

If calling, please ask for Democratic Services

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## Environment Committee

Thursday 13 June 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)

Quentin Duthie (Deputy Chair)

David Bassett

Ros Connelly

Chris Kirk-Burnnand

Ken Laban

David Lee

Thomas Nash

Daran Ponter

Hikitia Ropata

Yadana Saw

Adrienne Staples

Simon Woolf

#### 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 13 June 2024, 9:30am

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

## Public Business

<b>No.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Report</b>	<b>Page</b>
1.	Apologies		
2.	Conflict of interest declarations		
3.	Public participation		
4.	Confirmation of the Public minutes of the Environment Committee meeting on 9 May 2024	24.218	6
5.	Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whakaritenga – Porirua Harbour Accord	24.236	9
6.	Whaitua Implementation – June 2024	24.223	31
7.	Monitoring Stocktake overview	24.308	43
8.	Te Rōpū Taiao   Environment Group Update	24.241	58

**4**

Please note these minutes remain unconfirmed until the Environment Committee meeting on 13 June 2024.

Report 24.218

## **Public minutes of the Environment Committee meeting on Thursday 9 May 2024**

Committee Room, Greater Wellington Regional Council | Te Pane Matua Taiao  
34 Chapel Street, Masterton, at 10.40am

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### **Members Present**

Councillor Duthie (Deputy Chair)

Councillor Bassett

Councillor Kirk-Burnnand

Councillor Laban

Councillor Lee

Councillor Nash

Councillor Ropata

Councillor Saw

Councillor Staples

Councillor Woolf

Barbie Barton

Councillor Duthie, as Deputy Chair, presided at the meeting in the absence of the Committee Chair.

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

### **Karakia timatanga**

The Presiding Member opened the meeting with a karakia timatanga.

### **Public Business**

#### **1 Apologies**

Moved: Cr Kirk-Burnnand / Cr Bassett

That the Committee accepts the apologies for absence from Councillors Connelly and Gaylor.

The motion was **carried**.

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

There were no declarations of conflicts of interest.

## **3 Public participation**

John Argue, Chair, Pāpāwai-Mangarara Stream Care Group, spoke on the work that the Care Group is doing on the Pāpāwai Mangarara Stream.

Monique Leerschool and Pat McLean, Forest and Bird, spoke on the Kaipatangata long-tailed bats.

## **4 Confirmation of the Public minutes of the Environment Committee meeting on 27 February 2024 – Report 24.96**

Moved: Cr Laban / Cr Nash

That the Committee confirms the Public minutes of the Environment Committee meeting on 27 February 2024 – Report 24.96.

The motion was **carried**.

## **5 Wetlands – Greater Wellington’s Current Approach and Future Next Steps – Report 24.172 [For Information]**

Matthew Hickman, Principal Advisor, Shaun Andrewartha, Manager, Environmental Regulation, and James Luty, Manager, Data and Monitoring, spoke to the report.

## **6 Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Policy – Report 24.193**

Shaun Andrewartha, Manager, Environmental Regulation and Stephen Thawley, Project Leader, Environmental Regulation spoke to the report.

Moved: Cr Staples / Cr Saw

That the Committee:

- 1 Endorses the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Policy (Attachment 1).
- 2 Notes that as this will be a living document, minor updates will be made to ensure the policy remains up to date and reflects operational practice and national guidelines.

The motion was **carried**.

## **7 Farming Reference Group Chair Update Report – Report 24.201 [For Information]**

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



**8 Te Rōpū Taiao | Environment Group Update – Report 24.210 [For Information]**

Lian Butcher, Group Manager Environment, spoke to the report and tabled a handout.

Councillor Ponter left the meeting at 11.56am and did not return.

**Karakia whakamutunga**

The Presiding Member closed the meeting with a karakia whakamutunga.

The public meeting closed at 12.07pm.

Councillor P Gaylor

**Chair**

Date:



## For Information

# TE AWARUA O PORIRUA WHAKARITENGA – PORIRUA HARBOUR ACCORD

## Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose

1. To provide information on the Te Awarua o Porirua Whakaritenga – Porirua Harbour Accord (The Accord) and the draft Programme Monitoring Framework.

## Te tāhū kōrero Background

2. Te Awarua o Porirua (Porirua Harbour) is a national treasure and a renowned feature of Porirua. Porirua Harbour is at the heart of the local community and essential to the identity, heritage and values of Ngāti Toa Rangatira (Ngāti Toa). The importance of the harbour is recognised in the legislation under the Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014.
3. The health of Porirua Harbour has been negatively impacted by human activity over many years, including reclamation of land and discharges of contaminants, to the point where environmental values have been severely degraded. Unacceptable levels of sediment and other contaminants continue to flow into the harbour, resulting in poor water quality and chronic environmental effects. Restoring the health of Porirua Harbour is a priority for the partner organisations Porirua City Council (PCC), Ngāti Toa, Greater Wellington, Wellington City Council (WCC) and Wellington Water, along with the many stakeholders, community groups and other organisations that wish to see the health of the harbour restored.
4. Due to a lack of progress towards achieving goals for Porirua Harbour and its catchment, partners on the former Joint Harbour Committee agreed that a new approach was needed. This led to discussions around a principles-based approach and the need for an accord. This was to bind the partner organisations and hold them to account for their actions, to help improve the health of Porirua Harbour. Te Whakaritenga Project Team was set up to create Te Awarua o Porirua Whakaritenga - Porirua Harbour Accord (The Accord).
5. Efforts to develop The Accord, to date, have been led by the Core Project Team which comprises representatives from each of the partner organisations.
6. A copy of The Accord has been provided as **Attachment 1**. A diagram depicting key document relationships with the Accord has been provided as Attachment 2.

## **Te tātaritanga Analysis**

### ***Vision and Purpose***

7. The partners have agreed a vision for The Accord:  

The health and mauri of Te Awarua o Porirua is restored, its waters are healthy and sustainable for future generations, and for those who live, work, play or connect with the harbour.
8. In order to achieve the vision, The Accord will:
  - a Establish an agreed approach between the partner organisations to improve the health of Porirua Harbour.
  - b Agree consistent, harmonised and collaborative actions which improve, restore and positively impact the harbour.
  - c Enable the establishment, implementation and monitoring of well-resourced, accountable work programmes that deliver the improvements to restore harbour health.
9. The purpose of The Accord is not to duplicate the role of statutory, regulatory and investment plans and strategies prepared under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and other statutes, or takeover from the various non-regulatory and voluntary initiatives aimed at improving catchment health. Instead, it aims to achieve a joined-up, integrated approach to overseeing, monitoring and reporting on progress towards restoring the health of the harbour, and to ensure the partner organisations are committed to and prioritising actions to achieve the vision of The Accord.

### ***Objectives and monitoring framework***

10. The Accord includes objectives that clearly articulate how the vision will be achieved and establish 'what success looks like'.
11. The Programme Monitoring Framework (PMF) measures the progress of the programme commitments made by the partner organisations that will help achieve the objectives of The Accord. In doing so, it provides a measuring stick by which the partner organisations can be held to account in terms of meeting their obligations under The Accord. These provide a framework for monitoring progress towards achieving the vision.
12. The PMF is based on the 2024 – 34 Long Term Plans (LTPs), and annual plans, Environment Group Activity Management Plan and reports of the partner organisations. This sets the priorities, programme commitments and budgets for both the capital investment and operational activities required to achieve the objectives of The Accord. It is primarily focussed on the first three years of the LTP period (2024 – 27).
13. PMF reporting is proposed to be at quarterly intervals for some measures. However, monitoring and reporting associated with Council annual reporting and annual plan processes will provide the most comprehensive monitoring information.

14. No new monitoring measures or data sources are proposed to be established initially. All performance indicators are based on existing monitoring measures and data sources currently managed or utilised by the partner organisations.
15. Performance indicators for the PMF have been selected based on meeting SMART criteria (as relevant) i.e. specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time bound. A copy of the Draft PMF has been provided as **Attachment 3**, this still requires programme details and budgets to be confirmed.
16. Overlaying the PMF, a holistic mauri ora approach to support restoration and the monitoring of the harbour's health will be developed. A finalised PMF will be worked through and presented to the Governance Group for implementation before the next LTP. This allows time for the PMF to mature and allow space to consider how a mauri ora approach can be appropriately implemented into the monitoring and restoration of the harbour.
17. A mauri ora approach is a key component of this framework for iwi and is seen as a long-term approach to support the current PMF model. It is likely to consider the actual physical, environmental, social and cultural outcomes for Te Awarua o Porirua and its catchment.

### ***Principles***

18. The Accord sets out a number of principles that will guide and influence the behaviour and actions of the partner organisations, stakeholders and the community with respect to achieving the vision of the Accord. There are specific principles in relation to:
  - a Mana whenua
  - b Partnership
  - c Governance
  - d Community involvement
  - e Resourcing, implementation and monitoring
  - f Regulation and evidence
  - g Limits of the Accord
  - h Reviewing the Accord

### ***Governance Model***

19. The governance principles set out in the Accord are as follows:
  - a The chief executives of each partner organisation are accountable for implementing the Accord and formalising an agreed governance structure.
  - b The chief executives will set the terms of reference for how their organisations will implement the Accord.
  - c An appropriate governance model, based on the Accord principles, is to be considered by the Chief Executives of the intended signatories of the Accord.

### **Funding, Resourcing And Operations**

20. The Project Team comprises representatives from each of the partner organisations (in some cases more than one representative from each organisation), and their role on the Project Team is integrated into their day-to-day home organisational roles.
21. Both PCC and Te Rūnanga have taken leading roles in developing The Accord to date, with Project Team meetings hosted by PCC, who also provide project management resourcing and consultant support to the Accord development process. Greater Wellington has actively contributed to meetings and provided input to drafting, including via the Te Hunga Whiriwhiri and Knowledge & Insights' social science team.
22. As development and implementation of The Accord is proposed to form part of the day-to-day roles of the members of the Project Team, additional operational budget from the partner organisations to fund the on-going development of the Accord has not been considered necessary at this point by PCC. However, Greater Wellington considers it appropriate that our Kaupapa investment practice is extended to consider how we resource Ngāti Toa contributions to this work together. There are sufficient funds in the Catchment Operational Plan for 24/25 to cover this.
23. The Te Awarua o Porirua Whaitua Implementation Programme (WIP) along with the Ngāti Toa Poutiaki Plan (to be completed) will drive the monitoring and evaluation and subsequent work programmes, as illustrated in **Attachment 2**.
24. A staged approach to cost estimates in relation to monitoring will be considered, allowing the operational progress of the Accord within an agreed period from its signing. This will allow us to identify further opportunities and align partner work programmes before the next Long-term planning process. Greater Wellington financial contributions to monitoring, and other operational works as agreed, would be subject to business planning processes that allow the Delivery programme leaders to allocate funds as agreed.

### **Ngā hua ahumoni**

#### **Financial implications**

25. No additional financial implications for Greater Wellington beyond our 2024-34 LTP.
26. The PMF is based on the 2024 – 34 Long Term Plans (LTPs), and annual plans, Environment Group Activity Management Plan and reports of the partner organisations. This sets the priorities, programme commitments and current budgets for both the capital investment and operational activities in relational to The Accord. It is primarily focussed on the first three years of the LTP period (2024 – 27).
27. Greater Wellington considers it appropriate that our Kaupapa investment practice is extended to consider how we resource Ngāti Toa contributions to this work together. There are sufficient funds in the Catchment Operational Plan for 24/25 to cover this.

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

### **Implications for Māori**

28. Ngāti Toa have been a partner in the development of the Accord led by Porirua City Council.
29. Ngāti Toa are sharing a Mauri Ora framework in which The Accord’s progress to achieving its vision can be monitored.

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

### **Consideration of climate change**

30. When implemented the Accord and associated programmes of work, around restoration, land use change and mitigation of impacts through nature based design will make a positive contribution to the climate change in Te Awarua o Porirua.

## **Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei**

### **Next steps**

31. The recommendations within this report have been provided to all partner organisation Executive Leadership Teams (ELTs) / Boards. Any feedback will be considered and incorporated into the necessary documents to support the project.
32. Note The Accord was endorsed and supporting documents agreed in principle by Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira at their executive leadership team hui on Monday 29 April 2024.
33. Greater Wellington’s Executive Leadership Team (ELT) endorsed The Accord and supporting documents agreed in principle on 13 May 2024.
34. The Accord was presented to Porirua City Council ELT on 7 May 2024 who were supportive of The Accord document and had some question around the PMF. They expressed a desire for more time for their Councillors to also review it, which could delay the proposed June Accord signing. PCC are currently discussing a way forward with Ngāti Toa.
35. The core project group will collate, review and update The Accord and supporting documents based on the feedback received from all partners, and report back to each ELT.

## **Ngā āpitihanga**

### **Attachments**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>
1	The Accord/Te Whakaritenga (Te Awarua o Porirua Whakaritenga Porirua Harbour Accord)
2	Key document relationships with the Accord (Harbour Accord flow diagram 24.4.24)
3	Draft Te Whakaritenga Performance Monitoring Framework 240424

**Ngā kaiwaitohu  
Signatories**

Writer	Jimmy Young – Catchment Manager – Te Awarua-O-Porirua
Approvers	Nicola Patrick – Director, Catchment Tania Parata – Director, Mana Whenua Partnerships Lian Butcher – Group Manager, Environment



**He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga  
Summary of considerations**

***Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference***

This report outlines an initiative (The Accord) that is consistent with the Committee's role 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

***Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies***

The Accord work programme that Greater Wellington will deliver is contained within the LTP 2024-34 and existing Environment Group budgets.

***Internal consultation***

Catchment has led this mahi for Greater Wellington with input and expertise from Knowledge & Insight and Te Hunga Whiriwhiri. Both EGLT and ELT have been updated on the Accord and endorsed it in its current form.

***Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.***

The Accord document is currently with Greater Wellington legal for an initial review.

## TE AWARUA O PORIRUA WHAKARITENGA - PORIRUA HARBOUR ACCORD

[Date: DD,MM,YYYY]

### INTRODUCTION

This document sets out Te Awarua o Porirua Whakaritenga – the Porirua Harbour Accord (The Accord<sup>1</sup>). It is an agreement to restore the health<sup>2</sup> of Te Awarua o Porirua.

Te Awarua o Porirua (Porirua Harbour)<sup>3</sup> is a national treasure and an iconic feature of Porirua. The harbour is at the heart of the community and essential to the identity, heritage and values of Ngāti Toa Rangatira (Ngāti Toa)<sup>4</sup>.

For Ngāti Toa, there is no compromise. *We wish our people to be able to harvest food from, swim in and enjoy the waters of Te Awarua o Porirua. And we wish for the fish, birds, insects and plants of this ancient ecosystem to thrive once again.*

The harbour is a nationally significant ecological area. It is the largest estuary in the lower-north island of New Zealand and has important cultural, economic and recreational values. The harbour is also an important source of kaimoana and the location of pā, tauranga waka, marae, urupā and papakainga.

However, the health of the harbour has been negatively impacted by human activity over many years, including reclamation of land and discharges of contaminants, to the point where environmental values have been severely degraded. Unacceptable levels of sediment and other contaminants continue to flow into the harbour, resulting in poor water quality and chronic environmental effects.

Restoring the health of Te Awarua o Porirua is a priority for the partner organisations Porirua City Council, Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira (acting on behalf of Ngāti Toa), Greater Wellington Regional Council, Wellington City Council, Wellington Water Limited and the many stakeholders, community groups and other organisations that wish to see the health of the harbour restored.

The desire to see harbour health restored is also signalled in the Porirua Whaitua Implementation Plan and Ngāti Toa Statement (to be read alongside it), and The Accord will assist with the implementation of these plans.

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<sup>1</sup> An accord is an agreement intended to bind people together for a common purpose, or goal.

<sup>2</sup> Health means: that the harbour, streams and coast are clean and brimming with life and have diverse and healthy ecosystems. They can be used to gather and catch kaimoana and mahinga kai for food, are safe and accessible for people to enjoy and undertake recreational activities. These waters flow naturally and with energy, attracting people to connect with them. That land (which affects the harbour and streams) is developed, used and managed sustainably, recognising its effect on water quality and quantity but acknowledging the use of water and waterways provides for economic opportunities and benefits. That the harbour and catchments is recognised as an ancestral treasure of Ngāti Toa Rangatira. *Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua Implementation Programme 2019.*

<sup>3</sup> For the purpose of the Accord, Te Awarua o Porirua (Porirua Harbour), often referred to as simply “the harbour”, includes the harbour body, surrounding catchments, streams and the sea into which the waters of the harbour flow. It’s considered a living, breathing entity made up of the two main arms of the harbour – Pāuatahanui and Parumoana (often called Te Onepoto) and surrounding catchments and streams which flow into these arms. The waters of the harbour’s arms are connected to Te Moana o Raukawa (Cook Strait) and Te Mana o Kupe (Mana Island) as the guardian of Te Awarua o Porirua. A map outlining the boundaries of the harbour and catchments has been appended.

<sup>4</sup> The importance of the harbour is recognised in legislation under the Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014.

The intention of this document is to provide the partners, stakeholders, community groups and other organisations with a clear focus to help prioritise and drive actions which will improve harbour health. It also intends to assist and support the various organisations to work together to achieve the shared vision.

For the partner organisations, this document provides the foundation of what is an enduring relationship.

DRAFT

**TE AWARUA O PORIRUA WHAKARITENGA - PORIRUA HARBOUR ACCORD**

**VISION**

***The health and mauri of Te Awarua o Porirua is restored, its waters are healthy and sustainable for future generations, and for those who live, work, play or connect with the harbour***

**Purpose**

In order to achieve the vision and objectives, The Accord will:

- 1 establish an agreed approach between the partner organisations to improve the health of Porirua Harbour;
- 2 agree consistent, harmonised and collaborative actions which improve, restore and positively impact the harbour; and
- 3 establish, implement and monitor well-resourced, accountable work programmes that deliver the improvements that will restore harbour health.

**Objectives**

- 1 The Accord seeks to achieve Te Mana o Te Wai and other relevant objectives of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater (NPS-FM);
- 2 The role of tikanga is upheld and guided by mana whenua through the practice of kaitiakitanga;
- 3 Restoration of the harbour provides for the safe and sustainable gathering of mahinga kai; and
- 4 A water sensitive catchment is established, where natural water systems are integrated with the built environment to minimise environmental degradation and promote sustainable water outcomes;
- 5 The Harbour's terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecology and biodiversity is restored and protected;
- 6 Freshwater and coastal water quality in the catchment is restored and protected;
- 7 Current and future development and growth must contribute to the protection and restoration of harbour health;
- 8 Efforts to restore the health of the harbour must also support efforts to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change; and
- 9 Creative and innovative infrastructure minimises degradation to, and protects the health of, the harbour.
- 10 Equitable partnership is developed and maintained through the life and application of The Accord.

## Principles

### Mana Whenua

- 1 The fundamental principles for Ngāti Toa are rangatiratanga, whakapapa, mana whenua, mahinga kai, manaakitanga, whānaungatanga, wairuatanga, kotahitanga and kaitiakitanga. These principles guide the relationship with Te Awarua o Porirua as a living and breathing entity;

### Partnership <sup>5</sup>

- 1 Efforts to restore harbour health are based on a partnership model that honours Te Tiriti o Waitangi, the Deed of Settlement between the Crown and Ngāti Toa Rangatira, Ngāti Toa Rangatira relationships with responsible councils and communities, and a recognition of the relationship of mana whenua with the environment;
- 2 The partners demonstrate kotahitanga (solidarity and collective action) and manaaki tangata through a commitment to partnership which involves acting in good faith and respecting one another, and the sharing and gathering of knowledge and resources which benefit the health of the harbour; and
- 3 Effective and efficient ways of working together are fostered in addition to business-as-usual practices.

### Governance

- 1 The chief executives of each partner organisation are accountable for implementing The Accord and formalising an agreed governance structure; and
- 2 The chief executives will set the terms of reference for how their organisations will implement The Accord.

### Community

- 1 The Accord supports the participation of the community and community groups dedicated to restoring the health of the harbour; and
- 2 Community groups are encouraged to participate to help achieve the vision and objectives, however they are not subject to the same level of accountability as the partner organisations.

### Resourcing, implementation and monitoring

- 1 Resourcing and funding of actions and work programmes should be prioritised through each partner organisation's strategic planning activities, wānanga, long-term plans and other planning processes and funding mechanisms;
- 2 Agreed actions should include a combination of capital investment, regulatory and non-regulatory actions;

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<sup>5</sup> For the purposes of The Accord, the partnership is primarily between Ngāti Toa (as represented by Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira) and local authorities and other agencies (the governance parties) who exercise powers, responsibilities and functions in relation to the harbour.

- 3 Decisions relating to the resourcing of actions and work programmes of the partner organisations are joined-up and aligned;
- 4 To share, in a timely fashion, progress on meeting obligations under The Accord by monitoring and reporting using a Programme Monitoring Framework which will be supported by an iwi-led mauri ora approach for the restoration of Te Awarua o Porirua. The mauri ora approach is to be developed before the Local Government Act's next Long-term Plan cycle for 2027 and a matured approach to monitoring agreed by the governing parties; and
- 5 To give effect to The Accord, the governance parties agree the timeframes and priorities for implementation within six-months of the document's signing.

#### **Regulation and evidence**

- 1 Use all available regulatory and evidence-based practices and/or mechanisms to prevent further degradation and restore harbour health; and
- 2 To share information relating to the state of the harbour environment as outlined in the Performance Monitoring Framework.

#### **Limits of Te Whakaritenga (The Accord)**

This Accord does not override or limit:

- 1 The legislative rights, powers or obligations of the partner organisations;
- 2 The ability of the parties to interact or consult with any other person or government agency, iwi, hapū, marae, whānau or their representative; and
- 3 The development of regulatory mechanisms such as Joint Management Agreements or Transfers of Powers under environmental legislation.

#### **Reviewing The Accord**

- 1 The partner organisations agree that The Accord is a living document which should be updated every three years (aligned with the Local Government Act long-term planning process);
- 2 The first review of The Accord will take place no later than three years from the document's signing;
- 3 Work programmes will be established and aligned annually and agreed by the parties' chief executives within six-months of their adoption; and
- 4 Annual reports setting out the progress of work programmes, as captured by the Performance Monitoring Framework and any future mauri ora approach will be presented to the governance body.

SIGNED by,

agreeing parties to Te Awarua o Porirua Whakaritenga - Porirua Harbour Accord:

**porirua**city

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**Wendy Walker Chief Executive**



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**Helmut Modlik Chief Executive**



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**Nigel Corry Chief Executive**

**Absolutely Positively  
Wellington City Council**  
Me Heke Ki Pōneke

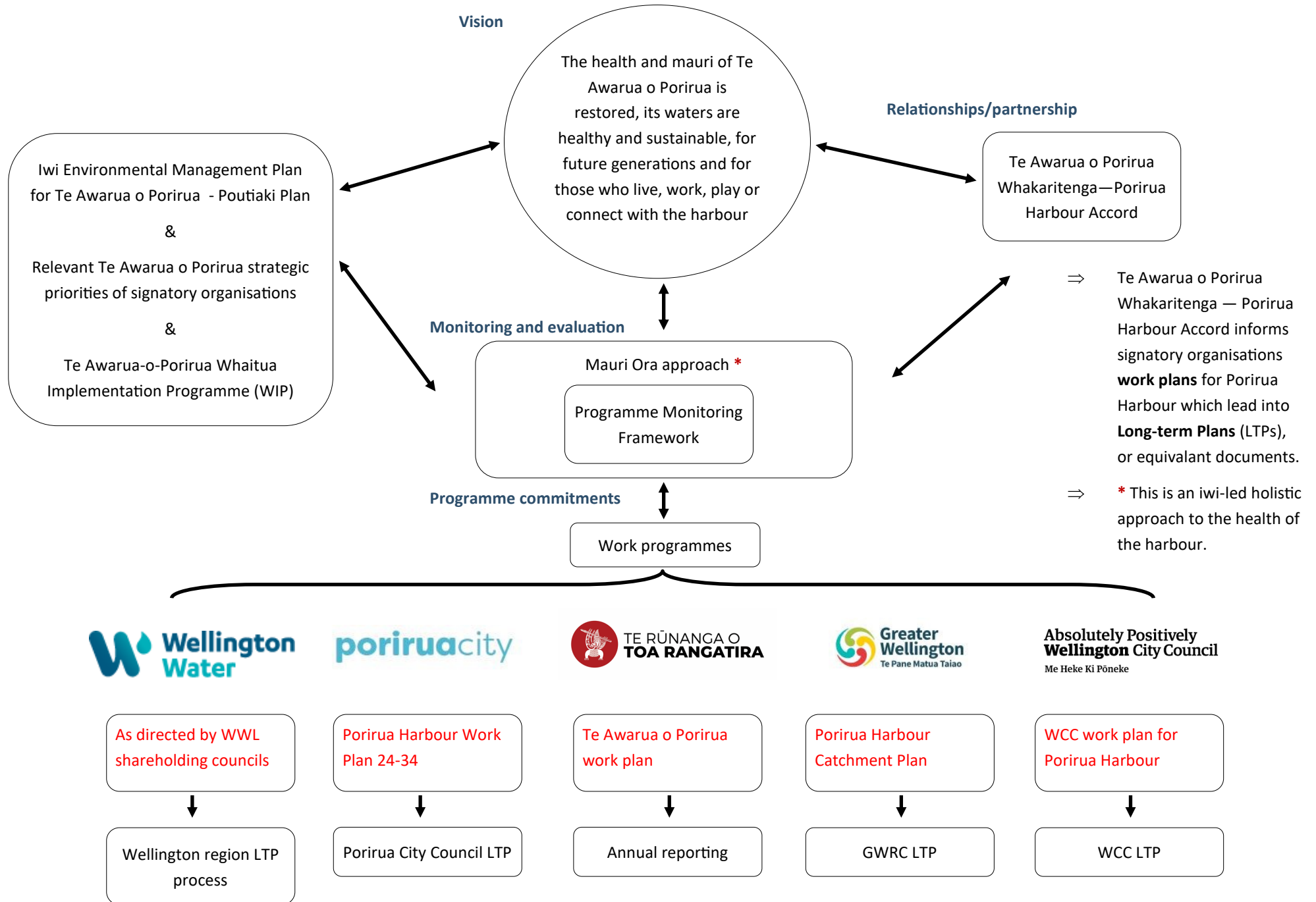
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**Barbara McKerrow Chief Executive**



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**Tonia Haskell Acting Chief Executive**





## Te Whakaritenga - Porirua Harbour Accord

### Programme Monitoring Framework - April 2024

#### 1. Overview and purpose

The Programme Monitoring Framework (PMF) is a key component of Te Whakaritenga – Porirua Harbour Accord (The Accord). The purpose of the PMF is to measure the progress of the programme commitments made by the partner organisations that will help achieve the vision and objectives of The Accord. In doing so, it provides a measuring stick by which the partner organisations can be held to account in terms of meeting their obligations under The Accord.

It differs from the role of the Mauri Ora framework which monitors the actual physical, environmental, social and cultural outcomes for Te Awarua-o-Porirua and its catchment. The monitoring information gathered from the Mauri Ora framework (and other sources) will be fed back and considered by the partner organisations and will shape the future programme commitments.

**[INSERT PROCESS DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW THE ACCORD AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS RELATE TO EACH OTHER]**

The vision and purpose of The Accord are as follows:

##### **Vision**

*The health and mauri of Te Awarua o Porirua is restored, its waters are healthy and sustainable, for future generations and for those who live, work, play or connect with the harbour*

##### **Purpose**

*In order to achieve the vision and objectives, The Accord will:*

- 1 establish an agreed approach between the partner organisations to improve the health of Porirua Harbour;*
- 2 agree consistent, harmonised and collaborative actions which improve, restore and positively impact the harbour; and*
- 3 establish, implement and monitor well-resourced, accountable work programmes that deliver the improvements that will restore harbour health.*

#### 2. Structure and approach

The PMF establishes a structured approach for measuring the commitments of the partner organisations required to achieve the vision and objectives of The Accord in the following way:

- The PMF is based primarily on the 2024 – 34 Long Term Plans (LTPs) of the partner organisations, as these set the strategic priorities, programme commitments and budgets for both the capital investment and operational activities required to achieve the objectives of The Accord;
- It is focussed on the first three years of the LTP period (2024 – 27);
- The PMF measures programme commitments by monitoring progress towards implementing programmes, projects, regulatory and non-regulatory methods, and by measuring annual capital and operating expenditure against budgets;
- Each of the partner organisations has a separate numbered table in the PMF, and a summary table is proposed once the PMF is established that will aggregate and summarise overall progress towards meeting commitments by the partner organisations; and

- Progress towards implementing and/or meeting the programme commitments will be measured based on a five-point scale, with commentary provided as appropriate. The five-point scale is as follows:

	commitments fully met/project implemented as planned
	commitments largely met/projects largely implemented as planned
	commitments partially met/slight delay in project being implemented
	commitments partially met/moderate delay in project being implemented
	commitments not met/significant delay in project being implemented

### **3. Assumptions**

Key assumptions of the PMF include:

- Strategic priorities, programmes, projects and budgets are based on the consultation versions of the PCC, WCC and GWRC LTPs as released in April. Once these are confirmed in June by the relevant partner organisations the PMF will be updated to reflect finalised LTPs;
- The representatives of the individual partner organisations on the Project Team are responsible for confirming the accuracy of the strategic priorities, programmes, projects and budgets of their organisations where they differ from published LTP and Annual Plan information, along with confirming the suitability of the performance indicators;
- The monitoring and update of the PMF is proposed to be at quarterly intervals for some measures, however monitoring and reporting associated with Council annual reporting and annual plan processes will provide the most comprehensive monitoring information;
- No new monitoring measures or data sources are proposed to be established. All performance indicators are based on existing monitoring measures and data sources currently managed or utilised by the partner organisations; and
- Performance indicators for the PMF have been selected based on meeting SMART criteria (as relevant) i.e. specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time bound.

## Te Whakaritenga Porirua Harbour Accord

## Programme Monitoring Framework - April 2024

## 1. Harbour Accord partner organisation: Porirua City Council

Relevant LTP outcomes and priorities	Programmes and projects				LTP investment 2024 - 27				
	Performance indicators	Summary of progress		Commentary	Operational expenditure (total)	Status	Capital expenditure (total)	Status	Commentary
		Initiative	Status						
<p><b>Community Outcomes</b></p> <p>We have a healthy harbour and catchment - a thriving natural environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A place to gather food</li> <li>- A place of recreation and enjoyment</li> <li>- Diversity of organisms</li> <li>- A taonga</li> </ul> <p><b>Strategic priorities</b></p> <p>In the short-term Council will focus on [four] things of key importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commit to the health of Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour and its catchment through investment, advocacy and regulation</li> <li>- Build towards a low carbon city and proactively address the challenges of climate change</li> </ul> <p><b>Key principle</b></p> <p>Partnering with Ngati Toa Rangatira in all we do</p>	<b>Wastewater</b>								
	- PCC Annual Plan	Operations	example		24/25 \$32.596m	example	24/25 \$60.504m	example	
	- PCC Annual Report activity class reporting								
	- Wellington Water operations reporting	Network upgrades and renewals	example		25/26 \$36.003m		25/26 \$51.026m		
	- Wellington Water project reporting								
	- Kainga Ora Eastern Porirua project reporting	City Centre wastewater storage tank	example		26/27 \$41.314m		26/27 \$36.821m		
	- Frequency, volume and location of wastewater overflows and leaks (Wellington Water and GWRC reporting)	Know your pipes programme	example						
	- Harbour and catchment monitoring data (various sources)	Bothamley Park wastewater main upgrade	example						
	<b>Stormwater</b>								
	- PCC Annual Plan	Operations			24/25 \$6.412m		24/25 \$3.855m		
	- PCC Annual Report activity class reporting								
	- Wellington Water operations reporting	Network upgrades and renewals			25/26 \$7.040m		25/26 \$36.003m		
	- Wellington Water project reporting								
	- Harbour and catchment monitoring data (various sources)	TBA			26/27 \$7.446m		26/27 \$41.314m		
	<b>Te Awarua O Porirua Harbour &amp; Catchments</b>								
	- PCC Annual Plan	Streamside planting programme			24/25 \$2.700m		N/A		
	- PCC Annual Report activity class reporting								
	- Number of native plantings per year (project reporting)	TBA			25/26 \$2.785m		N/A		
	- Total area of plantings (project reporting)	TBA			26/27 \$2.877m		N/A		
	<b>Statutory and regulatory methods</b>								
- All new development hydraulically neutral (DP and CME monitoring)	District Plan			N/A		N/A			
- Resource and building consents issued for developments incorporating water sensitive design measures (DP and CME reporting)	Resource consents and building assurance			N/A		N/A			
- water sensitive design incorporated into land development and infrastructure projects (District Plan monitoring and CME reporting)	Environmental monitoring and compliance			N/A		N/A			
	By-laws								

1. Harbour Accord partner organisation: Porirua City Council

Relevant LTP outcomes and priorities	Programmes and projects				LTP investment 2024 - 27				
	Performance indicators	Summary of progress		Commentary	Operational expenditure (total)	Status	Capital expenditure (total)	Status	Commentary
		Initiative	Status						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identification and protection of Significant Natural Areas (SNAs)</li> <li>- Trade-waste and stormwater bylaw monitoring (CME reporting)</li> </ul>	<b>Non-regulatory methods</b>								
	- Planting and restoration work completed	Harbour and catchment related projects			N/A		N/A		
		Other Council plans and strategies			N/A		N/A		
		Community led projects			N/A		N/A		

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## 2. Harbour Accord partner organisation: Wellington City Council

Relevant LTP outcomes and priorities	Programmes and Projects				LTP investment 2024 – 27*				
	Performance Indicators	Summary of progress		Commentary	Operational Expenditure (total)	Status	Capital Expenditure (total)	Status	Commentary
		Initiative	Status						
<p><b>Community Outcome</b> Environmental wellbeing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A city restoring and protecting nature</li> </ul> <p><b>Focus priority</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fix our water infrastructure and improve the health of waterways</li> </ul> <p><b>Community Outcome</b> Urban Form</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A liveable and accessible, compact city</li> </ul> <p><b>Focus priority</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Collaborate with our communities to mitigate and adapt to climate change</li> </ul>	<b>Wastewater</b>								
	- PCC Annual Plan	Operations	example		24/25 \$99.724m	example	24/25 \$52.879	example	
	- PCC Annual Report activity class reporting								
	- Wellington Water operations reporting								
	- Wellington Water project reporting	Network upgrades and renewals	example		25/26 \$103.833m		25/26 \$41.387		
	- Frequency, volume and location of wastewater overflows and leaks (Wellington Water and GWRC reporting)	TBA			26/27 \$118.678m		26/27 \$37.256		
	- Harbour and catchment monitoring data (various sources)	TBA							
		TBA							
		TBA							
	<b>Stormwater</b>								
	- WCC Annual Plan	Operations			24/25 \$45.929		24/25 \$3.721m		
	- WCC Annual Report activity class reporting								
	- Wellington Water operations reporting	Network upgrades and renewals			25/26 \$46.912		25/26 \$3.789		
	- Wellington Water project reporting								
	- Harbour and catchment monitoring data (various sources)	TBA			26/27 \$46.907		26/27 \$13.323		
	<b>Statutory and regulatory methods</b>								
	- All new development hydraulically neutral (DP and CME monitoring)	District Plan			N/A		N/A		
	- Resource and building consents issued for developments incorporating water sensitive design measures (DP and CME reporting)	Resource consents and building assurance			N/A		N/A		
	- water sensitive design incorporated into land development and infrastructure projects (District Plan monitoring and CME reporting)	Environmental monitoring and compliance			N/A		N/A		
- Identification and protection of Significant Natural Areas (SNAs)	By-laws								
- Trade-waste and stormwater bylaw monitoring (CME reporting)									
<b>Non-regulatory methods</b>									
- Planting and restoration work completed	Harbour and catchment related projects			N/A		N/A			
	Other Council plans and strategies			N/A		N/A			

\*Not specific to the Porirua catchment - further refinement of opex and capex figures required

## 3. Harbour Accord partner organisation: Greater Wellington Regional Council

Relevant LTP outcomes and priorities	Programmes and Projects				LTP investment 2024 – 27*				
	Performance Indicators	Summary of progress		Commentary	Operational Expenditure (total)	Status	Capital Expenditure (total)	Status	Commentary
		Initiative	Status						
<b>Focus areas</b>	<b>Restoring biodiversity</b>								
<b>Environment</b> Holistic approaches to deliver improved outcomes for te taiao	- GWRC Annual Plan	<b>Recloaking Papatuanuku</b>			<b>24/25</b> \$2.900m		<b>24/25</b> N/A		
	- GWRC Annual Report	Replanting 700 ha of previously grazed land at Belmont Regional Park with native vegetation.							
	- Percentage of the catchment protected through SNAs Reserves, Forest Parks, QEII covenants and other legal protections (PCC, WCC and GWRC spatial and planning data)	TBA			<b>25/26</b> \$2.900m		N/A		
	- Percentage of forest cover in the catchment (PCC, WCC and GWRC spatial data)	TBA			<b>26/27</b> \$2.900m		N/A		
<b>Climate Change</b> Leading action for climate resilience and emissions reduction	- total plantings per year, total area replanted, percentage exotic vs native replanting (PCC, WCC and GWRC and reporting)	TBA							
		TBA							
<b>Partnerships</b> Active mana whenua partnerships and participation for improved outcomes for Māori	<b>Catchment approach</b>								
	- GWRC Annual Plan	TBA			TBA		N/A		
	- GWRC Annual Report								
	- State of the environment monitoring data	TBA			TBA		N/A		
		<b>TBA</b>			TBA		N/A		
<b>Statutory and regulatory methods</b>									
- GWRC Annual Plan	RPS Change 1				TBA		N/A		
- GWRC Annual Report									
- Establishment and implementation of Porirua Catchment contaminant limits	NRP Change 1				TBA		N/A		
- State of the environment monitoring data	Whaitua Implementation Programme				TBA		N/A		
	NRP implementation				TBA		N/A		
<b>Non-regulatory methods</b>									
- Planting and restoration work completed	Work with partners to protect areas with high biodiversity values				TBA		N/A		
	Other Council plans and strategies				TBA		N/A		

4. Harbour Accord partner organisation: Wellington Water

Relevant LTP outcomes and priorities	Programmes and Projects				LTP investment 2024 – 27*					
	Performance Indicators	Summary of progress		Commentary	Operational Expenditure (total)	Status	Capital Expenditure (total)	Status	Commentary	
		Initiative	Status							
Refer partner organisations strategic priorities	<b>Wastewater</b>									
	- Refer PCC and WCC wastewater programme indicators - Compliance with network discharge consents, NPS-FM and NRP permitted activity standards (WWL and GWRC monitoring data)	Wastewater treatment and discharge consents				TBA		N/A		
		Network overflow consents				TBA		N/A		
		TBA				TBA		N/A		
		TBA								
		TBA								
	<b>Stormwater</b>									
	- Compliance with network discharge consents, NPS-FM and NRP permitted activity standards (WWL and GWRC monitoring data) - Progress on implementing catchment wide stormwater management strategies and action plans (Wellington Water Stage 2 global stormwater consent)	Stage 2 Global Stormwater Consent				TBA		N/A		
		implementation of stormwater management strategies and action plans				TBA		N/A		
		TBA				TBA		N/A		
	<b>Statutory and regulatory methods</b>									
	- Review and update of Regional Standards for Water Services (RSWS)	RSWS								

## 5. Harbour Accord partner organisation: Ngāti Toa Rangitira

Relevant outcomes and priorities	Programmes and Projects				Investment 2024 – 27*					
	Performance Indicators	Summary of progress		Commentary	Operational Expenditure (total)	Status	Capital Expenditure (total)	Status	Commentary	
		Initiative	Status							
<b>Te Ao Tūroa</b> Nurturing a resilient environment to sustain future generations through: - Reclaimed mātauranga relevant to our natural resources - Empowered leaders and co-managers of our natural environment - Our commitment to environmental sustainability - Our ability to adapt to the impacts of climate change	<b>Kaitiakitanga monitoring framework &amp; cultural monitoring framework</b>									
	- Kaitiaki monitoring indicators TBA - Attaining a state of mauri of these areas as we work to restore the harbour to full health where we can swim and harvest kai once again.	Ngati Toa continue to take steps toward the restoration of Te Awarua o Porirua with a seasonal monitoring programme of the harbour and associated tributary streams in association with ESR.								
	<b>Kaitiakitanga-ā-Awa</b>									
	Kaitiakitanga-ā-Awa monitoring indicators TBA	Two Kaimanaaki Awa Te Raukura and Tuteremoana wwork to assess and remediate in-stream structures that are a barrier to fish passage. Collectively with Greater Wellington the team have remediated over 130 structures increasing the health of awa throughout the rohe.								
	<b>Kaitiakitanga-ā-Ngāhere</b>									
	Kaitiakitanga-ā-Ngāhere monitoring indicators TBA	Native planting programme in partnership over 7,000 plants as we look to restore indigenous flora and fauna throughout the rohe and restore the mauri of our awa. We've also set up a 379 hectare possum, rat and stoat control networks with automated traps protecting Ngāti Toa owned whenua for generations to come. Community days: We've lead and attended six community days for harbour clean up and planting days on various tutohu whenua throughout the rohe								
	<b>Poutiaki Plan</b>									
		TBA								
	<b>Regulatory processes and methods</b>									
		Environmental Planning activities								
	Assessing and advising on resource consents									
	Cultural impact assessments									





## For Information

## WHAITUA IMPLEMENTATION UPDATE – JUNE 2024

### Te take mō te pūrongo

#### Purpose

1. To update the Environment Committee on the progress to date in implementing received Whaitua Implementation Programmes and mana whenua statements (collectively referred to as WIPs) developed as part of Greater Wellington's Whaitua Programme.

### Te tāhū kōrero

#### Background

2. Three WIPs 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).
3. The Ruamāhanga and Te Awarua-o-Porirua WIPs gave effect to the NPS-FM 2014 (amended 2017), while Whaitua te Whanganui-a-Tara gave effect to the NPS-FM 2020.
4. This report is part of a six monthly reporting schedule, collating information on key working being led by Greater Wellington and partners to implement WIPs.

### Te tātaritanga

#### Analysis

5. The Whaitua Programme has had a significant impact on Greater Wellington, informing regulatory, governance and organisational transformation.
  - a Major regulatory changes have been undertaken through changes to the Regional Policy Statement (RPS) and Natural Resources Plan (NRP) for the Wellington Region to give effect to Te Awarua-o-Porirua and Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIPs.

- b A key driver of the formation of Rōpū Taiao Environment Group was to be better able to respond and implement work developed with mana whenua and communities to achieve outcomes at a catchment scale. The newly established Catchment Function holds the responsibility for coordinating WIP implementation, which is carried out by a number of teams.
  - c Funding gaps were identified in WIPs, particularly in supporting partnership with mana whenua. This influenced the decision to have mana whenua on the Long Term Plan Committee for the first time, thus providing more transparency with investment and better examining how resourcing is assigned to achieve outcomes expressed by mana whenua.
  - d As the Whaitua Programme evolved from 2013, the approach has become more co-designed with mana whenua, with the establishment of Te Kāhui Taiao in Te Whanganui-a-Tara developing Te Mahere Wai o Te Kāhui Taiao (Te Mahere Wai). The most recent whaitua process in Kāpiti utilises a Tiriti House model, with equal representation of mana whenua on the Committee. This approach influenced the establishment of Council's Te Tiriti o Waitangi Komiti.
6. The last Whaitua Implementation Update (Report 23.569) presented to this committee in November 2023 included an analysis of the recommendations in the WIPs assigned to categories (e.g., regulatory change) and a chart detailing progress in each category.
  7. This report differs to the previous formats. Changes since the standup of Rōpū Taiao Environment Group has meant the reassignment of WIP deliverables to new functions and managers as part of this transition. The new Catchment Function is coordinating the implementation of WIPs through a catchment planning approach, assessing Greater Wellington's work (and, over time, other groups and organisations' work) by catchment. This will provide for more certainty on progress to inform the next six-monthly update, and, importantly, the additional work required to achieve the objectives of the Whaitua processes.
  8. Notification of Plan Change 1 to the NRP in October 2023 implemented many of the recommendations in the Te Awarua-o-Porirua, Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Mahere Wai WIPs. Greater Wellington received 270 submissions on NRP Change 1, with around 11,000 individual submission points. The Policy Team is making arrangements for the commencement of the hearings process.
  9. The timing of plan changes to implement regulatory aspects of the Ruamāhanga WIP and other aspects in Te Awarua-o-Porirua and Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIPs is to be addressed by Council on 27 June 2024.
  10. Non-regulatory recommendations were already being considered by Environment Group leaders within the former structure. As this report shows, there are numerous activities underway directly linked to recommendations. In the past, our reporting was not effective in showing how Greater Wellington was responding to these directions. The development of the catchment planning systems will allow Greater Wellington to deliver a more integrated and place-based report of progress made, consistent with the original direction of Whaitua processes. This will allow

the reports to shift away from recommendation-by-recommendation reporting and instead provide a more outcomes-based picture of the results being delivered over time.

### ***Whaitua Progress***

#### *Ruamāhanga Catchment*

##### Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa

11. Kaitiaki monitoring and partnership approaches to developing science and mātauranga are key elements of the Ruamāhanga WIP.
12. Working with the Cawthron Institute and GNS, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa is leading a combination of scientific techniques and mātauranga Māori to gain a deeper understanding of Lake Wairarapa’s current water quality and biodiversity and how the Lake Wairarapa ecosystem has changed throughout history.

##### Rangitāne o Wairarapa

13. Greater Wellington and Rangitāne have held several hui in recent weeks devoted to a process for co-designing projects together. Hura Whenua has been presented to Greater Wellington as an approach to collaboration with Rangitāne whānau. Starting with work related to flood operations, the initiative aims to better plan our work around rivers from a te ao Māori perspective. The process offers us the opportunity of incorporating the mātauranga and aspirations of iwi in a forum that is jointly held.
14. Our investment in Hura Whenua will help us to make progress in the first set of recommendations in the WIP which centre the need for active partnerships with mana whenua.



*Image 1: Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa and GNS Science collecting sediment core samples in Wairarapa Moana as part of their Te Raranga Māramatanga me Ngā Tipu project*

## Greater Wellington

15. WIP recommendations relating to Wairarapa Moana are being advanced through our involvement in the Wairarapa Moana Wetlands Project, the Fish Passage Project, and through a review of the Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme (for more information about these projects, see Wairarapa Committee report 24.219).
16. Work on water efficiency, land use and water allocations (major themes of the Ruamāhanga WIP) will be conducted with territorial authorities and others through a work programme under the Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy (WWRS). This strategy has extensive crossover with recommendations in the Ruamāhanga WIP and identifies the WIP as a key companion document. Since November 2023, an interim governance group has been established to advance a work programme under the WWRS (see report 24.216).
17. The SkyTEM aerial survey data is being cleaned and calibrated through the partnership with GNS. SkyTEM will support work on the groundwater components of the WIP. Current technical activities include planning potential calibration bore drilling and model design. Greater Wellington officers have also been meeting with the Wairarapa Water Users Society to discuss how SkyTEM information, consents, and allocations policy may interact.
18. Greater Wellington has embraced the catchment community approaches recommended in the Ruamāhanga WIP. The Wairarapa Catchment Collective has recently received funding from MPI and will be responsible for coordinating and supporting catchment community groups. Greater Wellington is working in a partnership with the Wairarapa Catchment Collective and Mountains to Sea Wellington. The strength of this partnership will ensure that collective time and resources are leveraged and coordinated. Many WIP recommendations can and are being progressed through local action plans.
19. As a priority catchment, investigations were undertaken in the Parkvale catchment between 2023-2024 to understand more about the interactions between surface and ground water flows and the water quality. Greater Wellington has been working with the Parkvale Catchment group to design the science investigation questions and learn more together about the interesting interactions of water that occur here. The Parkvale Catchment has high levels of E.coli and Nitrogen.

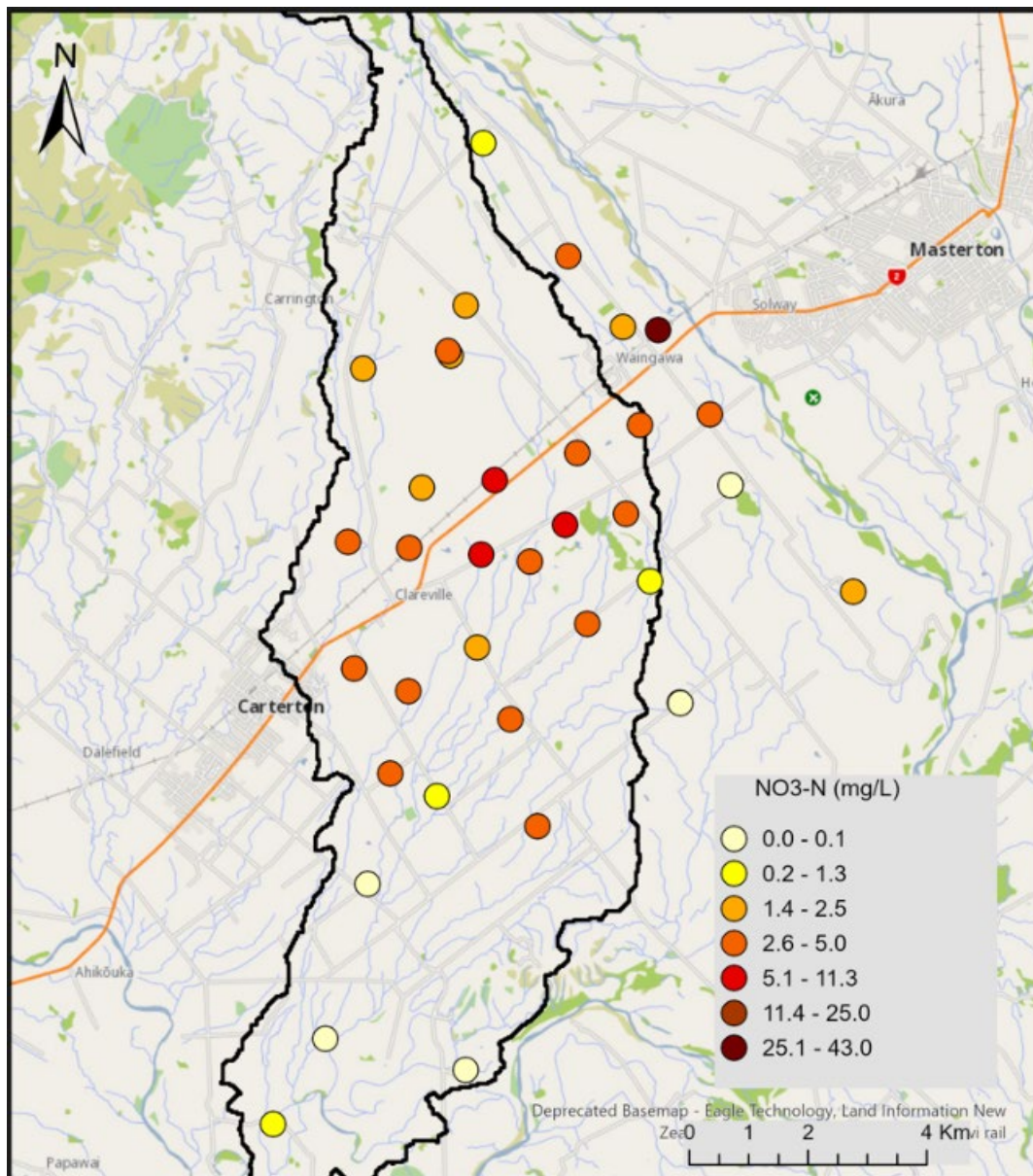


Image 2: Map showing median nitrate-nitrogen concentrations in the Parkvale Catchment from four rounds of sampling May 2023 – March 2024.

#### Te Awarua-o-Porirua Catchment

#### Te Awarua o Porirua Whakaritenga – Porirua Harbour Accord.

- The partner (Ngāti Toa, Greater Wellington, Porirua City Council (PCC), Wellington City Council (WCC), Wellington Water Limited) project team have a draft Accord document and Performance Monitoring Framework that is currently being presented to partner executive leadership teams for endorsement (refer to Te Awarua o Porirua Whakaritenga – Porirua Harbour Accord – Report 24.2360).

#### Greater Wellington

- Greater Wellington Catchment and Delivery teams continue to work with PCC riparian programme to see how we better coordinate and engage with rural landowners in the catchment. This collaboration has also involved site visits to Porirua Stream to identify riparian planting locations (as below) a key activity in mitigating stream bank erosion.



*Te Awarua-o-Porirua Plantation Forestry Sector Engagement & Behaviour Change Project*

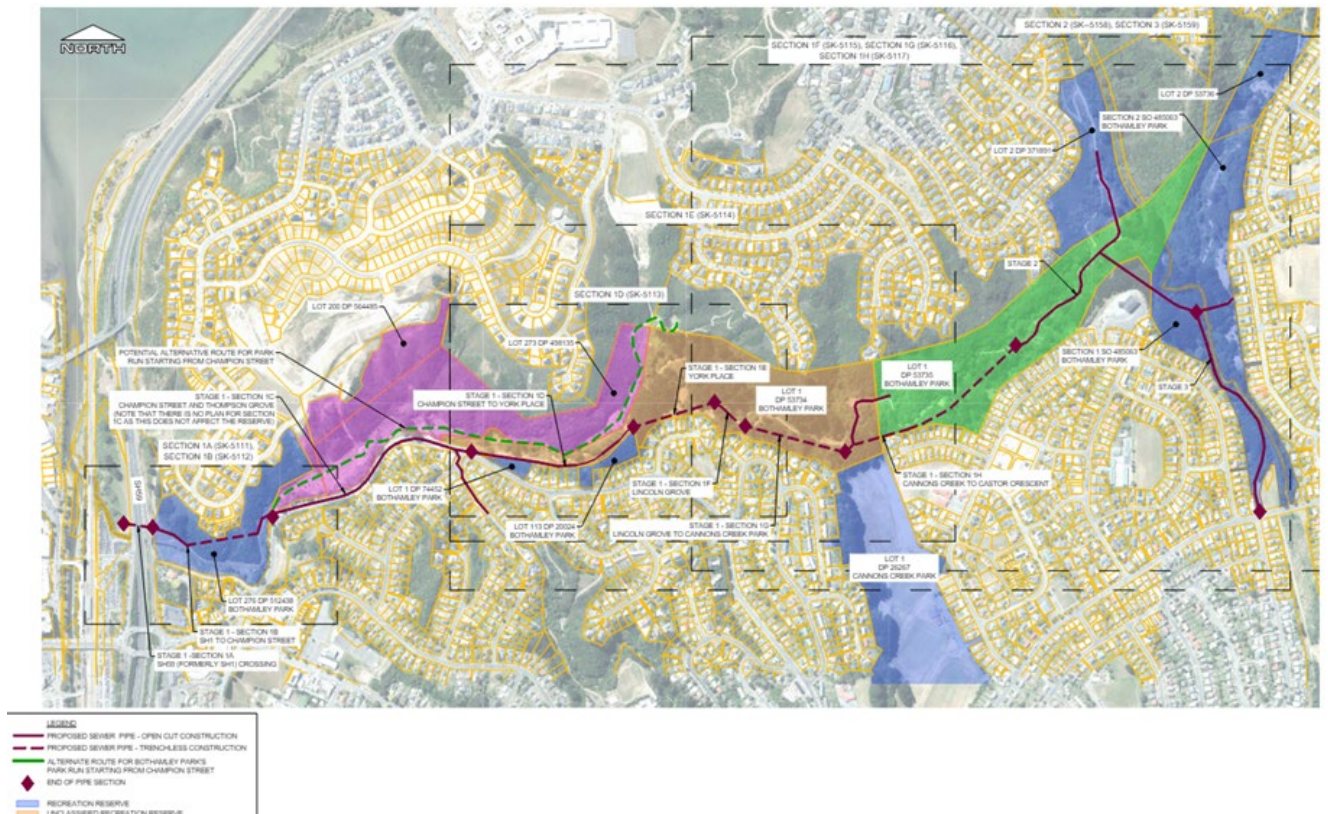
22. This project is now well underway with Forme Consulting engaged for Greater Wellington to provide programme management services:

- There are two current harvest operations within the Porirua catchment; Greater Wellington’s Battle Hill forest, and Whispering Pines forest.
- In terms of engagement, Forme Consulting has contacted forest/landowners representing 1,163ha of forests or 47% of the total forest areas within the Porirua catchment.
- Further to that they have visited 747ha of forest representing approximately 30% of the forests in the catchment.

Porirua City Council

23. Wastewater Retention Tank project in the Bothamley Park area is underway. This \$165 million project includes the retention tank, pumping station and 3.5 kilometres of new trunk sewer. Restoration and reinstatement of 5,600m<sup>2</sup> of cleared terrestrial vegetation, new planting of 1,600m<sup>2</sup> in previously open grass areas; reinstatement of approximately 120m<sup>2</sup> of disturbed wetland, and enhancement of an additional 240m<sup>2</sup> of existing wetland environment.

24. This project will eliminate wastewater overflow into Kenepuru Stream, which runs into Onepoto Arm.



*Image 3: Map illustrating Wastewater Retention project along Kenepuru Stream, Bothamley Park.*

25. PCC continues to fund \$250,000 annually for its “Know your Pipes” programme with Wellington Water that addresses cross connection issues in private laterals, recently this has focused on Cannons Creek and Titahi Bay areas.

#### Ngāti Toa Rangatira

26. Ngāti Toa and ESR (Institute of Environmental Science and Research) have been partnering on harbour monitoring. From November 2021 to 2023 they have conducted four individual grab sampling events. Sediment and water samples were also collected along with 360 cockles at each site. The latest methodology has involved deploying passive sampling devices (far less labour intensive) at 6 traditional mahinga kai sites in the harbour. Results to date suggest there are sporadic detections of human faecal markers at all sites across the three sampling events since August 2023. The highest levels are recorded at Tāngare, followed by Onepoto and Pāremata.
27. Ngāti Toa has also initiated (the first was April 2024) a monthly cultural health monitoring hui for Te Awarua o Porirua, which Greater Wellington and others are attending.



*Images 4 and 5: Greater Wellington staff accompanying ESR (Russleigh Parai, Maori Impact Team, Kaupapa Māori Scientist) at low tide, to retrieve passive samplers in Onepoto Arm, off Pāremata.*

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

##### Kaiwharawhara inanga spawning enhancement project

28. Kia Mouriora te Kaiwharawhara/Sanctuary to Sea are coordinating this project, with the support of Greater Wellington and 18 other contributing organisations, to improve the spawning habitat in the only sub-catchment in Wellington that supports inanga spawning. Early 2024 engagement with Greater Wellington has been on-site to determine consenting pathways for the methods involved. Work is beginning in June 2024, and WCC are providing 150 plants for planting on the stream banks in July 2024.



29. Kaiwharawhara Awa and its estuarine habitat is a high-priority catchment identified during the Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara process. Te Mahere Wai recommends Te Manga o Kaiwharawhara as one of three prioritised in this catchment (along with Wainuiomata and Korokoro).



*Image 6: Īnanga eggs found at Kaiwharawhara in February 2024. Photo courtesy of Nate Rigler*



*Image 7: Peter Reiman, former chair Trelissick Park group, Abbey Huriwai and Alice Jenkins, Mountains to Sea at the Īnanga spawning site. Photo courtesy of Nate Rigler*

### Whaitua Te Whanganui Reference Group

30. The Reference Group has met twice since the last report with a strong interest in developments with NRP Plan Chang 1 (PC1), which implements a large number of their recommendations. The group was pleased to hear of Greater Wellington's intentions to proceed PC1 to the hearing stage. Most of the members will be involved in the hearings, whether representing their respective organisations or as individuals.
31. The Reference Group next meeting is to be held in June 2024.

### Te Hononga o te Ika – Wellington Catchments Collective

32. Te Hononga is a network of community catchment groups with a strong freshwater focus based in Te Whanganui-a-Tara, Te Awarua-o-Porirua, and Kāpiti Coast. The shared purpose of 45 constituent groups is to:
  - a Collectivise and support catchment groups in the wider Wellington area.
  - b Build effective relationships to improve knowledge sharing, submission building and awareness of emerging issues.
  - c Provide a forum where council, agencies and other parties can engage with multiple groups at one time.
  - d Encourage better structures and processes with councils and agencies to expand community input into catchment issues.
33. Officers have had initial discussions with the group to understand its goals for working with Greater Wellington and potential involvement in catchment planning. This helps Greater Wellington implement the mana tangata vision and recommendations in the WIP and Te Mahere Wai.

### Wellington Water

34. Officers meet regularly with staff at Wellington Water Ltd on Whaitua-related mahi, particularly those related to three waters infrastructure upgrades needed to meet water quality objectives in the WIP and Te Mahere Wai.
35. Recent discussions have been on aligning our respective catchment planning approaches. Wellington Water is taking a sub-catchment approach to its stormwater and wastewater network improvements. A study into what is required to deliver water quality improvements in Black Creek, Wainuiomata, has been undertaken, and a report is due soon.

### Wellington City Council

36. WCC has recently assigned an officer to provide an update on relevant recommendations from the WIP and Te Mahere Wai, and it is expected that this will be included in the November 2024 progress report.
37. *'Fix our water infrastructure and improve the health of waterways'* has been identified as a focus priority for WCC's LTP 2024-34, with options for increased investment in the three waters network a key proposal for consultation.

### Hutt City Council

38. Hutt City Council (HCC) provided a comprehensive report on their Whaitua implementation in the update last November, and HCC councillors regularly participate on the Whaitua Reference Group. An early draft of HCC's spatial plan seen by Greater Wellington officers, makes reference to the influence of the WIP and Te Mahere Wai, in particular with respect to three waters.

### Upper Hutt City Council

39. Upper Hutt City Council (UHCC) has identified investment in three waters infrastructure as a priority in their LTP 2024-34, with 40% of the total spend proposed to go on water services infrastructure over the next 10 years. To reduce the rate of water demand and water leakage, the LTP increases investment in pressure-reducing valves and funds the installation of universal residential water meters (including an implementation business case in Year 1).
40. UHCC will be providing an update on WIP implementation in the November 2024 progress report.

### *Whaitua Kāpiti*

41. The Whaitua Kāpiti process is due to be completed in June 2024. Once the WIP is received by Council (in August 2024), its implementation will be tracked and presented to the Environment Committee through this reporting process.

### *Whaitua Wairarapa Coast*

42. The Wairarapa Coast Whaitua was scheduled to begin in the second half of 2023 with the purpose of giving effect to the NPS-FM by the December 2024 deadline. The Government extended the December 2024 deadline to December 2027. Implications of this new timeframe and incoming changes to the NPS-FM are currently being considered.
43. The approach for the Wairarapa Coast Whaitua will be determined with mana whenua and community and this discussion has not begun in earnest yet, although a number of early connections have occurred.

### **Ngā hua ahumoni**

#### **Financial implications**

44. There are no direct financial implications from this report.
45. Regulatory components of the WIPs will continue to enter into the existing Regional Policy Statement/Natural Resources Plan Change programme, as funded. 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**

44. This report records the ways in which Greater Wellington is giving effect to the direction for freshwater management that has been given by mana whenua through the WIPs, including the Ngāti Toa Statement and Te Mahere Wai o te Kahui Taiao.
45. Development of the WIPs has included substantial input from mana whenua over many years. Mana whenua led the development of the Ngāti Toa Rangatira Statement and Te Mahere Wai o Te Kāhui Taiao.
46. The Whaitua programme created space for mana whenua to reiterate their obligations as kaitiaki and recognises a need for Greater Wellington to create space to enable mana whenua the opportunity to determine their rangatiratanga. Partnership with mana whenua remains paramount for the organisation and is being actively pursued in a number of forums, for example the Porirua Harbour Accord.
47. As we move away from engagement with mana whenua on Whaitua implementation towards a space where we partner, the role of mana whenua and their solutions will become clearer. This means moving towards a high trust partnership model with resourcing attached.

## **Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei**

### **Next steps**

48. These progress reports will be published on the Greater Wellington website.
49. The next progress report will be provided in November 2024.
50. The Catchment function will continue to coordinate WIP reporting across Rōpū Taiao Environment Group through internal business planning and prioritisation processes, as well as through partnership externally.

## **Ngā kaiwaitohu**

### **Signatories**

Writers	Phill Barker – Senior Catchment Advisor, Te Whanganui-a-tara Tim Sharp – Catchment Manager, Te Whanganui-a-tara Jimmy Young – Catchment Manager, Te Awarua-o-Porirua Pete Huggins – Catchment Manager, Ruamāhanga
Approvers	Nicola Patrick – Director, Catchment Lian Butcher – Group Manager, Environment

**He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga  
Summary of considerations**

***Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference***

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.

***Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies***

Implementing WIPs is a core activity in the Long Term Plan for Rōpū Taiao Environment Group.

***Internal consultation***

This report has been led by Catchment and reviewed by Te Hunga Whiriwhiri and Strategy, Policy and Regulation.

Nearly 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.

***Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.***

There is significant environmental, reputational and legal risk if the WIPs not implemented. Environmental risks include that water quality and biodiversity will continue to decline. Reputational risk includes that our partners, stakeholders and communities consider that implementation has not been given sufficient priority. Whaitua committees and mana whenua have invested significant time and knowledge to the development of WIPs and companion mana whenua documents. There is a legal risk to Council if the statutory obligations of the NPS-FM 2020 are not met.



## For Information

# MONITORING STOCKTAKE OVERVIEW

## Te take mō te pūrongo

### Purpose

1. To inform the Environment Committee (the Committee) of the monitoring review and present the first deliverable to the Committee, namely, the monitoring stocktake.

## Te tāhū kōrero

### Background

2. Greater Wellington invests a lot of time and energy into monitoring our natural environment. This monitoring effort helps to build our understand of the Region, so that we have the knowledge required to support good decisions.
3. Monitoring is a critical part of Greater Wellington’s activities. It provides us with information on the environment which in turn informs our knowledge and insights function and the decisions made by Greater Wellington and others.
4. Greater Wellington has a duty under section 35 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) to gather information, undertake monitoring, and keep records as is necessary for us to carry out our other functions under the RMA. The RMA requires Greater Wellington to monitor:
  - a the state of the environment for the region,
  - b the “efficiency and effectiveness of policies, rules, or other methods” in our Natural Resources Plan and our Policy Statement,
  - c the exercise of any functions, powers, or duties delegated or transferred by the Council,
  - d the efficiency and effectiveness of processes used by the local authority in exercising its powers or performing its functions or duties,
  - e the exercise of the resource consents that have effect in its region, and
  - f the exercise of a protected customary right in its region
5. Previously, monitoring of the environment was primarily undertaken by the Environmental Science department. In Rōpū Taiao, this responsibility now falls to the Knowledge and Insights function. We currently have numerous monitoring programs for the following disciplines:

- a Air quality
  - b Climate and hydrology
  - c Soil health and moisture
  - d Terrestrial ecology
  - e Wetland health
  - f Freshwater quality and ecology
  - g Coastal water quality and ecology
  - h Groundwater quality
  - i Flood management
6. Currently our monitoring programs are domain based, and monitoring review will likely highlight opportunity for other types of monitoring such as social monitoring.
  7. Many of the above disciplines have multiple monitoring programs within it, each with a different focus. Some of the monitoring programs are long term surveillance programmes and have a focus on monitoring the state of the natural environment to identify state and trends. An example of these are the tier one and tier two terrestrial and wetland monitoring programs. This monitoring is broadly termed surveillance monitoring (but is also referred to as ‘State of the Environment’ or SoE monitoring).
  8. Other monitoring programs are more targeted and are designed to fulfil a discrete need for information, such as the recreational water quality monitoring program. Some programs are short term and are designed to answer a specific question related to adaptive management of the environment, such as the Raumati air quality investigation.

### ***The Monitoring Stocktake and Review***

9. One of Rōpū Taiao’s Transformation Implementation Priorities following the restructure of the group is to undertake a stocktake and review of Greater Wellingtons environmental monitoring programs. The two objectives of the stocktake and review are:
  - a To undertake a monitoring stocktake to better understand what monitoring we are doing, the purpose of that monitoring and the resources committed to delivering the programs.
  - b To undertake a monitoring review which considers what changes Greater Wellington needs to make to our monitoring programs. The review will have three parts:
    - i Review the effectiveness and value of current programmes related to current objectives using information collected from the stocktake and other available information
    - ii Understand the knowledge needs for the objectives of Ropu Taiao, partners, communities and other stakeholders
    - iii Consider new monitoring opportunities.



10. The monitoring stocktake (part 'a' above) has recently been completed and is the subject of this report.
11. The monitoring review is currently being scoped by the Knowledge and Insights function. An important part of this review will be engaging with other functions in Rōpū Taiao, and Council's mana whenua partners, communities and other stakeholders. The Knowledge and Insights leadership team will come back to Councillors to get feedback and input into the monitoring review later this year, particularly regarding the knowledge needs and new monitoring opportunities.

## **Te tātaritanga Analysis**

12. The Knowledge and Insights function currently has 44 monitoring programs. We have attached a sample of tables and graphs in **Attachment 1** to summarise some of the key data. The full stocktake spreadsheet is provided as Attachment Two.
13. **Attachment 2** has a number of tabs. The 'instructions' tab has some useful information on the definitions for the terms used in the monitoring stocktake. The 'stocktake questions' tab contains the raw data. The key high-level information is summarised in the 'Tables and Graphs' tab, which is also copied into **Attachment 1**. The remaining tabs show background spreadsheet workings.
14. The stocktake captures information on the purpose and the end-user for our monitoring programs. It is important to note that our data is often used for a variety of purposes which are difficult to present succinctly. Most of our programs fulfil more than one purpose and inform a range of end-users. The tables and graphs in **Attachment 2** only visualise the primary purpose, and do not include the secondary or tertiary purposes.
15. Each program is allocated with one of four monitoring types for the stocktake. These are briefly described below:
  - a Surveillance - State of environment monitoring, including tracking of state and trend analysis for a range of purposes. Typically, these are long-term and broad scale programs that collect data at regular intervals to identify trends or changes in the state of the environment.
  - b Effectiveness and Evaluation (or Adaptive Management) - Typically designed for short-medium term aimed at testing the effectiveness and efficiency of a management action such as implementation of policy and/or effectiveness of implementation programmes. Data is collected to identify links and changes in human pressures, consequent stressors and environmental state, for example the impact on urban air quality from the increasing use of electric busses.
  - c Compliance - For regulatory purposes including compliance with consents and any other statutory compliance reasons. This does not include compliance monitoring undertaken by Regulation and does not include all of the compliance monitoring done for the resource consents held by Greater

Wellington. It only includes compliance monitoring undertaken by the Knowledge and Insights function for other functions.

- d Targeted Investigation - Typically designed for short-medium term with the objective of filling gaps in knowledge or understanding at a range of spatial scales. e.g., Parkvale catchment land use and water quality project designed to understand sources of nutrients.
16. We have asked our monitoring experts to assess the adequacy of the site coverage for our programs. For some of the larger long-standing programs this assessment has been informed by an independent review. For others this relies on a self-assessment. There are limitations for this approach which will be tested further as a part of the monitoring review. The guidance provided to inform this self-assessment is copied below:
- a Poor - Provides some insights to guide decision making but has a high level of uncertainty.
  - b Adequate - Can be used to inform investment decisions and policy evaluation and effectiveness with a moderate level of uncertainty.
  - c Good - Can be used to inform policy development and compliance decisions with a low level of uncertainty.
  - d Not known – this has not been considered or tested in the past.

### **Limitations**

17. Please be aware that there is some uncertainty regarding the FTE and financial information in the stocktake. This is because the effort and costs associated with any given monitoring program changes year to year. This makes annual costs difficult to capture accurately. For example, some of the coast and marine programs are staggered over three to five years or are one off targeted investigations. Because the stocktake has captured the average annual costs at their peak this has inflated the annual costs information for these monitoring programs.
18. Our financial systems have not been well set up to track effort or costs against individual programs. Knowledge and Insights have recently restructured our finances to ensure we can report on this more accurately going forward.
19. The definition of a 'site' is variable across our disciplines and depends on the objective of the monitoring programme. Some sites have many attributes which are measured at a single location (for example our hydrology, freshwater quality and air quality monitoring sites), whereas some collect data on fewer attributes but it requires more manual effort and happens less frequently (for example, our terrestrial programs). It is therefore difficult to fairly compare air quality stations to a tier one vegetation site.
20. Some sites also involve data collection across many separate locations but only give us information on one site when combined. For example, the Baring Head Lizard survey has hundreds of monitoring points spread across the regional park, but only provides information on a single location (i.e. East Harbour Regional Park). Another example is the riverbed level surveys where dozens of cross sections are

taken of reaches along 20 of the rivers in the Region. For these monitoring programs we have considered the 'site' to be the regional park or river which is under investigation.

21. There may be some instances where sites have been counted twice because they service multiple programs, but this is likely very minor.

### **Ngā hua ahumoni Financial implications**

22. There are no financial implications from this report. As a part of the monitoring review there will be an opportunity review our programs to ensure they are effective and efficient.

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

23. One of the gaps highlighted by the monitoring stocktake is the absence of partnership with mana whenua for our monitoring programs. There are a few recent examples of partnership with mana whenua for our monitoring work, such as the dissolved oxygen monitoring project in Kāpiti, and our partnership with mana whenua for some of our fishing, but there is a clear opportunity to build on this for our other monitoring programs.
24. Greater Wellington's current monitoring programs focus on science based biophysical monitoring. There is an opportunity to better engage and partner with mana whenua to include Mātauranga Māori based monitoring
25. Mana whenua will be consulted with for the monitoring review about all additional monitoring opportunities. This stocktake will be shared with our partners to inform these conversations.

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

26. Many of our monitoring programs contribute to Greater Wellington's knowledge regarding climate change. Our long-standing hydrological monitoring stations are a key tool when measuring climate change. Other monitoring programs are well placed to provide information on how climate change is affecting ecosystems across the Region.
27. As a part of the monitoring review there will be an opportunity amend our monitoring programs to better capture climate change and its effects on the Region.

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

28. The stocktake information will be used to inform the monitoring review.

**Ngā āpitihanga  
Attachments**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>
1	Tables and graphs
2	Stocktake spreadsheet (circulated separated)

**Ngā kaiwaitohu  
Signatories**

Writers	James Luty – Manager, Data and Monitoring Evan Harrisson – Manager, Knowledge
Approvers	David Hipkins – Director, Knowledge and Insights Lian Butcher – Kaiwhakahaere Matua Taiao   Group Manager, Environment

**He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga  
Summary of considerations**

***Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference***

This report relates to Greater Wellingtons monitoring programs, and the review of those programs (2.2, 2.3 and 2.5 of the Committer's Terms of Reference).

***Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies***

Our monitoring programs are included in the Long-Term Plan and Annual Plan. This monitoring review and stocktake are one of the transition priorities for the standup of the Environment Group.

***Internal consultation***

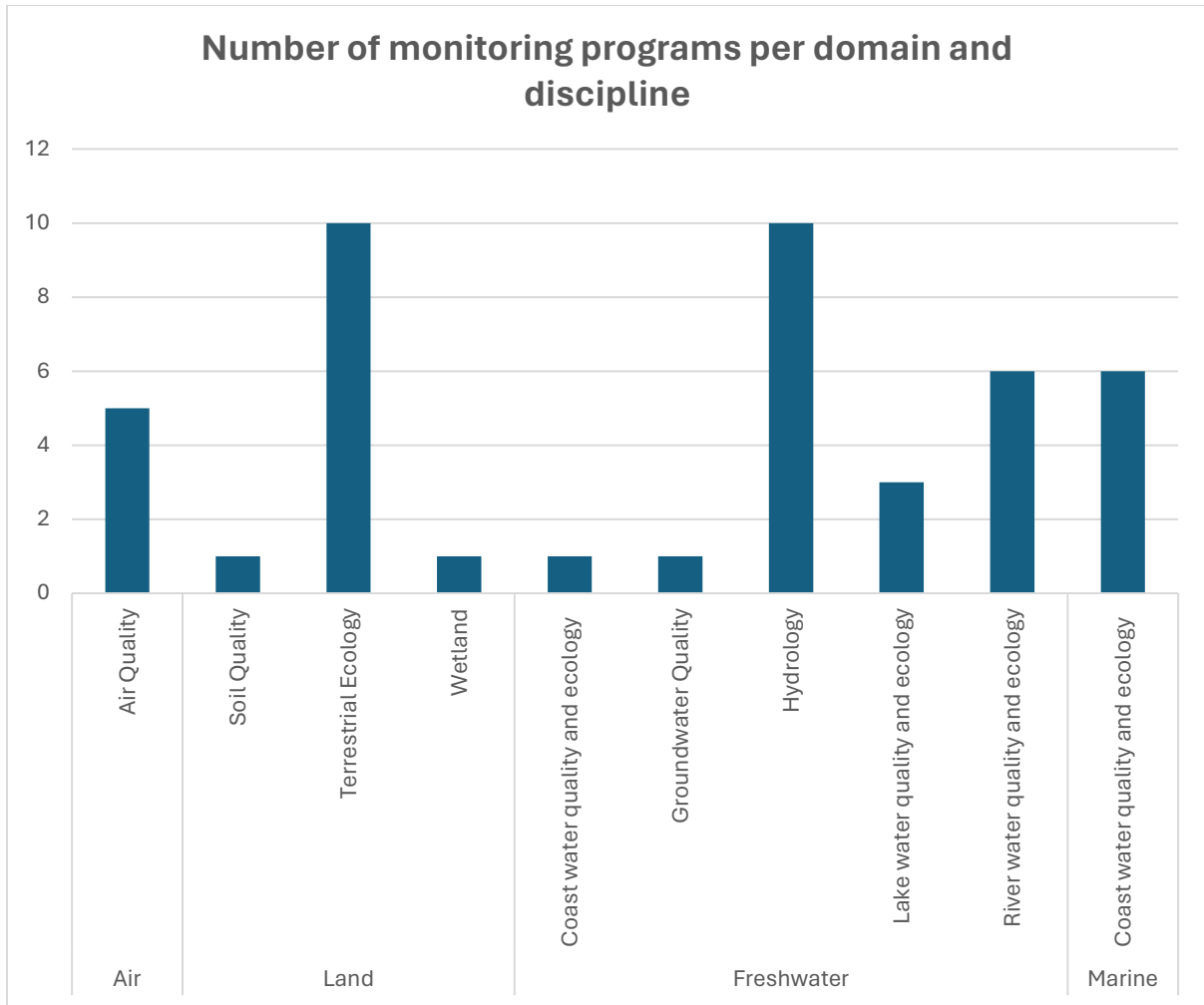
With Knowledge and Insights function

***Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.***

There are no known risks or impacts arising from this report.

Monitoring Stocktake - Attachment One – Tables and Graphs

<b>Monitoring programs per domain and discipline</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b>Air</b>	<b>5</b>
Air Quality	5
<b>Land</b>	<b>12</b>
Soil Quality	1
Terrestrial Ecology	10
Wetland	1
<b>Freshwater</b>	<b>21</b>
Coast water quality and ecology	1
Groundwater Quality	1
Hydrology	10
Lake water quality and ecology	3
River water quality and ecology	6
<b>Marine</b>	<b>6</b>
Coast water quality and ecology	6
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>44</b>



Primary purpose of monitoring program	Count
National Policy Statement (e.g., NPS-FM)	7
Regional State of State of Environment (i.e. Section 35 RMA)	7
RMA Regional Natural Resources Plan	7
Biodiversity Programs (e.g., KNE)	4
Catchment Planning including Whaitua Development	4
Flood Risk and Hazard Assessment	2
Community Knowledge and Citizen Science	1
Corporate Strategy	1
Pest Management Programs	1
Regional Land Transport	1
Regional Public Transport Plan	1
Regional State of Environment (i.e. Section 35 RMA)	1
RMA Regional Policy Statement	1
Sector Reporting (e.g., LAWA)	1
Other	5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>44</b>

Others include the following:

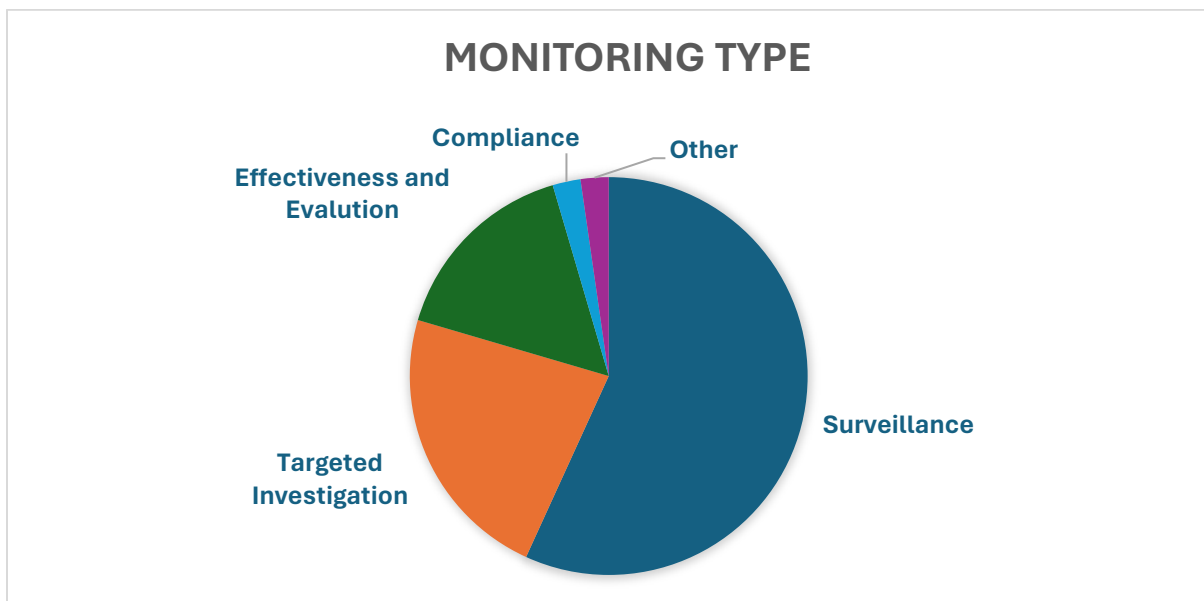
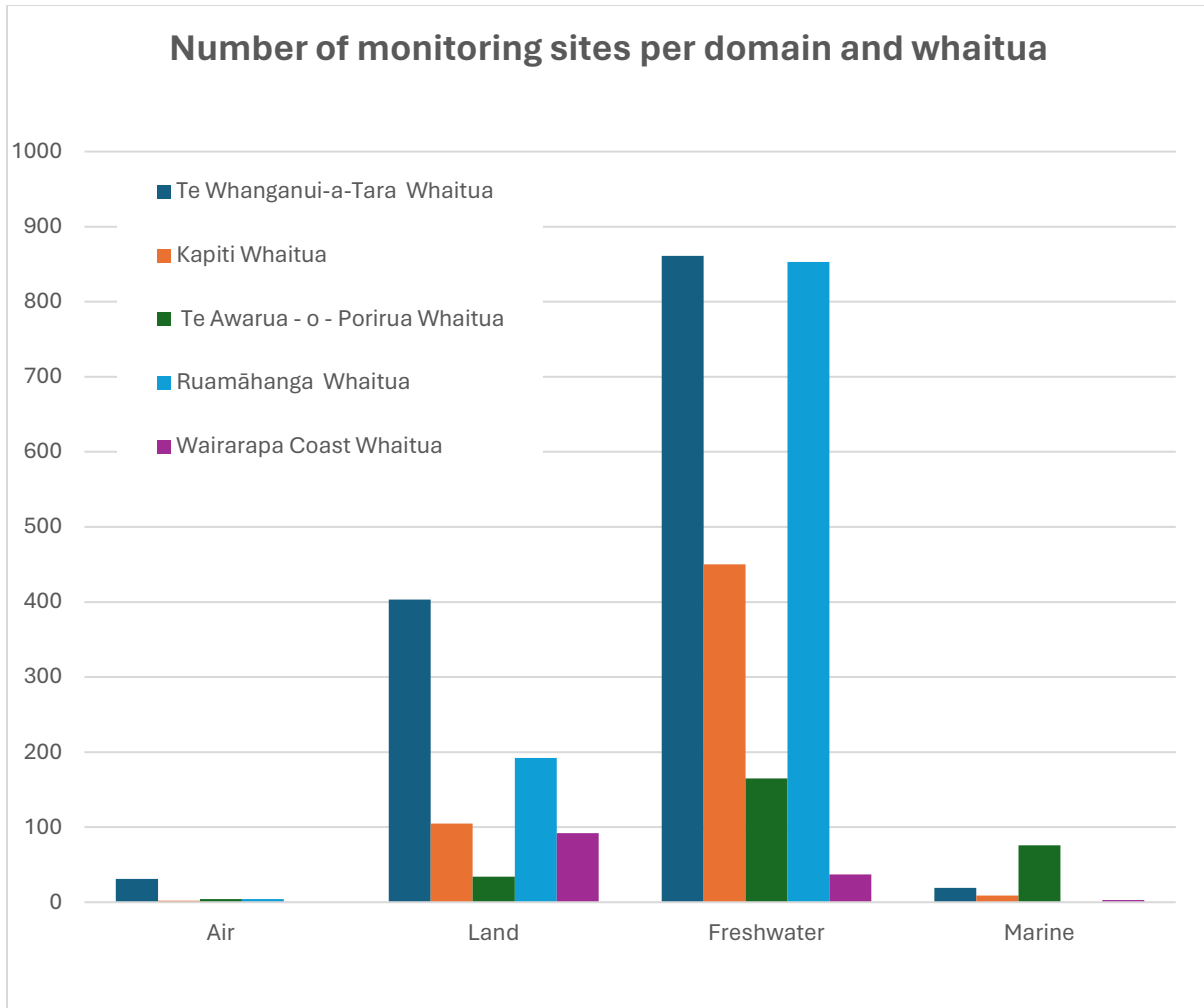
- Management outcome monitoring x 2
- Forest health for water catchment purposes
- Supporting external agencies with outcome monitoring
- Done in partnership with DOC to confirm presence of threatened mobile species.



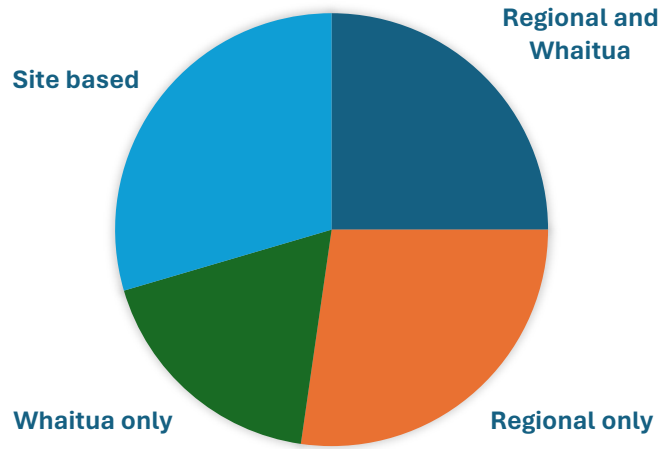
End Users for Monitoring Program Data	Count
Policy	21
Environment Restoration	3
Catchment	3
Wellington Water	2
City/District Council	1
Community Groups	1
Corporate	1
Flood Operations	1
Metlink	1
Parks Strategy and Planning	1
Regulation - Consents and compliance	1
Other	8
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>44</b>

Others include the following:

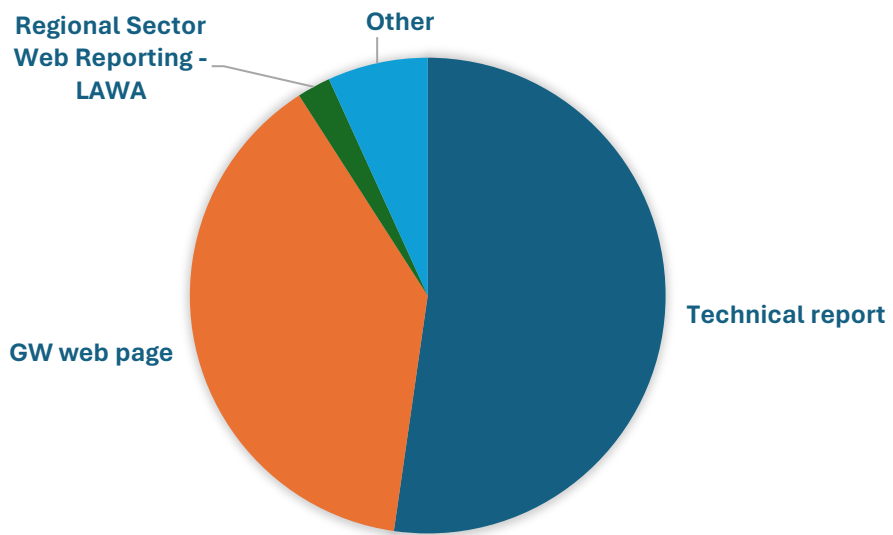
- Regional Transport Planners
- Primary: public (via LAWA); Secondary: Territorial Authorities/Wellington Water, Additional: Policy, Catchment (RECWQ Whaitua target setting)
- Flood Incident Management Team (Knowledge Water)
- In the investigation phase, K&I primary user for now. Wairarapa Moana Coordination/Governance groups would also have interest in data.
- Ministry of Primary Industries
- Kapiti Whaitua Committee
- Environment Projects / DOC / iwi / SWDC
- DoC / Mana Whenua

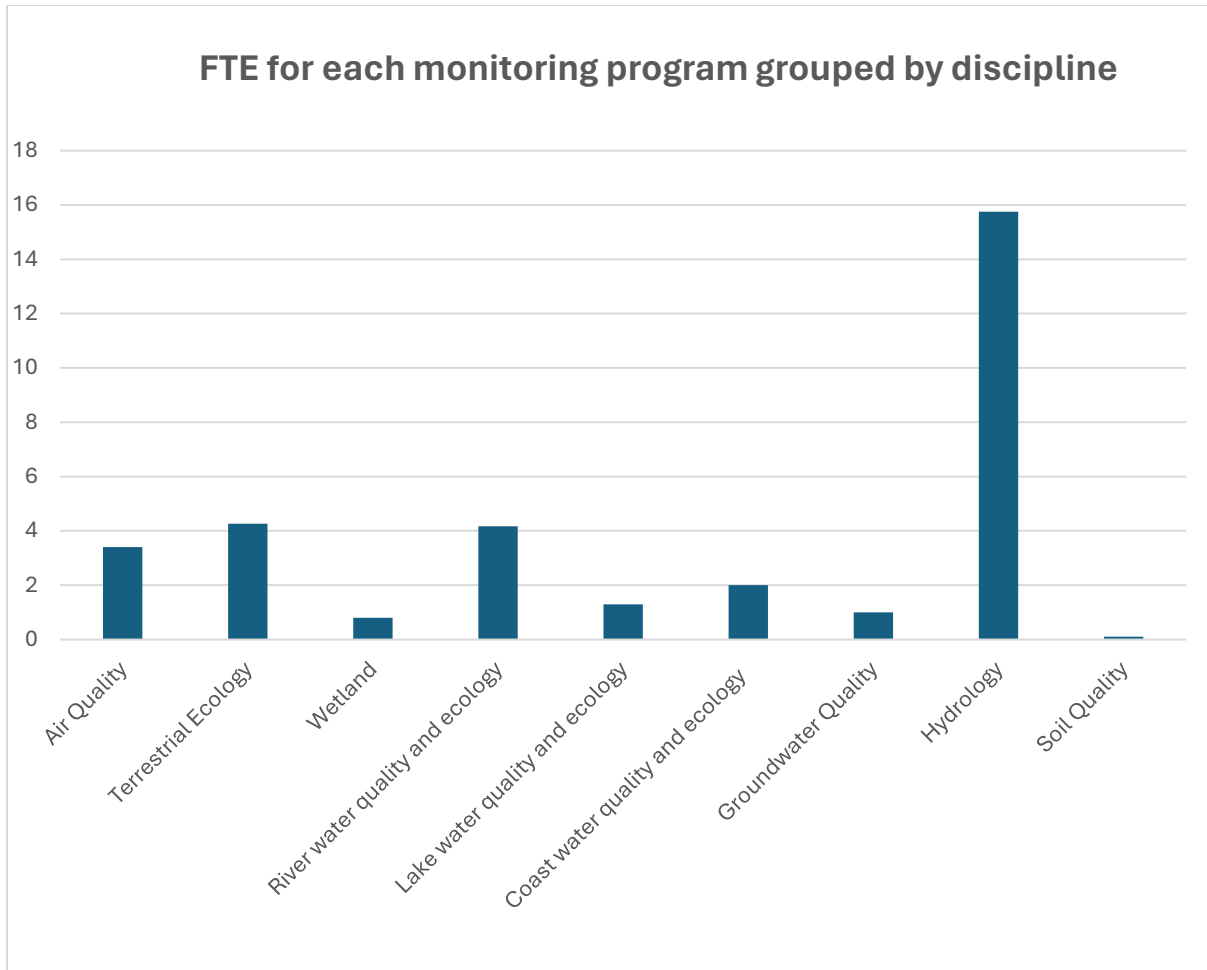


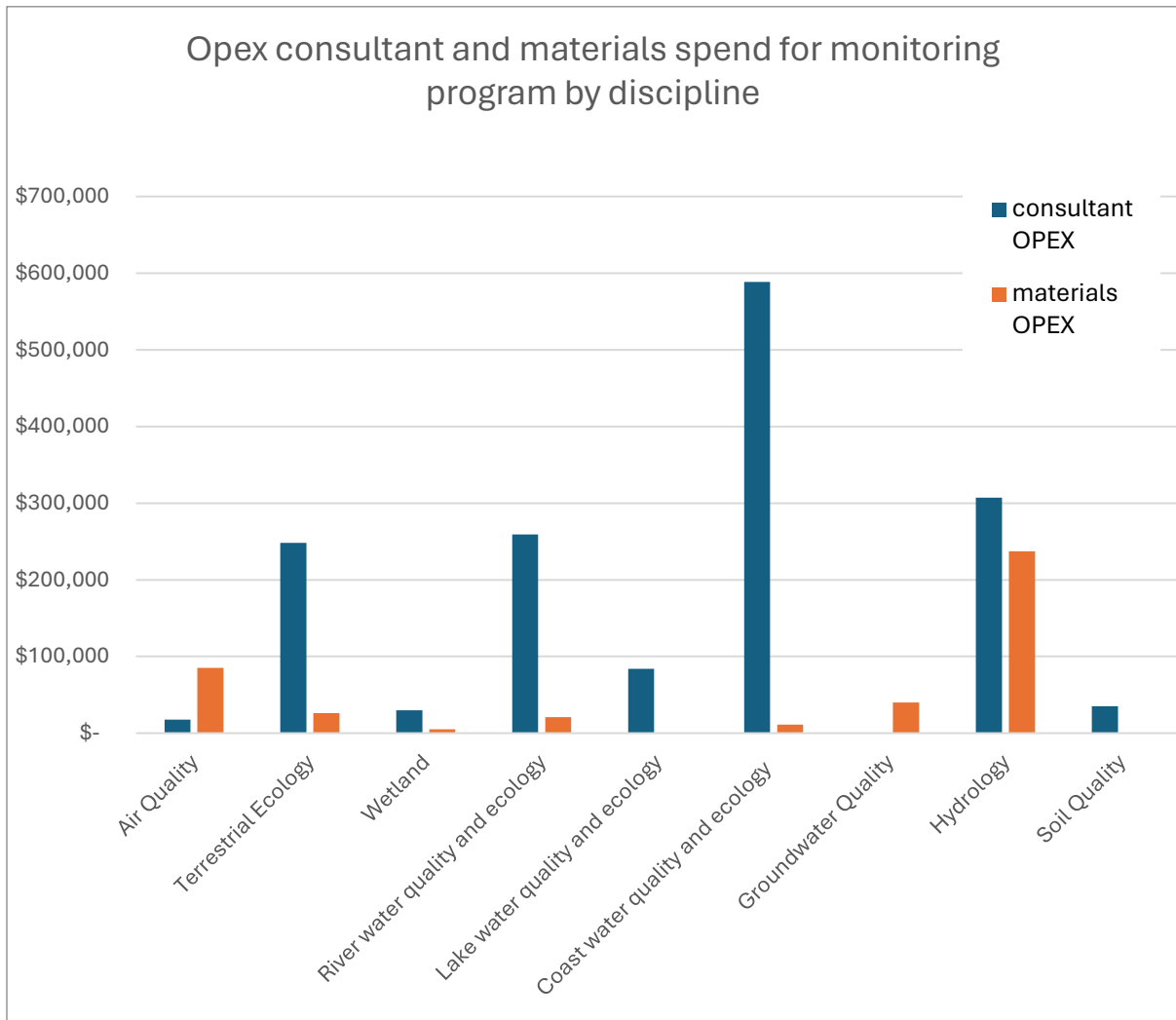
### SPATIAL CONTEXT



### REPORTING









For Information

## TE RŌPŪ TAIAO | ENVIRONMENT GROUP UPDATE

### Te take mō te pūrongo

#### Purpose

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

### Te horopaki

#### Context

2. Progress on action items from previous Committee meetings is outlined in **Attachment 1**.

### Regional Overview

#### *Summary of current fast track applications*

3. The table below lists the current fast track applications and status, as at 15 May 2024

Project Name	Description	Status
Moy Estate, Otaki	Residential development	GWRC comments on application provided 2/5/24, expert consenting panel considering application
Waikanae North	Residential development	GWRC comments on application provided 6/3/24, expert consenting panel considering application
Harmony Energy Solar Farm, Carterton	Solar farm	Lodged, comments on application not yet requested
Plimmer ton Farm Stage 1	Residential development	Expert consenting panel appointed, comments on application not yet requested
Otaki Māori Race Course development	Residential development	Comments on application requested by expert consenting panel - due 30/5/24
Jamaica Rise development, Grenada North	Residential development	GWRC comments on application provided 9/5/24, expert consenting panel considering application
Metlifecare retirement village, Karori	Retirement village	Expert consenting panel appointed, comments on application not yet requested

Further information can be found on the EPA website here:

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

*Destination Parks - Greater Wellington's Regional Parks destination marketing campaign.*

4. The objective of this campaign was to raise awareness of the beautiful regional parks that the Wellington Region has to offer by targeting Wellington Region residents using 15 and 30 second videos running on a variety of premium platforms (TVNZ+ YouTube, Stuff etc). The videos were shot and edited by our in-house studio. For this latest campaign, two versions were created, one in Te Reo Māori and one in English. The results from this summer's campaign far exceeded last year's with nearly half the budget spent as the previous campaign and over 200% more clicks. Further details are available in **Attachment 2** to this report.
5. Following the update provided at the previous Environment Committee meeting about the Parks restoration mahi – Recloaking Papatūānuku – maps are now available on the public website showing the location of this winter's planting activities throughout the parks network. <https://www.gw.govt.nz/your-region/plans-policies-and-bylaws/plans-and-reports/parks-plans/toitu-te-whenua-parks-network-plan-2020-30/implementing-toitu-te-whenua-parks-network-plan-2020-30/restoring-ecosystem-health/recloaking-papatuanuku-recloaking-mother-earth/>

*Environment Restoration and catchment community mahi*

6. Greater Wellington staff presented on catchment communities, rural regulations and farm good management practices at two integrated farm planning workshops in May 2024, facilitated by consultancy BakerAg and funded by MPI.
7. Greater Wellington staff have begun planning and site preparation for the environment restoration planting projects. This includes space planting of 14,000~ poplar and willow poles on hill country farms in the Region.
8. In 2022, Greater Wellington supported research into the impact of kanuka silvopastoral system on pasture production and sediment/nutrient loss. This year we are part funding the planting of 4ha of hill country farmland into space planted kanuka to allow farmers to continue grazing while managing erosion.

*Regional Policy Statement Change 1*

9. The first change to the Regional Policy Statement (RPS Change 1) has now finished hearings. This ends a process that comprised:
  - a 22 days in hearings across 7 hearings streams
  - b More than 482 published documents
  - c 17 s42A officers' assessment reports
  - d 1209 pages of evidence transcribed
10. The Panels are drafting their recommendation report, which will be delivered to Council officers on 21 June 2024. Officers will analyse the recommendations and will then brief Council in a workshop.



### *Resource Management Act 1991 Amendment Bill*

11. The first Bill amending the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) has completed its first reading and been sent to Select Committee (Primary Production) to consider and hear submissions. The Resource Management (Freshwater and Other Matters) Amendment Bill is the first of two amendments to the RMA, with another to come later in the year. It will make the following changes to the Act and national direction made under it. The Bill:
  - a excludes the hierarchy of Te Mana o te Wai in the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management from resource consenting processes until it is replaced
  - b seeks to align the consenting pathway for coal mining with other mineral extraction
  - c removes council obligations to identify new significant natural areas for three years
  - d amends the Resource Management (Stock Exclusion) Regulations 2020 in relation to low sloped land and associated rules
  - e repeals the permitted and restricted discretionary activity regulations, and associated conditions, for intensive winter grazing from freshwater national environmental standards
  - f makes amendments to speed up the process to prepare or amend national direction under the RMA.
12. Further information will be provided to councillors to determine if a council submission should be developed. Processes are being set up with Te Ura Kahika to develop a regional sector submission.

### *Natural Resources Plan Change 1*

13. Natural Resources Plan (NRP) change 1 implements the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) and solidifies the regulatory recommendations from the Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua Implementation Programme in a planning instrument, resulting in significant changes to the operative NRP. It has now been notified and both the submission and further submission periods have closed. Over 270 submissions were received, comprising more than 10,000 individual submission points.
14. Officers are now working with technical experts and consultant planners to prepare for the first hearing stream, which will be held in late October/early November. This will be the first of 4 hearing streams, which are currently planned to be scheduled as follows:
  - a. Hearing Stream 1 (Overarching matters and objectives) in late October/early November 2024
  - b. Hearing Stream 2 (Urban issues) in March 2025
  - c. Hearing Stream 3 (Rural issues) in May 2025
  - d. Hearing Stream 4 (Wrap-up and minor region-wide topics) in July 2025

15. On 27 June 2024 Council will make a decision on appointing the Part 1, Schedule 1 Hearings Panel that will hear submissions and issue recommendations on submissions. The Chief Freshwater Commissioner is currently in the process of appointing the Freshwater Planning Panel. The two Panels will have overlapping and identical membership.
16. The Greater Wellington led national Quality Assurance framework for community-based monitoring was officially launched at the Our Land & Water National Science Challenge symposium at Te Papa last week. This framework will be implemented by Greater Wellington over the coming year to support community and catchment groups in the region collect fit-for-purpose monitoring data on stream health and support their goals and aspirations for healthier streams.

#### *Flood Risk Management*

17. The regional Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC) recently completed its annual exercise. The scenario focused on the 'Cyclone Gabrielle' event (presented as a hypothetical situation to the Environment Committee earlier this year). The exercise provided the opportunity for Greater Wellington Flood Intelligence staff to work with WREMO staff to jointly develop an exercise, test the information flows, and decision-making processes of the ECC.

#### *Before the Deluge 2.0*

18. Greater Wellington staff have worked with Te Uru Kahika to submit a business case to the Government seeking significant investment into flood resilience works around the country. Budget 2024 announced a package of funding which includes 16 projects from Greater Wellington. These projects are primarily in the Wairarapa and Kapiti and have been drawn from the Te Kauru and Otaki Flood Management Plans. The Budget funding will provide 60% of funding for these projects provided construction is underway this summer.

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

19. Mr Brian McPhee and his company Judgeford Heights Limited appeared for sentencing in Wellington District Court on 09 May 2024 after pleading guilty to the charges laid. Charges were in relation to diversion of water, unauthorised use of land by way of reclamation of the bed of a river and contravening an abatement notice. Offending was between 26 Jan and 23 Sep 2021 on Mr McPhee's property in Judgeford, Porirua. The final sentence was a conviction and fine of \$68,875 split across the charges.

#### *Regional Parks*

20. Greater Wellington will soon be starting an expression of interest process looking for interested parties at Battle Hill to create a farm education experience. Officers have been working hard to understand the land, potential farming systems and what may be available to prospective grazers.

#### ***Wairarapa Coast***

21. Knowledge and Insights (K&I) have started the install of two new flood warning sites in the upper catchment of the Whareama River. Following Cyclone Gabrielle there

has been a need for additional flood level information to build a more accurate picture of the Eastern catchment.

#### *Innovative stock exclusion technology*

22. Our Environment Restoration team is working with a farmer on the Wairarapa coast to trial the use of Gallagher virtual fencing for stock exclusion of wetlands. This has not been done before in New Zealand. Greater Wellington have funded a base station and collars for 30 cattle. The virtual fencing requires the farmer to map paddocks and exclusion areas using an online mapping platform. The trial is in early stages and conversations with the farmer have noted some restrictions to use; however, on-going use will help us learn more about the capability of the collars.

### **Ruamāhanga**

#### *Masterton Air Quality*

23. Masterton's winter air pollution issue was recently reported in the media (Wairarapa Times Age, 15 May 2024). The article highlighted that Masterton's air quality doesn't meet the World Health Organization guidelines for PM<sub>2.5</sub> due to high levels of microscopic particles from wood burning. The article also reported that the second air quality monitoring station (Masterton East) located in the suburb where air pollution is highest, has been removed.
24. With respect to air quality, Masterton has the highest rate of health impacts per person in the Region, from exposure to PM<sub>2.5</sub> particles in wood smoke. Many Masterton households rely on wood burning to heat their homes leading to high levels of particle air pollution during clear sky nights with low wind. In the last 10 years the percentage of high pollution days per winter (April to September) ranged from 40% to 24%.
25. Monitoring results show some improvement in air quality over the past two years. This may be due to a combination of climate patterns, people switching to heat pumps and the attrition of older burners as they reach the end of their working life. We are waiting for updated 2023 census data on home heating trends to confirm.
26. Non-regulatory methods to reduce health impacts of wood smoke include improving home insulation, using dry wood, and optimal burning technique with modern low emission burners. These messages are on our website (<https://www.gw.govt.nz/environment/air-quality/cleaner-home-heating/>).
27. Land Air Water Aotearoa (LAWA) now reports high pollution days from Masterton West using the most recent World Health Organization guidelines for PM<sub>2.5</sub>. These guidelines are more relevant for health than the outdated national environmental standards for PM<sub>10</sub> (which include the larger size particles from natural sources).
28. With respect to the removal of the second monitoring station, we installed one of our mobile monitoring trailers (Masterton East) in 2014 to complement our long-term station in Masterton West. However, the Masterton East site was decommissioned in 2023 as it no longer met the new national air quality monitoring siting requirements, and since 2021 we have been unable to achieve minimum data capture requirements due to ongoing technical issues. We are confident, however,

that air quality measured at the two stations is strongly correlated so any trends detected at Masterton West will also apply to Masterton East.

#### *Ngā awa /Rivers*

29. Annual advisory committee meetings are being organised for the upper Ruamāhanga, lower Wairarapa valley, and Waiohine river. These advisory committees provide community oversight of our flood and erosion risk management work and implementation of the scheme flood management plans (FMP).
30. Greater Wellington and Rangitāne have held several hui in recent weeks devoted to a process for co-designing projects together. Starting with work related to flood operations, the initiative aims to better plan our work around rivers from a te ao Māori perspective. The process offers us the opportunity of incorporating the mātauranga and aspirations of iwi in a forum that is jointly held.
31. Flood operations work in the Ruamāhanga catchment includes the continuation of phase one in the Crown-funded major blockage removal project, implementation of existing FMPs and a number of investigations including in the Waipoua urban reach.
32. For a full update on flood risk management work in the Wairarapa please see Wairarapa Committee report 24.217.
33. Waiohine River Plan capital works comprises two stopbanks; one along North Street and one at Kuratawhiti Street. We have received two tenders for the design of these stopbanks and are currently working through the evaluation phase. To progress further, we need to complete detailed design so thorough flood modelling can be run which will provide us with information about the effects the stopbanks will have on properties downstream.
34. Geotechnical investigations on the Waipoua stop banks are being conducted, the Knowledge Water Team (within Knowledge and Insights function) is working with the Delivery Community Team to assess options to manage flood risk to Masterton to the 1%AEP plus climate change standard. The flood hazard modelling has been audited and is ready for completion.
35. A trial is currently being run of an automated warning system to replace the manual phone trees used by Wairarapa Flood Warning Duty Officers (FWDO) during flood incidents. This trial is being extended to the Eastern Hills to ensure we are able to activate over the next three months.

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

36. Stage two of River Road, Masterton (the construction of a rock groyne and a 150-metre rock revetment) commenced on the 22 April 2024. The construction site has been established with the completion of the temporary river diversion, the temporary beach and bunding (working platform) and the haul road. Rip rap rock continues to be delivered to site with more than 2,000 tonnes delivered to date. The excavation and placing of rock for the rock groyne within the Waipoua River commenced this week (the week of 20/05 – 24/05). The project is currently on schedule to be completed by 31 July 2024.



*Figure 1: Stage two (Ruamāhanga River) – Temporary river diversion, temporary beach and bunding complete*



*Figure 2: Stage two – Construction of the haul road from the Masterton Recycling Centre through to the Ruamāhanga River*





*Figure 3: Stage two (Ruamāhanga River) – Shaping and profiling of the revetment batter*



*Figure 4: Stage two (Waipoua River) – Excavation of the rock groyne within the Waipoua River (the excavation is bunded from the Waipoua River and is not within the flow of the river)*



37. Stage three of River Road, Masterton, still requires discussions with both iwi.

*Government Funding – Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet – Cyclone Recovery Unit*

*Crack Willow blockage removal – eastern Wairarapa rivers*

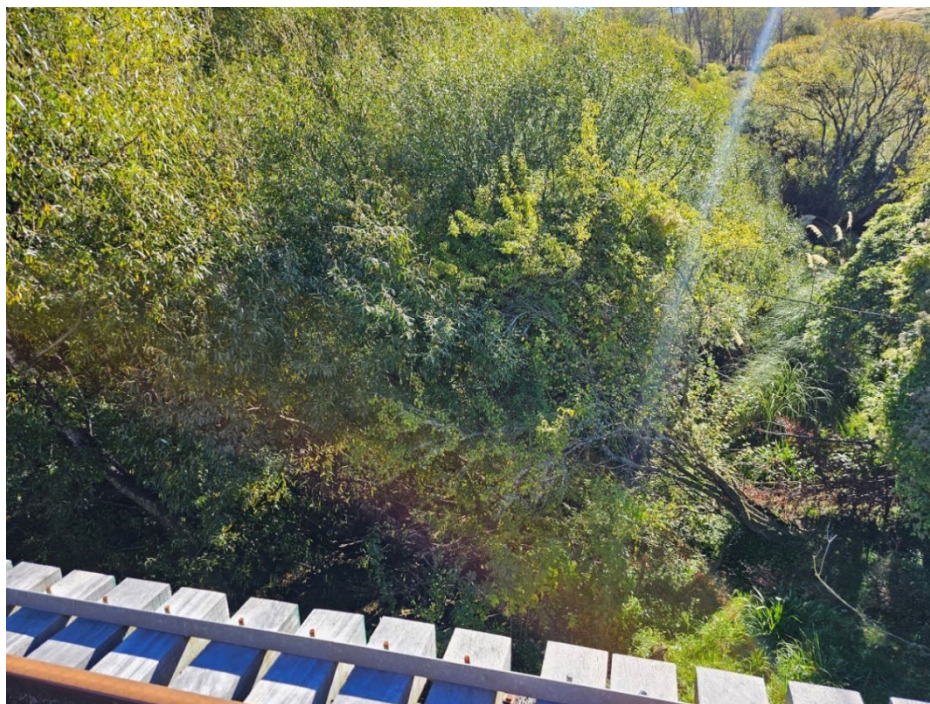
38. As stated in the February 2024 meeting report we were successful in obtaining \$3.5 million from the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC) for the Recovery and Flooding Resilience fund for the crack willow blockage removal in the eastern rivers in the Wairarapa. This decision was publicly announced on 6 October 2023. Our contribution is \$250,000 worth of project management time. Crown Infrastructure Partners (CIP) are administering the funding.

39. A steering group governance committee was established at the beginning of this project. It consists of officers from Finance, Catchment, Flood Management Plan Implementation, Flood Operations, Planting Operations, Land Air and Climate and Health and Safety. Steering group meetings are held monthly.

40. Phase one of the crack willow removal project has been completed with a focus on the Kopuaranga and the Whareama Rivers.

41. To date we have removed 194 blockages from the Kopuaranga and Whareama Rivers, clearing approximately 64km of river channel. This included the removal of 1,100+ trees to date. The resulting debris, predominately Crack Willow trees (*Salix fragilis*) is either being mulched or burnt depending on the season. To date we have spent a total of \$488,298.00.

42. Below are some images of blockages and removals.



*Figure 5: Kopuaranga River – Pre blockage removal*





*Figure 6: Kopuaranga River – Post blockage removal*



*Figure 7: Whareama River – Blockage removal commenced*





*Figure 8: Whareama River – Post blockage removal*

43. Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC) have confirmed that bank re-stabilisation and riparian planting is excluded from the project and the funding is limited to crack willow blockage removals only. We will commit to bank re-stabilisation and riparian planting through other avenues which are excluded from this project.
44. During Winter months we will be planning for Phase two, with blockage removals commencing in September 2024. Work packages will be identified for the purpose of procurement. Multiple work packages will be awarded through a tendering process for the tree blockage removals within the Eastern Rivers of the Wairarapa.
45. Discussions with community groups continue through both the Catchment groups (Wairarapa Coast and Ruamāhanga), Flood Operations and Planting Operations teams, to ensure we are aware of all major blockages and can prioritise accordingly.

#### *Wairarapa Moana*

46. The Wairarapa Moana Wetlands Project is currently in a transitional space. Over the past two years we have introduced greater flexibility in work planning by supporting work led by partners. In the final year, the project plans to continue to have the flexibility to support partners' projects, investigations, and wānanga around Wairarapa Moana.
47. Three student interns have begun working for the Wairarapa Moana Wetlands Project. They are currently studying conservation at UCOL in Masterton and will be spending one day per week with different delivery teams, including pest plants, pest animals, planting operations and projects. The development of the internship,

including recruitment, was co-designed with mana whenua project partners, and they are being given the opportunity to connect with both Wairarapa iwi. The purpose is to support the development of kaitiaki and help to bridge the gap between gaining qualifications and finding meaningful employment.

48. Knowledge and Insights have been working with Limnotrack and the Greater Wellington Harbours team to install a water quality monitoring buoy in Lake Wairarapa. After a short trial to ensure the mooring system can withstand the weather conditions experienced in the lake, the buoy will be kitted out with various water quality monitoring sensors. Once fully operational, the buoy is funded to remain in place for the next two years and will provide real time water quality data (e.g., water temperature, dissolved oxygen, conductivity, turbidity). This data will help us and our partners to better understand how the water quality in Lake Wairarapa responds to higher (or lower) lake levels, storm events as well as management actions such as the operation of the Barrage Gates and the mechanical opening of the Lake Onoke mouth.



*Figure 9: Water quality monitoring Buoy in Lake Wairarapa*

49. Greater Wellington is undertaking a review of the Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme (LWVDS) and is in the early stages of scoping and organising this work. The review will take long-term issues into account including the Ruamāhanga Whaitua Implementation Programme (WIP) recommendations and climate predictions. The review will include hydraulic modelling and an assessment of flood protection capacity as well as environmental effects.
50. For further detail on the Wairarapa Moana project and a review of the LWVDS, please see the Update on the Wairarapa Moana Wetlands Project and Review of the Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme – Report 24.219 to the Wairarapa Committee.

### *Whaitua implementation and the Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy*

51. The Ruamāhanga Whaitua Implementation Programme (WIP) and Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy (WWRS) have extensive crossover. Evolving approaches to water allocation, natural attenuation of water in the landscape, and water efficiency are all key themes of both documents.
52. Progress on the Ruamāhanga WIP is reported separately in the Whaitua Implementation Update – Report 24.223.
53. Since November 2023, an interim governance group has been established to advance a work programme under the WWRS. Greater Wellington is a partner to this work and is currently supporting the development of a work programme and governance structure. For more information please see Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy Update – Report 24.216 to the Wairarapa Committee.

### *Certified Farm Environment Plans*

54. Landowners are required by the region’s Natural Resources Plan to have in place a Certified Farm Environment Plans (CFEP) for properties within the in Otakura, Mangatarere and Waipoua catchments by 30 September 2024. Greater Wellington has recently sent communications to affected landowners in these catchments. Including information about how they can access support from our Environment Restoration team.

### *Regional Parks*

55. Eastern parks continue to work with the forestry cutting rights holder to improve recreational access into the Wairarapa forests. As part of this process the normal staff ballot hunting has been cancelled to allow for public recreational use. Hiwinui has subsequently had its first permit issued to a member of the public and we intend to advertise this wider soon.

### *Mt Munroe Wind Farm (Meridian Energy)*

56. Following a prehearing conference in April 2024, the Environment Court issued directions and a timetable for evidence submission, mediation, conferencing and the court hearing. The hearing has been set down for September 2024.

### *Daleton Nursery Development*

57. The Daleton satellite poplar and willow nursery is currently under construction. Irrigation infrastructure is being installed. The irrigation system will be automatically and manually operated to manage against soil saturation, breezy conditions, and the safety of staff and contractors. Preparations are underway to engage an artificial shelter supplier to design and construct a bespoke wind protection system which will mitigate the extreme winds experienced over the site.
58. Discussions are currently underway with the local hapu Ngāti Kahukuraawhitia to investigate the opportunities for the hapū to be involved in operational matters, as well as to determine a new name for the nursery. An open day was also held for neighbours adjoining the site. This was an opportunity for those living in close proximity to have any questions or concerns raised with regard to the development and its on-going operation.

59. A separate project has commenced that will ensure that the developed nursery is transitioned over to Planting Operations seamlessly. All staff, contractors, plant and machinery, processes and systems will be recruited, procured, trained and inducted.
60. A number of risks raised early on in the project planning, have either been mitigated or not eventuated at this stage of the construction. Concerns regarding high inflationary times have been suppressed by the downturn in the construction industry. Supply chain logistics delays due to terrorism, wars, and general shipping problems haven't had the impact expected due to materials already available in New Zealand, Australia, and the US.

### ***Kāpiti***

#### *Reconsenting of the Paraparaumu Wastewater Treatment Plant*

61. A decision has been made to publicly notify the Kāpiti Coast District Council (KCDC) replacement application for the Paraparaumu waste water treatment plant (WWTP), including resource consents for the discharge of wastewater to the Mazengarb Stream and odorous air. The decision is based on more than minor (but not significant) effects on the water quality and aquatic ecology of the Mazengarb Stream. Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai and Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira are now in support of the application and consider that cultural effects can be adequately avoided, remedied or mitigated. The application is likely to be publicly notified next month (June 2024).
62. Re-modelling of major watercourses on the Kapiti Coast is underway. This includes the Otaki, Waikanae, and Mangoane. This programme will deliver flood hazard mapping to District Plan standard in accordance with the Flood Hazard Modelling Standard (FHMS). Information was presented to a recent workshop of the Kapiti Coast District Council to discuss alignment with the Takutai Kāpiti programme and stormwater modelling programme. This flood hazard mapping is due for completion in mid-2025 with the next key milestone community engagement later in 2024.

#### *Environment Restoration mahi*

63. The Te Horo wetland project aims to increase the extent of wetland and the learnings of this project can inform work across the region. Earthworks for the wetland project began on 17 May 2024. This project, on private land, is the culmination of 4 years of investigation, design and planning for the best restoration options for the site, and has been supported by Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki, KCDC, Fonterra and DairyNZ.

#### *Regional Parks*

64. The Paekākāriki Surf Club building development has been delayed due to discovery of kōiwi. With two separate discoveries of kōiwi since earthworks began in early May 2024 the project has stopped for the time being. Each discovery has been investigated. Greater Wellington is working closely with all parties involved.
65. Officers have been working with the Rōngoa Collective at Queen Elizabeth Park / Whareroa to look at potential options so that the Collective can have a physical

presence on the Whenua. Several options are being investigated. Officers are also working with the Collective to help them through the restricted activity assessment process required when Greater Wellington is potentially entering into a new lease or license in our parks.

#### *Enviroschools*

66. The news of Pekapeka tou poto/Short tail Bat being recorded in the Wellington Region for the first time in a number of years, coincided with an Enviroschools event held at Nga Manu Nature Reserve in Kāpiti that showcased the symbiotic or pirinoa relationship between the Pekapeka tou poto and the rare plant Pua o te rēinga.
67. Enviroschools Community Facilitator worked with mana whenua representative and a puppeteer to develop an event that combined a puppet show with the short-tailed bat as the main character (with themes of overcoming your fears and working together with friends), with a guided walk through Ngā Manu’s old forest led by mana whenua. Held over three days, the event provided an educational experience about local biodiversity for 229 ākonga and 62 kaiako, supporting whānau from four schools and three early childhood centres in Kāpiti.

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

68. The Knowledge and Insights function has recently updated the Pakuratahi River site with real time satellite communications. This has given the pest animals team the ability to have an alert sent to inform them of high flows. These high flows, post an aerial 1080 drop, can float possum carcasses down the river and wind up on the Seaview foreshore. There is a risk of secondary poisoning to dogs which can be minimised by having staff head down to remove the carcasses.

#### *Regional Parks*

69. A new toilet block has been installed near the Parangarahu Lakes on the Pencarrow coast to protect the environment from increasing cyclist use and support volunteers working in the area. The appropriate site and design elements were guided by the Rōpū Tiaki, designated representatives of Taranaki Whānui.
70. The Glider club at Pakuratahi have chosen to end their licence which was established in the 1970's. A new EOI process has been developed in collaboration between Parks Planning, Comms and Eastern Parks and we will reach out to Mana Whenua, Stakeholders and community to seek expressions of interest for future uses of the 3.3ha area.

### **Ngā āpitihanga**

#### **Attachment**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>
1	Action items from previous Environment Committee meetings
2	Recent Parks campaigns

**Ngā kaiwaitohu**  
**Signatory**

Approver	Lian Butcher – Kaiwhakahaere Matua Taiao   Group Manager Environment
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**He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga  
Summary of considerations**

***Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference***

The Environment Committee has responsibility to consider all matters across the development and implementation of the work programmes of Greater Wellington's Environment Group.

***Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies***

Development and implementation of related work programmes fall under the core activities of the 2021-2031 Long Term Plan.

***Internal consultation***

Internal consultation was limited to officers of Greater Wellington's Environment Group.

***Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.***

This report covers the full breadth of work programmes, and equally a broad range of environmental, reputational, legal, financial and health, safety and wellbeing risks and associated implications.

Action items from previous Environment Committee meetings

Date	Action item	Status and comment
27 February 2024	<p><b>Flood Forecasting and Flood Monitoring Network Improvements Programme – Report 24.80</b> [For Information]</p> <p><b>Noted:</b> The Committee requested:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that staff develop advice on monitoring the risk that Greater Wellington staff may be subject to legal liability where the public relies on Greater Wellington’s weather and flood warnings.</li> </ul> <p>That if a risk is identified, this is referred to the Finance, Risk and Assurance Committee for further consideration.</p>	<p><b>Status:</b> Complete</p> <p><b>Comment:</b></p> <p>Working with our internal legal team has indicated there are 3 potential risk areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flood Hazard Advisory</li> <li>• Flood Hazard Mapping</li> <li>• Flood Warning</li> </ul> <p>We will prepare a paper for the Finance, Risk and Assurance Committee for further consideration of these risks and the mitigations we currently have in place.</p>

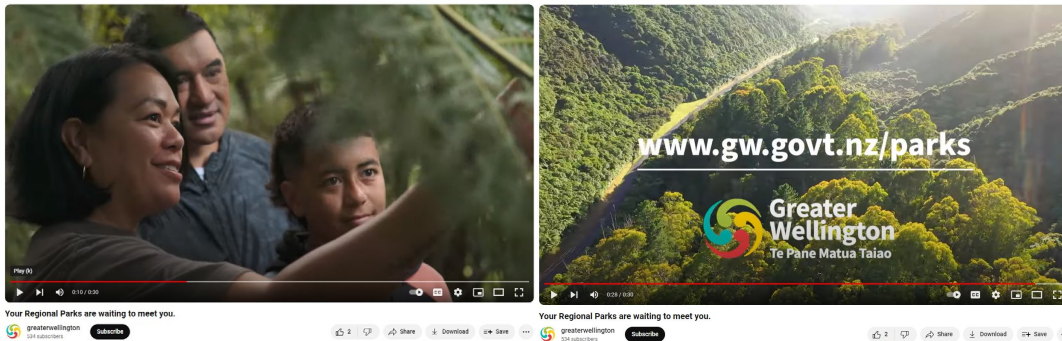


Environment Committee  
13 June 2024  
Report Number 24.241



## Recent campaigns – Rōpū Taiao Marcomms Team

### Destination Parks



Destination Parks is Greater Wellington's Regional Parks destination marketing campaign using premium video.

The objective of this campaign was to raise awareness of the beautiful regional parks that the Wellington region has to offer by targeting Wellington region residents using 15 and 30 second videos running on a variety of premium publishers (TVNZ+ YouTube, Stuff etc).

The videos were shot and edited by our very own studio and distributed across platforms by our agency VML.

For this latest campaign, we used two versions were created, one in Te Reo Māori and one in English.

The results from this summer's campaign far exceeded last year's.

Destination Parks Results	2023	2024	Change YOY
<b>Campaign period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> of March and ended 6 <sup>th</sup> May (two bursts totalling 12 week)	4 <sup>th</sup> of December 2023 and ended 4 <sup>th</sup> of May 2024 (three bursts totalling 14 weeks)	+2 weeks longer
<b>Spend</b>	\$19,731	\$11,734	-40%
<b>On demand TV/YouTube/Stuff/Herald overall impressions</b>	540,377	823,328	+52%
<b>Clicks overall</b>	691	2,113	+206%
<b>CTR</b>	0.13%	0.26%	+100%

Stuff was the best performing platform gaining the highest number of clicks and very economical results with impressions (**349,410**) and clicks (**1,946**).

TVNZ performed the best of our premium video buys, even with relatively low impressions at **57,552** it generated the second highest number of the campaign's clicks, with **659** overall. This resulted in a CTR (click thru rate) of **1.34%** which is well above the benchmark of **0.39%\***

\Benchmark.against.other.VML.government.campaigns;

#### What we did differently this time;

- This year VML spread the environmental reach by including NZ Kahu (NZME) and Pou Tiaki (Stuff), as well as using run of site on these platforms.
- After looking at the results of last year's campaign VML moved budgets around to reduce the premium placements (TVNZ and 3Now) slightly and increase YouTube, which has a lower CPM. This gave us a more efficient rolled up delivery by serving more impressions and being more cost-efficient, without losing too much premium reach.
- This year we ran December to May which is over summer/warmer months, therefore, the campaign was more relevant.

Here are the videos:

- 30 second – <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=svlNiQYeu1w>
- 15 second - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Odh5NSviWIU>

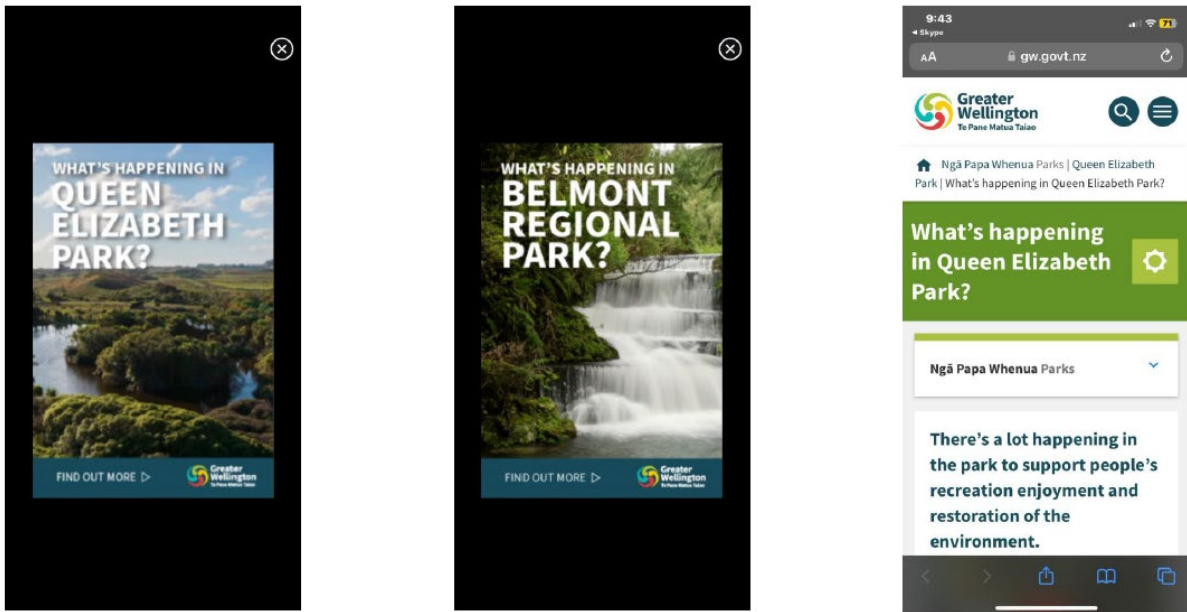
#### Toitū te Whenua Implementation Campaign

This campaign launched on the 27th of November 2023, and ran until the 1st of April 2024.

The objective of this campaign was to raise awareness of how Toitū te Whenua was being implemented and what changes were being made in Belmont Regional Park and Queen Elizabeth Park.

We used Search and programmatic digital ads to direct people to our two “What’s Happening” pages for:

- Belmont - <https://www.gw.govt.nz/parks/belmont-regional-park/whats-happening-in-belmont-regional-park/>
- QEP - <https://www.gw.govt.nz/parks/queen-elizabeth-park/whats-happening-in-queen-elizabeth-park/>



Overall, the campaign delivered **4,271,520** impressions and **8,325** clicks which resulted in very a very cost-efficient CPC of **\$1.00** and CPM of **\$1.95**.

Using “Near” to geotarget devices of residents that have been seen in the proximity of the parks allowed us to minimise wastage with a conservative budget.

When looking at last year's campaign, metrics have improved substantially. Running this year's campaign during the Summer months has meant there is more foot traffic in the area, resulting in higher engagement with the campaign.