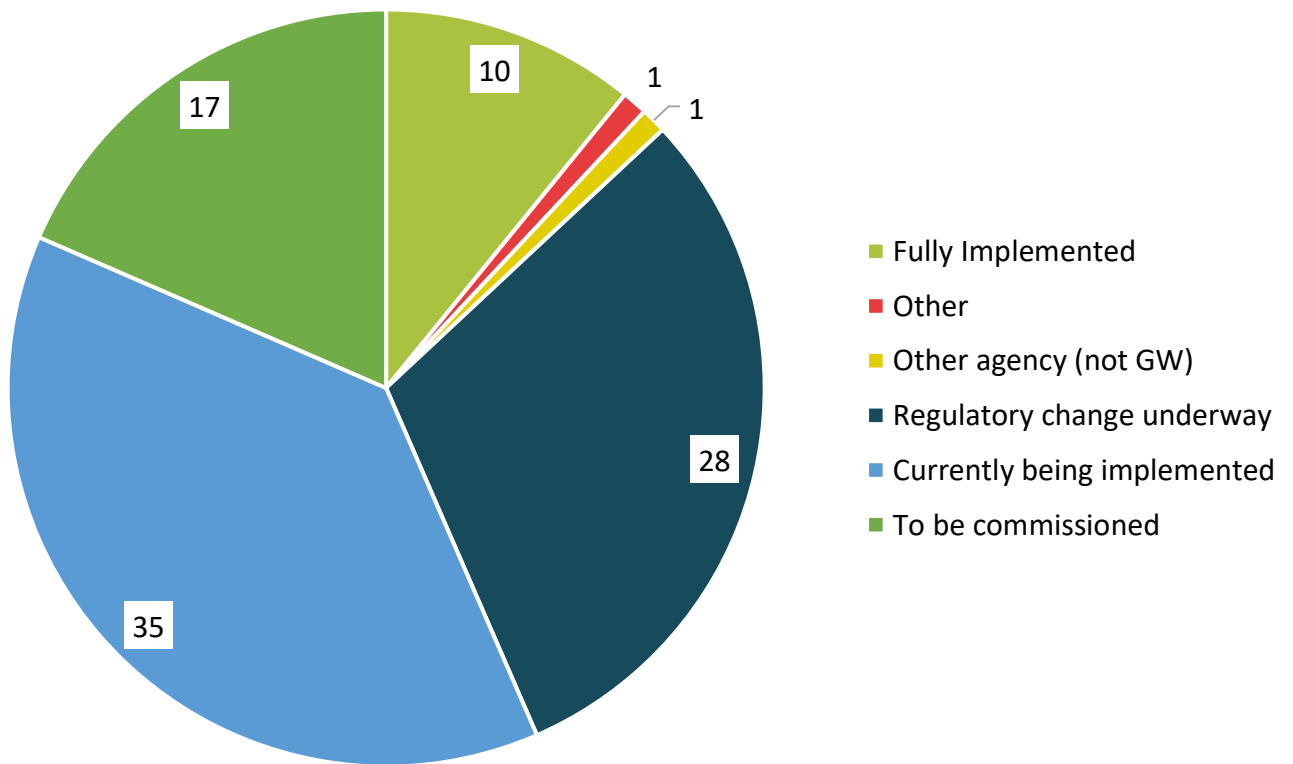


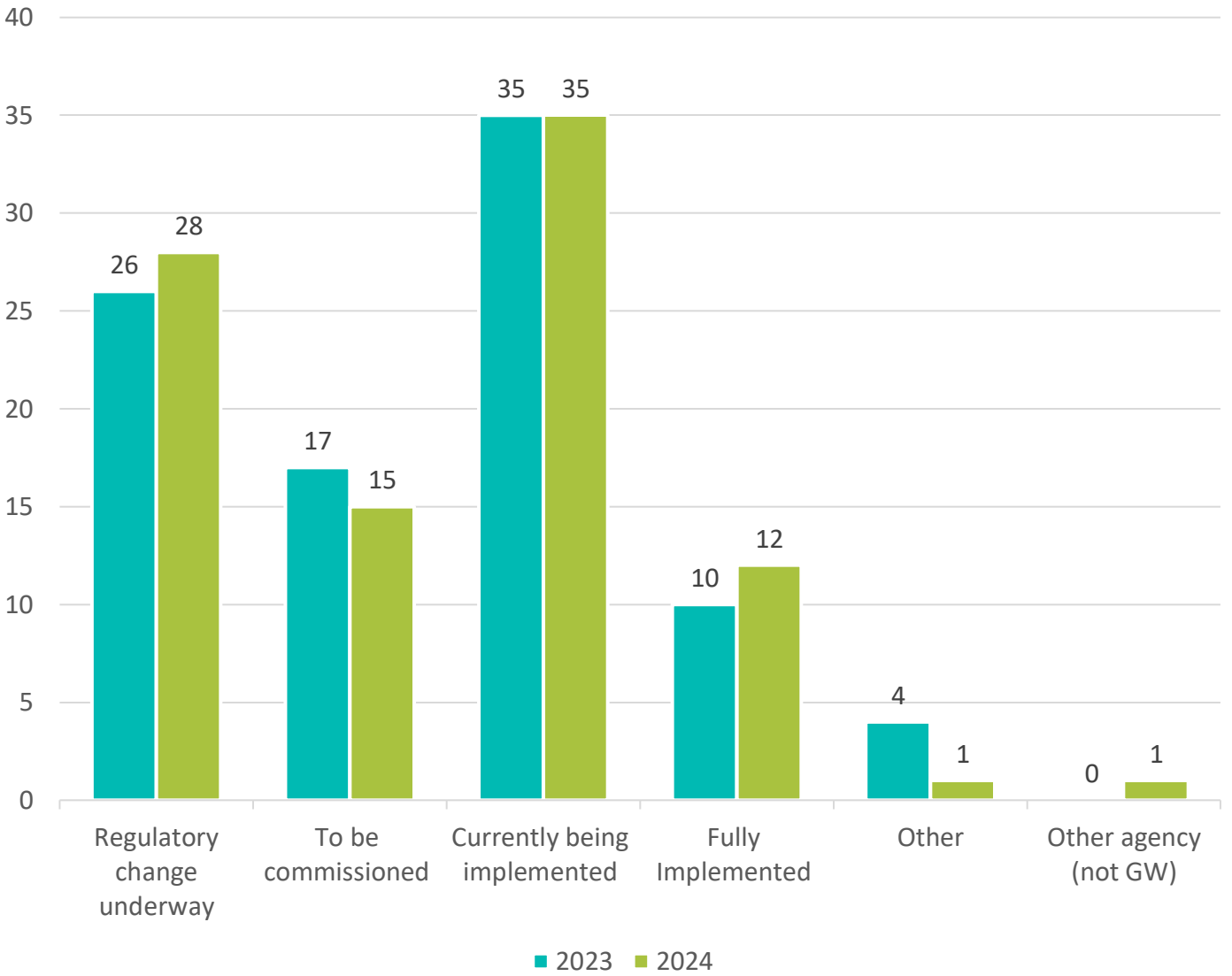
Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua Implementation Programme (WIP) Progress Report November 2024

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



Te Awarua-o-Porirua



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"> identifying the catchments that contribute to the harbour hotspot areas 	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,

			<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"> identifying areas of piped stream in the lower reaches of the Rangituhi WMU that could be day-lighted 	To be commissioned by deliverables	<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>

3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> targeting a pollution prevention programme (Recommendation 36) within these catchments. 	To be commissioned by deliverables	<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>
4	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).	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.
5	Greater Wellington amends the policy and rule framework of the PNRP to set water quality limits and targets for ammonia for each freshwater WMU within	Regulatory change underway	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in

	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"> 1) Baseline assessment including identification, analysis and mapping of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - aquatic habitats, including wetland seep areas and streams (perennial, intermittent and ephemeral) - existing riparian vegetation and its protection (e.g. fenced areas) and - areas of ecological significance, including spawning areas. 	Currently being implemented	<p>GW in partnership with Ngāti Toa kamahi 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"> - locations with streambank erosion - stormwater outfalls and retaining structures - high-risk sediment source areas - fish passage barriers and - modified areas of water courses (e.g. straightened, piped, hard edged or bottomed streams). <p>3) Implementation plan, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prioritisation - criteria for re-vegetation and other measurable targets - targets and timeframes to protect and restore aquatic habitats and - a description of commitments by Greater Wellington and landowners. <p>When developing and implementing the strategy, Greater Wellington should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - work with landowners, councils, sectors and community groups - incorporate traditional and local knowledge 			<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"> - ensure all riparian margins on Greater Wellington land are protected and planted (where practicable) as a matter of priority to showcase best practice - align with existing programmes, including those in the <i>Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour and Catchment Strategy and Action Plan</i> and - recognise, review and align with PNRP changes, including schedules identifying areas of significance. <p>This aquatic ecosystem and habitat strategy will inform the actions of Harbour Strategy partners (Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Ngāti Toa 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"> • setbacks from streams for any activity (excluding riparian restoration activities) 	Currently being implemented	Not addressed by PC1. 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.	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"> • restrictions on hard surfaces. 	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"> • to identify options to protect, restore and enhance riparian margins in greenfield and brownfield developments • on a Whaitua-wide riparian protection, planting and maintenance programme by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increasing funding (and awareness of existing funding) for riparian protection and restoration (including fencing, planting and maintenance) - building partnerships and supporting existing and new restoration projects - providing educational programmes and expert advice. 	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>PCC: 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>

				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"> • protection and restoration of all aquatic ecosystems in the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua • the avoidance of reclamation and/or drainage of beds of lakes, streams (including intermittent) and wetlands, with no exemption for special housing areas and urban growth areas. 	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"> • restoring modified streams, including hard-edged, hard-bottomed (e.g. concreted) or channelled sections, to provide physical diversity of banks and bed habitat • restoring natural meander in straightened channels 	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>PCC: The Riparian Management programme has seen over 160,000 plants planted along waterways in the Te Awarua o</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> restoring piped or culverted reaches to a more natural state by daylighting streams protecting native aquatic species habitat protecting fish passage, including removal of tide valves from stream outlets or use of valves which enable fish passage and investigating fish passage barriers in piped streams and developing methods to enhance their ecological connectivity. 			<p>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"> investigating the causes of streambank erosion identifying land-use activities that contribute to streambank erosion exploring options for streambank protection and rehabilitation, including options to support and incentivise landowner action. 	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>PCC: 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.	PCC: 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	PCC: Mountains to Sea and Porirua City Council are supporting a community led harbour initiative. The Citizen Science

	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"> naming streams from headwaters to the harbour, including piped sections and drains, and using these in stormwater network infrastructure and asset plans installing signs at all freshwater outlets into the harbour, including pipes, to indicate that they are streams Greater Wellington developing an online interactive mapping tool with a GIS layer identifying WMUs and associated streams, including headwaters. 	Currently being implemented	No current update	No current update
18.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCC and WCC adding an 'Environmental Water Zone' to residential and commercial Land Information Memorandum (LIM) reports to link properties with receiving freshwater and marine environments 	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"> 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 	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"> adding a policy into the PNRP, to be considered in resource consent processes, that recognises the value of innovative practice in the achievement of the objectives of Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour Whaitua taking opportunities for ongoing plan changes and updates to guidance documents to provide for innovative practice 	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"> • avoiding resource consent conditions that would prevent trialling of alternative management approaches • encouraging and providing opportunities for landowners and sector groups to develop innovative practice • investing in research and development to identify and adopt innovative practice. 	Currently being implemented	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"> • demonstrating water-sensitive urban design practice on projects such as town centre redevelopments, transport hubs and buildings <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>PCC:</p> <p>Design and consenting is nearing completion for the Cannons Creek Park Wetland. This 9,000m² 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>

20.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> replacing copper brake pads in fleet vehicles with low copper or copper-free alternatives. 	Currently being implemented	No current update	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.
20.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> increasing targeted street sweeping in high traffic locations 	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"> demonstrating and showcasing good practice land and ecosystem management on council land, including in Greater Wellington's regional parks. 	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. This includes the Whitireia Park restoration group who are managing pest plants and animals and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifying opportunities to promote best practice water management messages through the media. <p>These opportunities will be identified and delivered through the various mechanisms, including the Harbour Strategy. They may also be included in other planning documents developed by Greater Wellington and the contributing agencies such as the Parks Network Plan.</p>			returning native plants to the Park.
20.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> promoting good practice by community and industry 	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"> 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 	Currently being implemented	No current update	Through the recent re-alignment of the Environment Group, we've increased resourcing to the Compliance Monitoring and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regulations are applied fairly and consistently • sufficient resource is committed for compliance and enforcement activities, including the collection of financial fines for infringements 			<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 - https://www.gw.govt.nz/assets/Documents/2024/07/J002498-Compliance-Monitoring-Enforcement-Policy-4.0.pdf</p> <p>PCC:</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"> local communities are provided with enough information to enable them to more effectively assist with reporting of non-compliance and pollution incidents to the council. 	Currently being implemented	No current update	<p>GW has initiated a promotional communications campaign to promote the pollution hotline with the community.</p> <p>https://www.gw.govt.nz/environment/environmental-incidents/</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.

25	<p>Greater Wellington, WCC, PCC and Wellington Water work to align urban growth planning within Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua to achieve social, cultural, economic and environmental objectives that provide for the values of Ngāti Toa RaNgātira and the community. Consideration must be given to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Policy Statement for Urban Development Capacity, including the results from the Wellington Housing and Business Capacity Assessment • National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, including the freshwater objectives, limits and targets for Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour and streams • full cost of urban development, including construction and maintenance of infrastructure over its lifetime • specific characteristics of Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua, including the relationship with Ngāti Toa RaNgātira, topography, demography, transport infrastructure and urban form. 	Regulatory change underway	Submissions on Proposed RPS Change 1 have been received and hearings are underway.	Partially implemented through decisions version of RPS Change 1.
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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"> • amendments to the Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region to guide regional and district plan changes • alignment of strategic plans, regional plans, district plans, and infrastructure plans and supporting documentation including water-sensitive urban design guidelines • joint resource consent application processing • joint plan change processing to add new urban areas to existing zoned areas • distinction in respect of any jurisdictional overlap • utilising the transfer of powers or delegated authority provisions in the RMA. 	Currently being implemented	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"> • require the design, construction and maintenance of developments to demonstrate good practice in water sensitive urban design • specify that a certain percentage of the mean annual volume of the catchment be treated by an approved device(s) to achieve a certain percentage reduction in total zinc and copper, these being proxies for a suite of other contaminants • manage the effects from both small infill developments and larger scale brownfield and greenfield developments through permitted activity conditions and the resource consenting process. 	Regulatory change underway	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023
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28.2	<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"> • require the design, construction and maintenance of developments to demonstrate good practice in water sensitive urban design • specify that a certain percentage of the mean annual volume of the catchment be treated by an approved device(s) to achieve a certain percentage reduction in total zinc and copper, these being proxies for a suite of other contaminants • manage the effects from both small infill developments and larger scale brownfield and greenfield developments through permitted activity conditions and the resource consenting process. 	Regulatory change underway	Submissions on Proposed RPS Change 1 have been received and hearings are underway.	No current update
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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"> • development and implementation of an education programme for consultants, developers and council staff on the new policy direction and ways to meet requirements • programmes that improve industry and council capability and capacity • financial incentives • recognition and acknowledgement of good practice through certification schemes and design competitions. 	To be commissioned	<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>
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30.1	<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"> • <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> • <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> <p><i>For brownfield and infill development:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	Regulatory change underway	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023 Noting that the definition of hydrological controls has been amended.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.
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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"> the modelled mean annual exceedance frequency of the 2-year ARI so-called ‘channel forming’ (or ‘bankfull’) flow for the point where the fully developed area discharges to a stream, or stormwater network, shall be reduced as far as practicable towards the mean annual exceedance frequency modelled for the same site and flow event in an undeveloped state. (See also implementation notes, below.) <p><i>Implementation notes for Recommendation 30</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential developers will be required to demonstrate compliance with the above hydrological limits through the process of obtaining resource consent. The policy and rule framework will include a permitted activity threshold for small brownfield and infill developments, above which a consent pathway is required to demonstrate compliance with the hydrological limits. The permitted activity provision will include conditions requiring prescriptive, demonstrable minimum standards of practice to be met for small activities to be permitted. Guidance will be provided on acceptable models for developers to use in their consent application to demonstrate compliance with 			
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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">• For brownfield and infill developments, the practicability of the proposed reductions in mean annual runoff volume and mean annual exceedance frequency must be justified in the consent application for the proposed development.			
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30.2	<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"> the modelled mean annual runoff volume generated by the fully developed area must not exceed the mean annual runoff volume modelled from the site in an undeveloped (pastoral) state the modelled mean annual exceedance frequency of the 2-year Average Recurrence Interval (ARI) so-called ‘channel forming’ (or ‘bankfull’) flow for the point where the fully developed area discharges to a stream must not exceed the mean annual exceedance frequency modelled for the same site and flow event arising from the area in an undeveloped (pastoral) state. <p>For brownfield and infill development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the modelled mean annual runoff volume generated by the fully developed area must, when compared to the mean annual runoff volume modelled for the site prior to the brownfield or infill development, be reduced as 	Regulatory change underway	Submissions on Proposed RPS Change 1 have been received and hearings are underway.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.
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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"> the modelled mean annual exceedance frequency of the 2-year ARI so-called ‘channel forming’ (or ‘bankfull’) flow for the point where the fully developed area discharges to a stream, or stormwater network, shall be reduced as far as practicable towards the mean annual exceedance frequency modelled for the same site and flow event in an undeveloped state. (See also implementation notes, below.) <p><i>Implementation notes for Recommendation 30</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential developers will be required to demonstrate compliance with the above hydrological limits through the process of obtaining resource consent. The policy and rule framework will include a permitted activity threshold for small brownfield and infill developments, above which a consent pathway is required to demonstrate compliance with the hydrological limits. The permitted activity provision will include conditions requiring prescriptive, demonstrable minimum standards of practice to be met for small activities to be permitted. Guidance will be provided on acceptable models for developers to use in their consent application to demonstrate compliance with limits. This will include guidance on acceptable 			
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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"> For brownfield and infill developments, the practicability of the proposed reductions in mean annual runoff volume and mean annual exceedance frequency must be justified in the consent application for the proposed development. 			
31	<p><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"> tailor the framework to the different scales and types of stormwater discharges such as for individual properties, state highways and local authority stormwater networks 	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"> 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 	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"> 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 		<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"> investigate the potential to increase the alignment of the resource consent 	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"> include policy direction to target 'priority' areas in both freshwater and coastal environments by prioritising improvements in the stormwater network. 			
32	<p>Greater Wellington, PCC, WCC and Wellington Water identify opportunities and 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"> identifying potential locations for stormwater mitigations providing public investment into upgrading existing stormwater infrastructure providing incentives to treat stormwater from the wider stormwater network within brownfield development sites 	<p>Currently being implemented</p>	<p>No current update</p>	<p>No current update</p>
32.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifying potential brownfield redevelopment areas and supporting master planning at the outset to integrate water management with other development drivers exploring and promoting public-private partnerships and funding models to encourage redevelopment of brownfield sites. 	<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"> • developing and implementing an incentive scheme to paint or replace large-scale high zinc-yielding industrial and commercial roofs • identifying and targeting high contaminant contributing areas • prioritising catchments that contribute to the hotspot areas of degradation. 	Fully implemented	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"> raise the awareness of the public about what they can do to reduce their impacts on harbour and stream health 	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"> promote and incentivise industry good management practice targeting high-risk land-use activities that contribute relatively high levels of contamination identify and target priority areas for contaminant reduction based on the identification of catchments that contribute to localised hotspot areas investigate opportunities to enable change by streamlining regulatory processes and removing barriers to businesses and industry initiating change work with specific industries/suppliers to increase understanding around risks from exterior chemical cleaning products with an aim to reduce usage through point of sale warnings and changes in product care advice. 	To be commissioned	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.

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"> • require resource consent applications and wastewater management strategies to demonstrate how they will meet the freshwater and coastal water objectives, limits and targets in this WIP, including through a staged approach • recognise and address the complexities of the wastewater network, including issues with capacity, overflows, leaks, and cross connections • require assessment of the progress towards achieving the <i>E.coli</i> and enterococci objectives and amendments of programmes and strategies if expected progress is not achieved • acknowledge the interrelationship of stormwater and wastewater. 	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"> clearly set out the steps, actions and milestones to deliver the necessary improvements 	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"> inform the investment strategies of the 2021-2031 Long Term Plans for Greater Wellington, PCC and WCC assess all wastewater management options and identify priority areas for actions provide an integrated assessment and management approach for all forms of wastewater discharges from the network and the associated effects on freshwater and coastal receiving environments address both dry weather wastewater discharges and wastewater network overflows adopt an integrated catchment approach that recognises the interconnected nature of the wastewater network and the receiving environments for these discharges align funding and investment with Greater Wellington, PCC and WCC for these actions and improvements to occur. 			<p>PCC: 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"> • education and guidance for home and business-owners in relation to leaking laterals, cross-connections and the consequences of non-compliance • promotion of redevelopment as an opportunity to address existing cross-connections and leaking laterals • financial mechanisms and incentives, such as rates relief or targeted rates in priority sub-catchments, to assist property owners to get their pipes checked and fixed • investigation and implementation of the best regulatory methods to address cross connections, e.g. through a by-law that 	Fully implemented	No current update	<p>PCC: 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>

	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.

	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

	<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>	<p>Fully implemented</p>	<p>No current update</p>	<p>No current update</p>

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.

58	<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.</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>Commercial forestry will be prohibited beyond the current crop on highest erosion risk land identified on plan maps.</p> <p>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"> • undertake farm/property-scale mapping to identify erosion-prone land in priority areas identified in Recommendation 58 • require land owners to develop an environment plan setting out how sediment losses will be reduced where erosion-prone land is identified above a certain threshold (e.g. more than specified number of hectares) • require that, where identified erosion-prone land is vegetated in scrub, shrubs and/or non-plantation forestry, that vegetation should not be cleared for uses that are likely to increase sediment loss. 	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>

				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

				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"> map low-slope land areas for livestock exclusion using finer scale land-slope criteria that also take into account the average land slope within a specified distance from a water body require livestock exclusion from water bodies with an active bed of greater than 1m in width within the mapped low-slope areas apply to livestock as defined in Section 2 (Interpretation) of the PNRP. 	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"> • development and implementation of a farm environment plan programme to support riparian management and stock exclusion • a programme or programmes to actively support the revegetation of, and sediment 	
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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"> • water for an individual’s reasonable domestic needs is the amount sufficient to provide for hygiene, sanitary and domestic requirements. Consideration should be given to how vegetable garden watering could be allowed for while lawn or pasture irrigation may be beyond the scope of reasonable domestic needs • water for reasonable needs of a person’s animals for drinking is the amount sufficient to provide for the health and welfare of animals. 	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

	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.			
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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

7	<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"> a. an ‘Eco-System Enhancement Action Plan’ that identifies priority actions for change and an ongoing monitoring and reporting schedule b. a five-year ‘E.coli Action Plan’ to address the contamination issues with targets and ongoing monitoring regime 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 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 e. a programme to re-connect people with their water bodies. This programme should include education about pollution prevention and community programmes. <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

