiao functions, and in collaboration with HCC, WWL and mana whenua.

### *Moonshine stopbank investigation*

17. The Moonshine stopbank investigation will be progressed once the flood hazard modelling for the Hutt River has been completed. This study is currently being planned.

### *Riverlink*

18. Riverlink remains a major project delivery focus. RiverLink is a partnership programme of work between Greater Wellington, HCC, the New Zealand Transport Agency - Waka Kotahi (NZTA), Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui. RiverLink is reported to the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River Valley Subcommittee separately; however, there have been significant milestones for the project delivery.
19. A standalone RiverLink team supporting the programme across Greater Wellington was established in May 2023.
20. Above ground demolition works commenced in July 2023 and were completed in September 2024.
21. Gravel extraction and Mills Street Stopbank 'pre-loading' was undertaken between October and December 2023.
22. A decision was made in late 2023 for Greater Wellington to enter into a direct contract with Fletchers for construction of Mills Street Stopbank (MSSB). Construction work began on MSSB stage 1 in February 2024 and is complete.
23. Council agreed on 28 March 2024 for the flood mitigation components of the programme to be removed from the Alliance and managed directly by Greater Wellington.
24. The property acquisition programme is near complete, noting that two additional properties have been added to the programme in 2022 and in 2024, in Pharazyn and Mills Street respectively. The Pharazyn St property purchase was completed in October 2023 and the Mills Street purchase is proposed to be completed in early 2025. The main outstanding properties for acquisitions, including building tenancies leases, are in High Street.

*Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River Operational Works*

25. All planned minor water course blockage and vegetation maintenance was completed ahead of seasonal rainfall increasing over the autumn and winter months. Post flood event inspections and clearing of the minor watercourses will continue as required in the future.
26. Routine mowing on the river berm and stopbanks continued through the autumn and winter months and will increase in frequency to accommodate spring growth rates.
27. The work programme for river berm tree pruning and removal along the entire length of the Hutt River corridor was completed in May.
28. Planting sites identified in the annual work plan were prepared and planted during the planting session from June to August 2024.
29. The rock asset maintenance programme was completed in May 2024. This work involved re-stacking and adding new rock to form 32 new rock assets. This required working in both the dry and wet channel as well as environmental monitoring of the sites.

***Pinehaven Stream Floodplain Management Plan (2016)***

30. The objective of the planned Pinehaven Stormwater Improvements project is to provide improved capacity and an effective and efficiently functioning stormwater infrastructure in the stream and its tributaries to a 4% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) flood event level, which will also contribute to the management of flood risk to habitable floor levels up to the predicted peak 1% AEP flood level.
31. This work is jointly funded by UHCC and Greater Wellington on a 50:50 basis, with agreement that UHCC will assume responsibility for maintaining the stream on completion of works.
32. Hydraulic modelling has been undertaken to develop the phasing of works and prioritise work on stream capacity upgrades. This work primarily involves the construction of new rock walls, widening of the stream bed and replacement of a pedestrian bridge within Willow Park. The work is structured for delivery in Phases:
  - a Phase 1 – Culvert upgrades and enabling works (complete)
  - b Phase 2 – Willow Park (complete)
  - c Phase 3 – 28 Blue Mountains Road to Sunbrae Drive
  - d Phase 4 – Pinehaven roundabout to 28 Blue Mountains Road
  - e Phase 5 – Pinehaven reserve to Pinehaven Road
33. The estimated cost to complete the five phases of the FMP has risen several-fold since the FMP was approved. On 6 August 2024, the Te Awa Kairangi / Hutt River Valley Subcommittee endorsed a review of the remaining phases of the Pinehaven FMP with WWL to interrogate the significant cost escalation and explore alternative options to mitigate flood risk and achieve the objectives of the Pinehaven FMP. Construction of the remaining three phases has been paused as a result.

34. Progress on the key deliverables for the Pinehaven Stream Floodplain Management Plan is listed in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Pinehaven Stream FMP key deliverables

Stage	Status
<b>Phase 1: Culverts and enabling works</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Final Completion Certificate issued end of July 2024.</li> </ul>	Complete
<b>Phase 2: Downstream and Willow Park</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Winter works permits approved by Greater Wellington Consents Team on a monthly approval basis.</li> <li>Installation of replacement pedestrian bridge complete.</li> <li>Construction of 109 metres of vertical channel redi-rock walls in the stream complete.</li> <li>Flood barrier for dewatering the stream removed.</li> <li>Earthworks in Willow Park are well underway. Refer Image 1 &amp; 3</li> <li>Property agreement for 1 Tapestry required (outstanding).</li> </ul>	Practical Completion 2024
<b>Phases 3: Upstream of Sunbrae Culvert to 28 Blue Mountains Road</b>	Paused
<b>Phases 4– 5: Upstream of 28 Blue Mountains Road</b>	Paused



Image 1 Looking downstream from Sunbrae Dr. towards pedestrian bridge (photo credit: GHD)



Image 2 Pedestrian bridge installed on concrete foundations (photo credit: GHD)



Image 3 Pinehaven Stream siteworks looking downstream from pedestrian bridge (photo credit: GHD)

### ***Ōtaki Floodplain Management Plan (1998)***

#### *Ōtaki Floodplain Management Plan review*

35. A review of the Ōtaki FMP started in 2016. Once this review is complete structural (major capital) projects and their relative priorities will be refreshed.
36. The review and update of the Ōtaki FMP document is on hold. Updating the Ōtaki River and Waitohu Stream combined model is currently deemed a prerequisite to the Ōtaki FMP review. As such, work directly on the Ōtaki FMP review is not expected to restart until late 2025.

#### *Ōtaki River Environmental Strategy review.*

37. The current Ōtaki River Environmental Strategy from 1999 needs reviewing. No work occurred on this during the 2024 financial year due to the transition to the new Environment Group structure.

#### *Ōtaki River and Waitohu Stream combined hydraulic flood model*

38. The current Ōtaki, Waitohu and Mangaone flood hazard computer models were created in 2012, 2013 and 2002 respectively and are due for an update.
39. The project is to create a single updated flood hazard computer model that covers flooding from the Ōtaki River and the Waitohu, Mangapouri and Mangaone streams.
40. Starting in early 2023, consultants are project managing this project on Greater Wellington's behalf. In early 2024, Stantec were appointed to carry out the modelling. The hydrology aspect of the modelling has now been completed (pending peer review), and the data acquisition aspect of the Hydraulic modelling has started.

41. Our current forecast is for this modelling to be complete by the end of the 2024/25 financial year, however, this is dependent on input from other agencies.

*Waitohu Flood Risk Management Plan*

42. The Waitohu community, particularly around the Convent and Bennetts Road experience significant and nuisance flooding. The nuisance flooding occurs every 1 to 5 years, lasting 6 to 24 hours, and impacts people's land and access to buildings, as well as flooding over Convent Road and Wairongomai Road.
43. The objective of this project is to identify options to reduce the flood risk to the Waitohu community, and then to investigate the technical feasibility, benefits, costs, and implementation risks of each option.
44. We engaged Stantec in May 2022 to further develop options and test them in the hydraulic model. In August 2022 Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki (NHoŌ) presented their report covering flooding issues and options for managing the stream. Stantec incorporated the options from NHoŌ into their modelling investigations.
45. Modelling showed that no option will work on its own, and each option results in trade-offs where flooding is reduced in some areas and made worse in others. In December 2022 we met with the Convent Road and Bennetts Road community to share the results of the modelling. There has been no further progress during 2023 and 2024.
46. For Waitohu a holistic approach will be required to address flooding and to meet water quality targets recommended in the Kāpiti Whaitua Implementation Plan.
47. This will be led by the Catchment function in collaboration with NHoŌ and Kāpiti Coast District Council (KCDC).
48. The first action is a wānanga requested by NHoŌ for early December 2024. Greater Wellington and KCDC will present current work programmes, including modelling reports.

*Flood investigation at Rangioru*

49. The Rangioru area is susceptible to flooding not only from rain falling on the Rangioru Stream catchment, but also from the Waitohu Stream catchment. Flood waters from the Waitohu Stream spill across Tasman Road and flow into the Rangioru catchment.
50. The objective of this project is to identify options to reduce the flood risk to the Rangioru Community, and then to investigate the technical feasibility, benefits, costs, and implementation risks of each option.
51. Stantec are carrying out this investigation on Greater Wellington's behalf. Before Christmas 2023, Stantec identified a first cut of wide-ranging options and held an initial workshop with Greater Wellington engineers to reduce and combine the options. Since Christmas 2023 Stantec have been creating hydraulic computer models of these selected options. Recently Stantec have completed the modelling and are writing the associated modelling report.

*Annual Environmental monitoring Ōtaki*

52. Environmental monitoring is continuing as required under the new consenting framework in anticipation of resource consent being granted.
53. The monitoring programme for the 2023/2024 period has been completed along the Ōtaki River. This included annual riverbed composition surveys and three-yearly fish community surveys. The fish community surveys were conducted in collaboration with NHoŌ. The monitoring includes two sites located within the river section managed for flood protection and one upstream reference site. Data analysis has been completed and the annual monitoring report has been submitted for resource consent compliance.

*Gauging network review - Waitohu Stream*

54. This is part of a region-wide project to assess and, if needed, upgrade the flow monitoring and gauging sites on our streams and rivers.
55. Although the flow of the Waitohu Stream can be monitored, the flow cannot be gauged during high flows. This is due both to not having appropriate infrastructure at the site (a slack line and associated basket, winch, and platform), but also the nature of flooding of this stream. As the Waitohu Stream water level rises and falls very quickly, there is only a very short window for getting personnel on-site during major floods.
56. This project is currently focused on infrastructure needs elsewhere in the Wellington Region. As such, no major infrastructure will be installed on the Waitohu Stream in the foreseeable future, beyond a flow monitoring camera we installed in mid-2023.

*Winstone Ōtaki quarry lake management plan*

57. NHoŌ and Greater Wellington jointly drafted the scope for the development of the Winstone Ōtaki quarry lake management plan during 2021. Greater Wellington and NHoŌ made a commitment to progress this project as partners. As of July 2023, the scope was signed off by both Greater Wellington and NHoŌ.
58. Both parties are now considering who (which roles and teams) are going to continue with this mahi. Following discussions with NHoŌ during June 2024, NHoŌ are considering if they can lead this mahi.

*Ōtaki River Management resource consents*

59. The current operations and maintenance consent is out of date; however, we continue to operate under it. We logged and publicly notified the application for the new Ōtaki River management consent in 2013. Prehearing meetings were concluded in 2019. We are unable to progress this currently and it remains an important unresolved issue.

*Te Roto Link*

60. The main works of this project (to create a public walking, cycling and bridleway link between Te Roto Road and the Ōtaki River via the Ōtaki quarry lake), were largely completed by July 2023. Since then, we have been delivering on the consent conditions, landowner agreements and minor outstanding items.

61. Specifically, we have planted 400 natives along the new track, altered the barriers, widened a section of the path to reduce ongoing maintenance and installed wayfinding bollards. The image below shown one of the wayfinding bollards.



Image 4: Wayfinding bollard and signage

#### *Ōtaki Operational Works*

62. The Ōtaki-based Operations team have organised and carried out activities such as: site preparation for the Friends of the Ōtaki River planting areas; planting (natives and willows); vegetation management (e.g. grass cutting and spraying); gravel management (gravel extraction, beach ripping, beach grooming); and miscellaneous activities (e.g. rubbish removal).

#### *Peka Peka to Ōtaki Expressway project interface*

63. The Peka Peka to Ōtaki (PP2Ō) Expressway construction main contract is largely complete. However, there are still activities associated with the Ōtaki River.
64. From an asset management perspective, there is outstanding paperwork associated with the PP2Ō NZTA/Greater Wellington Maintenance Plan. Action to resolve this currently sits with NZTA.
65. Short connecting parts of the wider track network are still being built by NZTA around the Ōtaki River, such as this track pictured below. Our interest is ensuring that the works (the local change in ground levels) do not impact on the flood protection level of service.



Image 5: New NZTA track around and under old SH1 bridge

66. The old SH1 Ōtaki River bridge clip-on is an outstanding part of the PP2Ō project. The clip-on is proposed to be built from the riverbed. We are providing input to the methodology for these works in the river. The picture below shows the bridge prior to the clip-on being installed.



Image 6: Old SH1 bridge – before clip on path is added

*KCDC toilet at Ashford Park crossing*

67. We have worked with KCDC over the last two years supporting their proposal for a toilet on the Ōtaki River tracks. There is now a KCDC toilet on Greater Wellington land open for the public to use (including horse facilities), located approximately 1.2km upstream from the old SH1. The location and picture of the toilet is shown in the two images below.





Image 7: Location of KCDC toilet



Image 8: Toilet prefab building in place - pre landscaping (13.06.2024)

### **Waikanae Floodplain Management Plan (1997)**

#### *Waikanae River and Waimeha Stream combined hydraulic model*

68. The current Waikanae (and Waimeha) flood hazard computer model was created in 2012 and is due for an update.
69. The project is to build a new updated flood hazard computer model that covers flooding from the Waikanae River and the Waimeha Stream.
70. In early 2024 Stantec were appointed to carry out the modelling. The hydrology aspect of the modelling has now been completed (pending peer review), and the data acquisition aspect of the Hydraulic modelling has started.
71. Our current forecast is for this modelling to be complete by the end of the 2024/25 financial year; however, this is dependent on input from other agencies.

#### *Gauging network review Waikanae / new slack line*

72. For the Waikanae River, the flow can be gauged when the river is shallow, but not during high flows. This is due to erosion undermining some of the gauging infrastructure (one of the anchor points for the slack line and the platform with the winch). This made the high-flow gauging infrastructure unsafe to use and it has

been removed. We need to install a new slack line so we can gauge high flows again.

73. In 2023, we identified a new preferred high-flow gauging site location. This is slightly downriver of the existing one. Landowner negotiations were ongoing until early 2024. At that point it became clear that the landowner at our preferred site is not keen on having the high flow gauging equipment on their land. Until a new approach or location is found we cannot progress this upgrade.

#### *Annual Environmental monitoring*

74. Environmental monitoring is continuing as required under the new consenting framework in anticipation of resource consent being granted.
75. The monitoring programme for the 2023/2024 period has been completed along the Waikanae River. This included annual riverbed composition surveys. The monitoring includes two sites located within the river section managed for flood protection and one upstream reference site. Data analysis has been completed and the annual monitoring report has been submitted for resource consent compliance.

#### *Riverbed management*

76. The gravel accumulation in the lower reaches of the Waikanae River is impacting on the alignment of the river, with the erosion on the northern bank affecting both the river trial and threatening a historic sand dune. Work is currently being planned to address the erosion, and we will work with both Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongatai and Department of Conservation on this.
77. The hydraulic investigation carried out in 2022 indicated that the gravel accumulation in the lower reaches of the Waikanae River has a minor (less than 5mm) impact on the flood levels for a flood with a 100-year ARI (or 1% AEP) with an allowance for climate change to 2120.
78. It is possible that the gravel build-up has a more than minor effect on moderate flows. We would need to undertake further model runs to understand this. However, this is not currently planned and would need the Waikanae flood model to be rebuilt first.
79. Gravel is an issue throughout the entire Waikanae River and does need to be addressed. Greater Wellington's current preferred approach to manage this reduced flood carrying capacity in minor to moderate flood events is through gravel extraction from the wetted riverbed. However, this will be in the short-medium term and will be managed under the global river management resource consent river once granted.

#### *Waikanae River Management resource consent*

80. The current operations and maintenance consent is out of date (however, we continue to operate under it). We logged and publicly notified the application for the new Waikanae River management consent in 2013. Prehearing meetings were concluded in 2019. We are considering our options on how to best progress this, and plan to start implementing that plan in 2025.

*Planting associated with the Jim Cooke Park Stopbank upgrade*

81. There are six main areas of planting along the Waikanae River associated with the Jim Cooke Park Stopbank upgrade project. These are shown in the image below.



Image 9: Locations of planting sites

82. The main activities in the 2023/24 financial year have been some infill planting, weed control and pest control. The three images below show give an indication of what the sites look like.

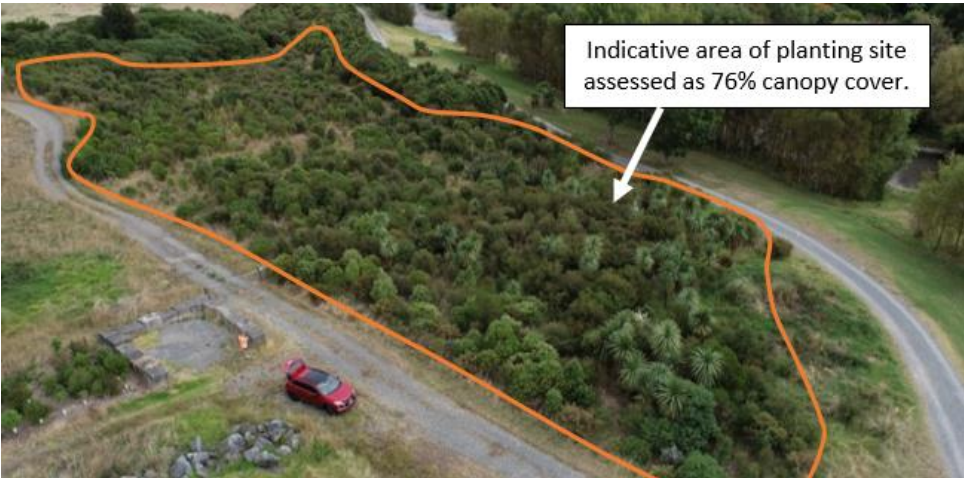


Image 10: Greenlines and Picnic Site



Image 11: Pukekawa Reserve (area A)



Image 12: Pukekawa Reserve (area C)

*Acquisition of land opposite Jim Cooke Park/ opposite the Kāpiti Equestrian centre*

83. The area in question is located opposite the Kāpiti Equestrian centre on the left bank of the Waikanae River, part of the Waikanae sand quarry.
84. We are in negotiations with the adjacent private landowner regarding acquiring more land in this area to facilitate moving the access track further from the river. This process to acquire more land may take some time (years).

*Parikawau/Edgewater Park Reach Restoration*

85. The project is to plant natives in Edgewater Park. This is a joint project involving GroundTruth (who are the coordinators of the Waikanae Ministry for the Environment-funded Jobs for Nature programme), local iwi, Friends of the River community groups, KCDC, and Greater Wellington.
86. In August 2023, the Friends of the Waikanae River and GroundTruth planted 600 native trees at Edgewater Park with involvement from local school children. The image below shows the planting underway.



*Image 13: planting at Parikawau/Edgewater Park (Early August 2023)*

#### *Waikanae Operational Works*

87. The Ōtaki-based Operations team have organised and carried out activities such as: planting, removal of blockages, vegetation maintenance stopbank maintenance, hand stream clearing, weed boat stream clearing, and track maintenance.

#### ***Te Kāuru Floodplain Management Plan (2019)***

88. During the financial year 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 the implementation of Te Kāuru began. The projects that were started are outlined below, with some projects completed within this timeframe.
89. The Upper Ruamāhanga River Management Advisory Committee (URRMAC) met on Monday 24 June 2024. Whilst URRMAC was satisfied with the work undertaken in the 2023/24 financial year and the proposed maintenance work planned for the 2024/25 financial year, concerns were expressed about the proposed rate increases of 47% and 40% projected for the next two financial years. URRMAC believes rate increases should be discussed and be open to comment prior to being set. There was discussion around the Te Kauru River Management Groups and a request to have a workshop around how the URRMAC and River Groups function.

#### *Waipoua investigations*

90. The investigations with the Waipoua Catchment Community Group are progressing. The flood damages assessment has been delivered along with the geomorphic investigations, and an optioneering assessment and geotechnical investigations have started.

#### *Flood Hazard Modelling*

91. Flood hazard mapping for the Upper Ruamāhanga River is progressing through its final peer review and is being prepared for independent audit. The independent audit has been completed for the Waipoua River and this mapping is considered final.

*Te Kāuru Structural Projects*

92. The erosion protection work at River Road, Masterton has been completed in three stages:
  - a Stage 1: Downstream of the confluence of Waipoua River & Ruamāhanga River (completed 2023) involved the construction of six 1,000 tonne rock groynes.
  - b Stage 2: Waipoua River & Ruamāhanga confluence (90% complete) and involved the construction of a rock groyne and a 150-metre length rock revetment and is at practical completion.
  - c Stage 3: Location near Masterton landfill is currently at design stage with site establishment completed and rock laydown areas in place. Scoping work is underway for ecological monitoring and enabling works.

*Te Kāuru Operational work*

93. Greater Wellington was successful in obtaining \$3.5 million from the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet for the Recovery and Flooding Resilience fund for the crack willow blockage removal in the eastern rivers in the Wairarapa.
94. Phase 1 has focused on the Kopuaranga and Whareama Rivers with 214 blockages removed, including 1,186 trees over 66 kms length of river channel.
95. Phase 2 commenced in October 2024 and will focus on the remaining sections of the Kopuaranga and Whareama Rivers before moving to the Whangaehu and Tauaru Rivers.
96. Work to provide interim protection to the Masterton District Council (MDC) water supply pipeline was undertaken on the Waingawa River. High vegetating beaches were removed and bed recontouring was completed to push the river off the erosion area.
97. The main work projects on the Upper Ruamahanga River schemes were the bed and beach recontouring work to manage erosion threatening to go outside of Te Kāuru Floodplain Management Plan 'outer management lines', and removal of vegetated islands within the design channel alignment. Main work areas for erosion sites were Black Rock Road and Te Whiti sites.
98. Ruamāhanga River gravel extraction operations at a range of sites have been completed and assist with river alignment management.
99. The focus of enhancement work was completed at South Road on the Waingawa River, where 1600m of new walking tracks were constructed, the berm cleared of noxious plants, and mulch delivered and spread. Greater Wellington staff and contractors then planted 3976 native plants.
100. Work in the Waipoua River targeted the removal of dead and leaning crack willow throughout the urban reach and removal of high vegetated areas within the fairway design channel up to Paierau Road.
101. In the eastern river schemes 263 crack willow blockages were removed in the Tauaru and Kopuaranga Rivers.

### ***Waiōhine River Plan 2022***

#### *Waiōhine River Plan Structural Projects*

102. The implementation for the structural measures (capital works) of the Waiōhine River Plan (WRP) began in 2023.
103. Optioneering as part of the WRP was undertaken with Option 2 identified as the preferred solution. This option proposes two stopbanks, with one stopbank to run parallel to North Street and the other located in farmland along Kuratawhiti Street, Greytown.
104. Procurement for professional engineering design services was tendered by Greater Wellington and tenders closed in May 2024. A preferred supplier was chosen, and the design work for the two stopbank designs has now been awarded and the contract has been signed

#### *Waiōhine River Plan Operational works*

105. A package of channel alignment works was completed above the Waiōhine railway bridge to provide protection to the South Wairarapa District Council water supply bore field. Works included bed & beach recontouring, gravel groyne construction and vegetation removal from within the fairway design channel.
106. Heavy rock of 809 tonnes was purchased from Mills Albert for \$118,500 to put into stockpile for future river protection works.
107. Berm clearing of crack willow was completed at Fullers Bend in preparation for native plantings over the winter.
108. Erosion protection works were undertaken at Tilsons Road to stop developing bank erosion. These works used bed recontouring and cabled willows.
109. Native plants were again supplied by the Waiōhine scheme to the community group who continued to have community planting days on the Greater Wellington land parcel at Kuratawhiti Street.
110. Stopbank clearing in the lower Mangatarere River was completed around SH2, mulching a large amount of dead crack willow, in preparation for native plantings on the north bank.
111. The Mangatarere stream had a major erosion event upstream of the scheme extent, which increases the flood risk to the Carterton township. Because of this risk to Carterton, Greater Wellington decided to undertake repair work to the erosion site and gained a resource consent and co-designed a repair option with Rangitāne o Wairarapa. The repair work was completed outside of this reporting period at the end of August 2024.
112. Waiōhine River gravel extraction operations at a range of sites have been completed and assist with river alignment management.

### ***Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme (2007)***

#### *Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme Governance*

113. A meeting of the Lower Ruamāhanga Valley Floodplain Management Advisory Committee (LRVFMAC) was held on 21 June 2024. Whilst the LRVFMAC was

satisfied with the work undertaken the 2023/24 financial year and the maintenance works planned for the 2024/25 financial year, it does not support the rest of the proposed works planned for 2024/25 primarily due to the size of the targeted rate increase. The LRVFMAC also opposed the proposed targeted rate increases over the Long Term Plan (increases are forecast to be between 10% and 14% each year over the next six years). Officers are providing clarity about the increase as requested by the Advisory Committee.

*Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme Planning*

114. The Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme (LWVDS) is being reviewed as part of a wider piece of work to develop an integrated catchment plan for the Lower Ruamāhanga Catchment. The current LWVDS operational and maintenance and Barrage Gates resource consents expire in 2027. Work is currently focused on investigations to support both the scheme review and consent application.

*Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme Structural Projects*

115. Realignment of the Pukio East Stopbank earthworks was completed in April 2024 with final planting completed during this planting season in August 2024, outside of the reporting period covered by this report. The final work included removal of the original stopbank, lowering of the berm, planting and general tidy up of the site.
116. Hydraulic modelling for the Tawaha Floodway has been completed, which is being done as part of the Lower Valley review and is expected to be completed in around 18 months' time.
117. A design to mitigate the ongoing erosion at Awaroa Sill has been completed. Physical works are scheduled for delivery in early 2025.
118. Procurement for the Mahaki Stopbank is complete and a Contractor appointed. Work to relocate a Transpower service pole is in progress.

*Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme Operational Works*

119. The contractor that holds the contract to open the outlet from Lake Onoke entered liquidation. We have arranged with another contractor that they will be able to respond to short notice requests to open the outlet. The lake opening contract was due to expire in December 2024 and so we have brought forward the procurement of a new contractor for this activity.
120. Vegetation control (mowing, herbicide spraying, mulching etc) has taken place in multiple locations over the scheme. Greater Wellington has trialled the use of a remote-controlled mulcher on the stopbanks at Pahautea Road. This has been very successful and will help to mitigate some of the health and safety concerns with operating mowers/mulchers on stopbanks while also proving to be more economic.
121. Work in the Turanganui River has been completed and work in the Tauanui River, to help reduce the risk of flooding to a home, is ongoing.
122. Ruamāhanga River gravel extraction operations at a range of sites have been completed and assist with river alignment management.



**Wairarapa Wide Environmental Projects**

*Wairarapa “Major Rivers Riparian Management”*

123. The “Major Rivers Riparian Management” programme is a co-funding agreement between Greater Wellington and Ministry for the Environment (‘Jobs for Nature’). Table 1 shows the progress of this programme for the Ruamāhanga Catchment.

*Table 2: Major Rivers Riparian Management progress*

<b>Work Programme: Major Rivers Riparian Management</b>	<b>“5 Year Target”</b>	<b>Current progress (at end of Year 4 – 2023/24)</b>
Area of land to be planted	100 ha	80 ha
Number of plants to be planted	150,000	143,470 Natives 30,000 Willow poles
Fencing to be installed	30km	15 km

**Regional Investigations Work**

*Flood Incident Management*

124. Greater Wellington is currently progressing through the latest iteration of the annual flood response training programme and has been working across the Environment Group and the Wellington Regional Emergency Management Office (WREMO) to adapt flood incident management to our new structure. As part of this process, we are working with WREMO to support evacuation planning exercises in the Hutt Valley.
125. Greater Wellington continues to work with Deltares to develop the flood forecasting platform software suite called “Delft-FEWS”. We have developed a pilot platform, and an uncalibrated flood forecast model for the Hutt River. Over the next six months we will be calibrating the Hutt flood forecast model and developing uncalibrated models for the wider region. In quarters 3 and 4 of the 2024/25 financial year we will be working to operationalise the system and embed it into our flood response procedures.
126. Following Cyclone Gabrielle we have been reassessing the flood monitoring network improvements programme. We have been working to establish a set of resilience standards for the flood monitoring network set levels of service across a number of key domains such as infrastructure, data, comms, and instrumentation.
127. Greater Wellington has been operating a pilot automated warning system in the Lower Wairarapa for the past four months. This trial has shown good results although we have not seen multiple alarms triggered due to the relatively dry weather so far this winter 2024. We are currently developing a plan for the full roll-out of the system over the coming months.

**Summary of progress**

128. Table 3 shows the percentage of progress of the recommendations within the respective FMPs. These figures are based on the original FMP costs.

Table 3: Implementation Progress (structural measures)

FMP or Scheme	Actual % Complete to June 2023	Actual % Complete to June 2024
Hutt	44%	45%
Pinehaven	Now 52% (was 29% <sup>1</sup> )	69% <sup>1</sup>
Waikanae	63%	63%
Ōtaki	47%	47%
LWVDS	42%	43%
Waiōhine	34%	34%
Te Kāuru	1.3%	2.9%

129. Table 4 outlines the financial summary of the implementation of the FMPs. These figures are based on the original FMP costs. The figures in the table have been indexed to 2024-dollar values using the Reserve Bank CPI calculator. (Noting that: Index value based on 30 June value. No inflation included for year estimate originated. General CPI values have been used).

Table 4 – FMP Implementation Financial Summary

River	Original FMP Total 40 year estimate (\$M) - Adjusted for Inflation	Expenditure to June 2024(\$M) <sup>2</sup>	Total Budgeted to 2034 (\$M) <sup>2</sup>	Total expenditure forecast to 2034 (\$M) <sup>2</sup>
Hutt	146.2	220.1	191.3	411.4
Otaki	22.5	9.2	12.8	22.0
Waikanae	16.5	8.4	10.3	18.7
Pinehaven	6.5	9.7	17.9	27.6
Total western FMPS	<b>191.7</b>	<b>247.3</b>	<b>232.4</b>	<b>479.7</b>
LWVDS	13.5	9.4	17.2	26.5
Waiohine	2.2	1.1	5.5	6.6
Te Kauru	34.5	4.0	7.6	11.6
Total Wairarapa	<b>50.2</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>44.8</b>
Total	<b>241.9</b>	<b>261.8</b>	<b>262.7</b>	<b>524.5</b>

130. **Attachments 1-2** to this report show the summary of progress for the Hutt and Pinehaven.

### Ngā hua ahumoni

<sup>1</sup> Pinehaven Stream FMP; UHCC approved 2024 – 2034 LTP funding provides commitment to complete Phase 2 and Phase 3 physical work only. Phase 4 & 5 % complete progress by financial has been excluded.

## **Financial implications**

131. For this reporting period, projects are within current budgets.

## **Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori Implications for Māori**

132. Greater Wellington is required to manage land and water within a range of statutory requirements, including giving effect to Te Mana o Te Wai and considering Te Tiriti o Waitangi in the development and implementation of the Council's strategies, plans, programmes and initiatives.

133. Our partnership with mana whenua partners within Council's 2024-34 Long Term Plan recognises and supports mana whenua as kaitiaki (guardians) of their broad whenua, freshwater and moana interests in their ancestral lands. We continue to work with our mana whenua partners in new ways at all levels of our organisation including governance, management and operations.

134. A significant number of Māori, both mana whenua and mātāwaka, live and work in flood prone areas within the region. There are also numerous sites of cultural and spiritual significance potentially at risk from flooding. Effective delivery of our flood risk management programme helps to protect Māori communities and their values across the four wellbeings.

135. Ngāti Toa Rangitira and Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika are members of the RiverLink Board.

## **Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi Consideration of climate change**

136. Each project within the catchment considers and responds to the predicted impacts of climate change when considering the appropriate response to the issue the project seeks to address.

137. This programme aligns with the 2015 Climate Change strategy which states we will help the Wellington Region adapt to climate change. The projects increase climate change adaptation and resilience to natural disasters in the region.

138. The greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from rock supply vary depending on the quarry source of the rock and transport to the work sites. Quarry sources for projects vary. The emissions from rock supply production and transport are not presently part of the organisation's GHG inventory.

139. Heavy machinery emissions from river construction projects have not been estimated. However, in the 2022-23 year use of heavy machinery mainly for flood protection operational work at Greater Wellington represents 1.8% (623 tCO<sub>2</sub>e) of the total organisational carbon footprint.

140. Quarry selection will be the single largest determinant of project emissions. While it seems likely that quarry operations could be improved to reduce emissions to some extent, the avoidance of long-distance transport of the rock is the most obvious means to minimise emissions. This was looked into as part of procurement

for projects, however scarcity of rock supply and lack of suitable material made any emissions avoidance extremely difficult.

141. Greater Wellington currently assesses options to address flood risk based on the predicted impacts of climate change over the next 100 years. Unless specified differently for specific projects, these values are an increase in rainfall intensity of twenty percent, and a sea level rise of 1 metre for District Planning and 1.3 metres for infrastructure planning.

## **Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei**

### **Next steps**

#### ***Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River Floodplain Management Plan (2001)***

142. We shall progress with Greater Wellington elements of the RiverLink project with the collaboration of project partners HCC & NZTA.
143. We will continue the operational maintenance and consent monitoring of the Belmont wetland.
144. We will establish flood monitoring network resilience standards.
145. We will continue improvements of gauging and monitoring of river (level and flow).
146. We will continue reviewing and updating the regional Flood Hazard Modelling Standard, and updating the Flood Risk Management Planning Guidelines and Flood Emergency Planning and Projects.
147. We will continue FMP and Environmental Strategy Projects as budgets allow.

#### ***Pinehaven Floodplain Management Plan (2016)***

148. Greater Wellington and UHCC will work together to review the composition of the new cost estimate and whether there are alternative solutions to achieve the outcomes within the FMP and mitigate risk.
149. The joint review to be presented in February 2025 to the Te Awa Kairangi / Hutt River Valley Subcommittee.

#### ***Otaki Floodplain Management Plan (1998)***

150. We will continue updating the Ōtaki, Waitohu and Mangapouri combined flood hazard model.
151. We will continue our Environmental monitoring on the Ōtaki River.
152. We will carry out our annual Asset performance assessment.
153. We will continue to support Friends of the Ōtaki River.
154. We will continue to extract gravel from the Ōtaki River.
155. We will continue to carry out vegetation maintenance.
156. We will continue to carry out river beach contouring and beach grooming.
157. We will continue to interface with both Winstones and the PP2Ō project.
158. We may start the Ōtaki Cliffs project as part of the Before the Deluge work package.

***Waikanae Floodplain Management Plan (1998)***

- 159. We will continue updating the Hydraulic Model for the Waikanae River.
- 160. We will carry out our annual asset performance assessment.
- 161. We will continue our environmental monitoring on the Waikanae River.
- 162. We will continue to establish recent native planting sites.
- 163. We will continue to maintain the Greater Wellington-managed tracks and vegetation as required.
- 164. We anticipate carrying out some recontouring and channel alignment.
- 165. We anticipate carrying out some maintenance to the Otaihangā Flood Wall.

***Te Kāuru Floodplain Management Plan (2019)***

- 166. Stage two – River Road, Masterton, the design and construction of a rock groyne and a 150-metre rock revetment, is now at practical completion.
- 167. Crack Willow Blockage Removal Project - Phase 2, continue debris removal on the Kopuaranga and Whareama Rivers
- 168. Finalise design and commence procurement for Stage three – River Road, Masterton.
- 169. Produce contamination report for South Masterton stopbank.
- 170. Commence buffer planting of native trees.
- 171. Commence development of the Environmental Strategy with community and iwi partners.
- 172. Options assessment for the Waipoua River urban reach, now that the flood hazard has been identified.

***Waiōhine River Plan (2022)***

- 173. We will consult with directly affected landowners, finalise stopbank designs, flood modelling and submit consent application.
- 174. We will continue with ongoing maintenance works including Fullers Bend erosion repair.
- 175. We will develop Environmental Strategy – Action Plans with the community and iwi partners.

***Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme – Operations***

- 176. We will construct the Awaroa Sill upgrade
- 177. We will construct the Mahaki stopbank relocation
- 178. We will lodge an application for a new gravel extraction consent for the Lower Wairarapa Valley

**Ngā āpitihanga  
Attachments**

Number	Title
1	<a href="#">Hutt Floodplain Management Plan summary progress table</a>
2	<a href="#">Pinehaven Floodplain Management Plan summary progress table</a>

**Ngā kaiwaitohu  
Signatories**

Writers	<p>Steve Kamo – Project Engineer, Infrastructure Projects</p> <p>Graham Winterburn – Area Engineer (Kāpiti) Flood Operations</p> <p>Jacky Cox – Manager, Infrastructure, Assets and Support</p> <p>George Bowman – Team Leader Assets and Performance</p> <p>Braden Crocker – Team Leader, Monitoring Water Resilience</p> <p>Bram Mulling – Senior Environmental Scientist – Freshwater, Water Knowledge</p> <p>Susan Borrer – Engineer Modelling Data, Data and Monitoring</p> <p>Kirsty Duff – Senior Engineer Water Resilience, Knowledge and Insights</p> <p>Francie Morrow – Team Leader, Knowledge Water Resilience, Knowledge and Insights</p> <p>Andy Brown – Knowledge Risk Management and Resilience Lead, Knowledge and Insights</p> <p>Richard Coles – Senior Project Manager Engineering, Infrastructure Projects</p> <p>Fraser Woods – Project Manager, Infrastructure Projects</p> <p>Kristin Robinson – Project Manager, Infrastructure Projects</p> <p>Tim Lewis – Area Engineer (Southern, Flood Operations Delivery)</p> <p>Des Peterson – Area Engineer (Northern, Flood Operations Delivery)</p> <p>Malcolm Birch – Jobs for Nature</p>
Approvers	<p>Tina Love – Team Leader, Infrastructure Projects</p> <p>Jacky Cox – Manager, Infrastructure, Assets and Support</p> <p>Jack Mace – Hautū Whakatutuki   Director Delivery</p> <p>Lian Butcher – Kaiwhakahaere Matua Taiao   Group Manager Environment</p>

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga</b> <b>Summary of considerations</b>
<p><b><i>Fit with Council’s roles or Committee’s terms of reference</i></b></p> <p>The Environment Committee has the responsibility to oversee the development, implementation and review of Council’s environmental strategies, policies, plans, programmes, initiatives and indicators to improve environmental outcomes for the Wellington Region’s land, water, air, biodiversity, natural resources, parks and reserves and coastal marine area.</p>
<p><b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b></p> <p>The projects contained within this report deliver on Greater Wellington’s strategic priority area of te tū pakari a te rohe/regional resilience, and support delivery of Greater Wellington’s strategic priority area of te oranga o te wai māori me te rerenga rauropi/freshwater quality and biodiversity. Development and implementation of related work programmes fall under the core activities of the 2024-2034 Long Term Plan.</p> <p>The confirmation from the Environment Committee that the major flood and erosion infrastructure assets across the region have been renewed fulfils one of the non-financial performance measures in the Long Term Plan. This report and confirmed minutes are supplied as evidence to Audit NZ that this has achieved this.</p>
<p><b><i>Internal consultation</i></b></p> <p>Specific projects consult with groups across Greater Wellington where relevant to a project.</p>
<p><b><i>Risks and impacts: legal / health and safety etc.</i></b></p> <p>The purpose of implementation floodplain management plans is to reduce the risk to communities and improve the region’s resilience.</p>

Attachment 1 to Report 24.367

Te Awa Kairangi FMP Summary Progress Table

Updated 19/7/24

TOTALS IMPLEMENTATION HUTT FMP											
											Date AMP
											2000-2051
											COST \$M 2001 FMP
											\$77.76
											Target % at completion
											100.00%
											Percent Complete to date
											44.51%

REACH 1 : River Mouth to Estuary Bridge

WORK REQUIREMENT	REACH	PRIORITY	DATE 2001 FMP	DATE AMP	COST \$M 2001 FMP	4.69%	STAGE	% Complete	2.35%	HRFMP (Page #)
River Mouth Channel Works	1	6	after 2010	2032-2035	\$3.65	4.69%	Partially complete	0.5	2.35%	52

REACH 2 : Estuary Bridge to Ava Rail Bridge

WORK REQUIREMENT	REACH	PRIORITY	DATE 2001 FMP	DATE AMP	COST \$M 2001 FMP	17.16%	STAGE	% Complete	6.71%	HRFMP (Page #)
Shandon golf course (RB) stopbank	2	2	after 2010	Ava Woolen Mills [2028-2034]	\$1.72	2.21%			0.00%	54
Light rock protection works (Estuary to Ava rail bridge)	2	2	after 2010	Ava Woolen Mills [2028-2034]	\$0.43	0.55%	Partially Work	0.5	0.28%	54
Woolen mills (Estuary to Ava LB) stopbank	2	6	after 2010	Ava Woolen Mills [2028-2034]	\$3.99	5.13%			0.00%	54
Relocation and rock lining (Estuary to Ava LB)	2	6	after 2010	Ava Woolen Mills [2028-2034]	\$2.20	2.83%			0.00%	54
Ava rail bridge investigations	2	1	2000-2002	Alicetown Strand Project [2000-2010]	\$0.23	0.30%	Complete	1	0.30%	54
Ava rail bridge waterway improvements	2	1	2003-2008	Alicetown Strand Project [2000-2010]	\$4.77	6.13%	Complete	1	6.13%	54

REACH 3 : Ava Rail Bridge to Ewen Bridge

WORK REQUIREMENT	REACH	PRIORITY	DATE 2001 FMP	DATE AMP	COST \$M 2001 FMP	38.14%	STAGE	% Complete	20.53%	HRFMP (Page #)
Strand park (Ava to Ewen RB) river realignment and land purchase	3	3	2000-2005	Alicetown Strand Project [2000-2010]	\$4.48	5.76%	Complete	1	5.76%	56
Strand park stopbank upgrade (Ava to Ewen LB)	3	1	2000-2010	Alicetown Strand Project [2000-2010]	\$2.64	3.40%	Complete	1	3.40%	56
Tama Street stopbank upgrade (Ava to Ewen RB)	3	3	2000-2010	Alicetown Strand Project [2000-2010]	\$2.48	3.19%	Complete	1	3.19%	56
Melling Bridge investigations	3	3	2001-2002	RiverLink	\$0.06	0.08%	Complete	1	0.08%	56
Daly Street (Ewen to Melling RB) stopbank upgrade and land purchase	3	1	2009-	RiverLink	\$4.61	5.93%	In Design + land	0.5	2.96%	56
Marsden Bend (RB) channel works	3	3	after 2010	RiverLink	\$1.91	2.46%	In Design		0.00%	56
Pharazyn St. (Ewen to Melling RB) stopbank	3	3	after 2010	RiverLink	\$3.70	4.76%	In Design		0.00%	56
Riverside car park channel works (LB) and light protection works (Ewen to Melling LB)	3	1	after 2010	RiverLink	\$1.78	2.29%	In Design		0.00%	56
Land for Melling Bridge Upgrade	3	14	after 2010	RiverLink	\$8.00	10.29%	In Design + land	0.5	5.14%	56

REACH 4 : Melling Bridge to Kennedy Good Bridge

WORK REQUIREMENT	REACH	PRIORITY	DATE 2001 FMP	DATE AMP	COST \$M 2001 FMP	11.75%	STAGE	% Complete	10.87%	HRFMP (Page #)
Melling to Kennedy Good Bridge channel works	4	1	after 2010	RiverLink	\$1.11	1.43%	In Design + land	0.5	0.71%	58
Melling Bridge (RB) stopbank upgrade	4	3	after 2010	RiverLink	\$0.26	0.33%	In Construction	0.5	0.17%	58
Boulcott Golf Course (LB) stopbank upgrade and land compensation	4	1	after 2005	Boulcott [2010-2013]	\$5.44	7.00%	Complete	1	7.00%	58
Connolly Street (LB) stopbank and land purchase	4	1	after 2010	Boulcott [2010-2013]	\$2.33	3.00%	Complete	1	3.00%	58

REACH 5 : Kennedy Good Bridge to Pomare Rail Bridge

WORK REQUIREMENT	REACH	PRIORITY	DATE 2001 FMP	DATE AMP	COST \$M 2001 FMP	5.61%	STAGE	% Complete	0.91%	HRFMP (Page #)
Kennedy Good Bridge to Pomare (LB) stopbank upgrade	5	4	after 2010	KGB Pomare [2037-2042]	\$0.86	1.11%			0.00%	60
Vegetation at Kennedy Good Bridge to Pomare rail bridge (LB/RB)	5	14	after 2010	KGB Pomare [2037-2042]	\$1.63	2.10%			0.00%	60
House Raising at Belmont to 1900	5	8	after 2010	KGB Pomare [2037-2042]	\$0.45	0.58%			0.00%	60
Rock protection at Belmont, Nash St. and Pomare Rail Bridge (LB/RB)	5	4	after 2010	KGB Pomare [2037-2042]	\$1.42	1.83%	Partial Work	0.5	0.91%	60

REACH 6 : Pomare Rail Bridge to Silverstream Bridge

WORK REQUIREMENT	REACH	PRIORITY	DATE 2001 FMP	DATE AMP	COST \$M 2001 FMP	2.98%	STAGE	% Complete	0.00%	HRFMP (Page #)
Pomare rail bridge to Silverstream Bridge channel works (LB/RB)	6	13	after 2010	Manor Park Pomare [2041-2051]	\$1.34	1.72%			0.00%	62
Manor Park stopbanks to 2300	6	13	after 2010	Manor Park Pomare [2041-2051]	\$0.98	1.26%			0.00%	62

REACH 7 : Silverstream Bridges to Moonshine Bridge

WORK REQUIREMENT	REACH	PRIORITY	DATE 2001 FMP	DATE AMP	COST \$M 2001 FMP	5.85%	STAGE	% Complete	0.64%	HRFMP (Page #)
Moonshine Bridge investigations	7	10	2001-2002	Trentham to Whakatikei [2032-2036]	\$0.06	0.08%	Investigation begun	0.5	0.04%	64
Moonshine bridge waterway upgrade	7	10	after 2010	Trentham to Whakatikei [2032-2036]	\$3.31	4.25%			0.00%	64
Whitiraki Crescent stopbank to 2300	7	5	2004-2006	Trentham to Whakatikei [2032-2036]	\$0.47	0.60%	Complete	1	0.60%	64
Trentham to Whakatikei stopbank (part)	7	8	after 2010	Trentham to Whakatikei [2032-2036]	\$0.71	0.91%			0.00%	64

REACH 8 : Moonshine Bridge to Whakatikei River

WORK REQUIREMENT	REACH	PRIORITY	DATE 2001 FMP	DATE AMP	COST \$M 2001 FMP	2.89%	STAGE	% Complete	0.00%	HRFMP (Page #)
Trentham to Whakatikei (LB) stopbank (part)	8	8	after 2010	Trentham to Whakatikei [2032-2036]	\$2.00	2.57%			0.00%	66
Moonshine to Maoribank (LB) channel works (part)	8	10	after 2010	Trentham to Whakatikei [2032-2036]	\$0.25	0.32%			0.00%	66

REACH 9 : Whakatikei River to Norbert St. Footbridge

WORK REQUIREMENT	REACH	PRIORITY	DATE 2001 FMP	DATE AMP	COST \$M 2001 FMP	8.31%	STAGE	% Complete	0.00%	HRFMP (Page #)
Totara park stopbanks to 2300	9	10	after 2010	NOT IN AMP	\$1.42	1.83%			0.00%	68
Elbow park channel upgrade	9	10	after 2010	NOT IN AMP	\$1.41	1.81%			0.00%	68
Whakatikei to Maoribank (LB) stopbank	9	10	after 2010	NOT IN AMP	\$0.28	0.36%			0.00%	68
Moonshine to Maoribank channel works (part)	9	10	after 2010	NOT IN AMP	\$3.35	4.31%			0.00%	68

REACH 10 : Norbert St. Footbridge to Gemstone Drive

WORK REQUIREMENT	REACH	PRIORITY	DATE 2001 FMP	DATE AMP	COST \$M 2001 FMP	2.61%	STAGE	% Complete	2.49%	HRFMP (Page #)
Norbert Street footbridge to Akatarawa Channel works	10	14	2004-2005	2037-2042	\$0.34	0.44%	Complete	1	0.44%	70
Akatarawa Road (LB) floodwall at 1900	10	12	2004-2005	2037-2042	\$0.72	0.93%	Complete	1	0.93%	70
Gemstone Drive channel works to 1900	10	12	2005-2006	2037-2042	\$0.64	0.82%	Complete	1	0.82%	70
Gemstone Drive (LB) stopbank to 1900	10	12	2005-2006	2037-2042	\$0.15	0.19%	Complete	1	0.19%	70
Bridge Road House Raising to 1900	10	7	2003-2007	NOT IN AMP	\$0.18	0.23%	Partial Work	0.5	0.12%	70



**Pinehaven Stream Floodplain Management Plan: Summary Financial Progress Table**

		2018 - 2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Totals
Phase 1	Complete	\$ 15,267,454				\$ 15,267,454
Phase 2	Funding	\$ 784,252	\$ 5,900,000	\$1,197,350		\$ 7,881,602
	Forecast	\$ 784,252	\$ 4,815,011	\$ 995,700		\$ 6,594,963
	<i>Spent to date</i>	\$ 784,252	\$ 4,815,011			\$ 5,599,263
Phase 3	Funding		\$ 2,817,000	\$4,940,000	(carry-over)	\$ 7,757,000
	Forecast		\$ 435,324	\$4,056,029	\$ 2,429,500	\$ 6,920,853
	<i>Spent to date</i>		\$ 435,324			\$ 435,324

Totals	Funding	\$ 16,051,706	\$ 8,717,000	\$6,137,350		\$ 30,906,056
	Forecast Phase 1 - 3	\$ 16,051,706	\$ 5,250,336	\$5,051,729	\$ 2,429,500	\$ 28,783,271
	<i>Spent to date</i>	\$16,051,706	\$ 5,250,336			\$ 21,302,042

% Complete (Phases 1, 2 & 3)      52%      69%

Phase 4		Estimate	\$ 10,760,000
Phase 5		Estimate	\$ 18,960,000
Programme Risk		Estimate	\$ 2,496,729

*Revised Estimate (Full Scope) i.e Phase 1- 5 \$ 61,000,000*

	Approved 2023/24 Annual Plan Budget
	Funded LTP Budget (UHCC & GWRC)
	Currently Not Funded

*Table prepared 194 July 2024*

**Environment Committee**  
**21 November 2024**  
**Report 24.620**



**For Information**

## **STREAMLINING OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REGULATORY SERVICES**

**Te take mō te pūrongo**

### **Purpose**

1. To inform the Environment Committee (the Committee) on our processes and initiatives that ensure our resource management regulatory services are delivered in a cost efficient and effective manner.

**Te tāhū kōrero**

### **Background**

2. Earlier this year, Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) completed a review of its Resource Management Charging Policy (the Policy), which provides the regime for resource management charges in the Wellington Region.
3. When submissions were heard during the review process, Councillors requested that officers report back on streamlining opportunities for regulatory services by the end of 2024.
4. This report provides detail on the streamlining initiatives that have been undertaken or are in the process of been undertaken, particularly in relation to **consent processing** and **compliance monitoring** as those two activities incur the majority of regulatory service charges in the Policy.

### ***Consent processing***

5. Consent applicants are required to pay an initial fixed application fee when they lodge an application. Any final consent charges are based on the actual and reasonable costs incurred in processing an application.
6. The Ministry for the Environment has collected consent processing information via the National Monitoring System since 2014. *Table 1* shows average consent fees and statutory time limits for the nine year period between 2014 and 2023 for all regional councils and unitary authorities. Greater Wellington has processed 99% of resource consent applications within statutory time limits, and the average consent fee was \$2285.
7. A useful gauge on our consent processing services is provided through our Customer Service Survey which goes out with every consent decision. This has been undertaken since 2016. Questions are asked about pre-application advice,

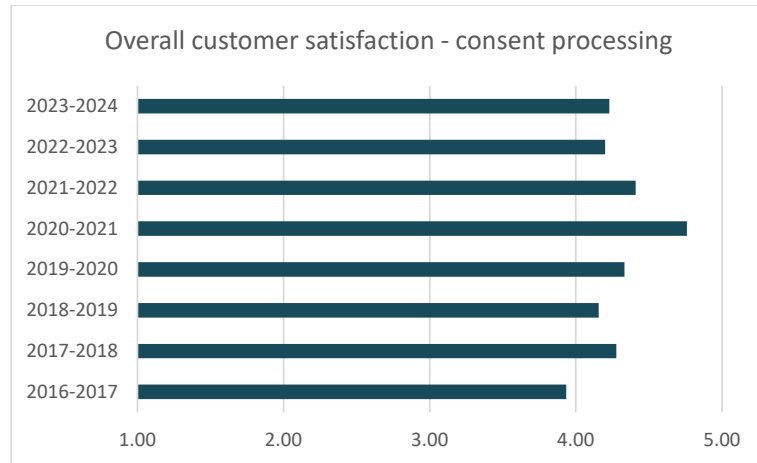
timeframes, communication, costs, consent conditions, application forms, website, and the overall level of customer service.

Table 1: Consent processing outcomes for Regional Councils and Unitary Authorities

Consents processed on time		Average consent fee	
Taranaki	100%	Northland	\$848
Hawkes Bay	100%	West Coast	\$873
Northland	99%	Marlborough	\$1200
Greater Wellington	99%	Gisborne	\$1552
Waikato	99%	Tasman	\$1777
West Coast	98%	Otago	\$1778
Southland	97%	Hawkes Bay	\$1863
Otago	96%	Southland	\$2067
Marlborough	95%	Waikato	\$2077
Canterbury	94%	Greater Wellington	\$2285
Tasman	87%	Taranaki	\$2319
Nelson	87%	Horizons	\$2374
Bay of Plenty	84%	Nelson	\$2474
Horizons	80%	Bay of Plenty	\$2596
Auckland	76%	Canterbury	\$2645
Gisborne	70%	Auckland	\$4573

- Our overall level of customer service has maintained a high standard over the course of the survey as shown in *Figure 1*. The scale ranges from very satisfied (5), to very dissatisfied (1). Consistently being above an average of 4, is considered a good result given that we are managing a service (and cost) that imposes regulation on our customers and that in some instances consent applicants would prefer not to engage in.

Figure 1: Greater Wellington overall customer satisfaction – consent processing



### ***Compliance monitoring***

9. Consent holders are required to pay the actual and reasonable costs incurred with the monitoring of their resource consent. Since 2015, Greater Wellington has operated a strategic approach to its monitoring programme based on various risk factors. Consents deemed to be high risk are monitored more regularly compared to low-risk consents. In some instances, we do not monitor some resource consents. We updated this Committee on our compliance risk framework in May this year.

### **Te tātaritanga Analysis**

#### ***Consent processing - streamlining***

10. The consent process is one that is often scrutinised in terms of both cost and timeframes. Our improvement efforts therefore frequently revolve around how we can make this regulatory service more streamlined and cost effective.
11. A couple of key examples of current or ongoing streamlining initiatives with consent processing include the following:
  - a Free pre-application advice (up to four hours) – For many standard consent applications, Greater Wellington provides free pre-application advice. This enables consent applicants to get helpful advice on all aspects of the consent process from the outset. It provides the best opportunity to get the consent process off to the right start. Our experience is that this service can lead to better applications (as information requirements are clearly discussed at the outset), fewer delays (lesser likelihood of requests for information or written approvals), and better environmental outcomes.
  - b Consent decision and process templates – All aspects of the consent process have templated documentation. In particular, we have a number of consent decision templates focussed on activities such as water takes, agricultural effluent, bores, stream works, onsite wastewater, forestry, and air discharges. In all these templates, a standard policy analysis and consent conditions are included which streamlines the consent reporting and assessment process. These templates are regularly reviewed to ensure they are up to date and meet changing legislative and/or planning requirements.

#### ***Compliance monitoring - streamlining***

12. It is important to have a robust compliance monitoring system to support our consenting function. With our programme focus requiring that we deliver on being strategic and risk based (as support in our recently endorsed Compliance Monitoring & Enforcement Policy) and the sheer number of consents to monitor, it is vital that this regulatory service is streamlined, cost effective and ensures that our consent holders are upholding agreed environmental standards.

13. A couple of key examples of current or ongoing streamlining initiatives with compliance monitoring include the following:
  - a **Site visits** – It is standard practice for us to complete multiple compliance site visits in one area over one day to minimise travel time and cost. We also liaise with other staff internally and externally (e.g. territorial authority staff) when responding to environmental incidents to reduce or minimise travel time. In some instances, other staff (both internal and external) respond to environmental incidents or undertake compliance checks on our behalf.
  - b **Water take compliance** – This is our largest compliance programme in terms of the number of consents monitored. There is considerable automation that is now built into our water take compliance monitoring programme. This includes using reporting tools that can detect and notify us of non-compliance (e.g. breaching abstraction limits or minimum flow restrictions).

### **Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori Implications for Māori**

14. Some of our streamlining initiatives have had positive implications for mana whenua. One key example is with our consent processing service. All non-notified resource consents are sent to our mana whenua partners for comments. Previously this required sending all application material only via post or e-mail. We now have a centralised portal (Te Wahi) where relevant documents and advice of incoming consents is sent to. In addition to this, we now send a summary snapshot of the application and highlight key application features and matters that may be of interest to mana whenua (e.g. proximity to scheduled significant sites). Whilst this creates one extra step for us, we find that overall, we receive better engagement and outcomes with our mana whenua partners with this additional support and advice. In the long run this streamlines the consent process for mana whenua and consent applicants.
15. Our mana whenua partners have shown interest in our compliance programme and particular interest on compliance monitoring on activities that are of interest in their rohe. We are currently engaging with Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira and Rangitāne o Wairarapa to understand their interest and look at how we jointly work together on environmental compliance.

### **Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei Next steps**

16. Being streamlined and cost effective is not a one-off exercise. It requires ongoing commitment, being prepared to look at feedback from those we provide a regulatory service to and be forward looking to progress present and future opportunities.

17. Further streamlining opportunities on the horizon in the coming year(s) include:
- a Trialling a software tool Environment Canterbury (ECan) has implemented that assists consents planners with writing consent decisions. Senior staff at ECan are reporting significant reductions (and therefore cost) in time for staff using this software.
  - b Investigating the replacement of our consenting database OZONE, which has a limited shelf life.
  - c Evaluating how we can efficiently and effectively input into the refreshed Fast Track Consenting process.

**Ngā kaiwaitohu  
Signatories**

Writers	Stephen Thawley, Project Leader, Environmental Regulation Kristina Cranston, Team Leader, Environmental Regulation
Approvers	Shaun Andrewartha, Manager, Environmental Regulation Fathima Iftikar, Director – Strategy, Policy, & Regulation

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
<b><i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i></b> Regulatory activity is within the purpose and remit of the Environment Committee terms of reference and is a legislative responsibility of the Council
<b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b> Our regulatory activity is identified in the Long Term Plan and is driven largely by our Natural Resources Plan. Streamlining resource management activity supports and enhances the implementation of regulatory activity through these Plans.
<b><i>Internal consultation</i></b> No internal consultation has been completed.
<b><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></b> There are no identified risks and impacts.

**Environment Committee**  
**21 November 2024**  
**Report 24.518**



**For Information**

## **WHAITUA IMPLEMENTATION UPDATE**

**Te take mō te pūrongo**

### **Purpose**

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Environment Committee (the Committee) on progress to date in implementing received Whaitua Implementation Programmes (WIP). It includes the detailed progress reports for each WIP in **Attachments 1-3**.

**Te tāhū kōrero**

### **Background**

2. WIPs for four whaitua have been received by Council to support giving effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM):
  - a Ruamāhanga WIP, in August 2018 (Completion of the Ruamāhanga Whaitua Implementation Programme – Report 18.289)
  - b Te Awarua-o-Porirua WIP and Ngāti Toa Rangatira Statement, in April 2019 (Completion of Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua Implementation Programme – Report 19.121)
  - c Te Whaitua te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai o Te Kāhui Taiao, in September 2021 (Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua Implementation Programme and Te Mahere Wai o Te Kāhui Taiao – Report 21.422).
  - d Te Whaitua o Kāpiti, in September 2024 (Report 24.458)
3. The Ruamāhanga and Te Awarua-o-Porirua WIPs were instructed by the NPS-FM 2014 (amended 2017), while Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Kāpiti WIPs were instructed by the NPS-FM 2020.
4. This report is part of a six-monthly reporting schedule, collating information on key work being led by Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) and partners to implement WIPs.
5. The Whaitua development programme began in 2014 to underpin Greater Wellington’s approach to giving effect to the NPS-FM. The reports received to date include 458<sup>1</sup> recommendations across four catchments. In the past 18 months,

<sup>1</sup> There is a total of 396 recommendations in the WIPs, however some have multiple parts and have been split out resulting in the higher number of 458.



Greater Wellington has worked on improving its transparency and reporting against these recommendations and this report is the latest edition.

## Te tātaritanga Analysis

6. While providing updates against individual recommendations has value, particularly to former members of Whaitua committees actively following progress, Greater Wellington is moving towards a more integrated approach to reporting. This report includes a short reporting statement against recommendations, and a mix of case studies to illustrate how recommendations are being put into action.
7. This report brings in new information from Wellington City Council (WCC), Porirua City Council (PCC) and Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira (TRoTR). Hutt City Council (HCC) provided a full update in November 2023. Information from Upper Hutt City Council (UHCC) has not yet been received.
8. Table 1 shows the percentage movement between recommendations over the last 12 months. Bar graphs comparing progress to a year ago are included in the individual whaitua attachments to this report. Given the long-term nature of these recommendations, and the fact that many are implemented through ongoing work programmes, there is little movement shown.

Implementation Category	Number of recs (2024)	Percentage in 2023	Percentage in 2024
Regulatory change underway	143	36%	31%
Future plan change	21	0%	4%
To be commissioned	85	22%	21%
Currently being implemented	145	28%	32%
Fully implemented	19	3%	4%
Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery and funding	24	5%	5%
Other	21	6%	4%
Total	458		

*Table 1. Categorisation of recommendations and progress in 2023 and 2024*

9. The recommendation categories (e.g., “Regulatory change underway”, “Currently being implemented” etc.) are based on an earlier model of programme management Greater Wellington used for WIP implementation. They were designed for internal purposes and are not as useful for explaining overall progress. Greater Wellington intends to review these categories to provide a more meaningful picture of progress.

10. While this report provides an update and shows significant progress continues to be made in many areas, it does not yet provide useful insights into the challenges with implementation. In our next report we intend to present a fuller picture around the complexity with taking some recommendations forward.
11. A stronger focus on implementation aligns with the Environment Group's internal changes to take a more holistic approach to how it integrates its work at places. These recommendations remain a key input to both what and how Greater Wellington determines its work programmes, as guided by Council.

### ***Ruamāhanga***

12. The Ruamāhanga WIP was received in 2018. It has 119 recommendations of which 64 require non-regulatory implementation. Work to give effect to the WIP and pursue its objectives are being grouped for operational purposes around Wairarapa Moana, the Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy, and support for the Wairarapa Catchment Collective.
13. Changes to the Natural Resources Plan to give effect to 55 regulatory recommendations are still pending. Greater Wellington is currently examining the changes that could be made to advance whaitua outcomes in the near term, against the backdrop of changing national direction.

### ***Wairarapa Moana***

14. WIP recommendations relating to in-lake management options for improvement of freshwater values around Wairarapa Moana are being pursued in conjunction with integrated work under the new Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board. The Environment Group is currently exploring integrated planning of all our activities in Wairarapa Moana for the 2025/26 to 2027/28 financial years. This work is also addressing transition arrangements associated with the 30 June 2025 end-date for Ministry for the Environment (MfE) funded work under the Wairarapa Moana Wetlands Project.
15. Greater Wellington is separately progressing work to deliver a review of the Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme (LWVDS) as part of the consent conditions for the Geoffrey Blundell Barrage Gates. This project will make a strong contribution to advancing whaitua objectives around Wairarapa Moana. More information is provided in the case study below, "Enhancing Wairarapa Moana through a review of the development scheme."
16. The establishment of the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board also provides an opportunity to work closely with mana whenua and other partners in the development of the 'Natural Resources Document'. This is part of the cultural redress in Te Rohe o Rongokako Joint Redress Act 2022. Greater Wellington must recognise and provide for the direction set by this document. Overlap between the work done under the Ruamāhanga WIP process and the focus of the Board on natural resource management has been identified by the Board. Greater Wellington is providing information and copies of the WIP to the Board to support their exploration of this synergy.

*Water resilience*

17. Many of the recommendations in the Ruamāhanga WIP relate to water efficiency and changes in how water is managed. These are most appropriately pursued in conjunction with the Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy (WWRS). A combined governance group of Wairarapa councils and iwi has recently approved shared funding for a Programme Director to oversee this work.
18. Greater Wellington is working with Wairarapa territorial authorities and iwi to advance actions under the strategy including work on water efficiency and allocations. Greater Wellington is seeking to align work under both the WIP and WWRS so that the work is coherent and easily explained.
19. The Natural Attenuation and Water Allocation workstreams under the WWRS are currently being led by Greater Wellington’s Environment Group with support from external partners. As part of the Water Allocation workstream Greater Wellington is working with GNS to prepare for the release of a public viewer of information from the SkyTEM aerial survey in coming months.

*Wairarapa Catchment Collective*

20. Greater Wellington has supported the establishment of the Wairarapa Catchment Collective as a partnership which also includes Mountains-to-Sea. This is our key vehicle for delivering on WIP recommendations relating to support for landowners to plan and manage freshwater outcomes at a sub-catchment scale. Combined with Certified Farm Environment Plans as laid out in the Natural Resources Plan, we are supporting landowners to plan at a community scale while providing coordinated support for action-on-the-ground.
21. More information is provided in the Wairarapa Coast update below.

*Regulatory implementation*

22. Changes to the Natural Resources Plan to give effect to regulatory recommendations are still pending. Greater Wellington is currently examining what changes could be made to advance whaitua outcomes in the near term, against the backdrop of changing national direction.

*Community partnerships*

23. Collective action is a key principle within the Ruamāhanga WIP. Support for mana whenua participation and leadership is outlined in the first recommendation.
24. The following key activities to advance collective action have occurred since the previous (November 2023) report.
25. The following case study is an example of how the WIP has been incorporated into priority work underway.

<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Water Resilience Strategy	2 Feb 2024	Confirmed Terms of Reference and discussion of work programme
Catchment Collective	30 Apr 2024	Development of workplan and organising recruitment into roles

Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board	21 Jun 2024	Greater Wellington presentation on freshwater work relevant to the Board
Catchment Collective	26 Jun 2024	Inaugural AGM and launch
Water Resilience Strategy	2 Jul 2024	Work programme workshop
Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board	19 Jul 2024	Wānanga on vision and values
Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board	9 Aug 2024	Annual Planning Meeting – work in the Wairarapa Moana Reserves
Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board	13 Sept 2024	Greater Wellington presentation of all our work in the Ruamāhanga
Kohunui Marae / NIWA wānanga	27-29 Sept 2024	Discussion of review of the LWVDS in relation to whaitua outcomes
Water Resilience Strategy	29 Oct 2024	Approval of work programme, SkyTEM presentation

*Table 2. Collective action conversations on WIP implementation*

*Enhancing Wairarapa Moana through a review of the development scheme*



*Image 1: Greater Wellington staff lead a discussion on how a review of the Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme can support cultural outcomes and enhanced freshwater values.*

26. Following 10 years of kākahi (freshwater mussel) monitoring and a range of other environmental investigations led by NIWA, a three-day wānanga was held with whānau from Tuhirangi, Kohunui Marae to explore the past and future of Wairarapa Moana.
27. Presentations from Greater Wellington included climate predictions and the history of the LWVDS. These kōrero provided the basis for a range of questions and

concerns to be raised about our review of the scheme, the existing diversion of the Ruamāhanga and the operation of the barrage gates and spit opening.

28. Working alongside mana whenua, the iwi settlement trusts, rūnanga organisations and the new statutory board will be key to making progress on these recommendations.

**Te Awarua-o-Porirua Catchment**

*Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whakaritenga - Porirua Harbour Accord*

29. Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whakaritenga - Porirua Harbour Accord provides a framework for partnership between Greater Wellington, TRoTR, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water Limited (WWL).
30. WCC and PCC are looking to schedule Accord presentations to their respective councils in November and December 2024. We are hopeful the Accord will be signed in early 2025.
31. The fortnightly Te Whakaritenga /Accord project team meetings were re-established in September 2024. Work continues with all partners to identifying their 2024/25 mahi (programme commitments) so we have visibility across each other’s programmes.
32. The following key activities to advance collective action have occurred since the previous (November 2023) report.

<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whakaritenga - Porirua Harbour Accord team meetings	Fortnightly	Accord partners hui with TRoTR, Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and WWL
Monthly cultural health monitoring hui for Te Awarua o Porirua	Monthly	Coordinated by TRoTR, these include: Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC, ESR, WWL, Victoria University of Wellington, Hutt Valley District Health Board, NIWA
Collaboration on restoration	Several hui	PCC and Greater Wellington have worked together to agree a combined restoration work programme for 2025/26
Te Whakahou o Te Awarua o Porirua – Fostering sharing of data	27 Jun 2024	Workshop with numerous agencies involved in harbour activities
PCC freshwater citizen science workshop/ hui	25 Sept 2024	Workshop/hui for our community groups contributing to the PCC Citizen Science Monitoring
Senior Leadership hui with GW & PCC	23 Oct 2024	GMs and managers from Greater Wellington and PCC infrastructure teams

*Table 3. Collective action conversations on WIP implementation*

*Te Wai Māori o Porirua monitoring programme*

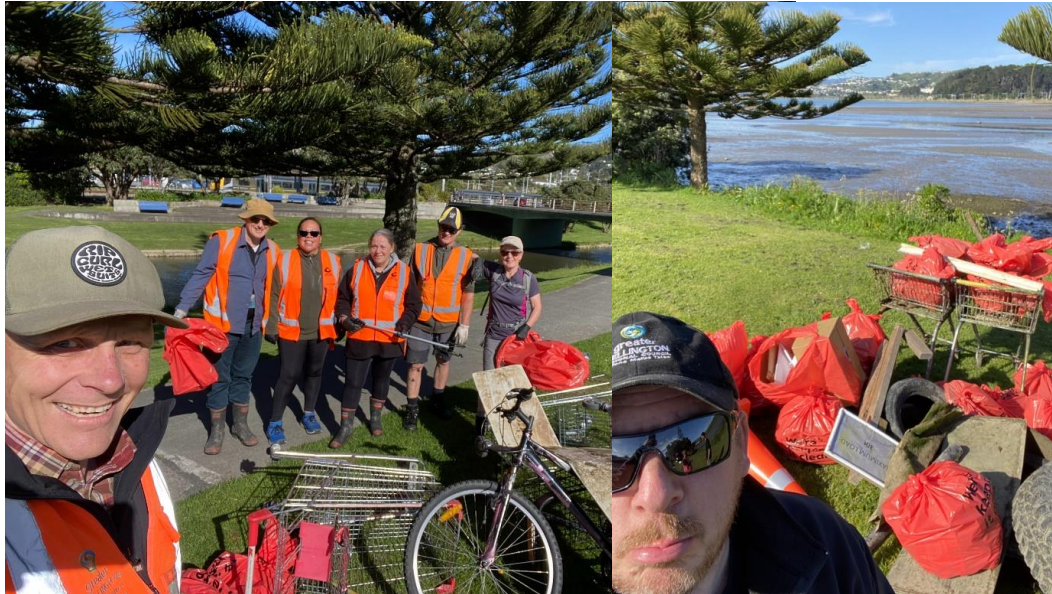


*Figure 5,6 & 7: Representatives from ESR, TRoTR, PCC, Greater Wellington and Mountains to Sea Wellington taking part in Wai Māori o Porirua monitoring*

33. A monitoring collaboration in Te Awarua-o-Porirua kicked off in September 2024. The new Te Wai Māori o Porirua monitoring programme is a collaboration between TRoTR, ESR (Crown research institute), PCC, Mountains to Sea Wellington and Greater Wellington.
34. This includes an initial pilot project monitoring seven streams in the catchment (Te Awarua-o-Porirua, Kenepuru Iti, Mahinawa, Kahotea, Wai o Hata/Duck Creek, Takapūwāhia and Hongoeka). The monitoring work includes deploying passive samplers to collect *E. coli* readings (led by ESR), cultural health assessments (led

by TRoTR), terrestrial vegetation assessments (led by PCC), and water quality sampling (led by Greater Wellington).

*Partnership with Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira*



*Figure 8: Some of the Greater Wellington team on the October 2024 clean up with TRoTR*

35. Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour, Streams and Coastal Clean Up - TRoTR continue to coordinate a twice a year harbour and streams clean up. These are supported by Greater Wellington, PCC, community groups and the Porirua community. The February 2024 clean-up saw their highest number of participants (140) on the day. The area included the Onepoto Arm of the Harbour around to Onehunga Bay at Whitireia, and the five streams that enter the Harbour.
36. This resulted in the total of 1,270kgs of rubbish (excluding tyres) being collected on the day. The items of rubbish included 31 tyres, five shopping trolleys, and 27 road cones. The second clean-up took place on 17 October 2024.
37. TRoTR has developed Ki te whakahoki Te Awarua o Porirua, Towards the restoration of Te Awarua-o-Porirua, Cultural Health Monitoring Plan, August 2024.
38. The restoration plan will constitute part of TRoTR's Poutiaki Plan under section 146 of the Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014 and an Iwi Environmental Management Plan (IEMP) under the Resource Management Act 1991.
39. Both these documents are envisaged to provide direction for the implementation of the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Accord, cultural health monitoring and the overall restoration of the harbour, guided by a Porirua Harbour Catchment Action Plan by the end of 2025.
40. TRoTR have led and been involved in numerous planting projects across their rohe including: Hukarito Stream, Cannons Creek, Hongoeka and Battle Hill.

*Collaboration with Porirua City Council on Restoration and land use change*



*Figure 9: An example of riparian planting on-farm as part of good land management practice*

41. Greater Wellington teams have been working closely with PCC's riparian programme team to see how we better coordinate and incentivise land use change with rural landowners in the catchment.
42. An agreement has been finalised in October 2024 to combine Greater Wellington and PCC programmes in 2025 and 2026 to support private landowners. This programme will be a game changer (enabling higher subsidies) for revegetating priority erosion prone land in the catchment, leading to reduced sediment loss into the harbour. Technical advice from Greater Wellington led PCC to adjust its MfE funding agreement to enable some reallocation funds from riparian to erosion prone land revegetation.
43. This aligns PCC support with Greater Wellington's current erosion control (WRECI) programme that will support fencing to retire erosion prone land. This agreement provides greater opportunity to get larger scale land use change and ultimately better water quality and biodiversity outcomes.
44. This collaboration will also prove invaluable as we support landowners through the changes proposed in Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resource Plan.
45. PCC recently approached Greater Wellington seeking advice around a new subdivision in the Kakaho stream catchment. Greater Wellington considers the Kakaho Catchment to be high priority for environmental protection and is committed to working with PCC to achieving good on the ground environmental outcomes.



46. Greater Wellington provided a memo to PCC to support their conversations with the developer. The memo outlined Greater Wellington's views in relation to managing erosion prone land, biodiversity improvements, wetland and saltmarsh protection/enhancement and natural hazards.

### **Porirua City Council**

#### *Te Awarua o Porirua Restoration*

47. The Riparian Management programme has seen more than 160,000 plants planted along waterways in the Te Awarua-o-Porirua catchment this winter. There were 23 rural landowners that benefited from riparian planting on their properties and there has already been significant interest for next year. A number of these properties were done jointly with Greater Wellington, subsidising fencing and native seedlings in some cases. The re-cloaking of Rangituhi has seen over 25,000 plants this year and animal pest control has significantly reduced goat grazing.
48. This planting season, through a combination of contractor and community volunteers, PCC has coordinated the planting of 7,606 plants in the harbour margins around Motukaraka Point, Ivey Bay and Porirua Stream mouth.

#### *Cannons Creek Wetland*

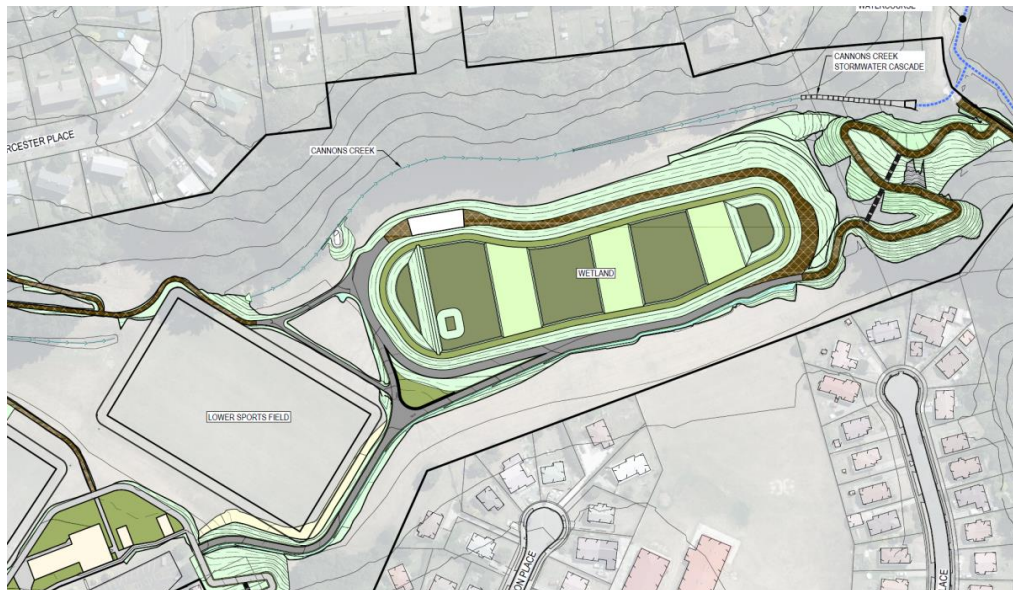


Figure 10: Wetland location in Cannons Creek Park.

49. Design and consenting are nearing completion for the Cannons Creek Wetland. This 9,000m<sup>2</sup> wetland is one of the infrastructure projects, jointly funded by PCC and Kāinga Ora, to be implemented as part of the Eastern Porirua Development Project.
50. It is designed to improve the water quality of the urban runoff from the catchment before it discharges into Kenepuru Stream. It will also provide attenuation for flood waters, helping to reduce the peak flows into the stream. This wetland is the second

large scale constructed wetland to be built in Porirua, with a third also being planned in Plimmerton.

#### *Wastewater Overflow Reduction*



*Figure 11: Porirua Wastewater Retention Tank Construction*

51. Construction is in full swing of the Porirua CBD Wastewater Retention Tank and the Bothamley Park Wastewater Main Upgrade. These projects have a combined value of over \$165 million and will significantly reduce the frequency and volume of wastewater overflows into the harbour.

#### *Private Network Condition Assessment*

52. PCC has continued to fund \$250,000 annually for its “Know your Pipes” programme with WWL that helps identify cross connections and faults in the private half of the wastewater network.

#### *Citizen Science*

53. Mountains to Sea and PCC are also supporting a community-led harbour initiative. The Citizen Science Water Quality Monitoring Programme has been running for a year now. This programme involves volunteers throughout the catchment collecting water quality samples on a quarterly basis at 13 monitoring sites and undertaking fish surveys at four sites.
54. The data confirms that the Upper Pāuatahanui stream site has best all round water quality results of all the streams feeding the harbour. The Kenepuru Stream that drains parts of Johnsonville, Newlands and Tawa has the highest concentrations of E.coli and nitrates.

**Te Whaitua te Whanganui-a-Tara**

- 55. Te Whaitua te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai o Te Kāhui Taiao were received in 2021, with 111 and 101 recommendations respectively. Some of the recommendations contain multiple components and responsibility for delivery; these have been split for reporting purposes.
- 56. Greater Wellington’s work to give effect to the WIP and Te Mahere Wai is occurring through changes to the Natural Resources Plan notified in October 2023 (Proposed Change 1, (PC1)), delivery of non-regulatory work programmes, and advocacy for WIP objectives to other agencies. PC1 hearings began in November 2024. A further plan change will be required to address the water quantity recommendations including water allocation and minimum flows.
- 57. Territorial authorities and WWL are also implementing recommendations through regulatory changes and non-regulatory programmes, referencing the WIP and Te Mahere Wai as key guidance documents.

*Partnership*

- 58. The WIP and Te Mahere emphasize that achieving improvements in Te Whanganui-a-Tara waterways will not occur without collaboration, with most of the recommendations framed as “Greater Wellington, Mana Whenua and territorial authorities work with communities to ...”.
- 59. Greater Wellington works closely with territorial authorities and WWL in many areas relevant to WIP implementation including wastewater and stormwater consents, wastewater treatment plant consents, bulk water supply, water metering, water quality monitoring, and district and regional planning and policy development.
- 60. Engagement with mana whenua occurs in a range of forums including the Te Awa Kairangi Subcommittee (on floodplain management and related matters), Rōpū Tiaki (Parangarahu Lakes), RiverLink, and consenting.
- 61. The table below lists activities to advance collective action that have occurred since the previous (November 2023) report.

<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Rōpū Tiaki	Monthly	Co-management of the Parangarahu Lakes with Taranaki Whānui including governance and operations
Te Awa Kairangi Subcommittee	Six-weekly	FMP and wider catchment-based governance with mana whenua partners HCC, UHCC, WWL
Seaview Rōpū	Monthly	Wastewater issues mana whenua partners HCC, UHCC, WWL
Kia Mouriora te Kaiwharawhara Strategy Group	Monthly	Strategy review and management with Zealandia, WCC, mana whenua, WWL, community members

Wellington Catchment Collective Te Hononga ki te Upoko	Six-weekly	Meetings and hikoī to catchments around the motu with 45+ community groups
Catchment groups	As scheduled	Including Waiwhetū, Horokiwi, Houghton Bay

*Table 4: Collective action conversations on WIP implementation*

*The challenge of improving urban streams – Waiwhetū FMU*



*Figure 12: Hon Chris Bishop, MP for Hutt South and member of the Friends of the Waiwhetū, at a stream cleanup in May 2024.*

62. Te Mahere Wai and the Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP emphasise the significance of the Waiwhetū stream, aquifer and estuary, and include numerous recommendations for restoring their health and protecting the health of the community. The Waiwhetū Aquifer supplies up to 70% of Wellington metropolitan region’s drinking water.
63. Waiwhetū stream is identified as Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa in Schedule B of the Natural Resources Plan (NRP) for TRoTR and Taranaki Whānui. It has sustained iwi over many centuries, with Waiwhetū Pā and Owhiti Pā being two important pā on the awa (Schedule C4 in the NRP). Waiwhetū Stream and the Waiwhetū Estuary were vital sources of mahinga kai and freshwater.
64. The Waiwhetū Estuary has significant indigenous biodiversity values (Schedule F4 in the NRP) and is one of very few inanga spawning sites in Wellington Harbour (Schedule F4 in the NRP).
65. The Waiwhetū Stream is highly valued by many in the local community, and considerable investment in restoration has been undertaken in recent years by the

Friends of the Waiwhetū, mana whenua and councils. The Friends of the Waiwhetū work involves:

- a Winter planting – thousands of plants
  - b Monthly weed maintenance – Weed Warriors with over 200 hours recorded in the last 12 months
  - c Rubbish removal (105 large rubbish bags in 2024 – down from 180-250 in previous years)
  - d Checking pest traps
  - e Stream and fish monitoring – citizen science.
  - f Cape Pondweed patrols. The Friends eradicated Cape Pondweed in 2014 after being present for over 100 years. No plants were found in 2024. The eradication of this plant has helped the return of the gravel bottom and significantly reduced sediment.
66. In August 2024, a group of 30 rangatahi spent a week planting 500 harakeke (flax) along Waiwhetū Stream. Gracefield School pupils have also planted hundreds of native species along the stream.
67. Despite these efforts, water quality in the stream is still extremely poor. Much of the Waiwhetū Stream is heavily channelised and polluted, with it being assessed in Te Mahere Wai as wai kino (dangerous/polluted) due to high levels of *E.coli*.
68. One source of the pollution is linked to the wastewater network where, in both dry weather and wet weather, discharges enter the stream, particularly through the stormwater network.



*Figure 13: Location of the Seaview Wastewater Treatment Plant wastewater discharge to the Waiwhetū Stream.*

69. Treated wastewater is also discharged to the Waiwhetū Stream when the Seaview Wastewater Treatment Plant is beyond capacity. This can be due to stormwater

overloading the plant, the reduced capacity of the main outfall pipe, or during breakages in the network, such as that occurred in August 2024 at Days Bay.

70. Faecal indicator bacteria concentrations in the treated wastewater from the treatment plant have been significantly elevated over the last four years. There were 12 discharge events to the Waiwhetū Stream in the 2023-2024 compliance period. The discharge from the treatment plant to the Waiwhetū Stream is treated to a standard suitable for a coastal environment.
71. PC1 incorporates targets from the WIP and Te Mahere for the Waiwhetū Stream. PC1 requires that Freshwater Action Plans be developed for the Waiwhetū Stream for macroinvertebrates, deposited fine sediment, dissolved oxygen, dissolved reactive phosphorus, dissolved copper, and dissolved zinc.
72. There is concern that the expectations of mana whenua and community for a healthy stream and estuary are unlikely to be achieved without significant investment in the wastewater network. Concerns have also been raised regarding the increased risk of E.coli to the Waiwhetū aquifer. The wastewater network is also subject to pressure from development in the Hutt Valley and Wainuiomata. Mana whenua, the Hutt Valley councils and WWL have formed a rōpū to review the issues with the wastewater network and expect to make recommendations to councils in 2025. Greater Wellington supports the rōpū. Progress will also be linked to the Government's Local Water Done Well programme.
73. WWL references Te Mahere Wai and the WIP as drivers for change in the Waiwhetū Stream<sup>2</sup>.

#### *Parangarahu Lakes*



*Figure 14: Rōpu Tiaki planting day at Parangarahu Lakes, July 2024.*

74. The Parangarahu Lakes are co-managed with Taranaki Whānui and Greater Wellington through Rōpū Tiaki. Te Mahere Wai added ten recommendations for the

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.wellingtonwater.co.nz/resources/topic/wastewater/monitoring-and-testing/waiwhetu-catchment-sampling/>

Lakes, eight of which are being implemented through the Rōpū. A 500-year vision for the lakes is under development.

75. The area around the lakes has been split into plots for restoration, with thousands of native plants planted this year. Recent restoration effort includes improvements to the northern boundary fence which more effectively excludes stock, contributing to a reduction in grazing of native species.
76. Kākahi (freshwater mussels) have been found in high density groups in Lake Kohangapiripiri. Work is also being undertaken to improve fish passage and connectivity by replacing both the lakes' culverts. These are due to be completed in the 2025/26 financial year. Assessments are underway into the growth of shortfin tuna collected as part of a regional eel growth study.

### ***Wellington City Council***

77. The attachment for Te Whanganui-a-Tara includes updates from WCC to WIP and Te Mahere Wai recommendations.
78. “Fix our water infrastructure and improve the health of waterways” has been identified as a strategic priority in WCC’s Long-term Plan (LTP) 2024-34.
79. In recent years, WCC has significantly increased funding for water infrastructure and pipes. WCC’s 2024-34 LTP provides funding for WWL of \$1.8 billion over the next 10 years, a 68% increase from the last LTP, as at date of this report.
80. A range of Whaitua recommendations has been completed or progressed, including through updates to the District Plan, particularly in the Three Waters, Natural Hazards, and Subdivision chapters. Further detail is provided in the comments for each relevant recommendation in the attachment.
81. For several other recommendations, conversations are underway with stakeholders across WCC, including in the Parks, Sports and Recreation and Waste, Water and Resilience areas. Further work is required to assess each recommendation and the budget, resource and work programme implications of implementation. Once known, these factors will need to be considered by WCC.
82. It is anticipated that WCC’s response to some recommendations will be impacted by the progress of the Government’s Local Water Done Well programme.

### ***Hutt City Council***

83. This report does not include recommendation-by-recommendation updates from HCC over and above the detailed update they provided in the November 2023 report.
84. The Hutt City Council Long Term Plan includes three waters investment of \$1.6 billion. This includes an asset renewal programme of \$824 million with additional investments for reservoirs, works to reduce flooding risks, works to improve environmental water quality, and introduction of water meters. This expenditure is supported by Government’s Infrastructure Acceleration Fund (stormwater and wastewater) for key projects.

### **Upper Hutt City Council**

85. This report does not include an additional update from UHCC.
86. UHCC has committed a combined operational and capital expenditure for stormwater, wastewater and drinking water supply investment of \$687.4 million in their latest Long Term Plan. This is almost 47% of the total Council expenditure over the ten years. Of this, \$173 million is going to a wastewater treatment renewals programme.

### **Wairarapa Coast Catchment**

*Supporting landowner-led actions plans and community organising<sup>3</sup>.*



*Figure 15: Richard Johns highlights the strong foundation laid by previous catchment group programmes and the exciting journey ahead for the new Wairarapa Collective.*

87. The inaugural annual general meeting (AGM) of the new Wairarapa Catchment Collective (held in Masterton in May 2024) attracted more than 50 representatives from catchment groups, rural industries, and environmental organisations.
88. Project Lead Kirsty McCarthy and Partnership Lead John Hart shared the plan for collaborating with key partners like Greater Wellington, Mountains to Sea Wellington, and the Ministry for Primary Industries. Together, the collective and wider partnership aims to provide joined-up advice, essential services and support to catchment groups in the Wairarapa.

<sup>3</sup> The Wairarapa Catchment Collective covers all of the Wairarapa



89. Greater Wellington is working in partnership with the Collective to support groups across the Wairarapa. Catchment action planning is a key service Greater Wellington is providing to catchment groups. The purpose of the partnership is to reduce duplication of services by multiple agencies and work together to ensure groups get the support they need that is also connected to wider catchment outcomes.

*Wairarapa Coast Whaitua development*

90. The Wairarapa Coast Whaitua is the last whaitua to be completed in the Wellington Region. The Government has extended the December 2024 deadline to December 2027. Implications of this new timeframe and incoming changes to the NPS-FM are currently being considered.
91. For the Wairarapa Coast Whaitua, a different approach to the previous Whaitua processes is proposed. The proposed approach is designed to take a whole of the catchment perspective with the intent to develop an implementation-led catchment plan that is broader in focus. It would bring together hapū and iwi values with the rural catchment community visions and outcomes to inform decisions based on sub-catchment priorities.
92. This catchment plan would encompass other related activities, e.g., freshwater action plans, farm plans, community catchment action plans. Work is underway on how these examples could be woven together in an integrated plan and connected process or processes, which can then be tested against NPS-FM requirements in due course. The approach will also take on board lessons from Kāpiti and other Whaitua processes.
93. The Environment Restoration Incentive Programs have successfully facilitated the planting of approximately 39,000 seedlings in the Wairarapa Coast Whaitua, comprising 30,000 exotic and 9,000 native species. This effort primarily took place in erosion-prone hill country and was funded through the Wellington Region Erosion Control Initiative (WRECI). The majority of available Poplar and Willow poles were planted in the Wairarapa coast for erosion control, with a total of 7,570 planted in this area.
94. In response to the cyclones of 2023, a large-scale restoration project is now underway on the Whareama River. Eighteen sites have been identified due to their vulnerability to erosion and their proximity to critical infrastructure. This initiative is being co-funded by Greater Wellington and Masterton District Council, with plans to plant approximately 30,000 native seedlings during the winter of 2025 to restore these sensitive areas.

***Te Kāpiti Whaitua***

95. The Kāpiti Whaitua Implementation Programme and draft section 32 content was presented to the Council on 10 September 2024 at a special meeting held at Raukawa Marae.



Figure 16: Council receiving Kāpiti Whaitua Implementation Programme

96. A video of He karakia mō te wai<sup>4</sup> - our call to action was produced in the three official languages of NZ.
97. A constructive debrief of the Kāpiti Whaitua process was held on 21 October 2024. The debrief was led by an independent facilitator, Tina Porou. Present at the meeting were Whaitua committee members and kaimahi from KCDC and Greater Wellington.
98. Work is underway to begin feasibility assessments and analysis of recommendations in the report for prioritising regulatory and on-regulatory mahi. The process is to work with KCDC and mana whenua leaders to consolidate recommendations for omotoa (progression). A larger piece of work will need to be undertaken over the upcoming year to fully assess feasibility of the more complex recommendations.

### **Ngā hua ahumoni**

#### **Financial implications**

99. There are no new financial implications arising from this report as work programmes giving effect to WIP recommendations as reported are covered by existing funding.
100. Regulatory components of WIPs will continue to inform plan change programmes as and when these are progressed against the backdrop of changing national direction.

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.gw.govt.nz/environment/freshwater/protecting-the-waters-of-your-area/whaitua-kapiti/>

101. Non-regulatory elements will continue to be prioritised and resourced through the Long-Term Plan and Annual Plan processes and internal change control management considerations as part of wider funding and prioritisation requirements.

### **Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori Implications for Māori**

102. Greater Wellington recognises the need for Tiriti analysis and broader outcomes on matters affecting mana whenua partnerships including Māori rights and interests. Report writers are working with Te Hunga Whiriwhiri to apply these considerations in a pragmatic way while providing robust analysis on priorities for mana whenua. This will deliver a more cohesive approach to this report section.
103. The report demonstrates through its reporting and case studies areas where it is working with mana whenua. This reporting updates progress made on direction for freshwater management that was given by mana whenua through the WIP recommendations, including the Ngāti Toa Statement and Te Mahere Wai o te Kahui Taiao.

### **Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei Next steps**

104. These progress reports will be published on the Greater Wellington website.
105. A new categorisation method will be considered to better present implementation progress against objectives in the WIPs.
106. The next progress report will be provided in June 2025.
107. The team will continue to provide updates on WIP implementation progress through internal business planning and prioritisation processes, as well as gathering input from external groups implementing recommendations.

### **Ngā āpitihanga Attachments**

Number	Title
1	<a href="#">Ruamāhanga WIP – Progress by Individual Recommendation</a>
2	<a href="#">Te Awarua-o-Porirua WIP and Ngāti Toa Statement– Progress by Individual Recommendation</a>
3	<a href="#">Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai – Progress by Individual Recommendation</a>
4	<a href="#">Whaitua Implementation PowerPoint presentation</a>

### **Ngā kaiwaitohu Signatories**

Writers	Mikaila Ceelen – Advisor Catchment
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	<p>Tim Sharp – Catchment Manager, Te Whanganui-a-Tara</p> <p>Pete Huggins – Catchment Manager, Ruamāhanga</p> <p>Jimmy Young – Catchment Manager, Te Awarua-o-Porirua</p> <p>Michele Frank – Catchment Manager, Kāpiti</p> <p>Tash Styles – Catchment Manager, Wairarapa Coast</p>
<p>Approvers</p>	<p>Nicola Patrick – Director, Catchment</p> <p>Fathima Iftikar – Acting Group Manager, Environment</p>

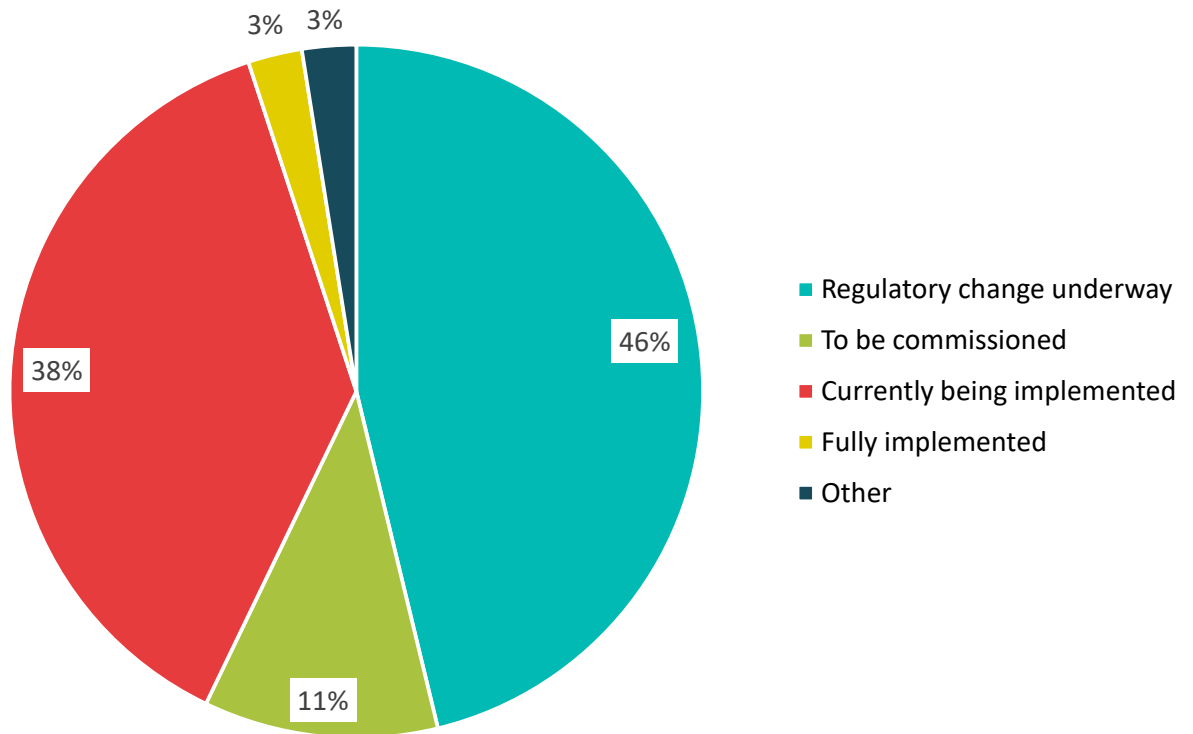
<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga</b> <b>Summary of considerations</b>
<p><b><i>Fit with Council’s roles or with Committee’s terms of reference</i></b></p> <p>The Environment Committee has a responsibility to review periodically the effectiveness of implementing and delivering Council’s environmental strategies, policies, plans, programmes, initiatives and indicators.</p>
<p><b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b></p> <p>Implementing WIPs is a core activity in the Long Term Plan for Rōpū Taiao Environment Group.</p>
<p><b><i>Internal consultation</i></b></p> <p>This report and its attachments has been led by Catchment, supported by Te Hunga Whiriwhiri.</p> <p>All business units in Rōpū Taiao Environment Group and Te Hunga Whiriwhiri have contributed to the report as implementation requires work from across the groups.</p>
<p><b><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></b></p> <p>There is environmental, human health, reputational and legal risk if the WIPs are not implemented to restore freshwater habitats in the Greater Wellington region. Environmental risks include continued decline of water quality and biodiversity, impacting the health and lifecycles of freshwater and marine species. Human health risks are associated with heavily contaminated waterbodies where people recreate and gather mahinga kai. Reputational risk includes that our mana whenua partners and communities consider that implementation has not been given sufficient priority, given the time, knowledge and direction provided in the WIPs. Council is at legal risk if the statutory obligations of the NPS-FM 2020 are not met.</p>

## Ruamāhanga Whaitua Implementation Programme (WIP) Progress Report November 2024

The Ruamāhanga WIP was received in 2018. It has 119 recommendations of which 64 require non-regulatory implementation. Changes to the Natural Resources Plan to give effect to the 55 regulatory recommendations are still pending. Greater Wellington is currently examining the changes that could be made to advance these recommendations in the near term, against the backdrop of changing national direction. Due to the pending status of these recommendations, there is no update included in the reporting table.

There have been minor changes in the status of the non-regulatory recommendations in the Ruamāhanga Whaitua.

### Ruamāhanga Recommendation Percentage Updates



Rec#	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Nov 2023 Comment	Nov 2024 Comment
1.1	<p>Greater Wellington will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support mana whenua as active partners in the management of the Ruamāhanga whaitua</li> <li>• Work in partnership with mana whenua to develop a management structure that includes a permanent role for hapū/marae at the FMU level</li> <li>• Work in partnership with mana whenua to establish and resource a kaitiaki support structure that ensures that Ruamāhanga whaitua hapū and marae are enabled to participate fully in FMU and catchment community planning, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of indicators</li> <li>Monitoring programme</li> <li>Kaitiaki training</li> <li>Development of matāuranga Māori</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Establish operative roles for mana whenua and hapū/marae in the management</li> </ul>	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>Greater Wellington is meeting regularly with Kahungūnu and Rangitāne to advance aspects of whaitua implementation with mana whenua as active partners.</p> <p>A dedicated project to pursue this specific recommendation through a more formal structure and approach could be a result of these meetings.</p>	<p>Tūhonohono/Catchment and iwi are working together to coordinate plans and there are pockets of work currently being undertaken with individual marae and hapū.</p> <p>For example, a hui at Kohunui Marae where they talked about the history of the lower valley scheme, operation of the barrage gates and how co-management might be an option in the future.</p> <p>Greater Wellington is working under the Hura Whenua framework with Rangitāne o Wairarapa to explore co-design of river management for the health of the river with an initial focus in the Mangatāreere.</p>

	<p>of water quality and quantity and river management activities in the Ruamāhanga whaitua</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Include hapū/marae indicators in reporting on progress towards meeting freshwater objectives</li> <li>• Establish and support the process for mana whenua analysis and interpretation of hapū/marae indicators</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>			
5	<p>The Ruamāhanga whaitua integrated land and water management system should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seek to be a comprehensive, catchment-wide system that increases ecological and social health and wellbeing as well as improving water use reliability</li> <li>• Create resilience to the pressures of changing weather systems under climate change</li> <li>• Empower communities to identify and implement suitable processes and management options in their sub-catchments</li> </ul>	<p>No applicable deliverables to implement</p>	<p>Greater Wellington is working as part of the Wairarapa Collective to support landowners and catchment communities in suitable management choices. Greater Wellington is working with territorial authorities and others to establish a work programme under the</p>	<p>Renewed MPI funding has gone to the Wairarapa Catchment Collective. Greater Wellington and Mountains to Sea Wellington are partnering with the Catchment Collective to support community catchment groups pursuing whaitua objectives. GW is working with catchment groups on their catchment action plans.</p>



	in order to contribute to the whaitua-wide approach.		Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy.	The Wairarapa Water Resilience Work Programme has been agreed and a Programme Director appointed. Greater Wellington is working with iwi and territorial authorities to advance actions under the strategy.
6	<p>In order to see the effective implementation of all the objectives, limits and policy packages described in this WIP, the Committee supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A programme of actions where rural and urban catchments have a collective responsibility to make change and improve water quality</li> <li>• A mainly non-regulatory approach to staying within discharge limits for diffuse contaminants</li> <li>• An emphasis on the use of integrated planning tools (sub-catchment groups, farm planning tools and user groups), supported by education and incentives</li> <li>• Regulation of point-source discharges of contaminants, land use activities and water takes</li> <li>• Seeking means for promoting and ensuring continuous improvement and innovation across all sectors and communities</li> <li>• Collecting and making available information on resource use in the whaitua as</li> </ul>	No applicable deliverables to implement	Greater Wellington is working as part of the Wairarapa Collective to support landowners and catchment communities in suitable management choices.	Renewed MPI funding has gone to the Wairarapa Catchment Collective. Greater Wellington and Mountains to Sea Wellington are partnering with the Catchment Collective to support community catchment groups pursuing whaitua objectives.

	a way of enabling better decision-making at all scales.			
7	Greater Wellington, along with iwi and other partners, develops a coherent FMU implementation framework that results in effective and successful managing to limits at an FMU scale, in both rural and urban environments, to achieve freshwater objectives.	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington is preparing for action plans under the NPS-FM. These may support an FMU implementation framework as identified in this recommendation.	No current update
8	Greater Wellington resources the Freshwater Management Unit Implementation Framework sufficiently to support the development of an implementation work programme.	Currently being implemented	No current update	No current update
10.3	Innovation in land and water management practice in the Ruamāhanga whaitua should be encouraged and actively facilitated by Greater Wellington, including by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	No current update	Greater Wellington is preparing to review the recommendations in the WIP to provide prioritisation and scheduling information against each one.
10.4	Innovation in land and water management practice in the Ruamāhanga whaitua should be encouraged and actively facilitated by Greater Wellington, including by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring that management processes within Greater Wellington reflect a desire to support innovation. This may include</li> </ul>	To be commissioned by deliverables	Greater Wellington is celebrating leadership and innovation through its Mauri Tu Maori Ora Awards for staff.	No current update

	internally rewarding “bright ideas” and establishing/fostering internal practices that support and reward innovation.			
11.1	<p>The Committee recommends that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GMP be emphasised and innovation fostered as part of every farm plan and by the operational practices of Greater Wellington and territorial authorities in the Ruamāhanga whaitua</li> <li>Industry guidelines are the primary source of GMP guidance</li> <li>Sub-catchment groups, communities and industry bodies help to develop and apply appropriate GMP specific to the identified requirements of FMUs</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington is working as part of the Wairarapa Collective to support landowners and catchment communities in suitable management choices.	<p>The Environment Restoration team incentivises GMP through the Sustainable Land Use Fund (SLUF).</p> <p>Innovation is encouraged with prospective certified Farm Environment Plan (CFEP) certifiers when writing/certifying plans for the seven sub catchment that require a CFEP.</p> <p>All advisors are members of local agricultural discussion groups which are attended by industry leaders and farmers. This provides a good opportunity to develop partnerships and discuss GMP and incentivize their implementation. The SLUF Community grant fund has supported 14 different community groups this year</p>
12.1	<p>The Committee recommends that water use efficiency be improved among all water users in the Ruamāhanga whaitua, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local councils (as suppliers of water) improving water conservation by residential, commercial and industrial users, establishing</li> </ul>	To be commissioned by deliverables	Greater Wellington is working with territorial authorities and others to establish a work programme under the	The Wairarapa Water Resilience Work Programme has been agreed and a Programme Director appointed. Greater Wellington is working with iwi and territorial

	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group and community water suppliers appropriately managing demand during water shortages and supporting improved resilience of supply</li> </ul>		Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy.	<p>authorities to advance actions under the strategy.</p> <p>Water efficiency has been identified as a key workstream under the strategy, with an initial focus on urban rainwater harvesting and use.</p>
12.2	<p>The Committee recommends that water use efficiency be improved among all water users in the Ruamāhanga whaitua, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irrigation users meeting at least 80% efficiency of application and further improving practices through recognised programmes</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Increasing education opportunities across types of water users.</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington is working with territorial authorities and others to establish a work programme under the Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy.	<p>The Wairarapa Water Resilience Work Programme has been agreed and a Programme Director appointed. Greater Wellington is working with iwi and territorial authorities to advance actions under the strategy.</p> <p>Water efficiency has been identified as a key workstream under the strategy, with an initial focus on urban rainwater harvesting and use.</p>
12.3	<p>The Committee recommends that water use efficiency be improved among all water users in the Ruamāhanga whaitua, including by:</p>	To be commissioned by deliverables	Greater Wellington is mapping water races for the purpose of identifying the correct	No current update

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater Wellington and territorial authorities working together to develop long term plans for the management of water races in the Ruamāhanga whaitua that meet the objectives of this WIP and provide for the values of the water bodies and communities</li> </ul>		<p>regimes under freshwater regulations for natural waterways. The Opaki water race consent has been submitted with the intention of closing the race in 2026. Greater Wellington is working with territorial authorities and others to establish a work programme under the Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy.</p>	
13	All people of the whaitua need to be involved in efforts to ensure that water is used efficiently and with care, and the burden of change in order to improve water quality should be borne across communities.	No applicable deliverables to implement	Greater Wellington is working with territorial authorities and others to establish a work programme under the Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy.	<p>The Wairarapa Water Resilience Work Programme has been agreed and a Programme Director appointed. Greater Wellington is working with iwi and territorial authorities to advance actions under the strategy.</p> <p>Water efficiency has been identified as a key workstream under the strategy, with an initial focus on urban rainwater harvesting and use.</p>
14	Greater Wellington establishes as an urgent priority, and actions, a monitoring plan as required by Policy CB1 of the NPS-FM for the monitoring of each FMU.	To be commissioned by deliverables	No current update	No current update

15	Greater Wellington establishes as an urgent priority, and operates, a freshwater quality accounting system as required by the NPS-FM (Policy CC1). The existing water take accounting system should be upgraded so that it is compatible with the quality system and is accessible to the public and water users.	Currently being implemented	No current update	No current update
16	Greater Wellington requires the provision of information on contaminant inputs, sources and/or losses and mitigation activities from resource users, as appropriate to the issues, suitable for the development, operation and use of fit for purpose freshwater accounting.	Currently being implemented	No current update	No current update
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.	To be commissioned by deliverables	No current update	No current update
18	Greater Wellington establishes a data protocol and reporting plan to ensure that all aggregated data collected is publicly available and provided in a fit for purpose and transparent manner.	Currently being implemented	No current update	GW is investing in an improvement programme to 'progress GW's data and reporting', which will ensure that data is able to be more easily shared and visualized across multiple platforms.
19	Greater Wellington supports community monitoring and the wider integration of monitoring results to support FMU outcomes.	To be commissioned by deliverables	Greater Wellington is working as part of the Wairarapa Collective to support landowners and catchment	Renewed MPI funding has gone to the Wairarapa Catchment Collective. Greater Wellington and Mountains to Sea Wellington are partnering with the Catchment

			communities in suitable management choices, including community monitoring.	Collective to support community catchment groups pursuing whaitua objectives.
20	Greater Wellington undertakes a review of flow monitoring sites in the Ruamāhanga whaitua. Where necessary, to ensure that the network is fit for purpose in implementing this WIP, it makes changes to the network, including the establishment of new sites.	To be commissioned by deliverables	No current update	Some of the new flow and water level sites established in recent years in the Parkvale, Tauherenikau Seepage Drain, Tauanui and Turanganui river catchments (total of ~10) are relevant as they represent network gap filling.
21	Greater Wellington establishes a social and economic monitoring and assessment framework with indicators agreed by the community. Greater Wellington includes social and economic monitoring in the monitoring plan for the Ruamāhanga whaitua.	To be commissioned by deliverables	No current update	No current update
25	Greater Wellington plans and implements the Committee’s vision for healthy rivers and lakes in the Ruamāhanga whaitua by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensuring that the river and lake management functions of the Council achieve freshwater objectives and targets in each FMU</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington is meeting with community members from around the Mangatāre Stream and Waipoua Urban Reach to explore how values relating to river health can be integrated into flood risk management works.  Meetings of the Upper Ruamāhanga River	Greater Wellington is working with other appointing agencies to support the establishment of the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board.  Meetings of the Upper Ruamāhanga River Management Advisory Committee and its associated working groups have been scheduled through to the end of 2025.  Waipoua Project Team work relating to the urban reach is being

			Management Advisory Committee and it's associated sub-committees have occurred through July/August.	socialised with the other community committees.  Greater Wellington is working under the Hura Whenua framework with Rangitāne o Wairarapa to explore co-design of river management for the health of the river with an initial focus in the Mangatāreere.
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.	Currently being implemented	No current update	Greater Wellington is enabling participation through a range of methods.
28	Greater Wellington reviews current planning and implementation activities relevant to the health of lakes and rivers in order to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify any changes necessary to planning, governance, investment and practice to deliver the Ruamāhanga whaitua objectives through river and lake management</li> <li>2. Identify new multidisciplinary systems to deliver integrated river and catchment management</li> <li>3. Progressively implement the findings of this review work.</li> </ol>	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington's Environment Group operating model is being implemented to support integration of delivery work including for lakes and rivers. Greater Wellington is meeting with community members from around the Mangatāreere Stream	Greater Wellington is working with other appointing agencies to support the establishment of the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board. Meetings of the Upper Ruamāhanga River Management Advisory Committee and its associated working groups have been scheduled through to the end of 2025. Waipoua Project Team work relating to the urban reach is being socialised with the other community committees.



	<p>“Activities” could include institutional delivery structures, the alignment of future relevant land and water programmes and investments, and the application of GMP in operational and capital expenditure works.</p>		<p>and Waipoua Urban Reach to explore how values relating to river health can be integrated into flood risk management works. Meetings of the Upper Ruamāhanga River Management Advisory Committee and it’s associated sub-committees have occurred through July/August.</p>	<p>Greater Wellington is working under the Hura Whenua framework with Rangitāne o Wairarapa to explore co-design river management for the health of the river with an initial focus in the Mangatāreere.</p>
29	<p>Greater Wellington seeks and takes opportunities to enhance the natural form and character, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai of rivers, streams, lakes and wetlands across the Ruamāhanga whaitua, including by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Aligning the planning and operation of flood management activities (e.g. floodplain planning) with the Ruamāhanga whaitua objectives and policies</li> <li>2. Identifying and implementing management options to enhance natural character and to achieve the Ruamāhanga freshwater objectives when undertaking operational works (e.g. willow removal and gravel extraction)</li> </ol>	<p>Currently being implemented</p>	<p>The Wairarapa Moana Project has made progress in enhancing natural character, e.g. through planting. The Major Rivers Project is also delivering natural form and character habitats in the Ruamāhanga catchment.</p>	<p>The Environment Restoration team continues to support the seven priority catchments that are implementing cFEPs in the form of planning evenings hosted at the Masterton office, community meetings and individual farm visits.</p> <p>The Environment Restoration team continues to utilise the Riparian programme and Sustainable Land Use Fund to fund riparian fencing and planting on private land. This year, the Sustainable Land Use Fund has funded 7,465m of riparian fencing and the planting of 11,530</p>

	<p>3. Aligning and supporting farm planning and farm plan implementation with the Ruamāhanga whaitua objectives</p> <p>4. Investing in riparian planting for shading and stream bank erosion management and in wetland restoration</p> <p>5. Supporting and undertaking the restoration of native fish spawning habitat, including in water bodies affected by flood management activities.</p>			<p>native seedlings on riparian corridors in the Ruamahanga Whaitua.</p>
31	<p>Greater Wellington commits to the restoration of the health of Wairarapa Moana, including Lake Wairarapa and Lake Ōnoke, by undertaking research, investigations and experiments in management approaches, strategic planning and changes to operational activities to progressively improve the lake health and to reach the objectives of this WIP by 2080 at the latest.</p>	<p>Currently being implemented</p>	<p>Greater Wellington has established an integrated approach to scoping the review of the Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme.</p>	<p>Greater Wellington has worked with partners to plan for the transition of the Wairarapa Moana Wetlands Project after the end of the 5-year MfE funding.</p> <p>Work has also started on hydrological modelling and possible investigations to support the enhancement of Wairarapa Moana through a review of the LWVDS including changes to the operation of the barrage gates.</p> <p>Greater Wellington is working with other appointing agencies to support the establishment of the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board which is now the administering body of Wairarapa Moana reserves.</p>

<p>32</p>	<p>Greater Wellington undertakes feasibility studies of “in-lake” management options for the purposes of providing for the community values of Wairarapa Moana and achieving the freshwater objectives identified in this WIP. Options to investigate include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rerouting the Ruamāhanga River into Lake Wairarapa, particularly at flows below the median flow, with higher flows bypassing the lake</li> <li>• Alternative management regimes for the lake level gates at Lake Wairarapa</li> <li>• Alternative management regimes for Lake Ōnoke, including in relation to the timing, location and operation of lake mouth openings</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>All such feasibility studies of in-lake management options should be completed within 10 years of the issuing of this WIP (i.e. by 2028). Experimentation should ensure an appropriate consideration of the WCO. Effective and early engagement with the Ruamāhanga whaitua community and broader public as part of any such feasibility work will help to underpin successful experimentation and the robust identification of management choices for future implementation.</p>	<p>Currently being implemented</p>	<p>No current update</p>	<p>Work has started on hydrological modelling and possible investigations to support the enhancement of Wairarapa Moana through a review of the LWVDS including changes to the operation of the barrage gates.</p> <p>Greater Wellington is seeking to integrate its work on this review through a multidisciplinary team.</p> <p>Greater Wellington is working with other appointing agencies to support the establishment of the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board which is now the administering body of Wairarapa Moana reserves.</p>
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33	<p>Greater Wellington investigates further options for restoring the health of Wairarapa Moana, including restoring the Ruamāhanga River flow into Lake Wairarapa, including to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mitigate the impacts of wave action</li> <li>• Reduce the re-suspension of sediments in order to improve clarity</li> <li>• Create conditions suitable for macrophytes to survive and thrive</li> <li>• Remove nutrients and sediments</li> <li>• Restore the health of mahinga kai species</li> <li>• Enhance the health of wetlands.</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	No current update	Work has started on hydrological modelling and possible investigations to support the enhancement of Wairarapa Moana through a review of the LWVDS including changes to the operation of the barrage gates.
34	<p>Greater Wellington recognises and supports research being undertaken by external groups, mana whenua and the whaitua community on means to improve the health of Lake Wairarapa and Lake Ōnoke, and actively considers the application of new knowledge to the management of activities affecting the lakes, including through planning, consent practice and operational management practices.</p>	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington is working to identify the range of studies currently being conducted by external groups.	<p>Greater Wellington has supported Kahungunu ki Wairarapa research partnerships with VUW and the Cawthron Institute on sediment in Lake Wairarapa.</p> <p>NIWA investigations have been undertaken and presented to the community relating to wetland health and the status of key plant and animal species around Wairarapa Moana.</p>
35	<p>Greater Wellington actively informs and works with external agencies, including the Department of Conservation, to link the management of non-native fisheries and the commercial harvest of native fish species with achieving the Ruamāhanga whaitua</p>	To be commissioned by deliverables	Greater Wellington is reviewing how fish monitoring work should be conducted in relation to the roles of the Wairarapa Moana	No current update

	objectives and to deliver on the needs of catchment communities.		Statutory Board, DOC, Greater Wellington and Fish & Game.	
42	Across the whaitua, Greater Wellington supports and drives improved management of critical source areas and high-risk land uses in line with GMP, including through working with industry partners.	Currently being implemented	No current update	The Environment Restoration team continues to utilise the Sustainable Land Use Fund to financially incentivize GMP that target critical source areas such as reticulation, stock crossings and track grading. Four projects directly targeting CSA management have been completed this year.
43	In the “top 5” FMUs, Greater Wellington undertakes further sub-FMU scale planning with local communities to establish the locations of highest priority in which to undertake sediment mitigation works in order to achieve the targets in Table 3.	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington uses the “top 5” FMUs identified in the WIP to inform prioritisation, alongside other factors.	The Environment Restoration team prioritise funding proportions for afforestation projects and the allocation of Poplar and Willow poles through the Wellington Region Erosion Control Initiative (WRECI) by catchments with de-forested erosion-prone land.
44	Greater Wellington aligns the planning, funding and support of sediment mitigation activities, including both riparian restoration and hill-slope erosion and sediment control, with the identified priority areas and targets and the suitable mitigation approaches.	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington uses the “top 5” FMUs identified in the WIP to inform prioritisation, alongside other factors.	The Environment Restoration team prioritise funding proportions for afforestation projects and the allocation of Poplar and Willow poles through the Wellington Region Erosion Control Initiative (WRECI) by catchments with de-forested erosion-prone land.

				30,722 native seedlings and 25,268 exotic seedlings have been planted in the Ruamahanga Whaitua this year, covering a total of 90ha.
45	Greater Wellington promotes the uptake of sediment mitigation through connections with <a href="#">new research into sediment mitigation measures</a> , practices and adoption mechanisms, and Greater Wellington, industry and community extension services to enable the uptake of constantly improving practice.	Currently being implemented	No current update	No current update
47	Greater Wellington and industry promote and support the implementation of farm planning as a primary tool of management at a farm scale.	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington supports farm planning services as a key tool for good management practise.	GW continues to support the seven priority catchments that are implementing CFEPs in the form of planning evenings hosted at the Masterton office, community meetings and individual farm visits.
48	Greater Wellington further incentivises and promotes the adoption of farm planning and the activation and review of existing farm plans.	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington supports farm planning services as a key tool for good management practise.	GW continues to support the seven priority catchments that are implementing CFEPs in the form of planning evenings hosted at the Masterton office, community meetings and individual farm visits.  The Environment Restoration team continue to reach out to landowners to implement actions outlined in existing farm plans and incentivize actioning them through our funding programmes.
49	Greater Wellington and iwi partners and industry work together to promote and implement GMP in both rural	Currently being implemented	No current update	The Environment Restoration team continue to utilise the Sustainable

	and urban contexts. Appropriate GMP for the Ruamāhanga catchment should be defined.			Land Use Fund to financially incentivize GMP that target critical source areas such as reticulation, dung beetle releases and track grading. Four projects directly targeting critical source areas management have been completed this year.
50	GMP should be emphasised as part of farm planning.	Currently being implemented	No current update	The Environment Restoration team continue to utilise the Sustainable Land Use Fund to financially incentivize GMP. GMP is emphasized as a part of the cFEP process being rolled out in the seven priority catchments.
52	Greater Wellington actively promotes and enforces the requirements of the permitted activity rules for break-feeding, cultivation and livestock exclusion.	Currently being implemented	No current update	The Environment Restoration team continue to enable compliance through incentivising stock exclusion and GMP projects through the Riparian Programme and the Sustainable Land Use Fund. Best management practice regarding break-feeding, cultivation and livestock exclusion is encouraged, and where non-compliance is present, the Environment Restoration team works closely with the Compliance, Monitoring, and Enforcement team.
53	Greater Wellington provides a new rule for land use changes where a new land use results in an increase	Fully implemented	No current update	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work

	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.			programme, in the Ruamāhanga plan change.
54	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priority in farm planning design and implementation</li> <li>• Increasing funding for riparian planting, as well as improving access to and awareness of the funds</li> <li>• Producing plants (e.g. at Akura nursery) or assisting communities to produce plants fit for such a programme.</li> </ul>	Fully implemented	No current update	<p>The Major Rivers – Riparian project is in its final budget year (2024- June 2025).</p> <p>Year 5 targets/goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 25ha planting</li> <li>- 12km of fencing</li> <li>- 62,000 native plants planted</li> </ul> <p>Plants are sourced from several nurseries, these include Akura, Norfolk Road and He Kōtare.</p> <p>Greater Wellington is also working with landowners to identify areas for large-scale riparian planting, funded through the Climate Resilience Tranche 1 programme.</p>
61	Greater Wellington, along with iwi and other partners, supports the formation and coordination of catchment communities in both urban and rural environments.	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington is working as part of the Wairarapa Collective to support landowners and catchment communities in suitable management choices, including community monitoring.	Renewed MPI funding has gone to the Wairarapa Catchment Collective. Greater Wellington and Mountains to Sea Wellington are partnering with the Catchment Collective to support community catchment groups pursuing whaitua objectives.



62	Greater Wellington supports and contributes to the continued development of the Wairarapa Catchment Communities/Pūkaha to Palliser project, which aims to bring catchment community groups together and “make it easier” for them to achieve desired outcomes for their communities, whether they are environmental, social, cultural or economic outcomes.	Currently being implemented	As part of the Wairarapa Collective, WaiP2K has supported new partners to join the work. Greater Wellington is working with Mountains to Sea Wellington and a new farmer-led organisation to make it easy to coordinate and pursue desired outcomes.	Renewed MPI funding has gone to the Wairarapa Catchment Collective. Greater Wellington and Mountains to Sea Wellington are partnering with the Catchment Collective to support community catchment groups pursuing whaitua objectives.
63	Greater Wellington supports and contributes to the development of a multi-agency delivery platform that will effectively respond and deliver resources effectively and efficiently to the needs of catchment communities. This agency coordinated response will enable communities to make changes ahead of regulation and support innovation.	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington is working with partner agencies to coordinate funding and other support. As part of the Wairarapa Collective, Greater Wellington is working with Mountains to Sea Wellington and a new farmer-led organisation to make it easy to coordinate and pursue desired outcomes.	Renewed MPI funding has gone to the Wairarapa Catchment Collective. Greater Wellington and Mountains to Sea Wellington are partnering with the Catchment Collective to support community catchment groups pursuing whaitua objectives.
64	Greater Wellington writes a compliance plan with the community for compliance with rules in the PNRP, including targets and limits.	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington is considering how Action Plans under the NPS-FM will provide support for this recommendation.	No current update

65	Greater Wellington implements good compliance systems e.g. strategic compliance across activities (prioritising compliance on higher risk activities).	Fully implemented	No current update	This is now in practice and in accordance with adopted Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement (CME) Policy which sets out a risk approach to our compliance programme and prioritisation
66	Greater Wellington undertakes a prioritisation exercise to determine the further investigations that need to be completed in the catchment to better understand effects and/or to establish causality to inform future management. The priorities identified in the following recommendation should also be included.	To be commissioned by deliverables	Greater Wellington has established an integrated approach to scoping the review of the Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme, which will include prioritisation of investigations to inform future management.	No current update
67.1	The following investigations should be considered priorities as part of the implementation of Recommendation 66: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington has established an integrated approach to scoping the review of the Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme, which will include prioritisation of investigations to inform future management.	Integrated approach to scoping the review of the Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme continues.  An investigations programme has been scoped and is awaiting implementation, expected to be the 24/25 business year.
67.2	The following investigations should be considered priorities as part of the implementation of Recommendation 66:	To be commissioned by deliverables	Greater Wellington has established an integrated approach to	No current update

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete a further investigation of contaminant pathways through groundwater, including soil vulnerability and attenuation processes.</li> </ul>		scoping the review of the Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme.	
67.3	<p>The following investigations should be considered priorities as part of the implementation of Recommendation 66:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete a further investigation, including via modelling, of sediment loads lost from land use activities, including to identify how loads are changing over time.</li> </ul>	Currently being Implemented	No current update	No current update
68	Greater Wellington advocates for, and actively seeks out, alternative funding models for mitigation measures in order to promote successful and extensive implementation.	Currently being implemented	<p>Greater Wellington is working with partner agencies to coordinate funding and other support.</p> <p>As part of the Wairarapa Collective, Greater Wellington is working with Mountains to Sea Wellington (MfE funded) and a new farmer-led organisation (MPI funded) to make it easy to coordinate and pursue desired outcomes.</p> <p>Jobs4Nature funding has been applied to the</p>	Renewed MPI funding has gone to the Wairarapa Catchment Collective. Greater Wellington and Mountains to Sea Wellington are partnering with the Catchment Collective to support community catchment groups pursuing whaitua objectives.

			Wairarapa Moana Project and Major Rivers Project in the Ruamāhanga.	
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.	Currently being implemented	No current update	No current update
70	To improve water supply reliability, the Ruamāhanga whaitua integrated land and water management system should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Actively promote attenuation of water in soils, wetlands, lakes and groundwater systems across the catchment</li> <li>• Ensure an equitable approach to improved water storage and water use efficiency by both rural and urban users.</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington is working with territorial authorities and others to establish a work programme under the Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy.	The Wairarapa Water Resilience Work Programme has been agreed and a Programme Director appointed. Greater Wellington is working with iwi and territorial authorities to advance actions under the 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.	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington is working with territorial authorities and others to establish a work programme under the	The Wairarapa Water Resilience Work Programme has been agreed and a Programme Director appointed. Greater Wellington is working with iwi and territorial

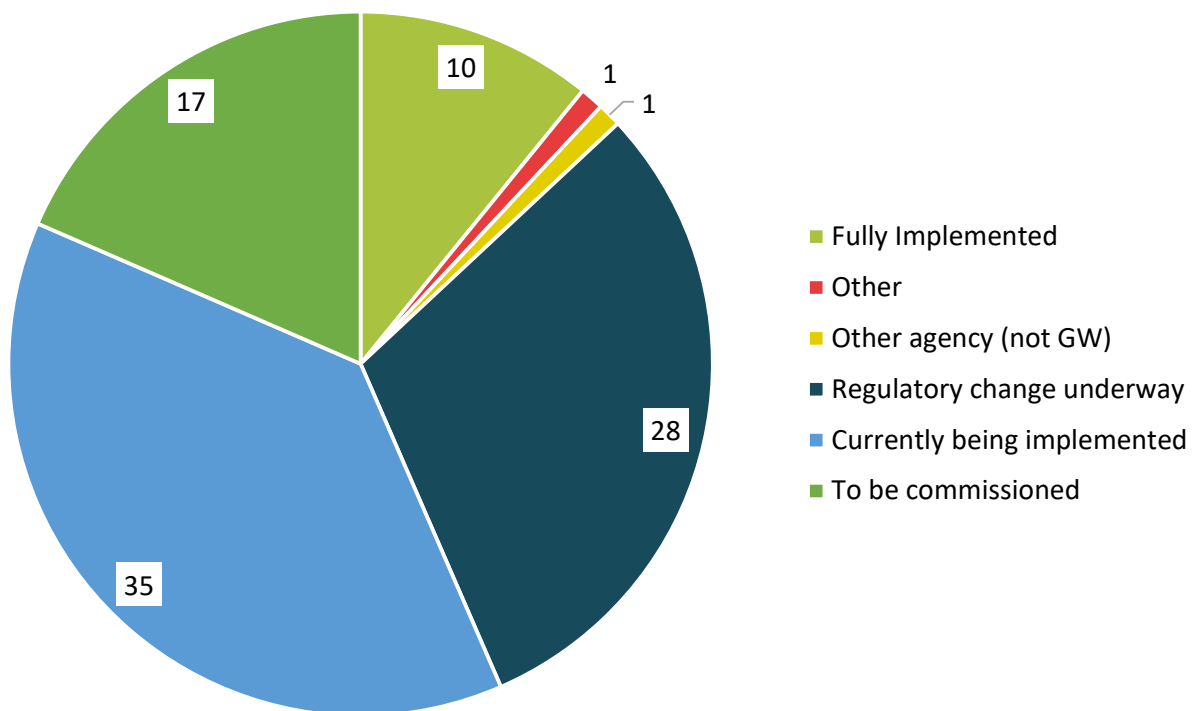
			Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy.	authorities to advance actions under the strategy.
86	Greater Wellington undertakes further investigations to ensure that those groundwater takes classified as Category A do have a direct connection with nearby river, stream or lake.	Currently being implemented	No current update	A report on initial Cat A investigations is being finalised at the moment and will need to be reviewed. .
87.1	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.	Currently being implemented	No current update	No current update
87.2	Greater Wellington undertakes targeted investigations into the <del>Parkvale Stream, Booths Creek, Mākōura Stream, Kuripuni Stream and Tauanui and Tūranganui Rivers</del> 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.	To be commissioned by deliverables	No current update	No current update
98	In order to help meet minimum flow requirements, the Committee strongly supports the use of rainwater tanks and encourages territorial authorities to require rainwater tanks in new subdivisions to promote the efficient use of water.	Regional Policy Statement	Water tank requirements are included in a proposed rule in the draft Wairarapa Combined District Plan for new residential developments. Some Territorial Authorities offer support for rain tank costs.	Water tank requirements remain a proposed rule in the Wairarapa Combined District plan and have been retained by the officer in the hearings process.

<p>107</p>	<p>Greater Wellington works with territorial authorities and landowners to collect information and develop long-term management options (in conjunction with Recommendations 9 and 11) for all water races in the Ruamāhanga whaitua. The information should be collected and assessed in the order that water races come up for consent renewal.</p>	<p>To be commissioned by deliverables</p>	<p>Greater Wellington is mapping water races for the purpose of identifying the correct regimes under freshwater regulations for natural waterways. The Opaki water race consent has been submitted with the intention of closing the race in 2026. Greater Wellington is working with territorial authorities and others to establish a work programme under the Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy.</p>	<p>Consent for Opaki water race granted in 2024 with expiry (and closure) set for 30 June 2026. CDC Taratahi and Carrington water races are going through consent renewal at the moment. SWDC Longwood water race has been renewed with a short term duration to gather better information about reasonable and efficient use.</p>
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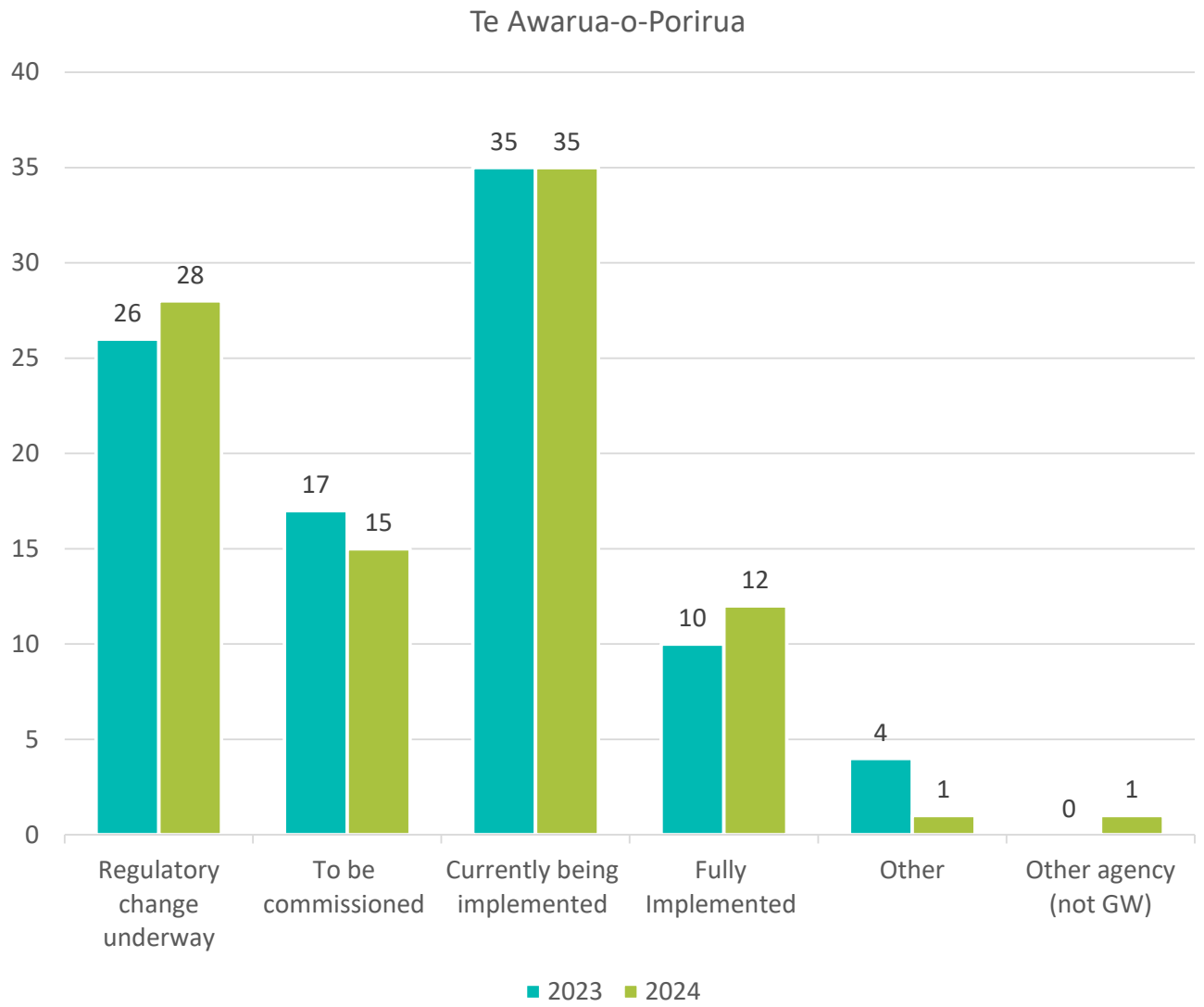
## Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua Implementation Programme (WIP) Progress Report November 2024

Much of the progress made in the past year in implementing the Te Awarua o Porirua WIP and Ngāti Toa Statement by Greater Wellington has been through the notification of PC1 to the Natural Resources Plan. These are represented in the chart as “Regulatory change underway”. Since November 2023 we have seen some small changes between categories as we gather more information on the recommendations, and we also have two more recommendations fully implemented and now part of GW business through our consenting processes.

Te Awarua-o-Porirua Recommendation Percentage Updates



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Rec #	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
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.	Regulatory change underway	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 2 in March 2025.
2	Greater Wellington undertakes a full review at the next regional plan review (in 10 years) on progress towards achieving the objectives in this Whaitua Implementation Programme (WIP) and the effectiveness of the management responses and makes changes as necessary to the PNRP to ensure progress is satisfactory.	Currently being implemented	No current update	No current update
3	Greater Wellington works with Ngāti Toa Rangātira, Porirua City Council (PCC) and Wellington Water (WWL) through various mechanisms (including the Harbour Strategy) to implement this WIP and prioritise actions within the Rangituhi water management unit (WMU) and the catchments that contribute to hotspot areas of elevated metal concentrations within the harbour. This work will comprise:			
3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identifying the catchments that contribute to the harbour hotspot areas</li> </ul>	Regulatory change underway	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 includes a method that requires the development of a	Supported by the new Te Wai Māori o Porirua monitoring programme partnership between Ngāti Toa, ESR (Crown research institute), PCC,

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			<p>Freshwater Action Plan for the Rangituhi catchment that prioritises improvements to hotspot areas of elevated metal concentrations within the harbour.</p>	<p>Mountains to Sea Wellington and Greater Wellington. This collaboration includes monitoring seven streams in the catchment (Porirua, Kenepuru Iki, Mahinawa, Kahotea, Wai o Hata/Duck Creek, Takapūwāhia and Hongoeka. PC1 includes a method that requires the development of a Freshwater Action Plan for the Rangituhi catchment that prioritises improvements to hotspot areas of elevated metal concentrations within the harbour.</p>
3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identifying areas of piped stream in the lower reaches of the Rangituhi WMU that could be day-lighted</li> </ul>	<p>To be commissioned by deliverables</p>	<p>Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 includes a method that requires the development of a Freshwater Action Plan for the Rangituhi catchment that will include identifying areas of piped stream in the lower reaches of the catchment that could be daylighted.</p>	<p>Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 includes a method that requires the development of a Freshwater Action Plan for the Rangituhi catchment that will include identifying areas of piped stream in the lower reaches of the catchment that could be daylighted.</p>

<p>3.3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>targeting a pollution prevention programme (Recommendation 36) within these catchments.</li> </ul>	<p>To be commissioned by deliverables</p>	<p>Further discussion both within GW and with our partners is required prior to reinstating or developing a new pollution prevention programme.</p> <p>Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 includes a method that requires the development of a Freshwater Action Plan for the Rangituhi catchment that will include implementing a targeted pollution prevention programme.</p>	<p>Ngāti Toa have expressed interest in pollution prevention mahi and funding has been proposed as part of kaupapa agreements in 24/25 to explore this.</p> <p>PC1 includes a method that requires the development of a Freshwater Action Plan for the Rangituhi catchment that prioritises improvements to hotspot areas of elevated metal concentrations within the harbour.</p>
<p>4</p>	<p>Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework of the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP) to set water quality limits and targets for E.coli for each freshwater water management unit (WMU) within Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua, in accordance with the E.coli objectives set out in Table 14 (Appendix 3).</p>	<p>Regulatory change underway</p>	<p>Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023</p>	<p>Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 2 in March 2025.</p>
<p>5</p>	<p>Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework of the PNRP to set water quality limits and targets for ammonia for each freshwater WMU within</p>	<p>Regulatory change underway</p>	<p>Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023</p>	<p>Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in</p>

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	Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua, in accordance with the ammonia objectives in Table 15 (Appendix 3).			hearing stream 2 in March 2025.
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).	Regulatory change underway	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023  Noting that total Nitrogen and total Phosphorus load limits entering each harbour arm catchment are not included in PC1. However, DIN and DRP freshwater target attributes state are set, and these will maintain the current loads into the harbour. There is no intention to do a future plan change to implement this recommendation.	Partially addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 2 in March 2025.  Noting that total Nitrogen and total Phosphorus load limits entering each harbour arm catchment are not included in PC1. However, DIN and DRP freshwater target attributes state are set, and these will maintain the current loads into the harbour. There is no intention to do a future plan change to implement this recommendation.
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.	Regulatory change underway	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 2 in March 2025.
8	Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework of the PNRP to set sediment load limits	Regulatory change underway	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in

	and targets entering the Onepoto Arm WMU and Pauatahanui Inlet WMU, in accordance with Table 9.			hearing stream 2 in March 2025.
9	Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework of the PNRP to include incrementally decreasing limits for each contaminant over time.	Regulatory change underway	<p>Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023</p> <p>Noting that incrementally decreasing limits are not set for each contaminant. Environmental outcomes are articulated for two timeframes (100 years and 2040). Target attribute states are set for 2040. Wastewater and stormwater network consents are required, through policy direction, to show progress towards achieving the target attribute states, rather than incrementally decreasing limits. There is no intention to do a future plan change to implement this recommendation.</p>	<p>Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 2 in March 2025.</p> <p>Noting that incrementally decreasing limits are not set for each contaminant. Environmental outcomes are articulated for two timeframes (100 years and 2040). Target attribute states are set for 2040. Wastewater and stormwater network consents are required, through policy direction, to show progress towards achieving the target attribute states, rather than incrementally decreasing limits. There is no intention to do a future plan change to implement this recommendation. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 2 in March 2025.</p>

10	<p>Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework of the PNRP to set nutrient concentration criteria for DIN and DRP concentrations for each freshwater WMU within Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua, in accordance with Table 10.</p>	Regulatory change underway	<p>Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p> <p>Noting that the guidance for setting nutrient outcomes has changed. PC1 follows current guidance rather than the WIP.</p>	<p>Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 2 in March 2025.</p> <p>Noting that the guidance for setting nutrient outcomes has changed. PC1 follows current guidance rather than the WIP.</p>
11	<p>Together with Harbour Strategy partners Porirua City Council (PCC), Wellington City Council (WCC) and Ngāti Toa RaNgātira, Greater Wellington develops and implements an aquatic ecosystem and habitat strategy for Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua to achieve the freshwater and coastal water objectives.</p> <p>Greater Wellington amends the PNRP to include this strategy as a method for achievement of the objectives.</p> <p>The strategy must include the following components.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Baseline assessment including identification, analysis and mapping of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- aquatic habitats, including wetland seep areas and streams (perennial, intermittent and ephemeral)</li> <li>- existing riparian vegetation and its protection (e.g. fenced areas) and</li> <li>- areas of ecological significance, including spawning areas.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	Currently being implemented	<p>GW in partnership with Ngāti Toa kaimahi and PCC continue to plant riparian margins in Regional Parks at West Belmont/Waitangarua and Battle Hill.</p> <p>The Pouewe Project phase 1 completed to identify highly erodible land. The project is yet to commence Phase 2 – co-designing action plans with Ngāti Toa and PCC.</p>	<p>GW in partnership with Ngāti Toa kaimahi and PCC continue to plant riparian margins in Regional Parks at West Belmont/Waitangarua and Battle Hill.</p> <p>The Environment Restoration team’s incentivises GMP through the Sustainable Land Use Fund (SLUF).</p> <p>Innovation is encouraged with prospective certified Farm Environment Plan (CFEP) certifiers when writing/certifying plans for the seven sub catchment that require a CFEP.</p> <p>All advisors are members of local agricultural discussion</p>

	<p>2) Identification of factors affecting ecosystem health including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- locations with streambank erosion</li> <li>- stormwater outfalls and retaining structures</li> <li>- high-risk sediment source areas</li> <li>- fish passage barriers and</li> <li>- modified areas of water courses (e.g. straightened, piped, hard edged or bottomed streams).</li> </ul> <p>3) Implementation plan, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- prioritisation</li> <li>- criteria for re-vegetation and other measurable targets</li> <li>- targets and timeframes to protect and restore aquatic habitats and</li> <li>- a description of commitments by Greater Wellington and landowners.</li> </ul> <p>When developing and implementing the strategy, Greater Wellington should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- work with landowners, councils, sectors and community groups</li> <li>- incorporate traditional and local knowledge</li> </ul>			<p>groups which are attended by industry leaders and farmers. This provides a good opportunity to develop partnerships and discuss GMP and incentivize their implementation. The SLUF Community grant fund has supported 14 different community groups this year</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ensure all riparian margins on Greater Wellington land are protected and planted (where practicable) as a matter of priority to showcase best practice</li> <li>- align with existing programmes, including those in the <i>Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour and Catchment Strategy and Action Plan</i> and</li> <li>- recognise, review and align with PNRP changes, including schedules identifying areas of significance.</li> </ul> <p>This aquatic ecosystem and habitat strategy will inform the actions of Harbour Strategy partners (Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Ngāti Toa RaNgātira) in the updated Harbour Strategy.</p>			
12				
12.1	<p>Greater Wellington, amend the policy and rule framework in the PNRP to control the effects of urban development on riparian margins. The framework must require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• setbacks from streams for any activity (excluding riparian restoration activities)</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	<p>Not addressed by PC1.</p> <p>The effects of urban development on aquatic ecosystem health and water quality is managed through PC1. However, setbacks from streams are not explicitly required as the plan change is focused on stormwater quality and quantity.</p>	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.



			There is no intention to do a future plan change to implement this recommendation.	
12.2	<p>WCC and PCC amend the policy and rule framework in the district plans to control the effects of urban development on riparian margins. The framework must require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• restrictions on hard surfaces.</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	No current update	No current update
13	<p>Greater Wellington work with WCC and PCC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to identify options to protect, restore and enhance riparian margins in greenfield and brownfield developments</li> <li>• on a Whaitua-wide riparian protection, planting and maintenance programme by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- increasing funding (and awareness of existing funding) for riparian protection and restoration (including fencing, planting and maintenance)</li> <li>- building partnerships and supporting existing and new restoration projects</li> <li>- providing educational programmes and expert advice.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	<p>Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023</p> <p>PC1 includes a requirement for Freshwater Action Plans in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua. Where applicable the Freshwater Action Plan(s) will include the planning and delivery of a riparian restoration programme.</p>	<p>Greater Wellington Catchment and Delivery teams have been working closely with PCC’s riparian programme team to see how we better coordinate and engage with rural landowners in the catchment. An agreement has been made to combine GW and PCC support to private landowners, giving priority to sites with the highest impact on reducing sediment loss.</p> <p><b>PCC:</b> The Riparian Management programme has seen over 160,000 plants planted along waterways in the Te Awarua o Porirua catchment this winter. Rangituhi received over 25,000</p>

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				plants and pest animal control. Also Motukaraka Point, Ivey Bay and Porirua Stream mouth were targeted.
14	<p>Greater Wellington amends the PNRP policy and rule framework to require, where necessary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protection and restoration of all aquatic ecosystems in the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua</li> <li>• the avoidance of reclamation and/or drainage of beds of lakes, streams (including intermittent) and wetlands, with no exemption for special housing areas and urban growth areas.</li> </ul>	Regulatory change underway	<p>Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023</p> <p>Noting that PC1 does not include provisions for reclamation as the operative NRP provisions are sufficient.</p>	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 2 in March 2025.
15	<p>Greater Wellington works with PCC, WCC and Wellington Water to identify opportunities to enhance the natural form, character, ecosystem health and capacity for mahinga kai of streams and the harbour, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• restoring modified streams, including hard-edged, hard-bottomed (e.g. concreted) or channelled sections, to provide physical diversity of banks and bed habitat</li> <li>• restoring natural meander in straightened channels</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	No current update	<p>GW’s fish passage project is actively engaging and working with TRoTR, community groups and PCC to identify and remediate barriers within Porirua.</p> <p><b>PCC:</b> The Riparian Management programme has seen over 160,000 plants planted along waterways in the Te Awarua o</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>restoring piped or culverted reaches to a more natural state by daylighting streams</li> <li>protecting native aquatic species habitat</li> <li>protecting fish passage, including removal of tide valves from stream outlets or use of valves which enable fish passage and</li> <li>investigating fish passage barriers in piped streams and developing methods to enhance their ecological connectivity.</li> </ul>			<p>Porirua catchment this winter. Rangituhi received over 25,000 plants and pest animal control. Also Motukaraka Point, Ivey Bay and Porirua Stream mouth were targeted.</p>
16	<p>Greater Wellington works towards reducing streambank erosion by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>investigating the causes of streambank erosion</li> <li>identifying land-use activities that contribute to streambank erosion</li> <li>exploring options for streambank protection and rehabilitation, including options to support and incentivise landowner action.</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	The Pouewe Project phase 1 completed to identify highly erodible land. Yet to commence Phase 2 – co-designing action plans with Ngāti Toa and PCC.	<p>Greater Wellington Catchment and Delivery teams have been working closely with PCC’s riparian programme team to see how we better coordinate and engage with rural landowners in the catchment. An agreement has been made to combine GW and PCC support to private landowners, giving priority to sites with the highest impact on reducing sediment loss.</p> <p><b>PCC:</b> The Riparian Management programme has seen over 160,000 plants planted along waterways in the Te Awarua o Porirua catchment this winter.</p>

				Rangituhi received over 25,000 plants and pest animal control. Also Motukaraka Point, Ivey Bay and Porirua Stream mouth were targeted.
17	Greater Wellington works together with Ngāti Toa Rangātira, Porirua City Council (PCC), Wellington City Council (WCC) and other relevant stakeholders to help set up and/or support catchment and community groups to identify and implement optimal local solutions to achieve the objectives, limits and targets in this WIP.	Currently being implemented	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 includes provisions that state Greater Wellington shall in partnership with mana whenua, prepare and deliver Freshwater Action Plans. Freshwater Action Plans shall identify, in detail, the actions, including to support effective regulation, to achieve the target attribute states, and support relevant environmental outcomes, set in this Plan.	<b>PCC:</b> Mountains to Sea and Porirua City Council are supporting a community led harbour initiative. The Citizen Science Water Quality Monitoring Programme has been running for a year now. This programme involves volunteers throughout the catchment collecting water quality on a quarterly basis at 13 monitoring sites and undertaking fish surveys at 4 sites.
18	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		Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 includes a method that states Greater Wellington will undertake	<b>PCC:</b> Mountains to Sea and Porirua City Council are supporting a community led harbour initiative. The Citizen Science

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	mechanisms (including the Harbour Strategy) and should include:		programme(s) to support the health of urban waterbodies. These include developing stormwater educational materials in partnership with WWL.	Water Quality Monitoring Programme has been running for a year now. This programme involves volunteers throughout the catchment collecting water quality on a quarterly basis at 13 monitoring sites and undertaking fish surveys at 4 sites.
18.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>naming streams from headwaters to the harbour, including piped sections and drains, and using these in stormwater network infrastructure and asset plans</li> <li>installing signs at all freshwater outlets into the harbour, including pipes, to indicate that they are streams</li> <li>Greater Wellington developing an online interactive mapping tool with a GIS layer identifying WMUs and associated streams, including headwaters.</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	No current update	No current update
18.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	Other agency (Not GW)	No current update	No current update
19	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:			

19.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	No current update	Fresh Water Management Unit (FMU)-based Whaitua Monitoring Plan underway with new sites incorporated into long-term river monitoring network. Five years of data will be required in order to calculate state and trends and this information will be available June 2027.
19.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>taking opportunities for ongoing plan changes and updates to guidance documents to provide for innovative practice</li> </ul>	Regulatory change underway	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 includes a method that Greater Wellington will undertake a programme(s) to support the health of urban waterbodies including partnering with Wellington Water Limited to encourage and provide opportunities to develop innovative practice and investing in research and development	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.

19.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• avoiding resource consent conditions that would prevent trialling of alternative management approaches</li> <li>• encouraging and providing opportunities for landowners and sector groups to develop innovative practice</li> <li>• investing in research and development to identify and adopt innovative practice.</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	No current update	No current update
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:			
20.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• demonstrating water-sensitive urban design practice on projects such as town centre redevelopments, transport hubs and buildings</li> </ul> <p>These opportunities will be identified and delivered through the various mechanisms, including the Harbour Strategy. They may also be included in other planning documents developed by Greater Wellington and the contributing agencies such as the Parks Network Plan. [included in all 20.1-20.5]</p>	To be commissioned	No current update	<p><b>PCC:</b></p> <p>Design and consenting is nearing completion for the Cannons Creek Park Wetland. This 9,000m<sup>2</sup> wetland is one of the infrastructure projects, jointly funded by Porirua City Council and Kāinga Ora, to be implemented as part of the Eastern Porirua Development Project. This wetland is the second large scale constructed wetland to be built in Porirua, with a third also being planned in Plimmerton.</p>

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20.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>replacing copper brake pads in fleet vehicles with low copper or copper-free alternatives.</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	No current update	<p>After reviewing, it appears there are currently limited copper-free brake pads available on the market, except for one from BNT, which is priced three times higher than standard options. GW Manager Fleet is following up with Christchurch Council, who are looking at implementing copper-free brake pads to see what we can learn from them. It is important to note that Toyota's Account Manager has confirmed with us that using copper-free brake pads could affect the Toyota warranty.</p>
20.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>increasing targeted street sweeping in high traffic locations</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	No current update	No current update
20.4	<p>Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water maximise opportunities to demonstrate good management practice in respect of ecosystem health and water management, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>demonstrating and showcasing good practice land and ecosystem management on council land, including in Greater Wellington's regional parks.</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	No current update	<p>The Te Awarua o Porirua Community Environment Fund is available to and being accessed by community groups undertaking restoration projects on GW Parks land. This includes the Whitireia Park restoration group who are managing pest plants and animals and</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identifying opportunities to promote best practice water management messages through the media.</li> </ul> <p>These opportunities will be identified and delivered through the various mechanisms, including the Harbour Strategy. They may also be included in other planning documents developed by Greater Wellington and the contributing agencies such as the Parks Network Plan.</p>			returning native plants to the Park.
20.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>promoting good practice by community and industry</li> </ul>	To be commissioned	No current update	No current update
21	Greater Wellington undertakes an exercise to determine additional investigations and monitoring needed to better understand the causes and effects of poor water quality to inform future management.	Currently being implemented	No current update	No current update
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.	Currently being implemented	No current update	Ongoing support for schools and community groups directly or via EnviroSchools or Mountains to Sea Wellington to undertake assessments of stream health within the Porirua Catchment.
23	Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water reviews their compliance and enforcement practices to ensure:			
23.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	No current update	Through the recent re-alignment of the Environment Group, we've increased resourcing to the Compliance Monitoring and

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• regulations are applied fairly and consistently</li> <li>• sufficient resource is committed for compliance and enforcement activities, including the collection of financial fines for infringements</li> </ul>			<p>Enforcement (CME) function within GW. We now have 2 teams of 6 officers solely dedicated to this work and other officers within the Regulation Unit that can be (and are) called into this area (particularly our compliance monitoring programme).</p> <p>GW also coordinate the REPO (Regional Environmental Protection Officers) forum which helps to foster relations and consistency of CME approach with TAs. This is a forum that brings together officers that work in compliance monitoring and enforcement to share general practice and information.</p> <p>GW has now adopted a CME policy that sets out our approach to regulation - <a href="https://www.gw.govt.nz/assets/Documents/2024/07/J002498-Compliance-Monitoring-Enforcement-Policy-4.0.pdf">https://www.gw.govt.nz/assets/Documents/2024/07/J002498-Compliance-Monitoring-Enforcement-Policy-4.0.pdf</a></p> <p><b>PCC:</b></p>
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				Porirua City Council has requested “section 34” power delegation from GWRC to better manage sediment and erosion practices in the Porirua Catchment.
23.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	No current update	<p>GW has initiated a promotional communications campaign to promote the pollution hotline with the community.</p> <p><a href="https://www.gw.govt.nz/environment/environmental-incidents/">https://www.gw.govt.nz/environment/environmental-incidents/</a></p>
24	Greater Wellington, Wellington City Council (WCC), Porirua City Council (PCC) and Wellington Water look at options for spatial planning for the future development of Te-Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua.	To be commissioned	No current update	This has been progressed through the WRLC and captured in the future development strategy (FDS) for the Wellington region.

<p>25</p>	<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 RaNgātira and the community. Consideration must be given to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Policy Statement for Urban Development Capacity, including the results from the Wellington Housing and Business Capacity Assessment</li> <li>• National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, including the freshwater objectives, limits and targets for Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour and streams</li> <li>• full cost of urban development, including construction and maintenance of infrastructure over its lifetime</li> <li>• specific characteristics of Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua, including the relationship with Ngāti Toa RaNgātira, topography, demography, transport infrastructure and urban form.</li> </ul>	<p>Regulatory change underway</p>	<p>Submissions on Proposed RPS Change 1 have been received and hearings are underway.</p>	<p>Partially implemented through decisions version of RPS Change 1.</p>
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26	<p>Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water work together to provide a clear cohesive policy direction and align and streamline planning processes. This work may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• amendments to the Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region to guide regional and district plan changes</li> <li>• alignment of strategic plans, regional plans, district plans, and infrastructure plans and supporting documentation including water-sensitive urban design guidelines</li> <li>• joint resource consent application processing</li> <li>• joint plan change processing to add new urban areas to existing zoned areas</li> <li>• distinction in respect of any jurisdictional overlap</li> <li>• utilising the transfer of powers or delegated authority provisions in the RMA.</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	No current update	<p>We have a planning cohort of managers set up that are looking for opportunities of connection when it comes to planning processes across our authorities.</p> <p>GW regularly connect with the Compliance team and the Planning managers at PCC and WCC – monthly and quarterly. Opportunities to connect on planning processes and streamline consenting hearings is discussed at these meetings.</p>
27	<p>Greater Wellington amends the PNRP to include a policy and rule framework that identifies the urban area and controls the location and extent of new urban development areas within Te-Awarua-o-Porirua. The framework must set a more stringent rule activity status for new urban development outside of the identified urban area.</p>	Regulatory change underway	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.
28				

28.1	<p>Greater Wellington, amend the policy and rule framework in the PNRP to control the effects of urban development on water quality and catchment hydrology. In particular the policy and rule framework must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• require the design, construction and maintenance of developments to demonstrate good practice in water sensitive urban design</li> <li>• specify that a certain percentage of the mean annual volume of the catchment be treated by an approved device(s) to achieve a certain percentage reduction in total zinc and copper, these being proxies for a suite of other contaminants</li> <li>• manage the effects from both small infill developments and larger scale brownfield and greenfield developments through permitted activity conditions and the resource consenting process.</li> </ul>	Regulatory change underway	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023
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<p>28.2</p>	<p>WCC and PCC amend the policy and rule framework and the district plans to control the effects of urban development on water quality and catchment hydrology. In particular the policy and rule framework must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• require the design, construction and maintenance of developments to demonstrate good practice in water sensitive urban design</li> <li>• specify that a certain percentage of the mean annual volume of the catchment be treated by an approved device(s) to achieve a certain percentage reduction in total zinc and copper, these being proxies for a suite of other contaminants</li> <li>• manage the effects from both small infill developments and larger scale brownfield and greenfield developments through permitted activity conditions and the resource consenting process.</li> </ul>	<p>Regulatory change underway</p>	<p>Submissions on Proposed RPS Change 1 have been received and hearings are underway.</p>	<p>No current update</p>
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29	<p>Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water look for opportunities to initiate and incentivise the adoption of good practice in water-sensitive urban design, including through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• development and implementation of an education programme for consultants, developers and council staff on the new policy direction and ways to meet requirements</li> <li>• programmes that improve industry and council capability and capacity</li> <li>• financial incentives</li> <li>• recognition and acknowledgement of good practice through certification schemes and design competitions.</li> </ul>	To be commissioned	<p>Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p> <p>PC1 includes a method that states Greater Wellington will partner with WWL to develop stormwater education materials and a programme to support the uptake of water sensitive urban design and good practice around new aspects of stormwater management.</p>	<p>This is now part of resource consenting through PC1 requirements.</p> <p>The Environment Restoration team continues to support the seven priority catchments that are implementing cFEPs in the form of planning evenings hosted at the Masterton office, community meetings and individual farm visits.</p> <p>The Environment Restoration team continues to utilise the Riparian programme and Sustainable Land Use Fund to fund riparian fencing and planting on private land. This year, the Sustainable Land Use Fund has funded 7,465m of riparian fencing and the planting of 11,530 native seedlings on riparian corridors in the Ruamahanga Whaitua.</p>
30				



<p>30.1</p>	<p><i>Greater Wellington, amend the policy and rule framework in the PNRP and 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.</i></p> <p><i>For greenfield development:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>For brownfield and infill development:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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</i></li> </ul>	<p>Regulatory change underway</p>	<p>Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023</p> <p>Noting that the definition of hydrological controls has been amended.</p>	<p>Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.</p>
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	<p>brownfield or infill development, be reduced as far as practicable towards the mean annual runoff volume modelled for the site in an undeveloped state</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.)</li> </ul> <p><i>Implementation notes for Recommendation 30</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential developers will be required to demonstrate compliance with the above hydrological limits through the process of obtaining resource consent.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Guidance will be provided on acceptable models for developers to use in their consent application to demonstrate compliance with</li> </ul>			
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	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>			
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<p>30.2</p>	<p>WCC and PCC amend the policy and rule framework 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"> <li>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</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>For brownfield and infill development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	<p>Regulatory change underway</p>	<p>Submissions on Proposed RPS Change 1 have been received and hearings are underway.</p>	<p>Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.</p>
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	<p>far as practicable towards the mean annual runoff volume modelled for the site in an undeveloped state</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.)</li> </ul> <p><i>Implementation notes for Recommendation 30</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential developers will be required to demonstrate compliance with the above hydrological limits through the process of obtaining resource consent.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>			
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	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>			
31	<p><i>Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework in the PNRP to manage and progressively improve stormwater discharges to achieve the freshwater and coastal water objectives, limits and targets for Te Awarua-o-Porirua. In developing the amended framework Greater Wellington must:</i></p>		No current update	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.
31.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tailor the framework to the different scales and types of stormwater discharges such as for individual properties, state highways and local authority stormwater networks</li> </ul>	Fully implemented	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.
31.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	Regulatory change underway	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023 Noting that a more stringent rule activity status was not included in PC1. Stormwater	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.

	<p>is better than the limit for a respective contaminant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>		<p>discharges from networks are managed through global resource consents to achieve a reduction commensurate with the improvement required by the coastal water objectives and freshwater target attribute states. If the stormwater management strategy does not include a programme of works to achieve this reduction, the resource consent application must be assessed under a more stringent rule activity status. This was considered to be a more appropriate response than whether the receiving waterbody met the limit. There is no intention to do a future plan change to implement this recommendation.</p>	
31.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>investigate the potential to increase the alignment of the resource consent</li> </ul>	Regulatory change underway	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.

	<p>requirements with the service planning function undertaken by Wellington Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>include policy direction to target ‘priority’ areas in both freshwater and coastal environments by prioritising improvements in the stormwater network.</li> </ul>			
32	<p>Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water identify opportunities and investigate methods for incentivising stormwater mitigations within the existing urban footprint and maximise the opportunities provided by infill and brownfields redevelopments. This could include:</p>		<p>Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023</p> <p>PC1 includes more lenient activity status rules for brownfield redevelopments.</p>	<p>Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.</p>
32.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identifying potential locations for stormwater mitigations</li> <li>providing public investment into upgrading existing stormwater infrastructure</li> <li>providing incentives to treat stormwater from the wider stormwater network within brownfield development sites</li> </ul>	<p>Currently being implemented</p>	<p>No current update</p>	<p>No current update</p>
32.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identifying potential brownfield redevelopment areas and supporting master planning at the outset to integrate water management with other development drivers</li> <li>exploring and promoting public-private partnerships and funding models to encourage redevelopment of brownfield sites.</li> </ul>	<p>To be commissioned</p>	<p>No current update</p>	<p>No current update</p>



33	<p>Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water investigate and implement options to progressively upgrade or replace high zinc and copper-yielding building materials from existing urban areas. This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• developing and implementing an incentive scheme to paint or replace large-scale high zinc-yielding industrial and commercial roofs</li> <li>• identifying and targeting high contaminant contributing areas</li> <li>• prioritising catchments that contribute to the hotspot areas of degradation.</li> </ul>	Fully implemented	No current update	No current update
34	<p>Greater Wellington advocates to central government that it initiate change at a national level to restrict the use of high zinc- and copper-yielding building materials.</p>	Currently being implemented	<p>Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023</p> <p>PC1 includes a permitted activity condition that requires all new building materials associated with the development shall not include exposed zinc (including galvanised steel) or copper roof, cladding and spouting materials.</p>	No current update
35	<p>PCC, WCC and Wellington Water work together in high-risk areas to increase and prioritise regular street sweeping and sump clearance and investigate other opportunities to capture and clear contaminants from stormwater drains.</p>	Currently being implemented	No current update	No current update

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:			
36.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>raise the awareness of the public about what they can do to reduce their impacts on harbour and stream health</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	No current update	Currently no work on developing a pollution prevention programme. If this merges as a priority through catchment planning it will be addressed
36.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>promote and incentivise industry good management practice targeting high-risk land-use activities that contribute relatively high levels of contamination</li> <li>identify and target priority areas for contaminant reduction based on the identification of catchments that contribute to localised hotspot areas</li> <li>investigate opportunities to enable change by streamlining regulatory processes and removing barriers to businesses and industry initiating change</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	To be commissioned	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 includes policies and rules that manage the effects from high risk industrial or trade premises.	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.

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37	Greater Wellington investigates options to revise the controls on chemical cleaning products (such as '30 seconds' type cleaning products) and advocates to central government for better control of these products at a national level.	To be commissioned	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 includes a rule that prohibits the discharge of chemical cleaning products to water, including via a stormwater network	Currently no work on developing a pollution prevention programme. If this emerges as a priority through catchment planning it will be addressed
38	Greater Wellington advocates to central government that high zinc and copper yielding materials in vehicles be progressively replaced with lower yielding alternatives.	Currently being implemented	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 requires the development of Freshwater Action Plans. One of the necessary actions to be included in the Freshwater Action Plan(s) for Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua to meet the dissolved copper and zinc attributes is to work with the Ministers of the Environment and Transport, Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency and the territorial authorities to promote source control for copper from vehicles.	No current update
39	Greater Wellington, PCC and WCC raise the awareness of the public of the effects of copper brake	To be commissioned	No current update	Currently no work on developing a pollution prevention

	pads and actively promote low-copper/copper-free alternatives.			programme. If this emerges as a priority through catchment planning it will be addressed.
40	<p>Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP) as necessary to manage and progressively improve wastewater discharges in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua to achieve the freshwater and coastal water objectives, limits and targets in this WIP. The policy and rule framework must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• recognise and address the complexities of the wastewater network, including issues with capacity, overflows, leaks, and cross connections</li> <li>• require assessment of the progress towards achieving the <i>E.coli</i> and enterococci objectives and amendments of programmes and strategies if expected progress is not achieved</li> <li>• acknowledge the interrelationship of stormwater and wastewater.</li> </ul>	Regulatory change underway	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 2 in March 2025.
41				
41.1	Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework in the PNRP as necessary to ensure that	Other	Not addressed by PC1.	No current update

	new urban development and redevelopment do not exacerbate issues with the wastewater network by providing adequate on-site storage, including requirements for applicants to demonstrate how wastewater generated by development will be managed.		This was considered during the development of PC1 and was not progressed as a centralised management of wastewater (i.e. through WWL) is currently the best option for managing the capacity of the network and its effects on freshwater.	
41.2	PCC and WCC amend the relevant district plans as necessary to ensure that new urban development and redevelopment do not exacerbate issues with the wastewater network by providing adequate on-site storage, including requirements for applicants to demonstrate how wastewater generated by development will be managed.	Regulatory change underway	Submissions on Proposed RPS Change 1 have been received and hearings are underway.	No current update
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"> <li>clearly set out the steps, actions and milestones to deliver the necessary improvements</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 includes policies and rules that require the development of a Wastewater Network Catchment Improvement Strategy.	The Environment Restoration team continues to utilise the Sustainable Land Use Fund to financially incentivize GMP that target critical source areas such as reticulation, stock crossings and track grading. Four projects directly targeting CSA management have been completed this year.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• inform the investment strategies of the 2021-2031 Long Term Plans for Greater Wellington, PCC and WCC</li> <li>• assess all wastewater management options and identify priority areas for actions</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• address both dry weather wastewater discharges and wastewater network overflows</li> <li>• adopt an integrated catchment approach that recognises the interconnected nature of the wastewater network and the receiving environments for these discharges</li> <li>• align funding and investment with Greater Wellington, PCC and WCC for these actions and improvements to occur.</li> </ul>			<p><b>PCC:</b> Construction is continuing on the Porirua CBD Wastewater Retention Tank and the Bothamley Park Waste Water Main Upgrade. These projects have a combined value of over \$165 million and will significantly reduce the frequency and volume of wastewater overflows into the harbour.</p>
43	<p>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.</p>	<p>Regulatory change underway</p>	<p>Submissions on Proposed RPS Change 1 have been received and hearings are underway.</p>	<p>This has been done through the RPS Change 1 process</p> <p>The Environment Restoration team prioritise funding proportions for afforestation projects and the allocation of Poplar and Willow poles through the Wellington Region Erosion Control Initiative (WRECI) by catchments with</p>

				de-forested erosion-prone land.
44	PCC and WCC align their policies on the licencing, monitoring and enforcement of trade waste discharges into the wastewater network.	Fully implemented	No current update	No current update
45	PCC, WCC and Wellington Water work together to identify sub-catchments within the Whaitua that have the most widespread issues with private laterals and cross connections, and prioritise these sub-catchments for improvement.	Fully implemented	No current update	No current update
46	<p>PCC, WCC and Wellington Water initiate a comprehensive work programme to identify and address issues with the private wastewater network within the Whaitua, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• education and guidance for home and business-owners in relation to leaking laterals, cross-connections and the consequences of non-compliance</li> <li>• promotion of redevelopment as an opportunity to address existing cross-connections and leaking laterals</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• investigation and implementation of the best regulatory methods to address cross connections, e.g. through a by-law that</li> </ul>	Fully implemented	No current update	<p><b>PCC:</b>                      Porirua City Council is continuing to fund the \$250,000 annually for its “Know your Pipes” programme with Wellington Water that helps identify cross connections and faults in the private half of the wastewater network.</p>

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	requires the pipes to be checked and certified at the time of sale or through a warrant of fitness scheme.			
47	Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water target redevelopment and regeneration projects, such as those led by Housing New Zealand, as an opportunity to address existing wastewater and stormwater network issues through education, advocacy and regulation.	Fully implemented	No current update	GW continues to support the seven priority catchments that are implementing cFEPs in the form of planning evenings hosted at the Masterton office, community meetings and individual farm visits.
48	PCC and WCC building compliance officers undertake proactive, consistent compliance monitoring of connections in new builds and renovations to ensure there are no cross connections, including a system for recording which properties have been checked and assessed and when issues have been resolved.	Currently being implemented	No current update	GW continues to support the seven priority catchments that are implementing cFEPs in the form of planning evenings hosted at the Masterton office, community meetings and individual farm visits.  The Environmental Restoration team continue to reach out to landowners to implement actions outlined in existing farm plans and incentivize actioning them through our funding programmes.
49	Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP) to set discharge standards for earthwork	Regulatory change underway	Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 3 in May 2025.



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	activities that require consent in order to achieve the sediment targets and limits in the WIP.			The Environment Restoration team continue to utilize the Sustainable Land Use Fund to financially incentivize GMP that target critical source areas such as reticulation, dung beetle releases and track grading. Four projects directly targeting CSA management have been completed this year.
50	WCC and PCC have consistent bylaws and guidance for silt and sediment control within the Whaitua. Consideration must be given to the effects of climate change to ensure control measures are designed to meet increasing intensity and duration of rainfall events.	Currently being implemented	No current update	The Environment Restoration team continue to utilise the Sustainable Land Use Fund to financially incentivize GMP. GMP is emphasized as a part of the cFEP process being rolled out in the seven priority catchments.
51	Greater Wellington reviews and updates publications, including Small earthworks – Erosion and sediment control for small sites (2006), and Erosion and sediment control guidelines (2000), to ensure the methods and principles they set out reflect current good practice. Amendments may include increasing the design standards to deal with more significant but less frequent rainfall events.	Fully implemented	No current update	Current guidelines and standards have been reviewed and deemed fit for purpose.
52	Greater Wellington, WCC and PCC develop a compliance programme to ensure good practice in	Fully implemented	No current update	Territorial Authorities are responsible for compliance on small earthworks sites. We

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	<p>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.</p>			<p>have been working alongside PCC to ensure any compliance issues identified under Regional Council jurisdiction are addressed in an appropriate manner. Conversations with WCC have also begun to establish a similar approach.</p> <p>The Environment Restoration team continue to enable compliance through incentivizing stock exclusion and GMP projects through the Ripraian Programme and the Sustainable Land Use Fund. Best management practice regarding break-feeding, cultivation and livestock exclusion is encouraged, and where non-compliance is present, the Environment Restoration team works closely with the Compliance, Monitoring, and Enforcement team.</p>
53	<p>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.</p>	Fully implemented	No current update	No current update

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54	Greater Wellington works with the forestry sector to identify potential barriers and risks to good practice in reducing sediment from forestry operations and works with the industry to overcome the risks and barriers.	Currently being implemented	GW has commenced a Forestry Sector Engagement and Behaviour Change Plan, as detailed in the catchment highlights section	Compliance programme has expanded to include high risk and active forestry sites to ensure appropriate controls on site in relation to sediment.
55	Upon receiving notice under the NESPF of earthworks, forestry quarrying or harvesting in the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua, Greater Wellington requests a copy of the Forestry Earthworks Management Plan and Harvest Plan or Quarry Erosion and Sediment Management Plan and actively monitors compliance to ensure sediment discharges to waterbodies are minimised.	Regulatory change underway	PC1 requires a Controlled activity resource consent for commercial forestry, with certified erosion and sediment management plans. Commercial forestry will be prohibited beyond the current crop on highest erosion risk land identified on plan maps.	Compliance programme has expanded to include high risk and active forestry sites to ensure appropriate sediment controls on site.
56	Greater Wellington provides sufficient resources to deliver consistent advice on forestry good practice and compliance, both within the Whaitua and across the region.	Currently being implemented	GW has commenced a Forestry Sector Engagement and Behaviour Change Plan, as detailed in the catchment highlights section	Compliance programme has been expanded to include high risk and active forestry sites
57	Greater Wellington develops a charging policy under the NESPF for the monitoring of permitted activities.	Fully Implemented	No current update	NES allows for charging of monitoring for permitted activity – this is now being implemented.

<p>58</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Currently being implemented</p>	<p>Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p> <p>Noting that PC1 identifies highest erosion risk land for pasture, woody vegetation and plantation forestry and high erosion risk land for pasture within each whaitua. Highest erosion risk land identified on plan maps will require progressive change to permanent revegetation. GW will assist landowners to support revegetation and erosion treatments and will undertake revegetation and erosion treatment on Council-owned land.</p> <p>Commercial forestry will be prohibited beyond the current crop on highest erosion risk land identified on plan maps. The Pouewe Project phase 1 completed to identify highly erodible land. Yet to commence Phase 2 – co-</p>	<p>Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 3 in May 2025.</p> <p>Noting that PC1 identifies highest erosion risk land for pasture, woody vegetation and plantation forestry and high erosion risk land for pasture within each whaitua.</p>
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			designing action plans with Ngāti Toa and PCC.	
59	<p>Greater Wellington develops a regulatory framework in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• undertake farm/property-scale mapping to identify erosion-prone land in priority areas identified in Recommendation 58</li> <li>• require land owners to develop an environment plan setting out how sediment losses will be reduced where erosion-prone land is identified above a certain threshold (e.g. more than specified number of hectares)</li> <li>• require that, where identified erosion-prone land is vegetated in scrub, shrubs and/or non-plantation forestry, that vegetation should not be cleared for uses that are likely to increase sediment loss.</li> </ul>	Regulatory change underway	<p>Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p> <p>See response to Recommendation 58.</p>	<p>Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 3 in May 2025.</p>
60	<p>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.</p>	Currently being implemented	<p>Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p> <p>See response to Recommendation 58.</p>	<p>The Environment Restoration team has aligned its incentives programmes to support the delivery of Porirua City Council’s riparian programme. Significant riparian restoration has occurred across the catchment. Greater Wellington incentives programmes continue to support further sediment mitigation through</p>

Attachment 2 to Report 24.518

				treating hillslope and landslide erosion.
61	Greater Wellington provides sufficient resources in the Whaitua to deliver land management advice, provide expert input into environment plans and to deliver on the work programmes identified.	Currently being implemented	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. See response to Recommendation 58.	The Environment Restoration team engage with and respond to enquiries with landowners in the catchment. Currently there are no Farm Environment Plan programmes, as central government Freshwater Farm Plans and PC1 Farm Environment Plans are not required yet.
62	Greater Wellington prioritises opportunities to mitigate sediment loss from erosion-prone lands in council-administered regional parks within the Whaitua.	Currently being implemented	No current update	The Te Awarua o Porirua Community Environment Fund is available to and being accessed by community groups undertaking restoration projects on GW Parks land, which also provides erosion control. This includes the Whitireia Park restoration group.  The Recloaking Papatūānuku project has seen the erosion-prone areas on the Waitangirua side of Belmont Regional Park prioritised for planting. Planting within these areas was completed in winters 2023 and 2024. Erosion-prone areas have been identified within Battle Hill

Attachment 2 to Report 24.518

				Farm Park and will be retired from grazing as soon as possible and planted when the required fencing can be completed.
63	<p>Greater Wellington amends the PNRP policy and rule framework to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>require livestock exclusion from water bodies with an active bed of greater than 1m in width within the mapped low-slope areas</li> <li>apply to livestock as defined in Section 2 (Interpretation) of the PNRP.</li> </ul>	Fully implemented	No current update	Low slope map has been removed from the Resource Management Act Stock Exclusion Regulations. Will need to reconsider to determine if there is an implementation gap here.
64	Greater Wellington works with rural landowners to promote and implement good management practices, including integrated farm environment planning.	Currently being implemented	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 includes:  Certified farm environment plans addressing nutrient discharge risk and erosion risk treatment will be required for farms >20ha. Highest erosion risk land identified on plan maps will require	The Environment Restoration team engages with landowners across the catchment to support the delivery of good management practices.

			<p>progressive change to permanent revegetation. Farms between 4 and 20ha will register with GW, and maintain current farming intensity. GW will assist landowners to support revegetation and erosion treatments and will undertake revegetation and erosion treatment on Council-owned land.</p> <p>A method that requires the development of Freshwater Action Plan(s) for Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua and where required will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• development and implementation of a farm environment plan programme to support riparian management and stock exclusion</li> <li>• a programme or programmes to actively support the revegetation of, and sediment</li> </ul>	
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			management on, highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry), highest erosion risk land (pasture) and high erosion risk land (pasture)	
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.	Currently being implemented	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 includes a method that requires the development of Freshwater Action Plan(s) for Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua and where required will include a partnered programme with territorial authorities to review and enforce on-site domestic wastewater treatment system discharges affecting sites of recreation in any significant contact recreation freshwater body.	Opportunity to revisit this with PCC to ensure all rural systems are compliant
66	PCC prioritises initial compliance monitoring efforts on unlicensed on-site wastewater systems and takes appropriate enforcement action as necessary to	Currently being implemented	No current update	No current update

	ensure all on-site wastewater systems in the Whaitua are licensed and compliant.			
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.	Currently being implemented	No current update	No current update
68	Greater Wellington amends the rule and the associated policy framework in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP) to take water from a stream in the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua so that it incorporates the limits listed in Tables 12 and 13. Amendments to the rule and policy framework should also ensure that no more than 30% of MALF (of the tributary) can be taken from a tributary within the WMUs listed in Tables 12 and 13.	Regulatory change underway	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.
69	Greater Wellington removes the permitted activity rule in the PNRP that allows water to be taken from a waterbody in the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua.  Note: water for reasonable domestic use and animal drinking water is authorised under section 14(3)(b) of the RMA.	Regulatory change underway	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023  Noting that the permitted water take rule was not removed but a new Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua specific rule is proposed and is significantly more stringent.	Partially addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.  Noting that the permitted water take rule was not removed but a new Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua specific rule is proposed and is significantly more stringent.

70	<p>Greater Wellington amends the PNRP policy and rule framework to allow for ‘one off’ incidental uses of water in the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua (such as for water required for farm-spraying operations). The rate of water taken must be no greater than 2.5L/s, the volume no greater than 5,000 litres per day and no more than 10,000 litres in any one calendar month. Water must not be taken when the affected waterway is below the minimum flow. Users must keep records of the amount taken.</p>	Regulatory change underway	<p>GW’s new He Kakano – live spatial web-based viewer for Natural Resources Plan Water Allocations by Catchments</p> <p>Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023</p>	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.
71	<p>Greater Wellington defines the meaning of domestic and animal drinking water use in the PNRP, using narrative and (as appropriate) numbers (volume/day), for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• water for reasonable needs of a person’s animals for drinking is the amount sufficient to provide for the health and welfare of animals.</li> </ul>	To be commissioned by deliverables	Not included in PC1. Will inform a future plan change.	Not included in PC1. Will inform a future plan change.
72	<p>Greater Wellington investigates mechanisms to incentivise or encourage the installation and use of roof-collected rainwater (tanks) for domestic and non-domestic uses.</p>	To be commissioned	<p>Acknowledged in PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p> <p>PC1 includes a method that states Greater Wellington will partner</p>	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.

			with WWL to investigate options to reduce the hydrological impacts on freshwater bodies of stormwater capture and discharge, including through incentivising and supporting the retrofitting of rainwater tanks at property or catchment scale	
73	Greater Wellington collects better information on water take and use volumes, including for takes under 14(3)(b) of the RMA, in order to provide for more accurate and transparent accounting of water use, better management of the Whaitua’s waterways, and to ensure the requirements of the NPSFM are met.	To be commissioned	No current update	There are no legal provisions to require Section 14(3)(b) takes to supply information – this would need to be voluntary. However, we believe that consented takes already address this.  We are still considering whether to trigger permitted activity water takes to provide additional information.
74	Greater Wellington amends the PNRP to ensure all takes requiring resource consent within the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua require metering to ensure accurate and reliable records of abstractions are maintained.	Fully implemented	Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.  Noting it is not required by the rules but is required through policy.	Water meter requirements for resource consents are now in place.
75	Greater Wellington develops an information and education programme to ensure land owners affected	To be commissioned	No current update	No current update

	<p>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.</p>			
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## Te Awarua-o-Porirua Ngāti Toa Statement

Update provided by Ngati Toa: Robert McClean and Ashleigh Sagar

The Ngāti Toa Statement sets a vision that ‘the mauri (life force) of Te Awarua o Porirua is restored and its waters are healthy, so that all those who live in the region, including Ngāti Toa and our manuhiri (visitors), can enjoy, live and play in our environment and future generations are sustained, physically and culturally.’

The restoration of the harbour to achieve the vision is based on a ‘partnership model that honours Te Tiriti o Waitangi, the Ngāti Toa Claims Settlement Act 2014, our current partnerships with responsible councils, and a recognition of our relationship with our environment.’

Proposed Plan Change 1 of the GWRC Natural Resources Plan is fundamental to the WIP for Te Awarua o Porirua. However, we also view the forthcoming Harbour Accord as building on a partnership model. This model is guided by our Ngāti Toa Deed of Settlement 2012 and review of Te Awarua o Porirua Harbour and Catchment Strategy and Action Plan of March 2020.

As outlined below, we have been involved in many positive initiatives to achieve the WIP since 2019. More remains to be done and we look forward to working with GWRC and the Harbour Accord partners on the development of a catchment action plan by the end of 2025. This will involve continued expansion of cultural health monitoring, infrastructure upgrades, treatment of stormwater, removing litter and rubbish, etc.

We remain concerned that inappropriate rock reclamations, artificial hard engineering, barriers to access, rubble and broken concrete remains on some of our most significant sites around the harbour, especially between Tawhitikurī (Plimmerton) and Porirua and the western shore of Parumoana (Te Onepoto Arm). We have also ongoing wastewater overflows at Rukutane, Whitianga and Kenepuru Stream which remains in a degraded state. These sites and many other places require specific restoration strategies involving nature-based coastal solutions.

Stat/Rec #	Statement/Recommendation wording	November 2024 update
1	Ngāti Toa acknowledges the important work of Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua Committee and agree in principle to the values, findings, analysis encompassed by its work and the general direction of change.	We still acknowledge the important work of the Whaitua Committee, but our focus is now on implementation, co-governance (Harbour Accord) and a new action plan for the catchment. We view the WIP and associated restoration as a requirement of our Ngāti Toa Deed of Settlement 2012 implementation
2	Ngāti Toa believes that agencies must work proactively to fulfil their Tiriti obligations to Ngāti Toa, and we expect to see opportunities for the co-design of policy and processes as well as co-management of key assets.	Te Tiriti obligations and partnerships continue to evolve. Co-design has been expressed in Plan Change 1 PNRP, Belmont Hills Regional Park restoration, Harbour Accord and developing catchment action plan
3	The mana and mauri of all of our waterways and associated ecosystems within the Ngāti Toa Porirua rohe must be returned to a state of health, enabling our iwi to carry out its cultural responsibilities and obligations to its people, manuhiri and future generations.	There has been progress towards the Vision statement under the Harbour Accord, Kenepuru Iti (Cannons Creek) wastewater project, artificial wetlands built for the treatment of stormwater, riparian planting, Te Kukuwai ki Toa wetland, removal of stock from Whitireia resulted in positive impacts on the coastal environment. We still need

		to make progress on returning the health of foreshores (reinstatement of natural dunes, shorelines, riparian vegetation, removal of rubble and inappropriate structures and reclamations), reducing litter and micro plastics, restricting taking of shellfish, reducing wastewater overflows, and impacts of stormwater contamination
4	Ngāti Toa must be able to exercise its customary practices, including the harvesting of food and water, without fear of harm.	The exercise of customary practices remains aspirational, but we have issued harbour rāhui over the last few years to implement a tikanga-based approach to wastewater overflows. This action is informed by our established cultural health monitoring programme for the six sites around the harbour (historical mahinga kai), freshwater fish passage, lamprey research. Work needs to continue on enabling access and reconnection opportunities for whānau
5	Greater Wellington Regional Council must support the application of matauranga Māori methods and knowledge to monitoring undertaken by the Council to measure the health of the waters of Te Awarua-oPorirua.	Fish passage action is a great example of GWRC support for matauranga Māori methods. The model of the Rūnanga hiring rangatahi to achieve fish passage objectives is a great example of the application of matauranga methods in a manner that is mana-enhancing for all of us. We have also appreciated the support of GWRC for the cultural health monitoring survey events and developing Wai Māori monitoring framework
6	Ngāti Toa’s freshwater rights must be recognised by Greater Wellington Regional Council when considering the allocation of fresh water.	Our freshwater rights and interests are expressed in the Ngāti Toa Deed of Settlement 2012, NPS-FM, NZ Coastal Policy Statement, customary fishing regulations, and the tikanga and kawa of the iwi. We look towards the PNRP as the primary vehicle for allocation of freshwater

<p>7</p>	<p>Greater Wellington Regional Council, Porirua City Council, Wellington City Council and Wellington Water, alongside Ngāti Toa and the community, should collectively establish a Mai Uta Ki Tai (mountains to sea) Work Programme for implementation. The Mai Uta Ki Tai Work Programme could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. an ‘Eco-System Enhancement Action Plan’ that identifies priority actions for change and an ongoing monitoring and reporting schedule</li> <li>b. a five-year ‘E.coli Action Plan’ to address the contamination issues with targets and ongoing monitoring regime</li> <li>c. a twenty-year ‘Water Network Action Plan’ to identify and prioritise actions to address wastewater, stormwater and freshwater issues across the rohe, including the issue of wrongly connected pipes</li> <li>d. amendments to the Natural Resources Plan should be made to enable more use of control levers for urban development to better manage the impacts on water quality, including of stormwater discharges and the use of building materials containing high levels of zinc and copper</li> <li>e. a programme to re-connect people with their water bodies. This programme should include education about pollution prevention and community programmes.</li> </ul> <p>The work programme must include background on Ngāti Toa’s historical association with Te Awarua-o-Porirua and the wider catchment and a framework for understanding</p>	<p>We look forward to the development of the catchment action plan by 2025 to collectively progress the work programme for the WIP, various restoration initiatives, wastewater infrastructure investment and Harbour Accord. This will include many of the aspects outlined in the Mai Uta ki Tai work programme. We have started writing up the cultural health monitoring programme framework, opportunities for whānau reconnections, and historical association of Ngāti Toa.</p>
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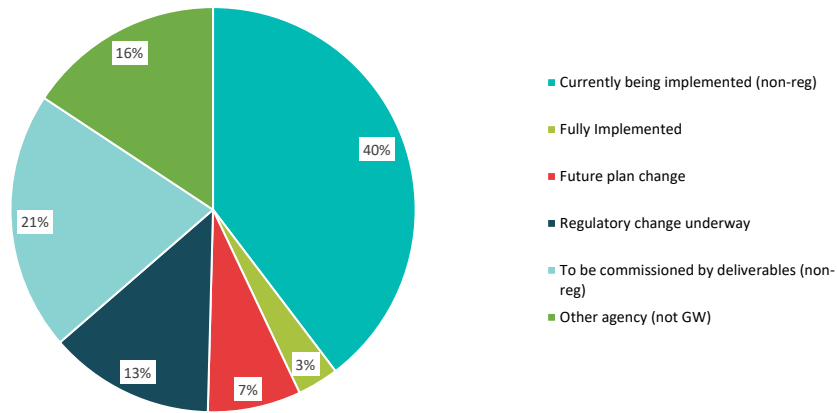
	ecological health and wellbeing from a Te Ao Māori perspective	
8	Ngāti Toa would like to see the implementation of innovative practices for stormwater and wastewater management. We also expect urgent measures to be taken to prevent flooding and stormwater/wastewater overflows affecting our kāinga at Takapuwahia and Hongōeka.	Progress has been made with the construction of the Porirua Wastewater Retention Tank, Kenepuru Iti sewerage main replacement (Cannons Creek) and various wastewater upgrades. Plus there has been the creation of urban water retention methods, artificial wetlands, rain gardens, etc. Flooding and wastewater overflows remain a risk for papakāinga at Takapūwāhia and Hongōeka. A wider programme of climate change adaptation needs to be developed for our communities at risk
9	We support and encourage alternative forms of transport in and around our waterways to minimise degradation. We encourage whānau to walk and cycle and to enjoy recreational activities with limited environmental impacts, such as fishing and waka ama.	There has been progress in the creation of the Pāuatahanui coastal walkway, Whitireia walks, Titahi Bay walkways, Tawa cycleway, Plimmerton (Te Ara Harakeke) cycleway and new Papakowhai cycleway. The Shared Pathway, however, is on hold. We have witnessed an increase of fishing and waka ama on the harbour as important activities and sports for whānau. While traffic volumes have reduced on SH 59 with the construction of Transmission Gully road, we still have substantial roads on the foreshore with associated pollution and barriers to access
10	More collaboration across the councils, Wellington Water, and central government agencies such as New Zealand Transport Agency and Housing New Zealand is necessary and will provide better coherency across Mai Uta Ki Tai projects, enabling Ngāti Toa to better prioritise projects and capabilities from across the iwi to contribute to this important work	The main focus of our collaboration is the Harbour Accord. We have also built relationships with Waka Kotahi and Kiwirail. Housing NZ Te Aranga Alliance has enabled the Porirua East to rebuild, including removing the sewerage main from Kenepuru Iti. But more work is to be done. Main focus for central government is our work with DOC regarding coastal reserves, marine mammals, seabirds and islands

## Whaitua te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua Implementation Programme Progress Report November 2024

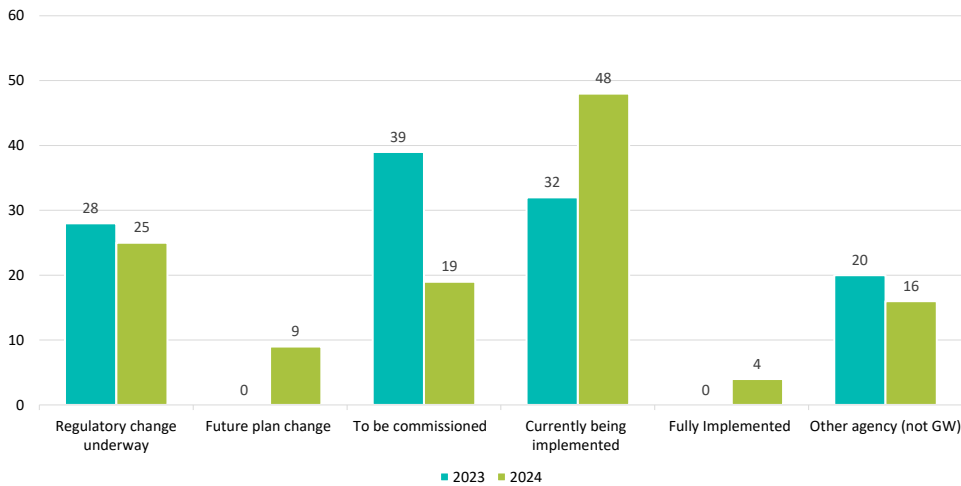
In Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara, much of the progress made in the past year in implementing the WIP and Te Mahere by Greater Wellington has been through the notification of PC1 to the Natural Resources Plan. These are represented in the chart as “Regulatory change underway”. Water quantity recommendations (including minimum flows and allocation) are to be addressed in a “Future plan change”.

From the WIP, 21 recommendations which were previously assessed as “To be commissioned” are now being implemented or have been fully implemented or have been identified for a plan change.

Te Whanganui-a-Tara Recommendation Percentage Updates

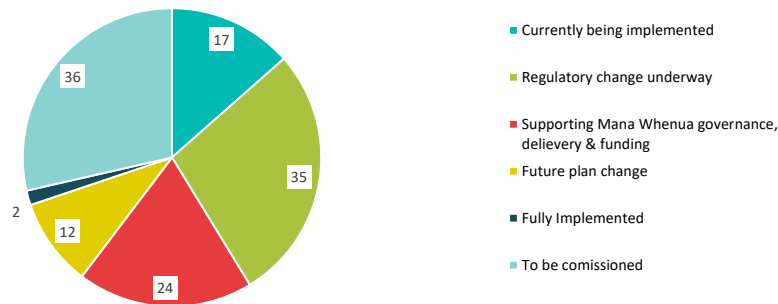


Te Whanganui-a-Tara

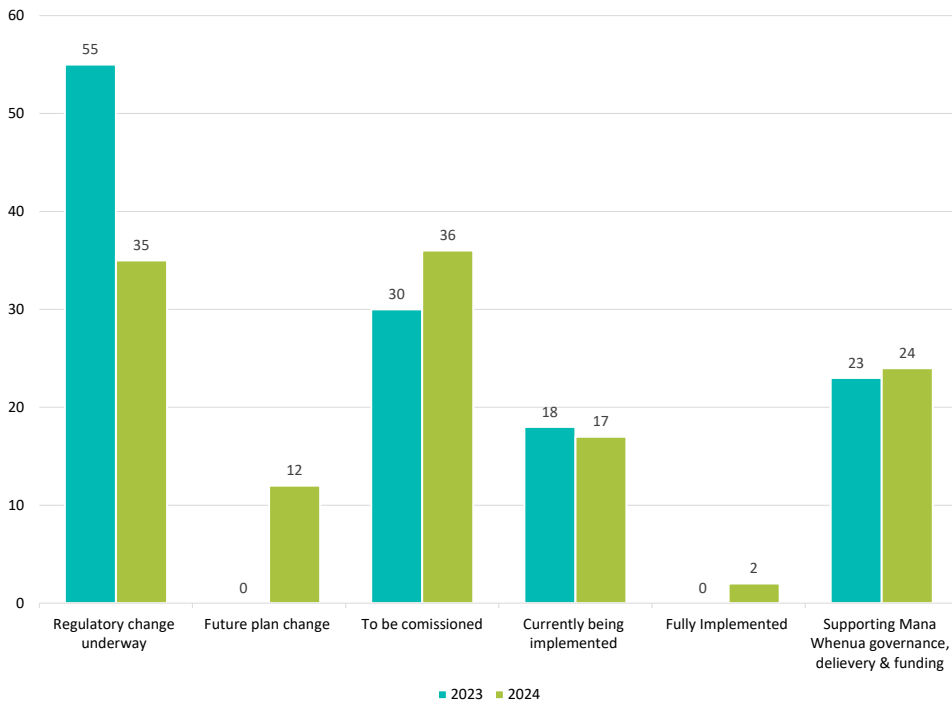


From Te Mahere Wai, 20 recommendations which were previously categorised in 2023 as “Regulatory change underway” have been reassessed as requiring a future plan change (e.g., water allocation), to be commissioned. Two recommendations regarding meters for consented takes have been fully implemented.

Te Mahere Wai Recommendation Percentage Updates



Te Mahere Wai



Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
1	Greater Wellington adds all 'first steps' attribute states (short term and generational) identified in the catchment chapters of the WIP into the PRNP as part of the 2022 and 2024 plan changes.	Fully Implemented	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 2 in March 2025.
2	Greater Wellington works with Mana Whenua to complete Te Oranga Wai attributes for freshwater and coastal receiving environments for inclusion in the PNRP as part of the 2022 and 2024 plan changes.	Currently being implemented	Not addressed in PC1. Other - New deliverable to be commissioned.	There has been some investment to further develop mātauranga attributes for inclusion in NRP.
3	Greater Wellington proactively communicates the WIP and Te Mahere Wai with stakeholders, community groups and partners through a variety of channels to ensure there is adequate awareness in our whaitua to support ongoing dialogue and accountability for implementation.	Currently being implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The WIP and TMW are highlighted by GW in submissions on other council plans as key guiding documents for planning decisions</li> <li>GW liaises with other councils and Wellington Water on implementation progress</li> <li>Summary of WIP recommendations on drinking water management and supply provided to Water Shortage Summit</li> </ul>	<p>The WIP and TMW are highlighted by GW in submissions on other council plans as key guiding documents for planning decisions. Recent examples include HCC Spatial Plan and WCC Coastal Reserves Management Plan.</p> <p>GW liaises with other councils and Wellington Water on implementation progress.</p>
4	Greater Wellington establishes a community-led reference group tasked with monitoring progress on the implementation of WIP for Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and ensures that the council is reporting on progress to the wider community in meaningful ways.	Fully Implemented	<p>Reference group established August 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two meetings held to date with focus on PC1</li> <li>Limited notification of PC1 provided to group</li> </ul>	<p>The reference group was disestablished 30 June 2024. At its final meeting, the group met with Te Hononga Wellington Catchments Collective and useful direction for ongoing community engagement was received.</p> <p>Six-monthly reporting to GW's Environment Committee is published on the GW website. A link to this report and meeting invite is sent proactively to former whaitua committee members and interested parties.</p>
5	Greater Wellington, Mana Whenua and territorial authorities work with communities located around piped and above-ground streams to share those streams' stories through visual images, signs, sculptures, temporary artworks or other interactive ways that the communities design.	Currently being implemented	<p>Currently being implemented – NEW</p> <p>In October 2023, blue niho taniwha markings were added to cycleways and footpaths to show the route of the Waitangi Awa which flows through pipes below Adelaide Road, and Kent and Cambridge Terraces, then through the recreated wetland in Waitangi Park to the harbour. This work was led by Taranaki Whānui, supported by WCC and informed by GW's urban monitoring which</p>	<p>GW is aware of Liz Mellish (Taranaki Whānui) leading a project with the NZ Geographic Board on restoring Te Reo Māori names of Wellington awa.</p>

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
			identified threatened freshwater species in Wellington's urban streams.	
6	Greater Wellington works with Mana Whenua to name unnamed streams, including those currently piped underground, starting with large streams and then smaller streams within the whaitua (by 2026).	To be commissioned by deliverables	No current update	GW is aware of Liz Mellish (Taranaki Whānui) leading a project with the NZ Geographic Board on restoring Te Reo Māori names of Wellington awa.
7	Greater Wellington and territorial authorities add information to property Land Information Memorandum (LIM) reports about wetlands and streams that a property drains to and its pathway to the sea; the source of the property's water supply; and the treatment of its wastewater.	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>HCC comment</p> <p>HCC has recently implemented a number of improvements in the way that LIMs help inform landowners and other stakeholders about the three water assets and water quality around specific sites. This includes access to up-to-date information regarding natural hazards such as inundation and slips, information on wastewater and stormwater drainage including records from council and Wellington Water, whether the site obtains drinking water from municipal supply or private supply (e.g. rural supply). This information goes part way towards fully implementing this recommendation, which will be further improved in FY24-25 subject to additional council funding approvals.</p> <p>For properties in residential zones that are connected to the Council network, the following information is already placed on LIMs confirming that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the property is connected to council's sewerage system.</li> <li>• Council records show the stormwater drain discharges from the property to an approved outfall.</li> <li>• the property is connected to council's potable water supply.</li> </ul> <p>For properties that are not connected to the Council network, information is already placed on LIMs confirming that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council records indicate the foul water drain is connected to a septic tank.</li> </ul>	<p><b>WCC:</b></p> <p>LIMs currently note if the land is supplied with drinking water but not its source.</p>

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the property is not connected to council's potable water supply. Any water supply system on the property is the responsibility of the owner. Council cannot confirm the water quality present.</li> <li>Council has not received any plans of the exact position of the stormwater disposal from the property.</li> </ul>	
8	Mana Whenua, community groups and Greater Wellington take advantage of opportunities to get involved in the refresh of the National Curriculum, which guides teaching and learning in schools, with a focus on how well it identifies and grows capabilities that will help realise aspirations for communities that care for wai and te taiao.	Currently being implemented	No current update	Enviroschools staff at GW, through sector groups, have been involved in submissions on the refresh of the National Curriculum to ensure that nature connection, environmental education and climate change education are visible in the new documents. This is an ongoing process. It is not done with visible GW branding.
9	Mana Whenua, community groups and Greater Wellington work with early learning centres, schools and kura to develop local resources and supports that help teachers and kaiako to provide teaching and learning that connect tamariki with their local waterways, including piped streams, and grow their understanding of the interconnectedness of the wellbeing of our communities and Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara	Currently being implemented	GW worked with Mountains to the Sea to help identify catchment groups to prioritise for support	<p>GW:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>supports Enviroschools, which sees community facilitators working directly with schools and centres to connect them resources, local community experts and community groups, and local spaces, including waterways</li> <li>funds Mountains to the Sea Wellington to deliver freshwater and marine focussed school education programmes around the region</li> <li>lends schools stream monitoring kits to enable students to monitor the health of local waterways</li> <li>provides funding to schools for student transport on fieldtrips to investigate and restore local streams</li> <li>provides funding to schools for action projects which can include restoring stream ecosystems.</li> </ul>
10	Greater Wellington, Mana Whenua and territorial authorities establish services to support new and existing catchment or community groups (by 2025), including for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing access to easy-to-use data from all relevant sources, including citizen science, especially data that is relevant to each group's locations and needs</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	<p>GW worked with Mountains to the Sea to help identify catchment groups to prioritise for support</p> <p>GW liaising with catchment groups to determine support requirements, e.g., Te Hononga ki Te Upoko – collective of community catchment</p>	<p>GW is actively supporting community groups with data, citizen science and monitoring guidance.</p> <p>Greater Wellington has established the Community Capability and Change team to provide support and coordination to community</p>

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inspiring and supporting the formation of new groups</li> <li>Funding ongoing organisational and technical support, including lab analysis</li> <li>Supporting citizen-led science and monitoring with appropriate training and tools</li> <li>Mātauranga monitoring » Providing specialist support (such as engineering and legal support, help with navigating local government politics, and communication guidance)</li> <li>Supporting catchment coordinators for catchment-scale projects and help with project management, people facilitation and fundraising (it includes tapping into the wider volunteer base)</li> <li>Offering guidance on where to put the best efforts and take actions, consistent with the kawa and Te Mana o te Wai.</li> </ul>		<p>groups based in Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua</p>	<p>groups, particularly where these are working on GW land or on areas of overlap with GW priority outcomes.</p> <p>In the 2024-34 LTP, funding was allocated to support the Houghton Valley Progressive Association work with WCC on resolving landfill leachate issues in the catchment.</p> <p>The Community Environment Fund that currently only covers Te Awarua-o-Porirua is to be expanded into Te Whanganui-a-Tara in 2025. This fund can be used for citizen science initiatives.</p> <p><b>WCC:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rangers work with over 130 community groups providing support which includes communication around grant funding and working with groups on specialist requirements as required</li> <li>Supports the Mountains to Sea - Wai Connection Programme to provide support and build the capability of community groups to do Fresh Water Monitoring</li> <li>Has been a partner in the National Advisory Group for Volunteer Fresh Water monitoring supporting the set-up of NZ Fresh water citizens</li> <li>Is a partner on Kia Mauri Ora Te Kaiwharawhara/Sanctuary to Sea project supporting the collective aspirations for the restoration of the Kaiwharawhara catchment.</li> <li>Supports Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika (Taranaki Whānui) led Cultural Health Monitoring of Kaiwharawhara awa by Ahumai Holdings Limited.</li> </ul>
11	<p>Greater Wellington creates cross-whaitua structures and services that support a coherent and connected approach to local action knowledge-sharing. These should include:</p>	<p>Currently being implemented</p>	<p>GW worked with Mountains to the Sea to help identify catchment groups to prioritise for support</p> <p>GW liaising with catchment groups to determine support requirements, e.g., Te Hononga ki Te</p>	<p>GW liaises with catchment groups to determine support requirements.</p>

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spatial and catchment-level planning that helps coordinate efforts aimed at meeting Te Mana o te Wai and community goals, and makes roles and responsibilities clear</li> <li>Community-to-community knowledge exchange and connecting groups</li> <li>The provision of transparent and clear mechanisms for accessing and allocating funding and services, including expert knowledge</li> <li>The provision of frameworks and supports that give community groups confidence that they are working in the interests of Mana Whenua</li> <li>A strategic approach to the use of council support services (such as Mountains to Sea Wellington)</li> <li>Providing a single contact point for questions and advice for all the agencies involved.</li> </ul>		Upoko – collective of community catchment groups based in Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua	<p>Regular engagements include Te Hononga Wellington Catchments Collective (45+ catchment groups), Friends of Waiwhetū, and Kia Mouriora te Kaiwharawhara/Sanctuary to Sea. New engagements since the previous report include communities associated with Houghton Bay and the Korokoro Stream.</p> <p>GW funding opportunities are available by searching "funding" on the GW website.</p>
12	<p>Greater Wellington and Mana Whenua develop resources (by 2024) that community groups can use and adapt for their own communication with local communities, to help build understanding, connections and involvement that complement messages and campaigns by councils and water agencies.</p> <p>Specific themes to include are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where drinking water comes from, and the relationships between activities in the Hutt Valley and risks to the Waiwhetū aquifer</li> <li>Awa as tipuna, living entities of distinctive mana and whakapapa</li> <li>Our responsibility to respect the awa and their mana, and act on this in our behaviour with water</li> <li>The state of our waterways, including for different places</li> <li>Action being taken, including for different places</li> <li>Actions people can take, including those specific to their local areas.</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	<p>GW worked with Mountains to the Sea to help identify catchment groups to prioritise for support</p> <p>GW liaising with catchment groups to determine support requirements, e.g., Te Hononga ki Te Upoko – collective of community catchment groups based in Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua</p>	<p>GW liaises with catchment groups to determine support requirements.</p> <p>Wellington Water promotes water conservation measures and provides daily updates during dry periods on water supply status and restrictions.</p>
13	<p>Greater Wellington, Mana Whenua and territorial authorities partner with communities in developing catchment plans, co-designing their journeys and sharing the delivery process and roles required to achieve Te Mana o te Wai and local outcomes. This will help groups to know where to put their best efforts and provide clear resourcing strategies to follow through with their plans.</p>	Currently being implemented	Catchment planning approach being led by Catchment Function	The newly established GW catchment team has taken steps to confirm work programmes and priorities in Te Whanganui-a-Tara. Discussions with mana whenua, territorial authorities, Wellington Water and communities have begun to identify areas to focus on. A focus in 24/25 is Waiwhetū due to the large number of issues affecting this FMU.



Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
14	Greater Wellington works with Mana Whenua and catchment groups to make data easily available and accessible in a user-friendly way, including through the use of aggregated data.	Currently being implemented	The He Kākano platform is an example of where we are making data easily available and accessible in a user-friendly way. This enables us to be more transparent with our communities and have up to date information to make informed decisions.  Monitoring programme being assessed by K&I; for Te Whanganui-a-Tara, FMUs largely align with current monitoring sites.	Rōpū Taiao is considering the future of He Kakano. GW is investing in an improvement programme to 'progress GW's data and reporting', which will ensure that data is able to be more easily shared and visualized across multiple platforms.  As this improvement programme progresses, GW will be able to determine if future investment in He Kakano is warranted, or if other (off the shelf) programs will be more appropriate for visualising GW data.
15	Greater Wellington provides more specific, local information on water quality to communities – through making existing data more readily available and collecting new data, including via citizen science programmes, Greater Wellington monitoring programmes and the integration of the two (where appropriate).	Currently being implemented	The He Kākano platform is an example of where we are making data easily available and accessible in a user-friendly way. This enables us to be more transparent with our communities and have up to date information to make informed decisions.	Rōpū Taiao is considering the future of He Kakano. GW is investing in an improvement programme to 'progress GW's data and reporting', which will ensure that data is able to be more easily shared and visualized across multiple platforms.  As this improvement programme progresses, GW will be able to determine if future investment in He Kakano is warranted, or if other (off the shelf) programs will be more appropriate for visualising GW data.
16	Greater Wellington, with Mana Whenua and communities, develops a toxic algal bloom action plan that includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management actions</li> <li>• A monitoring plan specific to toxic algae</li> <li>• Research priorities</li> <li>• Climate change adaptation</li> <li>• A communications approach that supports community and Mana Whenua visions and outcomes.</li> </ul>	To be commissioned by deliverables	No current update	Summer monitoring plan and public education campaigns continue.  An 'action plan' for toxic algae is yet to be commissioned. However, there will be trialling of drone monitoring at some GW monitoring sites in the 24/25 summer to add to science sector method development efforts of the previous few years.
17	Greater Wellington amends regulatory documents to require the relevant three waters agency to develop a stormwater strategy (by 2023), within the global stormwater network resource consent, to contribute to achieving the relevant first steps in each of the catchment tables under the heading 'Journey from current state to wai ora'.	Regulatory change underway	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
18	Greater Wellington amends regulatory documents to require the relevant three waters agency to develop a strategy/plan (by 2023), within the wastewater network resource consents, to contribute to achieving the relevant first steps in each of the catchment tables under the heading 'Journey from current state to wai ora'.	Regulatory change underway	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.
19	The relevant three waters agency increases the number of repairs and renewals in the public wastewater infrastructure (aligning with the strategy in Recommendation 18) to ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 2033, no more than approximately 22 per cent of the wastewater pipe network will be worse than grade 3 (average condition)</li> <li>By 2040, no more than ~12 per cent of the wastewater pipe network will be worse than grade 3 (average condition)</li> <li>By 2050, no wastewater pipe assets will be below grade 3, and asset management plans will be actively identifying and replacing ageing pipes or pipes in poor condition.</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	Currently being implemented - NEW; being implemented by Wellington Water but more detailed information being sought	Wellington Water has a programme of work to repair public wastewater infrastructure.
20	Territorial authorities and the relevant three waters agency prioritise the repair and replacement of public wastewater assets that lead to overflows on private or public land.	Currently being implemented	Wellington Water are addressing this through their wastewater network overflow resource consent applications	Wellington Water has a programme of work to repair public wastewater infrastructure. GW works with Wellington Water on consenting network discharges. The current resource consent applications for discharges from the stormwater and wastewater networks were developed and lodged in 2023.
21	A target of zero wastewater overflows (by 2060) is achieved, except in infrequent situations (such as pump failures or rainfall events) with a >25-year average return period (ARI). <sup>1-2</sup> To meet this goal, we recommend implementing six-yearly targets for reducing wastewater overflows set out in the relevant three waters agency's 2024 wastewater strategy and resource consent. These overflow reductions must align with our obligation to achieve the relevant first steps in each of the catchment tables under the heading 'Journey from current state to wai ora' and the primary contact recreation national bottom lines set by central government by 2040 Footnotes: 1 While we appreciate flooding events can result in wastewater contamination in the environment, we should not accept this as	Other agency (not GW)	Wellington Water are addressing this through their wastewater network overflow resource consent applications	Wellington Water has a programme of work to repair public wastewater infrastructure. GW works with Wellington Water on consenting network discharges. The current resource consent applications for discharges from the stormwater and wastewater networks were developed and lodged in 2023.

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
	<p>'normal practice' for the wastewater network. By 2060, we expect the wastewater network to be of such a standard that it does not leak wastewater and that overflows only happen under unplanned or extreme events.</p> <p>2 A 25-year average return period (ARI) is a storm of a certain size and duration that could be expected to occur once in a generation, which has a four per cent probability of occurring every year. While historical records indicate this storm should occur every ~25 years, it could occur more than once over this period, but the probability would be low. Similarly, a 100-year ARI storm could occur twice in one year, but the probability would be very low.</p>			
22	The relevant three waters agency investigates, and reports to, Greater Wellington and Mana Whenua (by 2022) on the feasibility of pre-treating wastewater overflows and any locations where this could be prioritised for upcoming Long Term Plan reviews.	To be commissioned by deliverables	Information being sought from Wellington Water.	No current update
23	The relevant three waters agency increases its monitoring of wastewater overflows across the network, with the aim of identifying faults through increased data collection (by 2025). The identified faults are to be repaired in line with the timelines specified in Recommendations 19, 27 and 28	Currently being implemented	Information being sought from Wellington Water.	WWL has increased its monitoring as part of its wastewater network discharge consent
24				
24.1	Greater Wellington amends the relevant regulatory documents, the public/private water networks (by 2030) to identify all cross-connections (wastewater connected to stormwater) and inflow faults (stormwater connected to wastewater).	Regulatory change underway	<p>Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p> <p>Noting that a timeframe is not include within PC1. PC1 requires the implementation of an inflow and infiltration programme to proactively upgrade the pipe network to progressively reduce stormwater and groundwater infiltration and inflow into the wastewater network catchment.</p>	<p>Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 2 in March 2025.</p> <p>Noting that a timeframe is not included within PC1. PC1 requires the implementation of an inflow and infiltration programme to proactively upgrade the pipe network to progressively reduce stormwater and groundwater infiltration and inflow into the wastewater network catchment.</p>
24.2	The relevant three waters agency increases its investigations of, the public/ private water networks (by 2030) to identify all cross-connections (wastewater connected to stormwater) and inflow faults (stormwater connected to wastewater).	To be commissioned by deliverables	Information being sought from Wellington Water.	No current update

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
24.3	The assessed pipe conditions and any faults are to be recorded on the relevant properties' LIMs and updated as repairs are made.	To be commissioned by deliverables	Information being sought from Wellington Water and TAs	<b>WCC:</b> Any action on adding information to LIMs would rely on the earlier investigations (recommendations 24.1 and 24.2) to be completed first.
25				
25.1	Greater Wellington amends the relevant regulatory documents on, the public/ private water networks (by 2040) to identify all groundwater infiltration (to the wastewater network) and wastewater leakage (exfiltration).	Regulatory change underway	Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Noting that a timeframe is not include within PC1. PC1 requires the implementation of an inflow and infiltration programme to proactively upgrade the pipe network to progressively reduce stormwater and groundwater infiltration and inflow into the wastewater network catchment.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 2 in March 2025.  Noting that a timeframe is not included within PC1. PC1 requires the implementation of an inflow and infiltration programme to proactively upgrade the pipe network to progressively reduce stormwater and groundwater infiltration and inflow into the wastewater network catchment.
25.2	The relevant three waters agency increases its investigations of, the public/ private water networks (by 2040) to identify all groundwater infiltration (to the wastewater network) and wastewater leakage (exfiltration).	Other	Information being sought from Wellington Water.	No current update
25.3	The assessed pipe conditions and any faults are to be recorded on the relevant properties' LIMs and updated as repairs are made.	Other	HCC comment This is in progress. As noted above for Recommendation 7, the Council has been implementing a number of improvements to the way that LIMs provide information to landowners and stakeholders about three water assets and water quality around specific sites. The listing of known faults (for example faulty private laterals) on LIMs has not yet been progressed to completion. This work will require further advice from Wellington Water.	<b>WCC:</b> Any action on adding information to LIMs would rely on the earlier investigations (recommendation 25) to be completed first.
26	All territorial authorities provide financing mechanisms (subject to appropriate terms and conditions) no later than 2024 to assist landowners to fix faults in private laterals. These mechanisms could be deferred payments collected through rates, or territorial authorities could recover the costs when the properties are sold.  Territorial authorities and the relevant three waters agency also provide supporting advice to private landowners on their rights and responsibilities regarding private laterals.	Other	HCC comment This is complete. Financial mechanisms are in place, and this is being managed by Wellington Water.	<b>WCC:</b> Advice is currently provided to private landowners on their rights and responsibilities regarding private leaks.

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
27	<p>Territorial authorities apply their existing powers under the Local Government Act 1974 and Health Act 1956 to ensure landowners repair all faults related to cross-connections (wastewater to stormwater) and inflows (stormwater to wastewater) within two years of their identification.</p> <p>Cross-connection and inflow fault repairs on private land may be undertaken by the relevant three waters agency. However, the costs are to be covered by the landowners either directly or through other funding mechanisms (see Recommendation 26).</p>	Other	<p>HCC comment</p> <p>HCC Trade Waste Team is involved in this work.</p>	No current update
28	<p>Territorial authorities, through the relevant three waters agency, apply their existing powers under the Local Government Act 1974 and Health Act 1956 to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All identified leaky private wastewater laterals, including infiltration and/or exfiltration leaks, are fixed within five years of identification. Enforcement action is to be taken if the fixes are not made in this timeframe</li> <li>By 2045, all identified leaky private wastewater laterals have been fixed and an ongoing cycle of maintenance is in place</li> </ul> <p>A database is developed and maintained of the conditions and ages of all private and public assets in the three waters network.</p>	Other	Being led by Wellington Water. More information being sought from TAs and Wellington Water	No current update
29	<p>By 2025, territorial authorities and the relevant three waters entity develop a process (such as a 'warrant of fitness'), through which the condition of private laterals is assessed at the point of a property's sale or when a building consent application is lodged. The costs are to be covered by the property owners.</p> <p>The condition of these laterals, and any faults revealed through the process, are to be recorded on the properties' LIMs with the information updated as repairs are made (aligning with the timelines in Recommendations 27 and 28). Once the repairs are complete, an ongoing cycle of inspection and maintenance should be established.</p>	Other	<p>Information being sought from TAs and Wellington Water.</p> <p>HCC comment</p> <p>This will require legislative change to enable the Council to enforce these requirements.</p>	No current update
30	<p>By 2024, territorial authorities establish a complete set of regulatory and policy measures that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Require landowners to repair all failed private laterals and record these failures on their LIMs until the repairs are complete</li> </ul>	Other	<p>Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water and TAs.</p> <p>HCC comment</p> <p>Funding mechanisms are in place and implementation is being managed through/by Wellington Water. The regulatory and policy measures are not currently in place, but this is something HCC may do in the future and would</p>	No current update

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
	Provide a funding mechanism to support landowners in making these repairs (such as instalments on their rates bills or councils recovering the costs when properties are sold). <sup>3</sup> <small>Footnote 3: Modified from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on three waters, Recommendation 23.</small>		require up-to-date advice from Wellington Water when a failure occurs.	
31	Relevant three waters agency investigates methods (by 2025) to significantly reduce sludge going to landfills from wastewater treatment plants.	Other	Information being sought from Wellington Water. HCC comment Council and Wellington Water are currently progressing these investigations.	<b>WCC:</b> Construction is underway on Te Whare Wai Para Nuku at Moa Point. The facility will reduce the volume of sludge created by up to 80% by creating a stable, dry, odourless product that can be more easily transported, and used in productive ways such as a soil conditioner and fuel for industrial heat.
32	Greater Wellington and territorial authorities provide good-practice information and advice to septic tank owners. They also develop a programme for regular septic tank investigations undertaken in rural/lifestyle areas in the whaitua, with the aim of improving their understanding of the impact of septic tanks on water quality, ecology and public health. Where septic tanks are identified as affecting water quality, ecology or public health, territorial authorities or Greater Wellington are to work with the relevant landowners to reduce these effects by repairing, replacing or enhancing their septic systems and having an ongoing cycle of maintenance.	Regulatory change underway	Regulatory change underway – NEW. Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 includes a method that requires the development of Freshwater Action Plan(s) for Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and where required will include a partnered programme with territorial authorities to review and enforce on-site domestic wastewater treatment system discharges affecting sites of recreation in any significant contact recreation freshwater body.	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.  PC1 includes a method that requires the development of Freshwater Action Plan(s) for Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and where required will include a partnered programme with territorial authorities to review and enforce on-site domestic wastewater treatment system discharges affecting sites of recreation in any significant contact recreation freshwater body.
33	Greater Wellington provides sufficient Land Management advisory resources and funding to: Support the implementation of actions at property and catchment levels to achieve catchment plan objectives Support landowners' implementation of national stock exclusion rules <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help link farmers' action (including through their Freshwater Farm Plans) to catchment plans, and help small block owners to link their actions to catchment plans</li> <li>• Support the implementation of Freshwater Farm Plans to ensure quality delivery of farm planning services and effective connections to catchment plans</li> <li>• Promote the uptake of best management practice, and ensure open communication between landowners and Greater Wellington to keep best practices up to date</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	Regulatory change underway – NEW. Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 includes a method that requires the development of Freshwater Action Plan(s) for Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara. A main focus of the action plan(s) will be to support landowners to implement property and catchment scale actions to improve water quality and ecosystem health.	Currently there are no specific Farm Environment Plan support programmes as central government Freshwater Farm Plans and PC1 Farm Environment Plans are not required yet.  We continue to support landowners with meeting stock exclusion rules, implementing good management practices and the delivery of actions to support water quality.

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrate advice to landowners with other relevant objectives to achieve co-benefits (e.g., carbon sequestration, biodiversity)</li> </ul>			
34.1	<p>Greater Wellington supports landowners to exclude livestock from waterways by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Helping them to develop and implement practices that minimise stock access to streams not covered by regulations</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	Being implemented via farm plans.	The Environment Restoration team's BAU work continues to support landowners with meeting stock exclusion rules, implementing good management practices and the delivery of actions to support water quality.
34.2	<p>Greater Wellington supports landowners to exclude livestock from waterways by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigating the specific impacts of horses on water quality and considering further stock exclusion regulations if they are identified as a significant source of contaminants.</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	No current update	GW has implemented Toitu Te Whenua Parks Network Plan (management plan) policies to protect all waterways and wetlands by excluding horse grazing from them. The Plan's Restricted Activity process has been used to create and implement a consistent approach for pony club and community horse grazing licences across parks. Monitoring is included in licence and concession conditions. A public land Regional Equestrian Working Group is established and in the process of collaboratively addressing other equestrian related issues including updating the minimal impact code for horse riding.
35	<p>Greater Wellington investigates alternative incentives (e.g., rates rebates) to increase landowners' uptake of revegetation projects, including projects using native plant species.</p> <p>This applies particularly to landowners with marginal and erosion-prone land (to reduce erosion and sediment loss), wetlands (for nutrient stripping, etc), and rural catchments generally (to slow flood flows further down the catchment).</p>	Currently being implemented	Regulatory change underway – NEW. Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 includes a method that requires the development of Freshwater Action Plan(s) for Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara. A main focus of the action plan(s) will be to promote and accelerate the revegetation of highest erosion risk land, including through investigating opportunities for rates relief or other forms of financial support.	The Environment Restoration team has increased incentive rates and refined programme criteria to reflect catchment objectives. Investigations into alternative incentives has not occurred.
36	<p>Greater Wellington supports the development of property-specific information to inform Freshwater Farm Plan development, particularly for managing diffuse discharges, CSA (Critical Source Area, i.e., hotspot) management, riparian planting (to complement stream fencing regs), and management methods for those streams where stock exclusion rules do not apply</p>	Currently being implemented	Being incorporated in freshwater farm plans	No current update
37	<p>Greater Wellington provides enough staff and resources to:</p>	Currently being implemented	New compliance roles are being established	Environment Regulation are in regular contact with all forest harvesters and contractors to

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with forestry groups (New Zealand Farm Forestry Association, New Zealand Forest Owners Association) and contractors to provide proactive advisory support that includes ensuring all forestry operators are aware (by 2023) of relevant regulatory requirements and good practice</li> <li>• Ensure all forestry operators in the whaitua are monitored for compliance with the National Environmental Standard for Plantation Forestry (NES-PF) and other relevant requirements from 2023 onwards, and share this monitoring information with the community</li> <li>• Take enforcement action on non-compliance.</li> </ul>			<p>ensure they are aware of their regulatory requirements and good practice.</p> <p>We also have additional resource in the forestry compliance space and our presence on the ground has increased significantly in the last several years.</p> <p>Enforcement action on non compliance has also been taken on various sites.</p>
38				
38.1	<p>Greater Wellington:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are exemplars of good practice on all council-owned land and infrastructure, including contaminated land, farms, forestry land, wetlands and golf courses.</li> <li>• Provide information on how good-practice decisions have been made.</li> <li>• Report publicly on their year-on-year improvements.</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	Currently being implemented for GW through Parks Networks Plan including Recloaking Papatūānuku (see Catchment highlights section)	<p>The Te Awarua-o-Porirua Community Environment Fund is available to, and being accessed by, community groups undertaking restoration projects on GW Parks land. This includes the Pareraho Forest Trust which works on a saddle of land overlapping Porirua and Hutt Valley. This fund is planned to be accessible in the Hutt Valley from mid Feb 2025 and the Wellington area sometime after that.</p> <p>GW is implementing good practice land management across its regional parks by identifying erosion prone areas and wetlands to prioritise for planting through the Recloaking Papatūānuku project. One thousand hectares within Belmont Regional Park is currently being grazed, with the license expiring in early 2026. GW is collaborating with many experts, including mana whenua, to develop best-practice restoration plans for this area once grazing is retired.</p> <p>No forestry harvesting in this catchment currently.</p> <p>Toitu Te Whenua Parks Network Plan Restricted Activity assessment process has seen all wetlands mapped and horse grazing licences end</p>



Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
				or move with consistent conditions and monitoring established.
38.2	<p>and territorial authorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are exemplars of good practice on all council-owned land and infrastructure, including contaminated land, farms, forestry land, wetlands and golf courses.</li> <li>• Provide information on how good-practice decisions have been made.</li> <li>• Report publicly on their year-on-year improvements.</li> </ul>	Other	<p>Requires conversations between GW and each TA. HCC comment This will require work from teams across HCC including facilities, transport and parks.</p>	<p><b>WCC:</b> A range of WCC stakeholders would need to be involved in discussions with GWRC about this recommendation, including Transport and Infrastructure, Parks, Sports and Recreation, City Consenting and Compliance, and Property.</p>
39.1	Greater Wellington, set an example by ensuring that (from 2022), their fleet vehicles are renewed with copper-free brake pads or replaced by vehicles with these pads.	To be commissioned by deliverables	Currently being implemented	GW is exploring options and liaising with other councils regarding their approaches. There are currently limited copper-free brake pads available on the market, except for one from BNT, which is priced three times higher than standard options. Note that we have been advised that using copper-free brake pads could affect the Toyota warranty.
39.2	Territorial authorities and the relevant three waters agency set an example by ensuring that (from 2022), their fleet vehicles are renewed with copper-free brake pads or replaced by vehicles with these pads.	Other	<p>Information being sought from TAs. HCC comment HCC has a fleet vehicle replacement programme in place, and replacement vehicles are replaced based on a range of criteria, such as the need for fit-for-purpose vehicles, cost-effectiveness (Total Cost of Ownership), and in line with HCC's EV-first requirement. Note that due to the regenerative capability of EVs, the replacement of brake-pads is less frequent, and hence the environmental impact associated with brake-pad residue is reduced. Information on whether suppliers' vehicles have copper free brake-pads is not easily available, as manufacturers do not provide this information unless requested.</p>	No current update
40	<p>Territorial authorities review and strengthen their plumbing consent and code compliance processes (by 2024), to ensure there are clear accountabilities and consequences for compliance transgressions and ultimately a low risk of future illegal cross-connections.<sup>4</sup></p> <p><small>Footnote 4: Adapted from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on three waters, Recommendation 22.</small></p>	Currently being implemented	Information being sought from Wellington Water	No current update

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
41	<p>Greater Wellington and the relevant three waters agency engage with and express the importance of environmental consequences to the Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainlayers Board, relevant professional regulatory bodies and industry organisations. These organisations shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Together improve their systems of communication and reporting for disciplinary complaints</li> <li>• Become active and consistent in reporting discovered evidence of sub-standard tradesperson work, especially for instances of illegal wastewater to stormwater connections</li> <li>• Apply disciplinary action as set out under the defined offences in section 89 of the Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Drainlayers Act 2006.</li> </ul>	To be commissioned by deliverables	No current update	No current update
42	The relevant three waters agency works with industry organisations to reinforce or improve standards, communication and training for best industry practice. Priority should be given to industries where there is high interaction with the stormwater and wastewater network (e.g., painters and cleaners).	Other	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water	No current update
43	Greater Wellington investigates and considers adopting new mechanisms to improve compliance (such as restorative processes and requiring bonds for earthworks and forest harvesting).	To be commissioned by deliverables	No current update	<p>Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement (CME) Policy has been formally adopted. This sets out the general approach to compliance, including the tools and mechanisms available in enforcement and when/how they should be applied.</p> <p>Resource Management Reform announcements from the government have also signalled new punitive enforcement tools may become available when considering formal enforcement action.</p>
44	Greater Wellington and Mana Whenua work with territorial authorities to ensure that all large green spaces (e.g., parks, school grounds, golf courses) are managed to reduce the infiltration of fertiliser into groundwater and waterways, with plans in place (by 2023) that include public reporting.	To be commissioned by deliverables	No current update	No current update
45	With input from the relevant three waters agency (by 2026), Greater Wellington and territorial authorities develop or amend regulatory instruments to help reduce the risk of contaminants entering the stormwater system. <sup>9</sup> These could include:	Regulatory change underway	<p>Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 includes a rule that prohibits the point source discharge of a list of common urban pollutants including vehicle cleaning products and paint.</p>	<p>Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.</p>

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Painting and/or replacing old roofs to reduce the prevalence of heavy metals</li> <li>• Washing paint brushes or cars</li> <li>• Treating runoff from carparks and roads.</li> </ul> <p>Footnote 5: Modified from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on three waters, Recommendation 12.</p>		<p>PC1 includes stormwater rules for impervious surfaces including carparks and roads.</p> <p>HCC comment</p> <p>This is being progressed to an extent through the District Plan Review. The draft District Plan (currently open for consultation during November/December 2023) includes a new Three Waters chapter that would have a range of provisions to address contaminants entering stormwater, including rules relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance with the Wellington Water Regional Standard for Water Services December 2021,</li> <li>• Use of Copper and Zinc Building Materials, and</li> <li>• Water sensitive urban design.</li> </ul> <p>Other provisions of this chapter relate more to stormwater quantity (hydraulic neutrality, rainwater storage tanks, greywater systems) but may have some impact on contaminants entering the stormwater system.</p>	<p>PC1 includes a rule that prohibits the point source discharge of a list of common urban pollutants including vehicle cleaning products and paint.</p> <p>PC1 includes stormwater rules for impervious surfaces including carparks and roads.</p>
46	<p>Greater Wellington and territorial authorities develop a scheme to support the painting or replacing of large-scale high zinc-yielding roofs, which could include education, advice and incentives.</p>	<p>To be commissioned by deliverables</p>	<p>HCC comment</p> <p>This is being progressed to an extent through the District Plan Review. The draft District Plan (currently open for consultation during November/December 2023) includes a new Three Waters chapter that would have a range of provisions to address contaminants entering stormwater, including rules relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance with the Wellington Water Regional Standard for Water Services December 2021,</li> <li>• Use of Copper and Zinc Building Materials, and</li> <li>• Water sensitive urban design.</li> </ul> <p>Other provisions of this chapter relate more to stormwater quantity (hydraulic neutrality, rainwater storage tanks, greywater systems) but may have some impact on contaminants entering the stormwater system.</p>	<p>Further discussion within GW and with partners is required prior to reinstating or developing a new pollution prevention programme.</p>

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
47	Greater Wellington and territorial authorities develop a scheme to reduce the impacts on waterways from the washing of cars.	To be commissioned by deliverables	HCC comment HCC to seek advice from Wellington Water on this matter.	No current update
48	Greater Wellington and territorial authorities investigate options to minimise the impacts of agrichemical sprays on waterways and report on options (by 2025).	To be commissioned by deliverables	HCC comment This work needs to be commissioned by GW and engagement undertaken with Wellington Water and the HCC Parks team as a stakeholder.	<b>WCC:</b> This recommendation is GWRC-led. The Council's Parks, Sports and Recreation and road maintenance areas will need to be a stakeholder for this recommendation.
49	Greater Wellington, territorial authorities, the relevant three waters agency and relevant industry groups develop and implement a pollution prevention programme. This will be outlined, delivered and monitored through various mechanisms. The programme must: » Raise the awareness of the public about what they can do to reduce their impacts on harbour and stream health » Promote and incentivise industry good management practice, targeting high-risk land-use activities that contribute relatively high levels of contamination » Identify and target priority areas for contaminant reduction based on the identification of catchments that contribute to localised hotspot areas » Investigate opportunities to enable change by streamlining regulatory processes and removing barriers to businesses and industries initiating change » Work with specific industries/suppliers to increase understanding around risks from exterior chemical cleaning products, with an aim to reduce usage through point-of-sale warnings and changes in product care advice.	Regulatory change underway	Regulatory change underway – NEW. Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 includes a method that requires Greater Wellington to develop and deliver a pollution prevention programmes.  HCC comment This work needs to be commissioned by GW and engagement undertaken with Wellington Water and the HCC Parks team as a stakeholder.	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.  PC1 includes a method that requires Greater Wellington to develop and deliver a pollution prevention programmes.  <b>WCC:</b> This recommendation is GWRC-led. The Council's Parks, Sports and Recreation and road maintenance areas will need to be a stakeholder for this recommendation.
50	Territorial authorities and the relevant three waters agency work together in high-risk areas to increase and prioritise regular street sweeping and sump clearance. They also need to investigate other opportunities to capture and clear contaminants from stormwater drains, including those to increase awareness and education with residents and businesses about how they can reduce contaminants (e.g., litter ending up in waterways).	Currently being implemented	Currently being implemented  HCC comment Wellington Water to lead on this work with input from HCC as a road controlling authority.	No current update
51	Greater Wellington works with territorial authorities, Mana Whenua and landowners to identify and document (by 2026)	Currently being implemented	Partly implemented through SLUR database.	Regular communication has been set up with E-Reg and WCC on identifying and understanding the risk to freshwater of old landfills. Remediation

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	the locations of potentially contaminated land, including landfills, and the risks to water quality and aquatic ecosystems.		HCC comment HCC actively monitors its open, and all closed landfill sites. This includes monthly/quarterly water quality testing at Silverstream landfill, and the closed Wainuiomata (Stage 3) landfill. For all closed sites, HCC also commissions an annual site audit and report, to proactively manage maintenance requirements.	of sites that are found to be having an impact will be the next step in the process. Contact with UHCC and HCC will be initiated shortly.  In the 2024-34 LTP, funding was allocated to support a design solution for landfill leachate issues in the Houghton Valley catchment.
52	Greater Wellington, territorial authorities and Mana Whenua work with owners of land with contaminated sites to further investigate, monitor, develop and implement remediation plans for those that pose medium-to-high risks to water quality and aquatic ecosystems. These plans are to be developed within five years of the identification of these sites, and those posing high risks to water quality are to be prioritised for remediation.	To be commissioned by deliverables	No current update	The Selected Land Use Register (SLUR) is a database that records properties in the Greater Wellington region that have been or may have been used for hazardous activities. The SLUR database needs further development to support this recommendation in full. This development will require funding from MBIE, or a future LTP.  The risk to water quality is difficult to quantify. For example, over 2000 HAIL sites have been identified, with fewer than 100 being confirmed as contaminated.  High-risk sites are being identified, and these could be prioritised from the point of discharge.
53	Agencies involved in the remediation of contaminated land affecting water quality and aquatic ecosystems include Mana Whenua in decision making and involve, consider and contain the visions and ideas of community groups in the planning and implementation, including as part of developing catchment plans (see Recommendation 13).	Currently being implemented	No current update	GW and WCC, supported by mana whenua, secured \$500,000 through MfE's Contaminated Site Remediation fund to remediate a landfill at Te Raekaihau Point. Remediation efforts should be completed by 2026.
54	Greater Wellington, Mana Whenua, Hutt City Council, Upper Hutt City Council, the relevant three waters agency and the community actively work together to better protect the current and future sources (surface water and groundwater) of human drinking-water from emerging threats. They do this by investigating the risks associated with water quality and quantity and managing activities that may adversely affect this (such as land use and contaminant discharges). This may include developing district and regional plan provisions and other methods.	Currently being implemented	HCC comment The HCC District Plan currently does not play a role in protecting drinking-water sources. The extent that the District Plan should regulate land use and development for the purpose of protecting drinking-water sources is being looked at through the ongoing review of the District Plan. However, a key aspect of this work is looking at what role the District Plan should play given the	We need to do further work to refine implementation of this recommendation particularly around the balance of protecting drinking water assets from <u>emerging</u> threats versus known threats.

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
			respective functions of HCC and GW, and the existing protections provided through the NRP.	
55				
55.1	The relevant three waters agency's (currently Wellington Water) Regional Standard for Water Services should incorporate WSUD stormwater and water conservation interventions. (6) (6) Modified from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on three waters, Recommendation 7.	Regulatory change underway	Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.
55.2	Also, territorial authorities' codes of practice and district plans should be amended to refer to the Regional Standard for Water Services (where applicable) by 2025, and should be mandatory for all developments (greenfield, infill/brownfield and re-development, including infrastructure). It should be supported through education programmes for contractors, community groups, and the design and engineering community.	Currently being implemented	HCC comment This is being progressed through the District Plan Review. The draft District Plan includes provisions that refer to the Regional Standard for Water Services December 2021.	<b>WCC:</b> The Council's Water Services Bylaw 2024 requires the Regional Standard for Water Services (RSWS) as the minimum standard for the design and construction of waters infrastructure. The RSWS is referenced in the 2024 District Plan Te Tūāhanga o Ngā Wai e Toru - Three Waters chapter (THW), including at THW-P4. It is a matter of discretion that needs to be addressed when resource consent is required under the Three Waters rules and several Subdivision rules, as well as for new buildings on sites in the Large Lot Residential Zone. The 2012 Code of Practice incorporates the RSWS, which is also provided alongside the code on the Council's website.
56	By 2022, Greater Wellington convenes a WSUD working group with Mana Whenua, territorial authorities, the relevant three waters agency and Waka Kotahi. The group will need to be funded to cover its wide-ranging work, which will aim to: » Resolve barriers to WSUD in the Wellington Region » Identify opportunities to retrofit WSUD and green infrastructure into the existing urban environments, incorporating communities and catchment-level planning » Identify opportunities to 'daylight' piped streams and restore existing streams to promote community connection, habitat restoration and flood mitigation » Lead by example in promoting new WSUD initiatives. The working group should be part of Greater Wellington's newly established regional stormwater forum. It should also collaborate with key stakeholders (such as developers and commercial, industrial and residential community groups), and	Regulatory change underway	Currently being implemented – NEW Regional Stormwater Forum/Working Group set up in part servicing this recommendation	No current update

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
	help provide education and training material/ programmes for contractors.			
57	By 2025, Greater Wellington, Mana Whenua and territorial authorities amend the relevant planning documents to retain, restore and enhance the natural drainage system – so that they require hydraulic neutrality and water-quality treatment in urban catchments through WSUD.	Regulatory change underway	<p>Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. HCC comment</p> <p>This is being progressed through the District Plan Review. The draft District Plan includes provisions that require hydraulic neutrality and water sensitive urban design (WSUD), although these provisions would not apply to some smaller developments, such as residential developments of 3 units or less.</p>	<p>Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.</p> <p><b>WCC:</b> Under the 2024 District Plan, i. Objectives THW-O1 (Protecting water bodies and freshwater ecosystems) and THW-O3 (Hydraulic neutrality) apply ii. Policies THW-P1 (Water sensitive design), THW-P2 (Building materials), THW-P5 (Hydraulic neutrality) and THW-P6 (Permeable surfaces) apply. Hydraulic neutrality is required for both 1-3 household units (THW-R5) and four or more units (THW-R6). iv. Water sensitive design methods are required where there are four or more residential units (THW-R4) v. Permeable surfaces are required for 1-3 residential units (THW-R7) and in the Large Lot Residential Zone (THW-R8) vi. The use of copper and zinc building materials is regulated (THW-R3) vii. Both the Residential Design Guide and Centres and Mixed-Use Design Guide address hydraulic neutrality and water-quality: Outcome 3 identifies the following Design Outcome: Methods to maintain or enhance the mauri (the health and wellbeing) of waiora (water), where required, are integrated into the overall design of the development in a manner that provides for the amenity of the living environment. Guideline 5 requires developers to configure any required on-site water sensitive design methods, methods for achieving hydraulic neutrality, and water conservation methods into the overall design in an integrated manner.</p>
58				

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
58.1	Greater Wellington and Mana Whenua, together with territorial authorities and the relevant three waters agency, develop (by 2025) a comprehensive suite of regulatory and non-regulatory interventions for new property developments and infrastructure, to be implemented through WSUD via a catchment-management approach.	Regulatory change underway	<p>Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. HCC comment</p> <p>Requirements for WSUD are being progressed through the District Plan Review. The draft District Plan includes provisions that require WSUD but these may not apply to all development.</p> <p>However, it is unclear whether what is being progressed through the District Plan Review would be a 'catchment-management approach', or how that would be progressed through a District Plan, which only influences land use on a site-by-site or development-by-development basis.</p>	<p>Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.</p> <p><b>WCC:</b> This has been achieved through the 2024 District Plan, most notably the new Three Waters and Subdivisions chapters. The Strategic City Assets and Infrastructure chapter seeks the strategic objectives that guide the provisions in these chapters. The Anga Whakamua and Tangata Whenua chapters identify the relationship between our mana whenua partners and te wai and establishes a framework for development that seeks to reflect this relationship. The Earthworks chapter requires that the effects of earthworks (i.e. runoff) are managed to prevent adverse effects on water (including streams/waterways and Wellington Harbour). The Natural Hazards chapter introduces new provisions relating to development in flood hazard areas.</p>
58.2	<p>These interventions would include water impact assessments, rainwater/stormwater harvesting, rain gardens, constructed wetlands, green roofs, improved sump maintenance, strategic street sweeping and permeable pavements to reduce water-quality impacts and reduce peak wet weather flows. (7). Existing properties and infrastructure should be retrofitted using this WSUD approach whenever opportunities arise (e.g., at the end of an asset's life).</p> <p>(7) Modified from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on the three waters, Recommendation 6.</p>	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>HCC comment</p> <p>This is being progressed to an extent through the District Plan Review. The draft District Plan includes a new Three Waters chapter that would include provisions on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water sensitive urban design,</li> <li>• Hydraulic neutrality,</li> <li>• Rainwater storage tanks, and</li> <li>• Greywater systems.</li> </ul>	<p><b>WCC:</b> Unless addressed by the rules listed in earlier comments, these matters are generally not prescribed in the District Plan provisions but may need to be assessed to gain a resource consent. For example, WSUD is a matter of discretion that needs to be addressed in a resource consent application made under THW-R4. Demonstrating WSUD would achieve the Residential Design Guide and Centres and Mixed-Use Design Guide and assist a developer to get a supportive urban design assessment, assisting them to obtain resource consent.</p> <p>This action is also relevant for the management of transport, three waters and parks assets.</p>
59	The relevant three waters agency:	Currently being implemented	Information being sought from Wellington Water	No current update



Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
	<p>» Develops a standardised tool (by 2025) that can be used to assess a development’s potential contributions of contaminants and hydrological impacts</p> <p>» Recommends potential options to mitigate these effects using site-appropriate WSUD green infrastructure. This supports the global stormwater strategy (Recommendation 56) and Recommendation 58.</p>			
60	<p>By 2025, Greater Wellington and territorial authorities amend the relevant planning documents so that all resource consents for property developments and infrastructure upgrades/repairs require the minimisation of stormwater effects and achieve hydraulic neutrality on-site. Where this is not possible or practical on development sites, a formal stormwater offsetting programme could be adopted to fund more efficient centralised systems in the public realm. (8)</p> <p>(8) Modified from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on three waters, Recommendation 8.</p>	Regulatory change underway	<p>Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. HCC comment</p> <p>This is being progressed through the ongoing District Plan Review, which includes provisions that require hydraulic neutrality.</p>	<p>Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.</p> <p><b>WCC:</b> Under the Three Waters chapter of the District Plan, hydraulic neutrality is required for both 1-3 household units (THW-R5) and four or more units (THW-R6).</p> <p>Where this is not achieved, for a development of 1-3 units the Council has discretion to consider:</p> <p>The relevant sections of the Wellington Water Regional Standard for Water Services, v3.0, December 2021;</p> <p>Alternative methods for managing the volume and rate of discharge of stormwater to the receiving environment; and</p> <p>Any site constraints.</p> <p>For four or more units:</p> <p>The extent to which the development incorporates stormwater management techniques or controls to mitigate any increase in its current state peak stormwater runoff;</p> <p>The relevant sections of the Wellington Water Regional Standard for Water Services, v3.0, December 2021;</p>

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
				<p>Design, location, efficiency and effectiveness of measures to manage peak stormwater flows and volumes;</p> <p>Ownership, maintenance and operation arrangements;</p> <p>Off-site flooding effects; and</p> <p>Any site constraints.</p> <p>Demonstrating that one or more of these matters prevents hydraulic neutrality from being achieved may result in resource consent being granted without this, where the effects of this noncompliance are appropriately mitigated.</p>
61	<p>Territorial authorities amend regulatory documents, while working with the relevant three waters agency, to (by 2035) reduce the effects of stormwater flooding on public health, safety and property by further integrating the use of roads and open spaces (such as parks and sports grounds) to act as overland flow paths and flood storage. (9)</p> <p>(9) Modified from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on three waters, Recommendation 14.</p>	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>Information being sought from TAs.</p> <p>HCC comment</p> <p>New provisions were added to the District Plan to address natural hazard risk associated with stormwater flooding through Plan Change 56 (which became operative in October 2023). However, as the scope of that plan change was limited by the RMA, this risk will need to be addressed further through the ongoing District Plan Review.</p>	<p>Greater Wellington is not responsible for stormwater flooding but is a supporting agency. We continue to provide information as appropriate to territorial authorities and other agencies.</p> <p><b>WCC:</b></p> <p>In the District Plan, THW-P1 (Water sensitive design) and the Three Waters rules listed in the comment for recommendation 60 seek to achieve this outcome. The Natural Hazards chapter introduces new provisions relating to stormwater flooding. The Open Space Zone, Natural Open Space Zone and Sport and Active Recreation Zone chapters regulate (and largely prevent) the construction of buildings in open spaces, thereby retaining their functions with respect to overland flow paths and flood storage. The requirements of the Earthworks chapter mitigate effects of earthworks seek to reduce effects of erosion and sediment runoff on the public stormwater network.</p>

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				The update to the Spatial Plan provides an opportunity to address stormwater management.
62	By 2024, territorial authorities work with the relevant three waters agency to develop an approach to the ownership and management of green infrastructure for property developments, and ensure this infrastructure meets appropriate standards when being vested to council ownership. (10) (10) Modified from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on three waters, Recommendation 10.	Other	Requires conversations with Wellington Water and TAs	<b>WCC:</b> With respect to private development, all resource consent applications for new dwellings and/or subdivision are sent to Wellington Water for assessment, as are building consent applications. To achieve building consent and/or section 223/224C certification (i.e. sign off from WCC prior to applying for new Records of Title) a developer is required to meet specified standards and obtain approval from Wellington Water.  Regional regulatory changes are expected through the Natural Resources Plan. This will likely direct outcomes at the development level, for example on-site management of stormwater, and the vesting of these assets as green infrastructure.
63	Territorial authorities ensure that (by 2024) all green infrastructure is adequately capitalised and depreciated to provide funding for ongoing maintenance and renewals. (11). (11) Modified from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on three waters, Recommendation 11.	Other	Requires conversations with Wellington Water and TAs	No current update
64	Greater Wellington works with Mana Whenua, community groups and territorial authorities to amend (by 2024) all relevant regulatory documents to ensure: » That river management enhances habitat restoration and stormwater treatment along the full length of developed rivers » The protection of swimming holes. Specifically, for Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River, these objectives should be accounted for when undertaking flood protection works	Regulatory change underway	Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. HCC comment This is predominantly the responsibility of GW, however, through the District Plan Review, HCC is progressing further controls on activities within riparian margins.	PC1, notified 30 October 2023, includes additional controls on stormwater treatment. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.  River management is not addressed by PC1 and may require a future plan change.  <b>WCC:</b> This recommendation is led by GWRC. In terms of the 2024 District Plan, provisions have been developed following significant engagement with mana whenua. Additionally, the District Plan was publicly notified with mana whenua and

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				community groups provided the opportunity to make written and oral submissions
65	Territorial authorities update the relevant regulatory documents (by 2025) to ensure they incorporate up-to-date flood hazard mapping and are supported by rules that prevent property development in high-risk areas.	Currently being implemented	Information being sought from Wellington Water and TAs. HCC comment New provisions (including flood hazard maps) were added to the District Plan to address natural hazard risk associated with flooding through Plan Change 56. However, as the scope of that plan change was limited by the RMA, this risk will need to be further addressed through the ongoing District Plan Review.	Work programme is underway to review and update flood hazard mapping and providing advice and engagement with community and TAs continues.  GW flood hazard mapping for the Hutt River and Waiwhetū Stream is being provided to Hutt City Council in Nov 2024 to incorporate into their proposed District Plan. We are working closely with Hutt City and Wellington Water to provide these maps and rules framework. Work is ongoing with UHCC.  <b>WCC:</b> This work has been completed and informs the Natural Hazards chapter, as well as the Coastal Environment chapter with respect to coastal hazards. It is noted that the District Plan reflects a 'moment in time' and hazard mapping data can change.
66				
66.1	By 2024, Greater Wellington amends the relevant regulatory documents to include policies that aim to avoid unsuitable property development, with reference to setbacks from stream/river margins and hydraulic neutrality.	Regulatory change underway	Addressed by PC1 and RPS	This is addressed in change 1 to the RPS through Policy FW.3. This provides direction to district plans to manage the location and layout of development in relation to freshwater quality and require hydraulic neutrality.
66.2	By 2025, territorial authorities incorporate rules in their district plans that: » Require WSUD, including hydraulic neutrality in any developments » Provide for buildings to be set back from river and stream margins (these setbacks are to provide for āhua and natural character)	Regulatory change underway	Information being sought from TAs. HCC comment WSUD, setbacks from waterbodies, and restrictions on development in overland flowpaths are all being progressed through the ongoing District Plan Review, with provisions on each of these being included.	Addressed in change 1 to the RPS through Policy FW.3. Provides direction to district plans to incorporate rules to achieve the recommendations in 66.2.  <b>WCC:</b> Achieved – as detailed in earlier comments.  The provisions in the District Plan's Natural

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
	» Restrict development in known overland flow paths (in line with Recommendation 61).			Hazards chapter seek to achieve building setbacks or other mitigation for flood hazard risk and restrict development in overland flow paths. The Public Access chapter includes objectives and policies relating to public access in river and stream margins.
67	Greater Wellington amends the relevant regulatory documents by 2023, while working with Mana Whenua and territorial authorities to co-design operational guidelines for undertaking flood works on small urban streams, including those on private property. These guidelines would: » Leave room for the river, floodwater and natural processes » Establish native riparian vegetation, which also gives effect to the values in the NPS-FM 2020.	Currently being implemented	No current update	Guidance around room for rivers has been completed. Planting guidelines are in place as a live working document that is constantly being reviewed and updated: <a href="https://www.gw.govt.nz/document/16772/river-berm-planting-guide/">https://www.gw.govt.nz/document/16772/river-berm-planting-guide/</a>
68	Greater Wellington, territorial authorities, Mana Whenua and the relevant three waters agency develop plans (by 2030) for the managed retreat and adaptation of three waters infrastructure due to rising sea level.	Currently being implemented	HCC comment A regional Climate Change Impact and Risk Assessment is due to be completed by March 2024. This will inform the development of a Regional Climate Change Adaptation Plan. In both projects, HCC is directly involved as a project partner and funder.	GW is conducting an assessment of the current Organisational climate-related risks Greater Wellington is facing. It is based on the guide to local climate change risk assessment (MfE, 2021), the international Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) guidance and the New Zealand External Reporting Board (XRB) standards. This will include GW's water infrastructure bulk water supply. Greater Wellington is a partner in the regional adaptation planning initiative led by the Regional Leadership Committee, which will also address built infrastructure.
69	Greater Wellington supports and incentivises landowners wanting to restore wetlands and removes barriers for best-practice restoration of the mauri of degraded wetlands.	Currently being implemented	No current update	The Environment Restoration team currently has seven properties within Te Whanganui-a-Tara actively engaged with the Wetland programme. Some are in the planning stages while others are in various stages of operational work including planting, fencing and pest plant control.  Wetland construction and re-wetting projects are occurring across the region. GW continues to use these examples to refine the regulatory process to make such actions easier.

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
70	Greater Wellington increases the resourcing available to implement and enforce the NPS-FM 2020, National Environment Standards and PNRP provisions about wetland identification, protection and restoration.	Currently being implemented	Currently being implemented through increased compliance resourcing	Significant work has gone into this area, including enforcement RMA prosecution cases. The Court decisions provide direction in how we should be identifying wetlands for enforcement purposes (beyond reasonable doubt). Numerous initiatives progressed to strengthen our processes in this regard especially around the science needed for identification purposes and around evidential tests for pursuing formal enforcement.
71	Greater Wellington supports positive relationships with wetland owners, including those with wetlands above the Parangārehu Lakes and at Mangaroa. It also provides assistance to protect and restore those wetlands.	Currently being implemented	Currently being implemented	The Environment Restoration team supports landowners with wetlands with advice and incentives to protect wetlands. Advisors are currently working with some of the landowners surrounding Parangārehu Lakes and Mangaroa wetlands.
72	Greater Wellington and Mana Whenua seek opportunities to develop and restore wetland habitat when managing and designing flood protection works and developing green spaces.	Currently being implemented	Currently being implemented – NEW. Examples include Poets Park and Belmont wetland	RiverLink has worked alongside partners Taranaki Whānui, and Ngāti Toa when developing the Belmont Bioengineering Trial. From collaboration on native species selection for the green space, to influencing broader outcome opportunities for procurement of the wider flood protection works. GW is also identifying future collaboration opportunities such as early plant nursery engagement, and seed collection opportunities along the river corridor for this 24/25 summer period.
73	Greater Wellington maps all natural wetlands in the whaitua, as required by the NPS-FM 2020. This is to be completed by 2024, rather than the NPS-FM deadline of 2030.	Currently being implemented	Currently being implemented	Wet areas have been mapped and some areas have been ground-truthed.
74	Greater Wellington addresses the issues raised in Te Mahere Wai on the recommendations about the Parangārehu Lakes area.	Currently being implemented	No current update	GW supports restoration and planting at the Lakes in partnership with Taranaki Whānui via Rōpū Tiaki.
75	Greater Wellington identifies all fish passage barriers on public land by 2025 and private land by 2030.	Currently being implemented	Currently being implemented through fish passage / barrier programme	GW is working towards this goal. To date the fish passage project has remediated over 250 barriers and over assessed 650 barriers. The project team is working to establish how many more there may be within the region to assess with the assistance of GIS support.

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
76	Greater Wellington, together with Mana Whenua, community groups and territorial authorities, works with owners of fish passage barriers to remediate the highest-risk sites by 2040 and all other sites as soon as practical, but no later than 2045. Catchments highly valued for their indigenous fish and mahinga kai species are prioritised and Greater Wellington reports publicly on the identification and remediation progress.	Currently being implemented	Currently being implemented through the Improving fish passage in the Wellington Region programme	The fish passage project is actively engaging and working with Mana Whenua, community groups and territorial authorities to identify and remediate barriers within the Greater Wellington Region. Many high-risk sites have been identified and a prioritization framework is in place which takes into consideration high priority catchments and importance to mana whenua.
77				
77.1	Greater Wellington and Mana Whenua work with territorial authorities to identify (by 2025) the spawning habitats of indigenous fish and mahinga kai species (e.g., inanga) in their rohe.	Currently being implemented	Not addressed by PC1. Other – NEW to be commissioned by deliverables.	Previous mapping of fish spawning areas was undertaken by contractors for Porirua and the Wairarapa.
77.2	Greater Wellington and Mana Whenua work with territorial authorities to restore (by 2035) the spawning habitats of indigenous fish and mahinga kai species (e.g., inanga) in their rohe.	Currently being implemented	HCC comment GW led but must engage with HCC Parks team where any habitat is within or adjacent to a park owned and managed by HCC.	GW funds the delivery of the MTSW Whitebait Connection programme which focuses on identifying and restoring whitebait spawning areas.  The Community Environment Fund which will be accessible for community groups wanting to undertake this work is planned for mid Feb 2025 in the Hutt Valley. In time this funding will also be made available in Wellington City.  GW also has programmes which support riparian planting and wetland restoration on private land.
78	Mana Whenua and Greater Wellington work together and with input from relevant interested parties, including the three waters agency, to design a new water allocation regulatory regime that: » Gives effect to our understanding of Te Mana o te Wai » Provides for Mana Whenua rights and interests, which may include a specific allocation for iwi » Includes mātauranga Māori in its development and monitoring	Future plan change	Future allocation plan change	For water allocation and Māori rights and interests, a legal framework will be needed to initiate this work. It will require discussions and decisions with Council. Response to this recommendation will be influenced by changes to national direction and the replacement legislation for the Resource Management Act.
79	Greater Wellington investigates options for iwi allocation in the current regulatory regime.	To be commissioned by deliverables	Future allocation plan change	For water allocation and Māori rights and interests, a legal framework will be needed to initiate this work. It will require discussions and

Commented [NP1]: @Mikaila Ceelen may need to double check this past SPR/Fathima/Matt Hickman to check my wording.

Commented [MC2R1]: @Matthew Hickman please review as we discussed on teams 🙏

Commented [MH3R1]: Thanks both; I think we do need to be clearer. Two key elements here:  
1) we will need a legal framework  
2) this will be a council decision at some point.  
The changes to national direction (and the replacement of the RMA) will most likely get in the way with implementing this rec.  
@Mikaila @Nicola

Commented [MC4R1]: Please feel free to add that in Matthew. We are happy to take the guidance from you

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
				decisions with Council. Response to this recommendation will be influenced by changes to national direction and the replacement legislation for the Resource Management Act.
80	<p>Mana Whenua and Greater Wellington work together to develop a framework of how Te Mana o te Wai (for water quantity) can be achieved and demonstrated. This includes agreeing on the process, measures and indicators of success.</p> <p>Note: This links to wider attribute work, as the measures can't sit with water quantity alone</p>	Future plan change	No current update	We've begun engagement on a water allocation framework to address the 2029 sunset clause in the NRP. As part of this engagement, we will also be connecting with our mana whenua partners.
81	Greater Wellington supports Mana Whenua to develop mahinga kai measures related to water quantity.	Future plan change	No current update	We've begun engagement on a water allocation framework for the NRP. As part of this engagement, we will also be connecting with our mana whenua partners
82	Greater Wellington, Mana Whenua and territorial authorities (including Porirua City Council) recognise, promote and provide for the mana of the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt, Wainuiomata and Ōrongorongo Rivers as awa tupuna for Taranaki Whānui and Ngāti Toa Rangatira. They are treasured taonga and providers of wai ora and hauora (health and wellbeing) for the whole Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara community and Te Awarua-o-Porirua community.	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>HCC comment</p> <p>This is being progressed through the District Plan Review. This includes a review of which sites and areas of significance to Māori should be identified in the District Plan, including waterbodies.</p>	No current update
83	<p>Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following water allocation limits for the Te Awa Kairangi/ Hutt, Wainuiomata and Ōrongorongo Rivers:</p> <p>» Increase the minimum flows over time to 80 per cent of MALF in 50 years' time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first minimum flow increase must be included in the upcoming plan changes to be notified by 2024 and will apply from the mid-2030s, or whatever date is most appropriate, to ensure that the new minimum flow applies when the bulk water consents to take surface water in the major water supply catchments are renewed</li> <li>• Future increases in minimum flow must be stepped out in line with the bulk water consent renewals</li> <li>• We expect this pathway for increases in minimum flows to be revised as a result of further investigative work to understand the limits that would achieve Te Mana o te Wai, outlined in Recommendation 107.</li> </ul> <p>» Cap the amount of water available to be allocated through consents at the existing consented use.</p>	Future plan change	Not addressed by PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.



Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
84	Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following water allocation limits for all streams (outside the three major water supply catchments): » 100 per cent of MALF for the minimum flow » 30 per cent of MALF for the allocation limit.	Future plan change	Not addressed by PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning
85	Greater Wellington retains the current policy settings that allow the reallocation of any water that becomes available within the allocation limit to be reallocated.	Future plan change	No current update	Policy setting for allocation have not changed. This will be considered as part of future allocation plan changes.
86	Greater Wellington amends the PNRP policy and rule framework in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara so the region-wide permitted activity rule (R136) no longer applies to this whaitua. Note: Water takes for reasonable domestic use and animal drinking water are still authorised under section 14(3)(b) of the Resource Management Act. All other takes will require a resource consent.	Future plan change	Not addressed by PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning
87	Greater Wellington amends the PNRP through a plan change (by 2022) to ensure that all water takes requiring resource consent within Te Whanganui-a-Tara require metering. Electronic metering is required by 2027.	Fully implemented	Not addressed by PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	Water meter requirements for consented water takes are now in place.
88	Greater Wellington reviews all existing consents in catchments outside the major water supply catchments that haven't expired within five years of the whaitua plan change, to ensure that any updated allocation limits are applied to consents.	Future plan change	To be commissioned post PC1	Any updated allocation limits being applied to existing consents would need to be confirmed through a plan change. This has not been initiated as yet for updated water allocation limits or minimum flows.  We've initiated an engagement process to develop a framework for water allocation to address the 2029 sunset clause on water allocation in the NRP.
89	In collaboration with catchment communities, Greater Wellington develops a work programme designed for and with landowners (particularly for lifestyle block owners), to ensure they are aware of regulations on the use of water.	To be commissioned by deliverables	Currently being implemented – NEW. PC1 engagement plan underway	No current update
90	Greater Wellington undertakes assessments (e.g., through rural engagement surveys and targeted catchment investigations) to understand any potential changes in the way people are taking unconsented water (section 14(3)(b) of the Resource Management Act about takes).	To be commissioned by deliverables	No current update	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme.
91	Greater Wellington increases its flow monitoring in small streams in catchments where land use is changing significantly,	To be commissioned by deliverables	No current update	In addition to 2 streams in the Kapiti region and 10 in the Wairarapa that we currently monitor, no

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
	<p>or there is thought to be a relatively high potential for change (e.g., rural intensification). This is to establish whether any increase in water use is affecting flows and therefore values.</p>			<p>new flow monitoring has been established in these Whaitua.</p> <p>New sites have been established in several small catchments in other Whaitua in response to WIP recommendations relating to water allocation investigations.</p>
92	<p>Territorial authorities and the relevant three waters agency implement universal residential metering to identify water wastage, reduce demand and enable more effective network management. To enable metering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Territorial authorities will consult on how to fund water meters by 2025</li> <li>» The relevant three waters agency will install water meters. The whaitua committee recognises that water metering enables a range of mechanisms for reducing demand. These include, for example: leak detection; information provision; the identification of potential excessive users for advice, support and/or fines; and volumetric charging.</li> </ul> <p>Agreement could not be reached on whether volumetric charging should be introduced as a lever for reducing demand. However, if it is, it will be important to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Water assets remain in public ownership</li> <li>» People can access enough water to flourish</li> <li>» Vulnerable communities are not disadvantaged</li> <li>» Water is respected as the giver of life and doesn't become a commodity</li> <li>» It prevents exploitation and excessive use by people who can afford it.</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	Information being sought from Wellington Water	
93	<p>The relevant three waters agency provides the community (by 2022) with information on and practical support for being more efficient with water. The information might cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Technological solutions (such as the different uses of rainwater tanks)</li> <li>» Water-saving tips</li> <li>» The natural water cycle and where our water comes from.</li> </ul> <p>The support could be provided through partnerships with catchment groups, through the Mangai Wai Ora (kaitiaki)</p>	Other	Information being sought from Wellington Water	

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
	programme (see Recommendation 101), professional associations and enterprises (e.g., a Sustainability Trust model).			
94	The relevant three waters agency develops a programme by 2023 that engages with commercial water users (and starts with identifying the top 100). » The programme: Identifies how water is used » Helps users to understand how their use compares to that of similar industries nationally and globally » Supports businesses to improve water efficiency and/or lower their demand.	Other	Information being sought from Wellington Water	
95	Greater Wellington and the relevant three waters agency investigate the current pricing for commercial water users (by 2023), to determine if changes in pricing mechanisms could help improve their water-use efficiency and identify the possible economic implications.	Other	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water	
96	Territorial authorities promote the use of rainwater tanks or alternative water-storage solutions for non-potable uses in new commercial and residential developments.  Note: The majority of the committee strongly supported rainwater tanks being mandatory for new developments, but there was not consensus agreement. The committee did agree that more rainwater tanks in new developments would be beneficial and their use should be promoted.	Other	Information being sought from TAs HCC comment This is being progressed through the District Plan Review. The draft District Plan includes a new Three Waters chapter that has provisions relating to rainwater storage tanks and greywater systems.  However, the provisions in the draft District Plan would only apply to residential units and retirement villages in residential zones, and not commercial developments or activities in commercial zones.	
97	Greater Wellington, territorial authorities and the relevant three waters agency incentivise (and support with educational material) the retrofitting of rainwater tanks to reduce demand and/or attenuate stormwater, prioritising suburbs that are prone to flooding due to capacity issues in the stormwater network. Territorial authorities provide a funding mechanism for willing property owners.	Regulatory change underway	Regulatory change underway – NEW. Acknowledged in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 includes a method that states Greater Wellington will partner with WWL to investigate options to reduce the hydrological impacts on freshwater bodies of stormwater capture and discharge, including through incentivising and supporting the retrofitting of rainwater tanks at property or catchment scale.	Acknowledged in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.  PC1 includes a method that states Greater Wellington will partner with WWL to investigate options to reduce the hydrological impacts on freshwater bodies of stormwater capture and discharge, including through incentivising and supporting the retrofitting of rainwater tanks at property or catchment scale.

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
98	<p>The relevant three waters agency ensures that 100 per cent of the public drinking-water network is assessed for leakage (by 2030) and a plan (publicly available with progress reporting) is developed to repair and replace assets in the Wellington drinking-water network so that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» By 2030, the network will have an Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) of 4.5 or lower</li> <li>» By 2040, the network will have an ILI of 3.5 or lower</li> <li>» By 2050, an ILI target of 2 or less will have been achieved and an ongoing cycle of maintenance will be in place to ensure this continues.</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	Information being sought from Wellington Water	No current update
99	<p>The relevant three waters agency investigates additional water storage and harvesting water at high flows as soon as possible to ensure continued security of supply for municipal use.</p>	Currently being implemented	Information being sought from Wellington Water	No current update
100	<p>The relevant three waters agency engages with the community and Mana Whenua (by 2023) on implementing community-scale, urban-water recycling for uses such as firefighting, the irrigation of parks and industrial/commercial applications. Initiatives to be considered should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Collecting and storing community stormwater in public spaces for non-potable purposes</li> <li>» Using the continuous supply of treated wastewater for non-potable purposes.</li> </ul> <p>Continued public education and long-term three waters strategies should also encourage a greater use of recycled urban water, and evaluate where existing networks can be optimised, replaced or retrofitted to make greater use of recycled water.</p>	Other	Information being sought from Wellington Water	No current update
101	<p>Greater Wellington provide resourcing for a Mangai Wai Ora (kaitiaki) programme (as outlined in Te Mahere Wai), to be developed and led by Taranaki Whānui and Ngāti Toa, alongside relevant industry bodies to train a workforce of kaitiaki to support the ongoing delivery of work on freshwater projects in the whaitua. The scope of the role could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Freshwater and coastal monitoring using a range of scientific information, including mātauranga Māori, citizen science and community knowledge to inform the current state of water and the environment</li> <li>» Leadership in freshwater policy and plan development</li> </ul>	To be commissioned to deliverables	Currently being implemented	There are elements being progressed but much of this programme needs to be scoped.

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
	<p>» Providing for cultural relationships with freshwater and coastal environments » Monitoring of mahinga kai and Māori customary use</p> <p>» Checking wastewater and stormwater infrastructure on private and public land, in support of three waters agency roving crews</p> <p>» Providing advice and support for industries on their potential impacts on water quality and mitigations</p> <p>» Supporting education on local streams, water quality and water usage in schools and the community</p> <p>» Clearing waterways of rubbish, riparian planting and reporting pollution.</p>			
102	<p>Mana Whenua, Greater Wellington and territorial authorities engage with relevant Workforce Development Councils (WDCs) to identify how the WDCs can best contribute, through their leadership roles in vocational education and training, to growing the workforce needed to take care of water.</p>	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>GW are engaging with the HCC Head of Business and Economy.</p>	No current update
103	<p>Greater Wellington and territorial authorities continue to advocate and petition central government for new regulations to restrict the supply of water for water-bottling activities.</p>	Fully implemented	No current update	No current update
104	<p>Greater Wellington advocates to central government in 2022 for the Emissions Trading Scheme to include the protection and restoration of natural wetlands, whether or not they are currently functioning wetlands.</p>	To be commissioned by deliverables	No current update	<p>Greater Wellington Submitted on the Emissions Reduction Plan review and recommended: Reform the NZ ETS to prioritise gross emissions reductions and align with emissions reduction targets. Carbon removals should only be used to offset emissions from hard-to-abate sectors. The NZ ETS needs to be strengthened. The development of a more comprehensive range of complementary policies.</p>
105	<p>By 2022, Greater Wellington, Mana Whenua and territorial authorities (through the regional stormwater forum – see Recommendation 56) will advocate to central government to introduce with urgency rules that will phase out copper brake pads in vehicles by 2030 or earlier.</p>	Currently being implemented	<p>Regulatory change underway – NEW. Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 requires the development of Freshwater Action Plans. One of the necessary actions to be included in the Freshwater Action Plan(s) for Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara to meet the dissolved copper and zinc attributes is to work with the Ministers of the Environment and Transport, Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency and the territorial authorities to promote source control for copper from vehicles. HCC comment</p>	<p>Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 requires the development of Freshwater Action Plans. One of the necessary actions to be included in the Freshwater Action Plan(s) for Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara to meet the dissolved copper and zinc attributes is to work with the Ministers of the Environment and Transport, Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency and the territorial authorities to promote source control for copper from vehicles.</p>

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
			GW is leading this work, but HCC is happy to support relevant engagement with Ministry for the Environment and/or the Ministry of Transport.	
106	Greater Wellington partners with Mana Whenua to use mātauranga Māori in developing an understanding of water quality and quantity within the whaitua (e.g., our understanding of springs, aquifers and wetlands, and stream water-quality monitoring).	Currently being implemented	Currently being implemented	Roles have been recruited and Te Hunga Whiriwhiri beginning to scope this mahi.
107	Greater Wellington partners with Mana Whenua to develop a comprehensive approach to understanding, managing and allowing for mahinga kai values throughout the whaitua. This should build on existing work by Mana Whenua and include: » Developing attributes for understanding whether the values are being provided for with Mana Whenua » Designing and implementing a comprehensive monitoring programme to provide information on current state and trends » Developing targets for mahinga kai throughout the whaitua » Determining any management methods beyond those already recommended in this WIP that are required to achieve the targets.	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed in PC1. Other – NEW to be commissioned by deliverables.	No current update
108	Greater Wellington works with Mana Whenua and communities to develop measures for community participation in and connection to their water bodies – and in doing so build on the kaupapa framework, Te Oranga Wai, being developed by Mana Whenua (as outlined in Te Mahere Wai). ‘Community connection’ is important beyond narrow in-stream measures of environmental outcomes. It spans participation, mental health, spiritual connection, identity, sense of place, story and culture, and physical health needs.  Note: This recommendation should only be undertaken once the kaupapa framework, Te Oranga Wai, being developed by Mana Whenua is complete and only if there are identified gaps in meeting wider community needs	Currently being implemented	No current update	GW is looking at social science models to track improvement in ‘community connection to freshwater’ over time.
109	Greater Wellington, Mana Whenua and the relevant three waters agency undertake, or continue to undertake, investigations to determine the changes in minimum water flows and allocation required to meet the long-term whaitua vision and Te Mana o te Wai. Investigations are to begin by 2022 and to be completed by 2027. These investigations should lead to a package of actions and a timetable for implementation.	To be commissioned by deliverables	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme.

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
	<p>Their scope should be defined in detail and include, but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Prioritising catchments based on information requirements, values and pressures, which includes any catchment focal points for small stream investigations beyond the main water supply catchments</li> <li>» Mātauranga Māori and quantifying water flows to support Mana Whenua values and outcomes for catchments of interest</li> <li>» Testing alternative minimum water flow and allocation regimes alongside a range of municipal water supply infrastructure options</li> <li>» Facilitating the implementation of any new allocation regime and detailed assessments of its implications for municipal water supply infrastructure</li> <li>» Assessments of the implications of climate change on stream flows » Ecosystem function modelling</li> <li>» A review and revision of the Waiwhetū aquifer’s management</li> </ul>			
110				
110.1	<p>Greater Wellington supports and invests in research (to begin by 2023) to better understand our aquifers. This includes investigations of the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» The hydrogeology of aquifers (such as groundwater sources and flow paths, and water availability)</li> <li>» Indicators of aquifer ecosystem health, such as stygofauna</li> <li>» Stressors on aquifer ecosystem health, such as contamination from E. coli and land uses</li> <li>» Risks to the sources of human drinking water, including from emerging contaminants.</li> </ul> <p>Note: Ecosystem health encompasses the five elements of the NPS-FM 2020 – water quality, water quantity, habitat, aquatic life and ecological processes.</p>	Currently being implemented	Currently being implemented	
110.2	<p>To support this research, Greater Wellington develops a monitoring network for aquifer ecosystem health by 2023.</p>	Currently being implemented	No current update	<p>A desktop study has been initiated to identify the sampling regime and method required. This has identified that sampling for microbial and stygofaunal communities in aquifers is currently very labour-intensive and costly.</p> <p>The Institute of Environmental and Scientific Research (ESR), supported by GW, has been looking to develop a cost-effective monitoring</p>

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
				<p>regime whereby a discrete sample will give an overview of ecosystem health. To deliver this MBIE funding is required, which is not currently forthcoming.</p> <p>GW continues to engage with ESR on this project and plans to support their next application for funding from MBIE. We are also investigating alternative solutions for engaging with ESRs research on monitoring ecosystem health in aquifers, such as providing additional support to ESRs Strategic Science Investment Fund (SSIF).</p>
111	<p>Greater Wellington initiates (by 2025) and carries out more investigations into the nutrient sources of Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River, to help in developing the actions needed in future to manage toxic algae. These investigations may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Nitrogen coming from tributaries and groundwater in the Pakuratahi and Mangaroa River catchments</li> <li>» Nitrogen entering the shallow, unconfined Upper Hutt aquifer</li> <li>» The contribution of sediment-bound phosphorus</li> <li>» Identifying the sources of fine sediment and its role in toxic algal bloom formation.</li> </ul>	To be commissioned by deliverables	No current update	This work hasn't been prioritised or planned. Work programmes are reviewed as part of annual planning cycles.



Te Mahere Wai

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
Rights and interests				
1	The rights and interests of Taranaki Whānui and Ngāti Toa Rangatira in freshwater are acknowledged by Greater Wellington.	Currently being implemented	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.	No current update
Ngā whanaketanga mō ngā wā kei mua mā ngā huringa ki te mahere (future developments through plan changes)				
2	Mana Whenua are resourced to help complete the National Objectives Framework (NOF) process set out in section 3.7 of the NPSFM 2020 for Te Whanganui-a-Tara that includes:	To be commissioned	To be progressed with Mana Whenua. Recommended approach is being applied in the Kāpiti Whaitua process as advocated for by Ngāti Toa during Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara process.	The Government has signalled the replacement of the NPS-FM 2020. We need to consider how the NOF will be reflected in the new NPS-FM and then consider how we implement this with mana whenua. Mana whenua have not been engaged on this work and this will need to be resolved before this recommendation can be progressed – depending on how the NPS-FM changes in 2025.
2.1	Articulating additional attributes for Mana Whenua values,	To be commissioned	Being applied in Kāpiti Whaitua process.	The Government has signalled the replacement of the NPS-FM 2020. We need to consider how the NOF will be reflected in the new NPS-FM and then consider how we implement this with mana whenua. Mana whenua have not been engaged on this work and this will need to be resolved before this recommendation can be progressed – depending on how the NPS-FM changes in 2025.
2.2	Identifying baseline states for attributes,	To be commissioned	Being applied in Kāpiti Whaitua process.	The Government has signalled the replacement of the NPS-FM 2020. We need to consider how the NOF will be reflected in the

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
				new NPS-FM and then consider how we implement this with mana whenua. Mana whenua have not been engaged on this work and this will need to be resolved before this recommendation can be progressed – depending on how the NPS-FM changes in 2025.
2.3	Setting additional target attribute states for the different Wāhi Wai Māori Freshwater Management Units (FMUs),	To be commissioned	Being applied in Kāpiti Whaitua process.	The Government has signalled the replacement of the NPS-FM 2020. We need to consider how the NOF will be reflected in the new NPS-FM and then consider how we implement this with mana whenua. Mana whenua have not been engaged on this work and this will need to be resolved before this recommendation can be progressed – depending on how the NPS-FM changes in 2025.
2.4	Setting environmental flows, levels and limits for the major rivers, small streams and aquifers,	Future plan change	Not addressed by PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	The Government has signalled the replacement of the NPS-FM 2020. We need to consider how the NOF will be reflected in the new NPS-FM and then consider how we implement this with mana whenua. Mana whenua have not been engaged on this work and this will need to be resolved before this recommendation can be progressed – depending on how the NPS-FM changes in 2025.
2.5	Articulating limits, management methods and mātauranga Māori monitoring measures,	To be commissioned	Being applied in Kāpiti Whaitua process.	
2.6	Agreeing a new quantum for permitted water takes,	Future plan change	Addressed by PC1	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
				Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.
2.7	Addressing non-municipal water supply, and	Regulatory change underway	Requires further discussion with Wellington Water	The Government has signalled the replacement of the NPS-FM 2020. We need to consider how the NOF will be reflected in the new NPS-FM and then consider how we implement this with mana whenua. Mana whenua have not been engaged on this work and this will need to be resolved before this recommendation can be progressed – depending on how the NPS-FM changes in 2025.
2.8	Completing the Te Oranga Wai attributes for freshwater and coastal receiving environments for inclusion in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP) as part of the 2022 and 2024 plan changes.	To be commissioned	To be progressed with Mana Whenua	Some have been completed but many attributes require further work with mana whenua to be made ready for inclusion in a plan change.
Wai ora (water that sustains life)				
3	Identify and restore wai ora in all freshwater and coastal receiving environments in Te Whanganui-a-Tara by 2071.	Plan change by 2024	Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Noting that the timeframe included in PC1 is 2100 which was informed by both Te Mahere Wai (2071) and the Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP (2123).	PC1 notified 30 October 2023 has proposed an objective to achieve wai ora by 2100. The relevant provisions will be heard in hearing stream 2 in March 2025.
4	Develop a wai ora measure that identifies the baseline state of wai ora from the mātapuna (headwaters) through to takutai moana (the sea).	Regulatory change underway	To be progressed with Mana Whenua	The Government has signalled the replacement of the NPS-FM 2020. We need to consider how the NOF will be reflected in the new NPS-FM and then consider how we implement this with mana whenua. Mana whenua have not been engaged on this work and this will need to be resolved before this recommendation can be progressed – depending on how the NPS-FM changes in 2025.
Mahinga kai (food gathering places)				
5	Mana Whenua are resourced to develop and implement a measurement framework for mahinga kai as a compulsory	To be commissioned	Not addressed by PC1. Will inform a future plan change.	

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
	value in the NPSFM 2020 by 2025. The framework will be central to Greater Wellington monitoring and will provide ongoing mahinga kai measurement for both water quality and quantity across eight spatial areas identified in Te Mahere Wai. The measurement framework will identify baseline states, attributes and target states for: taonga species, mahinga kai areas, and mahinga kai activities.			The Government has signalled the replacement of the NPS-FM 2020. We need to consider if these compulsory values will be reflected in the new NPS-FM and then consider how we implement these values with mana whenua.
6	Develop a whaitua-scale (catchment-scale) Mana Whenua monitoring and reporting framework for mahinga kai.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua	
7	The mainstream Whaitua Implementation Programme relies on Te Mahere Wai and ongoing Mana Whenua implementation to provide the assessment of compulsory mahinga kai values required in the NPSFM 2020. It is recommended that Greater Wellington implement all mahinga kai recommendations to give effect to national policy directives.	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed by PC1. Will inform a future plan change.	The Government has signalled the replacement of the NPS-FM 2020. We need to consider if these compulsory values will be reflected in the new NPS-FM and then consider how we implement these values with mana whenua.
Ngā awa tupua (streams with a spiritual nature)				
8	Te Korokoro o te Mana (Korokoro Stream), Te Manga o Kaiwharawhara (including Te Māhanga and Korimako Streams) and Wainuiomata are prioritised for protection and restoration.	Regulatory change underway	Supported by PC1	Still supported by PC1 through required Freshwater Action Plans.
9	The Korokoro and Kaiwharawhara Streams, and the entire length of the Wainuiomata Awa are designated as outstanding waterbodies in Schedule A: Outstanding Water Bodies of the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP).	Future plan change	Not addressed by PC1. Will inform a future plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme.
10	Te Awa Kairangi, Akatārawa, Pākuratahi, Whakatihei, Wainuiomata, Te Awa o Ōrongorongo and the Parangārehu Lakes are classified as areas that have outstanding natural character in the PNRP.	Future plan change	Not addressed by PC1. Will inform a future plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme.
11	The Korokoro and Kaiwharawhara Streams and the entire length of the Wainuiomata Awa, are taonga and should be protected and restored by conferring a legal personhood on each.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua	No current update
12	Greater Wellington work in partnership with Mana Whenua, Lower Hutt City Council, KiwiRail and Waka Kotahi to reinstate mai uta ki tai (from the inland to sea) pedestrian access between Honiana Te Puni reserve and Korokoro Stream.	To be commissioned	To be progressed with Mana Whenua	No current update

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Ko te Mana whenua hei Kaiwhakatau (Mana Whenua as decision-makers)				
13	Mana Whenua are resourced to implement Te Mahere Wai and are active and have an integral presence as Ngā Mangai Waiora (ambassadors for water) in whaitua monitoring and management of their freshwater taonga.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua	No current update
14	Greater Wellington enter into a partnered management agreement with Mana Whenua so that they are actively involved in all freshwater management decision-making processes in Te Whanganui-a-Tara. This includes giving effect to Te Mana o te Wai at a local level and developing, monitoring and implementing the Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua Implementation Programme (WIP).	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua	GW is developing new systems for improving mana whenua partnerships in governance and management. A new Tiriti Komiti was established in xx, and mana whenua are represented on Council's Long Term Plan Committee, and Te Awa Kairangi Committee.  A holistic and partnered catchment management approach is under development, and a kaupapa funding model has been established to support resourcing of mana whenua, including in implementation of the WIP and Te Mahere Wai.
15	Greater Wellington resources iwi management plans and joint management agreements under section 36B of the RMA where appropriate.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua	There are some elements of iwi resource management plans being resourced through kaupapa funding.
16	Greater Wellington delegates its powers under section 33 of the RMA to Mana Whenua (where agreed) to make decisions around freshwater management that includes (but is not limited to) monitoring of awa, and enforcement of resource consent conditions.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua	No current update
17	Greater Wellington establishes a permanent Mana Whenua decision-making rōpū (group) to help develop and implement the Whaitua Implementation Programme and Te Mahere Wai.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua	No current update
18	Greater Wellington and Mana Whenua agree the rating resource to be allocated and managed by Mana Whenua for the management of Ngā Awa Tupua within Te Whanganui-a-Tara.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua	No current update
19	Greater Wellington supports the establishment of, and provides operational funding for, a Mana Whenua kaiitiaki monitoring and management programme like Ngā Mangai Waiora (ambassadors for water).	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua	No current update
20	Greater Wellington will support the implementation of Te Mahere Wai and the Whaitua Implementation Programme	Currently being implemented	GW's Mātauranga Māori capability being enhanced	No current update

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	through the establishment of mātauranga Māori expertise within the organisation.			
21	Mana Whenua are resourced to undertake a review of traditional Māori-names across Te Whanganui-a-Tara water bodies in order to promote their correct usage and retention and, where possible, restore traditional names that have been lost.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua	No current update
Te kōunga o te wai (water quality)				
22	Activities affecting water quality will ensure that the water quality standards set in the PNRP, or the A band attribute state in the NPSFM 2020, whatever is more stringent, are achieved.	Regulatory change underway	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Noting that PC1 manages activities to achieve the 2040 target attribute states set in the Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 2 in March 2025. Noting that PC1 manages activities to achieve the 2040 target attribute states set in the Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP.
23	Greater Wellington will prioritise removing the discharge of human effluent and waste to freshwater and coastal waterbodies.	To be commissioned	Water quality limits in PC1 (e.g., <i>E.coli</i> and ammonia) will drive removal of human effluent and waste to receiving environments	Supported through PC1's wastewater policies and rules but also requires non-regulatory methods to be underway.
24	All waterbodies and wetlands in Te Whanganui-a-Tara have planted riparian margins.	Regulatory change underway	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 includes a requirement for Freshwater Action Plans in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara. Where applicable the Freshwater Action Plan(s) will include the planning and delivery of a riparian restoration programme.	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025. PC1 includes a requirement for Freshwater Action Plans in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara. Where applicable the Freshwater Action Plan(s) will include the planning and delivery of a riparian restoration programme.
25	The steep rural land within the Southwest Coast Wāhi Wai Māori (FMU) is retired to allow native forest regeneration.	Regulatory change underway	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.  PC1 identifies highest erosion risk land for pasture, woody vegetation and plantation forestry and high erosion risk land for pasture within each whaitua.  Highest erosion risk land identified on plan maps will require progressive change to permanent revegetation. GW will assist landowners to support revegetation and erosion treatments	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 3 in May 2025.  PC1 identifies highest erosion risk land for pasture, woody vegetation and plantation forestry and high erosion risk land for pasture within each whaitua.  Highest erosion risk land identified on plan maps will require progressive change to permanent revegetation. GW will assist landowners to support revegetation and erosion treatments and will undertake

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
			and will undertake revegetation and erosion treatment on Council-owned land.	revegetation and erosion treatment on Council-owned land.
Ngā tukunga wai paruparu, wai rerenga waipuke hoki (wastewater and stormwater discharges)				
26	There are no discharges (point source or non-point source) that impact on water quality standards that are set.	Regulatory change underway	Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023	Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions are spread across the hearings streams being heard between March and June 2025.
27	Greater Wellington along with partners, including Mana Whenua and district councils, develop a plan to remove all direct wastewater discharges to freshwater within a generation (20 years).	Currently being implemented	Consistent with WIP	A rōpū of mana whenua, councils and Wellington Water are investigating options for improving wastewater management and reducing discharges in the Hutt Valley.
28	Greater Wellington immediately:			
28.1	Reviews all consented direct point discharges to freshwater, particularly the Silverstream discharge to Te Awa Kairangi, and discharges to the Karori and Waiwhetū Streams,	Currently being implemented	Currently being implemented	Point source discharges are reviewed when the relevant consents come up for renewal as part of the formal consent renewal process.
28.2	Review all non-consented direct point discharges that includes monitoring and remediation.	Currently being implemented	Currently being implemented	This is challenging to implement as described in the recommendation as given these are non-consented there is nothing technically to 'review' and would be difficult in any case to identify such discharges for monitoring purposes.  Notwithstanding this, all direct point discharges that are notified to us are investigated and followed up through our incident response service and appropriate follow up action taken, which may include retrospective consenting and/or enforcement action.
29	Kaiwharawhara, Korokoro, Wainuiomata and Black Creek are prioritised for an audit of cross connections.	To be commissioned	Requires discussion with Wellington Water and TAs	
30	Sanitation systems like septic tanks are audited for a number of parameters including system design, age, structural integrity, soil type and maintenance issues.	To be commissioned	Requires discussion with Wellington Water and TAs	Most septic tanks do not require a resource consent. GW would need to set up permitted activity monitoring programme to audit sanitation systems. We have not currently prioritised to progress this because of high-

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
				<p>medium risk activities that need compliance as well.</p> <p>This is a recommendation that could be undertaken by TAs and can be explored as whaitua implementation discussions with our TA partners.</p>
31	Septic tanks are required to undergo a warrant of fitness (WOF) check where an onsite servicing specialist undertakes a regular WOF service and performance check.	To be commissioned	Requires discussion with Wellington Water and TAs	<p>Most septic tanks do not require a resource consent. GW would need to set up permitted activity monitoring programme to audit sanitation systems. We have not currently prioritised to progress this because of high-medium risk activities that need compliance as well.</p> <p>This is a recommendation that could be undertaken by TAs and can be explored as whaitua implementation discussions with our TA partners.</p>
32	Stormwater is captured and treated and, where possible, utilised as a resource. Where released to streams, it is released in a manner aligned with natural flow regimes.	Regulatory change underway	Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.
Ngā tukunga Takutai moana (coastal discharges)				
33	Greater Wellington along with partners, including Mana Whenua and district councils works to remove all untreated wastewater discharges to takutai moana (the sea), within a generation (20 years).	Regulatory change underway	<p>Partially addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p> <p>Noting that PC1 requires that wastewater network catchment discharges are required to significantly reduce the frequency and/or volume of wet weather overflows and dry weather discharges (i.e untreated wastewater). Completely removal is not required within the first 20 years giving the scale of the issue</p>	<p>Partially addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 2 in March 2025.</p> <p>Noting that PC1 requires that wastewater network catchment discharges are required to significantly reduce the frequency and/or volume of wet weather overflows and dry weather discharges (i.e., untreated wastewater). Completely removal is not required within the first 20 years giving the scale of the issue.</p>
34	Greater Wellington will immediately:			
34.1	Identify the impacts of wastewater discharges on public health,	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be commissioned by deliverables	No current update
34.2	Identify the impacts of wastewater discharges on mahinga kai, customary use, and Mana Whenua sites of significance through viral and faecal coliforms flesh testing of taonga species, and	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua	No current update



Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
34.3	Resource science and mātauranga Māori capacity and capability to ensure that coastal discharges are monitored by Mana Whenua, managed and remediated.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua	No current update
35	Greater Wellington develop a wastewater management innovation programme that includes incentivising alternate waste disposal, such as:	To be commissioned	Consistent with WIP	
35.1	Establishing incentivised compost toilet programmes including a rates rebate for those who disconnect their black water,	To be commissioned	Consistent with WIP	
35.2	Decoupling trade waste from domestic waste that includes onsite trade waste management innovation programmes; reviews and enhances pre-treatment requirements for trade waste and stormwater from industrial/commercial sites; and penalises non-compliance.	To be commissioned	Consistent with WIP	
Te nui o te wai (water quantity)				
36	Water takes are managed in a way that allows all rivers and streams to be healthy and flourishing. Natural flow variability is protected, long periods of low flow are avoided, and the natural movement of water and sediment through the awa is maintained.	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.
37	Greater Wellington and Mana Whenua establishes a decision-making framework for identifying environmental flows and levels, cultural flows and flow variability for all water bodies in Te Whanganui-a-Tara by 2024.	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.
38	Cultural flows must be accounted for, before setting allocation limits.	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.
39	Greater Wellington and Mana Whenua are resourced to monitor and collect data that will inform water allocation and the setting of limits to achieve Te Mana o te Wai for every waterbody in Te Whanganui-a-Tara by 2024. The limits must be expressed as rules in the PNRP and will need to provide for environmental flows, levels and variability of flows and must clearly articulate:	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
39.1	The amount of water that can be taken,	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.
39.2	The extent of flow variability,	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.
39.3	How to safeguard ecosystem health from extended low flows,	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.
39.4	Life cycle needs, particularly for native diadromous fish species and their need for connectivity between the sea and land (and riverbed to banks when spawning during high-flow events),	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.
39.5	Total volume and total rate, and	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.
39.6	Cease and restrict limits.	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.
40	The limits for all streams outside the major water supply catchments are apportioned 100% Mean Annual Low Flow (MALF) for the minimum flow and 30% of MALF for the allocation amount.	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
41	The new minimum flow of 100% of MALF is to be implemented for small streams in the upcoming regional plan change and applied when existing consents are reviewed or new applications are received.	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.
42	Water quantity management must achieve 90% of MALF across all main-stem waterbodies by 2071.	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.
43	The minimum flow levels for Te Awa Kairangi are lifted to achieve 80% of MALF by 2050.	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.
44	All existing water take consents are reviewed to ensure the new limits are applied to existing consents.	Regulatory change underway	Consistent with WIP	This work has not progressed and will be a task for Regulation once the new limits are in place through a plan change.
45	Place minimum flow limits on the 25 or so consented takes in Te Awa Kairangi that have no minimum flow and monitor and meter each.	Regulatory change underway	To be commissioned by deliverables	This is looked at the time the consent is due for renewal or at the time a plan change on minimum flow limits is undertaken.
46	All water takes in the region are metered, including takes below 5 litres per second.	Fully implemented	Consistent with WIP	All consented water takes above 5 litres per second have a requirement to be metered as a matter of course. The majority of consented takes below 5 litres per second will also be required to be metered.
47	All consented takes have electronic meters by 2027.	Fully implemented	Consistent with WIP	All consented takes over 5 litres per second are required to have telemetry by 2027 under national regulations. Any consented takes below 5 litres per second is done on a case by case basis
48	The permitted take rule in the PNRP is removed so that takes above those allowed in section 14(3)(b) of the RMA will require resource consent.	Future plan change	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.

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49	Greater Wellington works with Mana Whenua to clarify the meaning of “reasonable domestic use” and “stock drinking water” takes outlined in the RMA.	To be commissioned	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water’s future water storage solutions planning.
50	All small streams are monitored for flow.	To be commissioned	To be commissioned by deliverables	No current update
51	Te Awa Kairangi, Ōrongorongo and Wainuiomata are publicly acknowledged for supplying all the potable water utilised by the communities of Te Awarua o Porirua Whaitua. This is 12% of all water taken from these rivers.	To be commissioned	To be commissioned by deliverables	This requires discussion with mana whenua to understand exactly what is being sought, as this does not require a plan change or any policy work to be completed.
52	A new water allocation model will include a specific iwi allocation.	Future plan change	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	For water allocation and Māori rights and interests, a legal frame needs to be provided to initiate this work. This is currently not mandated by central government, and we haven’t progressed this work regionally. This work would require discussions and decisions within Council, both at ELT and at the political level.
53	There is a rāhui (moratorium) on all future water takes, reducing the limit to existing consented amounts.	Future plan change	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water’s future water storage solutions planning
54	The transfer of water consents and takes is prohibited.	Future plan change	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water’s future water storage solutions planning.
55	A “sinking lid” approach is applied to clawback allocation, where lapsed consents have their apportioned take returned to the awa or iwi as a right of first refusal.	Future plan change	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water’s future water storage solutions planning.
56	Greater Wellington provides resourcing to strengthen compliance and enforcement of water takes, particularly those from or adjoining small streams.	Currently being implemented	To be commissioned by deliverables	Compliance monitoring and Enforcement (CME) policy has now been adopted which sets out our approach to compliance monitoring

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				based on a risk approach. Any water take where there is a condition which protects minimum flows of streams is classified as a high risk consent and will be subject to compliance checks (and appropriate enforcement if non-compliance is detected).
57	Domestic water supply is prioritised over commercial use as articulated in the NPSFM 2020 hierarchy of obligations.	To be commissioned	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	The Government has signalled the replacement of the NPS-FM 2020. We need to consider how the NOF will be reflected in the new NPS-FM and then consider how we implement this with mana whenua.
58	Commercial users must explore ways to use water more efficiently to reduce their water take.	Currently being implemented	Consistent with WIP	There are existing mechanisms in the NRP to allow for this, it requires implementation via consenting and CME by Regulation.
59	Commercial takes reduce and cease during times of low flow.	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.
Te tiaki i te awa katoa i raro i Te Mahere Wai (Te Mahere Wai holistic river care)				
60	A partnered management approach is adopted so that Mana Whenua have a meaningful role in developing, applying, monitoring and enforcing best practice holistic care for rivers.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.	GW is developing new systems for improving mana whenua partnerships in governance and management. A new Tiriti o Waitangi Komiti was established in 2022, and mana whenua are represented on Council's Long Term Plan Committee, and Te Awa Kairangi Committee.  A holistic and partnered catchment management approach is under development, and a kaupapa funding model has been established to support resourcing of mana whenua, including in implementation of the WIP and Te Mahere Wai.
61	Greater Wellington works with Mana Whenua to review the design channel, buffer zones and optimum bed levels in the relevant floodplain management plans for Te Awa Kairangi and Wainuiomata Awa.	To be commissioned	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.	No immediate plans for new or reviewed FMPs.  There is no FMP for Wainuiomata. GW has flood control assets and consents related to the construction, operation and maintenance of these. Operational best management practice would need to be reviewed rather than FMP.

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				Mana whenua representatives are on the Te Awa Kairangi sub-committee where items around these factors are considered.
62	Greater Wellington works with Mana Whenua to incorporate managed retreat and positive engineering options into the floodplain management plans for Te Awa Kairangi and Wainuiomata Awa.	To be commissioned	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.	No immediate plans for new or reviewed FMPs.  There is no FMP for Wainuiomata. GW has flood control assets and consents related to the construction, operation and maintenance of these. Operational best management practice would need to be reviewed rather than FMP.  Mana whenua representatives are on the Te Awa Kairangi sub-committee where items around these factors are considered.
63	Greater Wellington resources managed-retreat expertise in each level of decision-making.	To be commissioned	To be commissioned by deliverables	GW is undertaking an assessment of the current climate-related risks in the region based on the guide to local climate change risk assessment (MfE, 2021), the international Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures guidance and the New Zealand External Reporting Board standards. This will include risks to GW's bulk water supply.
64	The existing global flood protection consent is reviewed so that it gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai, by putting the needs of the river first.	To be commissioned	Consistent with WIP	No current update
Āku waiheke (smaller streams)				
65	Small streams are the “forgotten streams” in rural and urban areas that are extensive, steep and very vulnerable to stock. Under the existing regime, they are unmanaged and this is an anomaly. Because the streams are small, they are vulnerable to access by cattle and horses even at low stocking rates. The topography means that they are not required to be fenced because of the steep slope. We recommend stock exclusion is addressed through the farm plan process on a case-by-case basis.	To be commissioned	Consistent with WIP	Currently there are no Farm Environment Plan programmes, as central government Freshwater Farm Plans and PC1 Farm Environment Plans are not required yet. These plans will include a focus on small streams.
66	Greater Wellington will work with Mana Whenua to:			
66.1	Exclude cattle and horses through farm plan processes,	To be commissioned	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.	Currently there are no Farm Environment Plan programmes, as central government

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
				Freshwater Farm Plans and PC1 Farm Environment Plans are not required yet.
66.2	Establish environmental flows and limits for āku waiheke (small streams),	Regulatory change underway	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.	The Government has signalled the replacement of the NPS-FM 2020. We need to consider how the NOF will be reflected in the new NPS-FM and then consider how we implement this with mana whenua. So far Taranaki Whanui have not had the resourcing/capacity to engage in this work and this will need to be resolved before this recommendation can be progressed – depending on how the NPS-FM changes in 2025.
66.3	Determine the health of mahinga kai species,	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.	Some work underway, including funding provision and supporting Ngāti Toa development of a Cultural Health Monitoring Programme
66.4	Investigate unconsented takes, and	To be commissioned	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.	
66.5	Require resource consents for any new domestic take where the impact cannot be assessed.	Regulatory change underway	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.	The Government has signalled the replacement of the NPS-FM 2020. We need to consider how the NOF will be reflected in the new NPS-FM and then consider how we implement this with mana whenua. So far Taranaki Whanui have not had the resourcing/capacity to engage in this work and this will need to be resolved before this recommendation can be progressed – depending on how the NPS-FM changes in 2025.
67	Marginal land on the southwest coast is retired to protect āku waiheke and te mātapuna and the receiving coastal environment.	Regulatory change underway	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.  PC1 identifies highest erosion risk land for pasture, woody vegetation and plantation forestry and high erosion risk land for pasture within each whaitua.  Highest erosion risk land identified on plan maps will require progressive change to permanent revegetation. GW	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 3 in May 2025.  PC1 identifies highest erosion risk land for pasture, woody vegetation and plantation forestry and high erosion risk land for pasture within each whaitua.  Highest erosion risk land identified on plan maps will require progressive change to permanent revegetation. GW will assist landowners to support revegetation and

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
			will assist landowners to support revegetation and erosion treatments and will undertake revegetation and erosion treatment on Council-owned land.	erosion treatments and will undertake revegetation and erosion treatment on Council-owned land.
68	Cattle are excluded from all small stream catchments in the southwest coast within five years.	Regulatory change underway	Partially addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.  Livestock access to streams less than 1m width within the Mākara Stream catchment is only permitted if the access is for a stock crossing point and the farm environment plan includes a small stream riparian programme. There is no intention to do a future plan change to fully implement this recommendation.	Partially addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 3 in May 2025.  Livestock access to streams less than 1m width within the Mākara Stream catchment is only permitted if the access is for a stock crossing point and the farm environment plan includes a small stream riparian programme. There is no intention to do a future plan change to fully implement this recommendation.
69	Farming cattle in vulnerable catchments is not a permitted activity in the PNRP.	Regulatory change underway	Addressed by the Natural Resources Plan and PC1. See comments on Recommendation 68.	No current update
70	Greater Wellington works with Mana Whenua to name all āku waiheke and ngā wai huna (concealed waters) that are not named, or have anglicised names, with traditional Māori names.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	Consistent with WIP	
71	Greater Wellington works with Mana Whenua to identify and map āku waiheke and ngā wai huna.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	Consistent with WIP	No current update
72	Greater Wellington works with Mana Whenua to daylight ngā wai huna where appropriate.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	Consistent with WIP	No current update
73	The ecological and cultural values of ngā wai huna (concealed waters) are given the same level of protection as natural streams and waterways.	Regulatory change underway	Consistent with WIP	No current update
74	Culverts, weirs and dams must allow for native fish migration, but block trout and pest fish access to uninhabited areas.	Currently being implemented	Being progressed through fish passage programme	We are working towards this goal through an MfE-funded fish passage project team, jointly delivered by GW and Ngati Toa Rangatira. To date the fish passage project has remediated over 250 barriers and over assessed 650 barriers. The project team is working to establish how many more there may be within the region to assess with the assistance of GIS support.



Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
Te tiaki i te mātāpuna kei kino I ngā pāngā o te whanaketanga me ngā ngahere nā te tangata I whakatō (Protection of te mātāpuna (headwaters) from impacts of development and plantation forestry)				
75	Te mātāpuna are revered, protected and restored as the ultimate sources of mauri/mouri for freshwater.	Regulatory change underway	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.  PC1 identifies highest erosion risk land for pasture, woody vegetation and plantation forestry and high erosion risk land for pasture within each whaitua.  Highest erosion risk land identified on plan maps will require progressive change to permanent revegetation. GW will assist landowners to support revegetation and erosion treatments and will undertake revegetation and erosion treatment on Council-owned land.	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 2 in May 2025.
76	All plantation forestry near te mātāpuna must have harvest plans in place by 2026 that:	Plan change by 2024	Partially addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.  Livestock access to streams less than 1m width within the Mākara Stream catchment is only permitted if the access is for a stock crossing point and the farm environment plan includes a small stream riparian programme. There is no intention to do a future plan change to fully implement this recommendation.	
76.1	Are approved by Mana Whenua,	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	Addressed by the Natural Resources Plan and PC1. See comments on Recommendation 68.	Partly addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 3 in May 2025  Noting that PC1 includes the requirement for a Plantation Forestry and Erosion and Sediment Management Plan for plantation forestry. These do not need to be approved by mana whenua nor do they include mana whenua values and environmental outcomes. Sediment discharges are required to be minimised. This will contribute to the achievement of environmental outcomes.

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
				They do include requirements to meet best practice.
76.2	Include Mana Whenua values and environmental outcomes in Te Whanganui-a-Tara,	To be commissioned	<p>Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p> <p>PC1 identifies highest erosion risk land for pasture, woody vegetation and plantation forestry and high erosion risk land for pasture within each whaitua.</p> <p>Highest erosion risk land identified on plan maps will require progressive change to permanent revegetation. GW will assist landowners to support revegetation and erosion treatments and will undertake revegetation and erosion treatment on Council-owned land.</p>	<p>Partly addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 3 in May 2025</p> <p>Noting that PC1 includes the requirement for a Plantation Forestry and Erosion and Sediment Management Plan for plantation forestry. These do not need to be approved by mana whenua nor do they include mana whenua values and environmental outcomes. Sediment discharges are required to be minimised. This will contribute to the achievement of environmental outcomes. They do include requirements to meet best practice.</p>
76.3	Meet best practice management requirements, including the use of riparian buffers,	Regulatory change underway	<p>Partially addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p> <p>Livestock access to streams less than 1m width within the Mākara Stream catchment is only permitted if the access is for a stock crossing point and the farm environment plan includes a small stream riparian programme. There is no intention to do a future plan change to fully implement this recommendation.</p>	<p>Partly addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 3 in May 2025</p> <p>Noting that PC1 includes the requirement for a Plantation Forestry and Erosion and Sediment Management Plan for plantation forestry. These do not need to be approved by mana whenua nor do they include mana whenua values and environmental outcomes. Sediment discharges are required to be minimised. This will contribute to the achievement of environmental outcomes. They do include requirements to meet best practice.</p>
76.4	Prohibit the use of ecotoxic chemicals to poison vegetation,	To be commissioned	<p>Addressed by the Natural Resources Plan and PC1.</p> <p>See comments on Recommendation 68.</p>	No current update
76.5	Prohibit blanket spraying of vegetation,	To be commissioned	<p>Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p>	No current update

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
			<p>PC1 identifies highest erosion risk land for pasture, woody vegetation and plantation forestry and high erosion risk land for pasture within each whaitua.</p> <p>Highest erosion risk land identified on plan maps will require progressive change to permanent revegetation. GW will assist landowners to support revegetation and erosion treatments and will undertake revegetation and erosion treatment on Council-owned land.</p>	
76.6	Incorporate promote and incentivise selective felling,	Regulatory change underway	<p>Partially addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p> <p>Livestock access to streams less than 1m width within the Mākara Stream catchment is only permitted if the access is for a stock crossing point and the farm environment plan includes a small stream riparian programme. There is no intention to do a future plan change to fully implement this recommendation.</p>	Noting that selective felling is not specifically mentioned in PC1. Forestry operators must identify the risks of the loss of sediment from the plantation forestry and identified management practices and mitigation measures to address these risks, this could include selective felling. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 3 in May 2025.
76.7	Promote the regeneration of native vegetation in the headwaters, and	Regulatory change underway	<p>Addressed by the Natural Resources Plan and PC1.</p> <p>See comments on Recommendation 68.</p>	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 3 in May 2025.
76.8	Are monitored regularly for compliance by Mana Whenua and Greater Wellington.	To be commissioned	<p>Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p> <p>PC1 identifies highest erosion risk land for pasture, woody vegetation and plantation forestry and high erosion risk land for pasture within each whaitua.</p> <p>Highest erosion risk land identified on plan maps will require progressive change to permanent revegetation. GW will assist landowners to support revegetation and erosion treatments and will undertake revegetation and</p>	

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
			erosion treatment on Council-owned land.	
77	This includes all Greater Wellington land that is currently in use for plantation forestry.	Regulatory change underway	Partially addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.  Livestock access to streams less than 1m width within the Mākara Stream catchment is only permitted if the access is for a stock crossing point and the farm environment plan includes a small stream riparian programme. There is no intention to do a future plan change to fully implement this recommendation.	PC1 includes a rule that prohibits plantation forestry on highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry). The highest erosion risk land tends to be in the headwater catchments. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 3 in May 2025.
78	There is no harvesting of the existing pine plantation forestry in the Korokoro Wāhi Wai Māori (FMU).	Regulatory change underway	Addressed by the Natural Resources Plan and PC1. See comments on Recommendation 68.	No current update
Ngā mātāwainuku (aquifers)				
79	Greater Wellington and Mana Whenua work together to monitor the ecological function of Te Awa Kairangi aquifers using mātauranga Māori knowledge, and the monitoring of stygofauna.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	Consistent with WIP	No current update
80	Aquifer wells in Te Whanganui-a-Tara by Matiu/Somes Island are continuously monitored.	To be commissioned	Consistent with WIP	No current update
Ngā momo e kia nei he taonga (taonga species)				
81	On the southwest coast, seabird taonga species such as kororā (penguins) and titi (muttonbirds) are monitored, including for abundance and size to measure ecosystem health.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be commissioned via deliverables	No current update
Ngā wāhi hira (sites of significance)				
82	Greater Wellington will share decision-making with Mana Whenua so that they are actively involved in determining whether a resource consent application for an activity near or on Mana Whenua sites of significance is more than minor.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.	No current update
83	Greater Wellington will share decision-making with Mana Whenua so that they are actively involved in the restoration and protection of Mana Whenua sites of significance.	Currently being implemented	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.	The Te Awarua o Porirua Community Environment Fund for community groups restoring native biodiversity values is co-managed with Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira, and includes part of this whaitua. We are currently exploring similar relationships with

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
				mana whenua in the Hutt Valley and Wellington areas before extending the funding into those areas in late 2025. This funding can also be used by mana whenua to restore sites of significance to them.
Ngā roto o Parangārehu (Parangārehu Lakes)				
84	Rōpu (group) Tiaki Mana Whenua and their iwi boards have tino rangatiratanga for setting priorities and visions for the lakes.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	Rōpu (group) Tiaki Mana Whenua lead this mahi	Co-management continues with Rōpū Tiaki with a goal to set a 500-year vision for the lakes being worked up.
85	The current monitoring programme for the lakes is expanded and resourced so that it includes identifying attributes and baseline states for assessing achievement of Mana Whenua environmental outcomes.	To be commissioned	Monitoring has increased	<p>The Environment Restoration team coordinates work at the Parangarahu Lakes Key Native Ecosystem site.</p> <p>Current monitoring Reports on the effectiveness of small mammal control and helps us gain a better understanding of pest animal population dynamics. This also helps us to compare the effectiveness of different control methods.</p> <p>Weed surveys are conducted regularly by NIWA and GW to assess the ecological state of the lakes and surrounding areas (e.g. <i>Egeria densa</i> survey, LakeSPI).</p> <p>Native species such as banded dotterels are monitored to inform management along the coastline.</p>
86	Public access to the lakes is reviewed by Mana Whenua and Greater Wellington to address Mana Whenua concerns, particularly around the introduction of invasive species. Visitors (walkers and cyclists) to the lakes area must undertake biosecurity controls when entering the area.	To be commissioned	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.	Biosecurity processes are in place for duck shooters who have permitted access. Management of general public access is a challenge, this recommendation will be discussed with the Rōpū tiaki when we are considering work priorities in the area in the near future.
87	The monitoring of taonga species is increased to support the long-term vision of sustainable cultural harvest of tuna and other valued species for special occasions like tangihanga.	Currently being implemented	Monitoring has increased	Kākahi is a taonga species and was monitored at Lake Kohangapiripiri in 2022. They appeared to live in high density groups. Kākahi play an important ecosystem role by filtering the water, and being food for birds and tuna.

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
				Existing water quality and aquatic plant monitoring may help inform the general condition of the lakes but does not directly allow for comment on tuna harvest etc. The last fishing we did in the lakes was 2018/19. We're currently looking at the growth of some of the shortfin tuna that were collected from these lakes at that time as part of a regional assessment of shortfin eel growth in lakes.
88	Greater Wellington continues to resource investigations to understand the ecological and water quality baseline for the lakes, including their connectivity to the sea, expected species and underlying soil characteristics by 2035.	Currently being implemented	Investigations underway	<p>Baseline monitoring continues with Rōpū Tiaki and we continue to do bi-monthly water sampling and LakeSPI (aquatic plants) surveys.</p> <p>Work is being undertaken by IAS investigating replacement of both lakes culverts, which seeks to improve fish passage into the lakes and improve connectivity – delivery of this work is scheduled for 2025/26 FY</p>
89	Pest management is addressed to accelerate the improvement and restoration of the lakes.	Currently being implemented	GW's pest management programme includes mahi at Parangārehu Lakes	<p>Parks have excluded stock from the lakes block through improvements to the Northern Boundary fence, which contributes to a reduction in grazing of passively restoring species.</p> <p>Pest animal and pest plant management activities contribute to the enhancement and restoration of the lakes by protecting native plant and animal species, and their habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Pest animal management</i> Ungulates, mustelids, wild cats, and small mammals are controlled at the Parangarahu lakes KNE site.</li> <li>• <i>Pest plant management</i> Target ecological weeds are controlled across the KNE site, including aquatic weeds at lake Kohangatera (e.g. <i>Egeria densa</i>).</li> </ul> <p>Stock have been excluded from the lakes block through improvements to the Northern Boundary fence, this contributes to a reduction in grazing of passively restoring species.</p>

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
90	Stock exclusion from waterways is prioritised in the area, and Greater Wellington will provide support to affected landowners in its implementation.	Current being implemented	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.  PC1 prioritises the development of farm environment plans within the Parangārehu Lakes catchment.	The Environment Restoration team's BAU works continue to support landowners with meeting stock exclusion rules, implementing good management practices and delivery of actions to support water quality.  Improvements to the northern boundary fence have successfully limited stock access to waterways in the Parangarahu lakes block. The fence is monitored regularly however there is still pressure from stock trying to access from the northern boundary.
91	Greater Wellington resources and supports Mana Whenua-led mātauranga Māori monitoring and care of the lakes and the whaitua/catchment.	Currently being implemented	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.	Baseline monitoring continues with Rōpū Tiaki and we continue to do bi-monthly water sampling and LakeSPI (aquatic plants) surveys.  GW offers opportunity for Mana Whenua Led mātauranga Māori monitoring via the Ropu tiaki.
92	If the historical material (post-earthquake) suggests connectivity to the sea for Lake Kōhangapiripiri, then Greater Wellington and Mana Whenua will develop and implement a plan for reinstating the lakes' natural ability to breach out to the sea.	Currently being implemented	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.	This is part of the project discussed in 88 above.
93	That a public report card/dashboard tool is established for the lakes to clearly communicate the degree of achievement of the targets and outcomes. This could include mātauranga attributes.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.	No current update
94	All-natural wetlands (including degraded wetlands) within Te Whanganui-a-Tara regardless of size are mapped and protected by Greater Wellington.	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington has mapped natural wetlands within Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara.	Wet areas have been mapped and some areas have been ground-truthed.
95	All wetland margins adjoining natural and induced wetlands with outstanding indigenous biodiversity are:			
95.1	Mapped by Greater Wellington,	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington has mapped natural wetlands within Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara.	As per rec 73.

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
95.2	Restored so that they are once again a functioning part of the main wetland, and are	To be commissioned	Consistent with WIP	Wetlands margins are being resorted by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Controlling pest animals to protect birds, and minimise damage to young plants that are revegetating the area.</li> <li>Controlling ecological weeds as they can modify the structure or functioning of the wetland.</li> </ul>
95.3	Protected by including them in Schedule A3: Wetlands with outstanding indigenous biodiversity values of the PNRP.	Future plan change	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future plan change.	No current update
96	The area of land contiguous to any existing wetland that is scheduled as a wetland with outstanding indigenous biodiversity values, that includes (but is not limited to) the Maymorn Wetlands and Mount Cone Turfs is also captured within Schedule A3: Wetlands with outstanding indigenous biodiversity values of the PNRP.	Future plan change	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future plan change.	No current update
97	All of the repo (wetland) in the Parangārehu Lakes area are classified as wetlands with outstanding indigenous biodiversity values in Schedule A3 of the PNRP.	Future plan change	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future plan change.	No current update
Te whakahoki o ngā whakaaetanga o tēnei wā (recall of existing consents)				
98	Greater Wellington reviews all existing consent conditions that apply to an activity within 500 metres of an awa so that they reflect allocation limits and water quality standards in the PNRP Operative Rules, and give effect to Te Mana o te Wai as required in the NPSFM 2020.	To be commissioned	To be commissioned via deliverables	Allocation limits and water quality standards in the NRP Operative Rules are considered in line with normal consenting practice through any consent renewals submitted.
Te whakaea i ō mua hē i te Whaitua (catchment restorative justice)				
99	Greater Wellington adopts a community whaitua restorative approach that punishes polluters and makes them directly answerable to the affected water body and its community. This could include the payment of damages to restore the affected area and its values. Any fines resulting from prosecution will be spent within the affected whaitua.	To be commissioned	To be commissioned via deliverables	Formal action is pursued where such cases meet the Solicitor General guidelines for formal action (eg prosecution). Any fines are issued by the Courts. Fines are barely covering the costs of taking a prosecution (and in some instances do not cover costs), however they are held in a fund with the aim of being spent on projects which benefit the environment and ideally within the affected whaitua where possible.
100	Greater Wellington lobbies central government to remove the cap on fines so that they are able to be set at a level commensurate with the effect of the damage incurred.	Currently being implemented	To be commissioned via deliverables	The recently announced Resource Management reform is looking at this and GWRC will comment as appropriate on any reforms suggested with regard to fines



Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
Ngā mahi hautū o Te Pane Matua Taiao ( Greater Wellington leadership)				
101	Greater Wellington adopts best management practice for managing its land that includes fencing waterways, retiring marginal land, addressing pine plantation forestry activities that affect water quality, and moving away from hard engineering options for flood management.	To be commissioned	Consistent with WIP	The Te Awarua o Porirua Community Environment Fund is available to and being accessed by community groups undertaking restoration projects on GW Parks land. This includes the Pareraho Forest Trust which works on a saddle of land overlapping both Porirua and Hutt Valley. This fund is planned to be accessible in the Hutt Valley from mid Feb 2025 and the Wellington area sometime after that.

Attachment 4 to Report 24.518



# Whaitua Implementation

Presented by Nicola Patrick

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Director Catchment

November 2024

## Background

- Whaitua Implementation Programmes (WIPs) deliver on NPS-FM under a mana whenua-community partnership model
- Focus (and expectations) changed over first three at Ruamāhanga, Te Awarua-o-Porirua and Te Whanganui-a-Tara
- Implementation has been challenging but significant progress is being made, with new reporting content from Ngāti Toa and WCC and Plan Change progress
- Kāpiti WIP was received in September 2024 and will feature in future implementation reports

## Kāpiti Whaitua received

- A video of *He karakia mō te wai* – our call to action was produced in the three official languages of NZ
- Debrief of the Kāpiti Whaitua process held on 21<sup>st</sup> October
- Work will be undertaken in the coming year to assess feasibility of the more complex recommendations



## WIP recommendation progress by category

Implementation Category	Number of recs (2024)	Percentage in 2023	Percentage in 2024
Regulatory change underway	143	36%	31%
Future plan change	21	0%	4%
To be commissioned	85	22%	21%
Currently being implemented	145	28%	32%
Fully implemented	19	3%	4%
Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery and funding	24	5%	5%
Other	21	6%	4%
Total	458		

# Reflections

- Balancing outcome-based results through case studies (including challenges) with detailed updates on individual recommendations
- Some gaps remain and we will be focusing on this in the next six-month period
- Implementation requires time and multi-year commitment – there are resource constraints



## Next steps

- Publishing on GW website, sharing with former Whaitua committee members and other interested parties
- New categorisation method will improve clarity re WIP implementation progress
- Next progress report due: June 2025
- Will seek input and updates from agencies
- Continue a shift to tracking outcomes while tracking for transparency



**Environment Committee**  
**21 November 2024**  
**Report 24.573**



**For Information**

## **TE RŌPŪ TAI AO | ENVIRONMENT UPDATE – NOVEMBER 2024**

**Te take mō te pūrongo**

### **Purpose**

1. To inform the Environment Committee (the Committee) on:
  - a The strategic direction and priorities of the Environment Committee
  - b The work underway, across the region and within each Catchment

**Te horopaki**

### **Background**

2. Progress on action items from previous Committee meetings is outlined in [Attachment 1](#).

### **Strategic direction**

*Government direction and Resource Management Changes*

3. A late amendment was introduced to the Resource Management (Freshwater and Other Matters) Amendment Bill to restrict regional councils' ability to notify new plans to implement the current iteration of the National Policy Statement – Freshwater Management (NPS-FM). This is now law. Officers have been providing advice on whether this affects the Natural Resources Plan (NRP) – Plan Change 1 (PC1) hearings. At this stage, there is no legal impediment with continuing with the hearings. This will be coming for Council noting in December 2024.
4. The Fast Track Approvals Bill is due to start Second Reading on 12 November 2024. This will include changes incorporated from the Select Committee process and confirmation of the scheduled projects.

### **Regional overview**

*Summary of current fast track applications*

5. All of the COVID-19 Recovery (Fast-track Consenting) Act 2020 projects in the Wellington Region have now been granted consent. To date, there has been one appeal to the High Court (by Forest and Bird) on the Harmony Energy Solar Farm - Carterton decision. Greater Wellington has lodged a 'notice of intention to appear' in relation to that appeal. As at 11 November 2024, the appeal period had not yet closed on Plimmerton Farm Stage 1, Metlife Care Karori or Otaki Maori Racecourse decisions.



6. Further information on the projects can be found on the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) website<sup>1</sup>

*2024 planting work completed*

7. Greater Wellington planted 725,000 trees in winter 2024 (650,000 natives and 75,000 exotics). The planting programmes were:
  - a Parks restoration / Recloaking Papatūānuku
  - b Environment Projects - including Wairarapa Moana restoration and establishing native vegetation margins in Wairarapa's flood management scheme areas.
  - c Flood Operations
  - d Supporting environment restoration on private land – including wetland, riparian, sustainable land use funding, and hill country erosion control.
  - e Key native ecosystems
8. Erosion prone land restoration - This winter our Environment Restoration and Planting Operations teams successfully delivered planning services and physical works to reduce erosion risk on 570 hectares of erosion prone land throughout the Region. This work involved farm environment planning work, specific risk mitigation planting projects and land use reversion/retirement projects with 140 landowners. The hill country erosion programme is a working example of a 'managed retreat' programme in action where Greater Wellington is assisting landowners to change land use practice on vulnerable soils where previous understanding of 'good practice' exacerbated erosion risk.

*Regional Policy Statement Change 1*

9. Council made its decision on Regional Policy Statement (RPS) Change 1 at the Council meeting on 26 September 2024, with the changes made being largely based on the recommendations made by the independent hearings panel. This is a great milestone bringing together years of work.
10. The Decisions version of the RPS was notified on 4 October 2024 and is now open to appeals. The majority of RPS Change 1 went through the part 1 schedule 1 planning process, where appeals can be made to the Environment Court until 18 November 2024. Whilst none have yet been received, we are expecting appeals from the majority of the Region's territorial authorities and Federated Farmers at a minimum.
11. Appeals on the parts of RPS Change 1 which went through the Freshwater Planning Process were allowed only on points of law to the High Court. The timeframe for such appeals has closed, with none being received.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.epa.govt.nz/fast-track-consenting/fast-track-projects/>

12. Officers have been making presentations on the change to a number of groups and committees, including the Farmers Reference Group, Wairarapa Committee, Wairarapa Combined Council Forum and Federated Farmers.
13. Officers will be connecting with internal teams in the near future and assessing options for implementation.

#### *Natural Resources Plan Change 1*

14. Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan was notified on 30 October 2023 and received over 270 submissions, comprising more than 10,000 individual submission points. Officers have been working alongside the two Hearings Panels, technical experts and consultant planners to prepare for the five hearing streams, starting in November 2024 and due to end in August 2025.
15. On Monday 4 November 2024 Hearing Stream 1 commenced. This Hearing Stream covered overarching matters and region-wide topics, including the beds of lakes and rivers, air quality, and schedules and threatened species objectives.
16. For the first time the hearings process on a plan change was held in-house, taking place in Greater Wellington's Taumata Kōrero - Council Chamber at the Cuba Street office. Inviting independent Commissioners, submitters and the community to engage with Greater Wellington in its own whare has been seen as Greater Wellington giving appropriate mana to and ownership of this plan change, which was specifically reflected in feedback from the Commissioners and some of the participants. The Hearings are also livestreamed via Teams.
17. The opening formalities of Hearing Stream 1 were attended by Commissioners, consultant planners and officers, including members of the Policy team and Te Hunga Whiriwhiri. The Hearings were opened with a mihi whakatau from Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika. On day one the Panels heard from Greater Wellington's Chief Executive Nigel Corry, reporting officers, and evidence from Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira. Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira expressed strong support for Plan Change 1.
18. The Panels also heard from individual submitters, Forest and Bird, Upper Hutt Rural Communities, Fish and Game, NZ Carbon Farming Group, Wairarapa Federated Farmers, China Forest Group Company NZ Ltd, Meridian and the Environmental Defence Society. Hearing Stream 1 concluded on Wednesday 6 November; 21 presenters were heard over the three days of the hearing.
19. The next Hearing Stream, covering objectives, ecosystem health, water quality policy, and wastewater will commence in March 2025.

#### *Dam Safety Management*

20. Under the dam safety regulations, owners of classifiable dams (>4m high and >20,000m<sup>3</sup>) were required to submit a dam classification certificate to Greater Wellington by 13 August 2024. Greater Wellington submitted 5 certificates - for the Stuart Macaskill lakes (2), the Barrage gates, Stebbings and Birchville dams. Wellington City Council (WCC) submitted for the upper and lower Karori dams.

- 21. Since 13 August 2024 we have received certificates for Silverstream landfill, Carterton Wastewater Treatment Plant, Te Muna vineyard, and the upper and lower Kourarau dams.
- 22. Environmental Regulation are following up the owners of approximately 30 dams that are expected to be classifiable but that have not yet submitted certificates. Failing to classify a dam is an offence under the Building Act 2004 - with infringements of \$500, and fines up to \$50,000 for individuals and \$150,000 for corporate entities.

*Pest Animals*

- 23. Greater Wellington has undertaken the first round of baiting for our annual Rook control. The baiting undertaken showed a significantly decreased in the number of active nests. We continue to have a small number of reports on Rook sightings filtering in from members of the public. These are investigated as they come in.
- 24. Greater Wellington has been receiving a moderate number of reports to do with aggressive magpie. Reports are being followed up to ensure risk to public is minimised.
- 25. We are investigating another reported wallaby sighting out of Featherston.
- 26. Mustelid traps supply issues continue to be a challenge, however, we are hoping to have this resolved soon.
- 27. The majority of proposals for expansions of key native ecosystem (KNE) sites and adding pest animal control to more KNE sites in the Wairarapa have been accepted. Implementation is scheduled for later in the year.
- 28. Rabbits are continuing to dominate pest animal inquiries, particularly on the Kāpiti Coast and Western Wellington.

*Pest Plants*

- 29. Greater Wellington is now a Growsafe Accredited Organisation. A detailed audit of personnel, equipment, facilities, procedures was carried out and active quality management systems are in place. Regular auditing will ensure continued compliance and good practices. This shows excellent agrichemical use and allows staff to renew individual Registered Chemical Applicator certificates, saving approximately \$500 per person.

*Flood Resilience Tranche 1 (formerly known as Before the Deluge)*

- 30. On 11 September 2024 a contract was signed with the Crown to co-fund \$26.8 million towards flood resilience infrastructure projects. The Crown contribution is 60%, equating to \$16.1 million.
- 31. A total of 16 individual sites (see table below) are included in the programme of work with 15 located in the Wairarapa and the remaining site is in Kāpiti.

	<b>Whakatakanga</b>	<b>Whaitua</b>	<b>Awa</b>	<b>Type of Works</b>
<b>1</b>	River Rd - Stage 2 150m rock revetment	Ruamāhanga	Ruamāhanga River	Revetment
<b>2</b>	River Rd - Stage 3 remaining groynes	Ruamāhanga	Ruamāhanga River	Groynes

3	Waipoua SH2 Left Bank	Ruamāhanga	Waipoua River	Revetment
4	Waipoua Industrial Site - Akura Road	Ruamāhanga	Waipoua River	Groynes
5	Fullers Bend	Ruamāhanga	Waiōhine River	Groynes
6	Awaroa Sill	Ruamāhanga	Ruamāhanga River	Groynes
7	Masterton Raw Water Supply	Ruamāhanga	Waingawa River	Groynes
8	Hood Aerodrome	Ruamāhanga	Waingawa River	Revetment
9	Ōtaki Cliffs	Kāpiti	Ōtaki River	Groynes
10	Tawaha Sill	Ruamāhanga	Ruamāhanga River	Sill vegetation
11	Pukio East Stopbank	Ruamāhanga	Ruamāhanga River	Stopbank plantings
12	Flood Gates - Fish Passage	Ruamāhanga	Misc.	Fish Gates
13	South Masterton Stopbank	Ruamāhanga	Waingawa River	Stopbank Reconfiguring
14	Homebush Wastewater Treatment Plant resilience works	Ruamāhanga	Ruamāhanga River	Bund Wall
15	Upper Ruamāhanga Buffer Establishment	Ruamāhanga	Misc.	20km Plantings
16	Whakawhiriwhiri stream - project rescope	Ruamāhanga	Whakawhiriwhiri Stream	Culverts and drainage

Table 1: Flood Resilience Tranche 1

32. The programme team has been established, and procurement of design, supply and construction contractors has commenced.
33. All sites are on track to commence construction by March 2025.
34. Work is underway to determine a suite of projects suitable for the next funding bid for Flood Resilience Tranche 2. This is expected to be submitted in December 2024 and is circa \$36 million.

#### *Flood Warning and Response Programme*

35. The Flood Warning and Response Improvements programme was initiated in 2019. Since then we have been delivering a comprehensive improvements programme jointly with the Wellington Regional Emergency Management Office (WREMO). This programme consists of a series of workstreams which are described below.

#### Flood Integration

36. The Regional Manager at WREMO, has been seconded to the Knowledge and Insights (K&I) function to focus on four key elements:
  - a Review all lessons learnt from the North Island Severe Weather Event (NISWE) and develop action plans for addressing gaps.
  - b Review the current mapping of how data, information and intelligence is developed, interpreted, and disseminated to enable effective decision-making and action by Greater Wellington staff, WREMO, councils, other

regional partners and the community to identify any gaps or areas for improvement, and develop a plan to address any findings.

- c Internal governance, develop/enhance clear guidance as to what Greater Wellington roles and responsibilities are during a response.
- d Partner with Te Hunga Whiriwhiri (THW) to look closely at the role of mana whenua and how they could align/enhance Greater Wellingtons flood response processes and protocols.

#### Flood Response

- 37. In the last report we described the training and exercise programme completed by Greater Wellington. Since then, we have been working to identify and address the learnings from those and also from the North Island Severe Weather Events (NISWE) reports analysed so far.
- 38. Two new projects have been initiated; Extreme Flood Event Modelling and Flood Mapping for Emergency management, and we are working with WREMO to update all existing catchment trigger information.
- 39. Extreme flood event modelling. Greater Wellington generally constructs and maintains stop banks to a 1%AEP plus climate change standard (apart from the Hutt Valley which has a higher standard of protection). Flood events can be larger however, overwhelming defences and flooding communities. A key lesson from Cyclone Gabrielle was the need for extreme flood event planning in stop banked river catchments. The objectives for this project are;
  - a Define a process for modelling 'extreme' flood events in the Wellington Region.
  - b Use the flood hazard models to test 'extreme' flood scenarios in each watercourse modelled by Greater Wellington. This will give us a picture of what happens when the flow is greater than the stopbanks are designed to handle including where the water goes and the paths it takes.
  - c Produce outputs that will support emergency management planning for 'extreme' flood events.
- 40. Flood Mapping for emergency management. Greater Wellington has undertaken a substantial flood hazard modelling programme which reviews and updates flood hazard models on an ongoing cycle. This programme is primarily aimed at producing hazard mapping for land-use planning. Greater Wellington would like to utilise these maps for Emergency Management. The objectives for this are:
  - a Produce flood mapping for emergency mapping across a range of return periods for use by Greater Wellington Flood Duty Officers during events.
  - b Establish protocols for the sharing of flood hazard mapping for emergency management before, during and after flood events.
  - c Progress the integration of other flood hazard mapping from territorial authorities and Wellington Water Limited.

#### Flood Warning

41. The Flood Warning workstream consists of four projects:
- a Flood Monitoring Network Improvements Programme:
    - i Greater Wellington has adopted 'Resilience Standards' for the flood monitoring stations across the Region.
    - ii These technical standards span across infrastructure, communications, data, and power and is based on industry best practice and learnings from recent flood events.
    - iii The 'Resilience Standards' represent a New Zealand first and are attracting national interest.
    - iv An improvements programme has been developed applying the standards to our monitoring network. This programme has three components; specialist investigations including land agreements, maintenance, and capital improvements.
  - b Crown Infrastructure Partners (CIP) funding in the Wairarapa Coast Whaitua -
    - i Whareama flood forecast model is underway, the contractor is engaged and the initial work has begun.
    - ii New hydrology equipment (flow measuring equipment) is on order.
    - iii Geotech investigations have been done for the cableway at Waiteko and detailed site surveys are completed. The next step is to collate the data for the cableway suppliers (Kisters) to supply the materials.
  - c Flood Forecasting –
    - i Greater Wellington is working with Delft University of Technology in the Netherlands to develop our flood forecasting platform and a full suite of flood forecast models. These are due for delivery in February 2025. We will collaborate with WREMO to embed this capability into the regional response framework.
  - d Automated Warnings –
    - i Greater Wellington has completed the pilot of the Automated Warning System in the Wairarapa and is now working towards complete rollout in early December 2024.

*Key Native Ecosystems*

42. Additional funding for the KNE programme provided through the 2024-34 Long Term Plan (LTP) has been applied across the programme to enable levels of service to be maintained. Some funding has been allocated to improving or establishing new pest animal control at 22 KNE sites; ecological weed control at ten sites; and revegetation at three sites. A small amount of funding has been put towards developing KNE site signage intended to raise public awareness of KNE sites and the KNE programme.

## *Regional Parks*

### Signage

43. On 9 December 2021, report Updating Park Names (reference 21.232) was presented to Council to change the names of three regional parks (Wainuiomata Recreation Area to Wainuiomata Regional Park, Akatarawa Forest to Akatarawa Regional Park, Pākuratahi Forest to Pākuratahi Regional Park).
  - a The Wainuiomata park name change was approved, then a gazette notice issued, and the name was changed.
  - b In addition to the engagement undertaken with mana whenua to develop the new management plan (Toitū Te Whenua Parks Network Plan 2020-30), Councillors at this meeting asked that further engagement be undertaken prior to the forest names being changed to 'regional park'.
  - c These proposed name changes remain work in progress via Kaupapa funding agreements facilitated by Te Hunga Whiriwhiri.
44. The New Zealand Geographic Place Names Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) added a macron to Pākuratahi. The organisation's 'Policy for Greater Wellington's usage of official geographic place names' requires that '*as set out in section 32(1) of the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008: 32, Official geographic names must be used*'. The macron is progressively being added to park signs and other communication material.
45. A translator has been put forward by mana whenua entity Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust to advise Greater Wellington on dialect within their rohe. This will inform the Parks Storytelling project as priority and any necessary signage upgrades.
46. Future name changes or dual park names are proposed in Toitū Te Whenua for Belmont, Queen Elizabeth Park (QEP) and the East Harbour Northern Forest. Place name changes may also come through Treaty Settlement processes.

### Storytelling project update

47. The six Toitū Te Whenua storytelling projects are making steady progress with five projects at design development stage. A recent highlight was the presentation to the Parangarahu Lakes' Rōpū Tiaki of several pou designs from our contracted Taranaki Whānui designers.

### Belmont Regional Park restoration planning

48. Options for the removal of grazing at Belmont Regional Park were investigated in a two-day wānanga in September 2024. The wānanga utilised a structured decision-making process to consider values, objectives and influencing factors, before developing options. It was well attended with a mix of subject matter experts and mana whenua represented. Following the wānanga, extra information is being gathered to enable a comparison of options and guidance for decision making. Some clear patterns did emerge, such as a preference for keeping the tops clear of vegetation and reducing stocking rates immediately. Management options around

how best to achieve park restoration and complete de-stocking over time will be further communicated to the Committee in early 2025.

### ***Te Awarua-o-Porirua***

49. Te Awarua o Porirua Whakaritenga - Porirua Harbour Accord - Porirua City Council (PCC) have their Accord presentation to council scheduled for 21 November and Wellington City Council (WCC) on 7 December 2024.
50. Further details on Whaitua Implementation activity in the catchment is detailed in the Whaitua Implementation Update (Report 24.518) also for consideration at this meeting.

### ***Pest Animals***

51. The annual possum night count survey was carried out in Whitireia Regional Park, with no possums sighted.

### ***Wairarapa Coast***

#### ***Environment Restoration***

52. In response to the cyclones of 2023, a large-scale restoration project is now underway in the Whareama River catchment. Eighteen sites have been identified due to their vulnerability to erosion and their proximity to critical infrastructure. This initiative is being co-funded by Greater Wellington and Masterton District Council, with plans to plant approximately 30,000 native seedlings during the winter of 2025 to restore these sensitive areas.
53. Pest animal control regimes are being improved or established at several coastal Wairarapa Key Native Ecosystem sites to protect lizards and coastal bird species such as New Zealand and banded dotterel. Control is being targeted at sensitive coastal habitats such as estuaries, wetlands, shingle beaches and dunes.
54. Greater Wellington has worked with the Riversdale Beach Community Association to install fencing to protect shorebird breeding habitat at the river mouth and an area of the northern beach at the Riversdale Key Native Ecosystem site. The fencing is intended to stop vehicle and foot traffic from disturbing breeding and nesting birds in the area. This work ties in with wider communications and community awareness work that Greater Wellington has been doing to protect New Zealand dotterel, banded dotterel, and other threatened shore bird species.

### ***Pest Animals***

55. Riversdale KNE extension has now been implemented and traps are almost due for the first round of servicing.
56. Notifications have gone out as required to begin control work for the Regional Predator Control Program (RPCP) Tinui possum control. Work will begin in the coming weeks.
57. A tender process has been run for the upcoming possum control in the RPCP Tinui North Strata and a successful supplier has been selected to begin work this month.
58. The annual Rook baiting has begun and any new reports that come in are continued to be followed up.



### ***Ruamāhanga***

59. The submission period for South Wairarapa District Council's resource consent application (WAR230290) to continue the discharge of treated wastewater into Donalds Creek and contaminants to air from the Featherston Wastewater Treatment Plant (FWWTP) closed on 31 October 2024. Twenty-nine submissions were received in total, five in support, seven neutral and 17 opposing the proposal. Information about the application and a summary of submissions can be viewed on the Greater Wellington website. A hearing date is yet to be confirmed but likely to be in March 2025.

### ***Pest Animals***

60. Extensions to the existing RPCP mustelid jobs along the Ruamāhanga and Waingawa corridors have now been completed. All new traps are in place and serviced within the existing infrastructure.
61. RPCP operations are progressing well with multiple jobs nearing completion. RPCP Tararua Foothills and RPCP Homebush - Te Ore-Ore projects are engaging with landowners regarding access, etc.
62. The team have been responding to aggressive magpie complaints.
63. Pest Animals is following up another reported wallaby sighting out of Featherston.

### ***Wairarapa Moana Restoration***

64. Four groups have been successful in gaining funding through the Wairarapa Moana Community Environment Fund; Pae Tū Mōkai o Tauira, He Kotare Nursery, Te Wakaiti (ABMK Charitable Trust), Pāpāwai-Mangarara Stream Catchment Group and Ruamāhanga Farm Foundation. The assessments were completed by a panel, with representation from Rangitāne ō Wairarapa, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa and Greater Wellington. The groups have been notified and will be able to begin the work immediately.
65. Mountains to Sea Wellington are just beginning a community project working with the Wairarapa Moana wetlands project on an Īnanga spawning monitoring programme. Working with tangata whenua, and local stakeholders and organisations, they will gather information and run community field investigations to help better understand where Īnanga are spawning around the moana and plan action to support or improving spawning sites.

### ***Te Kāuru – Upper Ruamāhanga River Floodplain Management Plan***

66. A short list of flood risk management options for the Waipoua urban reach of Masterton is being developed by the Waipoua Project Team for wider community engagement in early 2025.

### ***District Planning***

67. Greater Wellington officers attended hearing stream 3 on the Rural Zones for the Proposed Wairarapa Combined District Plan on the 14 October 2024.

68. Greater Wellington supported the approach taken in the proposed district plan for the general rural zone. Specifically, the minimum allotment size of 40ha which assists in limiting the further loss and fragmentation of rural land.
69. Greater Wellington also supported the amendment of Resource Management Act section 42A reporting officer to the rural lifestyle zoning in response to the National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land.
70. Greater Wellington maintained our concerns regarding the impact of rural lifestyle zoning on freshwater. Specifically, the overlap of the proposed rural lifestyle zoning and the groundwater community drinking water supply protection area. The on-site wastewater systems required for dwellings in this zone poses a risk to downstream groundwater quality.
71. We sought relief that the adverse effects from associated discharges in the rural lifestyle zone on drinking water was considered further. Additionally, amendments to the minimum lot size were suggested to limit the cumulative effect of wastewater treatment systems. We also requested the addition of an advice note in the rural lifestyle chapter to notify landowners that compliance is required with the Natural Resources Plan for on-site domestic wastewater systems. The reporting officer accepted our relief to include an advice note prior to the hearing. The right of reply statement following the hearing is yet to be released.

### ***Kāpiti***

72. The submission period for a Kāpiti Coast District Council (KCDC) resource consent application (WGN220191) to continue the discharge of treated wastewater into the Marzengarb Stream and the discharge of contaminants to air from the Paraparaumu Wastewater Treatment Plant (PWWTP) closed on 7 November 2024. Nine submissions were received in total, two neutral and seven opposing the proposal. Information about the application and a summary of submissions can be viewed on the Greater Wellington website. A hearing date is yet to be confirmed.

### ***Pest Animals***

73. A new group of volunteers has been established to support predator pathways work and will be servicing from Waikanae River south to Kāpiti Road.
74. Currently holding discussions with key stakeholders including KCDC around setting up a district Predator Free network. The idea will be to pull resources and have more co-ordination.

### ***Kāpiti whitua implementation programme and next steps***

75. In November 2024, meetings will be held with KCDC and Te Rūnangan o Toa Rangatira Inc, te Ātiawa ki Whakarongatai and Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki regarding initial priorities for implementation of whitua recommendations.

### ***Flood hazard modelling - Kāpiti***

76. Greater Wellington is updating the flood hazard maps for the Kāpiti areas affected by potential flooding of Ōtaki River (including Waitohu and Mangapouri Streams), Waikanae River and Mangaone Stream.

77. The updated flood hazard model and mapping will be used to inform district plan processes, flood risk management plans, emergency management planning, and support integrated catchment management.
78. The first two stages of community engagement are planned over the coming months from late November 2024 through to February/March 2025.
79. The first stage of engagement is to inform the community and stakeholders that Greater Wellington is beginning a flood hazard modelling project to look at the risk of river flooding to Kāpiti and collect any photos or data from the community that they may have from previous flood events.
80. The second stage of engagement will be in early 2025 to get feedback on modelling of historic events.

#### ***Te Whanganui-a-Tara***

81. On 5 October 2024, the Harbours team meet with several open water swimming groups and individuals to discuss safety in open water swimming. This was focused on cold water issues after some swimmers got into difficulty when there was a sudden water temperature drop. As part of the group discussion safety initiatives were discussed, including public safety equipment and additional marker buoys for swimmers. We are following up on both of these ideas and there is more detail in the report to the Finance Risk and Assurance Committee.
82. A regional oil spill response equipment exercise was held at the Worser Bay Boating Club on 22 November 2024. It was run by the Harbours team and included other Greater Wellington teams and industry representation/input. It was also attended by Councillors, which was appreciated and positively noted in the favourable exercise report from Maritime NZ.

#### ***Pest Animals***

83. Work has begun in the Horoeke Reserve with the new bait station network already deployed. Pre-feeding will begin this month and the new traps will be installed at the same time. Work in the Silverstream tip operation is also about to begin this month.
84. The trap network and bait stations have been set up in Te Kopahou Reserve for lizard relocation work, this is a project being carried out in conjunction with WCC as part of their Southern Landfill extension. Two services of this network have been carried out. Pig damage is very evident in this area.
85. Phase 2 of the trapping network at Belmont/Korokoro is progressing smoothly, with completion anticipated by the end of November 2024.
86. Scheduled ungulate work is progressing well in East Harbour, Parangarahu Lakes, Wainuiomata/Ōrongorongo Catchment, Kaitoke Regional Park, Akatarawa Forest, Pakuratahi Forest and Hutt Catchment sites.
87. Planning is well underway for the East Harbour Regional Park. A comprehensive network of bait stations is planned for the Parangarahu Lakes area, while predator traps will be installed along the coast from Eastbourne to Ōrongorongo. This trap network aims to protect the Dotterel habitat along the coastline.

88. Initial planning is underway for a new intensive possum control project in Akatarawa Forest dubbed 'Project Rātā'. The 1,000-ha project area is centred around a stand of very large and old northern rātā trees. The project aims to protect these trees by keeping the possum population in the area suppressed to a very low level on an ongoing basis, following the next 1080 operation (planned for 2026). The installation of a large network of traps and the commencement of monitoring programmes will begin in 2025-26 when LTP funding for the project begins.

#### *Pest Plants*

89. A patch of alligator weed (an exclusion species under the Regional Pest Management Plan) was removed from within the Riverlink project area. The alligator weed and all alligator weed contaminated soil from 80 Marsden Street was removed with assistance from Arb Innovations and Porirua City Council staff at Spicer Landfill.

#### *Predator Free Wellington*

90. The Predator Free Wellington (PFW) team continues to push into new territory in the second phase of the operation (Phase 2). Communications to residents have been sent out. Phase 2 area is in the heart of the city, covering Mount Victoria.



91. The project has now either eliminated or is active in 596ha of an approximate 1400ha operational area.
92. The project currently has 456 trail cameras deployed across all areas we have been operational in, at varying densities. Checking and maintaining these cameras is labour intensive. AI systems have been used but have shown limited usefulness so far. The community have been assisting in checking the camera images manually to look for predator presence.
93. New connections with other regional predator control groups are being made, including engagement with Predator Free Normandale and community trapping leads in Porirua. Arrangements for collaboration with Pest Free Upper Hutt is underway.
94. More community volunteers have been trained to undertake key pieces of work for the project in the city.
95. The priority of developing an urban elimination method has now been achieved, we are now seeking collaboration with other groups to complement and leverage our collective mahi. For example, an agreement with a large group committed to

removing Old Man’s Beard has been made; we can support their efforts in tackling this invasive pest plan, which in turn is beneficial to the PFW project’s operational success. This community group mainly focuses on this pest plant removal, but also are involved in restoration planting.

- 96. As we move to a broader and more collaborative era in the project we will seek to build more of these relationships; there is a clear huge benefit and correlation with pest plant removal ⇒ pest animal removal ⇒ restoration.
- 97. The PFW team has finished the first draft of a blueprint document which will help share the learnings of the project. The document outlines all aspects we have developed in completing a successful urban multi-species elimination.

*Regional Parks*

- 98. The Kaitoke Regional Park flume bridge was officially opened on 6 November 2024 with representatives from mana whenua, Wellington Water Ltd and Greater Wellington present.
- 99. Work has begun in partnership with the land developer on the realignment of Cannon Point walkway (Akatarawa Forest). We aim to work with the developer to reopen this popular track with improvements in place prior to Christmas.
- 100. The first milestone has been reached on restoration of the second lighthouse keepers house at Baring Head – Ōrua pouanui, with consents being issued for modifications to allow for improved accessibility. Building work will continue into December with hopes to get the second house available for booking this summer.

*Flood Hazard Modelling*

- 101. The flood hazard modelling for the Waiwhetū Stream has been through an independent audit process and is now finalised.
- 102. Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River flood hazard modelling is nearing completion. Community engagement with the Upper Hutt community is being planned and is required prior to finalisation of the Hutt River modelling.
- 103. Updated flood hazard overlays for Te Awa Kairangi / Hutt River and the Waiwhetū Stream will be provided to HCC for inclusion in the proposed District Plan.

**Ngā āpitihanga Attachments**

Number	Title
1	<a href="#">Action items from previous Environment Committee meetings</a>

**Ngā kaiwaitohu Signatory**

Approver	Lian Butcher – Kaiwhakahaere Matua Taiao   Group Manager Environment
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<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
<b><i>Fit with Council’s roles or with Committee’s terms of reference</i></b> The Environment Committee has responsibility to consider all matters across the development and implementation of the work programmes of greater Wellington’s Environment Group
<b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b> Development and implementation of related work programmes fall under the core activities of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan
<b><i>Internal consultation</i></b> Internal consultation was limited to officers of Greater Wellington’s Environment Group
<b><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></b> This report covers the full breadth of work programmes, and equally a broad range of environmental, reputational, legal, financial and health, safety and wellbeing risks and associated implications.

Date	Action item	Status and comment
8 August 2024	<b>Te Rōpū Taiao   Environment Group Update – August 2024 – Report 24.375</b> [For Information]	
	<b>Noted:</b> Officers to include more graphs and diagrams in future update reports, particularly showing trends over time in environmental regulation.	<b>Status:</b> Ongoing  <b>Comment:</b> Regarding trends in Regulation, we are currently looking into a format and product to supply this information, linking in with the timing we are required to provide such information through national monitoring systems and internal reporting. In the meantime, it would be helpful to understand from the Committee if there are any particular regulation related trends that they want to be regularly informed on.
	<b>Noted:</b> Officers to provide an update on pest control operations in our regional parks.	<b>Status:</b> Completed  <b>Comment:</b> Focused updates on Parks pest control will be provided in future Rōpū Taiao Environment Group updates.
17 October 2024	<b>Public Participation – Papa Taiao Earthcare</b>  <b>Noted:</b> The Committee requested:  1. the Council Chair write a letter in support of the installation of the mural	<b>Status:</b> In progress  <b>Comment:</b> Waiting on feedback from Papa Taiao Earthcare.

	2. a copy of the mural be provided to committee members and Greater Wellington.	<p><b>Status:</b> Completed</p> <p><b>Comment:</b> The mural was provided to members by email and uploaded to Diligent on 18 October 2024</p>
17 October 2024	<p><b>Public Participation – Renée Hogg</b></p> <p><b>Noted:</b> The Committee requested that a copy of Renée Hogg’s presentation be circulated to members.</p>	<p><b>Status:</b> Completed</p> <p><b>Comment:</b> The presentation was circulated to members and uploaded to Diligent on 18 October 2024</p>
17 October 2024	<p><b>Regional Parks Update – Report 24.510</b> [For Information]</p> <p><b>Noted:</b> The Committee requested an update on replacement park signage and naming of regional parks.</p>	<p><b>Status:</b> Completed</p> <p><b>Comment:</b> An update on signage is included in the Environment Group update report for 21 Nov meeting</p>